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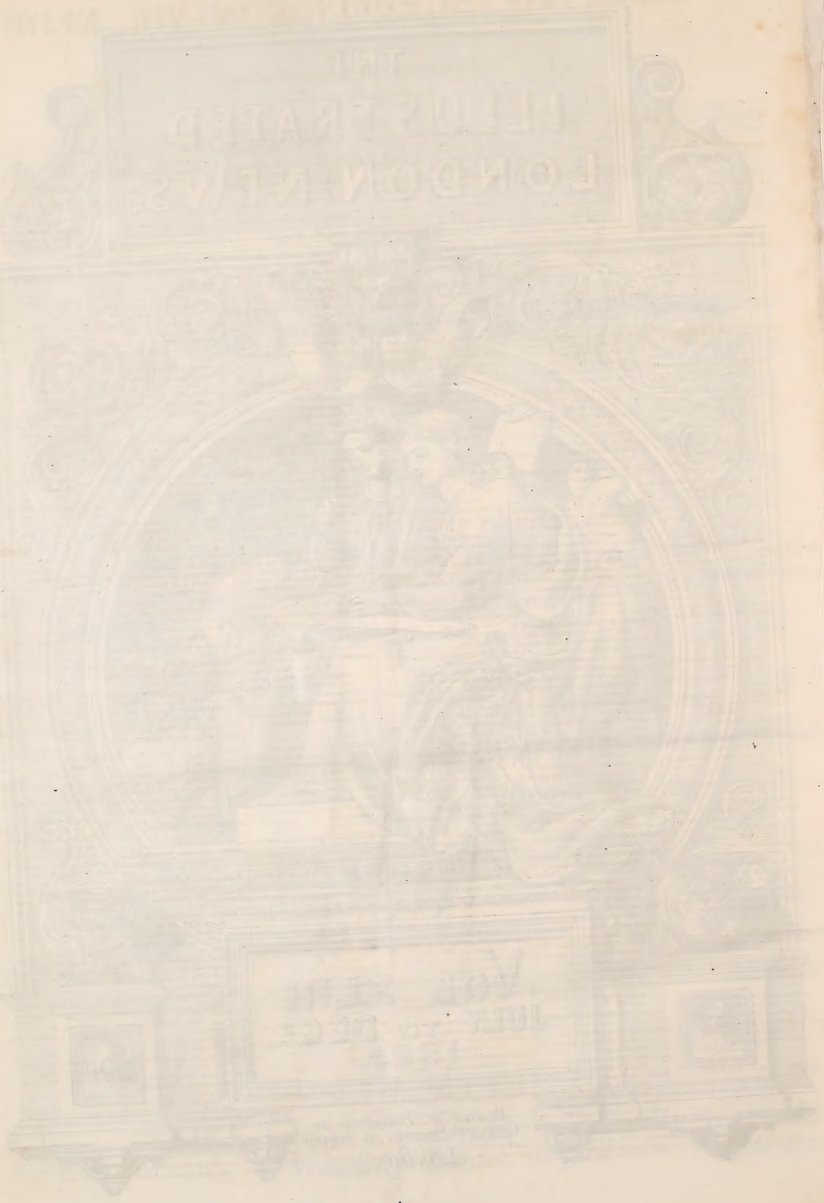
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WAR WITH JAPAN.

If a sarcastic enemy of this country were asked to define what was meant by the advancement of civilisation by England, he would probably reply the opening of new markets for trade at the point of the bayonet. Although, as good patriots, we may reject the sneer, as men of common sense we must accept the fact. Passing by other and less important, though, so far as the theory is concerned, not less significant instances, take that of China. For how many years did we offer civilisation in the shape of bales of goods for sale to a country so benighted as not to understand the symbol; and how long was it that we were kept on the threshold of a land, the exclusiveness of which gave it an air of enchantment to our eyes? But the urgency of our peculiar principle of civilising the barbarian was not to be denied; and, after a protracted series of mistakes in ravaging the coasts and destroying provincial peasants, who were of less account in the estimation of the ruling powers than so many pigs of the Emperor's own breed, in the course of a third or fourth Chinese war we found ourselves in Pekin; and at last we were understood. It was discovered at the fountain head of Chinese policy that the armed Englishman was only the precursor of the enterprising trader; and, so far as things have yet gone, there is every reason to believe that the Celestial Empire is at length opened to the commerce of Europe, with special advantages attaching to that of England. On the abstract question of general policy involved in the system of the invasion by the sword to make way for the invasion of commerce it is useless now to dilate; but, in reference to the conduct of the details of that policy, a useful lesson has been learnt from the course of events in our successive operations in China. It has been clearly demonstrated that little wars, even with Asiatics so unwarlike as the Chinese, are mistakes. When we left off something like buccaneering on the seaboard of China, and waged war as between Queen and Emperor, the difficulties were found to be less, and the results actual. As it has been with China, so it seems that it is likely to be with Japan. The latest accounts inform us that, ere this, war has been distinctly declared against Japan by England, France, and Holland, and the question arises how



RECEPTION OF CAPTAINS SPEKE AND GRANT BY THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—SEE PAGE 17.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The Emperor went to Paris and presided at a council of Ministers on Monday, returning in the evening to Fontainebleau.

M. Rouland has been nominated first Vice-President of the Senate, and M. Schneider and Count Walewski have been appointed Vice-Presidents of the Corps Legislatif, and MM. Hebert and Rouher questors.

M. Valuse has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The prefects of the departments of Ariège and Haute Saône have been dismissed. A decree of the Emperor has been published, appointing two prefects, fifteen sub-prefects, and twelve councillors of prefecture.

An innovation in French journalism is announced. The *Moniteur*, which has hitherto been a morning paper, is henceforth, it is said, to appear in the evening, like the *Patrie*, the *Temps*, and the other papers.

The Paris newspapers are generally discussing the probabilities of war with Russia, and contain very little news.

An important and characteristic letter of the Emperor, addressed to the Prefect of the Seine, and dated Vichy, appears in the *Moniteur*. It is a complete onslaught against the evils of excessive centralisation, which, as the Emperor says, is often nothing but an impediment to the transaction of public affairs; as, for instance, where "a very simple piece of parish business requires two years at least to carry it through, and the intervention of eleven different constituted authorities." The Emperor requires his Council of State to rid its Government of this evil. Centralisation generally (meaning the prohibition of union into a certain number of matters officially transacted in each State department, and the formalities enacted in the course of them, and then by striking at the multiplying of all such) the latter he shall be judged useless or unnecessary.

The Imperial Lyceum of the Lyceum is to resume its former name of Class of Philosophy.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* contains a decree, signed by the Emperor, announcing that a universal exhibition of agricultural and industrial products will take place in Paris from the 1st of May, 1867, to the 30th of the following November.

A decree of the Emperor proclaims entire freedom in the baking trade of Paris from September next. No limit is to be placed to the number of bakers. Everything appears to have been exaggerated in the control suffering to ensure fairness in the weight of bread and cleanliness of shops.

The *Patrie*, in an article signed by M. Delamarre, asserts that the new Minister of Public Works will undertake the task of establishing a complete code of inland navigation throughout the country, for the use of which, as of the land roads, is to be based upon the principle of gratuitousness for the public.

The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian* says:—"The accounts published in the papers respecting the interview of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay with the Emperor appear to have been exaggerated as to the importance of its results. If I may trust to what I have heard respecting it, the Emperor simply sought to have information from both gentlemen, with his usual politeness of manner, that he was always ready to act with England in the matter in question whenever the British Government would allow him to do so."

An Imperial decree has been published creating the office of Superintendent-General of the Theatres. M. Bacciocchi has been nominated to the post.

A serious fire occurred at Nantes on Tuesday, which destroyed fifty-two large factories, immense amount of property.

The new assembly-rooms and bathing establishment at Boulogne were formally opened on Monday night by a splendid banquet in the grand ballroom, which is fully as large as Middle Temple Hall. Upwards of 800 guests sat down to dinner. The Mayor, M. Gamsehin, was in the chair. The establishment is said to be surrounded by gardens and spacious terraces overlooking the sea. Attached to it are hot and cold sea-water baths, vapour baths, and in connection with them is an improved service of bathing-machines on the beach.

Tuesday's *Moniteur* contains two reports relative to Levy to the Mexican Republic, and to the operations of the expeditionary army to May 20. The reports fill nearly five columns of the official journal, but they add little to the information already published.

AUSTRIA.

The Reichsrath is occupied with replies to the Emperor's speech. The Upper House has voted its address according to the draught of the committee. During the discussion in the Lower Chamber, Count Rechberg stated that "the policy of the Government in all foreign questions was the policy of peace, combined with defence of the integrity of the empire."

The Lower Chamber have come to a resolution that there is no reason for the Austrian Bank Check arrangement from the nature of the body, and that they are to be summoned to make their appearance on pain of having their title to all securities cancelled.

M. Thorn was received by the Emperor in private audience on Monday, and dined with his Majesty on Thursday at the Castle of Luxemburg.

SPAIN.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt on Monday in the provinces of Granada, Almeria, Murcia, and the coast of Andalusia.

A number of Bishops having demanded that the publication of the Manifesto of Rome should be suppressed, the Council of State has requested them to point out what portions of the work they consider of a dangerous tendency.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were closed on Tuesday by the King in person. His Majesty's speech contained nothing of special importance.

The Peninsular railway to Badajoz has been opened amidst much popular enthusiasm.

PRUSSIA.

The chief of the Provincial Government of Prussia has published a letter of the Crown Prince expressing the thanks of the Prince and Princess for the many proofs of sincere affection and sympathy which have been shown to their Royal Highnesses during their recent journey.

During the tour of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess in the north and east of Prussia, they honoured the Count and Countess of Dohna-Schlodien with a visit at their castle of Schlodien, near Steinort, near Rosengarten. The preparations at the chateau were upon a princely scale and, although the invitations were necessarily limited in consequence of their Royal Highnesses having to be released from anything like a State visit, all was done to render the time spent at this domestic visit as agreeable as possible. Hunting, fishing, and shooting parties occupied the mornings, whilst the evenings were devoted to dancing or drives in the forest of Oulo, for which Rehwald is so justly celebrated, and were splendidly illuminated during the Royal visit. Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess herself took a very active part in the amusements with the water-nymph, rising from the garden to the lake—a distance of half a mile—which was illuminated its whole length by innumerable floating coloured lamps, presenting a coup-d'œil which drew when had the privilege of seeing it will not easily forget.

DENMARK

The Hereditary Prince Frederick Ferdinand, heir to the Danish crown, born Nov. 22, 1792, died suddenly on Monday morning. The Prince was uncle to the King of Denmark, and great-uncle to the Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

According to the *Mémorial Diplomatique* of Paris, Russia will accept the preliminary bases of the notes of England, France, and Austria, although the Cabinet of St. Petersburg intends to demand in an explanatory note some modifications of the programme of the three Powers. Russia will, it is stated, also ask that the seat of the European conference on the Polish question should be at St. Petersburg. On the other hand, the three Powers, this journal asserts, have agreed to recommend Brussels as the seat of the conference, and it expresses a belief that Russia will accept this arrangement.

The Polish National Government have, it is stated, announced that an armistice could only be consented to on three conditions:—First, it must extend to the whole of Poland as before 1772, which is, no doubt, the meaning of the three great Powers; next, a plenipotentiary from Poland must be admitted to the conference; and, finally, a National Diet, composed of delegates from all Polish provinces, must meet under the guarantee of the national army already occupying the provinces. Unless these conditions are agreed to, so runs the report, the Poles will hold out to the last.

In further explanation of their opinion that the Poles will not accept terms we have a manifesto of the Polish Committee at Paris, dated June 8. In this they declare that the struggle will not cease for fight for their liberty and independence "until they have conquered from their oppressors the original frontiers of 1772." The circular adds:—"The National Government has declared that Poland will regard all 'transactions' as a suicide, as treason. From the Vistula to the Dnieper the entire nation has made a vow to perish rather than remain under the dominion of the stranger."

The National Polish Committee of Paris has published an appeal to the friends of national liberty in which they denounce the atrocities often the spectacle of atrocities unknown and unequalled in the annals of humanity. The Russian authorities say that "if Europe will not permit humanity to be outraged by the prolongation on a war of extermination." Nations of the West! listen to the cry of warning uttered by a martyred nation. Over the provinces of Poland Despotism reeks to cast a pall into the heart of Civilisation. But God is with us; it is for Europe to be with Poland."

Shocking narratives of cruelties ordered by Russian governors or practised by Russian soldiers in Poland continue to reach us. General Mouravieff's savage edicts are being carried out. It was on believe the accounts, with relentless severity at Wilna. This General is fast making for himself a name beside that of Haynau. The telegrams from Poland are full of accusations against him of atrocious cruelty. The Czar maintains the strict accuracy of Mouravieff's reports against the statements of Prince Czetwertynski, that General Mouravieff has condemned women who wear mourning to a fine of from 3 to 5 roubles, and that he has ordered that they are flogged with rods. This order has provoked disturbances among the population of Wilna, in the suppression of which the troops have killed forty persons.

Telegrams are continually received containing accounts of engagements between the Poles and the Russians, after the style of butchery and cruelty. Notwithstanding many reverses, the spirit of the insurgents appears to be unbroken; and while these are contending in the field the National Government is quietly organising the means necessary to undermine the Russian power throughout the whole of Poland.

A private letter received from Warsaw states that the Revolutionary National Government has appointed commissioners to be attached to every military command. It has further decreed that all Poles remaining in the service of the Russian army, within the frontiers of Poland on the 1st of June, 1863, after the 1st of August next, shall be exiled, deprived of their civil and political rights, and declared to have forfeited their honour as citizens.

The Polish National Government is said to have taken the bold step of prohibiting all traffic on the railways connecting Warsaw with St. Petersburg and Moscow. The lines of railway in Poland, and, connected with those lines, are ordered to leave their places immediately. If this order be genuine there will be a ready means furnished to test the real extent of the power which the National Government exercises.

AMERICA.

CONFEDERATE INVASION OF THE NORTH.

The rumours which had for some time been current that General Lee's army was about to act on the offensive were, it turns out, well founded. The Confederate General has begun his campaign vigorously northwards, pushing a portion of his troops, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, forward so as actually to enter the State of Pennsylvania. General Lee's advance commenced on Saturday, the 13th ult., and the total force with which he is making his combinations is stated at little short of 100,000 men, of which some 50,000 are said to be cavalry. They were divided into three bodies, and seem to have entered the State at three points—one of which was offered to their advance. At Winchester General Milroy attempted to arrest their progress, but his outposts which he concentrated at Martinsburg, and, after spiking his guns, he retired upon Harper's Ferry. An attempt was made to cut off his retreat, but this he seems to have accomplished with a loss of 2000 men and considerable stores, on his way to Harper's Ferry, to which point the Federals at Martinsburg and Berryville also made their way in retreat. At one time Harper's Ferry was abandoned, but the Federals have resumed possession of it. All this was on the Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday morning the Confederate cavalry had reached the town of Hagerstown, in Maryland, with a large force, of which it was said 10,000 were cavalry, divided into three columns of 500 men each. On the Tuesday they continued to Greencastle, and thus to Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, where, according to one account, a force of 9000 Confederates arrived at twelve o'clock that night. Now Scotian brings a few hours' later news, to the evening of June 20, to the effect that the Confederates had advanced to Carlisle and had defeated the Federals there. Longstreet was threatening Lemburg, and Hill was at Dumfries. On Thursday night, the 18th, the Confederates regarded their stores secure, and the Army of the Potomac was, and it was said that they intended to make it their head-quarters for raids into Pennsylvania. One important rumour is mentioned in the news brought by the Scotian. It is that the Unionists in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina had raised a powerful force to hold the Confederates in check.

At Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, distant but fifty miles from Chambersburg, there was naturally consternation, and the State archives and public property of value were removed. The Governor issued his call for troops for State defence, and the President united in this by requesting 100,000 men to be mustered into the military service of the United States to serve for six months. Of these, 50,000 are called for from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio, and 10,000 from Maryland and West Virginia respectively. An enlistment for a short period has been generally warmly supported, but in Pennsylvania it has been somewhat slow in coming, and the call for troops did not up to resist invasion. New York has raised fourteen regiments in four days for service in Pennsylvania, and Harrisburg and Pittsburg have both been strongly fortified.

Hooker meanwhile has abandoned his position opposite Fredericksburg, and is moving on the line parallel with that taken northwards. His base at Aquia Creek is also abandoned, and his supplies have been removed to Alexandria, on the new base. At Warrenton, about the same distance from Washington as Fredericksburg, a little west of north of the latter place, he has his headquarters. He is stated to be at that point fifty-seven miles north-west of Warrenton.

It is a moment as critical as any in the war. As to Lee's plans nothing, of course, is known whether he will turn towards Western Pennsylvania, supposing he eludes Hooker's main forces, or whether he will direct his march upon Baltimore and Philadelphia. Meanwhile Hooker divined the intention of his adversary to make this advance, and had for some time held his forces in instant readiness to follow. The Government, too, made preparations as they could by creating two military departments for East and West Pennsylvania and appointing officers of high rank to command.

RICHMOND THREATENED.

On the Yorktown peninsula there are signs of Federal activity, as we learn from Richmond accounts. The Federal gunboats were pushing up the Chickahominy, within fifty miles of Richmond, and a considerable force is co-operating with them. General Keyes's corps, which has for many months been encamped at West Point, has lately advanced to New Kent Courthouse, about forty miles from the Virginian capital, and, in fear of these demonstrations, the Confederates have retired behind the Chickahominy. It is said that Richmond is very strongly defended and fully garrisoned.

VICKSBURG.

From Vicksburg we have news to the 13th ult., at which time affairs were, according to Northern accounts, favourable to General Grant. The Federals had pushed their approach within twenty yards of the bastion, whilst Pemberton is said to receive reinforcements and supplies, during the night, from the other side of the Mississippi.

The Federals yet hold possession of Black River Bridge, and their opponents are declared to be at least thirty miles from the rear of Grant. One detachment consists of a body of Cavalry, 5000 strong, of 5000, at Jackson; another of 5000 at Yazoo City; and a third of 15,000 at Canton. The Richmond papers state that General Johnston has come up, and he is believed to be about joining with Buckner to invade Kentucky.

The Indiana enrolment excitement continues. A general disinclination to submit to the draught is apparent all over the country.

A military board has been appointed to settle the claims of Generals Butler, Fremont, M'Clellan, Banks, and Dix for military precedence of rank.

President Lincoln had sent a reply to the committee who forwarded him the resolutions passed at the Albany Vallandigham meeting. The President says that the ordinary law courts are inadequate to the exercise of martial power. "Military arrests and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act are constitutional wherever public safety demands it." Mr. Vallandigham was arrested as a spy and traitor, because he was warning against the military, by laboureing to prevent the raising of troops and encouraging desertion." President Lincoln states that he does not know whether, in his own discretion, he would have arrested Mr. Vallandigham, but he thinks commanders in the field better judges of particular cases than he. He will release Mr. Vallandigham as soon as he can by any means believe that public safety will not suffer by it.

There are now about 30,000 colcured troops in the Federal army and 5000 coloured men in the Federal navy.

The *Sea and Land Herald* says—"Since July, 1862, 37 steamers and 21 sailing-vessels left Nassau for the rebel ports. Fifty-one of the former and 10 of the latter found their crews and passengers, and proceeded to the rebels and realising vast sums for the speculators. Forty-four steamers and 45 sailing-vessels reached Nassau from the Confederacy during the same period."

The privateer Clarence, the tender of the Florida, has captured seven more Federal schooners off Cape Hatteras. The captain of the Clarence transferred his guns to the barque Saxony, which he had captured, and burned the Clarence. Twenty-five Federal vessels have left Northern ports to capture the Florida and the Georgia. The privateer Japan has captured the ship Dictator.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Helena Regiment and the Gold Coast Artillery have failed from the Army List, and as the West India Regiment takes their place, the officers are transferred en masse.

The half-yearly inspection of the Royal Asylum Schools, at Chelsea and Southwark, and the distribution of prizes by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City of London, took place on Monday in the presence of a numerous assembly.

Sunday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, the Royal Standard was hoisted at the various dockyards, salutes fired, the ships in harbour decked out with parti-coloured bunting, and the other usual manifestations of rejoicing. The weather unlucky to the boat-clubs and yacht-clubs was given on Monday.

The Indian troop-ship Cospatrick, James A. Elmslie, Commander, arrived at Spithead from Kurrachee on Saturday, having on board 170 invalids and 166 time-expired men of her Majesty's 17th, 31st, 78th, 84th, 86th, 90th, Belooch Regiment, and Royal Artillery, 20 women, and 30 children. Five deaths and three births occurred on the passage. The following officers are invalided:—Captain M'Dowall, 17th Highlanders, in command of the troop; Captain Hamilton, 86th Regiment, wife, two children, and servant; Lieutenant and Quartermaster Hamilton, 78th Highlanders; Surgeon Fuller, 31st Regiment; Lieutenant Noxon, L.N., wife, and three children; Miss Bourke, Miss Hamilton, Miss Bell, Mrs. Campbell, and servant; and nine steerage passengers.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by General the Hon. Sir James V. Scarlett, the Adjutant-General, Colonel the Richard Airey, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, Colonel Tyrwhitt, and a brilliant Staff attached to head-quarters was present at a field day on Tuesday at Wormwood-scrubbs, when the 1st Battalion of the Life Guards and the 18th Hussars, together with the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros was in command of the 1st Life Guards, and Colonel Dyneley the 2nd Regiment, the 18th Hussars being commanded by Colonel Knox. The brigade of cavalry was under the command of Major-General Lowe-more, and the Foot Guards under the command of Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., attached to the Field Staff. On the ground were several other officers of rank. The different movements lasted an hour and a half, and at the conclusion the cavalry and infantry marched past in line, and subsequently the Royal Highness and Staff. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief called the several officers in command in front, and, in complimentary terms, expressed his gratification at the creditable manner in which the troops went through the different movements; more particularly he noted the steadiness displayed by the Life Guards.

THE MILITIA.

The Inverness-shire Highland Light Infantry, under the command of the Hon. the Master of Lovat, were inspected on Wednesday week at Fort George, by Colonel Hamilton, C.B., the inspecting field-officer of the northern district. There were 700 men present, and the regiment, in the appearance of the men, in full Highland uniform, excited universal admiration. After the conclusion of the inspection, which was very satisfactory, Colonel Hamilton addressed the regiment in most flattering terms, and stated that their marching past could not have been surpassed by any regiment. He expressed his delight at the appearance, steadiness under arms, precision in file and volley firing, and the manner in which the battalion marched past. Altogether, they were creditably established.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 23rd Surrey Rifles (Rother hithe) was officially inspected on Thursday week by Colonel Merrie, C.B. The corps, having been put through various battalion movements by the commanding officer, was marched past by Colonel Merrie, who expressed his satisfaction at the steadiness with which the movements had been executed.

The London Scottish Volunteers were inspected on Saturday, in Regent's Park, by Colonel Rawdon, who, after the inspection and the usual movements, addressed them in extraordinary terms, and concluded the oration at being able to report so favourably of the efficiency of the corps. The corps was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho, the Earl of Dalkeith, and Captain Page, Adjutant.

A sham fight took place at Harwich on Monday, in which a considerable force was engaged. The corps present were the 1st and 2nd Essex Artillery, under the commands of Captain Lee and Lieutenant Baker; the Ipswich Corps, Capt. Hayward; the 1st Essex Engineers, Capt. Sandford; the Harwich Corps, Capt. Cobbold; the Colchester Corps, Capt. Major Richards; the 41st Middlesex (Enfield), Col. Wilkinson; the Witham Corps, Capt. Gepp; the Stoke Corps, Capt. Leech; the Clare Corps, Capt. Cardenal; the Maldon Corps, Capt. Hamilton; the Colchester Corps, Capt. Bishop, and the 3rd Middlesex Corps, Capt. Cole. The movements were comprised in the 1st and 2nd Essex Administrative battalions, which were represented by about 450 effective men, as also an Essex Rifle Corps. The strength of the various corps numbered about 2200 men. About 80 of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry were present, under the command of Col. Peters; and a party of Royal Marines, under the command of Lieut. Morris, and a detachment of men of the Hospital Ship Duchess, belonging to the Harwich station, under the command of Capt. Johnson, R.N., also co-operated in the manœuvres which were under the direction of Col. Coy, C.B., Commandant of the Camp at Colchester.

The South Middlesex Volunteers held their second annual fête at Hampton House on Friday and Saturday last. The proceedings were a fancy fair and concert, as before; but there were numerous and original additions to the very pleasant programme of such entertainments. A grand Richardson's show, in which "The Duck's Motto" was performed with unabated spirit every several times a day; a wonderful shell, and a grand tournament. This tournament was capitally managed. There were field heralds, pages, a herald-at-arms, knights in armour, esquires, and even the Lord Rebaugh and Captain Hawkers, mounted upon *destriers* of spirit, fought desperately for the championship, to the great delight of the holders-on and the benefit of the funds of the corps. The members of the corps worked very hard in their assumed characters. Sergeant Tolly, with his organ and trained dog; the niggers, led by a veritable Punch in full costume; the Swiss Bandits; the proprietor of Aunt Sally; and the clown, who urged the people to walk up and patronise the drama, were perfect in their way, and caused great amusement. The New Zealand chiefs, the three ladies of the party, and their attendants were present on Saturday. The pecuniary results of the fête are satisfactory.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme of the proceedings at the prize meeting of the association for 1864:—

Tuesday, July 7.—Shooting to commence at 1 p.m. Middlesex competition for Battersea Challenge Cup and Money Prizes. Lancashire and Cheshire, Lancashire and Middlesex. Oxford and Cambridge competition for National Rifle Association Challenge Cup and Money Prizes. Grand aggregate.

Wednesday, July 8.—Shooting to commence on this and all other days at 7.30 a.m. First stage—Queen's (200 yards). First class prize—Horse of Leeds. Public schools' (Lord Ashburton's shield). Earl Spencer's cup. Enfield all comers at 4 p.m. Association cup. Second series, extra prizes—rifle carrying Government ammunition. Running man. Pool and sighting targets.

Thursday, July 9.—First stage—Queen's (200 yards). First stage—Horse of Leeds. All comers. Enfield all comers. Association cup. Second series, extra prizes—rifle carrying Government ammunition. Running man. Pool and extra prize—rifle carrying Government ammunition. Running man. Pool and sighting targets.

Friday, July 10.—First stage—Queen's. Pembroke (in front of the consolidated barracks) at 9.30 a.m. First stage—Horse of Leeds. Duke of Wellington. Association cup. Fourth series, extra prize—rifle carrying Government ammunition. Running man. Pool and sighting. Fighting. Second stage—Queen's.

Saturday, July 11.—Fighting will be held for those in camp.

Monday, July 12.—Tice for St. George's vase, and ties for first and second stages of Queen's. Ties for Duke of Wellington and Association cups. Ties between Lords and Commons. The Alexandra prize. Match between Oxford and Cambridge. First stage—Council. Extra prizes—rifle carrying Government cup. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. Third series, extra prizes—rifle carrying Government ammunition. Running man. Pool and sighting targets. Running man. Pool and sighting targets. Sighting for second stage—Queen's.

Tuesday, July 14.—Second stage—Queen's. Pembroke (in front of barracks) at 9.30 a.m. First stage—House of Lords. Duke of Wellington. Association cup. Fourth series, extra prizes—rifle carrying Government ammunition. Fourth series, extra prize—rifle carrying Government ammunition. Running man. Pool and sighting targets.

Wednesday, July 15.—The Albert prize. Parade in front of the council-tent at 9.30 a.m. Second stage—Queen's. Second stage—Duke of Wellington. Rifle Derby. Rifle Oaks. First stage—House of Lords. Association cup. Third series, extra prizes—rifle carrying Government ammunition. Fourth-and-at ment ammunition. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. Running man and Pool and sighting targets.

Thursday, July 16.—Ties for Duke of Wellington and 3rd and 4th series extra prizes. Parade in front of the council-tent at the Crystal Palace at 9.30 a.m. International match (Elcho shield). Parade in front of the consulting-tent at 9.30 a.m. Second stage—Duke of Wellington. Second stage—House of Lords. Rifle Derby. Rifle Oaks. Association cup. Fifth series, extra prizes. Ties for Albert prize. Fourth series, extra prizes. Running man. Pool and sighting targets. Sweepstakes.

Friday, July 17.—The Prince of Cambridge. Council-tent parade at 9 a.m. Ties for association cup. Parade at council-tent at 10 a.m. Ties for rifle derby. Ties for Albert, extra prizes. Parade at council-tent at 12 (noon). Ties for *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. Parade at council-tent at 11 a.m. Earl Dudley. Parade at council-tent at 1.30 p.m. Ladies' consolation prizes. Running man. Pool. Sweepstakes.

Saturday, July 18.—The metropolitan and Queen's prize.

Monday, July 20.—Distribution of prizes at the Crystal Palace.

An official notice has been issued to the effect that, in the minimum charge for a volunteer non-commissioned officer or private encamping at Wimbledon will be 8*s.*, which, on arrival, he will have to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* for his tent. The charge for the use of the tent in camp five nights without further charge, but for every night beyond five he will have to pay 1*s.*

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral are establishing a one-penny service for the working classes, to be performed every Sunday afternoon, in the cathedral.

The Rev. H. J. Balchin has received from the parishioners of Merton, Surrey, a silver salver and an address; also, from the national schoolchildren a Bible, upon his resigning the curacy of Merton.

The last Convocation of the Province of Canterbury held the Bishop of Cape Town, acting as Metropolitan of South Africa, has cited Bishop Colenso to appear before him and answer for his heretical opinions.

The Peterborough Choral Festival, the great choral festival of the midland counties, was celebrated with all its accustomed splendour on Thursday week in the 12th annual meeting of the associated choirs in the cathedral church of the diocese.

A meeting was held yesterday week at the rooms of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in order to provide for translating Bishop Tuam Cothbrid. Mr. Beresford Hope presided, and the Lord Primate of Ireland was also present.

The following will be the preachers at the special Sunday evening services in connection with the Church Congress, the Bishop of Lincoln, 12. Archdeacon Denison. On July 13 the special services will close for the present year.

Preparations are being made for the immediate commencement of the restoration of Salisbury Cathedral, towards which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have contributed £5000, and which will cost something like £30,000. The restoration will, it is understood, be confined to the exterior.

The Bishop of London has got about £40,000 towards his £100,000 for the new diocese of £20,000 within the last week or two, and calculating churches within his diocese. The Bishop himself has contributed £20,000, which is the largest contribution yet announced. The Queen and Lord Egerton of Tatton are among the contributors.

The first annual festival of the Sheriff Hales district of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society took place in the beautiful Sutherland memorial church at St. George's, Shropshire, on Tuesday last. The members and friends of the committee, numbering 200, left Shrewsbury by train for Wenson, to the number of 136, very effectively and accurately rendered the congregational singing of the hymns and the responses.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held on Wednesday last, at the Mansion-house. The report, which was adopted, stated that there were at present sixty-four pensioners on the funds of the charity, and that the sum of £1000 paid them during the past year had been £3000. The amount given to relieve the temporary distress of clergymen and their families had been £370.

The Bishop of Natal has appointed to the following offices to commence to be the special morning preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month:—July 3, Archdeacon Denison; July 10, the Rev. Benjamin Morgan, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton; Sunday, July 12, the Rev. Benjamin Morgan Cowie, Vicar of Lewisham; Sunday, July 19, the Rev. Henry Wace, Incumbent of Stoke Newington; Sunday, July 26, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.

The Bishop of Colombo, with the Archdeacon, lately visited the Malwatta Wihare, one of the principal Buddhist temples in Kandy. Some twenty priests were in the temple, and the Bishop addressed them affectionately in their own tongue. A local journalist says:—He stated it was his wish to establish a college for the education of priests of Buddha in the faith of the Gospel of Christ. It was a gratifying sight to see the Christian Bishop in close contact with the priests of Buddha, and addressing the Buddhist priests on his usefulness, earnestly calling on them to lay aside their errors, and to join with him in the glorious work of spreading religion—which is from God—against their own and all mere human systems."

The Bishop of Columbia arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday week, in the steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, having sailed on the 7th of May. On Sunday, May 10, his Lordship preached twice in Grace Cathedral, Montreal, and on the following day proceeded to Toronto, where he arrived, via Kingston, at New York. He preached twice on Sunday, June 7, in Trinity Church, and on the 8th he left for Hamilton, the principal seat of the Church Society, at Toronto, Upper Canada. Previous to leaving this city the Bishop received an address from the clergy of the Church in the northern coast of British Columbia, and in one place baptised seventy-one persons in a single day.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury met again, pursuant to adjournment, on Tuesday. The Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Lower on the possibility of joint action between them and the Province of York. It which it was suggested that the two Convocations should appoint a committee to confer with each other on the subject. Dr. Jeune moved, with the Rural Deans. Grant. It was also agreed to memorialise the Crown on the expediency of the immediate dismissal of the members of the Lower House were occupied for the most part of the day debating Dr. M'Caul's resolution of last session—"That it is not expedient to relax the rule of subscription to the Act of Uniformity. Archdeacon Sinclair moved an amendment—"That the declaration required of candidates for ordination to a cure is sufficient for all clergymen." A lengthened discussion arose on the subject, at the close of which the House divided, when the amendment was declared to be carried by a majority of ten votes, fourteen having voted for the resolution and twenty-four against it. The business of the Upper House on the subject of the Colenso bishopric was adjourned.

The re-opening of Hereford Cathedral, after the recent alterations and restorations of different parts of the edifice, took place on Tuesday with great ceremony. In 1786 the tower of the cathedral fell, and was rebuilt under the superintendence of Wyatt. From some error of linearity which manifested themselves in 1810 Mr. Cottingham was called in to examine the structure, and the result was a report which led to the commencement of the present restorations. Under his supervision the nave, aisles, the pillars supporting the tower, and the various eastern and were repaired and restored. Following him came Mr. G. C. Scott, and under his direction the north and south transepts, the fitting of the choir, the restoration of Bishop Booth's porch, Audley's and Stanley's chapels, Bishops' and Virgin Gardens, north and south walls of Lady Chapel, the lesser transepts, and the external stonework of the outer aisles have been carried out. Internal repairs. The last the cathedral now stands in as substantial a condition as at any former period of its history. The restoration, so far they have gone, have cost more than £40,000. Towards this sum the Dean and Chapter of Hereford have raised £14,000 by mortgage on the estates, and the diocesan body have subscribed about £10,000 in addition from their private resources. The public have contributed over three thousands more, and there is still an outstanding balance to a large amount.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Hertfordshire*: The Rev. R. Dobs to Ashwell and Maps. *Northamptonshire*: The Rev. W. Rose to Pitsford, Wilts: Rev. T. H. Roper to Publication, Dorsetshire; Rev. L. Thomas to Tarrytie, Lincolnshire. *Worcestershire*: The Rev. J. Hewitt to Saturday, Salop; Rev. W. Griffiths to St. Lythan's, Glamorganshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. W. D. Burgess to Horton-cum-Pulshington, Somerset; Rev. C. S. Collingwood to Southwick, Durham; Rev. J. Gilderdale to Combe, Berkshire, Diocese of Oxford; Rev. R. Hood to Bradwell, Derbyshire; The Rev. E. T. Baker to Symondsbury; Rev. J. K. Barker to South Brent; Rev. G. C. Bentley to Bere Regis; Rev. J. Bowden to Bere Regis; Rev. J. Bowden to Bishopstone, Wilts; Rev. G. L. Farthing to Chaldick Magna; Rev. E. A. Greete to Bere Regis; Rev. H. Hall to Lanlawn, Kent; Rev. W. Hayes to Stour Provost and Tolbere; Rev. T. W. Hathaway to Potterne; Rev. A. J. C. Llewellyn to Wilcot and Huish.—*Guardian*.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The distribution of prizes and rewards to the students in medicine, general literature, and the applied sciences, at King's College, took place on Wednesday. The Bishop of Chichester was filled by the Bishop of Lichfield, who was himself, in former years, one of the most distinguished students of King's College Medical College. The huge room was well filled, and the proceedings throughout were marked by the most hearty enthusiasm. The Bishop, in his address, said he advanced to receive the reward of his industry and talent, was warmly welcomed; and when the name of Mr. Lewis, which the pupils of the college, Dr. Jeff, was received was one of the most agreeable features of the proceeding.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to students in the faculty of arts and laws in University College, London, took place on Wednesday. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. R. Lowe, M.P. The annual report, which was read by the secretary, stated that the number of students at present in the ordinary classes of the faculty of arts and laws was 113, representing a total number of 1,000 in the various classes. The evening classes in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy were attended by 33 students. The committee of council on education had made a special report that Mr. F. W. Newman, who had for seventeen years been Professor of Latin at the college, having resigned his position in order that at the same time the council congratulated themselves upon having secured as his successor Mr. A. J. Church, late scholar and classical lecturer of Wadham, and examiner in 1857.

The annual examination of the Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, took place on the 22nd and 23th ult. Examiner—the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Alford). The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and the Rev. G. Crevy, preacher of the Charterhouse, who has succeeded the late Rev. Russell as Clergy Orphan School Preacher, before a large number of the examination, the Rev. D. Butler, Head Master, announced to the school the names of the successful candidates for election at the next vacancy. He regret that Mr. F. W. Newman, who had for seventeen years been Professor of Latin at the college, having resigned his position in order that at the same time the council congratulated themselves upon having secured as his successor Mr. A. J. Church, late scholar and classical lecturer of Wadham, and examiner in 1857.

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The examination of the scholars of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, at Southampton, took place on Thursday week, for the first time in the five centuries in all of the Hartley Institute in that town, before a large number of the inhabitants. The school was suspended for thirty years, and has only recently been re-opened. It is now under the management of Dr. Kynaston, and the liberality of the Southampton Town Council, this grammar school is now one of the richest in England. The sum to be expended by the Mayor of the town has just added two scholarships to the foundation.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, St. John's Foundation school, Clapton, has been elected by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the vacant office of Head Master of the High School.

The Rev. Albert Smith, M.A., Lincoln, Oxford, Head Master's assistant in King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, has been appointed to the head mastership of Sutton Coldfield Grammar School.

Letters received from the Caucasus state that eleven sanguinary engagements have taken between the Russians and the mountaineers.

Friday's *Gazette* notifies the transference of Sir Charles Darling from the governorship of Jamaica to that of Victoria, in Australia.

M. Fabre, the French aeronaut, who ascended from Liverpool on the summit of the St. Gothard, the highest point of the centon of Ticino, has just died, at the age of forty-two.

The Swiss Federal Government has accorded to merchandise of British origin the same tariff privileges as those granted to Belgium under the recent commercial treaty.

The text of King Leopold's decision as arbitrator in the case of the officers of her Majesty's ship Forte and the Brazilian agents has been published. It appears that the officers were condemned in damages, on the that there was "neither premeditation of offence, nor offence, to the Britis flag."

The health of the Empress of Russia (says the *Nord*) is improving. Her Majesty has been able to take the air in a close carriage in the park of Tsarskoe-Selo, and it is expected that at her journey to the Crimea will take place about the middle of July.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

In a recent article we announced the probable advent of uni-coloured toilets for the summer season; and these are now made to decidedly attention both at Fontainebleau, under the patronage of the Empress, and at Paris, where the young and graceful Princess de Metternich, ruling in her salons as the leader of fashion, proves that dress might be seen in a rich toilet all *moirée de soie*, even to the parasol, but of a light and almost pleasant hue, so far as any fashion can be. This agreeable novelty will be found in the category of the present very fashionable leather colours.

Fashion, however, is not universal, and is principally confined to the recognised leaders of fashion and to the Court at Fontainebleau, where the most rigorous provisions are made with regard to the description of dress for different occasions. In walking dress, a corresponding step lower on the ladder of fashion, let us continue by a few remarks on the *ombre intermédiaire* of the season. The mantilla, or circular cloak, in silk, cashmere, or lace, is the garment which divides public favour with the ever-popular burnous. The mantilla is composed of silk or silk and cashmere, and is made to be braided, and the casual in Chantilly lace may either be lined with white silk or be worn without lining. As a protection from the sun, the casual, trimmed with guipure, will be found in the first figure of our Engraving.

The cavalier hat, with its long flowing ostrich feathers and plumes, is the hat, adopted for the country and for watering-places, but not at present in Paris, except for carriage wear or for very young ladies. As to the form of bonnet, of which the shape has undergone no modification worthy of mention, it is only necessary to signalise the dominant undercrown, yellow, and blue, as the generic name employed by French modistes to designate the leather series of hats.

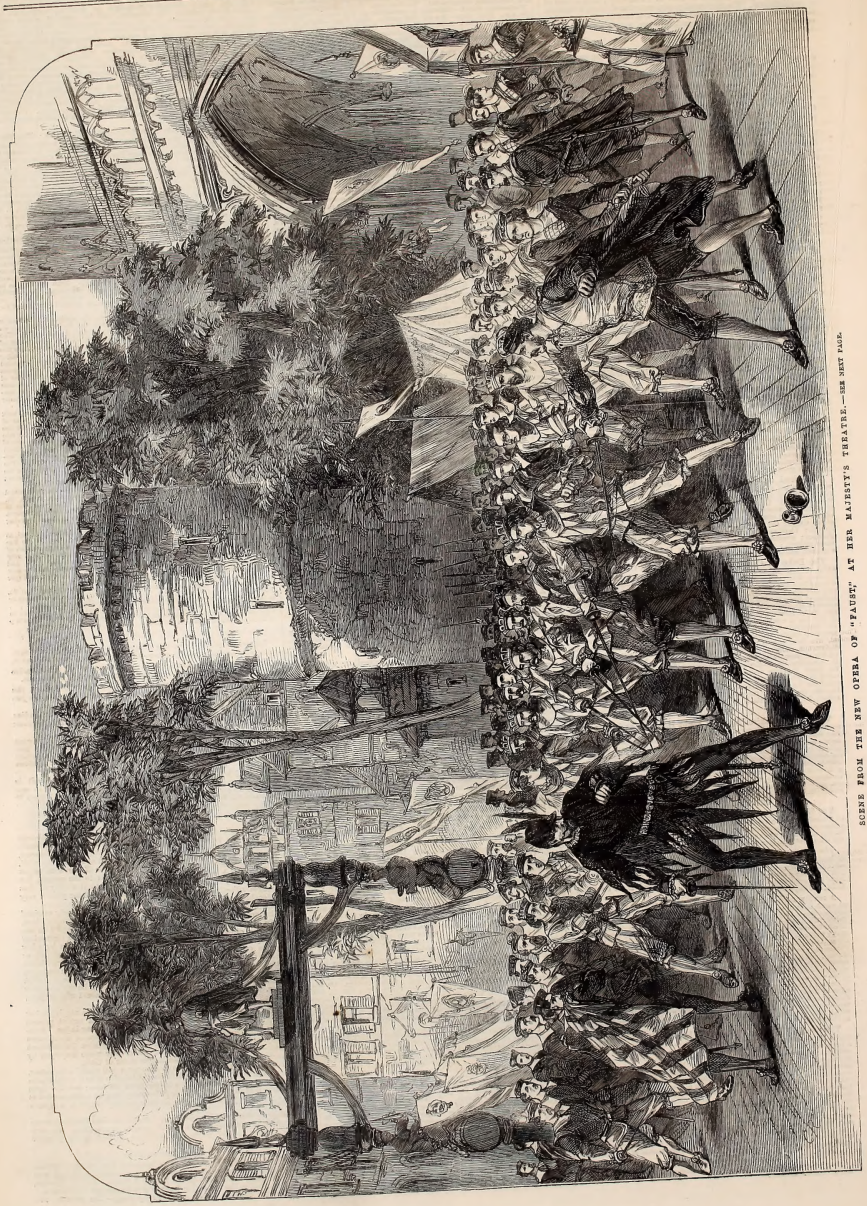
For those who are disposed to go through a few works' *villégiature*, there are many pretty models which may be obtained at a small price for dresses; it would be useless to cite them all here; but the light piques, and barege and grenadine fabrics may be recommended as affording light yet strong materials for a country morning walk or so, one by the seaside.

We may conclude these desultory remarks by mentioning that passementerie ornaments, of new and tasteful composition, are very fashionable; but the old designs have been set aside by the principal Parisian dressmakers.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Robe of mauvaine blue foulard, without ornament. Casual of the same colour and material, trimmed with deep guipure. Blue high-heeled *lattine à boutons*. Leghorn bonnet, ornamented on the top and in front with a bouquet of field flowers.

Fig. 2. *Country Toilet for a Young Lady.*—The skirt of this



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "FAUST," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

dress is in mauve-coloured foulard, marked with narrow black stripes, and the waistband is pointed. The canezou is in muslin, and is composed of narrow plaits, running crosswise, and separated into rows by the introduction of embroidered insertion. Lace frill and cuffs.

Fig. 3. Grand Toilet for Promenade.—Robe of buff taffety, with a somewhat deep flounce carried up higher in front than behind. The more flounce is surmounted with a rich passementerie edging, over which there is a graduating series of lozenge ornaments, also in passementerie, the entire ornamentation of this complicated skirt being completed by a deep chenille fringe. The sleeves are ornamented with passementerie on the shoulders and round the cuffs. All the trimmings of this costume are several shades deeper in colour than the buff of the dress.

SCENE FROM GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA, "FAUST."

OUR Engraving represents an incident in the scene of the kermesse, or fair, which forms the opening of the second act. While the jollity is at its height Mephistopheles suddenly appears in the midst of the revellers, and joins their festivity by singing the celebrated song in praise of gold, "Dio dell'or." He drinks with the group of students, and, exclaiming that the wine is poison, he strikes a cask with his wand, wine rushes out, and as it falls to the ground becomes liquid fire. The students, terrified, draw their swords; Mephistopheles does the same, drawing a circle round him with the point of his sword; the students, as they attempt to rush upon him, are stopped as if by an invisible barrier; and the sword of Valentine, who leads them, breaks in his hand. The demon being thus revealed the students drive him away by holding their swords towards him in the form of a cross. He retires, taking leave of them mockingly.

THE MASONIC BALL AT OXFORD.

AMONG the Illustrations which we gave last week of the Royal visit to Oxford was one showing the singular manner in which the Prince and Princess of Wales were received by the brethren of the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons on the occasion of a ball given by them to their Royal Highnesses on the 16th ult., in the New Corn Exchange. We now give an Engraving of the ball itself, which was a very splendid affair. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Countess De Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at eleven o'clock, and, passing under "an arch of steel," formed by the crossed swords of eight Knights Templar (Illustrated in our last Number), were received on their entrance into the corridor by the Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Atkins-Bowyer), the Worshipful Master of the Apollo Lodge, and the Directors of Ceremonies (Brothers Wyndham and Bruce-Gardyne). Their Royal Highnesses were conducted by the Directors of Ceremonies through the corridor, lined by the provincial officers, officers of the Lodge, and stewards, wearing the insignia of the craft, to a boudoir prepared for the occasion. Thence, after a short pause, the Prince and Princess proceeded to the raised dais in the centre of the hall, where two chairs of State had been placed for them.

As soon as a space had been cleared in front of the dais by the exertions of the stewards, the Provincial Grand Master opened the ball with the Princess, the Prince dancing with Miss Bowyer.

The Princess wore a mauve dress, spangled with silver, and festooned with wreaths of roses and shamrocks, and in her hair roses and shamrocks, interspersed with diamonds. Her Royal Highness only danced a few sets of quadrilles and lancers; but the Prince was indefatigable, and stood up every set till twelve o'clock, when the supper-room was opened. Soon after one their Royal Highnesses took their departure; but the ball was prolonged with great spirit for some hours.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE new building at Slough for this asylum was formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday week, as fully described in this Journal last week. Our present Impression contains an Illustration of one of the most interesting incidents in the day's proceedings. Rather more than a hundred ladies advanced one by one to the table placed before the chairs of the Prince and Princess, and each deposited there a purse containing sums varying from five guineas to a hundred pounds, which had been collected by them individually as contributions to the charity. This proceeding caused a flutter amongst the assembly, and every eye was strained to watch the manner in which the ladies went through the trying process of proceeding singly from their places to the dais, making their obeisance to the Prince and Princess, and passing on their right to the portico. They one and all comported themselves admirably, it being evident that they were much more occupied by a desire to see the Princess than with any notion of how they themselves appeared in the eyes of the company. "God Save the Queen" was then sung by the ladies of the Royal Academy of Music, and the ceremonial proper concluded.



SIKUJUA. RUMIK. N'YAMEZI. FAIDA.

WOMEN OF CAPTAIN SPEKE'S EXPEDITION.



ULIMENGO. ULMASS. MATAGIRI. MANUA. MABRUK. KHAMSINI. SADIKI. MTAMANI. BARUTI. UMBARI. "BOMBAY." MEATI. FIJI. ULEDI, JUN. FURHAN. ULEDI, SEN. SANGORO. MEKTUB.

CAPTAIN SPEKE'S "FAITHFUL CHILDREN."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. ROYER, OF CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 17.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11.

SUNDAY, July 5.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Algiers surrendered to the French, 1830. The Island of Chusan taken by Sir John Bremer, 1840.
MONDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day. Sir Thomas More beheaded, 1535. The Duke of Monmouth's army defeated at Sedgmore, 1685. Napoleon's great victory over the Austrians at Wagram, 1809.
TUESDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket (his relics enshrined 1220). Inception of Masaniello at Naples, 1647. Oxford Act.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Battle of Pultowa—Charles XII. of Sweden totally defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, 1709. Successful defence of Gibraltar by General Elliott, 1779. Moon's last quarter, 1h. 52m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 9.—Battle of Semptach—Leopold of Austria defeated and slain by the Swiss, 1386. Beginning of three days' massacre of the Christians by the Mohammedans at Damascus, 1860.
FRIDAY, 10.—London Bridge burnt (3000 lives lost), 1212. William the Great, Prince of Orange, founder of the Dutch Republic, assassinated by Gerard, at Delft, 1584.
SATURDAY, 11.—Count Bleiner takes Rome and murders the Emperor Ambrosius, his father-in-law, 457. Jack Cade killed near Lewes, 1450.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4	0 35	1 12	1 47	2 22	2 57	3 33
16	17	53	28	3	38	14

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Cloud. 0 Clear. 10 Overcast.	At 10 A.M.	At 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in miles.	
	Inches.	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
24	30·116	60·6	85·9	9·0	82·5	70·6	NW. N.	104	·013
25	30·116	60·4	·84	6	69·6	71·8	NW. WNW.	140	·437
26	29·776	58·9	86·3	7	67·0	59·1	SW. W. SW.	105	·000
27	29·929	57·3	·81	6	61·7	67·7	SW. W.	347	·018
28	·736	·2	·80	·7	67·0	69·0	W.	319	·000
29	29·970	57·1	85·5	8	68·3	60·9	WSW. W.	189	·000
30	30·097	57·9	83·1	6·2	67·4	69·9	WSW. W.	201	·037

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in Inches reversed	29·915	29·917	29·745	29·746	29·845	29·878	29·971	29·973	29·973
Temperature of Air	61·5°	62·5°	68·5°	57·5°	59·5°	61·5°	64·5°	65·0°	65·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	59·0°	60·0°	64·0°	55·0°	57·0°	59·0°	62·0°	62·0°	62·0°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	S.W.	N.W.	W.	W.	W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., there will be a

WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING

THE DESIGN FOR THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, by G. G. Scott, R.A.; and Fine-Art Engravings from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, as follow:—

"Trente, in the Tyrol," by W. C. Smith, in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"Staith's Yorkshire," by S. P. Jackson, in the same Exhibition.

"The Shepherd of Jerusalem," by W. J. Webb, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

"St. Peter," by T. J. Gullick, in the same Exhibition.

"Queen Mary quitting Stirling Castle," by Mrs. E. M. Ward, in the same Exhibition.

"A Ship in Distress Burning a Blue Light," by Edward Duncan, in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The Rest," by G. Chester, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

"The Wanderer Returned," by Harrison Weir, in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

The Number will also contain Engravings of the Guards' Ball in the International Exhibition Building, Trial of Steam Fire Engines at the Crystal Palace, the Royal Thames Yacht Club Match, H.M.S. Royal Oak, Opening of the new Bridge at Rochester, Portraits of the late Sir Joshua Jebb and Prince Ferdinand of Denmark, a Map of the Seat of War at Vicksburg, &c. &c.

Price of the Two Sheets, 5d.: Stamped, 6d.

Office, 198, Strand.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements intended for the above Number must be sent in a day earlier than usual.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

HAPPILY, in England we are not only at perfect freedom to make any comment upon the proceedings of our judicial tribunals, but, possibly for that very reason, we are very seldom called upon to make any. When a journalist has occasion to allude to a verdict or a judgment it is generally done in the way of congratulation to society that some bubble has been burst, that some honest man has got his rights, or that some scoundrel has met his deserts. Occasionally a foolish jury has vexed the lofty breast of a Judge by finding a verdict prompted by spite, or more probably by stupidity, or because the glowing sophistries of an advocate (who was, of course, the first to jeer at the blockheads he had deluded) had told better upon the uneducated mind than the unadorned reasoning from the Bench. The remarks of the journalist upon a case like this are valuable, because they are leisurely perused by possible jurymen, and do much towards the prevention of such absurdities as he condemns. As a rule, the tribunals and the newspapers, the spoken and written common sense of the day, are in excellent accord.

There is, however, as it appears to us, an inclination on the part of the Bench towards a course by no means calculated to increase this harmony. It is needless for us to premise that we believe such inclination to be the result of a conscientious wish to do justice; and, luckily for our argument, the men who have manifested it are Judges of whom the nation is most proud, though this compliment is slighter than we could desire, from the remarkable absence of brilliant talent from the Bench. We observe that, upon several occasions where newspaper and other published comments have been made upon the conduct of individuals, Judges have been very emphatic in enforcing upon juries the consideration that a person who cannot be proved to have had a fraudulent motive has a right to complain of press castigation for his folly or misconduct. Juries are very ready to accept this hint; and—being mostly selected from a class which is very worthy and respectable, but which has somewhat inflated notions of dignity—they are easily induced to impose a heavy penalty upon what, in the favourite dialect of their favourite verities, would be termed uncalled-for remarks upon individuals. Now, if we waited until unfavourable remarks upon men and their actions were "called for," we should despair our duty, which is that of being the first to speak where the interest of society demands it.

The last instance of this inclination on the part of the Bench was manifested the other day in a trial of which it is difficult to write with gravity. A person named Morrison, in a very inferior grade in the Navy, has persuaded himself, or says that he has done so, into a belief that he is an astrologer, and, under a signature which *Mr. Punch's* ridicule has made more widely known than the astrologer's puffs could do, has annually offered a series of predictions which, couched in the most general language and referring to the most probable events, could hardly fail sometimes to be nearly verified. These productions are almost too absurd for illustration; but if we were to announce that in September next the aspect of certain planets indicate that a great statesman would come to grief, we should have a tolerably ample chance of being right; and if in that month any leading member of the majority or the Opposition had the great out our triumphant vindication of our prophetic skill would be akin to the self-glorification in which our sea prophet indulges when he comes to make up his accounts. There is no particular crime in such nonsense, or, if there is, the people who are idiots enough to buy such prophecies are at least as culpable as the printers who put them forth. But this gallant sailor-prophet (it was in counsel's statement, if not in evidence, that in early life he did his duty) had picked up at some curiosity shop a crystal ball, and in this, though he never saw anything wonderful, a boy and some others, including some specially silly women, believed that they beheld magic visions. A number of persons of the distinguished and lofty character among them, who, of course, wished to study a new phase of human credulity—and the thing was talked about, which is quite enough in "this London." But then the ball, and its owner, and his prophecies got to be talked of a little more than quite enough, for they came under the slashing hand of a daily journalist; and another man of the sea, no less a person than Admiral Sir E. Belcher, published an indignant letter, in which he expounded his views of the prophet's character in a way that certainly admitted of no mistake. He also said that one of his reasons for being angry with the prophet was that, to Sir Edward's own knowledge, the former had received a considerable sum of money from a lady for pretending to give her magically-obtained tidings of her son, who was absent. *Now* this is just the kind of provocation calculated to enrage a British officer, and, possibly, had the prophet been within his reach, Sir Edward might have testified his indignation in a still more intimate manner. But strangers were found to take up the prophet's case, and he sued, not the journal, but Sir Edward Belcher. The case ought to have been laughed out of court; but, in spite of a cross-examination which fully revealed the character of the plaintiff and the impudent absurdity of his pretensions, the learned Judge before whom Coddicott sued the jury that as wilful fraud was not proved, the plaintiff's critic might not be justified in castigating him as had been done. The jury, moved by this hint, and, perhaps, by two medals which the plaintiff dangled before them, gave him a verdict and 20*s.* The Judge, however, refused a certificate for costs.

Now we are unable to see the justice of Sir Alexander Cockburn's view of the case. We are aware that a lawyer laughs at what is called the interests of society, and, perhaps, properly so. Let him work his machinery in the best way and he has done his duty, and if society finds that it is not satisfied, let it invent some new machinery for him, and bid him work that. We have no desire to introduce sentiment into a law court; but we hold that, by the ordinary and well-known rules of law, this was a case in which a plaintiff was put out of court. A hundred years ago or so he would have been put out of court and put in prison; but we do desire to see impostures dealt with except by exposure. The man who comes into court and admits that he studies the stars, and from their combinations predicts Lord Russell's catching the measles or Lord Granville's having his spoons stolen, ought certainly not to be put into prison, but he ought to be put into print in any way best calculated to shame the fools who buy his books. The man who avows a belief that his boy saw visions in a glass globe, and who is averred by a British officer to have taken money from a woman for imparting supernatural information, is not the man in whose favour an English Judge ought to say a single word. The press is more than ever necessary when the law is found ready to screen an impostor from a well-merited kick.

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended June 30, 1863.			Quarter ended June 30, 1863.		
	Net Revenue.	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	24,190,000	456,808	..	5,807,000	64,000	..
Excise	16,876,086	..	1,373,000	4,405,000	..	481,000
Stamps	8,138,991	477,000	..	2,294,000	141,000	..
Taxes	3,158,000	29,000	..	1,190,000	33,000	..
Property Tax	10,711,000	184,000	..	2,218,000	115,000	..
Post Office ..	2,750,000	215,000	..	859,000	100,000	..
Crown Lands ..	392,000	4,000	..	68,500	913	..
Miscellaneous	2,830,581	1,029,217	..	607,791	74,893	..
Totals ..	70,685,861	2,371,972	1,373,000	18,490,264	581,393	481,000
	£998,972 Net Increase.			£581,393 Net Increase.		

THE COURT.

The Queen is expected to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne to-day (Saturday).

At the close of last week the Queen, in consideration of the great interest taken by the late Prince Consort in the Gravel-street and Golden-lane schools, established by the Rev. W. Rogers, which his Royal Highness opened in person, was graciously pleased to allow the children of those schools, 1500 in number, to pass in procession round the terrace of the castle. Her Majesty afterwards honoured Mr. Rogers with an interview. In the evening the children were formed upon the sides of the road leading from the Long Walk to the castle, and Her Majesty, accompanied by the Queen of Prussia and Princess Louisa, drove slowly past them. The children then gave Her Majesty and visitors a hearty cheer of London.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, the Queen of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Stanley officiated.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, walked and drove in the Long Walk, adjacent to the castle. The Prince and Princesses Wales left the castle for Marlborough House. The Queen of Prussia and Princess Helena drove out in a carriage and four. Princesses Louisa and Beatrice, with their attendants, went to the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park. The Russian Ambassador and Baroness de Brunnow, and Earl Russell had audiences of her Majesty to-day.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, went to London, and visited the South Kensington Museum, and inspected the new courts and the designs for the proposed decorations of them in mosaic and fresco; also the new galleries, with the recent exhibition drawings of the Schools of Art of the United Kingdom. The Queen returned to Windsor at one o'clock. The Queen of Prussia, with her attendants, went from London in the morning and returned to the castle in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Duke de Montpensier visited Her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, walked and drove in the grounds. The Queen of Prussia, with her attendants, left Windsor early in the morning for Osborne, and returned to the morning and visited the Horticultural Exhibition at Kensington. Their Royal Highnesses returned at half-past five o'clock. Viscountess Jocelyn succeeded as Mistress of the Robes and Groom of the Stole, Lord Alfred Paget and Col. C. A. Hardinge have succeeded Lord Ashtown and the Hon. B. N. Hood and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. D. De Ros as Equerries in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Monday morning the Prince and Princess returned to Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses held a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave an evening party and a dance, at Marlborough House, to a limited number of the aristocracy. The whole of the suite of the principal apartments was prepared for the occasion. The company began to arrive soon after ten o'clock. The Princess was followed by the Countess Spencer and Lord Harris. The Prince was attended by Earl Spencer, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieut.-General Knollys, the Hon. R. K. Meade, and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel. The Princess was dressed in a rose de chêne white glacé skirt, veiled with spotted tulle and trimmed with flowers—the white rose and Prince of Wales's feathers were conspicuous in her headdress. Her Royal Highness's headdress was composed of a wreath of flowers corresponding with the trimming of the dress, interspersed with diamond ornaments. Among those who had the honour of receiving invitations were the following:—The Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Bernburg, Countess Gleichen, the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi, Prince and Princess Randini.

On Tuesday the Prince rode on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. The Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, took a drive. Princess Mary of Cambridge visited the Princess at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince went to Kew, and was present at a fête given by the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage. The unexpected demise of the Hereditary Prince of Denmark, a distant relative of the Princess, precluded the attendance of her Royal Highness upon the occasion.

The Marchioness of Winchester had an interview with the Princess of Marlborough House a few days since, and presented a bracelet of diamonds and rubies, the gift of the ladies of Hampshire. The Lady Mayoress of York and the Hon. Mrs. Smyth also had an interview with her Royal Highness, and presented a silver inkstand from the ladies of the city of York.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Saturday evening Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly at Cambridge House.

On Monday the Duchess d'Aumale gave a concert at Orleans House, Twickenham, and Mrs. Robert Gosling gave a concert at her residence in Portland-place.

On Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Richard Cavendish and Miss Cavendish gave a brilliant ball at their residence in Grosvenor-place; and Lady Blackett gave her first dancing-party this season at her residence in Portman-square.

Mrs. Gladstone gave an amateur musical party at the family residence in Carlton House-terrace on Wednesday; and Lady Goldsmid gave a grand ball at 63, Portland-place, on Friday.

The Duke and Duchess de Chartres returned on Tuesday to the Clarendon Hotel from Scotland. Their Royal Highnesses entertained at dinner the same evening the Count de Paris, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and de Montpensier, and Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, &c.

The Duchess Dowager of Sutherland has returned to her villa at Chiswick from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Rutland has gone on a yachting excursion.

The Earl and Countess of Durham have left town for Cope-land Castle, Durham.

Earl and Countess Howe will leave Carron House this day for Gopsall Hall, Warwickshire.

Earl and Countess Amherst and family have arrived in Grosvenor-square from the Isle of Wight.

Earl de Grey, Bertos of Cravens and family purpose to pass several weeks at Coombe Abbey, the family seat in Warwickshire. It is some years since the noble Earl and Countess have resided there for any lengthened period.

Earl and Countess Delawarr leave town next week for Kinlet to pass a few weeks, the noble Earl having been recommended to use the waters.

The Earl and Countess of Clancarty and Viscount Dunlo have left town for their seat in Ireland.

Frances Countess of Albemarle and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Keppel have left town on Monday for Ashridge.

Rear-Admiral Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have arrived at Buxton.

Major-General J. N. Jackson is gazetted Colonel of the 99th Foot, and Major-General M. Barlow Colonel of the 3rd West India Regiment.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We have eaten some very strange things in our time, to say nothing of the pick of dirt which all humanity is bound to consume ere it finds course to eat us up. We have eaten bear. We rather think it finds course to eat us up. We have eaten bear. We rather think it
was in the Government cut of Tamboff and at the dinner-table of a
Boyard. It was real bear, not in the form of ham, but in the guise
of a steak, and very tough, gluti of hippophagy. For eat we *did herse* at a cheap French restaurant. We can aver from experience that snails (the orifices of the shells carefully closed with veal stuffing) are delicious. Snuffed soup we never tried. Of frogs, however, as food, we have tasted in the Foreign Legion in Algeria once assured us that rat—barn-fed, not sewer-grown, mind, and stewed for a couple of days in Burgundy—was positively a stylish marinade of vinegar—was very nice indeed.

Do you like bear? Do you like frogs? If your tastes lie towards the unusual in gastronomy you should have dined on Wednesday last at St. James's Hall, when the Acclimatisation Society of Great Britain and Ireland held their anniversary festival—the Duke of Newcastle president of the society, in the chair. What think you of a "jambon ours au vin de Madère?"—of "grenouilles à la poulette?" In addition to these novelties, "cuissot de chevreuil" and "filet" abounded in "exceptional" items, both edible and potable. "White soup of the Tartars," "Hamburg beef," "Irish stew," "Yorkshire pudding," "caille salmon," "chars," "lacipcaux," "pepper" "bouillabaisse," "caller salmon," "chars," "lacipcaux," "pepper" pot;" a "*Lamb roasted whole, stuffed with pistachio nuts, served with pilaff and guaranamby*;" a "saddle of fallow deer," "calf of red deer," "rice of beef, between buffalo and Kerry cow," "Palma sanglewore," "*Indian pea*," "*Indian à l'Americaine*," "Indian pickles," "ostrich eggs," "Bourgoul from the Lebanon"—such were a few of the rarities in this astounding menu. We only missed "Esquimaux soup," "camel" steaks, "bear" steaks from the Volga; "fried sharks' tail," "parrot pie," "kangaroo soup," and a few trifles of that description. Among the "exceptional" wines were those of the Lebanon, Cyprus, Elna, and Cyprus; the Hungarian Mussct, Badascopey, Seamondsky, and Tokay, and some Australian vintages. The menu was indeed different from the ordinary one, and the credit is due to the taste, skill, and energy as *ordonnateurs* of Messrs. Frank Buckland and James Lowe, the secretary, but the company that the acclimatisation did not mean much more serious things than dining, and are rapidly rewarbutioning natural history as a practical science.

As we stated in our "Echoes" of last week Lord Raynham's well-meaning but impracticable bill for the propagation of the birch-rod has also been shelved. The noble lord was completely and negatived, without a division, on Tuesday night, and the bill is lost. Lord Raynham argued that his measure was intended to supersede those of Roebuck and Mitford that French children owe their emancipation from the rod and the thong. A decree of the Convention abolished corporal punishment in French schools, and the system has "worked severe, on whose barbarous functions Voltaire commenas so strongly in his "Poison par Alphabet," was for ever deprived of his occupation.

While we are on the subject of those things which are so "much better managed in France," may we be permitted to ask a simple question. What is the reason that in Paris one never hears of millinery or dressmaking girls being worked to death? Are they worked to death? Paris is universally regarded as the metropolis of fashion. Balls and fêtes are more numerous in Paris than in any other capital in the world; and the French ladies are as fond of dress as Englishwomen, and as capricious in their selection of dresses and bonnets, as their sisters in England; yet the pale-faced victims of the needle, the phantoms of a French *seafstre* after eight o'clock at night would be considered more than phenomenal: it would be monstrous. If the police didn't interfere to abrogate such savagery, public opinion would do it for them.

Lord Shaftesbury, the indefatigable pioneer in all good works, has been striving to induce the Government to issue a Royal Commission, to inquire into the physical and moral condition of milliners and dressmakers; and Lord Granville has consented that the matter shall be referred to the commission now taking evidence on the state of children and young persons employed in trades and manufactures in agriculture by law. The prospect, however, of any permanent amelioration of the condition of this much-suffering class seems, at present, but discouraging. From only legislative enactment can we expect any effectual relief. The Countess of Ellesmere has acknowledged the failure of the Dressmakers' Association, and the scores that are, notwithstanding, annually Miss Marguerite Power, in a sensible letter to a contemporary, has hit the right nail on the head in stating that the whole subject is bound up with the general question of the employment of women. The fact is, that the milliners and dressmakers, like thousands more young women, are their own worst foes. They are so—they are so oppressed because they are devoid of that strength which results from mutual recognition and internal organisation. They are a feeble flock. The barnacle on the rock cannot exist. The pilchards admit and respect their rights, and many of them are under the protection of the Admiralty Victualling Office. Even the boys in whose school they have been educated. But there is nobody to help the seamstresses. Their ranks are recruited from orphans and poor country girls, the waifs and strays of broken families, daughters of the daughters of small shopkeepers with large families. Worse than all, their own sex is against them. Next to the poor girls themselves no life by hard work and insufficient wages, the easiest thing in the world is to take away her character by calumny. And, in fine, they are too numerous. For every three that is to be married there are half a-dozen young women ravenous to make it, for the dear breath sake; while employers, much more unscrupulous, and much more powerful quite as fitted for females, is monopolised by sturdy and athletic men. Ah, if our fashionable dames would only form a ladies' league to patronise no one who pays male labour and grumble at the counter; and if lawyers, brokers, and merchants would only satisfy themselves by experience of what next, twenty out of twenty-five clerks would will make, after very moderate training!—But we are travelling into the country of Utopia. The more shame for us that common justice and common decency should be "Utopian."

There has been a wonderful trial for libel, which we have treated at length in another column. Perhaps there never was a libel case before. "Right reverend prelates," noblemen, "several Commoners," Sir Bulwer Lytton, and a host of other celebrities were examined as to what they had seen, and had not seen, in Cadiche's "magic crystal." One laidy of mature age swore point-blank that she had had ocular demonstration of it. "I saw a woman," said the "lady in a pink dress" leaning on his shoulder. The supernatural hall, it appears, formerly belonged to the unfortunate Countess of Blessington, and passed, after her death, into the possession of a curiously dealer, from whom it was purchased by Lieut. Morrison. Does anybody know who is the successor of the celebrated "bleeding diamond" or whose sanguinolent properties a story was written some *time since in The Leaf and The Round?* And the "Lee Penny?" Has that talisman lost its virtue?

The "children seen," or "mediums," who seem to be specially privileged to behold the marvels of the spirit-world, have given much affinity to the little Cairo donkey-boys employed by modern Egyptian magicians to pore into the concentrated ink-pools of ink in their outstretched palms. The formula does not vary much. "What do you see?" "I see a man sweeping, and then a Frank, with a tall hat and a stick in his hand." A late Duke of Northumberland, when Lord Prudhoe, was considerably staggered when one of these boys accurately described the apparition of Horatio Viscount Nelson in a pool of ink; only the Frank Admiral appeared with the *left* sleeve of his coat empty and pinned to his breast. It was objected that the *right arm* was the one lost by Nelson; but the discrepancy was explained away by the magician, who said that the image in the pool was a *reflection*, and that the position of the vacant sleeve would consequently be reversed.

Does anybody—out of Bedlam—believe in these "magic crystals"? "How do we know?" We have seen them at the Britannia and at other places. All parties are prepared to believe anything. Only, we hope it is not libellous to hint that "Zadkiel" may go on prophesying for fifty years, and that we shall never, if we live so long, lay out attence on his almanack.

Some of our readers may be old enough to remember the famous French fortune-teller, Mlle. Le Normand, whom Napoleon the Great, even, did not disdain to consult. It is said that Joachim Murat, when King of Naples, and at the zenith of his prosperity, sent for Mlle. Le Normand, and had a pack of cards, which she shuffled, and cut one to Murat. It was the "King of diamonds." Shuffled and cut again, and again the same person cut to was destined to die by the hand of the executioner. Murat had put ten napoleons as a fee; he paid ten more to shuffle the cards again, and cut for himself. The *Grand Turk* turned up again. Then he disbursed fifty napoleons. Mademoiselle shuffled, and he drew a card. It was again the *Grand Turk*. It is reported that Joachim offered one hundred napoleons for a final shuffle; but that the fortune-teller, declaring that he was born to be hanged and nothing else, flung the cards at the head and terrified him out of the room. Poor Murat was not hanged, but the next thing to it. He was shot in Calabria, as will the world know, in 1815. A few years ago no English lady here ashamed to tell this story, which we heard from an intimate friend of Mdlle. Le Normand; but in this age of magic crystals, "spirit-rappings, writing-mediums, table-turnings, and floating spirit-rappers (what was it the old lady said of Jack Willis's head on the lamp-post?) they are very rare indeed where a denial of them seems to be dead and gone, and common sense in a state of coma.

FINE ARTS.

CHURCH'S PICTURE OF ICEBERGS.

MR. CHURCH seems to have set himself to represent the most remarkable scenes of the Western Hemisphere. First we had "Niagara," then "Cotopaxi," and now we have before us the "Heart of the Andes," depicting the great mountain-chain—the very spine, as it were, of South America—with the endless panorama of tropical forest and valley. Later, Mr. Church has visited the Arctic Seas and exhibited in this country, "Cotopaxi," the most tremendous volcano in the world, and "The Heart of the Andes," the grandest of mountain Gallery, New Bond-street, we have a picture representing the most striking characteristics of those stupendous masses of ice formed about the Polar Seas, and which, in the month of August, in glacier action and the alternation of the warm seasons to the currents of the Atlantic.

The great value of this present picture is its close fidelity to phenomena which few painters have attempted to represent. The coast of Greenland, the Spitzbergen, and the Labrador are known to a very dangerous pursuit, on account of the constantly changing form of the bergs. In the summer months, by the disruption and fall of large portions, and their more or less complete disintegration; changes which are always accompanied by oscillations in the principal mass, and sometimes by its complete overthrow. The fogs and other reasons seldom give them "a wide berth." However, Mr. Church must have had a fine time of it when he visited the Labrador in the summer of 1859, and the chief incidents of the voyage have already been given to the world in the Rev. E. Noble's interesting, though ill-proportioned volume, "After Icebergs with a Painter."

It must be admitted that the first impression of Mr. Church's picture will be disappointing. After long years of research and study, that it is somewhat sonic and unnatural. But this is to be expected in such an unfamiliar subject, and if the visitor will spend an hour or so before the picture he is sure to find it grow upon it. A band of purest azure will next arrest the eye, and this, we are told, must have been a great fissure or crevasse, in which the thawed water has again frozen, but passed from the "green" to the purest blue. The green tone of the well as sea through, a limpid medium of great depth. Next, where the crevasse is not so deep, the sunlight has lighted the ice with the loveliest emerald light. This, our Arctic friends will know, arises from the light being transmitted partly through and again reflected from the ice below, and is the most beautiful transparent green of ice of the berg. Connecting this foreground with what we may call the mainland is a large floe, which appears to come into a bay, and which from the dark violet-coloured sea the swell of the Atlantic marches in widely-opened fan-shaped ranks, till each curve suddenly breaks in the shallows. Here the "white horses" are not of foam, but of ice with magical beauty and dazzling brilliancy. Near the end of the floe, where the swell is broken, it is lighted from underneath with the most exquisite emerald hues—a fairy cave that should be haunted by mermaids or the daughters of old Nereus. As we look through the arch we see the distant berg of red stone that the glacier has dragged or the avalanche has pushed into the sea, and which appears to block the bay from without, or, in other ages, an altar of a Druid temple. Beyond gleams and glistens in the full western sun the great mass of the berg, its highest ridges pink and rosy with the reflection from the sky, and its deep and long straight lines, as of stratification, forming now an acute angle with this sky, now a right angle, and sometimes even in the strangest changes of exquisite. This great central mass is broken into a thousand wonderful forms and colours, mostly rugged, angular, and precipitous; but here and there it is rounded and smooth, like the sheer original slope formed by the sliding snows, and presenting a surface like the purest alabaster. Its base is broken from its fall, its sky itself, charged with mist and vapour, looks opaque and heavy, like tumultuous clouds, only lookers here and there, near the horizon, with the peaks of other or the same berg, flashing like fire-ships on the steel-blue waters.

We might go on with our description; but we have perhaps said enough to indicate that this picture is well worth a visit. We will, therefore, conclude with a hope that Mr. Church will be induced to remain a little further in our midst, and to continue his researches in landscape-painting as in sculpture and literature; and we will add the hope that mutual admiration for works of genius in the new mother tongue and in the same great republic of art may conduce to a better understanding in matters political and social.

On Wednesday morning the continuation of the main line of the Metropolitan Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, from Farringdon-street to Moorgate-street, in the City, was opened. The road was also opened for the accommodation of visitors to the Crystal Palace, and the company will not be for the present be closed.

The third and last great show of the season at the Royal Horticultural Garden, South Kensington, took place on Wednesday, and there was a magnificent exhibition of fruit and flowers. Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia, attended by Countess Schinkenburg, Countess Schwerin, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena and Princess Louisa were present.

An accident occurred on Thursday se'nnight to Valerio, the Italian rope-dancer, at Cremorne Gardens. He had advanced nearly to the point from which he usually removed backwards, when the wire rope gave way. He fell to the ground, a depth of forty feet, and died next day. Mr. E. T. Smith, the proprietor, writes to say he will not allow any more such performance to take place.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The public presentation of the medals of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire is to take place, on Tuesday next, at the Mansion House.

The anniversary festival of the Wanstead Infant Orphan Asylum was held on Thursday week. Upwards of 380 persons sat down to a dinner, and the amount collected was £2000.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner in the Mansion House the Earl of Derby and the leading members of the Conservative party. The dinner was served in the Egyptian Hall, and the guests numbered 250.

The Coroner's inquest on the sufferers by the recent railway accident at Streatham was brought to a close on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," coupling therewith a recommendation to the railway authorities that the gates at the side of the line should be locked.

The anniversary dinner of the National Conservative Registration Association was held during the week at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, president of the society, in the chair. About 400 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to table.

On Monday evening the Lady Mayoress gave a ball at the Mansion House. The company, nearly 800 in number, was composed of many of the principal members of the Corporation, the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and the chief officers of the Corporation, with their families.

It is stated that the handsome testimonial given by the Corporation to property for the reception of the Princess of Wales on the arrival of her Royal Highness in the metropolis, and the cost of the decorations, and the entertainments given on the occasion of the visit of the Sultan, will not exceed £6000.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Printers' Almshouses, West-street, Finsbury, was held on Monday, at Anderton's Hotel. From the report, which was read by the secretary (Mr. Dutton), it appeared that the funds of the charity were fully maintained during the past year, the comfort of the inmates having been carefully studied, and the expenditure kept down to within the income. The receipts for the year amounted to £760, and the expenditureshad been less that amount by £39.

Under the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Inverness and Lady Augusta Stanley, the Duchess of Argyll, Lady Constance Grosvenor, and many other ladies of distinction, a fancy bazaar was opened in the Crystal Palace on Tuesday last for the benefit of the Metropolitan Home, Stanley-terrace, Notting-hill. The bazaar continued open until Thursday. A large number of visitors attended each morning, and the purchases made at the various stalls were extensive.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, held on Wednesday at Bayswater. Mr. Pusey, M.P., was unanimously elected a member in the room of Mr. Stanhope, M.P., who retires. The final arrangements for the Newcastle meeting were made, and it appeared that the show of implements would be the largest on record, that the entry of cattle was exceedingly good, and that the entry of horses for the trials would be extremely numerous. The Newcastle committee was appointed, and the number of ninety new members was elected. It was announced that the next meeting (a council on Wednesday next) just in time to take up their Worcester privileges.

Last week the births of 1069 children—1028 boys and 958 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1858-62 the average number (corrected) was 1072.—In the week that ended on Saturday last 2090 persons were admitted at further cheap days, and were 1118. The average number of deaths in ten weeks of 1853-62, each corresponding to the day of the Exhibition, was 1000. The point of importance is to satisfactory to observe that the mortality of smallpox does not make progress, for only 6 deaths from that disease were in the week before the Exhibition; 6 in the week of the Exhibition; and 6 in the week following. Scarlatina had given him the means of making his first step in life. Nearly £4000 was subscribed during the evening, and before the company broke up, took place yesterday se'nnight, in the picture-galleries of the International Exhibition building at Kensington. The handsome sum of £3000 was collected. Princess Mary also excited universal admiration. As the company were leaving the room, the Queen kindly placed at the service of the committee the whole of the temporary refreshment rooms, kitchens, and offices connected therewith. Assisting this Royal liberality, several members of the highest aristocracy contributed the value of their dinners, and the plate and furniture, plate and the value of the plate and ornaments is stated at two millions sterling. The company, which numbered 1000, commenced dancing at eleven o'clock, and the brilliant throng assembled in one of the galleries about ten o'clock to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales. On their arrival, the ball was opened by a quadrille of sixteen—the Duke of Cambridge, as first among the gallant company, leading down the Princess of Wales, who looked charmingly attired with Princess Mary. Both the Prince and Princess seemed delighted with this unique entertainment. Dancing was kept up with great spirit and kindly recognitions of the fair faces around. Princess Mary also excited universal admiration. As the supper-room was thrown open, the company commencing the festivities of the evening, and again joined in the dance with each other gaily, the Prince with his untiring vivacity and kind, genial manner, standing up in every set, and the Princess, with her sweet face and graceful bearing. It was getting well on to the grey of dawn before their Royal Highnesses had quitted the room, while many of the company remained till five or six o'clock.

LAW AND POLICE.—A most singular case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, on Tuesday, in the action of "Lieutenant Morrison, soul and natural Belcher for damages for libel, the alleged libel being contained in a letter written by the defendant to Mr. Hall. Mr. Morrison had purchased with obtaining money by a pretence that a boy of his could see persons in a ball of crystal. The evidence went to show that he could see persons in a ball of crystal. The evidence went to show that he could see persons in a ball of crystal, and things had been seen in the crystal. Among the witnesses were Lady Harry Vane, the Bishop of Rochester, Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. C. R. Dodson, and others who had gone to see the wondrous ball. They saw nothing in it; but a boy described to them what he saw in the crystal, which, however, who declared she had actually seen persons in the crystal. It was put into her hands in court, and she said that it was the same ball. The jury found, however, that it was much too solemn a thing to be taken up so profusely. A most numerous array of evidence was called on both sides, and for the plaintiff, with 20s. damages. The Lord Chief Justice refused a certificate for costs.

The judge of the London Sheriffs' Court has decided, on the authority of the Court of Exchequer, that a writ of fieri facias issued by a verdict is not necessary for a weekly tenant to give a week's notice to quit apartments.

The action of Hall *v.* Hall, tried before Lord Campbell, Lord Cranbourne, and the Earl of Wilton, which occupied the Court of Queen's Bench during a fortnight, was brought to a close on Saturday. The jury, after a consultation of only a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendants.

A curious case was heard before the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls last Saturday. A gentleman agreed in the marriage settlements of his son to pay £1000 a year to his son's father-in-law, but afterwards fell into reduced circumstances and his estates were considerably involved. His solicitor, however, was willing to advance money, on mortgage settlements, were to be paid first, or whether they were only to rank with other creditors. The Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls decided that it was a special debt, and that the sum must be paid before the creditors. In the case of a bankruptcy the decision of the Court would be to give the costs of appeal.

A "curious cooking case" (Scott *v.* Lowndes) was decided in the Bail Court on Saturday last. The question was, whether, under the 19th Geo. II., c. 21, any improper mixture in the food of which they might be found guilty on conviction, or whether a separate conviction and fine could be inflicted for each article. The Act referred to provided that persons convicted of "adulterating and preparing," and established a tariff of penalties, the offence being made more serious in the case of a second conviction. The defendant had been convicted to a penalty of 2s. for each cask, and the latter, as well as sailors and soldiers, to a penalty of 5s. for each cask. The question was whether the penalties below the degree of gentlemen—who were to forfeit 2s. for each cask. Scott belonged to the latter class, and was summoned before the Lord Mayor for the sale of 5 casks for twenty casks. A rule was obtained some time since for the purpose of quashing the conviction, on the ground that there ought to have been a separate conviction for each cask, instead of one conviction embracing the twenty casks. The Court held that the conviction was right.

Some informations were laid and decided at the Guildhall Police Court last Saturday, the hearing of which is important both to keepers of public-houses and to the public at large. Two persons were summoned for serving customers with liquor in glass measures which were more or less deficient in size, and which, therefore, did not contain the quantity asked for. The defendants pleaded that they had bought the glasses for full measures, and the magistrate admitted that they had acted unintentionally. Still, as the measures were in every case deficient, he must mark the illegality of the practice, and he fined them in the nominal penalty of ten shillings. The full penalty is £5.

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.



THE RIPON FALLS, UGANDA.



LITTLE WINDERMERE, KARAGWEH.—SEE PAGE 17.

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

WAS it the anticipation of a very troublesome Parliamentary week which brought on the First Minister a Chatham-like fit of the gout; or was it his absence that made the Parliamentary week troublesome? Certain it is that the discussions seem to have been influenced by the "raging of the dogstar," if that star is as yet in season, about which we are not quite certain. Looking backwards to the time to which this chronicle extends, one recollects a hot encounter between Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Villiers; at least, if an encounter can be called hot in which one of the parties was very cool and sarcastic. Then comes a memory of an elongated discussion amongst the Scotch members on a purely Scotch question, in which Mr. Stirling impeached the Lord Advocate, and the Lord Advocate demolished Mr. Stirling; and this went on for several hours, while Mr. Bernal Osborne sat repressing his effervescent speech on the Irish Church. As the honourable gentleman sat with difficulty waiting while Scotch member after Scotch member rose, one could not help thinking of the spasmodic struggles to rise into the air of a balloon after it has been fully charged with its requisite gas. But, when he did go off, what a flight he took! We pass by his jokes, which were far better than usual, and which had the merit of going, each one of them, direct to the illustration of his subject, and which caught unusual force from the comic solemnity with which they were delivered, and venture to enunciate an opinion that there never was such a crushing case of facts brought forward. As each phase of the case developed itself astonishment enlarged itself in the minds of the uninitiated, and one felt that, by all the rights of argument, the discussion ought to have terminated with Mr. Osborne's speech. There was a series of byplay between him and Sir Robert Peel, which led to the belief that the Secretary for Ireland would follow; but whoever was managing the Government that night judiciously interfered to prevent an evidently-approaching explosion; and the device of wet-blanketing the affair by the putting up of Mr. Cardwell was eminently successful. It did not need Mr. Cardwell to say that he would not treat the subject from a jocose point of view; two sentences from him and one glance at the expression of his face would have sufficed to remove any such fear or hope, as the case may be, if either existed.

When the subject was resumed a few days later it was felt that it had merged into the unreal phase; for we will not be so unpolite as to talk about shams. The late hour at which the debate was resumed and the circumstance that Mr. Grant Duff took it up with a very curious *mélange* of a speech, in which Cornelius Agrippa, the Prince of Darkness, Napoleon, and some recondite quotations were put into hotchpotch together, gave the cue to what was to follow. To be sure, Sir Hugh Cairns did elaborate special pleading into an ingenious defence for the Irish Church, and made a speech which might have been effective if the matter had been on a different stage; but it was reserved for Sir Robert Peel to whirl the subject far out of the region of reality. Surely there never was such a speech seriously delivered to any deliberative assembly. It seemed as if a mass of passionate declamation, tropes, and statistics had been gathered together, stirred up into hopeless confusion, and thus produced. There were jokes which were laughable principally because of their etymological blunders, and metaphors that were turned upside down, just as ships at sea appear inverted in a night telescope; there were arguments one way in one sentence and the other way in the next; there was an unconscious dealing with the question in a manner which it was evident was not expected from the Ministerial bench, relieved by flashes of recollection that the speaker was talking against his own case; and consequent attempts to unsay what had been said. But description fails to give any adequate idea of that speech as it was spoken. The effect on the hearers was like that which one supposes is experienced by the whirling dervishes, and one grows giddy even in recalling it to memory. After Mr. Hennessy had, with unabashed front, persisted in taking precedence of such a man as Mr. Henley—who was evidently charged with a keenly satirical summing-up of the debate, which must have sorely offended his characteristic common sense—the discussion went up to fever heat, and, at half-past two o'clock, after its requiem had been chanted by Mr. Scully to something very like a popular Irish air, it was literally snuffed out by a curt adjournment of the House. No more will probably be heard of it this year; but it is quite certain that, however absurd the cast the subject has assumed at present, owing to the mode in which it was treated, Mr. Bernal Osborne has planted a very flourishing annual motion.

Once more the absence of the Premier from the house operated to unrealise a discussion which has taken place. It was felt, when Mr. Roebuck's motion involving the recognition of the Southern States of America was brought on, that, however heavy the fire, there would be more of skirmishing than fighting in line of battle. Mr. Roebuck is one of the Parliamentary performers who always draws—he is the very Kean (Edmund, of course) of debates. He does so concentrate his sarcasm and bitterness—delivers his opinions with such an assertion of their being unanswerable—so utterly believes in himself, and has such a vast comprehension of the absurd inferiority of any one who is opposed to him—and is such a master of by-play and interjectional personal retort when he is speaking, that he never fails to interest, if he does not actually convince. This time his special characteristics were brought out in full relief. There never has been such a course taken by a member of Parliament as that in which he announced himself as the bearer of a message to the House of Commons from the Emperor of the French. The inference was obvious. Every one knew before that the Emperor was France; now every one knows that Mr. Roebuck is England, as he has often asserted that he is, and that he has been accepted in that character by Louis Napoleon. At present, the high contracting parties confine themselves to settling the affairs of America. No doubt, when that is disposed of, they will turn their attention to the arrangement of all other complications, European and Asiatic; and, as the *modus operandi* is simply the agreement between the member for Sheffield and the "great ruler of France," all vexed questions will be taken in their turn and finally settled. Looking to the time which the new managers of the world have taken about the American question, if they will set about their business with persistence and regularity, and meet from day to day, a political millennium may be expected to commence in about ten days. It was wise of Mr. Roebuck to go away during the time that Lord Robert Montagu was crushing him in an address which, from something that slipped from the noble Lord, was founded on a recent study of Canning's speeches, a circumstance which would probably not have been discovered in the absence of the revelation in question; but, to say the truth, Mr. Roebuck, for once, was in a state of agreement with almost everybody in the House, for almost everybody went away also while Lord Robert was speaking; but that is a manner they have.

Let us not be branded with heresy if we say that Mr. Gladstone was dull and ineffective, that Mr. W. E. Forster seemed to have lost his faculty of clearness and consequential reasoning, and to flounder in his speech, which presented a very different appearance to the clear, concise, argumentative addresses which have won him the position he holds in the House. Mr. Bright was delivered of an oration rather than of a Parliamentary speech. Nothing could be more effective than the calm, measured sarcasms on Mr. Roebuck in the first part of his speech, which dropped from his lips slowly, and as if they were undergoing a process of distillation into a strength far above proof. Then he grew impassioned, and next he became pathetic, as we believe, genuinely; but somehow this kind of thing does not take with a hard-hearted House of Commons, which has about it one of the elements of a club—inasmuch as it ignores as much as possible everything that smacks of the domestic, and of those hearths and homes from which our representative system hives so many truants, who are obliged to do the business of the country by night. But Mr. Bright's was a great manifestation of his great powers, and was accepted and appreciated from that point of view. If the debate is ever renewed it will be mainly because every one wishes to hear Mr. Lindsay's version of the interview between Mr. Roebuck and the Emperor of the French, at which he was present. Beyond this, we rather think the gist of the matter has evaporated.

An earthern pot, containing 24,000f. in louis d'or, has just been found in digging for the new street in prolongation of the Rue Lafayette, Paris. This treasure had apparently been buried about the latter part of the last century.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to several bills.

The report on amendments made on the Officers of Royal Naval Reserve Bill was received.

The Metropolis Turnpike-roads Act Amendment Bill, the Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill, and the District Parochial Churches (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Waywardens Contracts Bill and the Inclosure (No. 2) Bill went through Committee.

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Brougham withdrew the Suitors Conciliation Bill, in which he proposed to render county court Judges useful as arbitrators in suits by consent of parties, and introduced another measure for the establishment of "Courts of Conciliation."

Lord Lyttelton, in presenting a petition from New Zealand, alluded to the general question of our colonial defences. He contended that the New Zealand settlers ought to have had more support from the mother country than they had received. The Duke of Newcastle, while promising to the petition full consideration, said that the petitioners had themselves very much to blame for the evils they had sustained at the hands of the natives. After some further discussion the matter dropped.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, who had given notice of a motion on the affairs of Poland, withdrew it on the representation of Earl Russell that a discussion would be prejudicial to the public interests. The noble Earl said that the notes presented at St. Petersburg by the Ambassadors of England, France, and Austria were only forwarded to Prince Gortschakoff on Friday or Saturday last. Prince Gortschakoff said that he would take the orders of the Emperor with regard to them; but no opinion whatever had been given upon their contents. In the mean time there would be no action on the part of her Majesty's Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the report of the Committee on the Public Works Bill, Mr. Bentinck contended that the present distress was due to overtrading, while Mr. Busfeild Ferrand repeated his demand for an extensive scheme of emigration. Mr. Villiers said the real cause of the distress was not over-trading, but the stoppage of the supply of cotton from America, and as soon as the imports from that country were resumed there would be a revival of trade. With regard to the present bill, numerous applications for loans had already been received, and he had no doubt that a great number of operatives would find employment on the contemplated works. He added that the Government intended to propose a further continuance of the Act of last Session.—Some verbal amendments were made in the bill.

Mr. Layard stated that no reply had yet been received from Russia to the notes as to Poland. Mr. Horsman drew attention to the circumstance that at this moment this country was exactly in the same position, in reference to Russia, as it was in 1853. Now, as then, by the management of Austria, negotiations were protracted until after the close of the Session, so that no opportunity was given to the House to express its opinion upon a state of things which was drifting the country into war. He urged that now, as then, it was believed that Austria, while professedly acting with France and England, had a secret understanding with Russia. He pressed the necessity of a full development of the opinion of the House on this question with the least possible delay.

BRITISH TRADE WITH MATAMORAS.—Mr. PEACOCKE called attention to the seizure of British vessels bound for Matamoras.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the law was clear enough that if cargoes were destined for Matamoras, and intended bonâ fide for the neutral State of Mexico, there was no ground for confiscation; but hitherto the Government had had no reason to complain of the decisions of the American Prize Courts.—Lord R. CECIL denounced the "Federal prejudices" of the Government, and said that it was only in consequence of the statements of the law officers of the Crown that the "inefficient" blockade of the Southern ports was tolerated.—Mr. COBDEN submitted that we were only suffering from a rigid application of one of our own most cherished principles. Referring to the case of the Alexandra, he contended that the doctrine laid down by the Lord Chief Baron would, if sustained by the Court above, prove most disastrous to our commerce in the event of a war.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD argued that the trade to Nassau and Matamoras was perfectly legitimate, and the subsequent passing of goods into the frontier of the Southern States did not illegitimatise it.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—The adjourned debate on the motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Settlement of Ireland was resumed by Mr. G. DUFF, who supported the motion, which was directed against an intolerable grievance.—Mr. DAWSON refused to disturb the existing settlement of the Established Church in Ireland, or the alienation of the property belonging to it.—Sir R. PEEL contended that the feeling of the country had altered on this question, which had been dealt with and settled by legislation in 1833. He contended that any attempt on the Church of Ireland ought in consistency to be followed by the destruction and secularisation of the Church of England, and declared that he, under the guidance of Lord Palmerston, would always resist any such attempts.—M. HENNESSY sharply animadverted on the conduct of Sir R. Peel in having attended a meeting of the West Connaught Missionary Society, which he characterised as a religious imposture.—Sir H. CAIRNS, in an elaborate speech, defended the Irish Church.—Sir G. GREY, on the part of the Government, expressed their resolve to oppose the motion.—A division was taken on the question of the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by 228 to 64.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Sheep and Cattle (Scotland) Bill, the Oaths Relief in Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Bill, and the Postmaster-General (Sale of Land) Bill were read a second time.

The Sale of Mill Sites (Ireland) Bill, the Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill, and the District Parochial Churches (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Waywardens Contract Bill and the Inclosure (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The reports of amendments in the Volunteers and Regimental Debts Bills were brought up and received.

Earl Russell, in answer to the Earl of Shaftesbury, stated that General Mouravieff had imposed a penalty on Polish ladies wearing mourning; that a rumour prevailed that women were subjected to flogging, in case of non-payment of the fine; and that a traveller had reported (although his Lordship did not vouch for the accuracy of the statement) that he had seen Russian soldiers engaged in the infliction of the penalty on the persons of females.

In answer to Lord Stratheden, Earl Russell said the French Ambassador had called upon him that afternoon, and informed him that there was no truth in the rumour that the French Government intended to make any communication to her Majesty's Government in reference to mediation between the Northern and Southern States of America.

The Earl of Derby drew attention to the cession of the Ionian Islands. In doing so he designated that cession as impolitic, and expressed strong doubts as to whether it was desired by the bulk of the Ionian islanders. Earl Russell defended the policy of the Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a morning sitting, at which some progress was made with the Irish Fisheries Bill.

At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Layard said that the clearance of the Gibraltar, alias the Sumter, at Liverpool for Nassau, had been stopped, because she was shipping guns of heavy calibre, which it was thought were intended to be used as an armament for her. It has since been ascertained that they could not be used for that purpose, and the clearance would now be granted.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Foster, stated that no communication had been received from the French Government since last autumn in reference to interference in the American war.

Lord Raynham's Corporal Punishment in Schools Bill was lost on the motion for its second reading.

The Lords' Amendments to the Prison Ministers Bill were agreed to, with a few exceptions.

The Poor Law Board Continuance Bill and the Loan Societies Bill were read a second time.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage (Guarantee of Repayment of Money) Bill, the object of which is to guarantee £1,200,000 in addition to the £3,000,000 already guaranteed, was passed through Committee.

The Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill, the Howth Harbour, Newcastle-on-Tyne (St. Mary Magdalen Hospital), the Removal of Irish Poor, the Savings' Banks Acts Amendment, and the Courts of the Church of Scotland Bills were read a third time and passed.

PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of North America. He contended that the South, by their gallant defence, and even by their victory over the North, had earned a right to a recognition of their independence, and this on every ground of international polity. Those States ought to be acknowledged by England because it was their right, and also because it was to the interest of England to do so in reference to the supply of cotton, sugar, and tobacco to this country. The United States were becoming the bullies of the world, and he would rejoice to see the balance of power equalised on the American continent by the reconstruction of the Union. He urged that the time had come for recognition by France and England, which would put an end to the war. He stated that he was personally authorised by the ruler of France to express his feelings on this question, which were stronger than ever in favour of recognition of the South; and he was assured by the Emperor himself that he had desired Baron Gros to communicate that opinion to the English Government, although this communication was not formal. The Emperor stated his reason for not making a formal communication, because his despatch on the same subject on a former occasion had been sent by the English Government to the United States; but he authorised him (Mr. Roebuck) to state to the House that he was prepared to act in all things with England, and especially in the matter of the recognition of the Southern States. After this, what excuse could be made by her Majesty's Government for not taking that step?

Lord R. MONTAGU moved as an amendment that the House earnestly desires that an impartial neutrality should continue to be maintained by her Majesty's Government during the present unhappy contest in the States of North America.

Mr. CLIFFORD supported the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the motion in the first place because it put into the hands of the House a function of the executive Government; because it was at this moment especially inconvenient, looking to the military situation of America, while the speech of Mr. Roebuck, couched as it was in a spirit of partisanship for the South, was ill calculated to promote the object he had in view. Recognition would not relieve Lancashire, and it was ill-advised to lay down that as a doctrine when it was clear that this country, to produce such results as were implied by Mr. Roebuck, could not stop at recognition. Almost every man in England wished the war to come to a close, but he denied that recognition would promote that end. There was scarcely any case of recognition, pending a contest, which was not followed by war in order to carry it out. He contended that France and England, situated as they were in reference to the States of America, could not represent in the eyes of the world the principle of impartiality in any interference between the contending parties.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, urged that the motion, if it meant anything, meant war—war to be waged for selfish consideration; war which would be productive of every possible disaster to the commerce and the welfare of this country. In reference to Mr. Roebuck's alleged communication to the House from the Emperor of the French, he (Mr. Forster) deprecated the policy of joint action with France, which inevitably led to war. A war with America, which might and probably would ensue upon our intervention, would be one against our kinsmen for slavery.

Lord R. CECIL argued that the conduct of the United States in cases of recognition precluded them from objecting to the adoption of that course; and he urged action in reference to the re-establishment of peace in the interests of a large population of our own, which was desolate, owing to the failure of the cotton supply.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the motion, taken in connection with Mr. Roebuck's character, his speech on this occasion, and speeches elsewhere, might be taken as an address to the Crown asking for a declaration of war, while he asked the House to accept the lead of the Emperor of the French in this matter, a potentate in whom not long ago he declared he had no faith. He contended that the feeling which dictated this motion rested on a mean jealousy or a base fear of America. He denied the power or the will of the United States to act aggressively towards England or any other European nation, and he protested against Mr. Roebuck raising a cry calculated to bring on hostilities between this country and a friendly nation, whilst he would seek alliance for his country in a slaveholding State.

Sir G. GREY, in reference to a statement by Mr. Roebuck of the readiness of the Emperor of the French to act in conjunction with this country for the recognition of the South, stated that no communication whatever on that point had been made to her Majesty's Government.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Holland withdrew the Sheep, &c., Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill; and Mr. Bruce, on the part of the Government, undertook to bring in a bill to continue for another Session the powers of the existing statute to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in cattle.

The House went into Committee pro formâ on the Navy Prize Money Bill.

The Nuisances Removal Act (1855) Amendment Bill and the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill were read a second time.

The Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, the Poor-law Board Continuance Bill, and the Loan Societies Bill passed through Committee.

Mr. Villiers obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend for a further period the provisions of the Union Relief Aid Act. The bill was subsequently read a first time.

Mr. Stansfeld obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable provision to be made out of the funds of Greenwich Hospital for the widows of seamen slain, killed, or drowned in the sea service of the Crown. The bill was read a first time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The House was occupied for the greater part of its sitting in the discussion of the second reading of a bill introduced by Mr. Ewart for the compulsory application of the metrical system to our weights and measures.—Mr. HENLEY and Mr. HUBBARD opposed the bill, on the ground that the inconveniences of such a measure would outweigh its advantages.—Mr. COBDEN felt humiliated at the inferiority of our system of weights and measures to that of the French, and strongly supported the bill.—Mr. Adderley, Sir M. Farquhar, Mr. M. Gibson, and others recommended that the bill should, in the first instance, be permissive only; and Mr. EWART expressed his willingness to adopt the suggestion. On that understanding the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 110 to 75.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARIES BILL.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in moving the second reading of this bill, combated an opinion held by some that Vancouver Island never had been, and never would be, in a prosperous condition. It was true that some depression had existed in this country in consequence of some obstructing influences that had existed, but since their removal the colony had prospered most rapidly. The exports of the year 1862 had doubled those of the year 1861, and the increase of the imports was still more extraordinary, for, while they amounted to 2,375,000 dols. in 1861, they had increased to 3,555,000 dols. in the year 1862, an advance of 1,220,000 dols. The revenue already amounted to £100,000 a year, and there was every reason to believe the future of the colony would be still more progressive. The expense of making the new road throughout that country would open up communication to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The expense of making these roads would be paid off in five years. The great benefit that would result from this work was obvious.—After a long discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, Sale of Mill Sites, &c. (Ireland), Volunteers, and Regimental Debts, &c., Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

POLAND.—Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that, unless anticipated by the hon. member for King's County, he should on Monday move that, in the opinion of this House, the arrangement made with regard to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna had failed to secure good government or the peace of Europe, and that any attempt to enforce the treaty would be calamitous to Poland and a cause of embarrassment to Europe. The right hon. gentleman asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on what day the English and French notes were received at St. Petersburg; on what day the Austrian note was received; and on what day the several notes were presented to the Russian Minister; and whether the British Ambassador was instructed to keep back the English note till the Austrian note arrived.—Mr. LAYARD said that the English note left London on the 17th of June; the Vienna note left Vienna on the 18th of June. The three notes arrived together on the evening of the 21st. A meeting of the representatives was called as to the course to be taken. That meeting took place on the 23rd, and a request was forwarded by the representatives to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to appoint a day to receive them. On the 27th the three representatives waited upon Prince Gortschakoff and delivered the despatches. Prince Gortschakoff received those despatches, and said he would refer them to the Emperor for an answer. No instruction was given to the English Ambassador to wait until the arrival of the Austrian note, but he was instructed to come to an understanding with the Austrian Ambassador as to the mode of presenting the despatch.—Mr. HORSMAN inquired whether the English Government had received any further communication from St. Petersburg since these notes were delivered.—Mr. LAYARD said the Government had not yet received an answer from St. Petersburg, and he could not say when information would be received.

AMERICA.—Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked Mr. Layard whether he could inform the House if it was true that application was made some months ago that France should join England in mediation between the Federal and Confederate States of America.—Mr. LAYARD denied the statements made by Mr. Roebuck on a former evening, and said that no communication had been made by Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward on the subject.

SUPPLY.—THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The House went into Committee, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a vote of £105,000 for the purchase of the Exhibition building and certain objects for which it is intended.

Lord ELCHO moved the rejection of the vote, and urged that it would be impossible to adapt the building to the purposes intended.

Mr. G. Bentinck and Mr. Tite also opposed the vote.

A similar view of the question was taken by Sir J. Shelley, Mr. C. Bentinck, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Henley, and others.

The vote, on the other hand, was supported by Mr. Cowper, Lord H. Lennox, and a few other members.

Amid considerable noise and interruption from all parts of the House, Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved an amendment to reduce the vote to £80,000, with a view, he said, of affording an opportunity to any hon. member to move the appointment of a Select Committee afterwards to inquire into the whole question.

Mr. HENLEY said he would vote both against the original vote and the amendment, as they would pledge the House to a useless expenditure of which they could not see the end.

At the suggestion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER Sir S. Northcote withdrew his amendment.

The Committee then divided upon the original proposition, when it was rejected by a majority of 287 against 121.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the house during the latter part of the discussion.

A grand banquet was given at Dublin by the Irish Freemasons, on Thursday se'nnight, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Duke of Leinster's election to the grand mastership of the order. An address was presented to his Grace on the occasion.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE reappearance of Lord Clifden in the St. Leger quotations at "8 to 1, taken freely," has excited but little interest except at Doncaster, which is fostering hopes of a Royal visit to Wentworth during the races. At Tattersall's the Tomato tempest still rages, and the committee are so utterly puzzled as to whether they should or should not reopen the question that they have sought counsel of Mr. O'Malley, the leader of the Norfolk circuit. The Rous men had it all their own way at first, and their hopes grew still stronger when Mr. Greville signed the resolution that the first committee was "incompetent," and that the question should be reopened; but Lord Exmouth gave them and their champion a broadside which they did not expect, and turned the tide of war altogether. The Admiral's conduct seems to have been as odd and impetuous in this case as it was in the Tarragona one. If he accepted Messrs. Onslow and Sturt as his colleagues in council he had no right to repudiate their decision because they chose to have an opinion of their own, and left him in a minority; if he did not accept them as such why go into council with them under the tree at all? If he styled the result of that council an "illegal decision" then, why call it a mere "desultory conversation" now? That he was right in saying that bets must, under any circumstances, follow the stakes no one can well doubt. Tomato had almost made a dead heat for second with Goldylocks in the Biennial the day before, whereas Hippolyta had only been a middling fifth in the Queen's Stand Plate, and hence those who backed the Baron's nomination got considerably longer odds than they were entitled to, because, from the No. 6 on the telegraph, the layers believed that they were laying against Hippolyta. Still, that was not, as it seems to us, a point for the trio to consider. If the stewards did not declare the race void, it was not for them to review their decision and virtually declare it void by declining to let the judge's fiat govern the bets. We have no sympathy with those who backed Tomato; but unless the rules of Tattersall's specially declare that the decision of arbiters is to be final, and not subject to review, it seems hard that it should not have a court of error within itself when a decision seems to be so directly in the teeth of racing law. Surely the committee might have settled this blue-silk matter by their own votes, without thrusting the responsibility of the Aye or No on to the black-silk division at Westminster. Be the decision what it may, the best monument which can be reared to this unfortunate race should assume the shape of a short telegraph rule which would knock over The Ban precedent and the Tomato one as well.

Custance has been wonderfully lucky for Mr. Longfield, &c., at the Curragh; and Bally Edmond won the Queen's Plates, both at Chelmsford and Ipswich, after a splendid struggle, in the latter instance with Oberon, while Millionaire was third again. Deerfoot was disqualified for a cross after his dead heat with Lady Derby; and his owner, nothing daunted by the fact that Sir Fitzroy Kelly signed the decision as steward, protested against it as being "contrary to evidence." At Carlisle the 9 lb. extra proved a regular stopper to Caller Ou in the Cumberland Plate; but, like Rapparee last year, she found no opponent for the Queen's Plate. The local spirit, which brought some seventeen or eighteen hunters to the post in 1862, has completely died out, and the one stake of that description did not even fill; but there were twenty-two racehorses against fourteen, which was more than a set-off, and a good augury for Mr. Daley, C.C.

Although all the sporting papers announced his death, we are glad to find that Captain Alleyne has only shared the fate of Sir Charles Monck, Captain White, Mr. Cookson, Asteroid, and Caractacus—slain by a *canard*.

The Newmarket July Meeting has nothing to interfere with it next week. John Scott's Derby favourite Claremont, Midnight Mass, Auricula (half sister to Rataplan and Stockwell), King John (premier of Mr. Blenkiron's sale last year), Scottish Chief, Cambuscan, Beloochee, and Calista colt are all in the July Stakes on Tuesday, and the five latter in the Chesterfield Stakes on Thursday as well.

The *Sporting Magazine* gives us Macaroni, a spirited sketch after Harry Hall, as its portrait of the month; and *Baily*, better late than never, has the Duke of Rutland in its sportsman's gallery. Apropos of the new Tattersall's, we learn from the former that there will be twenty boxes and a hundred and ten stalls, an increase of five and ten respectively over the present accommodation.

Sussex beat Kent by 95 runs, although Willsher fought hard, and carried out his bat with 59. In their bowling Lipscombe and Bennett were far more effective for Kent; and Ellis was in every way a tower of strength to Sussex, as well as Southerton, Wells, Mr. W. Hodson, Wisden, Mr. Hale, and Fillery. Quite a distribution of honours took place in the pavilion, and the Kentish 52 of Mr. Kelson was not forgotten. Yorkshire cracked up Nottingham with eight wickets to spare, but the bowling of Venables of Rugby was too much for Marlborough in their match, and they were beaten easily by 83. The United Eighteen of Rugby, Marlborough, and Cheltenham made a capital fight with Surrey, which won with 29 to spare. Caffyn, 19 and 45, scored best for his county, which would be very badly off without him; but Griffith's bowling was fatal to no less than twenty wickets. The peculiarity of the match was, that each side made 118 in their second innings. Of the 168 runs, 81 were made by Rugby, 59 by Marlborough, and 28 by Cheltenham. Willes, of Rugby made 35, the highest score; and Harbord, of Marlborough, was not out either innings. Reid was a good wicket-keeper, and Cotton, of Cheltenham, was A 1 among the bowlers (taking Caffyn's stumps once, and Julius Cæsar's twice). Fellowes, Taylor, and Harbord, of Marlborough, all bore their part with "the leather," while Rugby, in the absence of Mr. Venables, did not bowl at all, but furnished an excellent long stop in Mr. Ellis. It will thus be seen that the honours were very equitably distributed. The fifty-sixth Gentlemen v. Players match was won very easily by the latter, with eight wickets to spare. This is the fifteenth match in succession that the Gentlemen have lost since 1853, when Sir F. Bathurst's and Mr. Kempson's fine bowling pulled them through. T. Hayward (112, not out) was the great event of the match, and the bowling of Jackson and Tarrant was most masterly. Mr. V. E. Walker's innings of 30 was the highest on the Gentlemen's side; and Mr. E. M. Grace bowled finely, and made a magnificent one-handed catch off Bignall. The ground, as usual, was in a very rough state.

At Henley Regatta, last week, the Oxford University College boat carried all before it, beating Cambridge, Eton, and London boats, and winning the Grand Challenge Cup, the Ladies' Challenge Plate, and the Stewards' Challenge Cup. The first-class prize at the Royal Thames Yacht Club (of which Lord Alfred Paget is again the Commodore) has been won by Lord Londesborough's Albertine, 153 tons, beating the Galatea and the Gloriana, in spite of losing nearly two miles at the start.

MR. GLAISHER'S BALLOON ASCENT.

MR. GLAISHER'S account of his eleventh balloon ascent with Mr. Coxwell, made yesterday week from Wolverton, has just been published. The ascent was commenced at 1h. 3m. p.m., extreme height, four miles and a quarter, reached at 1h. 55m, and descent made at 2h. 28m. The wind was high, which caused them at starting to throw over five bags of sand in order to clear the adjoining houses, and their want of these bags was afterwards severely felt. After describing the variations in temperature during the voyage, Mr. Glaisher says:—

"We reached some clouds at 1h. 9m.; at 1h. 10m. we saw a very faint sun, and expected, as usual, its brilliancy would increase and that we should soon break into the clear sky. At this time we heard the sighing of the wind, or rather moaning, as preceding a storm; and this continued for some time, and was the first instance in which either Mr. Coxwell or myself had heard such a sound at the height of two miles; it was not owing to any movement in the cordage above, but seemed to be below, as from conflicting currents of air. At 1h. 17m. some fine rain fell; at 1h. 17½m. we could just see a river for a few seconds, when we entered the clouds; at 1h. 19m. we could just see the earth and the sun, both very faintly; at 1h. 25m. we were again enveloped in dry fog; at 1h. 29m. there were faint gleams of light for a short time, and then all was closed up again; at 1h. 35m. the fog was wetting; at 1h. 37m. we entered a dry fog; at 1h. 40m. the sun was just visible, but for the most part out off by the balloon; at 1h. 41m. we were again in fog, and fog continued prevalent more or less till 1h. 53m., when we passed above four miles. At the highest point reached, above 4¼ miles, the sky was very much covered with cirrus clouds, and the sky as seen between them was of a very pale blue, as seen from below through a moist atmosphere. We were above clouds, but there were no fine views or forms—all was confused and dirty, no bright shining surfaces, or anything picturesque, and the view was exceedingly limited, owing to the thick and murky atmosphere.

"At 2h. 3m., on descending, we lost even the faint sun, and re-entered fog, and experienced a decline of temperature of 9 deg. in little more than a minute. At 2h. 6m. there were faint gleams of light: fog was both above and below, but none near us. At 2h. 7m. large drops of water fell from the balloon, covering my note-book. The next minute we were enveloped in fog, which became very thin at 2h. 14m. At 2h. 14½m. rain fell pattering on the balloon; this was shortly succeeded by snow, and for a space of nearly 4000 ft. we passed through a snowstorm. There were many spiculæ and cross spiculæ, with snow crystals small in size, but distinct. There were but few, if any, flakes. As we descended the snow seemed to rise above us. At 2h. 17m. we passed below the region of snow, and shortly afterwards we saw a canal, and then another, each being straight for miles, apparently. The state of the lower atmosphere was most remarkable. Mr. Coxwell has never seen it in so murky a state before when far from a town: it was of a brownish yellow tinge, and remarkably dull. No distance on land could be seen. When at the height of one mile we had no more sand, and simply became a falling body, checked somewhat by the balloon; we threw away leaden weights, &c., to help to check the rapidity of the descent. The ground wind was strong, and the descent somewhat rough: we rebounded from the earth three or four times, and finally the grapnel caught in a water-course."

Mr. Glaisher, after commending the "jockeying" of Mr. Coxwell, by which they got to the ground in safety, notices various particulars regarding the instruments he had with him, and adds:—"This ascent must rank amongst the most extraordinary ever made: the results were most unexpected. We met with at least three distinct layers of cloud on ascending, of different thicknesses, reaching to a height of four miles; when here the atmosphere, instead of being bright and clear, as it has always been in preceding ascents, was thick and misty. But perhaps the most extraordinary and unexpected result in the month of June was meeting with snow and crystals of ice floating in the atmosphere at the height of three miles, and nearly one mile in thickness."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Hamilton, for thirty-two years member for Dublin, and father of the present member, died on Monday, aged fifty-three.

Mr. M'Swiney has been nominated for the lord mayoralty of Dublin for the ensuing year.

Mr. Edward James, Q.C., has been appointed Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in the room of Mr. Bliss, Q.C.

Mr. Cargill, Conservative, has been returned for Berwick, the numbers at the close being—Cargill, 328; Mitchell, 310.

Sir W. Dunbar, M.P., is gazetted Keeper of the Great Seal of the Prince of Wales in Scotland.

Eight persons have been killed and many more injured by a boiler explosion at Leeds. Several miners have been injured and three killed by an explosion at the Park Colliery, Glamorganshire.

Colonel Blandy, of the 1st Royal Berks Militia, has been elected Chief Constable of Berkshire, in place of Colonel Fraser, who has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Police for the city of London.

The London and North-Western Railway Company has just opened another important section of its system between Whaleybridge and Buxton, and passengers are booked through without change of carriage between those places and Manchester.

The Great Eastern sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday morning for New York, under command of Captain Paton. She took out a large cargo, of which a considerable portion consisted of teas; she also took out between 600 and 700 passengers.

The Lisburn election terminated yesterday week in favour of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Verner, who polled ninety votes by ten o'clock, whilst Mr. Barbour had but two. The latter retired in favour of Mr. Richardson, the late member, who then started without being proposed, and polled 90 votes, whilst his adversary had 151.

The Mayor of Newcastle forwarded a communication to the Prince of Wales inviting his Royal Highness to take part in the approaching meeting of the British Association to be held in that town, but has received a reply from Lieutenant-General Knollys expressing the regret of his Royal Highness—anxious as he trusts he always will be to promote the interests of science—that it will not be in his power to attend the meeting of the British Association this year at Newcastle.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presided on Tuesday at an interesting ceremony, which brought a large number of visitors from the Irish metropolis to a wild region of the county of Wicklow, near the village of Roundwood—namely, the ceremonial of turning the river Vartry from its old bed to the new channel which is to conduct it to Dublin, for the supply of the city with pure water. At the close of the ceremony his Excellency conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Gray, chairman of the waterworks committee and editor of the *Dublin Freeman*.

On Saturday the Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session in Scotland gave judgment on the petition of Charles William Campbell, Lieutenant Bengal Cavalry, for the appointment of a judicial factor on the Breadalbane estates pending the competition of the two claimants. Their Lordships, by three to one, refused the prayer of the petition, thus leaving the respondent, Mr. Campbell, of Glenfalloch, the titular Earl of Breadalbane, in possession of the estates. Leave was, however, reserved to the petitioner to apply again, "if circumstances should justify him in doing so." It is expected that an appeal will be made to the House of Lords against the decision.

The annual summer fête for the amusement of the inmates of the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, was celebrated on Monday at the Asylum. The amusements on the lawn were cricket, croquet, Aunt Sally, red, white, and blue, Punch and Judy, football, &c. At four o'clock there were racing and jumping matches for prizes, competed for by boys engaged in the various branches of industry. The lawns and the ornamental grounds were tastefully decorated with banners, &c., and the appearance of the children and the patients generally testified to the happy results of kind and gentle treatment. The matches at cricket were peculiarly interesting, from the fact that the patients not only batted fairly, but appeared to take the most lively interest in the game. Among the most striking incidents of the day was the procession formed for the purpose of exhibiting a model of a ship of war, constructed entirely by an inmate of the asylum (Pullen), complete in all respects, "coppered and fastened," according to scale, and rigged accordingly—the idea being taken from a pocket-handkerchief.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

At the meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee, on Monday, Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease of 1613 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton districts. There are still, however, about 300,000 persons who are dependent upon the poor rates and the contributions of public benevolence. This number is something like 150,000 below the highest point of indigence reached during last winter; but it was urged by Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, at the meeting on Monday, that this favourable change in the position of affairs arose from causes which would cease to operate as winter approached. The Honorary Secretary stated that during the week he had sent away two packages of clothing. The week's receipts had amounted to £1622, including upwards of £700 from Honolulu. The balance in the bank was £346,547. Several grants were made.

The Mansion House Relief Fund Committee held their fortnightly meeting yesterday week, Mr. Armitage in the chair. A deputation from the Manchester Emigration Aid Committee and the National and Colonial Emigration Society, consisting of several influential gentlemen, waited upon the committee, requesting a grant of £10,000 for general emigration, without any restrictions. Some discussion ensued, and the committee decided not to make any grants for emigration purposes contrary to the terms of their resolution, but said they would make a small grant to each committee upon the terms adopted in all other cases. The deputations afterwards retired, and a sub-committee of both societies subsequently waited upon the committee, who finally made the deputations a grant of £500 each. Several other grants, amounting to £1515, were also made. The financial statement showed the total amount received up to Thursday evening to be £501,234, of which £417,827 had been remitted to Lancashire. The amount of subscriptions which came to hand during the fortnight was £3425, of which £2982 was from colonial sources.

Mr. Thomas Evans, coxswain of the tubular life-boat belonging to the National Life-boat Institution stationed at New Brighton, reports the total wreck of the schooner Vigilant, of Kirkcaldy, on Taylor's Bank, on Saturday morning last. The crew were saved by the life-boat, which lay off the stranded vessel for three hours.

At a meeting of the Law Amendment Society, last Monday evening—Lord Brougham in the chair—a committee was appointed to consider the present state of the copyright law, with a view to its amendment. The committee is to consist of Mr. Serjeant Burke, Mr. Thomas Webster, F.R.S.; Dr. Zimmerman, LL.D.; Mr. Hawes, and other learned members of the society.

The official correspondence and the reports or opinions of the Ulster King-of-Arms and the Garter King-of-Arms are now, pursuant to an order of the House of Commons, published on the question as to the precedence of Edinburgh and Dublin. The opinions are conflicting. The Ulster King makes no doubt, after much argument, as to the precedency of Dublin; the Garter King inclines in favour of Edinburgh, but awaits further the opinion to be given of the Lord Lyon of Scotland.

REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—ASSASSINATION OF THE KING.—News has been received of the outbreak of a revolution in Madagascar on May 12. King Radama II. has been assassinated. His widow has been proclaimed Queen of Madagascar. The reign of King Radama II. has been declared null, and mourning has been prohibited. The treaties concluded with European Powers have been suspended. Religious liberty is still to be maintained. The Queen has signed a Constitution in conformity with the views of the old Ova party. Much discontent prevails throughout the kingdom, and fears are entertained of civil war.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the accounts from nearly all parts of the United Kingdom, in reference to the crops, are very favourable; that the imports of the precious metals have been on an extensive scale, and that the foreign exchanges, almost generally, are in favour of this country, the amount of business doing in National Securities has continued limited; nevertheless, the quotations have shown rather more firmness than in the previous week. The activity in the demand for money, and the somewhat high range in discounts—the lowest quotation for commercial paper in Lombard-street being now 4 per cent—have operated against increased investments. The rates for accommodation are now as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4 per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ ¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4 "	Six months' bills	4½ 5 "
Three months' bills	4¼ "		

In the Stock Exchange money is offered at 3½ per Cent.

Throughout the Continent, money is in fair request, at the annexed quotations:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	3¾	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels	3	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾	Hamburg	—	4
			St. Petersburg	5½	7½

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills. The minimum price on Calcutta was 1s. 11⅞d., and on Bombay and Madras, 1s. 11⅞d. per rupee. The applications within these limits were for £1,070,000.

Nearly £1,000,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters. In this sum is included a large amount in silver from the Mexican ports. About £60,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England; but about £200,000 has been sent in. We therefore continue to retain a portion of our bullion imports.

The International Financial Society have completed the purchase of the Hudson's Bay Company.

A prospectus has been issued of the Brazilian and Portuguese Bank, with a capital of £1,000,000, in shares of £20 each.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending May 30:—

Bank of England	£20,617,111
Private Banks	3,135,451
Joint-stock Banks	2,951,848
Scotland	4,478,956
Ireland	5,374,965
Total	£36,604,331

Compared with the four weeks ending May 31, 1862, the above figures show a decrease of £348,869 in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of £860,236 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On Monday Home Securities were firm, and a shade higher:—Consols for Money realised 92⅝ ¾: Ditto, for Account, 92⅞ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ 92; India Five per Cents, 108 to ¼; Ditto Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. Bank Stock was 232 to 234; Rupee Paper, 106¼ to 107, and 115 to ¼.

The dealings on Tuesday were limited, and the quotations had a drooping tendency:—Consols for Transfer, sold at 93 to ⅛; Ditto, for Time, 92⅞ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ ⅞; India Five per Cent, 108 to ¼; Ditto Bonds, 10s. to 13s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to par. Bank Stock was 232 to 234; Rupee Paper, 106¼ to 107, and 115 to ¼. On the following day Consols for Money, marked 92⅞ ¾: Ditto, for Account, 92⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ 92; Long Annuities, 14, 15, 16; India Five per Cents, 108⅛ ⅜; Ditto Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 97½; Ditto Five per Cent, 106⅞ ⅞; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 115; Ditto Debentures, 100¾; Ditto Bonds, 12s. to 16s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. On Thursday the market was steady. Consols marked 92 to 92⅛ for Money, and 92⅛ to ¼ for Account. The Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 91⅞ to 92; and Exchequer Bills at 4 dis. to par. India Five per Cent Stock realised 108⅛ to ⅜.

The market for Foreign Bonds has shown more firmness, and prices have had an upward tendency. The leading changes are in Mexican, Spanish, and Turkish Securities. Venezuelan Stock, however, owing to unfavourable news from the country, has declined in value. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100½; Equador, 16⅞; Egyptian, 100⅞; Greek, 30½; Ditto Coupons, 17⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 37; New Grenada, 16; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49⅞; Ditto, 1856, 49⅞; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 89⅞; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 93; Spanish Three per Cents, 53⅛ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 34⅛; Ditto, Certificates, 13⅛; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, 1858, 70⅛; Ditto, 1862, 71⅛; Venezuela Six per Cents, 57⅛; Italian Five per Cents, 72⅞. Venezuela Scrip has sold at 2 to 1 dis.; and Turkish, ⅛ to ½ prem.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have not been numerous, yet prices almost generally have ruled firm:—Alliance have been done at 35½; Australasia, 78½; Ditto, New, 31½; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of New Zealand, 11; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 29; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23½; Imperial, 22⅛; Imperial Ottoman, 18⅞; London Chartered of Australia, 27½; London and County, 41½; London and Northern, 9½; London and South-African, 25½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 17⅞; National Provincial of England, 126⅞; Ditto, New, 24.

About an average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have marked 107½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 98½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 109½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 101⅞; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in moderate request, as follows:—Crystal Palace, 37; Electric Telegraph, 106; English and Australian Copper, 1½; International Financial Society, 9⅜; Joint Stock Discount, 4; London District Telegraph, 1⅞; London Financial Association, 6⅞; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 8⅞, ex int.; National Discount, 9⅞; Royal Mail Steam, 66; South African Irrigation, 4⅞; Berlin Waterworks, 8⅞; London Docks, 65⅛; Victoria, 101; East London Waterworks, 131; West Middlesex, 114.

No change of importance has taken place in the value of railway shares, but the market has been in a sluggish state. The total "calls" for this month amount to £725,680, making a total called up this year of £4,604,179. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Cornwall, 6½; Great Eastern, 53; Great Northern, A Stock, 130; Great Western, 65⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112; London and Blackwall, 76½; London and Brighton, 119; London and North-Western, 103; London and South-Western, 106; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Metropolitan, 12⅛; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102⅞; Ditto, Leeds, 59; Ditto, York, 89⅞; South-Eastern, 91⅞; West Midland—Oxford, 46; Ditto, Newport, 40.

Preference Shares.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 117⅛; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 106; South Devon Annuities, 10⅞; South-Eastern, Fixed Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 90⅛.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Birkenhead, 92; Northern and Eastern, 57; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 9⅛.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107 ex int.; East Indian, 107⅞ ex int.; Great Indian Peninsula, 107⅞; Great Southern of India, 103⅞; Madras Five per Cents, 105⅞; Ditto Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, 100 ex int.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 20⅞; Great Luxembourg, 14½; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; San Paulo, 9 ex int.; Ditto, 21½ ex int.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 1 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£1,313,091	An increase of other securities	£3,936,178
An increase of public deposits of	77,320	An increase of bullion of	54,153
An increase of other deposits of	2,464,743	An increase of rest of	35,065
A decrease of Govt. securities of	201,116	A decrease of reserve of	1,099,907

The total circulation is £21,738,756. Public deposits amount to £10,356,373; and private deposits to £16,274,739. Securities are £36,490,515; and the stock of bullion is £15,080,871.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 29.—The supply of English wheat on sale to-day was very moderate, but its condition was good. All kinds moved off slowly, and, in some instances, prices had a drooping tendency. The show of foreign wheat was rather extensive. Selected samples were mostly disposed of on former terms; but inferior samples were lower to purchase. Barley was in moderate supply and sluggish request, at about stationary prices. The malt trade was inactive, nevertheless the quotations ruled firm. Oats changed hands slowly, at barely previous rates. Both beans and peas were dull, and the sale for flour was heavy, at late currencies. Scarcely any transactions took place for export to the Continent.

July 1.—The attendance of buyers to-day was limited, and all kinds of produce moved off heavily, at about stationary prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 64s to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 33s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 37s to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 32s. per 280lb.; American, 21s. to 28s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English and Scotch: wheat, 690; barley, 40; malt, 1110; flour, 340. Foreign: wheat, 2960; oats, 10,720; flour, 140 sacks, 9950 barrels.

Seeds.—Linseed and rapeseed are in fair request, at about stationary prices. Otherwise the seed trade is heavy, on former terms. In cakes very litte is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed 80s. to 81s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 60s.; white ditto, 54s. to 27s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 5d.; barley, 31s. 2d; oats, 22s. 10d.; rye, 35s. 9d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 8d.; barley, 32s. 3d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 35s.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 7d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 77,345; barley, 903; oats, 4482; rye, 26; beans, 2428; peas, 215 quarters.

Tea.—Nearly all kinds move off slowly; nevertheless, prices are supported. The supply on offer is large.

Sugar.—Fine qualities command previous rates; but low and damp parcels are rather lower. Barbadoes has realised 33s. to 38s.; Tobago, 30s. to 34s.; and Demerara, 35s. to 38s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock consists of 97,187 tons, against 75,829 tons last year.

Coffee.—Native kinds are somewhat drooping; but superior qualities rule steady. Stock, 9578 tons, against 7560 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The market is somewhat heavy, at about previous currencies. Stock, 45,000 tons, against 41,000 ditto.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are a slow inquiry, at about previous quotations. Bacon and hams support late rates. All other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand has fallen off, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 43s. 3d. to 42s. 9d. per cwt. Stock 36,812 casks, against 34,561 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quiet at 44s. 9d. to 45s. per cwt. Rape moves off slowly, at £48 to £49; olive, £51 10s. to £59 10s.; cocoanut, £44 to £48; and fine palm, £46. French turpentine, 92s.; American, 98s. to 100s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof Leewards, and 1s. 4d. for East India. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; English spirit, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d, to 1s. 5d.; and English gin for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. to 15s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 12s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds is somewhat restricted. Prices, however, are supported. The plantation accounts are somewhat favourable.

Wool.—Most descriptions are inactive, at about last week's currency.

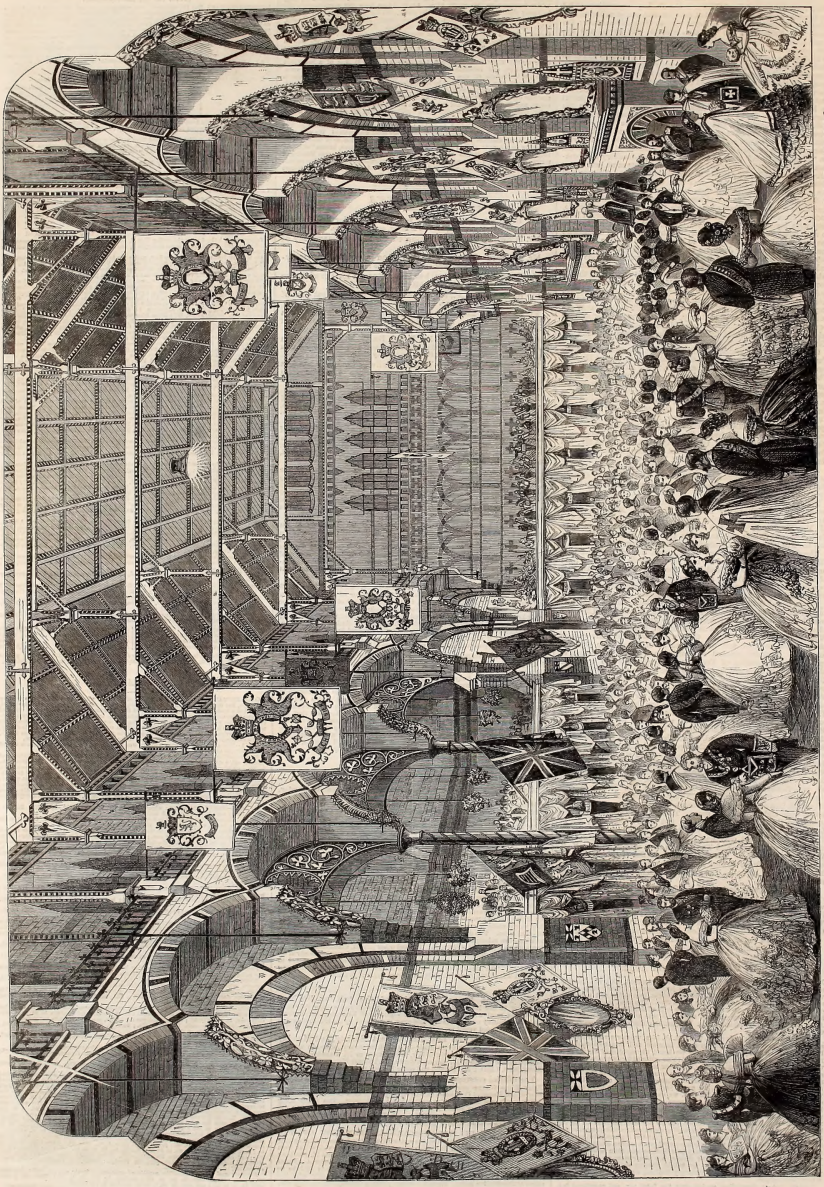
Potatoes.—New qualities are in good supply and moderate request, at from 6s. to 10s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 16s. per load.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, July 2.)—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts as to number; but their general quality was by no means first rate. Selected breeds ruled steady, at full prices; but inferior stock was dull, at late rates. The best Scots commanded 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Sheep—the show of which was moderately good—were in fair request, and prices were well supported. The best Downs realised 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. We have to report a slow sale for lambs, at from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per 8 lb. The veal trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's decline. Prices ranged from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. The pork trade was heavy, on former terms. Milch cows were a slow inquiry. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 27s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1050; cows, 135; sheep and lambs, 9800; calves, 420; pigs, 310. Foreign: Beasts, 370; sheep and lambs, 2190; calves, 506.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.



THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION BALL, GIVEN TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, BY THE APOLLO UNIVERSITY LODGE.—SEE PAGE 3.



INAUGURATION OF THE BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM AT SLOUGH: THE LADIES PLACING PURSES CONTAINING CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE TABLE BEFORE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 5.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.—SEE PAGE 3.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Crewkerne, Somerset, Mrs. William Mathews, formerly of Achada Quinta, Madeira, of a daughter.

At Westmill Rectory, Herts, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Ewing, of a son.

At Eaton-square, the wife of Colonel Halkett, late Coldstream Guards, of a son, stillborn.

At St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Colonel Munro, C.B., 39th Regiment, Commandant, of a son.

In Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Charles Powys, of a son.

At Perth, the wife of Major-General Hugh Troup, of a daughter.

At Aldershott, the wife of Captain W. M. Dunbar, 24th Regiment, of a son.

At Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire, Lady Williams Drummond, of a son.

At Southall, Middlesex, the wife of Captain W. E. Cahill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church, Templemore, by the Rev. Jonathan Head, B.A., cousin to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. A. W. Collins, B.A., Chaplain to the Forces, John Vesey Forde, Esq., of Rathnaveogue, County Tipperary, to Christina Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Captain Munro, Barrackmaster at Templemore Garrison, and late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Captain T. P. Berthon, Royal Artillery, son of P. H. Berthon, Esq., of The Forest, to Amelia Caroline, daughter of the late Major-General Miles.

At Rhyl, Captain David J. B. Edwardes, of Rhyd-y-Gorse, Carmarthen, late of the 30th Regt., to Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of William Warlow, Esq., M.D., of Haverfordwest, and great niece of the late General Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at his residence, Beachland, Ryde, Isle of Wight, General Sir I. L. Caldwell, G.C.B., in his 93rd year.—A list of Sir I. L. Caldwell's services will be found in "Dod."

At Brighton, George Augustus Bruxner, Esq., late of St. Petersburg, in his 85th year.

At Beachlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, General Sir J. L. Caldwell, G C.B., in his 93rd year.

In Springfield-road, St. John's-wood, Joseph Carr Fuller, Esq., aged 81.

At Rosherville, Major-General Thomas Kelly, K C., late Commandant of Tilbury Fort and Gravesend, aged 87.

In Hyde Park-gardens, Joseph Martineau, Esq., of Basing Park, Hampshire, aged 78.

At Calcutta, Captain Herbert H. Moseley, late of the 42nd Highlanders, aged 27.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. W. JOHN, Camden-town, clerk.

BANKRUPTS.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday and during the Week, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan in the new comedy of FINESSE; or, Spy and Counter-Spy; also Mr. Buckstone.—The two new farces, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL and EASY SHAVING, will be performed; concluding with a Spanish Ballet. On Wednesday, July 15, Mr. Buckstone's Benefit, when the theatre will close for alterations, being the end of the second season of five years' duration.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Monday and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 145, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50th nights of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, P. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclerq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—All the GREAT FOUNTAINS on MONDAY at Four o'Clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open Monday at Nine; other days at Ten. Orchestral Band, 1 and 4.30; Terrace Fountains, 4; Festival Organ Performance, 5.45 daily. Great Picture Gallery and Desanges's Victoria Cross Gallery. Exhibition Department with Useful and Fancy Goods on Sale. The Terraces, Rosery, Slopes, and Mounds are now brilliant with Flowers.

Monday—Great Fountains at Four.

Wednesday—Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell at 3.30. Partial Ascents from Half-past One to Three.

Saturday, July 11—Grand Concert and Farewell Recital of M. Thalberg.

Admission: Saturday, 5s., or, by tickets bought before the day Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Guinea Season Tickets free.

Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sundays on showing their tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—M. THALBERG NEXT SATURDAY.—The Directors have to announce that M. Thalberg, the eminent Pianist, will give his FAREWELL RECITAL at the GRAND CONCERT, on Saturday next, JULY 11.

The fame of M. Thalberg is so general, his wonderful ability so widely known, that in making this announcement the Directors are assured it will be highly appreciated by the season-ticket holders and other friends of the Crystal Palace.

M. Thalberg's Recital will comprise five of his most celebrated pieces. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, and the Orchestral Band of the Company, strengthened as usual, will also take part.

The performance will take place in the centre of the Great Orchestra, Central Transept.

Reserved Stalls, near the pianoforte, Five Shillings; other Stalls, Half-a-crown, will be ready for delivery after the Concert this day (Saturday), and may be had at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall.

Admission—Season Tickets free; by tickets bought before the day, Half-a-crown; or by payment on the day, Five Shillings. Palace open at 10. Performance at Three.

POLYTECHNIC.—The EIGHTH fashionable SATURDAY MORNING ENTERTAINMENT will take place THIS DAY, JULY 4, at One o'Clock, and terminate at Five p.m. Admission, 2s. 6d. On these occasions the Institution will be carpeted and tastefully decorated with flowers by Messrs. Videon, and everything done to increase the entertainment and comfort of the visitors. The "Strange Lecture" and "Spectre Drama," by which the exact appearance of a Ghost is produced.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

MUSICAL UNION.—LAST MATINÉE, TUESDAY, JULY 7, at Half-past Three.—Quintet in G, Beethoven; Trio, C minor, Mendelssohn; Swedish Airs sung by Mdlle. Enequist; Quartet in D, Haydn. Solo Pianoforte, Chopin. Artists—Auer, Ries, Webb, Hann, and Piatti. Pianist—Lubeck, from Paris. Accompanyist—Ganz. Visitors' Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., Ollivier and Co.; Austin, at the Hall, Piccadilly; and 18, Hanover-square. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, THE ICEBERGS, painted from Studies made in the Northern Seas in the summer of 1859.—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, W. Admission, 1s.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.—The DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT and LAST CONCERT of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 6, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Vocalists—Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. SIMS REEVES will Sing "Dalla sua pace" (Mozart), "Sing, maiden, sing" (Dr. Bennett), at the LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, July 6. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.

INVESTMENT.—Any private Lady or Gentleman wishing to invest £2300 on good Freehold Land may hear of something worthy of notice by applying to Mr. N. PAYNE, 1, Woodland-terrace, Charlton, Woolwich.

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The Executive Committee earnestly request attention to the following statement:—

During the last sixty years the population of London has trebled itself. It is now nearly 3,000,000, with an annual increase of about 44,000. Of this vast population multitudes are living in utter neglect of the worship of God and of their eternal welfare. It has been ascertained that in many of our large parishes more than one half of the people attend no place of worship whatever, and many are living in the utmost degradation both of body and soul. This deplorable state of things is in no small degree owing to the deficiency of means for making known the truths of the Gospel. It appears from the recent charge of the Bishop of London, that in the metropolis there are three parishes each with a population exceeding 30,000 to one church; eleven with between 20,000 and 30,000; fourteen with from 15,000 to 20,000; and fifty-four with from 10,000 to 15,000. In twenty-eight large parishes there is an aggregate population of over 600,000, with only one clergyman to more than 6000 souls.

It will be evident from these statements that, notwithstanding the valuable aid rendered to the Clergy by their own Scripture Readers and Mission Women, and after making full allowance for the efforts of other religious communities to provide for their own members, as well as the labours of those not specially connected with the Church, such as City Missionaries and Bible Women, there still remains an alarming want, which it will be impossible to supply without largely increasing and strengthening every part of our parochial agency.

The first and most urgent want is undoubtedly that of living agents, men and women, who, by personal intercourse with these multitudes, may rouse them to some concern for their immortal souls. In the Bishop's Pastoral Letter the most prominent place has therefore been given to Missionary Clergy, Additional Curates, Scripture Readers, and Mission Women.

There can, however, be no doubt that in parishes such as those which have been described, there will be need, in various proportions, of almost all the agencies named in this Appeal. Which of these may be most specially needed in any one instance can only be determined by a careful investigation of all the circumstances of the case; but the Committee desire to call attention to the cost at which these agencies must be provided wherever they may be required.

1. Missionary Clergy or additional Curates will each require an annual sum of from £100 to £200.

2. Scripture Readers, £70 a year.

3. Mission Women, £40 a year.

4. Clergymen's Residences, including Sites, from about £1500 to £2000.

5. Churches, about £5000; Mission Churches, £2000.

6. School Buildings will cost from £2 to £3 per Scholar, independently of the Site, which must be reckoned at about £1000 more.

7. Grants in aid of Endowments will require a capital sum of about £3000 for every £100 of stipend.

"In all cases Grants will be made without any consequent claim for Patronage, due regard being had to existing rights and to the wishes of the Donors."

From these statements some idea may be formed of the vast resources which will be required. The Committee propose to take a comprehensive view of the wants of London, and they believe that no less an amount of contributions than £100,000 per annum for the next ten years will be sufficient. They have full confidence that, by the blessing of God, means will not be wanting in this wealthy Christian community to enable them to accomplish the great purpose which they have in view.

It is determined to carry out the operations of this fund, as far as possible, through the machinery of existing Church of England Societies, as well as of other Church agencies. Thus not only will all the present organisation for supplying the spiritual wants of London be strengthened, but there will also be a great economy in the management of the fund, as large office expenses and other pecuniary outlay will be avoided.

As the clergy are already fully occupied in their peculiar duties, the Bishop has intrusted the task of assisting him in carrying out this good work to an Executive Committee, chosen out of a board of above one hundred gentlemen, principally laymen, who for this purpose earnestly request the co-operation of all who are interested in the welfare of the metropolis.

Subscriptions for ten or any number of years, or donations in one sum, will be appropriated according to the will of the donor either to the general fund or to any of the special objects named in the Bishop's letter: and further, if desired, to any particular locality. Contributions to any local work, of a kind embraced by the above scheme, may also be paid through this channel, and will be reckoned as contributions to the Fund.

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DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by Special Appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and maker of the great clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO BE SOLD FOR £21 (cost £50), a SUPERB GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETER, by Neill, of the finest construction. Perfect in condition, and warranted. May be seen at WALES and M'CULLOCH'S, 56, Cheapside.

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PETER ROBINSON'S CHEAP SILKS now on Sale.
A Manufacturer's Stock of Striped and Checked Glacé Silks, at £1 15s. 6d.
Peter Robinson has much pleasure in making this announcement to the Public, thereby affording his numerous customers an opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits of this extensive and advantageous transaction.
Self-coloured Glacés, in thirty-three different shades, £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
A lot of Pompadour Broché Silks, at 2 guineas.
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Self-coloured Figured Gros de Suez, 3 guineas.
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FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, Printed Piques, and Cambrics, from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Full Dress.

SPECIAL. 500 Pieces Rich Satin Foulardes, reduced to 25s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress. Patterns of the above in endless variety.

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RICH SILK GRENADINES, suitable for Dinner or Summer wear, in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress.

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Also, Several Hundred Pieces
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THE BEST GLOVES. Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted; also in Black and every shade of colour for Mourning, at the Family Mourning Warehouse, PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS IN MUSLIN CURTAINS, at nearly half-price.
About 1500 Pairs, commencing 10s. 6d. to Two guineas per pair, sold last Season at 15s., 21s., 42s., and Four guineas.
About 500 Single Pairs, 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. per pair, worth 21s. and 31s. 6d. 4½ yards long, 2 yards wide.
Sold on account of the manufacturer not continuing the pattern.
Sample sent for inspection, returnable if not approved.
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BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité. This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK. The best value ever submitted.

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Rich Figured Black Silks .. from	1	10	0	to 5 guineas.
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Patterns free.
Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 3 to 10 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

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A new Patent Black Barège, obtained a Prize Medal at the International Exhibition for its beauty of finish and great strength.
This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain and also in pretty fancy patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength"—never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free. Also a variety of new Organzines, Grenadines, Zybelines, Crape Balzarines, and other makes of Barèges.
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FAMILY MOURNING SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

FORD'S LYONS VELVET JACKETS, extremely cheap at this season. Beautifully braided and ornamented Jackets at 2 guineas.
Illustrations free.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

FORD'S ALEXANDRA JACKETS, for Young Ladies' outdoor wear, in silks, cloths, and thin textures, from 10s. 6d. each. Illustrations free.
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FORD'S SEASIDE JACKETS. A variety of these in materials warranted to stand the sun and spray. Cheap, stylish Jackets, from 15s. to 30s. Blue Serge Jackets at a guinea. Drawings free.

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FORD'S BLACK SILK SKIRTS, fashionably made up for immediate wear, 3 guineas and upwards. About 20 Skirts, varying from 3 to 6 guineas each, are now selling at 2 to 4 guineas each.

FORD'S SILK MANTLES, in rich qualities of Glacé and Gros-grain, at 2 to 6 guineas. A quantity just purchased from a French house are now being sold at 3 guineas, worth 5½ guineas each. Splendid styles and qualities.

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FORD'S GRENADINE CLOAKS, at 21s.
A variety of thin textures from 10s. 6d.
Black Lace Bernous at 42s.
Spanish Lace Shawls from 12s. 6d.

FORD'S RIDING HABITS, 3 to 8 guineas.
Ladies' Riding Trousers, chamois leather and cloth, 21s. pair. Measures required:—Size of waist and length to feet.
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SUMMER FETES and CEREMONIES. Various specimens of light MILLINERY, of the newest Parisienne fashions, more especially WHITE BONNETS, tastefully trimmed and ornamented, are now to be seen in the Showrooms of Messrs. JAY, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

MODEL DRESSES for SUMMER FETES. Messrs. Jay have just received from Paris the choicest and most elegant assortment of SUMMER DRESSES, suited to every fashionable occasion. The public must judge of the style and material by a personal inspection, which alone can give the best evidence of their intrinsic value.
Jays', 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S COLOURED EUREKA SHIRTS. Gentlemen are solicited to inspect the new Spring Patterns. Six superior Shirts, made to order, for 33s.
THE FRENCH COLOURED SHIRTINGS are celebrated for their fineness and durability. Six Shirts made expressly to measure for 45s. Patterns of the newest designs sent on receipt of three stamps.—R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. The superior fit and quality of these Shirts are well known. Six for 30s., 36s., and 45s. A measure and instructions for measurement sent post-free. R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

REDMAYNE and CO. beg to announce that, as the whole of their Bond-street premises are about to be rebuilt and considerably enlarged, they are now offering their STOCK, consisting of SILKS, Shawls, Mantles, Lace Goods, Fancy Dresses, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Parasols, &c., at such a reduction in price as will command an immediate sale.—20, New Bond-street, and 35, Conduit-street.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—SILKS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, HALF-PRICE.
In consequence of the advanced state of the season and the general depression in the Foreign Markets, NICHOLSON and AMOTT have just concluded the purchase of several thousand pounds' worth of Silks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, and French Fancy Goods, at extremely low prices, which are now being sold at about half the original cost of production.
Fancy Silks, originally 3s. per yard, now 1s. 11½d.
Rich Chéné Silks, worth 5s. 6d., now 3s. 6d. per yard.
Rich Glacé Silks, new colours, worth 4s. 6d., now 2s. 11½d. per yard.
Magnificent Moire Antiques, originally 5 guineas, for £2 18s. 6d.
Rich Pompadours, worth 7 guineas, reduced to £3 18s. 6d.
Richest Lyons Fancy Silks, yard wide, during the season, 6s. 9d., now selling at 3s. 11d. per yard.
180 Robes, magnificent patterns and quality, originally 13 guineas, reduced to £4 18s. 6d.
Good Black Silks, worth 2s. 9d., for 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Rich Gros Grain and durable Black Glacé Silks, usually sold at 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per yard, are now marked 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 4s. 4½d. per yard.
All the best French Mantles and Jackets are marked one third the season prices.
Fancy trimmed Paisley and French Shawls less than half price.
Ribbons at 6d., worth 1s. per yard.
All Fancy Goods at an immense reduction.
1000 Pieces of Mohairs, 2s. 11½d. for 12 yards.
Norwich Tamataves, originally 5s. 11d., now selling at 4s. 4½d. 12 yards.
The New Zebeline, worth 8s. 11d., now reduced to 6s. 12 yards.
Rich Crystalisé Dresses, usually 12s. 9d., now 8s. 6d. 12 yards.
Splendid Washing Grenadines, 10s. 9d. 12 yards.
Rich French Materials, originally 16s. 9d. and 21s., now selling at 11s. 9d. and 14s. 9d.
500 pieces of Double Black Barèges, 6¾d. per yard, worth 10½d.
To ensure a reply, and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouse.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s. 9d. Pair, usually sold at 3s 3d. Free for 23 Stamps. Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
BAKER and CRISP, Removed to 198, Regent-street (nearly opposite Conduit-street).

GREAT SALE OF SPANISH LACE. Shawls, at 12s. 9d., 15s., and 1 guinea each (carriage free.) The new Muslin Jackets, Garibaldias, &c., 4s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

MUSLINS, &c.—Patterns post-free.—Fine Organdi and Grenadine Muslins, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Full Dress. New Arabian Alpacas, Grenadines, &c., 10s. 6d. to 1 guinea. Black and Coloured Silks, from 1 guinea the Dress of 12 yards. Black Moire Antiques (Spitalfields), 2 guineas, 12 yards.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

NEW SILKS FOR THE SEASON. JAMES SPENCE and CO. have now on hand a large Stock of rich, durable, and cheap Silks for Marriage Dresses, well worthy the immediate inspection of ladies:—
WIDE-WIDTH PLAIN GLACES, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
WHITE, SKY, PINK, "ALEXANDRA," and other new colours in Moire Antiques.
NEW BROCHES, 52s. 6d. for 16 yards.
NEW CHENES, in all the most elegant designs.
THE "ALEXANDRA" Checked and Striped Glacés (now so much in demand), from 2s. 9d. per yard, wide width.
Patterns post-free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

SALE of G. W. LEES and CO.'S STOCK of SILKS, DRAPERY, &c.—JAMES SPENCE and CO. have just purchased by PUBLIC TENDER of Messrs. Livett and Stevens, Accountants, at a LARGE DISCOUNT FOR CASH from the original cost price, the ENTIRE STOCK of Messrs. G. W. LEES and CO., 47, Fleet-street (Silk Mercers and Drapers to her Majesty), who are retiring from business, after having been established nearly 100 years, and well known as keeping goods only of the best manufacture.
The Stock consists of Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Shawls, Mantles, Fancy Dresses, French Merinos, Coburgs, Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Bed and Table Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bandannas, Lace and Shetland Falls, Ladies' Ties and Scarfs, Sunshades and Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
The whole will be offered on our Premises, 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, on Tuesday, July 7, and following days, at such prices as will warrant an early visit.

EARLY SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.

ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House, 256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SHAWLS, SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, Alexandra Rotondes, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition.
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS, and DAMASKS included. This Stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are appropriated for the MADE UP SKIRTS, BALL DRESSES, and FRENCH MILLINERY.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, REGENT-STREET.

10,000 GREBE PLUMES, at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each; 5000 Pairs of Cuffs, at 6s. 9d.; 3000 Muffs, at 10s. 6d.; 2000 at 15s. 6d. and 25s 6d.; 1500 at 29s. 6d., 35s. Trimming, 13s. 9d. a yard; the very best quality, 16s. 9d. The Skins from which the above articles are made having been imported direct, are of the finest Quality. Dealer and Importer of all kinds of Foreign and English Skins. Furs taken in exchange. Skins dressed and mounted.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

NOTICE.—IMPORTANT TO LADIES. Rich Real Fur Sealskin Cloaks, new in shape and full size, from 11½ guineas to 25 guineas, all made from new skins of this season. Ladies will find a great advantage in buying early. Carriage Wrappers, full size, lined and trimmed with scarlet cloth, 25s. to 65s. Sealskin Muffs, 25s. to 2 guineas. Ties, 31s. Cuffs, 7s. 6d. per pair. W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

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LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make, at moderate prices. A stock always on hand of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Morning Robes, &c. Price-books by post. Address "Ladies' Department," WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand.

STEEL COLLARS AND CUFFS—White as Linen, cleaned in a moment! For Ladies' High Dresses and Gent's Woollen Shirts their convenience renders them indispensable. Can be had by post from patentee, C. F. Atkinson, Sheffield. Ladies' or Gents' Collar, 22 stamps; Pair of Cuffs, 34 stamps. Sold by J. H. YEATMAN, 158, Leadenhall-street E.C.; and 91, Regent-street, W.

SANGSTERS' FANCY SUNSHADES, Parasols, Umbrellas, on Fox's Paragon Frames.—W. and J. Sangster respectfully solicit an inspection of their New Patterns in Fancy Sunshades and Parasols, comprising the new colours in combination with white silk, lace, &c., prepared expressly for the fêtes that will take place this season in honour of the Royal marriage. 140, Regent-street, W.; 184, Fleet-street E.C.; 10, Royal Exchange E.C.; 75, Cheapside, E.C.

TO LADIES.—RICHLY-PERFORATED TISSUE, for Stove Aprons, 8 stamps per packet. Green Tissue Ivy Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 18 stamps per set of 72 slips, post-free.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first floor.

RESTORE YOUR GREY HAIR to its original shade, without dye, by using TAYLOR'S RANUNCULACEÆ EXTRACT (a simple wash). Price 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s. Stacey and Co., Cranbourn-street, W.C.; Perry's, 12 and 13, Burlington-arcade.

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(the only Pianoforte in which the Tuning Hold was secured), very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect in touch, specially adapted to small rooms, drawing-rooms, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action, of the latest improved model.

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CABINET PIANOFORTE—Possessing combining the best English tone or the Brasswoods or Collard quality, the E.flah Model will be found a most perfect and powerful cabinet Pianoforte of a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above will be found of extreme elegance. Also, in Walnut, and where the more complicated action and trichord are required, in Rosewood, 50 guineas. Cottage Pianoforte, with full tone, similar in every respect to above, but of smaller size, 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.

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The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds for India or colonial climates, to be had only of the sole card bined with system of purchase at the new Showrooms of CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

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PIANOFORTE, with check action, in French mahogany case, and full compass of seven octaves. This model will be found to unite perfection as a foreign Cabinet, and to be built with the view of perfection as a foreign Cabinet, and to be built with the view of producing a full and powerful tone in the lowest price possible. It has the very best check action, the fall compass, and is in a solid and durable wood; and is in all respects a nice piece of furniture as well as a good Pianoforte for the money. Messrs. Chappell are, strongly recommend this Pianoforte as superior in all respects to Pianofortes of the same description usually sold at this price, to be practically tried, and compared with any other. They have found invariable; and the price is so low as only to be attainable by the best makers and by a part of their extensive skilled labour of plentiful and cheap.

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MODEL HARMONIUM, with Pedal Board, 12 stops, 5 rows of vibrators, 5 octaves, walnut, voiced by the best of the right hand, 70 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

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DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.



CAPTAIN SPEKE. CAPTAIN GRANT.

By the courtesy of Captains Speke and Grant we have been favoured with some interesting Sketches illustrative of their travels from Zanzibar to the source of the Nile. We have already paid our homage to the skill, courage, and enterprise which have, in the nineteenth century, solved a problem of which Homer speaks, concerning which Herodotus offered ingenious speculations in which will be found strange germs of fact; which baffled Alexander, and gave Nero occupation.

We cannot offer our readers a better description of our Engravings than that which will be found in Captains Speke and Grant's accounts of their journey from Zanzibar, as told by them at the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society, held at Burlington House, on the 22nd inst., and of the Ethnological Society on the evening of the 30th inst. We have engraved a scene from the former meeting (first page), which was crowded to excess, a great number of ladies being present. The chair was taken by Sir Roderick Murchison, and Captains Speke and Grant had the utmost difficulty in making their way to the platform. On being recognised they were greeted with hearty and reiterated cheers. They were accompanied by two negro boys from the interior of Africa, of whom we shall have more to say hereafter. Our plan of a portion of the explorers' route from the island of Zanzibar to Gondokoro (page 22), which will be found of great use to the reader in following Captains Speke and Grant's description of their travels, has been, with the kind permission of Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, taken from a very useful map prepared by Captain Speke and published by Mr. Stanford. We give first Captain Speke's statement:—

In attempting to describe the extent and character of this great river—the Nile—compared with its tributaries, within the limits of actual inspection by myself, I will first treat of its head, the Victoria Nyanza, from its southern extremity, which I found by astronomical observation in 1858 to be close on 3 deg. south of the equator, and gradually bring it down to its point of debouchure in the Mediterranean Sea, 31 deg. north of the equator, by which it will be seen the Nile represents, considering it lies almost in one direct line from south to north, a total, in round numbers, of 2000 miles (geographical rectilinear) in length, and is therefore nearly 1-10th the circumference of the globe. It must be borne in mind, however, that my observations respecting this great river are not the result of one expedition, but of two; that I have not actually followed its banks from head to foot, but have tracked it down, occasionally touching on it, and even navigating it on occasion offered, for the barbarous nature of the African forbids the traveller doing as he likes; therefore, to give full weight to any inferences I may draw, deduced from what I have only seen in part, I will blend native information with my own experiences, and in doing so shall hope to teach others what I know, and, beyond that, what I believe myself. In the year 1858, when I discovered the Victoria Lake, which is the great reservoir of the Nile, I found it a large sheet of sweet water lying on the main level, or from 3000 to 4000 ft. above the sea level of the great interior plateau of equatorial Africa, looking for all the world like the source of some great river; so much so, indeed, that I at once felt certain in my own mind I was the source of the Nile, and acted it accordingly. To add to this impression the natives, who there only knew it by the name of Nyanza, which equally means lake, pond, and river, described its extension in this confused manner to the northward as being boundless, whilst its breadth really—in fact its circumference—was enormous; greater, if anything, on the east than on its western side, for the negro informants knew the names of all the countries surrounding the lake, and must, had they understood the value of geographical definitions, have been able to separate the River Nile from the Nyanza, and to reduce their explorations to any common understanding. Other informants—Arab merchants and their slaves, residents of Zanzibar, who penetrate Africa in quest of ivory, who had completed the whole circuit of the Nyanza, not individually but separately, some on one side and some on the other—assured me the Nyanza was the source of some great river. They knew not what, though they had heard confused accounts from the natives living on the equator of the European ivory merchants who frequented the Nile in vessels at 2 deg. north latitude, and had further heard through the same channel that with the rising of the Nile, and consequently the violence of its waters, islands were floated down its surface, which really is the case, not composed of earth and stone, but tangled roots of trees, rush, and grass, with even sometimes huts upon them, which, otherwise uninhabited, are torn away by the violence of the stream, and carried down perfect floating islands. Then, again, these men described the territory between the Nile and Asua rivers as an island on the one side and the land comprising the ancient kingdom of Kittara, according to their acceptation of the word, as an island, also being nearly circumscribed by the Kitangulé and Lota Nzigé rivers, in conjunction with the Lake Nyanza and the Nile. No merchants, however, had crossed the first parallel of north latitude; none understood geography. They heard what the natives said, but could not fully comprehend them; and thus it was that a doubt still existed in everybody's mind but my own as to the origin of the Nile, when no one would believe until I went again and turned the river down from head to mouth. Had I been all alone in this first expedition I should have settled the Nile in 1859 by travelling from Unyanyembé to Uganda with an Indian merchant, Musor Mzuri, who was prepared to go there; but, my proposal having been negatived by the chief of the expedition, who was sick at the time and tired with the journey, I returned to England, and, to my inexpressible delight, the very first day after my arrival here, found in Sir Roderick Impey Murchison a warm advocate and proposer to the Royal Geographical Society to complete what I had before begun, and, as may be imagined, I could not rest satisfied until the world accepted my own views, happily now verified by indisputable means of actual inspection and astronomical observation, that the Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the Nile. Suffice it now to say, after returning to Unyanyembé (the old point), three degrees south of the lake, in 1861, I struck upon a new route, which I imagined, from the unsophisticated depositions of the ivory merchants, would lead me to a creek on the westerly flank of the Nyanza, situated on the southern boundary of Karagwé. Geographical definitions were here again found wanting; for, instead of a creek to the great lake appearing, a new lake was found, called Luerè (white), or Lake of Urigi, which formerly appeared to have contained a considerable amount of water, but is now fast drying up. Its head lies in Urundi, and, circling round the south and east flanks of Karagwé, in form of a mountain valley, it subsequently dived off by the Kitangulé River into the Nyanza, but not in sufficient quantity to make any sensible impression on the perennial contents of the Nyanza basin. It is to the west and north of Karagwé that the lake receives its greatest terrestrial supply of water, through the medium of the Kitangulé River, which, in draining the aforesaid Luerè-le-Urigi, drains off the superfluous waters of many minor lakes, as the Akanyaru, in Urundi; the Luckuvwe, which is the second of a chain with the Akanyaru; the Ingesi and Karagwé; and the little Windermere, which, in Karagwé, lies below the capital on its south-eastern corner. None of these lakes are large—mere puddles in comparison to the great Victoria Nyanza: but still the Kitangulé River, after receiving all their contributions, is a noble river, low sunk like a huge canal, about eighty yards across, with a velocity of about four miles an hour, which appears equal to the Nile itself as soon as it issues from the lake by the Ripon Falls. The question naturally suggests itself, what forms these lakes? whence originate their waters? It is simply this: the Mountains of the Moon, in which they lie, encircling the northern end, and the Tanganyika Lake, are exposed to the

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WAGANDA MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GRANT.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Austin Elliot. By Henry Kingsley. (2 vols. Macmillan and Co.) Yonder, over the bridge at Eton, go three bonnie lads with arms thrown friendlily over one another's shoulder; they are Austin Elliot, Lord Charles Barty, and Robert Hilton. The first two are handsome as Telephus, generous as Proculeius, and clever as Mr. Kingsley; the nature of the last has a taint, which breaks out in the form of kleptomania at school, cheating in the army, and forgery after dismissal from her Majesty's service. For the sin of George Hilton, who made a fortune dishonourably, is visited upon his son, and is expiated, if you will believe Captain Hertford, a blackleg, a bully, and a duellist, by that son's suicide. So Eleanor Hilton, at her father's death, inherits nine thousand a year. Now Eleanor and Austin from early days have been to one another as brother and sister; at least, so thinks Austin; but Eleanor pines in secret to know that she is not loved after another fashion. How that fashion is at length obtained; how the little brown fairy of the gossamer order of Queen Mab is wooed and won as she wished to be; how, nevertheless, she imposes upon Austin a long delay to the marriage ceremony; how she further tries his confidence by hints of a secret which embitters her life, but which he must forbear from seeking to fathom; how she writhes under the tyranny of an Aunt Maria, a maniac or a drunkard, or both at first, and, undoubtedly, the former at last; how she endured her fate patiently, watchfully, prayerfully; how dear old Robin, the dog of dogs, is the means of clearing up mystery and doubt; how the pride of the M'Tavish is humbled in the dust till he condescends to sell his island for money; and how Austin and Eleanor, and blind Lord Edward and Gil Macdonald, and Robin the dog all settle for life in Ronaldsay, the reader must learn from Mr. Kingsley himself. We must go back to Captain Hertford and the great event of Austin's career. Eleanor was not by any means smitten with the gallant Captain, but the Captain was desperately with her nine thousand a year, and, having Aunt Martha on his side, was not without hopes could Austin be removed, of possessing this lady with nine thousand charms. Now, it seems a singular way of recommending yourself to the good graces of a lady to shoot her lover through the heart; still as Count Commilfaut, an intimate friend of Hertford, observed, one has "heard of that succeeding;" and, besides, the pistol was the social weapon which the Captain handled best. However, the author so manages matters that, though the Captain relinquishes this plan, it becomes necessary, according to the code of honour (as explained by Mr. Kingsley) eighteen years ago, for Elliot to beard Hertford in some public place. Lord Charles Barty, with more than the love of David for Jonathan, foreseeing what is likely to be the result, determines to sacrifice himself for his friend, forestalls Austin, and gives the fighting Captain the lie direct. The "world of honour" having expected this attention to proceed from Elliott take it charitably for granted that he has allowed his friend to adopt his quarrel, so that Austin finds himself in a very unpleasant predicament. His friend is shot dead upon the spot; he, as his friend's second, is an accessory (very improperly admitted to bail), and his reputation is blown upon. Taking advantage of the interval which elapses before he is called upon to answer to his bail he tracks Captain Hertford (who with his second escaped abroad), comes up with him, fights him, and gets hit in the leg, and that wound, on the homœopathic principle, is supposed to heal the wound in his honour. He then returns to England, stands his trial, and is sentenced to a year's imprisonment, which (for the author's convenience, no doubt) he undergoes at Millbank. Thence he is released before his time, with another convict, who is closely connected with Eleanor's secret. Mr. Kingsley is a fierce anti-duellist, and he has evidently in his story had very much in his mind the desire to throw odium upon the practice of the duello. But the subject is in our day too stale and flat; we require rather to be shown that its obsoleteness has led to more courtesy, more dignity, more temper, more guarded language; for there are many who are by no means inclined to think so, but to believe that insolence triumphs in its indemnity. Nor can Mr. Kingsley be complimented upon his method, for exceptional and unreasonable cases form no basis for generalisation. Besides, for consistency's sake, Lord Charles should have been more jealous for the honour than for the life of his friend; and he must have known that even his own death under the circumstances was more likely to tarnish still further than to clear it. Let us not be supposed to advocate duelling; but let it be condemned on general grounds. Mr. Kingsley shines most in the subordinate parts of his story. There is a tinge of poetry in his descriptions of nature; there are causticity and pungency in his remarks upon social and political matters; there is great humour in the scenes with the cabman who is told to "go to Putney," with the dog-fancier, and with other persons belonging to what it is the fashion to call "the lower stratum of society;" and his style is characterised throughout by vigour and dash. Some persons might call it slightly dogmatical, flippant, and slangy; and there might be a germ of truth in what they said. The tone of conversation and correspondence between Austin and his father is certainly very objectionable, after the worst fashion of "young England;" it is as foolish as it is disrespectful. Surely respect is compatible with the most candid intercourse and the closest affection. There are symptoms of carelessness, too, in matters of detail, both of construction and language; for instance, we learn from page 14 of the first volume, that Austin's father is forty years of age in 1808, and, from page 15, that Austin is born when his father is forty-nine, that is, in 1817. He takes his degree at Oxford in 1845 (p. 184), that is, when he is twenty-eight; this is unusually late for a man who has been at Eton; but at page 95 of the second volume, he is said to be only twenty-three, so that we are reduced to the explanation of misprints. And several other trivialities there are which are perhaps beneath the notice of popular writers, but an attention to which would add finish to their works, and would have enhanced the pleasure, not small as it is, with which we have read Mr. Kingsley's book.

The Battles of England. By C. Sanderson, L.C.P. (Bradbury and Evans.) This is likely to be a useful little book, not only for schools, for which it has been "compiled expressly," but for any person who wishes to have at hand a not at all complicated book of reference for the date, cause, and issue of the principal English battles from 1066 to the end of the Crimean War. The division into periods of English history, and into houses of English Sovereigns, which is prefixed to the chief matter, adds to the usefulness of the compilation; and the list of Sovereigns of England, with corresponding tables of those of France and Scotland, is an additional advantage.

Chesterford and Some of Its People. By the Author of a "Bad Beginning." (Three vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) Individual portraiture is the most striking characteristic of this pleasant book. From Katharine Lyndon, the pearl of Chesterford, to Tom and his two pretty kittens, jumping for cheese at the end of a string, it is evident that the pencil has been guided by a skilful hand. And this skill is foreshadowed even in the opening chapter, where the interview between the pretty, graceful, romantic, weakminded wife, sighing for a love which she sacrificed to gain a commonplace but wealthy husband, and the plain, awkward, mean, fussy, impertinent, vulgar, strong-minded wife is described with a truthfulness which bears witness to keen powers of observation. It is the daughter of the latter who for a while threatens to wreck for ever the happiness of Katharine Lyndon and her lover. Without disclosing the means whereby this catastrophe is averted, it will be enough to relate that Harriet Thompson, whose cold impassive exterior covered a very volcano of passion, and who would fain have interrupted altogether that course of true love which never runs too smooth, was condemned to penal matrimony and the arms of a senile Baronet. The hero will probably be considered to have been, as heroes very often are, more fortunate than meritorious. It is true his eyes were expressive; and it is equally true that he was six feet high without his shoes. Nor can it be denied that the Fates treated him hardly in the matter of his landed property; but these advantages and this misfortune scarcely compensate for his morbid suspiciousness. Not even the misogyny which was early instilled into him, backed by the intrigue of Harriet Thompson, can reconcile us entirely to his course of conduct. Still we may trace even here the art of the writer; for if it had not been for the misogynist's strangeness, coquettish Katharine would not have known how she loved him. Of the other characters Polly Peacock shall stand first. Her vanity was grievous, but it was grievously punished. The golden-haired little vixen is delineated to the life; her thirst for admiration and her vulgar fine-ladyism were the natural results of her breeding and education, but her depth of love, her warmth of heart, and her courageous spirit were more than enough to redeem her faults. Brave, honest, fervent Ned Alston seemed almost too good for her till the dreadful day when she rowed her lone boat down the dangerous stream and sought and found—what she feared to find. And now let her father step on to the stage. He is by no means a pleasant figure, and he is a surly, pompous, prosperous bully; but, nevertheless, he is well described, as are his victim, Mrs. Draper, and his abomination, Miss Dobbles. It cannot be denied, however, that he had some ground for grumbling at the summary manner in which he was relieved of his daughter. The elder Mr. Alston, again, is well depicted; it is but little we see of him, but that little is characteristic of a sturdy English yeoman who loves his son and can manage a farm, but in matters of evidence is a trifle obtuse. Mr. Severn Sparks is clearly a great favourite with the author, but it is not always that reader and author are agreed upon the subject of favourites; and it must be confessed that all his kind-heartedness, and dauntlessness, and energy, and other qualities which are attributed to him, cannot convince us that the expression "conceited old prig" was unjustly applied to him. Peter, the driver of donkeys, of whom Mr. Sparks says, "that old fellow's a lesson to us all," is more to our fancy. And so, with a farewell bow to the snobby-genteel Misses Minns, let us leave our author to the attention of the public.

Low's Shilling Guide to the Charities of London. By Sampson Low, jun. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) Mr. Low's carefully-compiled little book upon the charities of London in 1861 is tolerably well and favourably known; and this present is a sort of supplement to that, as well as, so far as the purposes of a guide are concerned, a repetition, matters of detail only being omitted. This omission, however, does not apply to such cases as the Smith Charity and the Jones Charity, lately alluded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his remarkable speech upon the exemption of charities from income tax; they are described at considerable length; and here only, we believe, is to be found any account of them available to the public generally. And the public generally must have been very much at a loss to know to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer was alluding. Self-defence against the appropriation of his former diligent labours by a rival compiler seems to have been one of Mr. Low's objects in the present issue.

Adventures and Researches among the Andaman Islanders. By Frederic J. Mouat. (Hurst and Blackett.) The frightful Indian mutiny is to some extent the cause of this work, for it was supposed that some of the mutineers whose hands had not been actually embrued in blood might be removed with advantage to the Andaman Islands. Hence it was that Dr. Mouat was sent from Calcutta in charge of an expedition; and we have here an account of what the members of that expedition saw, heard, achieved, and endured. Dr. Mouat's pleasant, lively style makes still more readable a narrative which circumstances invest with more than ordinary interest. It is accompanied by some graphic illustrations and a map of the Great Andaman and adjacent islands.

MUSIC.

Gounod's "Faust" is still the great object of attraction at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE; and now, we presume, this most popular opera will prove equally attractive at the rival house. It was produced there on Thursday last (instead of Tuesday, as originally announced), and our account of its performance must therefore be reserved for next week.

The most interesting article of operatic intelligence is that Weber's "Oberon" is about to be produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, Sims Reeves being engaged to appear in the character of Sir Huon. The cast will be immensely strengthened by the appearance of Alboni as Fatima.

Mr. Nugent, the well-known and much-respected keeper of the box-office at Her Majesty's Theatre, is to take a benefit on Monday next—the first he has ever had during his connection of a quarter of a century with the theatre. In all the changes and vicissitudes of that long period Mr. Nugent has been always at his post; and the attention, punctuality, and uniform courtesy and desire to oblige with which he has discharged his laborious duties have been felt and appreciated by the opera-going public. His bill of fare is ample and attractive, embracing the principal portions of the "Ballo in Maschera," the "Barbière di Siviglia," and the "Figlia del Reggimento," performed by the whole strength of the company.

The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S Eighth Concert (the last of its fifty-first season) took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening last. It was also the last great concert of this season, all the serial performances of the various societies, and also the most remarkable benefit concerts given by individuals, having already taken place. The programme of the Philharmonic Concert was as follows:—

PART I.

Sinfonia in C, No. 1	Mozart.
Aria, "Pietà, Signore," Signor Delle-Sédie	Stradella.
Fantasia Appassionata, Violoncello, Signor Piatti (first time of performance)	J. Rietz.
Aria, Mdlle. Desirée Artôt, "Deh, vieni" (Nozze di Figaro)	Mozart.
Overture (A Midsummer Night's Dream)	Mendelssohn

PART II.

Sinfonia Eroica	Beethoven.
Duetto, Mdlle. Desirée Artôt and Signor Delle-Sédie (La Favorita)	Donizetti.
Sonata Pastorale, Violoncello, Signor Piatti (first time of performance), accompanied on the Pianoforte by Mr. Cusins	Tartini.
Overture (Guillaume Tell)	Rossini.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D.

This programme will make the musical reader as well acquainted with the character of the concert as any description could do. It was a genuine Philharmonic concert, constructed according to the plan adhered to by the society for more than half a century. The society was established chiefly for the cultivation of orchestral music by the study and performance of the symphonic works of the greatest masters; its purpose being to make the public acquainted with the highest productions of the musical art by means of the best possible execution. The soundness of the principle on which the society was originally formed, and which has been steadily adhered to for so long a period, is proved by the best of all evidence—the evidence of success. The fall of the Philharmonic Society has often been predicted, and in many instances "the wish has been father to the thought." But all such prophecies have been completely falsified. Notwithstanding the formation of new and rival societies—notwithstanding the temptation of comparative cheapness—notwithstanding all the efforts of opposition and rivalry, the Philharmonic Society stands unshaken; more firm, healthy, and vigorous in its "green old age" than it has been at any former period of its life.

Mr. BENEDICT'S Annual Morning Concert, on Monday week, at St. James's Hall, might, considering its amplitude, have almost been called a "monster concert;" but then it was not, as monster concerts usually are, a confused jumble of good, bad, and indifferent. The selection of music was as refined, classical, and recherché as if it had been for a chamber concert, with an audience of amateurs. The programme did not contain a single piece that could be deemed commonplace or trivial. It was exceedingly varied, but the variety was variety of excellence. The performers were worthy of the audience. Without enumerating their names, we may say that they were a body of the most distinguished artists now in London. The public showed their appreciation of Mr. Benedict's merits by crowding St. James's Hall almost to suffocation, and by applauding him with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Rev. J. E. Cox has been unanimously elected Honorary Chaplain to the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain.

Miss GRACE LINDO'S Morning Concert at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, on Tuesday last, was one of the most elegant entertainments of the season. Miss Lindo is a highly-accomplished vocalist. During her recent stay in Paris her talents were much admired by the public, and by one whose suffrage was perhaps still more valuable—Rossini, who was warm in his expressions of approbation and pleasure. On Tuesday she sang five pieces in very different styles—Handel's "Lascia ch'io panga;" Donizetti's cavatina, "L'amor suo;" Lachner's "Waldvoglein" (with violoncello accompaniment by M. Leboue); Ferrari's song, "Vieni, vieni;" and Balfe's "I'm not in love, remember:" and in all of them was equally at home, singing with a beautiful voice, pure taste, and true expression. Mdlle. Liebhart, Miss Wilkinson, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Allan Irving sang favourite vocal pieces; and solos on the piano and harp were played by Mr. Aguilar and Herr Oberthur. The various performances, especially those of Miss Lindo herself, were most warmly applauded by a crowded and fashionable audience.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—The greatest love-tragedy in the world Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," has been revived at this theatre under circumstances which have secured some attention. That this drama depends more upon the heroine than on Romeo there can be no doubt. It is even so with the subject as Shakspeare left it; but in the alteration now placed on the stage by Mr. George Vining, Juliet has a final scene, which, though far from improving the play, gives the balance decidedly in her favour. She has an entire situation which brings down the curtain with anticipated applause. This alteration, we all know, was due to Garrick, and was one instance of the manner in which that great actor deteriorated the Shakspearean plays in order to adapt them to his notions of stage effect. We regret that the manager should have placed such a mutilated and interpolated version of the tragedy on these boards. But all such considerations appear to have been subordinated to the one purpose—that of introducing to the public a foreign artiste in the character of Juliet, Mdlle. Stella Colas, a young actress from the Théâtre Français and the Imperial French plays at St. Petersburg. It appears that the young lady has been for some months a pupil of Mr. Ryder, by whom she has been instructed in English declamation. We think that it would have been more to her interest to have deferred her début until she had become less imperfect in our pronunciation. Her performance might then have been more equal than was possible under the actual circumstances, while contending with the difficulties which ought to have been mastered in the closet and not left for correction on the stage. The burlesque element might then have been altogether avoided, which manifestly offended many auditors on the night of her appearing. Mdlle. Stella Colas is evidently young and pretty, and, as a French actress, has many attractions. Some of these, however, unfitted her for the part of Juliet, who, as represented by her, in the balcony and other scenes, has too much of the finesse belonging to the fascinating coquette and too little of the headlong passion proper to the Italian maid. This fault is due, no doubt, to the constitutional temperament of the actress, and has but little to do with her art, in which she nevertheless is an evident proficient. Many beauties of her delivery were also owing to the same cause, and were rather accidents of intonation than designed emphases. Much of all this will be necessarily modified when Mdlle. Stella Colas shall have gained a proper command and control of the language. As an actress, she must have been carefully educated, and she possesses many resources not common to the English artiste. She makes considerable use of the furniture of the stage, and of the sofas and chairs with which some of the scenes are provided, and is skilful in the use of such aids to effective acting, and which, we may add, are too frequently neglected by English performers. But Nature has also done much for the actress in a flexible person and a forcible utterance. Notwithstanding the grievous defects of enunciation, her declamation, as in the scenes with Friar Lawrence, was frequently powerful; and in the chamber scene it was effective beyond all precedent. It is true that in her frantic recognition of the fancied ghosts she went to such extreme as to "hover on the verge of all we hate;" yet she stopped short of the perilous brink, and skilfully maintained her position. The audience were fairly taken by surprise and "frighted from their propriety;" for they called the actress to the front after she had disposed her body on the bed. The play was, on the whole, effectively acted. Mr. Walter Montgomery, as Romeo, was not only equal to the character but looked and spoke it with peculiar aptitude, and confirmed the previous good opinion of the house that we have in him an actor fully eligible for metropolitan business. Mr. George Vining was too boisterous; but, in other respects, revived the ancient manner of performing Mercutio, and in the Queen Mab speech represented graphically the different descriptions. In portions of the business, too, he adopted many of the points of the late Mr. Charles Kemble. The Nurse of Mrs. Marston was perfect; and Friar Lawrence, in the person of Mr. Marston, was the veritable "holy man" whom Juliet was justified in trusting to the uttermost. The small part of the apothecary was made a great, though all too brief, one by Mr. Belmore. Nor should we omit to say that Mr. Fitzjames obtained a round of applause in the testy Capulet. The scenery, accessories, and appointments of the stage were efficient, and we are justified in hoping that now for some weeks the poetic drama will maintain the ascendant. The success would have been more satisfactory if the opportunity had been confided to a competent English actress—and we certainly have one, if not more, whose Juliet would do honour to the metropolitan boards. But the ways of managers are mysterious, and defy logic as much as they ignore fact.

HER MAJESTY'S.—On Friday Mdme. Ristori appeared in a new drama, called "Deborah," an Italian version of a German play by Mosenthal, the scene of which is laid in Styria. Deborah is a Jewess, and suffers from the persecution that besets her tribe, being deserted by her Christian husband, the son of the village Mayor—who, yielding to a momentary fascination, had married the popularly-abhorred Hebrew maiden. She has in her the spirit of an Israelitish prophetess, and is, in the first instance, lavish of her maledictions. But restoration comes, and in her re-established prosperity she changes the theme of her song, and utters blessings even on her lover and his new wife, whose child she solemnly recognises and commends to Heaven. She then departs, and is seen no more. Mdme. Ristori was solemn and grand in both phases of the character. The part is altogether worthy of the actress, and deserves to establish a place in her repertoire.

DRURY LANE.—The long-announced performance at this theatre, under the direction of Mr. Adolphus Francis, the well-known Shakspearean reader, took place on Tuesday evening, and was attended by a large and fashionable audience. The entertainment consisted of a number of select scenes from Shakspeare's dramas, which were acted by about sixty artistes, some of them of great eminence. Foremost of these was Miss Helen Faucit, in the character of Rosalind, who played her very best on the occasion. Some members of the foreign stage also appeared, as representatives of the reverence with which Shakspeare is received by Continental performers. Of Germany, for instance, Herr Krueger was the representative on the occasion, and enacted Hamlet in a sensible manner and with considerable effect. He was assisted by Miss Edith Heraud, who supported the part of the Queen with her wonted grace and force. The stage business in this scene was arranged after the Continental type, and differed much from the usual combinations of it in this country, and thus the foreign reference intended by it was further indicated. The profits of the representation are to be given in aid of the funds about to be collected for a national monument to Shakspeare; a project now under consideration with more than one committee, in addition to the one with which this performance originated. The orchestra was superintended by Mr. Isaacson.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean delivered some readings and recitations in this noble apartment yesterday week in aid of the Shakspeare Fund, and as their last public exhibition previous to their departure for Australia. These eminent tragedians had already in various places during their recent provincial tour displayed their talent in poetic and dramatic readings, and the local reports were enthusiastic in commendation. We are now enabled to endorse the decision and to add our testimony to the excellence of the performance. We are at a loss whether to give our preference to the dramatic or poetic readings of Mr. and Mrs. Kean; both, however, are at the highest mark of merit, and we know not where we may meet with anything to equal their double attraction. The play selected for reading was the Shakspearean historical tragedy of "King John," in which, in addition to the female characters, Mrs. Kean supported the part of Prince Arthur. There is a dignity in the subject and diction of this tragedy well calculated to sustain a public reading at a most effective point; and Mr. and Mrs. Kean not only reached this point but culminated at one far beyond, realising the transcendental and moral altitude to which the play slowly climbs, enforcing a lesson as nationally interesting as it is dramatically sublime. The recitations consisted of Professor Aytoun's "Execution of Montrose" and Lord Macaulay's "Horatius Cocles," which were given by Mr. Kean; and of Hood's

"Bridge of Sighs," which was very poetically interpreted by Mrs. Kean. Mr. Kean was eminently graphic in his delineation of the particulars that accompanied the death of the loyal Marquis, and identified himself thoroughly with the devoted Cameron who tells the story. Especially did he paint the indignation of his hearers at Argyle and the lairds who had betrayed the noble martyr to an obsolete political creed. The ballad of "Horatius Cocles" gave still further room to graphic display. We shared in the danger of the warrior and the triumph of the swimmer, directed by the voice, hand, and eye of the eloquent narrator. Dramatic power, also, was brought in aid of the incidents, and the characters of Sextus and Lars Porsena stood out in a distinctness of portraiture not a little surprising, when we consider the paucity of words that go to compose the picture. We regret to lose the opportunity of frequently hearing Mr. and Mrs. Kean in these Readings and Recitations, the novelty as well as merit of which would have drawn together large audiences in England. But professional considerations lead these eminent artists to Australia, where we wish them every success; but at the same time hope the statement may be verified that their absence from us will not exceed more than a twelvemonth's duration.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

COAL-TAR COLOURS.—Dr. Hofmann is still continuing his important researches on this interesting subject. In a recent communication to the French Academy he states that he has found that a mixture of pure aniline and toluidine, heated with a mercurial or stannic chloride, or with arsenious acid, produces instantly a most magnificent red of intense dyeing power. He states also that he has discovered a mode of preparing pure toluidine in considerable quantity. Having an abundance of materials to work upon, he hopes soon to obtain valuable results.

THE FIRST COCOONS OF THE OAK SILKWORM, and silk produced from them, have been laid before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Guérin-Méneville. This silkworm is a species introduced from Japan by Dr. Pompe de Meer de Woort, by whom some eggs were given to the Colonial Minister of Holland, who remitted them to the French Government. The silkworms were reared by the Imperial Society of Acclimatisation, and are stated to have been perfectly healthy. When first hatched, the worms were quite black; now they are of a fine green, with orange and blue tubercles.

THE REFRACTION, DISPERSION, AND SENSITIVENESS OF LIQUIDS has been the subject of researches conducted by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and the Rev. T. P. Dale, in the laboratory of the former, on methyl, ethyl, butyl, and a large number of other chemical compounds lent by Professors Hofmann, Williamson, Frankland, and other eminent chemists. The results are given in the new number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. With regard to the relation between the change of refraction (sensitiveness) and the change of the volume by heat, the uniform testimony of about ninety liquids examined was, that both refraction and dispersion diminish as the temperature increases. The experiments on substitution sufficed to show, as the examination of isomeric bodies had done, that the special influence exerted on the rays of light by the elements of a compound is greatly dependent on the manner of their combination. The following is given as a generalisation approximately if not absolutely true:—Every liquid has a specific refractive energy composed of the specific refractive energies of its component elements, modified by the manner of combination, and which is unaffected by change of temperature, and this refractive energy accompanies it when mixed with other liquids.

A NEW FORM OF DANIELL'S PILE has been constructed by M. Minotto, of Turin. It consists (1) of a cylindrical or rectangular vase of glass, earthenware, or any other insulating insoluble substance not acted on by acids; (2) a copper disc placed at the bottom of the vase, and nearly of the same diameter (and as thin as may be, because its thickness will increase by use), soldered to a copper wire varnished or covered by gutta-percha; (3) on the disc is placed a layer of sulphate of copper reduced to a fine powder, and half filling the vase; upon this is put (4) a layer of fine siliceous sand not acted on by sulphuric acid; (5) a piece of zinc large enough to last some time, and pure enough not to need amalgamation, and soldered to a helix of fine wire, which permits the zinc to sink as the sand sinks; and (6) of a layer of water poured gently on the sand in sufficient quantities to last as long as the pile, the evaporation being diminished by covering the vase. The action of this pile is said to be more powerful than that of Daniell. Amongst its advantages are reckoned the suppression of porous vases or diaphagms, the small consumption of copper, and a diminution of labour in its preparation.

BLACK OF ANILINE.—In the *Répertoire de Chimie* is given a specimen of cotton dyed with this black, obtained by the action of oxydising substances on aniline. It is said to resist the action of light, boiling soap-suds, chlorine, acids, and alkalies.

A PROCESS FOR BLEACHING GUTTA-PERCHA.—Dissolve it in twenty times its weight of boiling benzoine, and add to the solution some plaster of very good quality, stirring the mixture from time to time. At the expiration of several days the plaster is precipated, having drawn down with it all the insoluble impurities in the benzoin. The limpid liquor is then decanted and introduced by small portions into a vase containing twice its volume of alcohol at 90 deg. cent., and continually agitated. During this operation the gutta-percha is precipitated in the form of a pasty mass, perfectly white. Its desiccation, thus purified, requires several weeks' exposure to the air; but it may be much accelerated by trituration in a mortar, and removing the water thus separated.

A NEW METHOD OF SILVERING GLASS has been invented by M. A. Martin, and laid before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Le Verrier. M. Martin states that, after having carefully studied and experimented upon all the known methods of silvering (in which aldehyde, sugar of milk, glucosate of lime, &c., are employed), he has obtained a process which seems to him to possess all the requisite conditions in its easiness of application and in the adhesion and durability of the layer of silver deposited. M. Martin begins by preparing—1, A solution of 10 grammes of nitrate of silver in 100 grammes of distilled water; 2, an aqueous solution of pure ammonia, marking 13 degs. to the areometer of Cartier; 3, a solution of 20 grammes of pure caustic soda in 500 grammes of distilled water; and 4, a solution of 25 grammes of ordinary white sugar in 200 grammes of distilled water; pouring into it 1 cubic centimetre of nitric acid (at 36 degs.), and causing it to boil twenty minutes in order to complete the process. The volume is raised to 500 cubic centimetres by the addition of distilled water and 50 cubic centimetres of alcohol (at 36 degs.). Having obtained these solutions, M. Martin proceeds to the preparation of the silvering liquid. He pours into a flask 12 cubic centimetres of the solution of nitrate of silver; then 8 cubic centimetres of ammonia (at 13 degs.); next 20 cubic centimetres of the solution of soda; completing the volume of 100 cubic centimetres by adding 60 cubic centimetres of distilled water. If these proportions have been well observed, M. Martin states that the liquid will remain limpid, and a drop of a solution of nitrate of silver in it will produce a permanent precipitate. However, the liquid should be permitted to stand twenty-four hours, after which it may be used with perfect security. The surface to be silvered should be well cleaned with a lump of cotton impregnated with some drops of nitric acid (at 36 degs.), then washed with distilled water, and afterwards drained and placed on wedges on the surface of a bath comprised of the silvering liquor described above, to which from a tenth to a twelfth part of the preparation of sugar has been added. Under the influence of diffused light, the liquid in which the surface to be silvered is bathed will become yellow, then brown, and at the expiration of from two to five minutes the silver will invade the whole of the surface of the glass. After ten to fifteen minutes the layer will have attained the thickness desired, and the glass may then be washed—first, with common water, and next with distilled water, and, finally, be placed in the open air to dry. The dried surface will be perfectly polished, but covered with a light, whitish veil. At the slightest rubbing of a ball of chamois leather powdered with polishing rouge the veil will disappear, leaving on the glass a brilliant surface, the physical constitution of which renders it eminently suitable for the optical purposes for which it is destined.

BOTANY OF MADAGASCAR.—In the new number of the *Journal of the Linnean Society* will be found Dr. C. Meller's "Journal of his Observations during the Expedition to the Coast and Capital of Madagascar, in the Suite of the late Mission to King Radama." We select a few notices:—The copal gum-tree is very abundant along the sea, and for seventy miles of their way inland, being lost after this (the last tree seen being at about 800 ft. to 1000 ft. above the sea level). It grows to a large size. One found by the lakes (about twenty-nine miles from Tamatave) measured 28 ft. in circumference, had an enormous spread, and was full of fruit. Very little gum is collected. The natives incise the bark, and fix bamboos to receive the gum. To procure indiarubber they are less careful, merely making incisions and allowing the sap to flow into a hole at the foot of the tree. The Tanghinia venefica, Voan tangan of the Malagasy (the ordeal poison-tree), grows along the coast. It was in full flower and fruit as the travellers passed. It was one of the most beautiful trees seen by them, and very abundant. From one of the Christians at Antananarivo, who went through the ordeal during the days of persecution in the late Queen's reign, Dr. Meller learnt the mode of its administration. The fruit was taken, bruised, and boiled whole; a fowl was boiled and the broth set aside; three pieces of the skin of the fowl were cut and put into the broth. A cupful of the poison was first administered, followed by another of the broth containing the three pieces of skin. If vomiting did not speedily set in, the poison soon killed; but if it did, it was kept up by constant exhibition of the broth and warm water, until the three pieces of skin were ejected. Should these obstinately remain it was held as evidence of guilt, and another dose of the poison was administered. Hanging from the fork of a tree by one of the lakes Dr. Meller found a pendent ribbon-like fern (Ophioglossum pendulum), the roots of which were fixed in a mass of earth and decomposed leaves, collected in the hollow of the tree. Each ribbon fell to a distance of from 3 ft. to 5 ft., then bi or tri furcated, and from the under part sent down a sporecase, which, when ripe, contained a mass of yellow granular matter. The primary divisions fell from 1 ft. to 3 ft more, then subdivided, and beneath each subdivision was a sporecase, connected with a diverticulum. Some of these bands measured 12 ft. Dr. Meller also saw specimens of the ravenala, or traveller's tree, 40 ft. high. It extends from the coast inland for above 130 miles.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1008 by A. B. C., Darrell, Sigma, T. V., L. W. S., Medicus, Try Again, Miles, F. N., Boston Stump, I. Bernard, Clericus, Civis, G. M. C., Delta, Peterkin, Larry, Osiris, P. M. K., Garryowen, Lionel, H. S. B., Rifleman, C. T. C., X. Y. Z., Gorilla, Pip, H. S., I. B., Box and Cox, Mercator, Racine, W. P. D., W. F., M. P., F. R. S., Sissa, Vox, W. L., Rodolph, Andrew, Miranda, S. P. J., Henry, Mrs Gamp, Peon, Reynard, R. G., L. B., Lex, Kemp, S. H. S., J. N., 1863, Mitre; F. G., Henley; Victoria, Quidnunc, T. P. C., Volunteer, Percy, G. R., P. P., Aladdin, Queen Omega, H. K., I. A. M., I. G. B.; Peregrine, Travellers' Club; Trinidad, Kilkenny; R. P., W. C., F. C. B.; W., of Edinburgh; H. H., R. B. W., Nereus, Wee Pawn; R. B., of Stoke; Enitor, Charley, Johnston Mills, I. H. B., Vincent; Miss Jocelyn, Berlin; Rook, Arminius, W. K. B., Romola, F. A. S., Histrion, C. H., Beaumont, T. Sydney, Magister, Omicron, E. S. D.; R., of Devonport; G. W. P., Stonehenge, Argus, Nemo, W. I. F., T. V. S., Nimrod, Middy, I. Parry, Samivel, I. Gilbert, Caroline, A Schoolboy, Oxoniensis, G. M., Roxburgh are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1009.

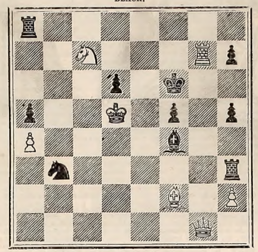
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 5th	K to K B 3rd
2. R to Q R sq	K to Kt 4th, or (a)
3. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K moves
4. R mates.	

(a) 2.	K to K 2nd
3. R to Q R 7th (ch)	K moves
4. R or Kt Mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 1010.

By Mr. I. A. MILES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAYING AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. Blackburne, whose fame as a player of chess without the aid of a chess-board and men is now European, has recently capped all his previous performances in blindfold chess by playing *twelve* games simultaneously against as many players. The exhibition took place before a large assemblage of spectators at Manchester, Mr. Blackburne winning six games, losing four, and drawing two. Of these games the following affords a good example of the clearness and precision of Mr. Blackburne's combinations under circumstances of such appalling difficulty as conducting a dozen different *parties* with nothing before him but the bare walls of the chamber he sits in.

(*King's Gambit declined.*)

BLACK (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE (Mr. Butterfield.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
5. B to Q B 4th	B takes Kt
6. Q takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
8. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
9. Kt to Q R 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
10. P to Q 3rd	P takes K B P
11. P to Q 4th	K Kt to K 2nd
12. Q B takes P	Kt to K Kt 3rd
13. B to K 3rd	Q takes Q

(As a rule, a blindfolded player encourages the exchange of pieces, because the clearer the field the less arduous are his mental labours.)

14. P takes Q	Kt to K R 5th
15. K to K 2nd	R to K B sq

(White acts prudently in not Castling on the K's side in the face of the threatened attack on his K Kt Pawn by the adverse Rooks.)

BLACK (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE (Mr. Butterfield.)
16. K R to K Kt sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd
17. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
18. P to K 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd
19. B to K 6th	P takes P
20. Q P takes P	R to Q sq
21. Q R to Q sq	R takes R
22. R takes R	Kt to Q B 3rd
23. Kt to Q B 4th	K to K 2nd
24. Kt takes B	K takes B
25. Kt to Q 7th	R to Q sq
26. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
27. R takes R	Kt takes R
28. P to Q R 5th	Kt to K 2nd
29. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 4th
30. Kt takes Q Kt P	

(Very well played. If White capture the Kt then Black takes Pawn with Pawn, and must make a Queen, do what his adversary can.)

30.	Kt takes P (ch)
31. K to K sq	

And White resigns

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Game, played by correspondence between Dr. LINDEHN, a Swedish amateur of note, and the members of the STOCKHOLM CHESS CLUB, merits attention.

(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

BLACK (Dr. L.)	WHITE (The Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. Q to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd

(This is unusual, and not so effective as the customary move of Q to Q Kt 3rd.)

9. B to Q R 4th	B to Q 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles
11. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 4th
12. Q Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3rd
13. P to K R 4th	

(Sound and good play.)

13.	P to K B 4th
14. Q Kt takes B	Q takes Q Kt
15. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
16. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
17. P to Q 4th	

(The object of this oddlooking move was to enable Black to check with his Queen at Q Kt 3rd, and then capture the Kt.)

17.	Q takes P

BLACK (Dr. L.)	WHITE (The Allies.)
18. Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)	Q to Q 4th
19. Q takes Kt	P takes Kt
20. P takes P	Q takes K Kt P
21. Castles	Q tks K Kt P (ch)
22. B to Q 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
23. Q R to K Kt sq	R to K B 2nd
24. K R to K R 6th	

(This is perhaps better than the more tempting course of B to K Kt 5th, followed by Q to K R 4th.)

24.	Q to Q sq
25. Q to Q Kt 3rd	

(Threatening,
26. R takes Kt P (ch) K takes R
27. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch), &c.;
and threatening, also,
26. R to K R 8th (ch) K takes R
27. Q takes R, &c.)

25.	Q to Q 4th
26. Q to K R 3rd	K to B sq
27. R to K R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
28. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 3rd
29. R takes R	B takes R
30. Q to K R 8th (ch)	Q takes Q R P
31. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
32. R to K Kt 3rd,	

and White surrendered.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1334.—By Mr. GROSDEMANGE.

White: K at K Kt 5th, Bs at Q sq and Q Kt 4th, Kts at K B 3rd and Q 7th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, R at Q R 8th, Kts at Q 4th and Q Kt 7th, P at Q 7th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 1335.—By Mr. A. KEMPE, of Jersey.

(Prize problem in the Belfast Problem Tourney.)

White: K at K B 2nd, R at K B 7th, Bs at K B 6th and Q Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 8th and Q R 4th; Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 4th, and K B 3rd.

Black: K at K B 5th, Rs at Q B 2nd and Q R 2nd, B at Q B sq, Kt at Q R 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd and 4th, Q 3rd, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 2nd.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 1336.—By Mr. I. G. GLEN.

(Another prize problem in the same competition.)

White: K at K B 7th, Q at K R sq, R at K Kt sq, B at Q R sq, Kt at K Kt 2nd; Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 4th, K 2nd, and Q 5th.

Black: K at K Kt 4th, B at K Kt 6th, Kt at K Kt 2nd; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K 6th, Q 2nd and 3rd, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1337.—By Mr. C. BAYER (*Régence*).

White: K at Q R 3rd, Q at K Kt 8th, B at Q 8th, Kts at K B 7th and Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd.

Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q 8th, B at K B 4th, Kt at K B 8th; Ps at K Kt 2nd and 3rd, K B 3rd, K 3rd, Q 6th, and Q B 3rd.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF DENMARK.

His Royal Highness Frederick Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Denmark, a General in the Danish army, and Commander-General of Zealand and the Isles, and a member of the King's Privy Council, was the second son of Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark, and was the grandson of Frederick V., King of Denmark, and the uncle of Frederick VII., the present King. He was born the 22nd of November, 1792, and married, the 1st of August, 1829, the Princess Caroline (who survives him), the daughter of Frederick VI., King of Denmark, Knight of the Garter, and the grandniece of George III., King of Great Britain, but had no issue. Prince Frederick Ferdinand's sister, the Princess Charlotte Louisa, the Consort of William, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, brother of the Duchess of Cambridge, is the mother of Louisa, Consort of Christian, Prince of Denmark, and the grandmother of the Princess of Wales and of George, King of Greece. Prince Frederick Ferdinand died at Copenhagen on the 29th ult. By his Royal Highness's demise, Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales, becomes Hereditary Prince, and heir-presumptive to the throne of Denmark.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR G. ELLIOTT, K.C.B.

The Hon. Sir George Elliott, K.C.B., an Admiral in the Royal Navy, who died on the 24th ult., at his town house, 24, Princes-terrace, Kensington, was the second son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, first Earl of Minto, by his wife, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart., and was brother of Gilbert, late, and uncle of William Hugh, third and present, Earl of Minto. He was born at Swanage, Dorset, Aug. 1, 1784, and entered the Royal Navy, in 1794, as a first-class volunteer, on board H.M.S. George, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker. He was present in Lord Hotham's actions in March and July, 1795, and was on board the Goliah when that ship led the British fleet into action on the 15th of August, 1798. For some time he was on board the San Joseph and St. George (flagships of Lord Nelson and Sir Charles M. Pole), in the latter of which, under the gallant Captain Masterman Hardy, he was present at the action off Copenhagen in April, 1801. After various services afloat, and after seriously chastising the pirates of Sambas, in Borneo, and assisting Colonel Macgregor in reinstalling the Sultan of Palanbang, Elliott returned home, and was, in 1827, appointed to the Victory, guard-ship at Portsmouth. He was made naval Aide-de-Camp to William IV. in 1830; he was a Lord of the Admiralty from 1835 to 1837. In 1837 he obtained his flag rank, and was made Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. In February, 1840, he took the command of the fleet in China, where, in the additional capacity of joint Plenipotentiary with Captain Chas. Elliott, R.N., he superintended the earlier operations of the war from July to November. He returned home in 1841 in ill health, from the combined effects of the climate and over exertion in the discharge of the onerous duties attached to his command. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1847, and an Admiral in 1853. He was made a K.C.B. in 1862. Sir George Elliott married, in May, 1810, Eliza Cecilia, youngest daughter of James Ness, Esq., of Osgodvie, Yorkshire, by whom, who died May 23, 1848, he had seven sons and five daughters; of these three sons and four daughters survive him. His eldest son is Rear-Admiral George Elliott. His eldest daughter is the present Countess of Northesk; his second daughter is Lady William Compton; and his third daughter, Catherine, is the wife of Captain the Hon. James Robert Drummond, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

SIR JOSHUA JEBB, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., Surveyor-General of Convict Prisons, and Inspector-General of Military Prisons, whose awfully sudden death occurred on the 26th ult., was the eldest son of Joshua Jebb, Esq., of Walton, in the county of Derby, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of General Henry Gladwin, of Stubbing Court, in the same county. He was born on the 8th of May, 1793, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He received his commission in the Royal Engineers in 1812. He served with that distinguished corps in America in 1812-13, but does not appear to have been subsequently engaged in military matters beyond those of ordinary routine. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1847; a Colonel in 1854; and a Major-General on July 6, 1860. He was made a K.C.B. (for civil services) on March 25, 1859. In 1838 Jebb, then a Major in his corps, turned his mind to civil pursuits; and, after rendering much service to the Home Office, became chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, Inspector-General of Military Prisons, and Surveyor-General of Convict Prisons. Of late years Surveyor-General Sir Joshua Jebb has exercised vast influence over our penal system. The ticket-of-leave plan, latterly so much complained of, was adopted before his administration, and Sir Joshua, finding it in existence, but not altogether approving of it, laboured hard to make the most of it, and to mould it into, if not a perfect, at least a useful system. The late frequency, however, of the crime of garotting created much public alarm, and was attributed to criminals who had too easily obtained tickets of leave. Hence the debates on the subject in Parliament resulting in the Government granting a Commission—which is now sitting—to inquire into the whole system of secondary punishments. Sir Joshua was examined before this commission, but his evidence has not yet been made public. Among Sir Joshua's various publications may be mentioned, "Notes on the Theory and Practice of Sinking Artesians;" "A Flying Shot at Fergusson and his 'Perils of Portsmouth;'" "A Manual for the Militia;" and a pamphlet on the defence of London. Sir Joshua Jebb married, first, on the 14th of June, 1830, Mary Legh, daughter of William Burtinshaw Thomas, Esq., of Highfield, Derbyshire, by whom (who died in 1850) he had a son, Joshua Gladwyn, and three daughters. He married, secondly, on the 5th of September, 1854, Lady Amelia Rose Pelham, daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Chichester, and sister to Henry Thomas, third and present Earl of Chichester. The family of Jebb, of which that to which Sir Joshua Jebb belonged is a branch, was of very ancient standing at Woodborough, in Notts, and counted among its kindred by marriage the famous Grand Pensionary, John de Witt. Sir Richard Jebb, M.D., of this line (son of the learned Dr. Jebb, editor of "Roger Bacon" and "Aristides"), was physician to George III., and one of the eminent practitioners of his day: he was created a Baronet in 1778. One of his first cousins, the son of the Dean of Cashel, was the learned Dr. John Jebb, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge; and another cousin was Mrs. Radcliffe, the famed author of "The Mysteries of Udolpho." Latterly, the main branch of the family settled in Ireland, and was highly distinguished there, its late representative being the eminent Judge of the Irish Court of King's Bench, Mr. Justice Richard Jebb, whose brother was the no less eminent Dr. John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick, and whose second son is the learned Mr. Richard Jebb, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, late one of the Jersey Commissioners, and now Vicar-General to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

ADAM BRUCE.

This venerable gentleman, who held rank among the Swedish nobility, was one of the few remaining veterans who in their youth made the Court of Gustavus III. one of the most brilliant of the eighteenth century. Adam Bruce died at Stockholm on the 12th ult., at the age of ninety-two. He descended from a family of the Royal blood of Scotland. His grandfather became a member of the Swedish house of nobility during the seventeenth century, since which time the Bruce family, intermarrying with the oldest Swedish nobility, has become itself thoroughly Swedish. Adam Bruce, as Chamberlain to Gustavus III., assisted at the fatal bal masqué in 1792, when that Monarch was assassinated by Ankerstrom. Ever since the accession of the Bernadotte dynasty to the Swedish throne, Adam Bruce lived retired from Court and public affairs. He has had ten children, of whom his eldest son, James, who succeeds him in his Swedish honours, is a General in the Brazilian army; and one of his daughters is married to his Excellency Baron Brunnow, Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

Sir William Massey Stanley died in Paris on Monday, aged fifty-six, and, having no children, is succeeded by his brother, who has assumed the name of Errington, and is now the eleventh Baronet.

M. Gilbert de Voisins, husband of the celebrated dancer Mdlle. Taglioni, has just died at Figuiera, in Spain, where he filled the post of Vice-Consul.

A general exhibition of the Fine Arts is to open at Brussels on the 1st of August and to close on the 30th of September. The works of living artists of all nations will be admitted.

The Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a French Imperial decree fixing the customs import duties on a variety of articles, and the document is published in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The Madrid journals mention that the barley harvest had generally been commenced in Spain, and that the cutting of wheat would begin in a few days. Both crops will be most abundant.

Rival companies of Americans and Italians have settled on Farralone Island, in the Pacific, thirty miles west of San Francisco, for the purpose of collecting valuable birds' eggs there. A desperate fight recently took place between the rivals, in which many were mortally wounded.

The marriage is announced of Princess Anna Murat with the young Duke de Mouchy, a descendant of the Counts d'Armagnac, the heads of one of the rival factions in France at the time when the kingdom was divided between Charles VII. and our own Henry VI. The *Presse* announces that the bridegroom elect is twenty-two years old, and enjoys a fortune of about £24,000 a year. The Princess is the grand-daughter of *the* Murat.

A tablet has been erected to the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence in the Aboo Church, on which these words are engraved—"As a gallant soldier, distinguished statesman, and a true Christian philanthropist, his memory needs no record. He was a warm friend to the British soldier, for whose orphans and children in India he founded schools at Sunawar and Mount Aboo. Like institutions at Murree and Ootacamund have been raised to his memory by private subscription. In his last hour he dictated this epitaph—'Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty.'"

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.



THE KING OF UGANDA.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GRANT. RECEPTION-HOUSE, OR HUT-PALACE, AT UGANDA.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GRANT.

(*Continued from page* 17.)

influences of the rainy zone, where I observed, in 1862, no less than 233 days out of the year were more or less wet days. Mashondi, in the Uddu portion of Uganda, is the first place where, in this second expedition, I obtained a view of the Victoria Lake, called in these more northern countries Luora white—(lo-of)—Luta (dead) Nzige (locust), in consequence of the reputed fact that flights of locusts, in endeavouring to cross these waters, have dropped down from fatigue, unable to accomplish such an extent of journey on wing, and, perishing in the lake, have been found dead in dense masses by the boatmen. But, like the word Nyanza, it is also applied to the Nile and its tributaries, confounding all inquiry. For instance, the Wyganda—who know of the Nile and the Little Luta Nzige, a semi-lake tributary to it, flanking the northern boundary of Unguru, that being the extent as to the instances of the dead locusts—say at once Uganda, conjoined with Unguru, is an island, so that a man may walk for months and never see the end of it. The whole is likewise called Nyanza there; for, as might be expected in countries where no literature is known, our knowledge sought beyond the actual requirements of domestic life, the people are satisfied with local names, never troubling their heads with general specific ones. This is the explorer's greatest difficulty in endeavouring to put together the information which he hears, though it may be overcome by close questioning, even better with the natives than with the Arabs; for whilst the former regard all rivers flowing, as we do, from head to mouth, the Arab invariably says it goes from mouth to head. In a southerly direction the Waganda boatmen go as far as the Island Uwowe, which I saw on my first journey to Muwanzi, the southern extremity of the lake; and to the eastward beyond the escape of the Nile, to the north-eastern corner of Victoria Lake, where by a strait they gain the access to another lake in quest of salt, possibly the Baringo of Dr. Krapf, which he, from information gained through the natives, called Salt Lake, most likely because there are salt islands in it; which reasoning I deduce from the fact that on my former expedition, when the Arabs first spoke to me of the Little Luta Nzige, they described it as a salt lake belonging to the Great Nyanza; yet not belonging to it, when further pressed upon the subject. The Great Nyanza waters were purely fresh and sweet. They (the Arabs), like Dr. Krapf, merely narrated what they heard. As salt islands were visited by the natives in search of that mineral, the surrounding waters naturally were considered salt by them, deprived as they were of those connecting links, which included the whole area of ground under consideration within the limits of the drainage system of the Nile. The Arabs, it is now very clear, had heard of everything in connection with the Nile; but from not being cognizant with the science of philosophical geography were unable to connect what they had gleaned in detached fragments from it. Dr. Krapf further tells us of a river trending from the River Nzwuy by Mount Kenia towards the Nile. If such is the case it must be a feeder to the Baringo, whose waters pass off by the Asua River into the Nile, for the whole country immediately on the eastern side of the Victoria Nyanza is said by the Arabs, who have traversed it for ivory, to be covered with low, rolling hills, interspersed only by small streams and nullahs from this point in Msanza to the side stream, which is situated on the equator on the northern boundary of the Victoria Nyanza. Turning now again to Mas-horde, and proceeding north along the bending coast of Nyanza to the valley of Kalonga, which, being situated on the equator, the lake is constantly in view. The land above the lake is beautiful, composed of low sandstone hills, secured down by small streams, the effect of constant rains, grown all over by gigantic grass, except where the numerous villagers have supplanted it by cultivation, or on the deltas where mighty trees, tall and straight as the blue gums of Australia, usurp the right of vegetation. The bed of the Nyanza has shrunk from its original dimensions, as we saw in the case of the Urigi Lake; and the mountains immediately surrounding are covered with a network of large rush drains, with boggy bottoms, as many as one to every mile, even coursing from the Kitangule, which of itself was obviously at one period a much fuller stream than at the present day, when the old bed was on the level of the present surface of the water, and its breadth was double that which now exists. The Mountains of the Moon are wearing down, and so is Africa. Crossing the equator, altogether the conformation of the land appeared much the same, but increased in beauty; the drainage system was found the opposite, clearly showing we were on the north slope of Africa. One stream, the Mwirango, of moderate dimensions, said to arise in the lake, flowed north and joined the Nile in the kingdom of Unigoro, where its name is changed to Kafu; or another stream, the Lusgevri, followed its example; and then, still further on from the centre of the coast of Lake Nyanza, issued the parent stream of the Nile, flowing over rocks of igneous character, twelve feet high, which, as the native and also some Arabs, simply designate by the simple name of stones, I have done myself the honour to christen it the Ripon Falls, after his Lordship, who was the president of the Royal Geographical Society when the expedition was set on foot. The escape of the Nyanza waters, twenty miles north of the equator, is the only one accurately inspected, owing to the barbarous restrictions placed on visitors by the King of Uganda for the supposed maintenance of his dignity; but it mattered not, as by following the Nile we saw the junction of both the Kafu and Asua rivers, and crossed Lusgevri immediately before its place of junction. Now proceeding down the Nile from the Ripon Falls, the river first bisects the sandstone continued hills, which extend into Usoga above the coast-line of the lake, and rushes along north with mountain-torrent beauty, and then, having passed these hills, of no great extent, it turned through long flats more like a lake than a river, where, in Unguroo, it was increased by the contribution of the Kafu and the Lusgevri, and continued in this navigable form to the Karina Falls in Chopi, where again, the land dropping suddenly to the westward, we saw the river rushing along with boisterous violence, but would not follow it owing to the war which lay upon the track. It was indeed a pity, for not sixty miles from where we stood, by common report, the Little Luta Nzige, which I had taken so much trouble in tracing down its course from the Lunu Montes with its salt islands in it, joined the Nile. The old river was next met with in the Madi country, due north of the Karina Falls, where it still bere the unmistakable character of the Nile—long flats, long rapids. The southern half of the Madi was a flat extending, we believe, to the junction of the Little Luta Nzige, the north, a rapid extending down to the navigable Nile—that is to say, the Nile which is navigable its entire length during the period of its flooding; and here it was the Asua River, of which we had heard, draining from the north-east corner of Victoria Lake, joins—in a rainy season an important feeder, but when low fordable. The rest of the Nile, considering it is navigated, really ought to be well known; but it is not so; as no one has yet taken the trouble to place milometers on its various reaches by which we might know the perennial amount of water drained away by each every year, and from want of which it appears to me—who



GUARDS IN THE PALACE GATEWAY, UGANDA.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GRANT.

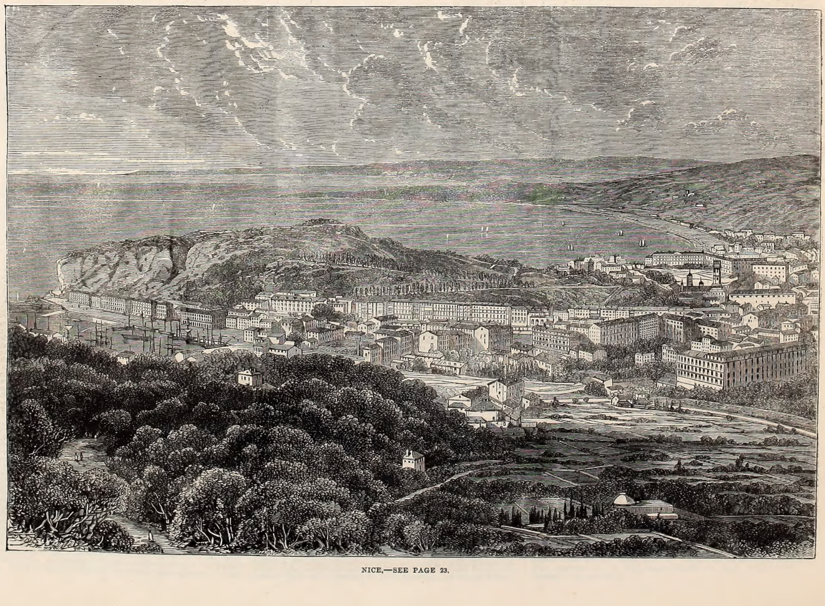
have seen them all in their dry season, the best time for judging their various degrees of magnitude—great misconceptions have taken place. To these branches, then, more particularly, I wish to draw attention. Noticing only that the Nile—the White River, as it is called—in its south bearings, carries the palm with it in all instances, and its branching throughout has been so often described, especially to the junction of the Blue River. The first great affluent, which, indeed, is the only one worthy of remark on the left of the Nile, is the Bakr el Ghazal. Itjoins on with the appearance of a diminutive lake at the sharp elbow of the Nile, without any visible stream of its own, whilst the great river winds round with considerable velocity, carrying, as I have said, the palm with it. The second affluent in order of position, which with all the others is on the right of the Nile, is the Geraffee River, swirling with considerable stream and graceful round into the parent Nile. Its magnitude and general appearance is like that of a first-class canal, inferior to the Kilangulé River, although not so much as equal in quality of fluid to one third of the Nile at its point of junction. It is navigable to a great distance south, but where it comes from nobody knows. It cannot be called a mountain river, as we found it full of rosets floating on its surface as in the Nile, evidently showing that both the trunk and the branch are subjugated to the same effects of sluggish flats and rapids. Indeed, its character suggests the possibility of its emanating in the Victoria Nyanza, although it most surely is fed to a considerable extent by minor branches from the Great Eastern mountain chain. The third is the Southern Sobat River which was full and navigable—in breadth it is greater than the Geraffee River, but less in rapidity, so that we may infer their perennial contents are much the same. Unfortunately, the Northern Sobat was passed without our knowledge, which, also being navigable, would make the Upper Sobat, that is to say, the Sobat above the Delta, of far greater magnitude than the Geraffee, unless, indeed, the three streams may be one river still further south, when, in its combination the comparison would have to be drawn with the Nile above, it would be very nearly equal; for the Nile, with these additions, has scarcely doubled its importance, considered as it was seen from above, entering the Bakr el Ghazal. The Blue River was long assumed to be the Nile only because the perennial powers were never tested. It appears it is a mountain stream, emanating in the country without the rainy zone, but subject to the influence of tropical rains and droughts, at one time full, and empty at another, so shallow as to be fordable. The suspicion, therefore, that it was the Nile must of itself appear absurd, for its waters, during the droughty seasons, would be absorbed long before they reached the sea. But, apart from this feature of the amount of the Blue River, the Nile runs like a sluice in its wonted course; whilst the Blue River, conjoining with the Geraffee and Sobat, describes a graceful sweep. The Alhara, which is the last, is in all respects like the Blue, only smaller. With one more remark I will conclude. In the height of the dry season in the White River the Blue is freely navigated, owing to the great accessions of the Geraffee and Sobat rivers; but below the Blue and Alhara rivers to the sea the sandbanks obstruct further passage. There is one thing that I have left unstated, and that is the fact that, on my return, the first Englishman I met was Mr. Baker, with whose name you were already acquainted, come up for the purpose of helping us out of a scrape if we had got into one. Mr. Baker, hearing that there was one branch of the river that I had not explored, went on for the purpose of searching for it; and I trust that before another year is out we shall see him back to tell us all about it. Another remarkable event was, that three ladies came up to meet me; but, one having been taken ill, Miss Tinney and her mother went up the river to satisfy their desire for geographical knowledge. I endeavoured to persuade them to return, and subsequently wrote them a letter entreating them to give up their journey, with what result remains to be shown. If the remaining branch is not explored by these parties, why, I shall have to do the work myself.

In continuation of the subject, at the request of the meeting, Captain Speke further said:—

In compliance with the suggestion of the president he proceeded to give some of the more interesting details connected with his journey. These statements he prefaced by a few general remarks respecting the physical geography, the flora, and fauna, and the natural history of the vast African continent. In a very clear and lucid manner he described a few of the interesting events in his journey from Zanzibar through Uzaramo, Usagara, Ucoco, M'Gunda, Unyamwezi, and Uzinza. Those portions of his narrative in which the greatest interest was displayed were those which referred to the negro territories bordering close upon the great lake which had been so successfully tracked as the source of the Nile. Describing his adventures in Ugunda, he said there was great difficulty in getting persons to accompany him. Of two men who had travelled with them some time, one expressed himself willing to go and the other was jealous at his companion having anything like superiority over him. All these men have their feelings of pride; they have their own standing and rank just as we have among ourselves. At last he decided to take Barakko with him, because he had hitherto found him a faithful and reliable servant; but after a short distance only had been got over he found, to his great surprise, that the native would accompany him no further, and he was compelled to return to Sorombo, which is a part of the kingdom of Uzina. There was no resource left but to reorganise the expedition, but this was no easy matter. The Arabs in this part had a great dislike to him, and were suspicious of his real intentions; but at last he succeeded in finding one black man who expressed his willingness to aid him in his journey. The natives of these parts are tall and gaunt, and are certainly very superior to the common negro. The travellers were looked upon by the natives in this part as magicians. It happened while he was there that the King of Uganda had received some officers who had come on a mission from a neighbouring King to solicit the hand of his daughter for their master. These plenipotentiaries told the King that their master was one of the mightiest of all the Kings on earth, and if his prayer were not granted a dire and terrible vengeance would he take. The King of Uganda did more for the exploring party than any other King in the country. His influence was so great that it did not, in fact, leave them until they got to Lake Nyanza itself. After leaving this kingdom, Captains Speke and Grant came to the delightful Mountains of the Moon, within the territory of the King of Nuanda. One of these hills he estimated to be at least 10,000 ft. high, judging from the immense altitude which they appeared to be at the great distance where he saw them towering in the clouds above everything else. The country was indeed a land of pleasure. He had come through a land of persecution, and now heartily appreciated the change. The country was marvellously fine, and he could not have believed that there was anything like it in the heart of Africa. Captain Grant and myself received at the hand of the King every possible consideration, who, when he first heard of our intention to go northward, was, however, much opposed, and endeavoured to dissuade us from it by every argument in his power. The King was a most intelligent and inquiring man. His Majesty asked questions about the geography of the world, and especially about the north, and was astonished to hear of the land surrounded by water. He asked about the stars and sun, and what became of the old suns and moons. His anxious desire was to obtain knowledge upon every topic which came under his notice. The King had heard of the extraordinary power of the white people, and wished to know from us whether it was not so great that, if we chose, we could blow up Africa. Scarcely a day passed while in this kingdom without going to pay a visit to the King; and many strange stories were told which he could not now remember. This amiable King gave him much valuable information, including all that about the system of lakes and rivers draining into the Nile, and others rising in the Mountains of the Moon and in Uganda. Indeed, from this information he was enabled to send home a map very nearly as good as that which he had since been able to prepare after his journey to the Nyanza. We went out shooting together, and sometimes his sons accompanied him, and they always acted in the most courteous and, he would say, gentlemanly manner. If he shot a rhinoceros they would come up and congratulate him on his success, shaking him heartily by the hand. When about to resume his journey the King sent an officer to the King of Uganda, informing him of his wish to visit the country, and praying his brother potentate to afford every facility in his power. But he still did not wish him to pass to the northward. His conduct in this respect seemed very strange, and was the only thing, in fact, that was not agreeable during his stay in this part of the country. The gallant speaker referred to the illness which had overtaken his fellow-traveller, Captain Grant, at this stage of the journey, and proceeded to give some interesting accounts of his visit to and reception by another sable monarch in the territory adjoining. Here he was surprised at the neatness and tidiness of the people, the manner in which they deported themselves, and the style of the native dress, which, he said, would not disgrace a fashionable promenade in London. These people of Uganda were a



DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE: NEGRO BOYS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.



NICE,—SEE PAGE 23.

most superior set. The King had prepared a grand reception for him. On arriving at the place indicated he found the palace filled with men and women; cattle were being led about the approaches to the palace; there were bands of musicians, and a great display of public rejoicing. When he reached the front of the palace the King had not arrived, and he was requested to sit upon the ground and wait the King's leisure, for his Majesty was dressing. This, however, he declined to do, and walked back to his camp. The reason he did not sit down upon the ground was that he was anxious to assert a high position, and to obtain influence among the people which might be useful to Him in his future travels. When the King arrived and found that the Englishman had gone, he sent an officer to summon him back, and when he returned he explained to the King that he did not like to sit upon the ground, and that it was much better than an insult to ask him to do so. In Uganda no one had ever sat upon a chair or stool in the presence of the King, and he was very averse to sit upon a stool, so that he was the first person who had ever enjoyed the honour of thus sitting in the presence of the royal Mtesa. The King was seated on a throne made of brass, beautifully dressed, and carried his shield and spear, and his subjects were all around him armed with spears. The chiefs were presented to the King, and with these a general conversation was kept up. Wearied with sitting so long in the sun, he (Captain Speke) got up his umbrella, to the intense wonder of the Court and its Sovereign. At last the courtiers and warriors left, and while he still stare at him, the King said, "How you see me?" He replied that he had had that pleasure, and, looking at his watch, found that he had enjoyed that gratification for exactly half an hour, and hoped that Majesty was quite well. The King then went into the palace, to which he also had the honour of being invited. When he arrived there he found, to his great surprise, that the King was sitting, not with men, as he had been just before, but in the midst of his wives—at least two or three hundred in number. Here, again, the same ceremony each one came forward, and at the end of about half an hour the King again inquired if he (Captain Speke) had been to Unyoro? In addition to this the King asked him where he had come from, and said he should like very much to see him again. He replied that he should be happy to be favoured with the opportunity of visiting his Majesty, and added that, as we always wish the custom with him on approaching men of rank, he had brought with him, and begged his Majesty's acceptance of, some small presents. Upon this the King said, "Let me see them." The first of the presents shown him was a revolver pistol. This the King took up and played with in the most ridiculous manner, for he had no idea of its use. At the end of our interview he said, "It is now getting dark; would you like some liquor?" What will you take?" and said that he would send something to-morrow. He appointed the following day for a second visit, but subsequently said, "Oh no, that day won't do, because I am going to show all these petty things that you have given me to my mother the Queen Dowager and all my officers." The following day was accordingly fixed. He visited the King not only upon that but upon almost every other day during his stay. The King took a great fancy to shooting, and several shooting parties were arranged, the King having practised beforehand by shooting the cows in his yard. The shooting parties pleased the King amazingly; they were accompanied by bands of musicians—and very good bands too they were—by officers, and by many of his wives. The arrangement of the procession was a somewhat difficult affair, and it was arranged that the Englishman should go before the King. To this, however, he (Captain Speke) objected, on the ground that he never went before royalty. The King was in some difficulty, because, by placing him after him, he would be between his Majesty and his wives. The point, however, was conceded, and he found that the best place in the procession, for the women were unable as amiable could be. Whenever any vulture or other bird flew up the King shouted out, "Now, then, don't that," and he was kept firing as fast as he could, and each time that a bird was knocked over the King and his officers and his ladies clapped their hands and shouted and danced in the most extraordinary and ridiculous manner. The speaker next referred to his visit to Murchison Creek—a beautiful piece of water on the north side of the Lake Nyanza, one of the most lovely spots which he had met with in all Africa, and which he had named after the man who had been the first to take him in hand in the matter of the expedition. At this spot he found as many as fifty boats, all well manned and well manned. It was his wish to go northwards, and make his way thence for the lake, following the whole course of the Nile. Everybody was, however, opposed to this plan; and the Queen Mother, who was greatly attached to him, and was a very good sort of creature in her way, sought to diversify him on the ground of some great festivities that were to come off on the occasion of her son—for as yet he was but the Prince Elect. Some very superior things take place at the coronation of a King. As each Sovereign has so many wives there is a large number of children, and on the accession of a new King all his brothers and sisters are killed off, with the exception of two, who are kindly reserved against any contingency that may happen. The King was willing to allow him to proceed northward, for he said the "Englishmen live in the north, and it is from the north that Africa must be opened up." Starting on his journey, Captain Speke told the meeting how he was opposed by the natives of Usoga, how boats filled with armed men threatened to impede their progress, and how a complete victory was gained by the discharge of one or two rifles, the effect of which spread the utmost consternation among the native warriors. The lateness of the hour prevented the gallant Captain from detailing any more of the interesting incidents of his journey, and he resumed his seat amid much cheering.

Captain Grant's most interesting statement made at the meeting of the Ethnological Society possesses as much geographical importance as his companion's. By the aid of this description and our Map, the reader may follow the route of the explorers almost step by step. Dividing the country traversed into districts marked by obvious physical peculiarities, and following the divisions previously laid down by Captain Speke, Captain Grant proceeded to describe it as consisting of—

1. The trac: from the seashore to the hille, called Usaramo.
2. The hills and elevated valleys flanking the interior plateau, called Unguru.
3. The flat, half-desert country of Ugogo.
4. The fertile, rolling country of Unyanwezi, whose rises are covered with forest (free from underwood), and the valleys with grass. It is partly pastoral, partly agricultural.
5. Ukimia, much more wild and broken, not less populous than the last country, and equally pastoral and agricultural.
6. Karagwch, a land of grassy, treeless hills, moulded in graceful sweeps, reminding one of the English lakes, especially the hills about Coniston.
7. Uganda is a garden, eminently productive, intersected by miry dells, that bear a mass of nearly impenetrable thicket, and dotted with flat-topped hills. Here the rainfall extends over the whole year.

8. Unyoro is a sad falling off from Uganda. It is flat, except that conical hills are occasionally seen, and is covered either by forests, uninteresting grassy plateaux, or watery marshes. The rainfall, as in Uganda, is here also saw. was comparatively little populated.

9. The country between Unyoro and the Aswa River consists of alternations of "dowa" forest, marsh, and grassy plains; here and there are outlines of granite rocks. It is deficient in any marked feature.

10. Aswa to the neighbourhood of Gondokoro, including Madi and Bari, consisting of broken hill and cultivation.

11. Gondokoro onwards is one vast, uninteresting plain.

Usaramo embraces from the seashore to Usagara an elevation of perhaps 800 ft., scarcely perceptible from the gentle undulations of the ground: one third is under cultivation, the rest is of wood and forest of a moderate growth, parkike, with glades for deer, or plains. Rivulets supply excellent iron-tinted water, and the green valleys and hills, with herds of well-formed cattle, remind the Hottentots we had with us of the country where they had fought against the Kaffirs. The third country of Ugogo is flat, plateau, and desert-looking, quite an ostrich country, about twenty-odd marches from east to west, with an elevation of 8000 ft. to 4000 ft. above the sea level. Rich grazing and interesting verdure are produced if the periodical rains are abundant. Next comes the beautiful fertile rolling country of the land of the moon, Unyanwezi, with plenty of water and supplies abundant. The heights and mountains are almost all isolated forests of rock, or rounded masses, and are on the top of the other. The broad valleys yield sweet pasture for the plump cattle, which are in the herds of 200 to 300. Zebra and variety of antelope wander over the Unyanwezi forest, which has innumerable varieties of tall thin-stemmed trees and shrubs; all having their use, ornamental, and country grazing. I thought the fors presented a decided change in this country; and, for Africa, the scenery started to assign a hilly, capital and system of farming. Karagwch, a delightful country of hills, with a beautiful race of men and women, herds of cattle, underwood, and the year equal to the summer of England. Strange to say, no trees clothe its hills; all are denuded and bare, and on their grassy slopes the cattle and ewells can be traced by the eye to perfection. Grasses three feet high cover their slopes and valleys, and the mountains are like those of the mountain steppes seen on the heights. A few stunted acacia and splintered rock stand out here and there, but it is so hilly that cultivation can only be had after a search for level ground. Generally speaking, a banana or plantain tree is near the cluster of huts, which are dotted on the hillsides, along the often rough and rocky path which winds with the valleys, or climbs over the hills in succession, one is struck with the great abundance of sweet water from rapid-running rivulets. Cattle are never seen upon the hills, which seem quite reserved for the goats and sheep that trotted down hill from the King's palace to bow valley ground, where the pasturage is richer. Africa is certainly watered, in tropical, perennial luxuriance is most marvellous; there is nothing that will not grow. The most noble of trees are in the dark dells; acres upon acres of banana, which is the staple food of the inhabitants: coffee (chewed as a stimulant) to any amount; the date grows wild; while, although the King is cruel, despotic, and harsh, people feel and take a pride in their country, as they can have food and delicious wine in any quantity by possessing a small garden. There is a great peculiarity about the Uganda hills. Stand on any one of them, all around you is a sea of table-topped mobiliti 300 ft. or 400 ft. above the valleys, whose watercourses below are concealed by the descent, sombre tree foliage, which envelops up the gulleys and valleys. Outside this impenetrable thicket, on the hill slopes, are the dwellings, plantain groves, and cultivation of the people, sometimes miles apart. Above, the hillsides are scantily dotted with tree, occasional red clay anthesaps, and boulders; while the skyline vegetation is of three or four feet waving grasses. Towards the north, adjoining, is the next country of Unyoro. The white hornless cattle were quite a sight, browsing in hundreds on the beautiful meadow pasture, all looking so sleek and satisfied. Unyoro presents a great contrast to Uganda; it is of immense size. We nearly crossed a corner of it which was thinly inhabited, with a spiritless, dejected people, who have little or no attention to the cultivation of the banana, subsisting chiefly on grain and the sweet potatoe. Scarcely a hill is to be seen. You pass through interminable forests of trees and grasses, where it is almost impossible to get a shot, and which are often tall enough to hide the elephant. You do not meet with dwellings except every four and seven miles, where the ground and forest are partly cleared, and plots of beans, sweet potato, or a few bananas appear round the little unfenced huts. On one occasion a dreary ten-mile long plateau of grass without a tree, and having marauding lying on its cold soil, we crossed on approaching the King's head-quarters. Nothing could be more cheerless, and we were right glad to leave the country of Unyoro. We shall club the 9th, 16th, and 11th districts together, and mention them briefly as the countries between Uganda and Gondokoro. Here an entirely new



THE ROUTE EXPLORED BY CAPTAINS SPEKE AND GRANT, SHOWING THE OUTFALL OF THE NILE FROM THE VICTORIA NYANZA LAKE.—FROM A MAP PUBLISHED BY MR. STANFORD, OF CHARING-CROSS.

sea only on sighting Gondokoro, down in a boundless plain of light soil and euphorbia bush that we entered upon an ugly country, our whole journey having been full of interest, with rare exceptions. Looking back on the many miles we had passed through, one apparently identical race of negro overspread the entire land from the coast to Gondokoro, and onwards down the Nile—that is to say, if you leave out their tribal marks, their dress and their dialect, it would, I believe, be impossible to distinguish the natives of the Upper Nile from those we had left towards the general populousness of the countries we have passed through, I may state that throughout the whole journey there was the least fuss or fear about where we had to carry our provisions for more than six days; we almost invariably got provisions from day to day. The country was too populous to admit of any large amount of game. Those mixtures of species and herds, as seen by Dr. Livingstone and other South African travellers, were seldom or never met with in many forests we might range from morn till noon and only see two or three antelopes. The largest herd of elephants we came upon was 200 in number; were all browsing and amusing themselves like cows in a park. Firing did not alarm them but a least till after they were wounded. Guns had never before been used against them, the natives using pitfalls to secure their ivories. Lions were occasionally heard, but chiefly in the country where game-paths were grazing. They and different species of leopard are trapped by crushing them under logs of wood. Zebra, giraffe, and buffalo, and a variety of antelope were shot; also hare, partridge, quail, &c. We now proceed to notice the cultivation of the countries traversed. Each head of an ordinary negro family cultivates holcus, sweet potato, pulse, Indian corn, and other tropical products for his own family's consumption only. No plough or beast of burden is in the country. A horse once reached Karagwch. Everything is done, after the rains have softened the soil, by means of a long or short handled hoe. Women are oftener seen at this work than men, whose duty it is, in the Land of the Moon, to cut down timber with long rachets. The Wahuma (and a sub-tribe, Watusi) are purely pastoral, subsisting chiefly on milk, covering themselves, with butter, dressing in cow's skins, seldom touching any grain; but they drink and get

nology on the banana wine, while meal eaten amongst them will merely make, never swallowing it. They smoke tobacco universally. Wahuma and all. There is no law in the land between the coast and the great Wahuma kingdoms. The culprits and head men appointed by them to their villages settle all witchcraft and any crime cases where they can. Culprits are ejected, have their throats cut, bound, tortured, put in the stocks, or fined. Crime, such as theft, is rarer than in England. Never had we a lock on one of our boxes or packs. The Wahuma Kings have bands and musicians, and many varieties, more remarkable for noise than harmony. The song of the Unyamwesi rings in the woods as he carries his load along. Every village of consequence has almost an operatic effect. As shooters with bows and arrows they can put an ostrich into a ball at 80 or 40 yards, and can send an arrow to a distance of 130 yards. The bows of Karagwch are six feet high and very powerful. Every village has its bow-shop, and the best good archers, as they practise with bolts at little birds from their youth, iron is found in the Wahuma country. Copper from the mines of the Tanganika. Brass is brought from the coast. These three metals are welded into necklets by the blacksmiths, and into bracelets and armlets. Smelting and all ironwork is done outside the villages. Three or four bellows, worked with both hands by a little boy, all pointing to a common centre, soon with charcoal, fuse the material. Wire they can draw out to any degree of fineness. This they convert, with giraffe or cow tails' hair inside, into anklets for both men and women. Weaving is very backward; one loom in every eighth village was all that was observed in the lower provinces. The clothes made are of the coarsest and heaviest material, all of cotton. Bark cloths and dorekina, seen so beautifully together in the Kingdom countries, are prized very much more. The needles used are of iron, but differently made to ours. Silver and gold, coal and limestone, are unknown in the countries traversed. Pottery is made by the hand, the potter's wheel being unknown. Some races, as the Wanyoro, can glaze the ware. Wicker, grass, or bamboo baskets, trays, drinking-cups, &c., are made everywhere over the country, the patterns varying. Stools are made out of a solid piece of the

lignum vitæ. Mortars, drums, quivers, canoes, &c., are roughly cut out of a solid log of softer wood. A large quantity of coarse, dark-coloured salt is obtained by the people of the Land of the Moon by burning certain flag rushes or plants to ashes and then extracting it by evaporation. Others take it from the soil. Nowhere did we ever procure it good or clean till reaching Ungoro.

We have been further favoured by Captain Speke with the following description of the sketches, made by Captain Grant, from which our Engravings have been taken. "The View (page 9) of the Little Windermere," he writes, "was taken close to Rumanikas Palace, in Karagwé, on a spur of the Mountains of the Moon, 55,000 ft. above the sea level, and at a time when the sky was clear enough to show the high Infumbiro cones in Ruanda, estimated at 10,000 ft., and supposed to be the most northern part of the water-parting which separates the northern from the southern rivers in Africa." Of the other Engraving (p. 8) Captain Speke writes:—"At the Ripon falls, which separate Uganda from Ugogo, the Nile takes its rise in the Victoria Nyanza, led off from the great basin of the lake by the Napoleon Channel. The falls are one hundred and fifty yards across and twelve feet deep, full of fish, which the Waganda and Wasoga kill both with hook and spear."

Speaking of those of his native retinue who were photographed at Cairo (p. 5), Captain Speke remarks:—"They are the residue of 120 negroes who took service with me to go through the journey from Zanzibar to Egypt. They have been sent back viâ Aden to Zanzibar, where they will each receive a free man's garden to live upon, dowry money to marry on, and one year's additional pay to set themselves up in life; while the deserters have been sentenced to transportation on an island of the Victoria Nyanza until such time as I may return again to Uganda to release them."

Bombay, the Captain of the "Faithfuls," and Mabruk, his brother, accompanied me as servants during the whole time I was engaged in Africa, when I first discovered the Victoria Nyanza, and had they not then gained confidence in me I believe I should have been deserted by every man on this occasion.

Captain Grant also, at the Ethnological Society, gave the following general description of the retinue of which they formed part:—

The men we travelled with were freed men from Zanzibar. These men are chiefly born in central Equatorial Africa, where they are captured, as children or in manhood, during village fights, after which they, by sale or barter, become the property of the Arabs of Zanzibar, whose bazaars are full of them and their brethren who may have been freed from slavery by the death of their masters. Generally speaking, their complexion was a coffee-brown, with teeth and skin markings according to the taste and fancy of the clan or sub-clan they belonged to. No general description can be given of their features, though the receding forehead, prominent muzzle, thick lip, bridgeless nose, well-shaped dark eye, were common to most—exceptions showed viciously thrown back ears, enormous gapes, diminutive eyes, fleshy breasts and buttocks; some with even the busts of women, and others, with a remarkable mobility of the upper lip, like a monkey when excited. Their average height is 5 ft. 6 in. or 7 in. When in full condition they are hulking, thick-set, strong, frank, intelligent-looking fellows, with a manly bearing; but, when sitting, adopt the laziest and most lolling of attitudes. Notwithstanding their healthy look, they are liable to fever, ophthalmia, and other native complaints, die off earlier at a greater ratio, I believe, from desertion in old age, and want of proper care and treatment. In dress or cleanliness they are not particular. Starting from Zanzibar as Arab "fos's," their fineries soon became rags, and they wore whatever they could pick up. Not content with the Tower rifle, to satisfy their caprice they would burden themselves with spears, bows and arrows, &c., decked in red rags. Never were there more joyous, noisy, likeable, laughing creatures for three months or so, but after this they gave one all kinds of annoyances, becoming sulky, capricious, and full of childish complaints, taking duty just or not as they pleased, refusing to march from fear, want of ammunition, or laziness; halting in the middle of a march because they thought they had done enough; stealing your property to buy themselves provisions, when master had little or none; fighting and quarrelling in your presence; listening to no remonstrance on your part; disobedience of orders, falsehood, &c. On the other hand, no men in the world are better suited for such a journey; they carried loads, arms, cut roads, made huts, gathered firewood, were our cooks (such as they were), ate anything, literally; mended your coat, kept the camp in an uproar with drums, bells, guitars, dances, and shouts. Such jacks-of-all-trades make bad servants and valets—they soon destroy your property. Everything they jumble into one bag; and, truly African-like, if nothing better is at hand, they'll make a lever of your best rifle to carry their loads. Another peculiarity of the negro, in distinction to the Indian, is, that one's shoes are always placed reversed before you; your umbrella always rests on its handle; he eats with your spoons, cooks in your pots, beats the drum on them, drinks water out of your teapot spout; also, in your very presence, he squirts away at tobacco, mimics you, or good-humouredly serenades you with complimentary songs, perhaps only the very moment after he's got into mischief. One in fifty could read and write in Arabic and the Kiswahili language; the others kept count by knots tied in a string, or nicks cut in a stick. None were regular mechanics, though all had a high idea of their own capabilities. A few could build a house—said they could mend a gun, or tailor; others had been to sea, which they are passionately fond of. Sixteen out of fifty were married, having left their wives behind during the journey, and originally purchased them of their father. Polygamy is the rule amongst them. Religion they have none, knowing nothing of a future state. They believe in transmigration of souls. Although converted when young by their Arab masters to Islamism, all they ever learn of it is to repeat an Arabic exclamation on sneezing, &c., killing a cow, goat, or fowl, or repeating portions of prayer in Arabic, snatches of songs, numerals, &c., which they learn from one another by rhyming them at night over the fire, or while lounging in bed.

The women represented in our Engraving (p. 5) are the wives of Bombay and Frij, who accompanied the expedition.

Music (p. 17), Captain Speke writes, has ever been a constant pastime in the Courts of Uganda. King Intesa of Uganda excels both on the drum and whistle-flute. Our Engraving of the King of Uganda (page 20) represents his sable Majesty attended by one of his pages, and the fashion in which he is approached by his subjects.

With reference to the Palace Guards (p. 20), we are informed on the same authority that they serve one month at a time, and are fed on beef and plantain squash brought to them by the King's pages, and that the scene which we have engraved is of daily occurrence.

The negro boys (whose portraits we give on page 21, from photographs by Mayall) have been brought from Zanzibar by Colonel Rigby, H.B.M. Consul, with a view to their being educated in England. They belong to the Wahujow tribe, the most docile and intelligent of all the negroes of Eastern Africa. We have been favoured with an account of them from Colonel Rigby, from which we learn that the elder has been christened George Francis Tembo, and belongs to the great Irahow tribe, which occupies a vast extent of country between Lake Nyassa and the coast; the younger, who has not yet been baptised, retains the name, conferred upon him at his emancipation from slavery, of "Tippoo Sultan." He comes from the Marina or coast tribes. Both these boys were rescued from slavery at Zanzibar, by Colonel Rigby's interposition, about four years ago.

Little known as Zanzibar is to the world at large, it has become remarkable, we learn from Colonel Rigby, not only as the general starting-point for travellers about to explore Central Africa, but as a great dépôt of trade. The city has rapidly increased of late years, and contains now 60,000 inhabitants. The island bearing the same name is of extreme fertility and picturesqueness. The port is the chief mart in the world for ivory, gum, copal, and cloves. Consuls from Great Britain, France, and the United States, and the Hanseatic Republics are stationed there; and its trade amounts to nearly two millions per annum. The clove-tree was introduced into the island from the Mauritius about thirty years ago, and has thriven so well that the annual production reaches five million pounds, representing a money value of £60,000. The gum copal is dug up near the coast of the mainland, nearly a million pounds of this valuable gum being annually exported, the value of which is about £40,000. Although this trade has now been carried on for some years, its production is still a vexed question. It is generally supposed to be the fossil gum of a tree; but the natives of the country and the Indian merchants contend that it is a resinous deposit of the soil, and, in proof of their theory, represent that it is chiefly found after heavy rains, and that fresh deposits are often discovered in small pits that have already been cleared out. On the island of Zanzibar, where it is found, barren spots are selected and a number of small pits dug. After heavy rains the loose earth in them is turned over, and the copal found in small pieces.

Of the ivory, which is brought from all parts of the interior of Africa, as many as half a million pounds are exported annually from Zanzibar, the value of which is £150,000 sterling. A curious trade which has lately sprung up at Zanzibar is the export of cowrie shells, which are used as a circulating medium by the tribes on the west coast of Africa; about eight million pounds, of the value of £50,000 sterling, leaving the port annually.

But Zanzibar is unfortunately famous for exports of a far more obnoxious kind. The traffic in slaves is carried on there to a fearful extent. From twenty to twenty-five thousand poor creatures of both sexes, the majority little children, are brought annually from the interior of Africa and sold by public auction in the slave markets of Zanzibar. The average price is £2 for a boy or girl, and £3 10s. for an adult, male or female.

Their value in the interior, whence they are brought, is of course far less, so many are the difficulties of their transport and so great is the rate of mortality. Last year slaves were bought readily in the interior at the rate of ten for one bullock, being about 5 dols., or 22s., so that human beings of an intelligent, industrious race were actually purchased for 2s. 2½d. each. Many are brought from so far (for as the districts nearer the coast become depopulated the slave hunts extend each year further inland) that their journey to the coast occupies from three to six months. The arrival of boatloads of them is the most pitiable sight imaginable. Naked, packed as close as possible in a squatting posture in open boats, exposed to wind and rain, and with just sufficient coarse uncooked millet given them to make existence possible, many die on the way or drop dead from exhaustion on being landed at their journey's end. It is estimated that for every slave that reaches Zanzibar alive three die upon the journey; and, when it is considered that from ten to fifteen thousand slaves are annually exported from the east coast of Africa to the Arabian coast and the Persian Gulf, to say nothing of those shipped to Cuba and the French colonies, some idea may be formed of the misery and loss of life caused by this infamous traffic.

Our Portrait of Captain Speke is taken from a photograph by Williams; that of Captain Grant from a photograph by Mayall.

NICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the completion of the railroad the journey from Paris to Nice by express will occupy twenty-one hours. The increased facilities of access, together with a fuller appreciation of its advantages, have caused Nice to overflow with visitors from various countries during the last two or three seasons, of which circumstance hotel and lodging-house keepers have not been slow to avail themselves. Hence the complaints of excessive charge on their part which have been so justly made. New quarters have, however, arisen of late, and much building is in progress, which, together with the additional hotel accommodation in prospect, will, doubtless, go far towards meeting the requirements of visitors for lodging at a less exorbitant rate, the price of apartments having nearly doubled since the annexation to France.

For persons requiring a mild climate, who wish to avoid the dulness of small places, or, on the other hand, the movement and excitement of a capital, no place of winter resort presents, in the opinion of the writer, fewer drawbacks or more attractions than Nice. Situate on the shore of a beautiful bay, the adjacent plain, abounding in orange and fruit gardens, and dotted here and there with palm-trees, with a delightful country in the background, bounded by a semicircle of olive-clad hills, intersected by richly-wooded valleys, enjoying moreover, as the rule, sunshine and an almost cloudless sky, Nice offers every inducement, both to people in health and to valetudinarians, for being much in the open air; though, as the transitions of temperature to which all sunny localities are subject on passing from places exposed to the sun's influence to the shade are sudden and sometimes very considerable, ordinary precaution is required to guard against the inconveniences that may result therefrom. Relatively cold and high winds do occasionally prevail in spring, and the dust is then felt to be a serious inconvenience; but they are mostly restricted to the coast line, and may almost always be avoided by making excursions into the interior of the country, which offers many sufficiently sheltered situations for invalids. There are, moreover, abundant social recreative resources—much evening society, an Italian Opera, a theatre, two clubs, frequent concerts given by artists of repute, well-supplied libraries, &c. But these are to be met with at all much-frequented places, and the chief attractions of Nice consist in the beauty and rich vegetation of its environs, and its bracing inspiriting atmosphere. It is seldom that contemplated excursions are prevented by the occurrence of bad weather, the rain mostly falling at stated seasons (autumn and spring). According to the tables in Dr. Lee's work, "Nice and its Climate," the average number of days on which rain falls in the winter season is only twenty-five, being less than half that presented by some other frequented winter places—viz., Madeira, fifty-five; Rome, fifty-eight; Palermo, sixty-five; Florence, fifty-seven. The winter temperature is somewhat higher than that of either Rome or Naples, notwithstanding that Nice lies so much more to the north than those cities. It is, however, more completely sheltered by hills, and has a direct exposure to the south.

Though dearer as a residence Nice has greatly improved since the annexation. More attention is paid to matters of hygiene; the streets are clean and well lighted, the police is well regulated, the crowd of beggars that formerly infested the place has disappeared, new roads have been made, the Promenade des Anglais is now one of the finest marine parades in Europe, and other material improvements are contemplated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Jane Elizabeth, Dowager Viscountess Andover, was proved in the London Court on the 2nd inst. Her Ladyship was the relict of Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B., who died in 1842. Her first husband, to whom she was married in 1796, was Charles Viscount Andover (eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk), who died in 1800. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the first Earl of Leicester. The will bears date Feb. 18, 1861, wherein she appoints her son, the Right Hon. Edward St. Vincent, Lord Digby, sole executor, to whom probate was granted, the personal property being sworn under £16,000. The testatrix appoints her son, Lord Digby, residuary legatee. His Lordship succeeded to the barony on the death of his father's cousin, the late Earl of Digby, in 1856. Viscountess Andover, the testatrix, has bequeathed her property amongst her children, leaving to her daughter Jane, in addition to £3000 under settlement, a further sum of £2000, and to her two younger sons legacies of £8000, appointing Lord Digby residuary legatee.

The will of the Most Noble Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, of Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Thetford, Suffolk; and of Clarges-street, Piccadilly, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by the executors—the Most Noble William Henry, Duke of Grafton, the son; and George Fitzroy, Esq., of Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire. The personalty was sworn under £160,000. His Grace executed his will in 1853, and added a codicil thereto in 1857; and died in March last, at the age of seventy-three. A provision of £4000 is made for his Duchess, also annuities for his daughter, Lady Mary Phipps, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Phipps, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Rector of Euston with Barnham, and his daughter Lady Maria Louisa, wife of Colonel the Hon. Edward G. D. Pennant, and sums of £10,000 and £8000 are left to their children. To his younger sons he has bequeathed pecuniary legacies. His real estate and the residue of his personal estate he leaves to his eldest son, the present Duke of Grafton, heretofore Earl of Euston.

The will of John Gully, Esq., formerly of Marwell Hall, Southampton; afterwards of Cocken Hall, Durham; and late of The Bailey, in the city of Durham, was proved, in the London Court, under £70,000 personalty—the executors nominated being Mrs. Mary Gully, his relict; Henry Hill, Esq., of Eaton-terrace, Pimlico; Thomas Belk, Esq., of Hartlepool (the testator's son-in-law); and William Armstrong, Esq., of Erngate Grange, Durham. The will bears date 1860, and a codicil February, 1862. The dispositions are confined to the members of his family. Amongst the specific bequests is one of a piece of plate presented to the testator by the burgesses of the borough of Pontefract, which he bequeaths to his son Richard. Besides other provision made for his wife, he secures to her an annuity of £560, and bequeaths to her an immediate legacy of £600, the selection of twenty dozen of wine, as well as some furniture and a carriage. To his daughter Eve he leaves a table inlaid with wood, from India and China. There are small annuities to a brother and sister. His real estate and the residue of the personalty he bequeaths equally amongst all his children.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons congratulates the fair sex on the pearl-fishery being this year exceedingly productive, a million and a half of pearls having been found in nine millions of oysters.

The Peerless, 1005 tons, belonging to Messrs. Thompson and Co., London, sailed from Birkenhead, on the 23rd ult., for Sydney, New South Wales with the following emigrants:—30 married couples, 132 single men, 131 single women, and 53 children—in all 376 souls, under the care of Charles H. Graham, Esq., M.D., assisted by Miss Dickson, matron.

The Academy of Sciences of Berlin, through the official intervention of the King, has conferred upon Sir Charles Lyell the honour of Chevalier of the Order of Merit in Science and Art. The number of foreign knights of this order is limited to thirty; and among our countrymen, previously elected, are Sir Charles Lyell, Sir John Herschel, Professor Faraday, Professor Owen, Sir David Brewster, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and General Sabine.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The miscalled "restoration" of the Tower of London, by which many of its archæological features have been obliterated, has long been a subject of general regret; but, from the recent visit of a party of members of the Ecclesiological Society to the citadel, we are happy to find that more attention has lately been paid than hitherto to its architectural characteristics. The Norman chapel in the White Tower has been restored carefully: it has a semicircular apse and a large triforium without a clerestory, and is vaulted with stone; it was begun by Bishop Gundulph in 1078, and it is pointed, to show that Norman architecture was not then in a very advanced state, the joints being somewhat large, and the openings without mouldings; the cushion capitals show the tau as an ornament in the centre; one capital on each side, at the square end of the chapel, has a little ornamentation; a new pavement has been laid of cream-coloured tile, with incised ornament. This restoration has been ably conducted by Mr. Salvin. The new Armouries in the White Tower were recently engraved in our Journal. One of the most ingenious arrangements of the arms, says the *Builder*, is shown in the facia of an opening in the ceiling, wherein the gunlocks and bent ramrods are so used as to produce all the effect of a piece of hammered iron scrollwork. It is many years since the Armoury absurdities at the Tower were first exposed. Much reform has been made, yet more remains to be done; the collection should not be a mere show, but should furnish methodical instruction. The Beauchamp Tower is altogether the most satisfactory work: it has been restored both inside and outside. It is a curious specimen of the military architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the inscriptions, memorials, and devices cut on the walls of the several rooms and cells have been cleared of whitewash, and can now be read and deciphered. This is also the work of Mr. Salvin; and lithographed copies of the records in stone were published by W. R. Dick, in 1854. Some time after, little care was taken of the records themselves, but they are now open to visitors; Sir Walter Raleigh's prison-lodging is thought to have been the second and third stories of this tower. The Lieutenant's lodgings, with their picturesque gables, remain, though disfigured by modern mending; but the Church of St. Peter, nearly opposite the door of which is the place of execution, denoted by a large oval of dark flints, is in a perilous state of neglect; yet, of all the burial-places in England, this is the most interesting historical depositary. Nor do we admire the new barracks, or the memorial statue, or the new Jewel Office, neither of which accords with the place. The Salt (petre) Tower has been rebuilt in the original form, supposed to have been of the reign of William Rufus. Hereabout was the Royal Palace; the site is now occupied by ordnance wharves and stores. It is said that no view exists of this ancient home of our Sovereigns to the time of Charles II. The quiet gloom of the Traitors' Gate is now broken by the blatant noise of steam machinery for hoisting and packing war weapons; but the old grim archway and its portcullis remain. These are but a few notes of the recent visit of inspection; the Ecclesiological Society's report will, doubtless, give the proceedings in detail. Notwithstanding the numerous landmarks of our history, which have been swept away within the Tower walls, here and there ancient features remain to keep in memory the many innocent victims murdered here in times of despotism and tyranny, and which "pass like dark phantoms before the wind."

St. Mary Woolnoth, the best of Hawksmoor's churches, is saved, although it had been some time *priced* for sale. At the recent vestry meeting, the Lord Mayor, as a parishioner by his tenancy of the Mansion House, ably supported the opposition to the "amalgamation" scheme, and an amendment rejecting it was carried unanimously. This spot has been the site of a Christian church from a very early period, and previously of a Pagan temple. The church was rebuilt early in the fifteenth century; it was much injured in the Great Fire, and rebuilt, as we now see it, in 1716. The interior is on the model of a Roman atrium, and is well arranged and ornamented; it has one of Schmydt's organs. The Rev. John Newton, the friend of Cowper, was twenty-eight years Rector of this church, and is buried here; and, under the present ministration, it has one of the best congregations in the City. In the Report of the Ecclesiological Society, just issued, the committee "fear that the scheme of destroying some of the City churches is not unlikely to be put into operation, in spite of all opposition; but it is satisfactory to have to record that, within the last few days, the parishioners have successfully resisted a scheme put forward under the auspices of the Bishop of London's Act for the demolition of the remarkable church of St. Mary Woolnoth (Hawkmoor's chef-d'œuvre), which it was proposed to destroy for the convenience of the General Post Office."

The ecclesiastical custom of a new Rector "tolling himself in," or, legally speaking, taking up "the livery of possession," was performed on the 26th ult., by the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., recently appointed to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. This custom is exceedingly ancient. Before the Reformation, no layman was allowed to be a "ringer," and, it is said, the ecclesiastics were obliged to perform the office in their surplices. The form of the ceremony is as follows:—The Rector is met at the door of the church by the trustees of the church property belonging to the parish, and the parochial guardians, the churchwardens. Having obtained possession of the keys of the church, the new Rector unlocks the doors, and then, having closed them, he proceeds alone to the belfry, and for a few minutes tolls one of the bells, thus complying with the custom imposed by the ordinances of the Church, by announcing to the parishioners at large his acceptance of the rectorship and his possession of the church property. The "reading himself in" took place on the following Sunday. The above induction custom seems to imply the general authority of the Rector over the peal of bells; and there is an old saying, that the number of strokes given on the occasion will correspond with the years the incumbent is to hold the living.

Leicester and Richard III. are associated in traditional history, which the Corporation are about to hand down with a newly-built bridge, in two inscriptions:—1. "This bridge was erected by the Corporation of Leicester, in the mayoralty of S. Viccars, Esq., A.D. 1862, on the site of the ancient Bow Bridge, over which King Richard III. passed, at the head of his army, to the Battle of Bosworth Field. August, 1485. Joseph Whetstone, chairman of Highway Committee; S. Stone, Town Clerk; E. S. Stephens, Borough Surveyor." The plate on the opposite side will bear the legend in verse, according to Speed's "History of Great Britain":—

Upon this bridge [as tradition hath
Delivered] stood a stone of some height,
Against which King Richard, as he passed
Towards Bosworth, by chance struck his spur,
And against the same stone, as he was brought
Back, hanging by the horse's side, his head
Was dashed and broken, as a wise woman
[Forsooth] had *foretold*, who, before Richard's
Going to battle, being asked as to his success,
Said that where his spur struck, his head
Should be broken.

Lady Llanover, in her piquant notes to the "Autobiography, &c., of Mrs. Delany," lately published, thus notices two old localities. The first is—"*Blacklands* is in the Marlborough-road, Chelsea, formerly called Blacklands-lane. Bowack, in his 'Antiquities of Middlesex' (1700), says:—'William Lord Cheyne, Viscount Newhaven in Scotland, has two good seats in Chelsea. The first is the mansion-house, where Queen Elizabeth was nursed, east end of the town, near the Thames. The other some distance north of the town, called Blacklands House, both (1705) let to French boarding-schools.' It is now (1860) a lunatic asylum, and adjoins the old manor-house at Chelsea, which forms part of the premises of Messrs. Scott and Cuthbertson (paper-manufacturers), called 'Whitelands.' Blacklands has still a good garden and old iron gates; and the centre of the house is evidently part of the original structure."

The *City Press* of the 27th ult. points attention to this interesting fact:—"The very spot upon which now stand, in Earl-street, Blackfriars, the premises of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is the exact site of the premises in which the committee of six of the forty-seven "distinguished scholars" ordered by James I. to furnish our present translation of the Bible used to meet, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to review the whole work, and which was finally revised there by Dr. Smith and Dr. Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, then approved of by the King—himself no mean scholar—and printed in the year 1611.

STRAWBERRY-HILL.
A BAZAAR
will be held, by the kind permission of
FRANCES, COUNTESS OF WALDEGRAVE,
in the GARDENS of STAWBERRY-HILL, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, and THURSDAY, the 16th of JULY, in aid of the Fund for the enlargement of
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, TWICKENHAM.
LIST OF PATRONESSES.

Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury,	The Lady Agnes Jolliffe,
The Countess of Shaftesbury,	The Lady Mary Arkwright,
Frances, Countess of Waldegrave,	The Lady Churchill,
Countess Dowager Spencer,	The Lady Auckland,
The Countess of Bessborough,	The Lady Mayoress,
The Countess of Strafford,	Lady Clay,
The Countess Russell,	Mrs. Donnithorne,
The Lady Alice Peel,	Mrs. Young,
The Viscountess Torrington,	Mrs. T. Twining,
The Viscountess Sydney,	Mrs. Freake,
The Viscountess Enfield,	

The following Ladies have kindly consented to hold stalls:—

The Viscountess Enfield,	Mrs. Donnithorne,
The Lady Mary Arkwright,	Mrs. T. Twining,
The Lady Churchill,	and other ladies.

Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, will preside at the Refreshment Stall.
Military Bands will be in attendance each day.
Tickets of admission may be had of the principal Musicsellers in London; and of the following members of the committee:—
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6 Tea spoons	0	8	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
3 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
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GRANT AND GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations which will necessitate the closing of their Mantle, Shawl, and Made-up Skirt Departments for several weeks, beg to announce that the whole of their extensive STOCK in these departments will be offered for Sale, on and after Monday next, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Summer Stock of MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS will be sold at 12s. 9d., previously sold at 2 guineas; and the richest quality of Mantles and real Lace Shawls at a proportionate reduction.
The Summer Stock of Embroidered Grenadine Silk Shawls will be sold at 15s. 9d., being less than half their former price. Rich Made-up Silk Skirts, Alpaca, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the country and seaside, will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
In connection with the above sale, GRANT and GASK have resolved upon clearing out their
SUMMER STOCK OF ORGANDIE MUSLINS, GRENADINES, POPLINS DE SOIE, ETC.
A large portion of the Muslins de Soie and Muslin Poplinettes will be sold at 1s. 2½d. per yard, previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. French Organdie Muslins, from 6½d. per yard.
A Manufacturer's Stock of White Worked Muslin Robes, from 10s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. Some of them are a little soiled, and were sold as high as 6 guineas each.
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Patterns forwarded free.
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£2 17s. 6d. for 12 yards.
New Chêné Walking Silks, small pattern,
8s. 11½d. per yard, any length.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

TWEED CLOAKS and JACKETS.
Full-size Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, 1 guinea.
Ditto, ditto, with Sleeves and Hood, 1½ guinea.
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Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO.
have the largest selection of Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.
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UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES,
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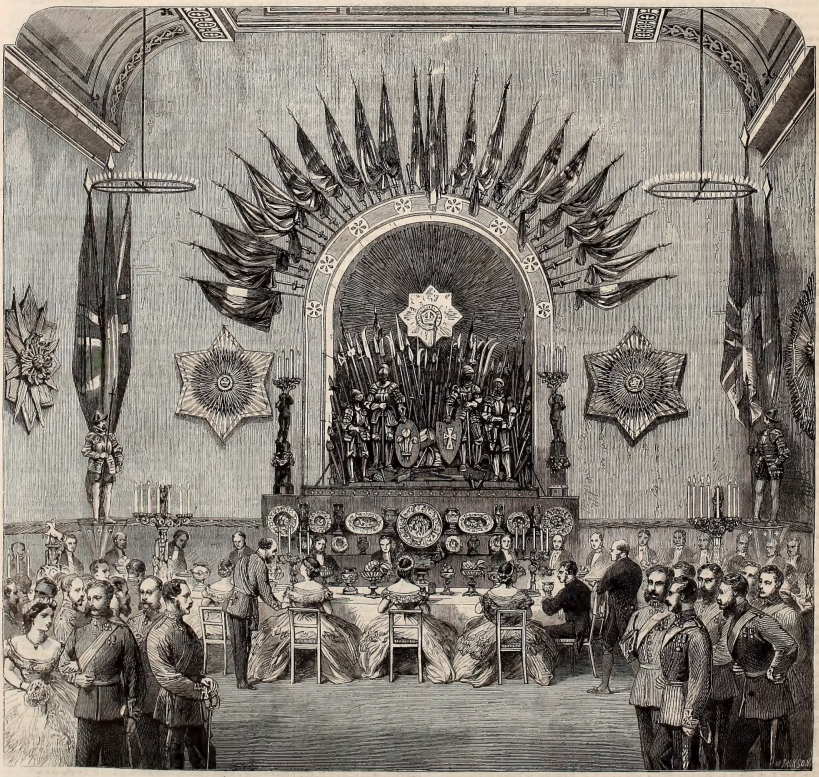
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THE REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

We were in hopes that the startling news which reached this country, by a telegram from Alexandria towards the end of last week, of the assassination of Radama II., King of Madagascar, the execution of his Ministers, and the forced acceptance by the Royal widow of a Constitution drawn up and insisted upon by the Hovas, would have been explained by written details from the Mauritius or elsewhere before it became necessary for us to comment upon events so unexpected but so full of present interest and importance. Although we have been disappointed in this expectation, our readers will probably accept with readiness such information as may help them to appreciate the bearings of this mournful tragedy, and the more so as it is not altogether devoid of political significance, touching, as it will be found to do, European affairs at more than one point,



DUCHESS D'ATMALE. PRINCESS MARY. PRINCESS OF WALES. DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE. PRINCE OF WALES.

THE GUARDS' BALL IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE SUPPER-ROOM.—SEE PAGE 42.

Radama II. was the son of Ranavalona, the most energetic of the twelve widows left behind him in 1828 by Radama I. The last-named Sovereign had assumed previously to his death a right to dominion over all the Malagasy tribes, although his actual subjugation of them had been by no means complete. He was a man of broad and enlightened views, considering his origin and *entourage*, and may be said to have been the first ruler in Madagascar who brought the island into friendly communication with European States. During his reign commercial relations with England and France were established, Christian missions were founded with remarkable promise of success, the oral tongue was reduced to a written language, schools were set on foot, a printing-press was introduced, and the Bible was translated into the vernacular. The King rather favoured than opposed these innovations, distasteful as some of them were to the Hovas, to which tribe he belonged, and of which he was chief; and, as a natural consequence, Christianity, as subsequent events abundantly proved, gained a firm footing in the island before his death. Ranavalona, having seized the sceptre of her departed husband, hesitated for some time to give full effect to her own retrogressive policy. But about seven years after her accession to the throne she resolved upon extirpating the Christian faith from the island and upon sealing up the country against all the influences of European civilisation. The missionaries were banished, the ports were closed, and Madagascar, during the rest of her thirty-three years' reign, was as isolated from foreign contact as Japan. The Queen's internal policy was as fierce and bigoted as her external policy, if she can be said to have had one, was narrow. She hunted down the native Christians with all the cruelty of a Nero. Thousands of them met their death at her hands, were starved, were stoned, were cast headlong from the rocks, were burnt at the stake, were cut to pieces, were sawn asunder, were crucified. But Christianity was not thereby extirpated. On the contrary, it grew, and, while no single instance of apostacy during this weary period of persecution has been placed on record, it is known that at the death of Ranavalona the number of converts was fully as great as at her accession, and that among them was her son, Radama II., for whom she had cherished more than a mother's fondness.

It was in 1861 that this Sovereign succeeded Ranavalona on the throne of Madagascar. The event was hailed as the rising of the sun after a long, dark night. The native Christians came forth from their hiding-places, missionaries were again invited to visit the island, and commercial relations were established by treaty between it and European States. Embassies were sent from England and France to be present at the coronation of the King; and, although momentary opposition had been exhibited by a part of the Hova nobles, it was easily suppressed, and appeared to have died away. It is now clear, however, that open resistance was only exchanged for secret machinations, and that conspiracy has done what revolt would not have succeeded in accomplishing. The King was generous and confiding, even to the point of weakness, and his enemies seem to have taken advantage of his lenity. He was strangled on the 12th of May last, and his Queen, having signed the Constitution submitted to her by the Hovas, was raised to the throne in his stead.

The first thought which occurred to most Englishmen on reading the telegrams from Alexandria probably was that this tragic counter-revolution must have had its origin in religious causes. Subsequent intelligence *may* confirm this conjecture, even before our present impression is in the hands of our readers; but, pending its arrival, we venture to doubt it. It is plain that the blow struck by the conspirators was levelled against a system of policy supposed to be specially represented and guaranteed by the King and his Ministers; for the acts of his reign are declared to be null and void, and the Queen regnant has been compelled to sign some instrument, by which the Hovas evidently intended to secure their rights. We are expressly told that liberty of conscience is not to be interrupted, and, we believe we may add, that neither the missionaries nor the native Christians have been threatened with molestation. Nor is it at all certain that freedom of commerce is to be permanently prohibited, the telegram stating merely that they are held in suspense. The object of the conspiracy appears to have been to get rid, by those rough and ready means most familiar to a semi-barbarous nation, of concessions said to have been made by the King to M. Lambert, a French colonist, which compromised the national independence of Madagascar, and which, being carried into effect, would have made it a mere appanage of France.

The policy to which we are about to advert, and which will shed a ray of light, perhaps, upon this mystery of blood, cannot fairly be designated Imperial policy, inasmuch as it seems to have originated in the ambition of colonial adventurers in the island of Reunion, to have been ostensibly, and perhaps really, discouraged by the home authorities in France, and to have gained its point at last only by a series of misrepresentations which have misled Napoleon III. As soon as the Queen Ranavalona was dead the journals at Reunion began to broach and to discuss claims, on the part of France, to the sovereignty of Madagascar, which, besides being urged in a tone extremely offensive to England, as calculated to limit and cripple her maritime power in the Pacific, must have awakened some alarm in the capital of Madagascar, and have excited suspicion in the minds of the nobles at Tananarive. In very early times (such was the claim put forth by the Reunionists, and backed by a portion at least of the Paris press) the flag of France was planted upon precisely that region of Madagascar now occupied by the Hovas, as a sign of a primary and sovereign occupation of the island. Some of the coastal tribes, it was averred, had accepted French protection; with some, treaties of commerce had been concluded. Portions of territory had been ceded to the colonists of Reunion, ports had been opened, and rights had been recognised. All this preparation for getting ultimate possession of Madagascar had been swept away, it is true, in 1845, but the title of France to the sovereignty of Madagascar was still held valid in theory. M. Lambert seems to have been indefatigable in working upon this somewhat loose and questionable foundation. Having rendered Radama II., before he had ascended the throne, an essential service by helping him out of an affair which might have cost him his life, he established an extraordinary influence over the Prince, and by means of it obtained from him a "concession," putting all the mineral wealth of Madagascar under his exclusive control. It will turn out, we suspect, that the concession thus obtained has carried with it political consequences to which the Hovas were disinclined to submit—consequences which would have placed the island under the domination of France, but which appeared to them to be bound up with the life and policy of Radama II. Hence the conspiracy to get rid of him and his Ministers. Hence, probably, the Constitution, as it is called, which the Queen was forced to sign—an instrument, we conjecture, framed to guard the independence of the island, rather than to settle the form of government which shall have force there; and hence the special distrust exhibited by the Hovas towards M. Lambert—a price, it is reported, having been set upon his head.

The attempt now being made by some of the less scrupulous and respectable organs of the Paris press to connect this conspiracy with missionary intrigues, and to charge upon England the crime of aiming to neutralise French influence at Tananarive by a dynastic revolution, lend some countenance to our anticipatory guesses; while the talk at Paris of the necessity of France stepping forward in the interests of civilisation and establishing a Protectorate over Madagascar indicates pretty distinctly, we apprehend, the object and drift of the concession which M. Lambert obtained from the hapless King. We believe the Emperor will not endanger his amicable relations with this country by any such policy as that which has been recommended to him by irresponsible advisers. The Government of the United Kingdom, indeed, is not likely to be actuated, either in consequence of what has occurred or of what may occur in connection with Madagascar, by any design of promoting the establishment there of this or that form of the Christian religion; at least, we should hope not. The interest, however, which France takes in Madagascar is not mainly religious. The position of the island, close upon the highway of English commerce to India and China, its importance as a naval station for a Pacific squadron in case of war, the number of its admirable ports, and the mineral wealth which lies buried beneath its soil—these are the features which invest Madagascar with the charms which it has long presented to ambitious Frenchmen. And these advantages cannot be seized without threatening England in some of her most cherished interests. She wants not the country for herself. She asks for no exclusive, for no preponderant, influence there. To accuse her of suggesting or conniving at the late revolution for the purpose of paralysing the influence of France is utterly absurd on the face of it. But, should the Emperor be lured on by evil counsels to put forth his power for the purpose of annexing Madagascar to his dominions, he knows beforehand that the same ends which commend the enterprise to French ambition would, in this instance, of necessity, excite the gravest disapprobation on the part of his Western ally.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Council of all the Ministers, over which the Emperor presided, was held at Fontainebleau on Monday. His Majesty left for Vichy on Tuesday, unaccompanied by the Empress and Prince Imperial, who take up their abode at St. Cloud. In the Emperor's absence M. Billault will preside at the Council of Ministers.

Prince and Princess Napoleon have returned to Paris from their journeyings in Egypt and Syria.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys had a long interview with Mr. Slidell yesterday week, and on the next day went to Fontainebleau to see the Emperor.

Sunday's *Moniteur* has a paragraph explanatory of the circumstances that gave rise to the statement of Mr. Roebuck that the Emperor had made a fresh offer of mediation in the American war to the English Government. According to the official journal, in the interview between the Emperor and Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay, his Majesty expressed his desire to see peace re-established in America, though he was unwilling to make a fresh offer of mediation without the certainty of its acceptance; but said that, nevertheless, his Ambassador should receive instructions to sound the English Cabinet on the subject, giving it to understand that, if England thought the recognition of the South would put an end to the war, the Emperor was disposed to follow her in that course. "These explanations (continues the *Moniteur*) will demonstrate that the Emperor has not attempted, as certain publications pretend, to influence the British Parliament by the medium of two of its members. All that took place was a frank interchange of opinions in an interview which the Emperor saw no reason to refuse."

La France publishes an article headed "Rome and Carthage," which concludes as follows:—"France and England, the two great rivals, have a magnificent destiny. They represent progress and liberty. Separated, they would be a scourge and a firebrand in Europe; united, they would form a model, and their alliance would enable them to secure a pacific solution of all questions."

A report to the Emperor by M. Rouher, the President of the Council of State, and the approval of its object by his Majesty, have been published. The report dwells upon the necessity of developing professional instruction, and recommends the establishment of a commission to discuss the most effectual means of attaining this result.

The *France* says an Imperial decree will shortly appear, organising the fortified places of France upon a new basis.

The Emperor has sent 10,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Nantes.

In consideration of the eminent services rendered, especially in Mexico, by the commanding officers of the army, General Forey, the chief of the expeditionary corps, has been appointed a Marshal of France, and General Bazaine will receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Accounts from the city of Mexico to the 24th ult., telegraphed from San Francisco, state that General Comonfort had resigned the command of the Mexican forces, in consequence of the strong feeling prevailing against him for not relieving the garrison at Puebla and saving the city, and that President Juarez has personally assumed the command. General Forey had put 300 Mexican prisoners at work on the Vera Cruz Railway, and 200 were employed in destroying the fortifications erected by the Mexicans for the defence of Puebla.

ITALY.

On the 4th inst., after a discussion which lasted four days, the Chamber adopted the proposal of a tax on movable property, which it is expected will produce thirty millions.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the Crown Prince, who has gone to Putbus, on the Baltic, yielding to the advice of his relatives, has drawn up a written defence in reply to the formal accusation of the Ministry on account of his Dantzic speech. The defence is, in fact, an elaborate attack upon the Ministry.

Disturbances prevailed during the greater part of last week in the suburbs of Berlin. They were continued with increased violence on Saturday last. Several thousands of the lower classes set the police authorities at defiance, breaking up the streets and erecting barricades, from which they pelted the police officers. At length the latter charged the mob with drawn swords, wounded several, and arrested 150 individuals. By two o'clock in the morning tranquillity was restored. As yet those disturbances can hardly be said to have a political significance, though it is difficult to say in what direction they may tend. At present the rioters are said to be exclusively of the lowest class, and the whole affair appears to have originated in a public-house disturbance.

DENMARK.

The Government has ordered an extraordinary levy of two years' service men, the whole of whom are ordered to be under arms on the 1st of August next.

Advices from Copenhagen state that King George will start for Greece soon after the 7th of September.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

If reliance is to be placed on the *Czas* of Cracow, a devoted adherent to the Polish cause, the National Government has declared that the six points proposed in the notes of the three Powers cannot be accepted by the country, and that the struggle for independence will be continued. The *Czas* has an article pointing out the disadvantages which would arise to the Poles from the adoption of an armistice.

The undiminished activity and influence of the National Government are shown by the fact that the treasurer of the General Post Office of Warsaw has absconded with 45,000 roubles, leaving a declaration behind him that he had given up the treasury by order of the National Government. It is reported also that the said Government has organised six detachments of infantry and one of cavalry to operate in each palatinate. According to Cracow telegrams trains have ceased to run upon the St. Petersburg and Warsaw Railway, in consequence of the decree issued by the National Government.

The telegrams continue to announce encounters, attended with varying success, between Russian and Polish troops, and the appearance of new bands of insurgents.

GREECE.

There have been some serious disturbances at Athens. A part of the army has mutinied, and several contests have taken place. The bank was attacked by the rioters, and fifty persons killed and wounded. The building seems only to have been preserved by the arrival of a large body of marines from the French, English, and Russian vessels in the harbour, who now defend the place. Previous to the outbreak there had been stormy scenes in the National Assembly, owing to attacks of the party of M. Bulgaris upon the Ministry. The resignation of the latter is expected. The National Assembly intends to declare King George of age. By the latest accounts from Athens we learn that the National Assembly has obtained the simultaneous removal of the troops of the two parties from Athens, and that the city is again restored to tranquillity.

AMERICA.

THE CONFEDERATE INVASION OF THE NORTH.

We have reports—not, however, very precise—of the movements of General Lee to the 27th ult. This much seems certain, that a large portion of the Confederate forces had passed into Pennsylvania and Maryland, and that General Lee was endeavouring to isolate Washington from the north and east as well as from the west. Thus far General Lee has been enabled to carry out his plans without receiving any material check. One division of General Lee's army is said to be advancing to Budd's Ferry, fifteen miles below Washington, where, with the aid of the pontoons the Confederates have carried with them, the passage of the Potomac can, it is stated, easily be effected. This division would probably march upon Fort Washington and re-establish the batteries which formerly commanded the Lower Potomac and affected the sea communications of the Federals. Another body of Confederates first proceeded to Martinsburg, a town distant only a few miles from Harper's Ferry, and thence they proceeded along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far west as Cumberland, a part of Maryland which almost unites Pennsylvania and Virginia, and is at the same time brought near to Ohio by the great railway system of the Middle and Western States. According to the Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Herald* General Lee was in strong force at Frederick City, Maryland, on the 25th of June, and thence would either move on Washington or Baltimore, or pass to the railroad between Washington and Baltimore. General Hooker was also moving, and the right wing of his army was said to be at Hagerstown.

So imminent is the peril that is supposed to menace Baltimore that the most urgent appeals are made to the people by the Government, the Mayor of the city, the councils of the military authorities, and the newspapers, to turn out to work on the intrenchments which are being hastily erected for the defence of the city, and to enlist in the various military organisations.

The despatches complain that there is universal indifference among the people of Pennsylvania regarding the invasion. The *New York Herald* says that "the inhabitants seem to have lost all spirit, and either retreat rapidly at the approach of the Confederates or exhibit a strange apathy. Even the troops from New York or New Jersey are not received with cordiality or enthusiasm, but the inhabitants endeavour only to profit pecuniarily by their presence."

Immense mischief seems to have been done to the Northern cause by the defeat and retreat of General Milroy from Winchester, that key of the Shenandoah Valley which has so often changed owners during the last three years. The Southerners claim to have captured from Milroy 6500 prisoners, 2800 horses, 500 waggons, and stores to the value of 2,000,000 dols.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives the following summary of the Confederate strength and movements:—

General Lee, for a week previous to moving from Culpepper in his last mysterious movement, gave orders, which were stringently enforced, that no person, soldier or citizen, should be allowed to enter or leave his lines. It is said that his army commenced to move on Saturday, and continued to pass through Culpepper during all the intervening period up to Thursday of the succeeding week. His force is said to have consisted of Ewell's corps of 35,000 men, who marched out first, Longstreet's corps of 42,000 men, and Hill's corps of 28,000 men, who brought up the rear. General Stuart's cavalry, 18,000 strong, protected the flank and rear, while Jenkins, with 3000 men, accompanied Ewell into Maryland, the destination of the main portion of the army. The artillery is said to be in superb condition and very numerous. Stuart's command is said to consist of six divisions of two brigades each, three regiments to a brigade, and 500 men the average maximum number to a regiment. The 4th Virginia, the largest of all, on a recent review, numbered 714, but every man that could be obtained was present on this occasion.

The following are other fragments of news telegraphed on the dates given:—

New York, June 26.—The Confederates under General Jones, with cavalry and artillery, have, after a severe skirmish, driven the Federals under Milroy out of Macconnellsburg and occupied that place. The Federals have evacuated Carlisle, and fallen back to Harrisburg. The Confederate advance in Pennsylvania is said to be 10,000 strong. The Governor of Pennsylvania has called for 50,000 militia for defence for three months. The Governor of Illinois has offered 10,000 men to resist the invasion.

June 27, Morning.—General Ewell entered Chambersburg on Wednesday, and issued an order forbidding the inhabitants to sell liquor to the soldiers; also admonishing persons not in military service to abstain from acts of hostility, stating that acquiescence in the demands of the military authorities would lessen the rigours of war. General Ewell's main force is believed to have halted in the rear of Chambersburg, holding all the roads and passes in the vicinity, and awaiting reinforcements. General Early's division of Longstreet's corps, consisting of ten regiments of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, occupied Gettysburg yesterday. It is supposed that General Early will strike the Northern Central Railroad at Hanover Junction or York, thirty miles distant.

The Confederates hold all the passes of South Mountain. They are also in close proximity to Carlisle, but have not yet occupied the place. The Federal General Smith commands the defences of the Susquehannah. Colonel Pierce supersedes General Milroy at Bloody Run. General Dana commands the defences of Philadelphia. The *New York Herald* says that two days ago half General Lee's army was in Maryland and Pennsylvania; the other half, immediately under the eye of Lee, was thirty miles south of the Potomac, in the Shenandoah Valley. General Lee's whole army may be described, in a military sense, as being in the same valley, extending thirty miles from Winchester to the Potomac, and thence fifty miles northward to Chambersburg. The *New York Herald* does not anticipate a collision between Generals Lee and Hooker for several days, and says—"It is probable that the first serious hostilities will take place at Harper's Ferry, for that point, with Lee's advance beyond the Potomac, is essential to Lee's communication with the Shenandoah Valley and Richmond. Lee's siege trains will, therefore, probably be first used against the Maryland Heights, in conjunction with an assault by the reserved column of General Longstreet."

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Vicksburg still defies the attempts of General Grant, and the Confederates have entire possession of Milliken's Bend, above the city. Telegrams published in the *Richmond Despatch* state that a desperate fight took place at Port Hudson on the 12th ult. The Confederates left their fortifications, charged upon the Federals, drove them from their intrenchments, and spiked their siege guns. Northern despatches add that General Banks ordered an assault on the place at daylight on the 14th, and at eleven o'clock on the same morning retreated to his intrenchments, having been disastrously repulsed at all points, with the loss of 700 to 1000 men. [This attack is fully described in another column.] It was supposed that another assault would be made on the 17th ult., Colonel Dudley having volunteered to lead a storming column of 4000 picked men. The Confederates were reported to be concentrating in General Banks's rear to prevent his retreat to Baton Rouge. General Johnston continues to accumulate troops on the eastern side of the Big Black River, and, according to the latest accounts, some skirmishing had taken place between the Confederate cavalry and the outposts of the Federal army at the bridge by which this river is crossed by the Vicksburg and Jackson Railway.

A body of negro troops under Colonel Montgomery has pillaged and burned the town of Darien, in Georgia; and a body of 1000 Texans has been repulsed at Lake Providence by negro troops.

Confederate General Jackson commands the department of East Tennessee, and has under him General Pegram, with 8000 to 10,000 men, which, together with the force in the Cumberland Gap region, is expected to move into Kentucky. Colonel Saunders, recently sent by General Burnside upon a bridge-burning expedition into Eastern Tennessee, returned to Boston, Kentucky, on the 23rd. He reports that he destroyed three important bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway and great quantities of stores; also, that he captured 500 prisoners, three pieces of artillery, 200 cases of ammunition, and 1000 stand of small arms.

Richmond is defended by the corps of D. H. Hill, 21,000 strong, on the south side; by Major-General French on the north, or near the city, with about 17,000 men; while the heavy brigade, under General Wise, is on the York River Railroad. General Corse, with two brigades, occupies Hanover Junction, assisted by 3500 mounted Texans taken prisoners at Arkansas Port and exchanged. This force is to be drawn close around and concentrated near the capital in case the Federal army should advance.

The Confederates have lost two of their ironclads, one was captured by the Federals at Savannah, and the other blew up in the Apalachicola River. Several steamers had been sunk by the blockading squadron at Charleston, and it is announced that hereafter the squadron will sink all blockade runners. Sixteen Mobile adventurers have captured the Federal steamer Boston at the mouth of the Mississippi, afterwards burning two barques, and taking the steamer into Mobile. The Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlanta, formerly the Finlay, steamed out of Savannah and was captured by two Federal ironclads, after thirty minutes' fighting. The Confederate cruisers are growing more daring. At the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, and in that neighbourhood, they had destroyed numerous Federal vessels. Admiral Dahlgren will succeed Admiral Dupont in the command of the South Atlantic squadron. Mr. Vallandigham has run the blockade in a vessel bound to Nassau.

CANADA.

The returns of the election for members of the Parliament, up to June 23, show that forty-one Ministerial candidates have been chosen, against forty-five Opposition and thirteen Independent.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

News has been received from China to the 26th of May, according to which a complete understanding existed between the Chinese Government and the representatives of England and France. The insurgents had not recommenced hostilities.

News has been received from Japan stating that the Government manifested tendencies which gave reason to hope that it would give the satisfaction which the English Admiral had been ordered to obtain by force.

AUSTRALIA.

The screw steam-ship Great Britain arrived at Liverpool yesterday week from Melbourne, after a rapid passage of sixty-one days. She brings 600 passengers, 63,726 oz. of gold, and a large and valuable cargo.

The penal-settlement question was causing much excitement in Sydney, and the *Empire*, one of the most influential papers in the colony, recommends Horne's Island as a penal settlement.

The *Melbourne Age* of the 2nd of May says: "A bill to abolish the capitation tax on the Chinese was introduced to the Legislative Assembly yesterday evening by Mr. Anderson, the Commissioner of Trade and Customs. It was read a first time, and Friday next was appointed for the second reading. The introduction of the bill was supported by the Government.

The gold-diggings at Coromandel, New Zealand, were proving very productive.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are opened to the public, under the usual regulations.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B., vice-president, and the other members of the Council of Military Education commenced, on Thursday week, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, as usual, with the medical examination. The examinations extend over fifteen days. There are upwards of 140 candidates on this occasion.

The first annual meeting of the board of managers, committee, and members of the Soldiers' Institute, formed at Chatham garrison, was held on Thursday week, under the presidency of Major-General Eyre, commanding the district. The annual report stated that the institute, which had been opened exactly twelve months, had proved a complete success. After the payment of all expenses in the refreshment and every department, there was a clear balance profit of £99 to the 31st of March last, and the profit for the whole year was £124, showing that a sum of £1000 had been paid into the institute by the troops during the past year. The bazaar held last year under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge and other ladies of distinction realised a clear profit of £379. There is still a debt of about £480 owing on the building, which the committee are desirous of liquidating at once; and therefore they earnestly appeal for assistance to enable them to do so. The cash account showed that the sum of £5119 had been received in donations, including grants from the War Department and Admiralty, the whole of which had been expended in building, furnishing, and fitting up the building. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Canon of Rochester, Colonel Newdigate, and Captain Fanshawe, Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard.

The subjoined general order has been promulgated from the Horse Guards by the Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., in reference to exchanges:—"His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, to announce that exchanges will be permitted between officers who have entered the new line regiments from the general lists, or from the cadres of European regiments of the Indian army, and officers of infantry and cavalry respectively, of corresponding rank, now of the Indian army, without reference to the presidency to which they may belong. Officers of the new line regiments of the classes above described wishing to revert to their former positions in the Indian service will submit their application to the Adjutant-General of their respective presidencies on or before the 12th of October, 1863, after which date no application will be received and no exchange will be permitted. These applications, if supported by the Commander-in-Chief in India, will be entertained according to seniority and to the numbers and rank of officers of the Indian army desirous of joining the new line regiments whose names may be received from the Secretary of State for India. Officers of the new line regiments permitted to exchange under this order will revert to the positions which their names still occupy in the lists of the Indian army. Officers of the Indian army will enter the new line regiments under this order as the junior of their grades in each case."

THE LAST ASSAULT ON PORT HUDSON.

The Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from Port Hudson, June 17, gives a long account of Banks's assault on Sunday, the 14th, which proved very disastrous to the attacking force.

THE FEDERAL POSITION.

Since the previous assault the position had been somewhat changed. We now have no centre, but only a right and left, which, joined together, forms nearly a right angle, completely inclosing the rebel stronghold on the east bank of the river. General Grover's division is now on the upper side of Port Hudson, extending a distance of nearly four miles from the river to the interior, to a point within supporting distance of General Auger's division, which is on the west side of the rebel fortifications, and extends a distance of about three miles in the direction of the river to within hailing distance of our fleet.

THE CONFEDERATE POSITION.

Before proceeding to give the detail, the correspondent gives the following account of the rebel position derived from observations "from a high tree within less than one hundred rods of the first line of rebel defences":—

Looking from the extreme north-easterly range of rebel rifle-pits towards the river on the upper side of Port Hudson, a long line of earthworks can be seen glistening with bayonets and protected by a ditch nearly 12 ft. in width, and, for the purpose for which it was built, unusually deep. Within short musket range enfilading breastworks command every possible approach to the enemy's position.

As I have before indicated in speaking of the conjunction of our right and left, the rebel defences form nearly a right angle, both the lines of which extend to the river, inclosing a sharp bend in the stream, by which our gunboats found it so difficult to pass. The most accessible approach apparently to the rebel earthworks is over a clear field about 600 yards in width, and which, at first sight, presents the appearance of an almost perfect level. This spot, however, since our last assault has been determined to be, although the most inviting, the most treacherous, place along the entire line of rebel defences, Our soldiers in their charge found it to be filled with deep, narrow gullies, too small to cover a large body of troops, and too large to make a passage over them, even for infantry, barely possible. Horses are out of the question, and were not used at this point. These artificial ravines are completely covered with fallen trees and vines, which are so arranged as to nearly obscure them from sight, and make an advance over them a matter of extreme difficulty. In our charge upon the enemy's lines at this spot it was impossible for our soldiers to keep in regular order of battle. Frequently whole squads of men would sink out of sight, only to be rescued by the assistance of their comrades. Down the right line of the enemy's works all approach to the fortifications is made exceedingly difficult by high bluffs and deep irregular gullies. The enemy's rifle-pits are, although bearing the appearance of very wide constructions, built upon the most approved modern engineering skill. Here again fallen trees have been so arranged as to make it impossible to move artillery or troops in line of battle. The entire distance of rebel works presented for our reduction are nearly eight miles in extent.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

Last Saturday evening the order of attack was determined upon at headquarters, and communicated to the Generals who were to command the assaulting columns.

The point of attack was the extreme north-easterly angle of the enemy's breastworks, and the plan of the assault was briefly as follows:—The 75th New York, under command of Captain Cray, and the 12th Connecticut, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, were detailed as skirmishers, forming a separate command under Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, of the 75th New York. The 91st New York, Colonel Van Zandt commanding—each soldier carrying a five-pound hand-grenade, with his musket thrown over his shoulder—followed next in order. The skirmishers were to creep up and lie on the exterior slope of the enemy's breastworks, while the regiment carrying the grenades were to come up to the same position and throw over the grenades into the enemy's lines, with a view to rout them and drive them from behind their works. The 24th Connecticut, Colonel Mansfield, with their arms in like manner to the grenade regiment, followed, carrying sandbags filled with cotton, which were to be used to fill up the ditch in front of the enemy's breastworks, to enable the assaulting party the more easily to scale them and charge upon the rebels. Following these regiments came, properly speaking, the balance of General Weitzel's whole brigade, under the command of Colonel Smith, of the 114th New York. Next came Colonel Kimble's and Colonel Morgan's brigades, the last of which, with another brigade, was under the general command of Colonel Birge. This force was held to support the assaulting column, which was under the immediate command of General Weitzel, who made the attack on the right. General Emory's old division moved in conjunction with General Weitzel on the left, forming a separate column. The two divisions (General Weitzel's and General Paine's) were under the command of General Grover, who planned the assault after General Banks's order. General Weitzel's division was expected to make a lodgment inside the enemy's works, and in that manner prepare the way for General Paine's division. After the inside of the enemy's fortifications had been reached skirmishers were to push forward and clear the way, while both columns were to be deployed in line of battle, and move towards the town of Port Hudson, where a grand citadel, which forms the last means of rebel defence, is situated.

THE ATTACK COMMENCED.

About daylight the 75th New York, which had been slowly advancing, approached the enemy's works sufficiently near to see his fire. Previously the columns of the main body of General Grover's command were formed in the woods skirting the enemy's breastworks. The 12th Connecticut, during the night, had lost its way in the woods, and the 91st New York was ordered by General Weitzel to take the place that had been assigned to it, and follow immediately in the rear of the 75th New York. After the advance of the 75th and 91st Regiments, General Weitzel's entire command commenced moving forward. Several days previous our army engineers had been preparing a covered way, which extended from the woods where our troops lay to within about one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's position. Through this covered way our troops marched in single file up to the point where the first line of battle was formed. The covered way was relied upon as being sufficiently deep to afford protection to our soldiers; but it turned out to be of no considerable consequence, owing to some fault in its construction. After the advance had arrived at the end of the covered way, they began slowly to push over the innumerable barriers that had been planted by the rebels to obstruct their march. The difficulties I have before spoken of concerning the open field immediately facing the enemy's works were here experienced. The deep gullies covered over by brush and creeping vines were completely obscured from sight, and were only known to exist after our soldiers had plunged into them. Part of our skirmishers deployed to the right while suffering severely from the enemy's fire, and a portion of the advance took up a position on the left of the point to be attacked. They were immediately followed by General Weitzel's column. General Paine in the meantime advanced towards the enemy's works with his command further on the left. Our troops, as soon as they had left the cover of the woods, which were scarcely 300 yards from the enemy's breastworks, were subject to the constant fire of the rebel infantry. A portion of our artillery, which was planted some distance in the rear of our advancing forces, kept up a continuous fire on the rebel works, and served very much to protect our troops as they were advancing to the attack.

THE ATTACK.

After our skirmishers had picked their way up to within about thirty yards of the enemy's works they sprang into the ditch, expecting to be able to shelter themselves under the cover of the rebel fortifications, and keep the enemy down while the regiment, with the hand-grenades, should advance and perform their part of the work in driving the rebels from their position. The portion of the 75th which succeeded in reaching the ditch were immediately repulsed, and nearly all of them were killed or wounded. The ditch was so enfiladed that it was impossible for men to live under the murderous fire of the enemy.

In consequence of the repulse of the portion of the 75th that succeeded in reaching the ditch the hand-grenades could accomplish but little. In fact, although they made many desperate and gallant attempts to be of service, they rather damaged than benefited our chances of success, for, as they threw their grenades over the rebel breastworks, the rebels actually caught them and hurled them back upon us. In the meantime, while the skirmishers were nobly endeavouring to sustain themselves in their position, Weitzel's column moved up as rapidly as possible, and made a series of desperate assaults on the enemy's works, for which, for bravery and daring, the history of war can hardly furnish a parallel. At this time, the sun having fairly risen, the fight became general; a fog, which had partially obscured the contending armies, lifted and revealed their respective positions. The enemy were fully prepared for us, and they lined every part of their fortifications with heavy bodies of infantry. The battle had begun in earnest, and General Paine's column as well as General Weitzel's was actively engaged. Under the general plan of attack, as directed by General Banks, Generals Angur and Dwight were to make feints on the extreme left of General Grover's position, to distract the attention of the enemy from the main assault. Accordingly, before the engagement became general between General Grover's command and the enemy, Generals Angur Dwight had attacked the enemy.

THE REPULSE.

The fight, however, though only intended as a feint, was, on the part of General Dwight's command, exceedingly severe, and scarcely less so with General Grover's. General Dwight's loss in killed and wounded will probably exceed two hundred. General Angur's loss will fall considerably short of that number. Under General Grover's command, probably the most desperate fighting was done by General Weitzel's old brigade. Colonel Smith, leading these veterans, fell early in the action, mortally wounded. The charges made on the rebel works by our brave soldiers showed a determination to carry them at all hazards; but human bravery on this occasion was not adequate to the accomplishment of their object. The most formidable obstacle that presented itself as a barrier to our success was the rebel glacis, which at the point attacked had been constructed in such a manner as to make every bullet tell that was fired from the rebel breastworks while our troops were endeavouring to make the ascent. In fact, the great natural advantages and engineering ability at Port Hudson have been rather under than over rated. Immediately upon the fall of Colonel Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Von Petten, of the 160th New York, took command of the brigade, and gallantly led the charge until all further hope of driving the rebels from their position was gone. Brigade after brigade followed in rapid succession, storming the rebel works until compelled to fall back with great slaughter under the terrible fire of the enemy.

The fighting ceased at eleven o'clock in the morning. We having been repulsed in every assault, our soldiers, under command of their officers, laid themselves down under the shelter of the gullies, trees, covered way—in fact, everything that could afford them protection—and waited for the day to pass and darkness come on. Many of our wounded who were accessible were carried from the field by squads detailed for that purpose. It is a shameful reflection on humanity that a large number of our soldiers, carrying the wounded and dying from the field on stretchers, were shot down by the enemy, and in several instances the wounded were killed while being borne from the field. At nightfall, however, we commenced the burial of our dead, and succeeded before the morning in carrying most of our wounded from the battle-ground.

THE LOSSES.

I have no time to give you further details, as we have not yet entirely recovered from the confusion of the battle, and a courier is about leaving with despatches. Our total loss, however, in this last attack upon Port Hudson, will probably not fall much short of 1000. It is rumoured, just as I am closing this letter, that we are to attack the enemy again to-night.

A letter from the Hague states that the two Chambers of the States have voted a bill granting a credit to the Minister of Marine for transforming a part of the Dutch fleet into iron-clad vessels. The two Chambers have also adopted a literary convention between Holland and Spain, similar to those which have been concluded by France with different countries.

"The scientific commission which accompanies the French expedition in Mexico," says the *Nation*, "will have an opportunity to make some interesting researches, in consequence of the recent discovery, in the midst of the forests, of ruins of majestic appearance and great antiquity. The buildings are supposed to have been erected by a civilised nation, existing at least seven centuries before the discovery of Christopher Columbus. The most probable suppositions attribute their construction to an emigrant people who, after having crossed Behring Straits, occupied Mexico, then advanced as far as Peru, where Cyclopean monuments are still found, and afterwards, being driven back from the south, attained their highest degree of civilisation in the peninsula of Yucatan, where the most remarkable palaces are now to be seen. Among the French travellers whose relations have thrown light on the past of the new world, the most recent are those of M. Braseur de Bourbourg, and M. Désiré Charnay. The latter, who is a distinguished artist and literary man, was deterred by no difficulty. He proceeded to those antiquities buried in the depths of virgin forests, in contempt of Indian balls, and the thousands of serpents which now take shelter among the ruins. He brought back valuable notes of his journey, and an album of photographic drawings are now being published under the patronage of the Emperor."

MADAGASCAR.—Accounts from Port Louis (Mauritius) of May 29 state that the Queen intends to maintain the treaties concluded with European Powers, as well as freedom of worship and of commerce. There has been drawn up a new Constitution, to which the new Sovereign has sworn obedience. The first article is something new in the history of Constitutions. It is, simply, "The Queen shall drink no strong liquors." A letter has been received by the London Missionary Society from the Rev. W. Ellis, and he and the missionaries are safe and well. Mr. Ellis is very sanguine that the work of the missionaries will not in any way be interfered with. The report of the French Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, dated May 15, has reached Paris, and explains that the cause of the political revolution was the rivalry between the nobles and the Nensmasso—the young men who, at the accession of King Radama, took power, monopolised all favours, and suggested to the King measures disapproved of by the people. They were accused of injustice, of being open to corruption, and of great immorality. Under their influence the King published a law authorising duels, and even combats of tribe against tribe and village against village, without any other formality than the consent of the two parties, thus proclaiming civil war and furnishing a pretext for hostilities. The King refused to listen to the representations of the officers and principal inhabitants, who then entered into conspiracies against him and his Ministers, which ended in his and their assassination and the election of the Queen.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

IN a contest conducted upon so stupendous a scale as the war now waging between the rival Confederacies of America it must often happen that operations of the greatest import to those concerned in them and to the ultimate issue of the struggle become for a time neglected in the interest excited by still more stirring events occurring elsewhere. Thus, while with the keenest interest we were following the army of the Potomac, as, broken and breathless, it recrossed the Rappahannock after its last advance on Richmond, our attention was diverted to the masterly and successful march of General Grant to the very threshold of Vicksburg. And, again, while we were looking anxiously for news which should tell that the fall of this city of the Mississippi had rewarded the efforts of the one Federal General who seems to combine skill in action with boldness at the council-table, or that the Confederates had succeeded in raising the siege, we are diverted by the intelligence of Lee's invasion of the North; and the fate of Vicksburg, which at one time seemed likely even to influence the issue of the war, becomes at once of secondary importance. Satisfied, however, that before long the operations having for their object the possession of the Mississippi will once again assume the importance which they deserve, we do not hesitate, while we are busy preparing a map that shall illustrate General Lee's present movements, to lay before our readers a plan of Vicksburg which may explain the operations by which General Grant brought his forces to the gates of the town, and help them to comprehend the news which any mail may bring of further events affecting his position.

Before relating the movements of the opposing armies a short space may advantageously be devoted to a description of the arena to which their struggles have been confined. We will ask our readers, then, to imagine a wide, deep canal 1000 miles long, extending from, say Birmingham, through France and Austria, to the Black Sea. Let them further fancy England at war with France, Austria, and the Swiss Confederacy for the possession of such a canal, and picture upon the map of Europe, which it would intersect, two powerful fortified positions upon bluffs overlooking and commanding its passage, situated say in the heart of France and garrisoned by French soldiers. Such a condition represents fairly the Mississippi River, having Pittsburg, the Federal Birmingham, on one of its branches, running for 1000 miles through hostile peoples with its free navigation which is one great object of the Federal party to secure, impeded by the strong positions of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. To gain this end, and acquire the free navigation of this noble river, no sacrifice of life and means has been spared by the North.

To begin with, it will be remembered that Columbus, Island No. 10, Memphis, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge were all taken at a great outlay of men, money, and material of war. So much being secured, it was projected to render the position of Vicksburg harmless by cutting an enormous canal into which the water of the Mississippi might be diverted and Vicksburg avoided. The work was begun, and a cutting made across the heel of the horse-shoe bend of the river indicated in our Map. The work was completed, the river rose and fell, but the Mississippi refused to accommodate itself to the new channel prepared for its waters, and remained obstinately "secesh."

General Grant next ordered the Admiral in charge of the Federal fleet above Vicksburg to force some of his transports and gunboats past the town at every hazard, and to meet him below the point of confluence of the Big Black and Mississippi rivers, for the purpose of conveying his army across the latter river at Grand Gulf. This movement was effected with remarkable skill and success on the 10th of May. Several valuable vessels were lost in the attempt, but those that succeeded in making the passage were quickly repaired, and were found sufficient to carry out General Grant's purpose. Following up this success by rapid marches, in pursuance of a singularly skilful strategic plan, General Grant at once sought the rear of Vicksburg.

He was first met and his way disputed at Thompson's Mill, near Jackson, by a small body of men under General Bowen. Grant's army numbered 70,000 men, not all of whom were, however, available for action in the field. The fleet which he had at his command may fairly be regarded as a contribution equal to 25,000 more. But it was only available at such points of his march when he came upon the river, where it not only furnished him with artillery, but brought him stores and kept open his long line of supply and, if need were, retreat. General Bowen had only two brigades under his command. They fought well; but after contesting his passage for twelve hours, gave way, and Grant, unable in his haste to give due care to his dead and wounded, hurried on. The difficulties of his advance, and the sufferings of his army under a sultry sun, in a tropical climate, with short supplies and forced marches may easily be imagined. Upon his way to Jackson he was next met at Raymond, where General Gregg, with 4000 men, disputed his passage for three hours; and



MAP OF VICKSBURG.

again, in the vicinity of Jackson, he was held in check by General Johnson, who fought to gain time, which was spent in sending provisions into Vicksburg, and by General Pemberton there in completing the defences of the town.

Jackson having been occupied, Grant moved towards Vicksburg. At the bridges that crossed the Big Black River he was met, on the 16th of May, by Pemberton, with a much inferior force, by whom he was fought on that day and on the next at Big Black River Bridge. General Pemberton effectually checked Grant's progress; but was compelled to fall back, in consequence of being outflanked by a division of Grant's army, thrown across the river higher up, some eight miles. Forced to retire, and exhausted with the unequal strife, General Pemberton found no much difficulty in carrying his artillery from the field that he spiked many pieces, and, having transported his forces over the river, burnt the bridges behind him. At this time, too, Haines Bluff was abandoned by the Confederates.

On the 19th of May Grant, having rebuilt the bridges destroyed by Pemberton, found himself in communication with the Federal fleet upon the Yazoo River, which had previously been commanded by Rainge Bluff. On the same night General Pemberton, in anticipation of the strait to which he might soon be reduced, sent from Vicksburg all his spare horses and mules, which, after many perils, succeeded in running the gauntlet of the Federal lines. No time was lost, and, on the 18th, the Federal fleet was directed to shell and bombard the town from the river, while Grant attempted to carry it by a coup de main. The assault, however, was repulsed with terrible slaughter. In three other attempts, made with equal gallantry, the Federal troops met with the same dogged resistance, and were beaten back. In narrating these events it is difficult to know whether to award the greater praise to the skill, endurance, and gallantry with which the Federal army overcame the vast difficulties which lay between the landing at Grand Gulf and their position before Vicksburg, or the indomitable gallantry with which the Confederate forces contested their march and hold them now in check.

But, meanwhile, a cloud somewhat larger than a man's hand gathers on the rear of Grant's position. General Joseph E. Johnson, known to be one of the most skilful, experienced, and prudent of the Confederate chiefs, has been busy collecting an army at Jackson, and only waits for sufficient artillery to advance upon Grant's position. Artillery is being conveyed to him as fast as the railroads can carry it, while General Lee threatens the source of his supplies from the upper rivers; and, in all probability, before these words are read, a blow of some decisive kind to one or other of the combatants will have been struck.

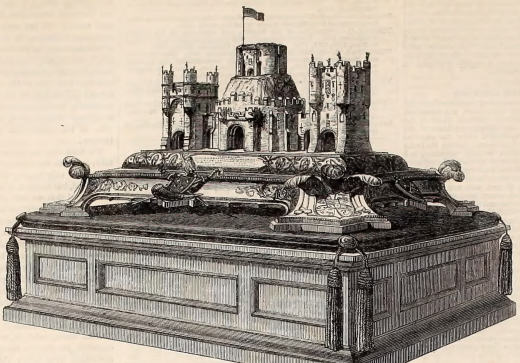
When General Grant advanced on Vicksburg General Banks was directed to attack Port Hudson, in order to detain at or near that place such of the Confederate forces as might otherwise be made available for the relief of Vicksburg. Accordingly, about the 26th of May, General Banks invested the works at Port Hudson by land and water with an army which was amply provided with the military resources which the Federals possess in such abundance. As in the case of Vicksburg, the fleet poured upon the garrison a continuous and heavy fire, after which, on the 27th, General Banks ordered the assault to be made. It was upon this occasion that the experiment was first tried of using the new levies of negroes, with such dire results to them, that out of 900 who went under fire but 200 returned alive. The slaughter of the Federals generally was fearful, as again and again General Banks threw his gallant and unfortunate army upon the Confederate lines of defence, until it became but too evident that the place could only be reduced by the slow operations of a siege.

Such, then, are the relative positions of the combatants upon this part of the banks of the Mississippi. It would be premature as yet to speculate upon the news which must soon reach us; but time, which is all, probably, that the Confederate Generals require to complete the plans which are in progress to raise the siege of Vicksburg, must be telling seriously upon the Federal army, operating at a great distance from their supplies, in an unhealthy season, and hemmed in on all sides by watchful guerrillas who lurk about their camps and along the water-courses. What its present condition is it is impossible to say; but it has been stated that General Grant's forces, which on landing at Grand Gulf amounted to 70,000 men, had been reduced on the way to Vicksburg to 45,000.

The disposition of the Federal forces around Vicksburg are so plainly indicated in the Map that no verbal description is necessary. It will be remembered that during the determined assaults upon the town, in the earlier stage of the siege, General Sherman met his death,

GIFT BY THE LADIES OF YORK TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE Lady Mayoress of York (Mrs. W. Fox Clarke) and the Hon. Mrs. Smyth had an interview recently with the Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, for the purpose of presenting to her Royal Highness an inkstand of gold and silver, the gift of the ladies of York and its vicinity. The stand is in the Renaissance style, with beaded borders and shaped corners, and chasings of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. At the angles are the coats of arms of the Princess as Princess of Wales and of Denmark, overshadowed by the Prince of Wales's feathers in dead gold. In the front are the arms of the archbishopric of York (of gold, and enamelled in colours), with the mitre, crosier, cross, and a model of the celebrated horn of Uphus. The opposite group is in enamel and gold—arms of the city of York, with the cap of maintenance, city mace, and sword. The arms of the Minster, in gold and enamel, occupy the shield at each end. The roll of the raised centre of the stand is ornamented by a frieze of repoussé work, in which are introduced in frosted silver (relieved by the gold ground), the white roses of York. Spaces in this frieze also bear the inscriptions recording the presentation. In the centre, on a burnished plate, is inscribed:—"To her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, presented by the Lady Mayoress and other ladies of the city of York and its vicinity as a token of their cordial welcome and of their loyal and most respectful affection." At the back of the inkstand is this inscription—"In the time of the Right Hon. William Fox Clarke, Lord Mayor of the city of York, A.D. 1862 and 1863." The centre group is composed of models of the following interesting antiquities of York, so fitted up and arranged as to form ink vases, wafer and stamp receptacles, &c.:—The Clifford's Tower, the City Walls and Embattlements, the former Barbicans of Micklegate and Monk Bars, Micklegate Bar, and Monk Bar. The pedestal on which the plate is placed is made of oak from the Minster, rescued from the fire in 1840. The making of this work of art was intrusted to Mr. John Bell, goldsmith, of York, who carried out the wishes of the subscribers most satisfactorily; and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales expressed to Mr. Bell personally her great admiration of the inkstand.



INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF THE CITY OF YORK.

Accompanying the presentation of the inkstand was an address, beautifully written and embellished on vellum, to which the Princess made the following gracious reply:—"My Lady Mayoress,—I accept with great gratification this proof of the loyalty and attachment of the ladies of York. I fully appreciate the kind expressions employed in your address. I request you will accept my best acknowledgments for this beautiful offering, which will remind me at the same time of the bounty of your ancient city and of the cordial welcome received from its inhabitants."

Our Engraving is from a photograph by W. T. and R. Gowland, Ogleforth, York.

H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE, ROYAL OAK.

THIS magnificent addition to our new fleet of ironclads has made her official trial-trips and joined the squadron at Portland. The Royal Oak, Captain Campbell, is the first completed of a class of wooden fighting ships, covered from stem to stern with 4½-inch armour-plates, which descend to six feet below the load line; her length between perpendiculars is 273 ft.; extreme breadth, 58 ft. 5 in.; draught of water, 23 ft. 8 in. forward, and 25 ft. 7 in. aft; displacement of hull, 7400 tons; and speed of ship, 12·528 knots.

The straight squat form of the hull, absence of cutwater, and ugly rig tend to render the Royal Oak one of the most unsightly vessels in the Royal Navy; but at the same time there is little doubt but that she is by far the most perfect and effective ship of war in the world, her armament consisting of twenty-four 95 cwt. 68-pounder solid shot guns, and eight 110-pounder Armstrongs, the latter placed on the bows and quarters, and a full complement of boat-guns and fieldpieces. Just abaft the mainmast is the "pilot-house," at present without its armour, and close to the wheel is Gisborne's patent electric telegraph signalling apparatus. This deck, being above her line of armour, is unprotected except by her wooden bulwarks and hammock nettings. The main deck, which is protected all round by the ship's external coating of armour, and therefore has no armour-plate bulkheads "built across it forward and aft, presents to the view a continuous battery of 95 cwt. 68-pounders and Armstrong 110-pounder breech-loaders. The ports are closer together than those of the iron ships, but there is abundance of room to work the guns, and a sufficient height between decks for every necessary purpose and to assist ventilation. The crew of the ship mess on the lower deck, and the main deck is thus kept clear of all mess-tables and utensil, which gives it a much more showy and imposing appearance than is the case with the main decks of the iron frigates where the men mess between the guns.

The engines of the ship are of 800-horse power, nominal, by Messrs. Maudsley, Field, and Son; and are from the same patterns, with the exception of some minor improvements in their detail, as those of her Majesty's ship Marlborough. They are on the firm's horizontal principle, with direct action, and have cylinders of 82 in. diameter with a 4 ft. length of stroke. The firegrate surface is 565 square feet, the heating surfaces in furnaces and flues is 2400 square feet, and the heating surface of the tubes is 13,300 square feet. The weight of the engines is 186 tons; of boilers, 200 tons; and of water, in boilers, when filled, 118 tons. The coalboxes have a measurement of 24,480 cubic feet, and stow 600 tons of coals—seven days' consumption. The propeller is a Maudsley-Griffiths, weighing 11 tons 11 cwt. It is 19 ft. in diameter, with a length of 3 ft. 10½ in., and is set at a pitch of 27 ft. 6 in. It has a varying pitch down to 22 ft., but to alter the pitch at any time the ship must be placed in dock, as the screw has been made a fixture, in this following the example of the French Imperial Marine. The stowage of the vessel below in her holds and storerooms is as near perfection as anything of the kind can possibly be. The water-tanks are fitted on the plan of Mr. Moore, of Portsmouth Dockyard Tide Gauge Office, and by which means each tank is filled from the condensers, without the trouble of pumping by hand, as is ordinarily



TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the case. The steering of the ship is managed by a simple reversion to the old gunroom tiller—i.e., a long straight tiller projecting from the rudder-head into the after cabin, in a line with the keel, and the manner in which the ship answered her helm on Monday satisfied all on board that the resumption of the old description of tiller has given back to our ships some considerable portion at least of their old power of answering their helm, even before the introduction of the screw. She has also the advantage of an excellent system of ventilation, the invention of Mr. Bazalgette, chief engineer of Chatham Dockyard, under whose superintendence a comprehensive system of up and down cast-air-shafts and shafting has been fitted. This is stated to be quite sufficient for the ship's ventilation—in fact, everything connected with the vessel and her equipment is highly creditable to Chatham and all concerned in her construction.

TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

LAST week a series of experiments, interesting in themselves and likely to be in their result of the highest importance, was carried on in the Royal Palace grounds, with a view to ascertain by this means the best description of steam fire-engine of the different machines of the kind now made. These trials were conducted under the superintendence of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, having the Duke of Sutherland for chairman, Captain Shaw as hon. secretary, and including among its members the most eminent mechanical engineers in the kingdom. The engines produced for trial were divided into two classes—the small class, consisting of those not exceeding 40-ewt.; and the large class, those exceeding 50 cwt., and not exceeding 60 cwt.; there weight not including coal, water, hose, or other gear. The premiums were £250 for the large engine, and £100 for the second best in each class. The chief points to which the committee directed their attention, in addition to the consideration of cost and weight, were those which relate to the speed and efficiency of the machines as fire-engines, combining, among other points of excellence, rapidity in raising and getting up steam, facility of drawing water, the large volume thrown, the distance to which it can be projected with the least amount of loss, and simplicity, accessibility, and durability of parts. In order to carry out these trials with as much uniformity as possible, the committee provided the fuel (Welsh coal) and the nozzles—all of one pattern, and the principal objects to be ascertained being to define the quantity of water which each could project through the atmosphere to certain heights and distances, the committee had prepared a set of water-targets and tanks, arranged in such a manner that the water could be measured after delivery. These targets consisted of a series of hoods with circular openings of 4 in. diameter, having attached to each a tail or shoot, through which the water was conducted into a gauged tank standing below, from which the quantity delivered with the opening of the target could be ascertained by means of a graduated index.

A great many engines of different kinds were entered for this trial, which took place on Wednesday, Messrs. Shand and Mason and Mr. Merryweather being the principal English competitors against the American engines of which we have already spoken. The chief of these, the Manhattan, an accident occurred on Tuesday, by which it was partially disabled. On going down a steep hill the horse slipped and it with ropes lost all control over it, and it fell on one side, injuring one workman fatally and destroying its chance of competition. In its place, however, another American engine entered the lists, and worked well. The muster of the fire-engines and the firemen, in various costumes, on the lower lawn of the fountains, presented a very pretty and animated sight, and we give an Engraving of the scene. As far as the trials went on Wednesday, the superiority rested with the engines of Shand and Mason. They were first to get a got up steam from cold water and be in full work, accomplishing this in fifty-eight minutes, the other two taking much longer. They were the first to throw through their target their allotted quota of 1000 gallons of water, and the distance to which they projected their stream—always in the water vertically into the air during the progress of the rather feathery shoots of their antagonists.

The trials of the machines were continued on Thursday. The tests were on this occasion devised to put the strength and durability of each machine to the most arduous proof. For this purpose each engine had to work by itself for two hours without stopping, during its supply of water up into the engine from a depth of 18 ft., and delivering it through a hose to the height of 80 ft. The water being had from the lower basin of the fountains up the steep incline, along the bed of the cascades, into the water temples at the top. To raise its water from a depth of 18 ft., to drive it along 300 ft. of hose, and, finally, to project it from the hose-pipe a distance of 60 ft. through the atmosphere at an angle of 45 deg. from the horizon, requires the most powerful of the steam engines. The weather was unfavourable for the trial, especially in the early part of the day, when the high wind carried away a good deal of the water as it came from the hose. The engine of Messrs. Shand and Mason, which was tried first, was exposed to great disadvantages from this cause, for the 10 to 15 per cent of the quantity of its jet being blown away before it could pass through the aperture of the gauge in the water troughs. The American engine was prevented to go through this ordeal, not being able to keep up steam enough for the great force required to raise and propel the water. On the whole, the honours of the day remained with Mr. Merryweather, his powerful three-hose engine accomplishing its two hours' task with great ease, notwithstanding that the hose burst twice under the great pressure of the water.

The trials with the fire-engines were brought to a close on Friday, after each machine had been put through every conceivable form of ordeal, some of which were so severe that one—an American engine—broke down completely. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Caithness and attended by Captain Grey, came on the ground soon after ten o'clock to witness the experiments. The Manhattan, which was seriously damaged by turning over while being brought upon the ground on Tuesday, was tried in the presence of his Royal Highness. It was scarcely fair to try this engine at all, but the American gentlemen themselves wished it, and steam was got up accordingly. Before it had pumped long, however, it was found to be much injured to work with safety, and a crack which its flywheel had received when it fell over began to spread so fast that the engine had to be stopped. Considerable interest took great interest in the working of the machines, the different merits of which were pointed out to him by the Duke of Sutherland and Captain Shaw. The most important experiments made on this day with the engines took place just under the north water tower, to test them as to their power in throwing a vertical jet high into the air. For this purpose the nozzles of the hose of the four competing machines were fixed upright side by side in a frame about 10 ft. high. The diameter of the bore of the nozzle of Mr. Merryweather was 0·875 inch, or an inch, or more than an inch and a half. Messrs. Shand and Mason used a nozzle of 0·825 of an inch, the American engine one of 0·765ths of an inch, and Mr. Roberts's engine one of 14-16ths of an inch. The latter, for such a small engine (only 30 cwt.), threw a steady and high jet, although quite as high as Mr. Merryweather's. Messrs. Shand and Mason eclipsed in height by the jets thrown by Mr. Merryweather's and Messrs. Shand and Mason's engines reached a height of 180 ft. The American engine was literally nowhere, and, except during an occasional spurt, 90 ft. was about its maximum. As the jets were kept close up parallel with the water, and only distant from it a couple of feet, it was quite easy, by a comparison with the stories of the two principal jets of which the Crystal Palace is constructed, to a foot the height each jet was thrown. The united efforts of all the nozzles of course came down in a perfect cataract of water. This last effort, which was exceedingly beautiful to witness, lasted for a few minutes to a close.

At a meeting of the committee on Wednesday evening—his Grace the Duke of Sutherland in the chair—the following official award of prizes was made:—The patent steam fire-engine by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of Long-acre (large size), was awarded the first prize of £250. The £100 prize was awarded to Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co., of Blackfriars-road, for the next large engine. Only two engines in the class, but Robert's engine was, by formal resolution of the committee, highly commended. It should be stated that the engine was over 50 cwt., and under 60 cwt., and that a quantity of shavings got by some means into the suction-pipe of the engine at her trial. Amongst the small hand-steamers the prize of £250 was awarded to Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co. The £100 prize was awarded to Messrs. Lee and Co.'s small engine.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18.

SUNDAY, July 12.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Acre taken by the Crusaders under Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France, 1191. Battle of Aughrim; the adherents of James II. defeated by General Ginkell, 1691. Peace concluded between Austria, France, and Sardinia, at Villafranca, 1859.

MONDAY, 13.—The Parliamentarians under Waller defeated near Devizes, 1643. Cook returned from his first voyage round the world, 1771.

TUESDAY, 14.—Destruction of the Bastille, and beginning of the French Revolution, 1789. French National Confederation celebrated in the Champ de Mars, 1790, 1791, 1792. Marat killed by Charlotte Corday, 1793.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—St. Swithin (Bishop of Winchester, 862). Pope Pius VII. and Napoleon Bonaparte by a concordat re-established the Catholic religion in France, 1801. Napoleon I. surrenders himself to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, 1815. New moon, 10h. 54m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 16.—Great victory of the Gauls, under Brennus, over the Romans at the Allia, 389 B.C. Anne Askew, an accomplished Protestant lady, burnt in Smithfield, London, for heresy, 1546.

FRIDAY, 17.—Charles VII. crowned King of France, through the aid of Joan of Arc, 1429. Death of Earl Grey, the head of the "Reform" Ministry, aged eighty-one, 1845.

SATURDAY, 18.—Death of the great Italian poet Petrarch, 1374. The French invasion of Russia repelled, 1543.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1863.

Sun. Sep.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
A M. h m	A M. h m	A M. h m	A M. h m	A M. h m	A M. h m	A M. h m
1 39	2 10	2 42	3 16	3 51	4 28	5 7
P M. h m	P M. h m	P M. h m	P M. h m	P M. h m	P M. h m	P M. h m
1 59	2 30	3 2	3 36	4 11	4 48	5 27

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.				WIND.		RAIN in the 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer in the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	At 9 A.M.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	On the Grass.	General Direction.	Movement in miles.	
	Inches	Deg.	Deg.	Sat. = 100	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		Miles	Inches
6	30·231	69·1	·03	4	63·2	79·6	S. SW.		S. SW.	201	·000
7	30·211	69·6	·03	4	63·2	79·6	S. SW.		S. SW.	201	·000
8	30·249	61·9	48·8	61	62·5	68·5	NW. WNW.		NW. WNW.	149	·000
9	30·313	67·1	51·4	57	61·2	73·2	NW. N. NE.		NW. N. NE.	167	·000
10	30·115	66·7	51·4	57	54·1	72·9				167	·000
11	30·213	65·7	51·2	58	54·1	72·9	E.		E. SE.	317	·000
12	30·221	65·8	50·4	55	54·4	72·1	SW.		SW.	311	·000
Means	30·219	66·6	50·2	56	57·4	73·5				216	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in inches, at half-past 9 A.M.:—

Barometer reduced to 32° and corrected	30·233	30·203	30·160	30·141	..	30·205	30·231
Temperature of Evaporation	60·2°	60·2°	59·2°	57·2°	..	57·2°	61·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	59·3°	58·9°	58·2°	57·3°	..	57·1°	61·0°
Direction of Wind	S.	SW.	SW.	ESE.	..	ESE.	WSW.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our special agent for Germany.—Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—Three Months' Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

NOTICE.—The Titlepage and Index of Vol. XLIII. will be given in next week's Number.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

HAVING already called attention to the movements that are being made for celebrating the tercentenary of the birth of Shakspeare, we will briefly advert to the present position of those who are making creditable efforts to carry out this purpose. We find these meeting for chiefly for the object promoting the cause, which is now being taken up in a right spirit and with a reasonable prospect of success. Time, however, is rapidly passing, and in another month there will be little chance of obtaining active co-operation from the influential classes. The Premier has intimated that Parliament has no inclination to vote money for the object, and unless a cry over the Shakspeare movement will stagnate unless energetic steps are at once taken to rouse public attention. It would be affectation to say that we believe that the people will join with eagerness in the demonstration, or that it is not one in which the leadership of the educated classes must be given earnestly if the result is to be worthy the name of the poet and of the nation.

We are glad to learn that the amalgamation of the associations that have taken the matter in hand either has been effected or will at once be arranged. A united effort alone can accomplish the object proposed by turning to account the wide feeling desire on the part of those really interested in the scheme to pull together. The question which the public will, of course, put is, "What is proposed?" If a definite answer, embodying a practical aim, be given, we do not see why the movement should not be very successful; but all depends upon this. We noticed that at the meeting held at the Mansion House it was advanced in reference to the question, and that we believe the doom of the scheme will be pronounced by the issue of any announcement that shall make it impossible for the non-theatrical world to join in the tribute to the poet whose poems take the form of plays, but which are literally the property among the least of his glories. We should desire to eliminate from the scheme all that appertains to the mere playhouse. William Cowper has been dead many years, but we have not forgotten the satire in which he immortalised the antics performed by Garrick at his celebration in honour of Shakspeare and himself :—

The mulberry-tree was stung with bleeding wreaths,
The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance,
The mulberry-tree was hymned with dulcet airs,
Fo Garrick was a mulberry himself.
He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites
And solemn ceremonial of the day.

We are happy to believe that the age has advanced, and that any mummery of the kind that pleased the age of Garrick would now be scouted. That money might be obtained by the announcement of a procession at Stratford is very likely, when we know that the vulgarities of the Godiva show draw thousands, and that even the May-Day chimney-sweeps get a good deal by their masque; but it would be an insult to the memory of the poet to buy him a statue with coin so gained. On the other hand, there is no reason why Shakspearean performances should not take place on the night of the birthday, for those curiously-constituted persons who believe that the Shakspearean drama can be decently represented by any talent now upon the boards. But these performances should have no connection with the national scheme. If they succeed, and produce money, it may be added to the fund, but it is not the National Committee that should seek to raise supplies by such means. If the actors like to abandon sensation dramas and slang burlesques for a single night, and speak the language of Shakspeare, the virtuous effort will deserve all plaudit, and this is not an age when under-praise is in vogue; but we do not think that the pecuniary result of such performances will—we take the low view of the question—balance the trouble which the scheme will at once be the admission of the histrionic element to exclude the thousands who consider the theatrical system, as at present administered, as objectionable in a moral point of view as the intellectual world regards it with reference to true art.

We think that the statue is the form which the tribute should take, and that the metropolis is entitled to the custody of the statue, not only because London was the place where the poet flourished, but because it is only by placing the memorial in the capital that we shall afford the world a chance of seeing it. The claims of Stratford are untenable, though we are aware that certain selfish interests will be clamorously asserted. The statue must be in London, and we think that it ought to be in a public place, if a good site can be obtained. In front of the Temple Garden, where Shakspeare has laid a scene which no one forgets, will be created a new promenade where the memorial would be placed, especially as it would be free from the river. It certainly ought to be placed in Old London. Some have advocated a site near that of the Globe Theatre, but there are heavy objections to this, besides the fatal objection to "that side of the water." We may add that if a fountain, on a noble scale, could be, part of the memorial, we have precedent in the Moliére fountain in Paris, and we should make something even better than that. But, of course, all these questions are swallowed up in the great question—one of funds; and it is because we feel that a large fund ought to be collected by worthy means (or the tribute will be a scandal instead of an honour) that we have specially come upon all concerned in the movement to lose no time in enlisting the active co-operation of the best classes.

Nothing can be done in England without a dinner, and why should we not always have a dinner when we can? We can have the best dinner in the world (we could do so even before the Acclimatisation Society's dinners), and we can have the best wine, and our party, large or small, will contain a great preponderance of honest men. Why should we not meet in honour of William Shakspeare's birthday. By all means let us have a banquet; and if "orations" are to be pronounced upon such an occasion, why, let us even bear those sooner than refuse to subscribe. They will be very foolish orations, of course; but the parties will mean well, and we shall have a good subscription. There will be no enthusiasm; a second-rate town in Germany will go more mad over a third-rate statue to a fourth-rate fiddler than all England will show itself on this occasion; but the good honourable intention is not the most noisy. The masses will not be in the movement, and it is only cant that seeks to persuade others that the artisan is half as much interested in "Ophelia" as in the other downed lady, the "Colleen Bawn;" but, if the business be managed properly, we shall secure the middle and the upper classes, for different reasons, into which it is not necessary to go. But we must lose no time; here is July, the next three months will be a blank, and then the interval between the reorganisation of society and the birthday will be short indeed. We learn that there are great and distinguished names in large numbers ready to be announced, and the sooner we hear of them the better, in order that we may with a definite rn concern it of the object of the committee.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family, attended by Viscount Sydney, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Beatrix Byng, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Bruce, arrived at Osborne House at a quarter past one o'clock on Saturday last. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princesses Helena, drove out in a carriage and four. On the same day the Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princesses Helena and Louisa, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday morning the Queen walked in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and the Princess of Leiningen, drove out in a carriage and four. Lord Alfred Paget attended on horseback.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Viscountess Jocelyn, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne.

On Wednesday Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne from Windsor Castle. The Duchess of Wurtemberg also arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Saturday the Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, visited the Horticultural Gardens at Kensington. In the afternoon the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, went to Twickenham, and dined with the Duke d'Aumale, at Orleans House. On the same day Prince Philip Edward Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Glucksburg, and Princess Marie Louise Alexandrine Caroline Augusta Julie Adelaide Sophie Antoinette Mathilde Charlotte Montgomerie visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. R. Harvey, and the Rev. J. C. Haden officiated. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dinner to the Queen of Prussia. Among those who had the honour of meeting her Majesty were the following:—The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornburg, Count Bernstorff, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, &c.

On Monday the Prince and Princess accompanied the Queen of Prussia to the London Bridge terminus, and took leave of her Majesty. In the afternoon the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, rode on horseback. The Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, took a drive in an open carriage. In the evening the Prince, attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and Captain Grey, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with his presence.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess went to Chiswick, and honoured the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland with their presence at a dejeuner at Chiswick House. On the same day the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince attended by Lord Alfred Hervey,

Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, honoured the Morcers' Company with his presence at their hall in Cheapside, for the purpose of taking up his freedom of that company. The freedom was presented to his Royal Highness in a magnificent gold casket, manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Benton-street. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess took a carriage drive.

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

The Queen of Prussia left the residence of the Prussian Embassy on Monday morning on her return to Berlin. Her Prussian Majesty left the station at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock for Tunbridge-wells to pay a visit to Queen Marie Amelie. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar accompanied her Majesty to Tunbridge-wells. The Prussian Ambassador and the members of the Queen's suite travelled with her Majesty. The Queen left Tunbridge-wells at two o'clock, for Ramsgate, where her Majesty arrived at four o'clock, and embarked on board the Vivid, which sailed immediately for Antwerp.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary will leave town on or about the 17th inst. for Gernsey.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief holds a levée on one o'clock to-day (Saturday).

The Duke of Hamilton left town on Monday, for Paris, on his way to Biebrich, to meet the Duchess and Lady Mary Hamilton.

The Duchess of Norfolk, Lord E. F. Howard, and Ladies Ethelreda and Lucy Mary Fitzalan Howard have arrived at Brighton.

The coming of age of the Marquis of Hastings will be celebrated at Donington Hall, Derbyshire, on the 21st instant, with great rejoicing.

The Marquis Camden and the Ladies Pratt will leave town on Monday next for the Wilderness, Kent.

Earl Russell is the Secretary of State who will accompany the Queen further on Her Majesty's homeward visit to Germany.

Earl and Countess Stanhope will leave town on the 16th inst. for their seat, Chevening Park, near Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Norbury have left town for their seat, Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Countess of Ashburnham and Lady Catherine Ashburnham have left town for their seat, Ashburnham Park, Sussex.

The Earl and Countess of Gainsborough have left town for their seat, Exton Park, Rutlandshire.

The Earl of Westerfield left town on Monday for Newmarket.

Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse left town on Wednesday for Bray, near Dublin, where they intend to pass a few weeks before proceeding to their charming residence in Kerry.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale gave a dinner-party, followed by a ball, at their residence, Orleans House, Twickenham, on Saturday night, when their Royal Highnesses were honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary. The Princess of Wales was prevented on invitation to be present, but in consequence of the death of the Hereditary Prince of Denmark her Royal Highness was obliged to forego her intention.

The Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie) received a numerous party of guests on Tuesday evening at their magnificent mansion of Stafford House. Previous to the reception the noble Duke and Duchess were honoured with the company of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary at dinner.

The Duchess of Buccleuch gave a concert on Wednesday night at Montagu House. The musical performers assembled were Madame Gérle, Mdme. Alboni, Signori Randoli, Graziani, and Zucchini, and Mr. Frank Bertram, all under the direction of M. Viaccol.

The Duchess of Montrose had a dancing-party on Wednesday evening at her Grace's residence in Belgrave-square.

Sir Edward Buller, Bart., M.P., and Lady Emily Peel entertained a select party at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Whitehall-gardens.

Mrs. Paynter's ball, in Belgrave-square, on Monday evening, was numerously and fashionably attended by upwards of 400 persons.

Mrs. Washington Hibbert gave a grand ball on Wednesday evening at her residence in Dover-street.

METROPOLITAN improvements, or, rather, the absence of any organic change in a purely architectural melioration in the metropolis continue to engage the attention of the Legislature. Mr. Baillie Cochrane—a gentleman of whose æsthetic taste and judgment no doubt can exist—made an attempt in the Commons on Tuesday to carry a motion condemnatory of the present constitution of the Board of Works, and which would involve the appointment of a responsible and irremovable Minister in lieu of an anomalous functionary whose stay in office rarely exceeds a couple of years, and whose special function it seems to be to undo the work done by his predecessor.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane was beaten, and there is little to wonder at in his defeat. The present Parliament does not care about reforming abuses, of however gross a nature they may be. "They will last our time," appears to be its motto; "why should we think; why anticipate the deluge." A dying man does not often feel inclined to lay the first stone of a new dwelling-place, and Parliament, considered to be moribund, is perfectly content to allow matters to remain as they are. Against the finest generalities in which Mr. Cowper defended his department there is nothing in particular to urge. The Board of Works has nothing to do with this and the Chief Commissioner of Works is not responsible for that; and so the thing goes languishing is at sixes and sevens. We have no proper National Gallery and no adequate British Museum: the War Office is out of its place; the new Record Office is in statu quo; the Houses of Parliament are perpetual notice to quit—always "going for to go," but never does go. Even the National Gallery is common property for the display of lord mayors. Mr. Cowper bids us to console ourselves with the reflection that one side of the Thames will certainly, and the other will probably, be improved by and by, and that a new Thames Embankment to the Mansion House may be looked upon as a settled thing.

Egypt seems at present to reverse the proverb. Failing a Minister of Public Works invested with ample powers, the finest districts of the metropolis of the world have fallen into a condition that is absolutely disgraceful. Not only is the Strand given up to nobody's business; and so we presume that nobody has anything to do with it, but the whole of the fine old-fashioned New Exeter Change is in flame. Nothing would be easier than to build a new street of handsome shops and lofty dwellings from the Broadway, St. Giles's, to Aldridge's Repository, but the Strand is to remain as it is—open houses; the situation is most central; the value of house property might be enormously increased; and as for the inhabitants, they are so on from year to year tolerating the abominable Seven Dials, with its branching arteries of filth, poverty, disease, and vice; and the even worse neighbourhood of Drury-lane, Wych-street, Clare Market, and London thoroughfare where underground shops and cellars, which, in most cases, are the only dwelling-houses for the poor, and the receptacle of stolen goods, are permitted to be inhabited by human beings.

It happen to reside in Bloomsbury, and to be compelled, to save time, to traverse Dudley-street in a hansom cab twice if not oftener, in the course of the week. Now, in Dudley-street there are the savanns of rugged, unkempt, guardianless children—many of them were better—who litter the kerbstones, who wallow in the gutters, who spin tops in the middle of the road, and who are, in short, what I never go through Dudley-street without dire apprehensions of destruction to. Now, I am not a man of blood, and entertain not one calman for running over children who seem to be sprinkled about Dudley-street, like raisins in a dumpling, for the express purpose of being run over; but I do object to being run over myself myself! If the Government cannot act can the parish do nothing? There are two Vestries—Bloomsbury and St. Giles's—a Board of Works, a Medical Mobilier, or a Société Anonyme—a Metropolitan Buildings and Redevend Company—who will take the matter up, purchase the entire property, demolish it, and build a fine street? Why is a new street—call it the Alexandra-road—which shall pay twenty per cent within seven years, to be built? Why, in short, is not some savings of such a scheme, we are asked to look at the figure at which West-minster Improvement Bonds are quoted in the market. Alexandra-road, indeed, would pay forty per cent.

We have to make a slight rectification in our account of the dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Society on Saturday. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was prevented at the last moment from taking the chair, and his place was filled—and most efficiently, too—by Mr. Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A. Mr. Cooper's health was drunk. Mr. Bernal Osborne, who has become the recognised "funny man" of the House, and who is certainly the funniest after-dinner speech in after-dinner speech, in which he complained of the absence of the ostrich eggs announced in the bill of fare, and which he likened to a pill, "which was a thing nothing English people ever took in large measures." Again, Mr. Osborne spoke of her Majesty's Ministers as a set of "hybrid dandies." Wales has established a reputation as the cradle of crack shots; the great guns among the commander-in-chief's cabinet are vindicating their well-approved renown as skilful marksmen. Lord Palmerston is a sportsman of the old school—a military and fashionable resort; a West-end club, under canvas, has been established; while we are hourly looking out for a claim to be considered as a thoroughly out-of-door people.

All sharpshooters are talking of the "target-bee," at Wimbledon—the expression is Mr. Osborne's—and the Queen's Prize Committee artistically coloured, and which is said to be so perfect a work of art as to make the marksmen almost reluctant to fire at it. Sir Edwin deserves the thanks of all volunteers for the kindly "lift" he has given them; but when are the British public to have the British loan to the Imperial Museum, and the Elgin marbles, and the pictures, and the bronzes, and the Egyptian antiquities, and the Assyrian marbles, why does he not run over to Paris and take sittings from the lions of M. Barbedienne, who is just now astonishing the Gauls with the docility of his ferocious people?

Some of these days—when, we are not in a position to say—the next exhibition of the Royal Academy will be found entirely overhauled and its constitution and administration entirely reformed. A great noise has been made and a fierce controversy has raged in the daily press and elsewhere on the subject of the hospital's mismanagement, and a revolution therein is "looming in the future." Meanwhile the Academy has had its annual dinner, and the usual speeches have been delivered. Mr. Cowper, as usual, in reverse has had the matter, has just issued a decree, containing 557 articles, radically remodelling the Royal Academy.

The report submitted to his Majesty by Marshal Randon, Minister of War, and on which the Imperial decree is based, is an exceedingly curious document. It contains a complete history of the early and considerate spirit in which the little wants of the poor old invalids are attended to by the Emperor, and proves that he is quite familiar with fort. The old gentlemen are gently children for the capricious taste with which they sometimes discharge themselves from the hospital which is their home, and proposes that a considerable fine be inflicted against taking provisions out of the hospital, as exception, however, being to make in favour of the wounded man; but it is quite otherwise to read how the stern Marshal of France recommends to the notice of his Imperial master a number of seemingly petty alterations which are to be carried out in the hospital for invalids—improved and one-armed dinnermen.

Then, the invalids are in future to have their shaving and their washing done at the expense of the hospital. Formerly they were obliged to pay their own barbers and washerwomen. The allowance of pocket-money is to be increased; the invalid officers (who are served every day with the best, and eat off silver as it becomes ancient gentlemen who have deserved solely of their country) are to have domestics to attend upon them; and, finally, Marshal Randon tells the Emperor that after intense study he has been able, without increasing the gross expenses of the establishment, to allocate a sum sufficient to provide every invalid with a cup of coffee at early morn to stay his stomach until the regular breakfast hour! This is very charming. It is this thoughtful care for the wants of the humblest that make soldiers love their officers and willing to die for them. We like a magnificent gesture, like the clothpoint of Private Jones. We remember once crossing St. George's Channel with a bold dragoon—a common soldier, and very good company he was—who talked a great deal about the Duke of Cambridge. "He's a good man," said the bold dragoon. "When he was in command in Dublin he'd come round day after day to survey barrack and to every guardhouse, and he'd say, quite easy like, 'Are you comfortable, my man? Have you got your pay?' and if we hadn't *wouldn't he blow up the big orgy!*" Altogether, all, it may be worth while to emolliate the bold dragoon. He is so *very* bold, and he gets so very scant a recompense for his boldness.

The only item in the invalid decree which may disconcert the lovers of the picturesque is the clause which substitutes a loose *capote* and a cap for the old-fashioned cocked hat and long pig-tail body coat. However, the invalids may cry by way of consolation, "They can't take away our wooden legs." *Le Remplis a toujours sa colonne.*

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

It is stated that Mr. Alcock, M.P., has promised £3000 towards the endowment of the Liverpool Bishopric.

Long Compton Church, Warwickshire, after a restoration at the cost of £2500, was reopened on Monday week.

The first festival of the Tiverton Worcester Church Choral Union was held in Eccleshall Church on Wednesday week. The result was extremely satisfactory and encouraging to all connected with it. The choirs, not being surpliced, were placed in the transepts, and numbered about 130 voices.

The Church of Llanystumdwy was reopened on Thursday week by the Bishop of Bangor. The new church boasts a beautiful pictorial window of stained glass, in the richest style of colouring, presented by Mrs. Lloyd Jones, of Llanystumdwy, the wife of the High Sheriff, in affectionate remembrance of a departed sister.

A meeting of parish choirs was held at Glastonbury, on Thursday week, in the Abbey-barn, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Austin. The meeting was numerously attended, and was the highest success. Shortly before eleven the numerous choirs and the clergy, all in surplices, marched in, and the choirs, after several prayers, went in procession to the church, chanting in unison "The strain upraise," the Rev. Sir Frederick Ouseley Bart. leading the procession.

A meeting was held last week at the schoolrooms of St. Paul's, Bermondsey—the Rev. E. P. Le Mottée, Incumbent, in the chair—for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. Thomas Linton, Curate of the parish, on the occasion of his leaving, a silver pocket communion service from the congregation and other friends. The gift was from the young men and members of the Church of England Society; and Longfellow's and Cowper's poems, from the lady teachers of the Sunday-school.

Yesterday week the second of what it is much to be hoped will be a series of musical festivals, well designed on the larger-scaled models of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, took place at St. Alban's Abbey, liberally rendered, a well-chosen selection from "The Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus," "The Creation," &c., commencing at the close of the afternoon service. The choir—numerous and well-trained ones—was largely augmented by a detachment kindly sent from the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under the Rev. Sir Frederick Ouseley, worth choir, and several amateurs from the neighborhood. The services of Miss Messent, Miss Dolby, Mdme. Sainton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss still further improved the character of the performance. Mdme. Sainton especially, singing the air, "Oh, had I Jubal's lyre," and Mr. Sims Reeves, from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," was also sung very finely by Mr. Weiss. To these instances of individual excellence in Handel's "Israel in Egypt," by Miss Arabella Goddard; "Oh mighty pens," by Miss Martin; and "With verdure clad," by Miss Messent, may be added the chorus, "Thou shalt bring them in," and "Every valley," by Mr. Taylor (ex-believe one of the Abbey Choir) "Every valley means ourselves," followed by the chorus, "Hallelujah!" And the glory of the Lord," which was sung with very great spirit and very firmly, though taken at a rather too rapid movement. Mr. Goldsmith (organist) was fully and the same criticism apply to the performance of the "Hallelujah Chorus" and "Amen." The orchestra other than the families of musicians was also very well given. Perhaps the gem of the whole performance as to simple attractiveness was Mendelssohn's "O rest in the Lord," from "Elijah," by Mdme Sainton; followed by quartet, the quartet, "No evil shall befal thee," by the four ladies. Mr. Gibbs, the organist of the abbey, and very efficiently as conductor, besides playing, after the Litany, a very charming and difficult piece on the organ, by Mr. Best, and the voluntary after the Nicene Creed. Fitz reported well the arduous part of accompanyist on the organ. A collection was made before the festival in behalf of the choir and the improvement of the organ. Should the success of the festival was due to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Woollam, the secretary.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bottesford-cum-Asby, to be Rural Dean in the deanery of Manlake.—The Rev. G. Gilbert, Vicar of Sydton, to be Prebendary of Thorngate, Lincoln; Rev. R. G. L. Dawkins to be Rector of Bishop Auckland; Rev. T. Parkinson to be Rector of Leeden Roding, Essex; Rev. J. S. Winter to be Vicar of Weedon Beck, Northampton; Rev. J. Colles to be Perpetual Curate of Hanworth, Middlesex; Rev. J. Furnival to be Perpetual Curate of Hanworthy, Dorsetshire; Rev. T. Jones to be Perpetual Curate of Ruabon, Wrexham, Denbighshire; Rev. A. A. Lewis to be Curate of Berkeley.—*Guardian.*

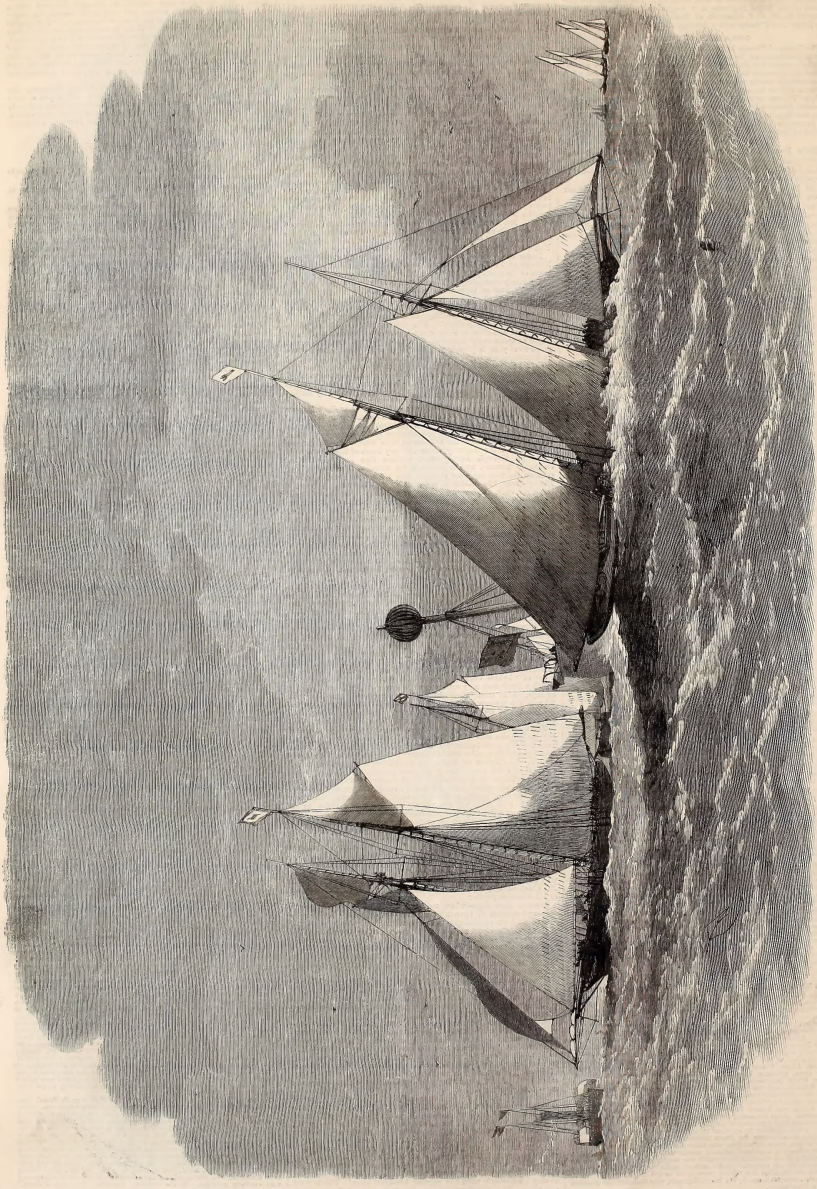
CONVOCATION.—THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY.—The Editor of the Allow me to correct a matter of some importance in your report of the proceedings of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury last week. You there state that Archdeacon Sandford proposed that the Lower House should request reconsideration of the Act of Uniformity, to the effect that 'the declaration required of ordinations and admissions to a cure is subscription and clergyman, was carried. This was not the case. Archdeacon Sandford withdrew his proposal in favour of the following resolution moved by Mr. Hawtayne, 'That the Prolocutor be requested to nominate a committee to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament that there may be granted to Convocation the subscription burdensome upon the clergy, and whether it might be relaxed or modified, and that the Archbishop of Canterbury be the Bishop of England.' This last-recited amendment was the one that was carried by a considerable majority.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A CLERGYMAN.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Thursday week was speech day at Harrow School, and, as usual at the anniversary meeting, a large number of old pupils and others assembled in the Speech-room to hear the scholars' recitations. The recitations were principally from Shakspeare, but there were also passages from Byron, Milton, Scott, Longfellow, Macaulay, Tennyson, and Tom Taylor.—The musical portion of the old Harrovians took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday.

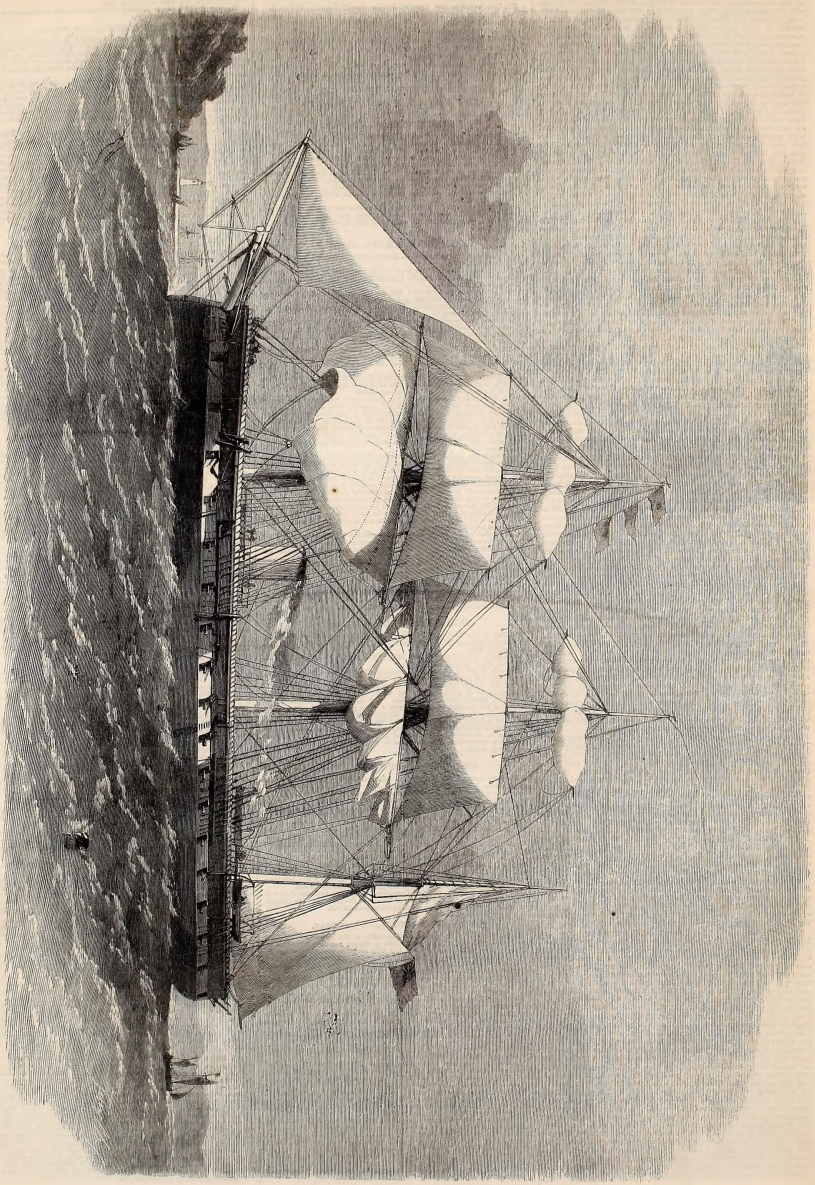
The University honours gained by Rugbeians during the last year are as follows:—Oxford: Scholarships—Balliol (open classics), three first class in moderation mathematics, one first class in final classics, three first class in final mathematics, and one first class in modern history; one second mathematical exhibition, Johnson scholar, one exhibitioner at Merton, two scholarships at Wadham, one at Pembroke, one at Christ Church, one at Oriel College. Cambridge—Wranglers, one; first-class classics, one; senior Chancellor's medal, senior Bell's university prize, gold medal for ode, and Craven scholarship, one Fellow of trinity, three scholars of Trinity. Since the speeches one Fellow of University College.

The prize day at Marlborough came off on Tuesday week. The school numbers 500 boys. The Rev. Dr. Bradley, the head master, the Rev. Dr. Bradley, in the course of his speech, gave the following list of honours gained by the school during the year. At Oxford, Mr. Ellis, of University College, obtained a Craven Scholarship at Pembroke, Oxford; Lloyd (of the Upper Fifth), the Vaughan Scholarship at Jesus College, Oxford; Mr. Macdonald obtained a Classical Scholarship at Trinity, Dublin; Milner, a Scholarship at Pembroke, Cambridge; Mr. Bell, a Scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford; Mr. Bowman for the Hertford Scholarship; Smith, a Fellowship at Trinity College, Oxford; Mr. Bowman, a Scholarship at Queen's College; Simpson, first class in Moderations, no scholar of Balliol; Crawley, a first class in Moderations, an Exhibitioner at Corpus Christi College; Mr. Bell, first class in the history of Marlborough, the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse had been gained by Mr. Bell, and Mr. Bell had also gained the honour of reading at the commemoration at Oxford last week.

The boat-race commemoration came off at Radley College on St. Peter's Day, and was attended by a large number of old boys and former members. After the usual services in the chapel, the whole school went down the river to Nuneham to witness some boat-races, among which that of the first eight-oar (the same which competed at Henley the week previously) against another eight, manned by old Radleians, was perhaps the most interesting. Dinner took place in the Gymnasium, and was followed by the usual toasts, "Prosper, Radley," &c. The Rev. T. Evetts, Rural Dean, returned thanks for the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese, Lieutenant-Colonel Mourson for the Army and Navy, and the Rev. R. Risley for the Old Boys. The health of the Subwarden, the Rev. Wm. Wood, who is about to retire his post after having been connected with the school for upwards of ten years, was also given and very cordially received. In the evening, Handel's "Acis and Galatea," together with some miscellaneous vocal music, was performed.



THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB SCHOONER MATCH: ROUNDING THE MOUSE LIGHTSHIP.—SEE PAGE 42.



THE NEW IRON-CLAD FLEET: H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE ROYAL OAK, 22 GUNS.—SEE PAGE 52.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons is the freest assembly in the world—but it is also the most powerful. Where is it free? It is free in the English sense of the term—that is, its freedom is tempered by a submission to that rule of common sense which is implied in the word discipline—there, at least, although the House is often noisy, occasionally tumultuous, it seldom, if ever, passes into the region of license, and, as a rule, always stops short of indecorum. A few days ago the disorderly spirit indicated was very nearly reflected by certain proceedings which took place. Lord Palmerston was absent; and although that noble Lord rather manages than leads the House, his influence would probably have prevented much that occurred. Before entering on a brief narrative of the events in question, it may be said that a parliamentary assembly, if not in itself very creditable, arose out of a spirit which it is difficult to find fault with; in fact, the calumniating point of a contest which has been going on for ten years between a large majority of the House and a clique of interested persons, supported by the leaders of both parties in Parliament, against a permanently constituted conclave on scheme for concentrating all national collections connected with science and art at South Kensington was reached. It was felt that the proposition to purchase the Kensington building was the last effort, and might be the last triumph, of organised jobbery over the House. Decent by its leaders in the English sense, and did its best to maintain its independence; and if what was done was somewhat wildly done, it was no fault of those who did it. It is well known that Lord Palmerston, in his heart, is with the Ministry, as distinguished from its guides and commanders; and that he did not think a fit of the gout very inopportune which enabled him to hand over the reins to the hands of Mr. Gladstone.

There was, of course, at five o'clock, a tremendous House, and the Parliamentary appearance was startling. Mr. Gladstone, with a courageous aspect, but with an expression on his face which implied that he had nerves to work to do and meant to do it, with expression half smile, half sneer—presented himself with an alacrity which suggested that he was going to attack some one personally. Accordingly, he had on the table an elaborate amendment on a motion by which he been quoted adversely to the motion, and subjected him to a vivisection which, another day, would have referred to the vivisection which might have been acceptable to the House, which generally has no objection to personal scarification or cutting up. But this time they got angry, or rather they got into a state of ill-humour; for men may bitter things and then laugh gruffly at them; and they see about to have some cross fire of personal remarks, and to be subject to a running fire of chaff—to pelt him with cries of "Oh, oh!" and "No, no!" and, in short, there was Gladstone, the omnipotent talker, exactly in the way of being put down, if always in a temper with the House to place Mr. Whalley. The insiders, at any rate, will understand what I mean by the House, on this occasion, being in a bad humour. He fidgeted, tried to stare down any obnoxious crier of cries on whom his eye fell, drank water frequently, tried to be joc ose, and did not, for some time, get that calm, courteous manner which is natural to masters when he is interrupted. Towards the end of his speech there came over his features a pleasant expression, and he was more at ease in his official air, which he had not at heart, and the opposing members, who well knew the pressure which had been put on the Government in this matter, appeared to be desirous of meeting him in a spirit of conciliation. He closed his speech under tolerably fair auspices.

From that time the debate went dully until about eleven, when the house was thin, and it came on in a worse sense than one, than before. The rank and file were massed against their officers, and lacked formidable enough leaders. We have already mentioned that with Mr. Gladstone when they came to believe that he was only doing a disagreeable duty; but when the ex-officials and the hoping-to-be officials came to the front of the motion and the House was not influenced only by a sense of favours to come) they turned upon them savagely. Mr. Henry Northcote, who is a man of ability and who has been worrying by the House as a lamb of quiet habits which does not frisk, but only bleats consciously. Nevertheless, the dissenting members rose upon him as a man. From Liberal leaders—for the Liberal party heads and below him, as much and more than from before him, came remonstrances that he should be such a Conservative—if not sullen, silence. Then came the crowning point of the evening. Mr. Darwin rose with a confident, not to say a smirking, air; and with expression on his face as much as to say "now you shall see how I can guide and govern men, or at least my own mind." The parliamentary fly in his hand-writing was about to get a partial hearing, he could get none at all, and was positively and literally hooted down by his own followers. One would give something to know what it was that Mr. Darwin was going to say when he flung himself contemptuously back into his seat. Then Mr. Gladstone accepted by cries, if not by a sense of duty, but in vain; and the strange spectacle was presented of the leaders of the two parties in the House of Commons being whirled aside in a tumult of opposition, and the vast majority of the House sitting with their arms across to record their votes against them. It was a scene of fierce disorder, which, for the sake of the House and its power for good, we would be sorry to witness again. But there was a honest, fearless independence about it, knowing, as one does, the feelings and motives by which the members were influenced, which one would be sorry not to be glad to know characterises the representatives of the people.

A few episodical notes, principally personal, may be written down. Mr. Cochrane is a nervous man and a excitable member; his faults of manner are such as to place him generally in a false, not to say a ludicrous, light in the house. But no one doubts that he is honest in his convictions, and he is essentially a gentleman. He has achieved a feat which the most powerful members of the house have not even essayed, and won for himself the respect, sympathy and the sympathy of the House, which was exhibited in pointed words by one or two speakers, and palpably by the cheers with which he rose to rest. He has put down Mr. Bernal Osborne! No one who has not seen it can imagine the tone and manner which that gentleman assumes towards the chief members of the house, and towards the House itself. There is only one word which can express it, and that we decline to use. It is impertinence, even contemptuous, is attempted to prevent Mr. Cuningham from proceeding with some observation he was making. Being wholly in the wrong, and decided against by the Speaker, he nevertheless a second time interposed, upon which Mr. Cuningham rising in his indignation out of his mind, gave the wing-nag a most contemptuous set-down, and by a sarcastic with that the Government would ensure the silence of a very free member by tacking him on to the lowest part of their official tail. Mr. Bernal Osborne has not had Mr. Gladstone the blow was felt to be the harder coming from such a hand.

One wonders why Mr. Gladstone should have acted as he done when he was Speaker if he saw a member quietly reading his speech from a written paper; and, still more, when its attention was directly called to the fact. Well, such a proceeding was not the first one committed by a newish member one night this week, and no one's nerves will be broken bound from the shock. The theory is that an esse in fit to represent the people in Parliament unless he is an orator, and reading a speech is considered to be a reason for an application for the Lunatic Hospitals. Perhaps there is only one reasonable Parliamentary proceedings for a week, probably do not understand why Lord Naas, who is an Irish member, though he is now for an English borough, inasmuch as he has always confined himself to Irish affairs, should take up the subject of China. The fact is that one night, as we said, when a Chinese outlet subject was suddenly brought to a close by the process of inanition before the Government made any reply to Mr. Naas, on a fit of indignation at the manner in which he would bring on the subject again, and he has looked like a man borne down with care ever since, as, evening after evening, his motion stood for discussion. Then, on the night of Monday, its originator evidently fighting shy of it. At length, however, the time came when it must have been brought on or have ignominiously disappeared for the Session. Lord Naas backed to it like a man, and, truth to say, gave a clear, interesting narrative of the events connected with the question, which deserved a larger audience than he had. It was a special instance of industry and good sense applied to a Parliamentary effort, and if nothing came of it it was not his fault. After a morning sitting on a hot day, the combination of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and the alleged grievance of an Indian Prince, from which the House flees invariably, even if there was not a prospect of a reply from Sir Charles Wood, a "count-out" is inevitable. Indian subjects mean the thinnest of Houses; and even when cotton is the burden, because it is cotton from India, no one will stay to listen. But the mention of Nawaub causes at once a Parliamentary stampede.

Mr. Goschen, the new member for the city of London, has spoken. He seems to be fluent, and, as the few words he delivered were on a practical subject, they were apposite enough; but he has given an actual taste of his quality.

As Lord Palmerston returned on Monday, and was welcomed with peculiar warmth by the House, things have been quieter up to the time of this present writing; but, though the prorogation looms largely near, there are one or two matters yet to be done which will make some noise, though it will probably be decorous noise.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Passengers Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society Winding-up Act (1861) Amendment Bill, the Metropolitan Police Jurisdiction of Justices Bill, and the District Parochial Churches Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Military (Militia Act Repeal Bill was read through Committee.

In the absence of the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Shaftesbury moved a bill to alter certain statutes relating to colleges, professors, science, and visitors of the University of Oxford, for removing the present subscription required for academical degrees, presented to the House on Friday last, be printed which was agreed to.

Earl Grey gave notice for Tuesday next of a motion on the subject of Poland.

The Duke of Marlborough remarks from Lord Portsmouth, Lord De Grey stated the land had been purchased for the erection of forts intended to command the Bristol Channel.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A bill to amend the law relating to the seizure of growing crops was brought in and read a first time.

The Superannuation (Provisional (Provision for Widows) Bill, the Pilotage Orders Confirmation Bill, the Waterworks Clauses Bill, and the Commissioners Clauses Bill were read a third time.

The Public Works and Fisheries Act Amendment Bill and the Duchy of Lancaster Annuities Bill were read a second time and passed.

The English Church Services in Wales Bill was considered as amended, and ordered to be read a third time.

The Vaccination (Scotland) Bill, the Removal and Punishment of Prisoners Bill, the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, and the Local Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, and the Prisons (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

In reply to Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Mr. Layard intimated that no definite course had yet been taken with regard to the Yeddo Treaty, except as to the Ozaka question, which it was proposed to give up for the benefit of the new King of Greece.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to an appeal from Mr. Roebuck, agreed, upon certain conditions, to lay upon the table of the House the despatches relative to the favour of the recognition of the Confederate States.

Mr. Gladstone then put a question to the Government respecting the case of the ship Margaret and Jessie, which was recently first into by a Federal cruiser close to the Irish coast, and subsequently, after being brought from the shore, it is alleged.—Mr. Layard stated, in reply, that Mr. Seward had informed him that the vessel was condemned, and that the sale of the cargo of the vessel while she was in British waters, but the whore matter would be investigated, and if any wrong had been done more ample compensation would be made.

Replying to Mr. Warner, Lord Palmerston said the Government had entered into no engagements which bound them to go to war on account of Poland if Russia should be at war with any other country or states.

Mr. Ayrton moved a resolution in favour of extinguishing the commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 and of vesting the property in the Crown in the Commissioners of Works. The hon. gentleman strikingly denounced the manner in which the Commissioners had conducted their business, and from them; but Mr. Lowe, while defending the commissioners, pointed out to Mr. Ayrton that a Bill for the purpose he desired was in the hands of members. After some further discussion the House divided, when the resolution was rejected by 130 to 42.

A long debate on the policy of the Government in China was started by Lord Naas, but, in consequence of the unwillingness of the House to count out, the Government was pursuing, did not submit a resolution to the House on the subject.

In Committee of Supply, Lord Palmerston moved a resolution on which to found a bill for the acquisition by the Government of certain property for the defence of the dockyards and arsenals, and at the ports of Dover and Portsmouth, and for the defence of the Portland district. A sum not exceeding £500,000, such sum to be raised by terminable annuities, not now exceeding thirty years. After some discussion the resolution was agreed to, and the bill also was brought in and read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Statute Law Revision Bill, the Port Erin Harbour (Isle of Man) Bill, the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill, and several other bills were read a second time.

The Thames Embankment (South Side) Bill and the Passengers Act Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Oaths Relief in Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Bill and the Mutiny Bill were read through Committee and reported without amendment.

The Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill, the object of which is to grant advances of money for the relief of the distressed districts of Lancashire, passed through Committee. The Earl of Derby expressed his approval of the measure, and thought that the Government should be asked to afford considerable relief. There had already been a great diminution in the number of persons receiving relief, and the sum of £1,000,000 out of the original £150,000 distributed in food and clothing in kind, the total money subscriptions amounted to £400,000, and the Government had given £200,000 more. Only £50,000 a month was expended in relief in addition to the assistance derived under the poor law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a morning sitting, at which the remaining clauses of the Irish Fisheries Bill were gone through.

Mr. Ayrton's Exhibition Lands Bill Resolution was read a first time.

Mr. B. Cochrane called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the public buildings in the City of London. He complained that considerable delay had arisen from the manner in which the public buildings were managed by the Board of Works, and that the Government Offices Act had thrown a check on the mode of management we "necessary.—Mr. Cowper denied that the Board of Works was responsible for the management, and defended the constitution of that board generally. On a division, Mr. Cochrane's motion was lost by 116 votes to 21.

Lord A. Churchill moved for leave to introduce a bill to do away with the payment of church rates, and to provide for such rates being no longer made to touch the machinery by which church rates could be laid, but simply to abolish the legal power of compelling the payment of them. After a few words from Mr. Newdegate the motion was put, and leave was granted by 164 to 61.

Sir F. Kelly moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the claims of Nawaub Meer Ali Khan to the throne of Hyderabad. Mr. Smollet was seconding the motion when the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Sir W. Dunbar, on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to bankers' advertisements, &c., the registration of promissory notes and bills of exchange under a limited liability, and to amend the law relating to the issue of notes by the Governor and her Majesty's branch mint at Sydney, New South Wales, a legal tender for payments.

The Waywardens Contracts Bill, the Metropolitan Main Drainage Extension Act, the Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill were read a second time.

The Public Works Agents Bill and the Alkali Works Regulation Bill, upon recommittal, passed through Committee.

The Criminal Law Consolidation Bill, the Public Works and Fisheries Acts Amendment Bill, and the Duchy of Cornwall Management (1855) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the Vaccination (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

The order for committee upon the Judgments Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was discharged and the bill withdrawn.

Lord Bayham proposed the second reading of a bill for the better relief of seamen put in charge of prisoners. The bill was strongly opposed, and after a lengthy discussion, withdrawn. Lord Raynham's Domestic Servants and Apprentices Bill was also withdrawn.

Mr. Laird moved the second reading of the Anchors and Chain Cables Bill, the object of which is to provide for the proper testing of anchors and cables. There was a good deal of opposition to the bill; but finally, on a division, it was read a second time by 119 votes to 14.

Mr. Paull moved the second reading of the Poisoned Grain, &c., Prohibition Bill, the object of which was to prevent the sale and indiscriminate use of poisoned wheat and other preparations for the destruction of small birds.—Sir G. Grey said he believed there was a pretty general agreement that the spreading of poison on the surface of fields was a highly dangerous practice, but he did not think the present bill was well adapted to its object. He recommended the withdrawal of the bill and the presentation of another; or, as an alternative, he being read a second time now, committed pro forma, and reprinted. Upon the latter condition the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Telegraphs Bill and the Passengers' Act Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

The New Zealand Chiefs attended the house, and were accommodated with seats on each side of the bar.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. C. Fortescue, in reply to Mr. Maguire, said that the Government had heard with regret that a bill for the incorporation of Orange lodges had been proposed by the Colonial Legislature of Prince Edward's Island; but, as the particulars of the measure had not as yet reached the Colonial Office at this country, he could not say what course the Government advise Ministers to be proposed to offer upon the subject.

Sir G. Grey, in answer to Mr. Ayrton, stated that, upon applying to the Dean of Westminster respecting the proposal to erect a bust and tablet to the memory of the late Sir R. I. Murchison in Westminster Abbey, he was informed that the collateral authorities were very anxious to preserve the space in the building for public worship; and that of the 400 monuments in the Dean and Chapter for permission to raise the monument in question about £180 would go to what was termed the "Fund for Fees."

Lord Palmerston moved that the Fortifications (Provision for Reasons) Bill be read a second time.—Mr. Smith moved, as an amendment, that no further expenditure be incurred for the present upon that part of the project for fortifications which relates to the metropolis.—Sir Hugh Cairns said he thought no one would be disposed to support the amendment.—Mr. Hennessy thought the House ought to be informed as to the views of the Government on the subject.—Lord Palmerston said that the object of the amendment was to defeat the bill, and to force the Government to retrace their steps and to reverse that policy which the House had repeatedly sanctioned.—Mr. Cobden ridiculed the Fortification Scheme.—Mr. Ayrton declared it injurious to the country to assume that it was necessary to construct inland forts for our protection when the danger to us from the enemy had landed upon our coasts.—On a division, the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 122 to 41.

NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT OXFORD.

THE annual contest of archers from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, which during the last seventeen years has been held at Oxford, Cambridge, Leamington, Shrewsbury, Cheltenham, Exeter, Bath, Liverpool, and Worcester, commenced in Oxford on Wednesday morning, and terminated till late in the evening. There were 185 competitors—65 ladies and 120 gentlemen—for whose exhibition of skill targets had been erected on Cowley-marsh, an elevated ground, on the Iffley-road, within a few minutes' walk of Magdalen Bridge. Sydenham had entered a formidable list of archers, and their remarkable scoring, and the Leamington meeting had brought out some first-rate shooting. Mr. Mac Mullen, of Dublin, who was described as Sydenham's most likely aspirant from Ireland, a youth of nineteen, gave promise of the excellence which he has since displayed in the Irish and Scotch and the Leamington meeting a few days afterwards. His average daily score in private practice has reached 90 on the York round, and he was expected that a few Leamington meeting the two national celebrities (Mr. Ford and Mr. Edwards) would have again entered the lists. Mr. Ford, however, is "under the weather," and that gentleman, undeniably the best shooter of his day as far as the "points" of the York round are concerned, has not been at Leamington—nay, for a month in two days—the peculiar deductions enforced at the Leamington meeting gave the first prize to Mr. Edwards, Sydenham. At the Oxford fête—Mr. Ford, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Macnamara.—were at Oxford, and for a time the interest of the meeting centred in the performances of these gentlemen.

On Wednesday a very strong, uncertain, and gusty wind blew more or less all the whole day during the contest, and as a consequence the scores on the entire length of the arrow, it is next to impossible to judge it, unless it be even thoroughly tried. This was the case on Wednesday, and would, consequently, the archers universally experienced great difficulty in keeping what is called a correct line. Mr. Ford, as he always does, was the first on the ground, the gentlemen especially, would have been excellent. As it was, the average of the first five of the day was the best of the meeting, and, though the best single score was achieved, Mr. Ford's 420 being the highest on the list, Mr. Muir would certainly have repudiated the assertion that he was not in the first rank behind Mr. Ford. Mr. Edwards, the champion, followed next, but a considerable way behind, his final score amounting to 406. Next to him came Mr. Wyber (Royal Toxophilites), close at his heels Mr. F. Townsend, of Leamington, with 394, followed by Mr. Muir, Sydenham, 391; Mr. Ogle, 386; Mr. Macnamara, of whom great things had been expected, but whose shooting is not singled out for remark, 380; Mr. Mac Mullen, 378. The latter gentleman is successful than at the two previous public meetings. The champions (Mrs. Hotchkiss) were Miss Legh, Sydenham, with 1,000 to her score; Miss Lloyd, and Mrs. Hare, 215. The scores of the first five were wonderfully close together.

On Thursday the wind took a gale, and rather half round the compass. Nothing like successful shooting took place, with the exception of a few very fine gentlemen who made fine scores. Mr. Muir once more headed the list, making a total of 1,268, which, as he had very nearly the best of the day, was not a bad one. The way in which he contended with the wind was admirable, and he was held to be entitled to the first prize in the match of 848, bearing of the champion medal. Mr. Ford succeeded in getting 999 only on Thursday, but his total of 1,419 is good to be placed next to Mr. Muir's, with a considerable majority (98) over the third man (Mr. Cushion), who scored a total of 982. Fourth, Mr. Edwards; fifth, Mr. Wyber; sixth, Mr. Townsend; seventh, Mr. Walters, who was but ten points behind at the close. Among the ladies the contest for first place became very exciting between Miss Lloyd and Miss Townsend, Miss Chetwynd contending with the champion's heavy metal with great vigour and success. Mr. Hotchkiss, however, was victorious by a few points only, his wife, Mrs. Chetwynd's total amounted to 468. Third on the list came Miss Beaches Edwards, who, although she has had a very serious day, performed with less than thirty points of the highest score attained.

The official announcement of the prize list included the following:—

Ladies.—First grass score, £25, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Leamington; second ditto, £15, Miss Chetwynd, Royal Toxophilites; third ditto, £11, Miss Lloyd, Exeter; fourth ditto, £7, Miss Litchfield, Edgehill Archers; fifth ditto, £15, Mrs. A. Townsend, Tyldesley Park Archers; sixth ditto, £14, Miss L. Turner, South Devon Archers.

Gentlemen.—First grass score, £25, Mr. Peter Muir; second ditto, £17, Mr. H. A. Ford; third ditto, £13, Mr. Coulson; fourth ditto, £17, Mr. Alexander; fifth ditto, £16, Mr. Macnamara, Royal Irish Archers; seventh ditto, £12, Mr. B. Atkinson; eighth ditto, £11, Mr. Spedding; ninth ditto, £10, Mr. Bowden; tenth ditto, £9, Mr. Mac Mullen, Sydenham.

There was some interesting handicap shooting on Friday, when the highest score made during the week—the day—was 1,419, by Mr. Hotchkiss and Miss Gregson, who had an equal number of hits—namely, 49.

The Diet of the Grand Duchy of Finland is to be convoked for the 15th of September next.

The indomitable Caucasians are again in arms against the Russians, and have driven the latter from Sukhum Kaleh, and the Lesghian provinces is in a state of insurrection. The Tartars, who hitherto have been favourable to the Russians, are taking part in the insurrection.

The French services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales have forty-eight steamers in the Mediterranean and in the Indian and China seas, the latter being the largest number. Their gross receipts last year was £1,122,000.

THE NEW ZEALAND CHIEFS.—(To the Editor.)—Permit me, through your Journal, to inform the public that the New Zealand Chiefs under my charge (whose position and rank are attested by official documents) are in no way connected with the Australian native visitors, who have been known as "Maori Chiefs."—Your obedient servant, W. JENKINS, Interpreter, New Zealand Government. 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, July 7.

The Commissioners appointed in 1859 to inquire into the sanitary state of the army in India have issued the first instalment of the long time that has elapsed between their appointment and the making of their report. Had circumstances rendered the retirement of Lord Herbert, as chairman, and others of their body, necessarily delayed them, and also that much time would necessarily be occupied in collecting data for the information of the Commissioners. Some statistics are given of the death-rate at various stations, and the diseases that attack the army. In every 1000 soldiers have died annually throughout the present century. The true meaning of the statistics which have been given is not to be taken into consideration that the mortality of our army at home is about ten in one thousand. The sanitary improvements that have been introduced are to be considerable, for the most part, to the want of efficient sanitary administration, and they consider the reformation of a famine-stricken country. From the evidence brought before them the Commissioners advise that a sufficient number of healthy stations for European troops should be selected, and that the unhealthy stations be abandoned. They also urge the appointment of commissioners of inquiry, under the rule of Presidency, so constituted as to represent the various elements—civil, military, engineering, medical, and nautical.

An account of the first ascent of Monte Rosa during the present season is given by a correspondent in the *Telegraph*, signing himself E. P.:—"On Sunday, July 5, my friend and I, with Peter Knubel, father and son, as guides, left the Riffel Hotel, which was open to receive us, at 2.15 a.m. The weather was fine, but a strong wind blew from the north across the arêtes of the snow gave warning that a June ascent was likely to prove no easy matter; in fact, we did not succeed in reaching the summit until 5.15 p.m. Before we reached Arf Platte, on the descent, the sun had set. A crescent moon afforded some light for about two hours more; and the remainder of our journey was accomplished by the gleam of a potent lantern à la Daguerréotype—viz., a candle fastened into the neck of a broken wine-bottle. We did not arrive at the Riffel Hotel until one a.m., having been twenty-two hours and a half absent. The day was cloudless and the view magnificent, amply repaying the fatigue of our long walk. For the benefit of the gentlemen of the Alpine Club, I may mention that I searched in vain for the thermometer and glass tube described in a paper affixed to the walls of the saloon in the hotel at Zermatt. To our astonishment, we barely fastened into a rock just below the cairn on the south side, possibly marked the place where they had been."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A 6000 meeting at Worcester was especially marked by the kind running of Umpire, who has now paid back £970 of the thousand which Lord Coventry gave for him when the public considered him "a hopeless savage." Coup d'Etat was another winner for Leamington, and Practitioner gave Alpheus (considered to be better than Lancet), and heavily backed by his owner) 81b. and a very easy beating after a very bad start. He is by The Cure, and scores a cheap 10-guinea purchase for Mr. Craven at the annual Sheffield Lane stud sale. The weather at Newmarket was fearfully hot, and the shade of the trees on the July Stakes Course made a pretty picture. Brother to Morocco in his two races nearly made up for Wingrave's defeat in his match with Umpire. Ten came out for the July, and the finish, between the somewhat leggy Cambuscan, a most likely Midnight Mass, and the slovenly-looking Scottish Chief, was a very fine thing, three horses being all at length struck over the three. The Calista colt went remarkably well in his canter, but never got near the leaders, which are most probably a very moderate lot, despite the 7 to 4 on Mr. Merry's crack. Claramont did not look fit, and with his companion, Rouge Croix, came home to get a lift with "Pony Morris." The same remark applies to both Newminster, and the former was bought at her Majesty's sale by Lord Winchilsea for 400 gs., and sold by him, it is said, for 900 gs. to Lord Stamford, solely to be trained at home by Pratt for his half-brother "stinger" to succeed Macaroni. Newmarket has thus won the greatest race of its season as well as the Derby. Mr. Payne Rothschild was amazingly lucky on Wednesday, but his King of Diamonds broke down.

Lord Clifden has gone back to 100 to 6 in the St. Leger betting, and as The Ranger's legs were said to be the cause of his party not backing him heartily for the Derby there is considerable fear of a very hot favourite, with the ground in such a hard state. Some few, relying on their remembrances of "the fanny blood," are disposed to back Mr. Hunter's Donny Rock; but John Day is said to be Bath in hand for the Goodwood Cup, which has defeated everything at Gibraltan, and carried 114, out and outers, which is considerably more than twice what it is honoured with at Goodwood in consequence of the tremendous allowances to eastern-bred horses. Five races make up next week in Liverpool, Aintree, Knowsley, Liverpool, Prescot, and Stamford; and but for her temper being a little old, Imperatrice's chance would be worth more than 6 to 1 for the Oaks.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sold both the hunters he bought at the Queen sale at the same price he gave for them, Sensible, by-the-bye, goes to Lord Wilton, and "The Right Man" to a foreign nobleman. His Royal Highness (whose purchase at Gordon Grange is not yet completed) has also sold Sir Frederick Johnstone's best hunters at Tattersalls lately.

Robert Chambers still declines to ride another race with Goss on the Thursday in August, but contends that, as he has vowed four times already on that river, it is but fair that Goss should come down to "ride" Tyne. The Scotch jockey's reply to Griffith was a match, but suggests to the Australian that if he is not satisfied he had better enter against him for the Tyne champion cup. Goss is not forfeit on the animal that Chambers will ride on any reasonable time, and Chambers's backers think Green unreasonable for not taking exercise on the Tyne; and as the latter says, if he is to ride Chambers has won £2100 in matches. At Greenock, on Thursday, the regatta came off under the auspices of the Royal Northern Yacht Club. The Cup Cross took the £100 prize on schooners, the Surf the £50 prize for yachts, and the Glide the £20 prize.

Rugby played a return match on Friday last with the Marylebone Club and Ground, as Grundy and Baker bowled in their best style, and defeated them in one innings, with twenty-five to spare. In the second Grundy's analysis of the former did still worse than before, and were beaten by nine wickets. Willsher's 77, T. Lockyer's 76 (out), and Griffith's 52 (not out) were the principal scores, with Mr. R. D. Walker (40 and 37), Mr. Mitchell (76), and Mr. Daniel (51—run out), and Mr. R. M. Grace (31), were in good force. The gentlemen's bowling, with Mr. Mitchell's 11 wickets, was the best of the week: but Willsher, in one innings, and Griffith in another, told their tale. The Oval is run out and affected by wet, and the next piece of play between Lockyer and Willsher, who "sent in the ball like a race horse" to Tom. Willsher was immensely applauded when he went up to the pavilion, as it was his last bowl on his left hand for the year as a cricketer, and declined to enter into any ensemble anti-Oval match. The latter seemed sovereign "rot" on Friday, and the Oval club will never again desert this good old rule. Five gentlemen and eight players from Kent could make no head against ten players and Mr. Grace (who got "the keys" (2) at Lord's, and "the bat" (25 and 25) was more effective in batting than bowling, and T. Sewell (28—out) only never bowled a ball, and took Griffith's and Mr. Carpenter's wickets. Griffith made the best player's innings, 43; but Tarrant was the line of the match, and his bowling in the second innings was a delicious mix in pace and puzzle. Surrey is "top" on the men at the antipodes when they try to face him! The All England Eleven intend to compete on Thursday, July 16, at Lord's, day, at Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke, with twenty-two gentlemen of that locality.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Newspaper, 1. Sparkle, 2. Columba, 3.
Handicap Plate of £30.—Jobo, 1. Battery, 2. Euadne, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Bonrocco, 1. Columba, 2.
July Stakes.—Cambuscan, 1. Midnight Mass, 2. Scottish Chief, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Dartfoel, 1. King of Italy, 2. Daniel, 3.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Pelion, 1. Ten, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Brother to Cosmo, 1. Wanderer, 2. Oberon, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rest, 1. Stomacher, 2. 2. La Modena, 3.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Wisconsin, 1. Mentor, 2. Meniola, 3.
Stamford Plate.—Agincourt, 1. Livingstone, 2. Queen of Trumps, 3.
Plate of £50.—Brother to Cosmo, 1. Washington, 2. Uhar, 3.
Exeter Stakes.—Brelina, 1. Crythela, 2. Lady Caroline, 3.
Town Plate.—Black Dick, 1. Dunloth, 2. Cosmo, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Daniel, 1. Cordelia, 2. Amerahman, 3.
Midsummer Stakes.—Carnival, 1. Sea King, 2. Rooptide, 3.

GOODWOOD.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Black Lily, walked over.
£50 Plate.—Victor, 1. Fleetfoot, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Scottish Chief, 1. Orythela, 2.—Becky Sharpe, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Daniel, 1. Cordelia, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Neptune, 1. Prophet, 2. Columba, 3.

Sir Henry Bulwer has presented the Viceroy of Egypt, in the name of the Sultan, with the insignia of the order of the Medjidie.

A great agricultural meeting has just been held at Odense, the principal town of the island of Funen. Of twenty silver medals, nine have fallen to the share of Englishmen; a large number of prizes have also been obtained "honorable mention."

Mr. Lumley has sent the following notice to the subscribers to his "Entertains" and other works:—"The death of Miss Lumsden, that good and kind woman whose hand gives me for the support and consolation of my life; the rheumatism, which has for three months kept me, and still continues to keep me, in a state of total inaction; the forced suspension of all work, of all income, and all payment during the time of my illness, and the expenses of my illness have received nothing from me. I regret them to tell all the end of July. My health, I hope, will be restored, and my literary undertakings "start," and to publish two numbers each month till the back numbers are all delivered. I am Viscount Bangkok, and I have just signed an agreement with my good friend M. Gustave Delahante, by which he, with disinterested friendship, agrees to pay me a handsome fee for the privilege now in course of printing. The whole forty volumes will be finished and ready for sale on the first of December next."—*Dr. Lardner Dionysius.*

A further reduction of the artisans and labourers of Woolwich Arsenal is to be made, 200 more will be discharged from the Royal gun factories, thereby reducing that branch of the establishment (a short time ago numbering 3500 men) to 800. The laboratory department is likewise ordered to be reduced, and a number of wheelers and tin workers in the Royal carriage department have received notices of dismissal, some of whom have been in the employment about twenty years. For several months past the departments have been engaged solely in executing outstanding orders for the said defences, some of which have been on the order-books about eight years; the whole of which are now completed, and the establishment is literally "at a standstill." The only work now being executed in the Royal gun factories consists of a new 9-inch gun, a new 7-inch rifled cannon, and the adjustment of some guns on Mr. Broadwell's principle, on a peculiar system of breech-loading, for experimental purposes, commenced recently with success.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Messrs. Kelk and Lucas have commenced pulling down the Great Exhibition building.

The Newcrenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution holds its annual festival at Freemasons' Tavern on the 21st inst.

The members of the Navy Club gave their annual entertainment to the Prince of the Admiralty (the Duke of Somerset) on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms.

The annual distribution of prizes and medals and prizes to the students of the Royal Academy of Art took place on Thursday at University College, Gower-street.

Public drinking-fountains were opened on Saturday at Peckham and Peckham-rye—Miss Chapman drinking the first glass of water at the former, and Alderman Wire at the latter.

On Monday the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Christchurch, Surrey, with a committee of ladies and gentlemen and hundreds of poor parishioners, dined in the Corn Exchange, Dorking.

The sale of pictures by Italian, Flemish, and Dutch masters, commenced by Mssrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods last Saturday, was concluded on Monday at the rooms in King-street, St. James's.

The London and South-Western Railway Company have just opened their new branch line of four miles between Teddington and Kingston, giving stations at Teddington, Hampton-wick, and Surbiton.

At the July Quarter Sessions for Middlesex, which began on Monday, there were 131 prisoners for trial. Of these 9 were charged with wife, 13 can read and write imperfectly, and one only can read and write well.

The important collection of old Greek coins, in gold, silver, and bronze, formed by the late Thomas Hunt, Consul-General for Egypt at Smyrna, during a long official residence in Turkey, has been disposed of under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The sale lasted throughout the whole of the week and realised more than £3000.

Last week in the births of children—there were 2029 and 942 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1778. The rate of mortality in London last week was 1 death in 44 persons. On the 4th of June, 14 in the week ended last Saturday the deaths were 1187. The average weekly number at the beginning of June in the ten years 1853-62 was 1145. Only a 4-oz. and a boy died from swallowing cherry-stones.

The meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week, when Mr. Bazalgette reported favourable and rapid progress in the different works under his superintendence. It was then announced that the trustees of the Peabody fund had been received by the board, soliciting that the provisions of the Act of Parliament which limited the expenditure in a number of families are intended to reside shall be built in such a manner as to render them unobjectionable as regards the health of the persons who may intend to build at Shadwell. The board decided that they had no power to alter the provisions of the Act of Parliament in this respect.

Tattersalls' familiarly known as the Corner, will shortly change its time-honoured location. In 1795, a hundred years' lease was taken of three premises in Hyde-park, on the property of Lord Grosvenor, which consisted of a stable-yard, with a few buildings attached. From time to time various additions and improvements were made, which not only increased the area of business, but in it still an inconvenient and contracted establishment. The immense increase in the property which is now known as Knightsbridge-green, and the numerous applications which have been made to the trustees for sites for a number of families are intended to reside shall be built in such a manner as to render them unobjectionable as regards the health of the persons who may intend to build at Shadwell. The board decided that they had no power to alter the provisions of the Act of Parliament in this respect.

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The half-yearly meeting of the Royal Humane Society was held at the offices of the society, in Trafalgar-square, on Wednesday—Mr. R. Dand Cubitt in the chair. It appeared from the report that, during the last half year amounted to £779, the expenditure being £1857. The number of cases last January were 151, and the number relieved 252, or beyond recovery, 6; suicides, 7. The return for Hyde Park is as follows:—"A person rescued from drowning by Constable Hall, who was prevented from an suicide. The council awarded the society's silver medal to the following applicants:—Lance-Corporal Hall, of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Life Guards; Mr. Rogers, whose boat upon on Lake Whitstep, New Zealand, on Aug 9, 1862; Mr. A. Hall, of Bow; and Mr. Wm. Hall, of Bow, for saving the life of the current while bathing in the Suffolk River. King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, 1st May, 1863.—Private Thomas Hall, of the 24th Regiment, who saved Lieutenant W. R. White, and tried to save a boatman whose both names are unknown, from drowning, on Friday, June 26, 1863; Charles Murphy, who saved Margaret Fitzgerald, who accidentally fell into the river at Kew, on May 24."

There are few spots within the metropolitan district which possess so many historic charms, and around which there cluster so many pleasant memories and agreeable associations as Twickenham. The river winds around him, at his villa at Twickenham, a select circle of the men of genius of his time: Lord Mansfield, the great constitutional lawyer; Garrick, the actor, the aristocracy, the statesman, and the leading spirits of the fashionable world. From the luxurious and elegant Horace Walpole, with his fastidious criticisms and gossiping pictures of the doings and sayings of the fashionable world, down to Samuel Rogers, the poet, the list is one of the most distinguished. It was the dwelling-place of one who has been very happily described as "the most accurate, the most graceful, the most entertaining of all chroniclers of men:" one whose mind was "a bundle of inconsistent whims and contradictions." Here Pope wrote his "Essay on Criticism," Fielding, and the Countess of Waldegrave, are, by the kind permission of its amiable owner, to be opened on Monday next, and every day, by 10s each ticket. The object of a bazaar is aid of the funds required for the enlargement of Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham. The many addresses include an array of influential names. Military bands are engaged.

The distribution of prizes and testimonials by Lord Shaftesbury during the present week at the Ragged School at Bloomsbury, who had kept their rooms clean and tidy during a prescribed period took place on Thursday evening in the industrial establishment. The marquee was erected, in which the competitors for the flower-show prizes were exhibited, and a number of tables were placed in the centre, upon the whole of these flowers were grown in the worst courts of the parish, the collection of plants, geraniums, and other flowers was very large and very surprising. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the show was the children's class, consisting entirely of cripples, and the care and attention bestowed on the young exhibitors had struck out a new line for themselves, and had reared miniature gardens in which the most beautiful of the wild flowers and locust-trees from the stones and seeds of those plants they had become possessed of. Between four and five hundred plants were exhibited. The list of the flower-show was originated three or four years since by the Rev. S. H. Parkes, Curate to the Rev. Baldwin Bayley, the Rector of the parish. The still more valuable notion of giving prizes for clean and tidy rooms was first proposed by a gentleman who has since left the district. The success of this simple means can hardly be over estimated. The gentlemen connected with the affair, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Bazalgette, visited the barn of rooms in the very worst districts is almost incredible. In distributing the prizes Lord Shaftesbury said that the committee had come to the conclusion in a prizes Lord Shaftesbury said that the committee had come to the conclusion in a princely garden or a humble flower-pot, was one of the purest of earthly pleasures. The Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield Rithe Corps and of the E division of police attended during the day.

The annual distribution of rewards by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire took place on Thursday afternoon, when the Lord Mayor in the chair. The chairman, having pointed out the excellent work of the society, proceeded to distribute the rewards, consisting of well-organised fire brigades, called upon the secretary to read the report. By this statement it appeared that during March, July, and November last, were established, raising the total number of stations belonging to the society to 40. The society's fire-escapes were in constant requisition during the year 613 fires have been attended, and of persons rescued from burning buildings, 76; from drowning, 3; total number of lives saved by the society, 81111. After the reading of the report the Lord Mayor distributed the rewards, as follows:—James Clifton, silver medal; John Andrew Schultz, testimonial; William Mullins, testimonial and bar sovereign; Charles Crandon, testimonial; Samuel Dunk, testimonial and one sovereign; John Turnbull, testimonial and half a sovereign; Adam Brigty, silver medal; John Cullen, silver medal; Thomas Clarke, silver medal; Henry Attwood Allen, silver medal; Thomas Clarke, silver medal; Henry Attwood Allen, silver medal; Edward Ross, testimonial; Samuel Hartree, testimonial and half a sovereign; Caleb Hooker and William Miller, testimonial and half a sovereign each; George Rawlay, silver medal; Samuel Wood, testimonial and one sovereign (this man was the owner of the celebrated "dreman's dog," and he wore the gold and silver medals of the society, and had five testimonials; on one occasion Wood brought three children from the upper floor of a burning house, carrying one under each arm and one in his mouth); William Hunt, testimonial; Nathaniel Purey, testimonial and one sovereign; Henry Hughes and John Fry, testimonial and half a sovereign each; Joseph Pryor, testimonial; William Irvine, testimonial and half a sovereign; Richard Storey, testimonial; Ge rge Searle, testimonial and one sovereign; George Varey, testimonial and half a sovereign; George Cornell, testimonial and half a sovereign; and Thomas Welford, one sovereign and a clasp to the society's silver medal already in his possession. Welford's special service was the rescuing of seven persons from great danger at a fire in Upper Thames-street.

LAW AND POLICE.—An important decision has been given in the Court of Exchequer. The Crown has been suing the Earl of Sefton for accessible duty on account of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Tenth Park, Liverpool, which are inherited from his father. The land is at present unproductive, but its value is increasing, and it is now conceded to be worth above £1000 an acre more than agricultural land. The Earl of Sefton contended that, as the lands no income property, it has no right to be charged with succession duty. The Court of Exchequer delivered judgment in the suit on Monday last, holding that property of this description is to be charged. The Lord Chief Baron's decision was the other way, and, as Baron Wilde and Baron Bramwell concurred with him, the judgment is for the Earl.

A trial took place in the Court of Exchequer last saturday upon a disputed bill. The bill, it appeared, was drawn by one Chatterton upon a man who had accepter to be had not written it, but that it was put there by his son without his authority. The question was whether the son was the agent of the writer—his apparently to bear out the statement, when the Judge cautioned him that if that was the case the prosecution would be the duty of the Court to commit him for forgery. On hearing this the witness altered his tone, and at length admitted that his father never put it.

Some time ago Mr. Collingwood obtained damages against Mr. Berkeley, M.P., for libel, and as the former was director of the British Overland Transit Company for not fulfilling their contract of carrying the mails from Bombay to Suez, the latter refused to pay the damages. The directors came before the court for a new trial, but the Barons of the Exchequer refused to grant it, and the matter has now gone so far as to be disposed of by the sheriff. The case is made absolute against the directors.

A case of interest to all parochial incumbents came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday. A labourer named Reed, of Ivy Cottage, Rockingchamber, applied to the Rector to marry him, but refused to pay the fees. The Rector objected, if the labourer refused to do so, on which the Rector refused to perform the ceremony, and then brought the action and subsequent actions against him. The action of the bride was, however, afterwards withdrawn, and it was on the application of the Rector that the Court of Queen's Bench issued a rule calling upon the labourer to show cause why the action of the bridegroom, which was said to be really the action of some Religious persuasion, should not be consolidated with the action brought by the Rector to exact fees at all. At the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice the parties have since come to an amicable arrangement.

In an action for false imprisonment before the Court of Exchequer on Monday, a plaintiff recovered £100 damages against the sheriff of Ireland and exercised authority to inspect the books of plaintiff. Baron Martin, who presided, ordered the verdict to be entered, and not even Judge Keogh ever so inspect people's books without warrant.

The state of the business in the Court of Queen's Bench at the Guildhall is such that Mr. Justice Mellor, after numberless complaints, publicly stated last week that the only remedy that could be done to remedy the evil he would not sit in it. It was "a cucumber frame."

The inhabitants of Frankfort, in Germany, have sent 12,000 lbs. of linen and lint to the Federal army.

The Copenhagen paper *Dannevark*, which used to bring out an English edition, will not be published during the coming three months.

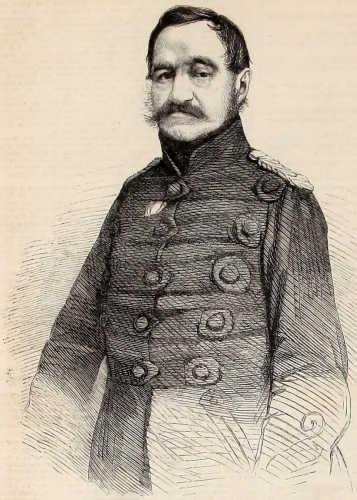
The offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, rendered vacant by the decease of Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, have been conferred by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department upon Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Y. W. Henderson, C.B., late Governor of Pentonville, for many years been Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia.

One of the most valuable veins of petroleum yet discovered was lately struck in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the Oil Creek Reservation. When the well commenced flowing, the oil spouted to a height of fifty feet, with a force that was astonishing, and over one hundred and two thousand barrels per day. A stop-cock was got on after much trouble, and the flow can now be regulated. As soon as the intelligence was received in the vicinity was so effected by the opening of the new well that its yield decreased over two thousand barrels per day in the course of a week. The present yield, 400 bbl. per day, at last accounts, flowing steadily at the rate of twelve hundred barrels a day. As soon as the moderate price reiting at the wells, would yield the owners 3600 dols. a day.

In a letter addressed to the *Nation* Mr. Duchesny gives an account of the discovery of the tomb of Augustus, and of the spot where Constantine defeated Maxentius—that is, near Cremera, outside the Porta del Popolo. He says:—"The tomb of Augustus is known to have belonged to Cilpurnia, Cesar's wife, has this year been entirely exhumed. One of the entrances has been cleared, and the door of the tomb is found. An insignificant depth below the surface of the soil a suite of rooms has been found, which are in the most perfect preservation. The walls of each one of these rooms are decorated with painted landscapes, one of which represents a grove of pines. The ceilings are painted in fresco in Pompeian style. The colours are perfectly well preserved, and as vivid as if they had been painted but a few days ago. The pavement is in mosaic. The first thing to be done is to easy to perceive that they were decorated with aerial figures similar to those discovered at Pompeii. The tomb of Augustus is situated in the Via Flaminia, but the great object of attraction is a beautiful marble statue of Augustus, in his triumphal car, drawn by four horses, and a richly-ornamented shield, the subjects of which are Rome with a cornucopia, and the twins by her side; Apollo with his lyre, and a triumphal chariot drawn by four horses. The shield is of the finest workmanship, and the head of Augustus is in high relief, but not lost. One of them is flanked by a cupid on a dolphin. The statues to two mutes, and a figure of Victory, are placed on pedestals on each side of the surface. The busts of Septimus Severus, his wife, and his son Geta have also been found."

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The report of Mr. Ireland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railways, for the year 1862-3 has been issued. According to this document, the total length of the lines which had been added to the 1609, which were open for traffic on the last of January, 1863. Since the beginning of the year 1863 the number has been 1841, including a total of 2528 miles upon which passengers and goods are now being conveyed. The greatest increase in the number of miles has been in the Madras Railway, from Calcutta to Benares, 503 miles; the next greatest in the trans-peninsula line from Madras to Beypore, 401 miles; and in the Great Indian Peninsula, to Sholapore, across the Bhore Ghât, 286 miles. In the year 1861 the goods sent over these lines amounted to 1,000,000 tons, and the receipts were £1,500,000, and next £1,629,945; last year these respective amounts were 138,913 tons and £1,487,000, and £1,629,945. The principal articles of export are cotton, grain, and materials, of the value of £13,845,262, sent out to India from this country, in 1862 value for £11,000,000 was sent out. The number of persons at present employed on the open lines, compared with last year, the number of natives is 30,468, against 24,000. The number of Europeans is 1,000, a large proportion of them by the companies, in addition to the sum of £2,515,426, which stood to their credit on the 31st of December, 1862, there is £1,238,347; so that the Company has a balance of £1,941,211 available for the current year's expenditure. In the Anglo-Scotch currency, the expenditure was £6,000,000 sterling, £1,000,000 in England, and £4,189,000 in India; and that £5,289,000 will be raised to meet it, in addition to the balance of £1,941,211. In addition to the above, the entire field of railway labour and of Guzerat will be in direct communication with Bombay, and Delhi will be within two days of Calcutta.

SHANWARD'S PATENT LIFE-BOAT.—The Rev. J. G. K. Houghton writes as follows to a Montreal paper:—"I may afford a melancholy consolation to you to know how well your countryman, Mr. Shanward Saxon to know something of the spot where so many victims of carelessness, want of discipline, and of good life-boats, as about three years ago Cape Ballard the land retires in a semicircular bay; the line of the shore, however, is not even, and there is a ledge of rocks at a little distance from the shore. In the first, the scene of the calamity, extending from Cape Race to the entrance to Conception Bay, a distance of about three miles. Just about the Cape Race, in a recess formed by the sea retiring between projecting rocks, the Anglo-Saxon struck, and on the 16th of May the masts were yet visible, and seven fathoms of water, and on the 16th of May the masts were yet visible, standing about a quarter from the wreck; bold rocks, covered with trees, mark the spot where the Anglo-Saxon struck, and there is no place to land for some distance in a direct line, turns at a right angle and runs on for about 100 yards. Further on, the land is low, and the sea is not covered by rocks; on the land side there is a level breadth from which the rocks rise precipitately to a height of about 200 feet above the sea. Here, then, passengers are more or less covered with trees, a deep belt of which surrounds the whole coast. Here, on the land side, as soon as they had the power to extricate, lie buried. It is a peaceful and quiet spot, and, till the rude sounds occasioned by the wreck, must generally be unbroken. Here the remains are all deposited, and on the 16th of May men and young men were there buried side by side—two sometimes in one grave, a woman and a man and a youth. Of the dead who were buried on the 16th of May, one bringing in now one, now two or three, dead bodies—bodies of those who had died in the course of life or in the wreck. Of the dead who were buried on the 16th of May, within a few days' sail of the land where their friends waited to greet them on their new found shore, a few only had been identified. Many remained undistributed the burial, and it will be a melancholy comfort to us all to know that the rough islanders treated the bodies themselves with decency and reverence. Although not proof against the temptation of unholy gain, the religion of even the wreckers had taught them to respect the dead; but no persuasions or promises of mine availed to receive even a watch or a ring as a memento for the living. While one hand reverently awaited the dead with sandwiches and lines, the other rifled the pockets. Some were much changed, but the countenances generally appeared to indicate that the last moments had been painless, and that they had passed away in peace; the eyes even of some were closed, and the clenched hands were often the only evidences of a violent death. The funeral service of the Church of England was, I am informed, read by the Rev. Mr. Eaton; but, as the urgent business had been attended to subsequently, I myself read it on Ascension Day, and again on Saturday, the 16th of May."



THE LATE PRINCE FERDINAND OF DENMARK.



THE LATE SIR JOSHUA JEBB.

THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF DENMARK.

OUR Obituary notice of his Royal Highness Frederick Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Denmark, whose Portrait is here given, will be found in our Impression for last week. His Royal Highness died at Copenhagen on the 29th ult. By his demise Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales, becomes Hereditary Prince.

SIR JOSHUA JEBB.

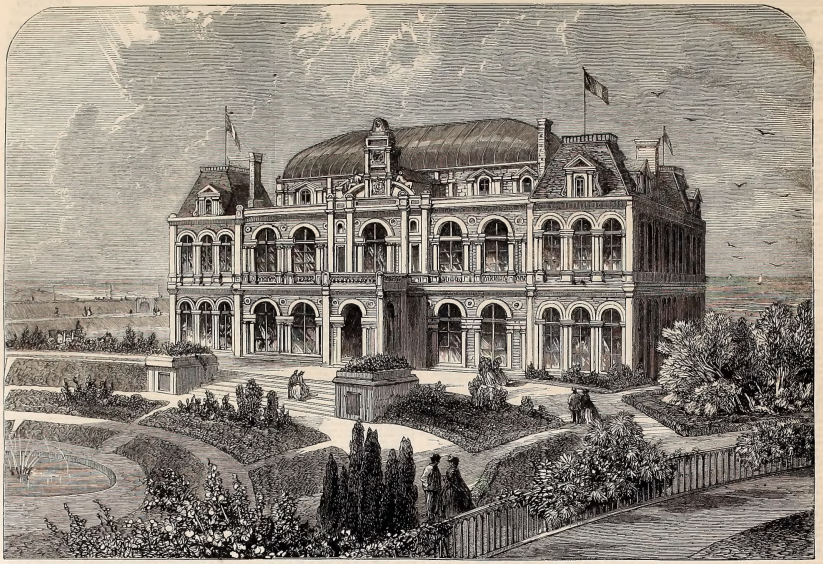
WE give a Portrait (from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins) of General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., Surveyor-General of Convict Prisons, whose sudden death occurred on the 26th ult. Our Obituary column last week contained a detailed notice of this distinguished officer.

NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS AT BOULOGNE.

THE new assembly-rooms and bathing establishment at Boulogne were opened last week by a grand banquet, a concert, and a ball; besides which the hospitable Corporation had provided a continual round of amusements for their guests, consisting, among other matters, of promenades by land and water, gymnastic performances,



CHARITABLE FETE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "THE PORT ADMIRAL."—SEE PAGE 43.



THE NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, and suppers. The building is very handsome, and comprises a ball and concert room, billiard and card rooms, music-rooms, and is probably on a more splendid scale than any establishment of the same nature, except at the German watering-places. It has been erected at a cost said to have exceeded £40,000, and is surrounded by gardens and spacious terraces overlooking the sea. Attached to it are hot and cold sea water swimming and ordinary baths; and in connection with it is an improved service of bathing-machines on the beach. The whole establishment reflects great credit on the municipal authorities under whose auspices it has been completed, and will permanently add to the attractions of Boulogne as a place of resort for sea-bathing and summer residence.



INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA, AT SALISBURY.—SEE PAGE 9.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Marlborough House, Newbury, Berks, the wife of John Knight, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Garendon Park, Leicestershire, the lady of A. C. De Lisle, Esq., of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

On the 4th inst., at Stonecot Hill, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Henry R. Stone, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., the wife of Captain Purcell Williams, of Pentre Mawr, Denbigh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th of May, at Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. James Smith, Scotch Chaplain, and afterwards by Doctor Martin Pinyero, cousin of the bride, Mr. Charles William Benn, of Mansfield, Notts, to Rosario, youngest daughter of the late Senor Don Juan de Dios Carranza, of that city.

On the 4th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Frederick Norman, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, William Earle Welby, Esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir Glynne Earle Welby Gregory, Bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina, only daughter of the late Hon. Charles and Lady Emmeline Stuart-Wortley.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Castleton, Sherborne, Dorset, Joseph Turner, fourth son of James Borrett, Esq., M.D., and Catherine Elizabeth Borrett, aged four months and nine days.

On the 1st inst., after a long and afflicting illness, borne with Christian resignation and fortitude, Eliza Jane, eldest beloved daughter of David Clarke, Esq., of Meadowbank, Macclesfield, aged 22 years.

On the 8th inst., at Rhyl, John Whitehall Dod, Esq., of Cloverley, Shropshire, in the 66th year of his age.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MERCERS' HALL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured the Mercers' Company with his presence, on Wednesday morning, at their hall in Cheapside, for the purpose of taking up his freedom in that most ancient of the twelve great City guilds.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants met at noon. The old structure had put on quite a festive aspect in honour of the day, banners being suspended from its walls, and a bank of flowering plants rising from the dais prepared for the Royal visitor. The worshipful the Master, the Rev. Markland Barnard, Incumbent of Colney, himself the fourteenth of his family who had held that office, was supported by a full court. The Master and Court of Assistants, attired in their scarlet robes of office, were in waiting at the Cheapside gates to receive the Prince, when his Royal Highness, whose carriage had become blocked in that busy thoroughfare and turned by the police into Ironmonger-lane, suddenly alighted at the private entrance, and, as it was taking his entertainers in flank, necessitated a somewhat ruffled reception. The gracious cordiality of the Prince and the ready self-possession of the members of the court soon set matters straight, and his Royal Highness, accepting the conduct of the Master, ascended the grand staircase into the hall, where the Royal presence was gracefully acknowledged by the ladies who thronged both sides of the apartment. As the Prince ascended the stairs the band of the Artillery Company, under the conduct of Mr. Hird, played a few bars of the National Anthem. The Prince was attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lord Alfred Harvey, and Captain Grey.

His Royal Highness having taken his seat upon the daïs, the master standing upon his right hand and the other members of the court being stationed around, Mr. Barnes advanced with the books of the company, and read therefrom the various entries referring to the necessary suspension of the standing orders, and the proposal to confer the freedom of the company upon the Prince of Wales, which was described to have been carried by acclamation in a full court. His Royal Highness having bowed his acknowledgments, Mr. Barnes administered the customary oath. The rev. the Master then addressed the Prince, calling to mind the antiquity of the company, which could be traced as far back as 1172, while the company received a charter of incorporation from Richard II. in 1392, and enumerating the famous members of the company—Whittington, "the great artist of his own fortune;" Caxton, "to whom we are indebted for the art of printing;" Dean Colet, "founder of our Pauline School;" Sir Thomas Gresham, "founder of the Royal Exchange;" Sir Thomas Boleyn; Queen Elizabeth, "a free sister" of the company; Lord Hill, a Peninsular fame, who was a member by ancestral descent. The address concluded with expressions of thanks to the Prince for the honour he was conferring, and good wishes for his prosperity.

The Prince listened with marked attention to the Master's address, which was admirably delivered, and replied as follows:—"Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants,—I am glad to avail myself of the last opportunity which my stay in London affords me of attending here this day to receive the freedom of your ancient and honourable company. The oldest of the City companies, the Mercers, is hardly exceeded by any in the amount of its charities, or in its capabilities of doing good. How these powers have been exercised the list of the foundations of the company and of the distinguished persons whom you have enumerated as benefactors and freemen tell us. Amongst the latter the great Sovereign, who was herself a sister of the company, stands conspicuous, and commerce and science appear equally to have lent their representatives to ennoble the Mercers' Company. To be connected with such names in the freedom and history of your company is an honour and a privilege I am proud to have conferred upon me. I thank you sincerely for the terms in which you have mentioned the names of my beloved mother and the Princess, and for the happiness you desire for us both."

The beautiful casket containing the freedom was now handed to the Prince, who examined it with evident admiration and interest. A work of the highest goldsmith's art, this casket is wrought in Gothic style, with pillars at each corner, the lid bearing the form of a Gothic cupola, very richly ornamented and surmounted by a crown in various coloured enamels, from which rises the Prince of Wales's plume. The front is divided into three arches, or compartments, the centre one bearing the arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales in coloured enamels, surrounded by the Garter with its motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." In the centre of the remaining arches are the arms of the Mercers' Company, also in coloured enamels, with their motto, "Honor Deo." On the reverse, divided in like manner into three arches, the central one bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales K.G., by the Corporation of Mercers, Premier Guild of the City of London, on the occasion of his Royal Highness honouring them by accepting the freedom of the Company, July 8, 1863."

This inscription is supported on each side by the monograms of the Prince and Princess of Wales in pale blue enamel. The casket is based upon a slab of black Australian marble, ornamented with garlands of flowers in gold, and the whole work is worthy of the artistic taste and skill of the successful candidate for its design and execution, Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

The Master now presented the various members of the court to the Prince of Wales, who presently retired to the banqueting-room, where a civic luncheon, prepared by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion, was served on the company's service of gold plate, with their accustomed precision and judgment. The Prince sat on the right of the Master, Mr. Johnson, the father of the company, a hale octogenarian, occupying a seat upon his Royal Highness's left hand. During the repast the Master proposed "The Health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, citizen and mercer." This toast having been warmly responded to, his Royal Highness took cordial leave of the Master and the several members of the company and retired.

Mr. Mulready, R.A., died on Tuesday, at Linden-grove, Bayswater, in his 78th year.

Letters from Caprera state that Dr. Albanese leaves Garibaldi at the end of the month, and that then, or very shortly after, the General will be able to walk without crutches.

On Tuesday the Countess of Zetland presented to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, from the ladies of Shetland, a large selection of the finest woollen goods which can be manufactured in that part of Scotland, inclosed in a beautiful case or box, designed and executed for that purpose by Messrs. Stephenson and Son., of Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

An important target trial took place at Shoeburyness on Tuesday. Hitherto the targets have been constructed on the principle that the backing must be elastic, but this trial was to determine the value of the opposite or rigid theory. Up to the test furnished by the old-fashioned and still favourite 68-pounder the rigid theory was sustained; but a 150-lb. steel shot passed through the target and its supports, and a 300-lb. shell penetrated the target and set the filling of the cells on fire. One of the Armstrong guns used at the trial burst—that is to say, the outer ring of the gun gave way. No one was injured.

A Victoria Cross has been awarded to George Hinckley, a quartermaster of the Sphinx, 6, paddle-sloop, for gallant conduct in an attack on the city of Fung-Wha, China, on the 9th of October, 1862. Hinckley carried off, while exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy in going and coming, two officers on his shoulders, one after the other. The Sphinx being about to be paid off at Devonport on Thursday week, the ceremony of the presentation of the cross took place there at the Government Parade, Mount Wise, on Tuesday. About 1000 seamen and marines were landed from the various men-of-war in commission there to witness the presentation. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., presented the cross in the name of her Majesty.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the transactions in National Stocks, for Money, have been only moderate, prices—owing to the unusually favourable accounts at hand in reference to the crops, and the great abundance of money—have had an upward tendency, and the dealings for Time have increased to some extent. The Unfunded Debt has shown more firmness than for some time past.

The demand for accommodation is steady, but by no means active, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3¼	Four months' bills	4½
Sixty days' ditto	3½	Six months' ditto	4½ 5
Three months' ditto	4		

In the Stock Exchange the rate for money, for short periods, has declined to 2 per cent.

Throughout the Continent, capital is firm in price, and the inquiry for it tolerably firm. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	3½ ¾
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾
Amsterdam	3½	3½
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	2¾
Hamburg	—	3¼
St. Petersburg	5½	7½

Several parcels of bullion have arrived from New York; but the amount disposed of to the Bank has been trifling. The steamer for the Brazils has taken out £107,590 in gold.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of London, the net profits for the six months were stated at £89,446, out of which an increased dividend of 18s. per share was declared. To the reserve fund £60,000 has been added, thereby raising the amount to £110,000.

The dividend of the Colonial Bank is at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

Most of the Continental exchanges continue in favour of this country, and there is still a steady profit on the import of gold from New York.

On Monday the Consol Market was very inactive, and prices ruled a shade lower than on Saturday. Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅝ ½ ⅜; Ditto, for August, 92¾ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ 92; India Five per Cents, 108⅜ ½; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Ditto Bonds, 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 236; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 116½. An increased business was transacted on the following day:—Consols, for Money, sold at 92½ ⅜; Ditto, for Time, 92¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 234 to 236; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92 to 92½; India Stock, 225 to 227 ex div.; Ditto, New, 108⅜ ½; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 106½; Ditto, Bonds, 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. The Funds generally were very firm on Wednesday:—Bank Stock marked 237 to 235; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅜; Consols, for Money, 92½ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 92¾; Long Annuities, 15; India Stock, 227; Ditto, New, 108½ ¼; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116½; Ditto Debentures, 100; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday the market was rather flat:—Consols for Money marked 92⅝ to ½; for Account, 92⅝ to ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis; India Five per Cent Stock marked 108½ ⅜.

Very little change has taken place in the value of American Securities:—United States Five per Cents have been 59; Illinois Central 100-dollar Shares, 29½ dis.; Ditto, all paid, 62.

The market for Foreign Bonds continues flat, and, in some instances, a further reduction has taken place in the quotations. The changes from last week, however, are not important:—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 101; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 10½; Egyptian, 101⅞; Greek, 35½; Ditto, Coupons, 16½; Italian Railways, 79 ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 37½; New Grenada Two per Cents, 32⅞; Ditto, Deferred, 9½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 87½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1852, 48½ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 95; Ditto, Three per Cents, 59½; Ditto, 1862, 93½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½; Spanish Three per Cents, 54½ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 31½; Ditto, Certificates, 12½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92⅞; Ditto, 1862, 68 ex div.; Venezuela Six per Cents, 57½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64 ex div.; Ditto Four per Cents, 101⅞; and Italian Five per Cents, 71½ ex div. Italian Scrip has sold at 1⅞ to ⅞ prem.

A moderate business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and prices, almost generally, have ruled firm. Alliance have been done at 35⅞; Australasia, New, 31½; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Chartered of British Columbia, 11⅞; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30; City, 108½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23½; Imperial, 23; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; London and Brazilian, 42½; London Chartered of Australia, 25½; London and Westminster, 80⅞; National of Liverpool, 4; South Australia, 40½ ex div.; Union of Australia, 57; and Union of London, 36⅞ to 37.

Colonial Government Securities have changed hands to a moderate extent, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 105 ex div.; Ditto Five per Cents, 96 ex div.: Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 109½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 106⅞; Ceylon Six per Cents, 114; New South Wales Five per Cents, 101 ex div.; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 105½ ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady. Crystal Palace have been done at 38½; East Indian Irrigation and Canal, 3 ex int.; English and Australian Copper, 1⅞; International Financial Society, 7½; General Credit and Finance of London, 8½; Italian Irrigation, Canal Cavour, 5½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 43½; Joint-stock Discount, 4½; National Discount, 9½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78; Rhymney Iron, 21; Royal Mail Steam, 67½; Regent's Canal, 25½; and East London Waterworks, 131.

Most Railway Shares have been somewhat firm in price, but the dealings in them have been only moderate. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 119½; Great Eastern, 53½; Great Northern, 127½; Great Western, 66⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113½. London and Brighton, 1 0; London, Chatham, and Dover, 44½; London and North-Western, 107⅞; London and South-Western, 106; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45½; Metropolitan, 12⅞; Ditto, New, 5⅞; Midland, 128⅞; North British, 53½; North Eastern—Berwick, 103; Ditto, Leeds, 59½; Ditto, York, 90; North London, 118; Scottish North Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 45½; South Eastern, 92½; Stockton and Darlington, 38⅞; West Cornwall, 27½; West Midland—Oxford, 46½.

Preference Shares.—London and Brighton, 115; Ditto, Seven per Cent Stock, 156; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 141.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 62½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½ ex int.; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 106½ ex int.; Eastern Bengal, 109½ ex int.; East Indian, 108 ex int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20½; Great Indian Peninsula, 108 ex int.; Indian Branch, 2⅞; Madras Five per Cent, 106½ ex int.; Punjaub, 106⅞ ex int.; Indus Steam Flotilla, 103 ex int.

Foreign.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 17½; Great Luxembourg, 14; Recife and San Francisco, 16½; San Paulo, 9½ ex int.; Ditto, 21½ ex int.; West Flanders, 10½; Western and North Western of France, 20⅞.

The return of the Bank of England, for the week ending July 8, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£299,722
A decrease of public deposits of..	1,702,539
An increase of other deposits of	2,325,970
A decrease of Government Securities of	3,391
A decrease of other Securities of	1,839,783
A decrease of bullion of	255,302
An increase of rest of	43,357
A decrease of reserve of	496,022

The total circulation is £22,038,478. Public deposits amount to £5,593,831; and private deposits to £18,595,718. Securities are £34,647,336; and the stock of bullion is £14,924,969.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 6.—There was a very moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations gave way 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—moved off slowly, and the currencies had a drooping tendency. Floating cargoes of grain were very dull. Scarcely any English barley was on the stands, and the supply of foreign was rather limited. The demand, however, was in a sluggish state, at about stationary prices. Malt changed hands slowly, on former terms. Good sound oats maintained their previous value; but heated qualities were very dull. Beans moved off heavily, at 1s. per quarter less money. No change took place in the value of peas. The flour trade was in a most inactive state, on former terms.

July 8.—All kinds of produce were very dull to-day, and wheat was again rather cheaper.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 31s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; American, 21s. to 23s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 460; barley, 10; malt, 1660; flour, 250. Foreign: Wheat, 1610; barley, 860; oats, 39,980; flour, 830 sacks.

Seeds.—The demand for seeds, generally, is heavy, and the quotations rule almost nominal. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s; Calcutta, 65s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 80s. to 84s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s., ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 60s.; white ditto, 54s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 11d.; barley, 30s. 9d.; oats, 23s 11d.; rye, 32s. 11d.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 38s.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 9d.; oats, 23s.; rye, 34s. 9d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 36s. 11d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 66,191; barley, 785; oats, 3405; rye, 46; beans, 1920; peas, 170 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off heavily, and the quotations are barely supported. Privately, the demand is very inactive.

Sugar.—All kinds move off slowly, and the currencies have a drooping tendency. Barbadoes has sold at 31s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; fine Mauritius, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods sell slowly, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is now 101,000 tons against 85,000 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market is in a very inactive state; nevertheless, prices rule about stationary. The stock continues heavy for the time of year.

Rice.—Sales progress slowly. In prices, however, no change has taken place. Stock, 44,000 tons against 47,000 ditto last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at about previous quotations; but fine foreign is rather dearer. The bacon market is inactive, and prices have a drooping tendency. In all other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The market is very inactive, and the quotations are barely supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, 42s. 9d. per cwt. Stock, 37,514 casks against 34,519 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £44 15s. per ton, on the spot. Rape is selling at £43 to £48; coconut, £44 to £48; and fine palm, £36. American turpentine, 100s; French ditto, 90s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Very little is doing in rum, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy is quoted at from 8s. to 11s. 4d.; English spirit, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6 6s.; new ditto, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; seconds, 14s. 3d. to 15s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being more favourable, all kinds of hops move off slowly, at barely stationary prices.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool—at which about 100,000 bales will be offered—having been announced, the market is inactive. Prices, however, rule steady.

Potatoes.—The supplies of new potatoes are large, and chiefly in excellent condition. The demand for them is steady, at from 5s. to 8s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, July 9).—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts, in but middling condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at Monday's decline in the quotations. The top figure for Scots was 5s. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was moderately extensive, and the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. The best Downs sold at 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Good and prime lambs sold freely, at extreme currencies. Inferior lambs were dull, at late rates. Calves moved off heavily, at 2d. per 8 lb. less money, owing to the large number on offer. Prices ranged from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at last week's prices. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s each. Total supply:—Beasts, 990; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 10,800; calves, 670; pigs, 350. Foreign: Beasts, 305; sheep and lambs, 1800; calves, 580.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

BANKRUPTS.

J. J. ROWSELL, High-street, Newington-butts, butcher.—JANET R. LATTO, Archer-terrace, East India-road, Limehouse, dressmaker and milliner.—T. ROOK, Barnsbury-terrace, Liverpool-road, licensed victualler.—J. BAPHAEL, Cavendish-terrace, Victoria Park-road, stick manufacturer.—S. C. RAYMOND, Graham-street, Pimlico.—T. THOMPSON, Virginia-row, Bethnal-green, leather seller.—J. SPRINGBETT, Cottage-grove, Commercial-road, Peckham, dealer in building materials.—MARY A. PHILLPOTTS, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, milliner and dressmaker.—A. MAINWARING, Bury-street, St. James's, Captain in her Majesty's Army.—G. K. KERWOOD, Trinity-square, Southwark, commercial traveller.—R. H. WARD, Duke-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, plumber.—E. LENARD, St John-street, undertaker.—J. H. GOWER, Old St. Pancras-road, builder.—T. S. NUTH, King-street, Long-acre, dairyman.—T. FELTON, Southampton-street, Strand, commission agent.—T. SEARS, Leicester, coal merchant.—M. DUCK, Wootton Bassett, Wilts, innkeeper.—W. V. WILLIAMS, Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, mine agent.—W. ATKINSON, Gildersome, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. PEGG, Tickhill, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer.—J. WESTCOTT, jun., Kington upon-Hull, smack owner.—R. DANSON, Seacombe, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—F. D. JONES, Wandsworth, baker.—H. BREWER, Wormley, Hertfordshire, bricklayer.—A. SCHMIEDEN, Upper Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, baker.—P. GOATCHER, Britannia-street, Gray's-inn-road, licensed victualler. W. T. WALKER, Enfield, coal merchant.—J. RENNIE, Denmark-street, Islington, draper.—E. BURTON, Church-street, Minories, optician and photographer.—N. SYKES, jun., Globe-road, Mile-end, County Court bailiff.—E. W. STONE, King's-road, Chelsea, coal merchant.—J. HUMMEL, Lynn, watch and clock maker.—W. NICHOLLS, Dudley Port, Staffordshire, charter-master.—MARY JONES, Nottingham, boot and shoe manufacturer.—H. and E. BROAD, Stourport, maltsters.—J. FORD, Greenwich, fly proprietor. P. THOMPSON, New Brighton, Cheshire, hotel keeper.—H. M CROSKILL, Rochdale, Lancashire, bookseller and stationer.—F. DUPRE, Greenheys, Manchester, doctor of medicine.—J. CASSON, Sunderland, grocer.—W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Findon-hill, Durham, farmer.—W. HAILWOOD, Westhoughton, Lancashire, miller.—W. H. DANDY, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, joiner.—W. RANDLE, Norwich, miller and corn merchant.—J. ROSE, Chesterton, Cambridge, brewer and publican.—J. HEIL, Woolwich, baker.—D. COWELL, jun., Blackburn, Lancashire, innkeeper.—J. LINZEY, Trowbridge, Wilts, stonemason and bricklayer.—J. P. HATTON, Cheltenham, professor of music.—J. FULLBECK, Cowpen-quay, Northumberland, builder.—C. EDWARDS, Kington, Herefordshire, butcher.—R. SKEFFINGTON, Leicester, butcher.—T. PREECE, Newmarket St. Mary, Suffolk, licensed victualler.—T. CRAVEN, Birstal, near Leeds, mason contractor.—J. LEWIS, Goatacre, Wilts, blacksmith.—ELIZABETH COX, Bath, outfitter and undertaker.—J. MARRS, Stockdalewath, Cumberland, blacksmith.—J. KNOTT, jun., Sturminster, Dorsetshire, butcher and cattle dealer.—J. LANGFORD, Nottingham, licensed victualler.—T. SPICER, Woodham Ferris, Essex, farmer.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

BANKRUPTS.

A. H. BRYANT, Leicester-square and Haymarket, trunkmaker.—J. HANNAFORD, Cleveland-street, Mile-end, tailor.—R. BRANCH, West Ham, Essex, shoemaker.—A. XENOS, Threadneedle-street, merchant.—H. HANCOCK, High-street, Southwark, butcher.—D. BOUCICAULT, Brighton, dramatic author.—T. P. BURROUGHS, Great Yarmouth, attorney.—P. CROSS, New-cross, Surrey, butcher.—J. MASTILL, Leicester, cabinetmaker.—C. S. A. DICKINSON, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn, clerk in holy orders.—F. B. DUFFIELD, Westmoreland-place, City-road, law clerk.—A. W. POWELL, West-street, Walworth, comedian.—R. CORRICK, New Hornsey-road, builder.—SARAH COLLETT, Westmoreland-road, Walworth-common, baker.—C. TOWN, Fleet-street, late cowkeeper.—ELLEN SARAH JAMES, Tottenham-court-road, bonnet manufacturer.—T. C. MARSDEN, High-street, Southwark, hop merchant.—J. and W. HITCHIN, Birmingham, wire drawers.—S. BOUGH, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire, shoemaker.—F. H. MATTHEWS, Hereford, banker.—J. L. BURKITT, Kenilworth, Coventry, and Warwick, attorney.—G. YOUNG, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. C. O. WALLIS, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—W. MORSE, East Dean, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.—J. HOLT, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—J. HIELD, Sheffield, licensed victualler.—G. PHILLIPS, Waterloo, Lancashire, butcher.—J. W. LEWIS, Bangor, wine merchant.—H. MERCER, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer.—D. YOUNG, Dunstable, Bedfordshire baker.—W. BURROWS, Luton, Bedfordshire, blacksmith.—R. LOADER, Ryde, Isle of Wight, butcher.—W. SMITH, Kessingland, Suffolk, blacksmith.—J. TATE, Hartlepool, publican.—R. BEESLEY, sen., Walton, Lancashire, farmer.—J. CONNOR, Colchester, Essex, shoemaker.—A. LAURENCE, Weston-super-Mare, butcher.—H. INGHAM, Todmorden, Lancashire, jeweller.—W. GOLDTHORP, Darton, Yorkshire, builder.—P. SANDERS, Milton Damerell, Devonshire.—R. EASBY, Thirsk, Yorkshire, land surveyor.—W. FRANCE, Mirfield, Yorkshire, grocer. J. WRIGHT, Dudley, Worcestershire, beer retailer.—W. HAWKINS, Almondbury, Yorkshire, joiner.—D. DALLY, Bristol, fish salesman. N. BUNTING, Wells, Norfolk, grocer.—G. NEWMAN, Tunbridge Wells, auctioneer.—W. KENNYWELL, Sheffield, stonemason.—G. WARSOP, Sheffield, publican.—R. NORTH, Sheffield, file smith.—W. GIBBS, Galmpton, Devonshire, shipbuilder.—M. SOWERBY, Barnard Castle, Durham, plasterer.—W. BANNOCKS, South Hamlet, Gloucestershire, tidewaiter.—J. CROUCH, Brighton, commission agent.—J. WRIGHT, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, publican.—G. HUNTER, Ambleside, Westmorland, corn merchant.—H. GIBBS, St. George, Gloucestershire, market gardener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. HUTCHINSON, Redden, near Kelso, farmer.—W. M'LAREN, Perth, corn merchant.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Monday and Tuesday, July 13 and 14, last two nights of FINESSE. Wednesday, July 15, Mr. Buckstone's Benefit, and last night of the season—CHARLES THE TWELFTH, THE BENGAL TIGER, and last night of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, with Mr. Buckstone's Speech about the Past and the Future, and DEAF AS A POST.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Monday and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 151, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56th nights of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclerq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE in JULY. It is now at its best. The removal of the tropical screen throws the Palace open to view from end to end. The Gardens are radiant with Flowers, the fine collections of Plants and Trees are now in full beauty, and the daily Display of Fountains forms a sight unequalled in the world.
The following are the arrangements for the coming week:—
Open Monday at Nine; other days at Ten.
Orchestral Band, at 1 and 4.30; Terrace Fountains, 4; Festival Organ Performance, 5.45 daily.
Monday, July 13—Excursion of Ancient Order of Druids. Display of Great Fountains. Extra Bands, Processions, and general Amusements in the Grounds.
Wednesday, July 15—Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell.
Saturday, July 18—Last of the Series of Eight Grand Concerts.
Admission: Saturday, 5s., or, by tickets bought before the day, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Guinea Season Tickets free.
Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sundays by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE—GREAT FOUNTAINS.—The Whole of the Great Fountains, Cascades, and Waterfalls will be Displayed on MONDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Prizes won at Wimbledon will be presented at the Crystal Palace, Monday, July 20.
Great Meeting of the Children of the London Charity Schools, Tuesday, July 21.
Royal Dramatic College Grand Bazaar, Fancy Fair, and General Fête, Saturday and Monday, July 25 and 27.
National Brass Band Contest, Tuesday, July 28.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

WILL CLOSE on the 25th.—SOCIETY of PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-ninth Annual Exhibition, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House).
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL. The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d.

THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS.—This great Oil Painting, by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, will be REMOVED for EXHIBITION in GLASGOW at the end of this month. The Cruikshank Gallery, Exeter Hall, open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission One Shilling.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, THE ICEBERGS, painted from Studies made in the Northern Seas in the summer of 1859.—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, W. Admission, 1s.

MR. W. H. HOLMES and Mr. G. W. HAMMOND'S PIANOFORTE and MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, at Three o'Clock. Full Programmes, and Tickets (all reserved), 10s. 6d. each, of Mr. W. H. Holmes and Mr. G. W. Hammond, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

SIGNOR SALVATORE MARCHESI'S HISTORICAL MATINEE MUSICALE will take place (by the kind permission of Messrs. Collard) at 16, Grosvenor-street, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 13, 1863, at Half-past Two o'Clock precisely. The Lecture, with Vocal Illustrations showing the invention and form of the aria during the first period of Italian Opera, from 1600 to 1730, has been already given with great success before the Société des Compositeurs in Paris, in February last, also in Germany in May. The Lecture, written by A. Gevaert, will be delivered by Mr. Ryder, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Vocal Illustrations will comprise a programme by Signor Salvatore Marchesi. Mr. Benedict will preside at the Pianoforte. Stalls, One Guinea; Tickets, Half-a-guinea. May be obtained of Messrs. Schott and Co., Regent street; Mr. R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; and of Signor Marchesi, Bath Hotel, Piccadilly.

STRAWBERRY-HILL. A BAZAAR will be held, by the kind permission of FRANCES, COUNTESS OF WALDEGRAVE, in the GARDENS of STAWBERRY-HILL, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, and THURSDAY, the 16th of JULY, in aid of the Fund for the enlargement of HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, TWICKENHAM.

LIST OF PATRONESSES.

Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury,	The Lady Agnes Jolliffe,
The Countess of Shaftesbury,	The Lady Mary Arkwright,
Frances, Countess of Waldegrave,	The Lady Churchill,
Countess Dowager Spencer,	The Lady Auckland,
The Countess of Bessborough,	The Lady Mayoress,
The Countess of Strafford,	Lady Clay,
The Countess Russell,	Mrs. Donnithorne,
The Lady Alice Peel,	Mrs. Young,
The Viscountess Torrington,	Mrs. T. Twining,
The Viscountess Sydney,	Mrs. Freake,
The Viscountess Enfield,	

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The Viscountess Enfield,	Mrs. T. Twining,
The Lady Mary Arkwright,	Mrs. Freake,
The Lady Churchill,	Mrs. Cowper.
Mrs. Donnithorne,	

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6 Tea spoons ..	0	8	0	6 Table knives ..	0	11	0
3 Egg spoons ..	0	5	0	6 Cheese knives ..	0	8	0
1 Soup ladle ..	0	12	0	Pair of meat carvers ..	0	7	6
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Edinburgh (Waverley Station), dep.	a.m. 6.40	a.m. 9.45	noon. 12.0	p.m. 4.0
Carlisle (Citadel Station), arr.	11.16	p.m. 12.48	p.m. 4.36	7.18

Passenger, &c., Trains leave Carlisle for Edinburgh—

Class	Expr. 1 2	Parly. 1 2 4	Ordy. 1 2 3	Expr. 1 2
Carlisle (Citadel Station), dep.	a.m. 6.35	a.m. 8.15	p.m. 1.30	p.m. 6.30
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), arr.	9.38	p.m. 12.50	6 2	9.30

For other information see the time-tables of the North British Railway Company, Bradshaw's time-tables, pages 176 and 177, &c.
Edinburgh, July, 1863. THOS. K. ROWBOTHAM, General Manager.

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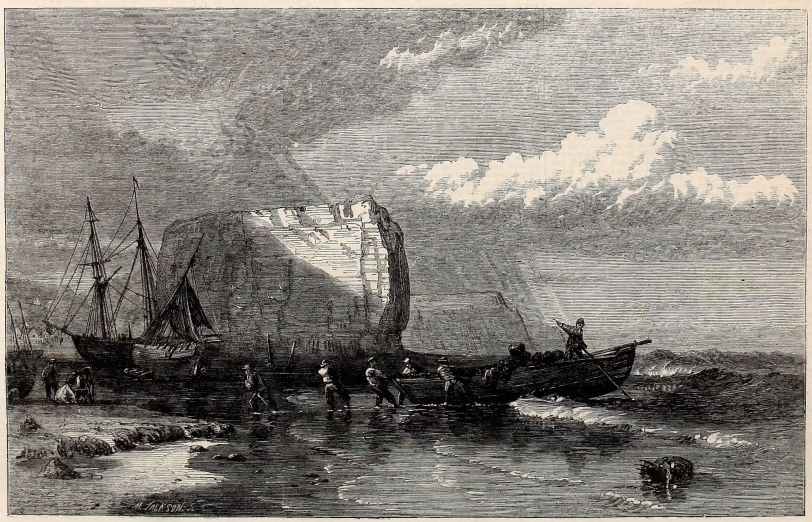


"TRENTO, IN THE TYROL," BY W. C. SMITH, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS.

INSTEAD of (as we have hitherto done) giving detached notices of the works of art which we engrave, we think it will be found more agreeable to the reader, as well as convenient to ourselves, to comprise them in one article, following the order in which the engravings appear in our pages. First on the list, then, in our Fine-Art Supplement is the Engraving of Mr. W. Collingwood Smith's *Trento*. This capital of a "circle" in the Tyrol is known universally as the site of the celebrated "Council of Trent," assembled by Pope Paul III. in 1545, and continued by twenty-five sessions, till 1563, under Julius III. and Pius IV., in order to fix with perspicuity the doctrine of the Church, reform its discipline, &c. The decrees of this famous council, together with the creed of Pius IV., contain a summary of the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The church of St. Maria Maggiore occupies the site of the council chamber, now destroyed, and has a painting with portraits of all the members. It is, however, the picturesqueness of Trento which, doubtless, attracted Mr. Smith, as it has attracted Callcott and other painters. By-the-way, the old bridge seen in Callcott's picture is no longer in existence; the strada ferrata, "the iron road," as the railway is called in the language of Italy, has usurped its place. Still the old town—ancient as the days of Cæsar—is

(*Continued on page 42.*)



"STAITHS, YORKSHIRE," BY S. P. JACKSON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE GUARDS' BALL.—THE SUPPER-ROOM.

The Guards' ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales, a fitting climax to the long series of festivities which have been given in honour of their Royal Highnesses, took place, as reported in this Journal, in the picture-galleries of the International Exhibition building. The rooms were decorated in the most elegant manner. The Queen kindly placed at the service of the committee the whole of the temporary fittings used at Buckingham Palace on festive occasions. Emulating this Royal liberality, several members of the aristocracy contributed the wealth of their gold and silver plate; and the value of the plate and ornaments is stated at two millions sterling. The supper-room, of which we give an Engraving, presented a scene of almost regal magnificence. Dancing was continued until one o'clock, when the heavy curtains at the head of the room were drawn aside, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, followed by the most illustrious and distinguished guests, passed down the ballroom to the apartment where the supper was laid out. The room had been decorated by Mr. Stone entirely with military trophies. Four great stars, formed of weapons, occupied each side of the room, each star requiring the martial equipments of almost an entire regiment to complete it. Some were of immense weight, all were of great size and beauty, and those towards the centre of the room were encircled with wreaths formed of sabre blades, which had a beautiful effect. Between these trophies, which glittered from a thousand different points, were noble groups of flags, with men in armour at the bases; while at the head of the room, in the alcove where Foley's great statue of Caractacus stood last year, was a fine ornamental, military trophy, consisting of a group of figures in full suits of tilting armour, with vizor down lance in hand. The centre knights supported shields bearing the Prince's plume and motto, and the cross of the Dannebrog. Behind them were grouped a superb collection of ancient weapons—a perfect thicket of bristling points and blades, battleaxes, brown bills, two-handed swords, halberds, partisans, with helmets, gauntlets, shields, greaves, and breastplates, mixed up with spears and wall-pieces that had done duty from the wars of the Roses to the time of the Ironsides of Cromwell. Behind all was a star, composed of nearly a thousand ramrods, its centre formed of a small glass device representing the crosses of St. George and Andrew, with the badge of the brigade with its motto, "Tria juncta in uno." This magnificent trophy was raised about 10 ft. from the floor, and its base of scarlet cloth was enriched with a magnificent collection of gold plate lent by the Dukes of Cambridge, Wellington, and Buccleuch; the Marquises of Exeter, Salisbury, and Londonderry; the Earl of Derby; and, indeed, most of the chief nobility famous for the rarity and value of their collections of plate. The centre piece of the buffet was the celebrated Flaxman Waterloo Shield—the largest and probably the finest work of art in gold in Europe—the first time that it had ever been lent by the Duke of Wellington. On the table itself was a perfect monument in silver, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch; while on every side were massive piles of silver-gilt cups, salvers, and candelabra. After supper the dance was resumed with renewed spirit, and kept up with vivacity for several hours.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB SCHOONER MATCH.

The schooner match in this club, a match which, on account of the size of the vessels engaged the long and adventurous course, and as closing the Thames season, always excites much attention, took place on the 27th ult. On this occasion there was an unusually large assembly on board the club steamer, in order to welcome the return of the Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, whose reappearance at his wonted post was acknowledged by the loudest and heartiest cheers which some 400 members and friends could produce. The club this year offered two prizes, one value £100, for schooners above 100 tons; another, value £50, for schooners not above 100 tons. The matches to be sailed separately, and no time allowed. Course, from Rosherville round the Mouse Light and back. The following vessels entered:—

Above 100 Tons.

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
1. Galatea	143	T. Broadwood.
2. Gloriana	134	A. O. Wilkinson.
3. Albertine	155	Lord Londesborough.
4. Albatross	107	T. Brassey.

Under 100 Tons.

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
Clytie	64	Capt. F. S. Clarkson.
Fleur-de-Lys	77	W. H. Birch.
Intrigue	83	F. K. Dumas.

At the time of the start the weather looked gloomy and threatening, and a strong W.S.W. wind was blowing. The vessels were moored in two lines, the small vessels lowest, and the first gun for them was fired at 12.2, the second gun at 12.7. The Clytie, being out in the tide, was first to swing, and so got up her mainsail first. Intrigue was rather behindhand; we believe that her spring parted; however, she was first with her gaff topsail.

The first gun for the first-class yachts was fired at 12.7, the second at 12.12, and the sails of these fine vessels began to rise like a cloud. Of course, with a strong west wind, all had to get their heads round, and then cant, each relying on her neighbour performing the same operation, and getting out of the way. The Albatross, however, made no move, so that she was right in the way of the Albertine, and a terrible collision was with difficulty avoided. The Albertine was obliged to shift her helm and sail up the river, and as soon as she got clear, before she could round into her proper course, she was very nearly ashore on the dangerous point opposite Northfleet. The arrangements for hoisting sail on board the Albertine were disarranged by this, and she was all adrift, and the crew so confused and puzzled that she was not got into proper trim until they were in the Lower Hope. Meantime, the Galatea and Gloriana were off, Galatea at once taking the lead. She set an enormous balloon jib, and began rapidly to gain, going through the water at a tremendous pace, every stitch drawing through most of the reaches. They ran through the Lower Hope, sails wing and wing, and here Albertine began to prove that she had the speed of her competitors. Still Galatea kept fairly ahead, until off the Chapman the big ballooner proved too much for the jib-boom, which broke short off. The stump or a spare jib-boom was set with great rapidity, and a jib and outer jib hoisted, but of course the delay was serious. There was nothing remarkable except the pace until they rounded the Mouse, as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Fleur-de-Lys	2 33 15	Intrigue	2 39 30	Clytie	2 41 20
Galatea	2 34 5	Albertine	2 40 40	Gloriana	2 41 50

There was now a dead beat back against wind, and at first against tide, and just at this time the wind was very strong, but being with tide there was no sea. Intrigue began to gain steadily, and, after a hard fight, passed Fleur-de-Lys off Southend. The breeze held on strong and steady, and the leading vessels increased their lead till they passed the winning buoy off Rosherville:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Intrigue	7 17 30	Fleur-de-Lys	7 21 15	Clytie	7 29 0

Before the Chapman Head, Albertine had fairly passed to windward of Galatea, and the race was over, barring those accidents of which this season has been so prolific. They passed the buoy at Rosherville:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Albertine	7 7 0	Galatea	7 13 15	Gloriana	7 28 0

As soon as the Intrigue had come alongside, Lord Alfred Paget presented the prizes, the prize in the large class being, of course, given to Lord Londesborough; that in the smaller class to Mr. Dumas. The success of Lord Londesborough afforded general satisfaction.

Mr. Alfred Gatley, whose colossal bassi-relievi of "The Host of Pharaoh in the Red Sea" and "The Song of Moses" formed such prominent features amidst the sculpture of the late International Exhibition, died recently in Rome of dysentery.

The *Northern Ensign* has received advices from the Rockall cod-fishing up to Saturday week, by the fishing-smack Mandant, Captain Ross, who left the ground on that day. He reports the fishing this season as a complete failure, he having only caught 180 cod during six days of splendid fishing weather. He left a number of vessels, including two Dutch busses, at Rockall, which had done no better at the fishing than himself, and with no prospect of improvement. The accounts from the Faroe Isles continue fair. A number of the French and Dutch vessels had sailed for home, with splendid cargoes of fine fish.

LITERATURE.

Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain. By Mr. W. Chaffers, F.S.A. Davy.

This work goes far to supply a want felt by a large class. Within a very few years a more enlightened view of the value of that form of "applied art" found in ceramic productions has spread with surprising rapidity. Collectors have sprung up on all hands, and they buy at enormous prices not one or two, but every kind of pottery and porcelain. The prices of some fictile wares have increased fifty and a hundred fold. To meet the market these fanciful prices have created, a number of spurious articles are offered for sale. The genuine productions are, however, for the most part, distinguishable by the makers' marks and monograms, which are nearly always affixed, and these are seldom imitated—at all events successfully. The value to collectors of a full and accurate list of such marks is therefore at once apparent. It renders the same service to the ceramic art that the collectors of paintings and prints have derived from the lists of painters' and engravers' marks and monograms. Mr. Chaffers does not claim that his list is complete—on the contrary, he asks for further aid from collectors—yet it includes a vast number of examples of the signatures to the productions of all ages and countries, and it is the result of many years' attention to the subject under most favourable circumstances. The book contains, including the representations of the various wares, nearly a thousand wood engravings. The work is, besides, a descriptive guide to the various kinds of pottery and porcelain. The introductions to each section contain much well-digested information, particularly those relating to Roman pottery and our own mediæval wares; also the productions of France, Italy, Holland, especially Delft and recent English manufactures. The section on the famous French faïence, known as "Henri II. ware," the rarest and most valuable, if not also the most beautiful, form of the potter's art, contains a peculiarly interesting announcement. It appears highly probable that a M. Fillon, of Poictiers, has just solved the mystery which has hitherto enveloped the origin of this pottery. This gentleman adduces the strongest evidence that this faïence was actually fabricated at Oiron, near Thouars (Deux Sèvres), with clay from the immediate neighbourhood. "Two artists assisted in the work—a potter, named François Charpentier, and Jean Bernard, librarian and secretary of Hélène de Hangest-Genlis, widow of Artus Gouffier, a superior woman and a cultivator of the arts. After the decease of this lady, in 1537, they both entered the service of Claude Gouffier, her son, Grand Ecuyer de France, who had inherited the tastes of his mother, and who, moreover, collected a vast number of works of art. The librarian had, whilst in the service of Hélène de Hangest, furnished designs for the ornamental bindings of books and frontispieces, specimens of which are annexed to M. Fillon's pamphlet copied from the etchings of Octave de Rochebrune. It has been noticed by the Comte de Ris, in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* (January, 1860), that a great resemblance exists between the interlaced ornaments of the Henri II. ware and the bookbindings of Grolier and Maioli. Mr. Fillon (by aid of the monograms, ciphers, and arms which occur on this ware) has chronologically arranged them from the published drawings, and comes to the conclusion that the earliest pieces were executed under the direction of Hélène de Hangest herself in the latter part of the reign of Francis I.; afterwards by her son, Claude Gouffier, and other hands, down to the accession of Charles IX. The arming of the Protestants put an end to a fabrication which could no longer maintain itself; for this reason—that, its only object being to supply the *dressoirs* and furnish the chapels of one family, their relations and personal friends, and not for commercial purposes, it followed the fortune of its patrons in a country menaced like Poictou with the horrors of a religious war."

The Fine Arts Quarterly Review. Chapman and Hall.

The first number of this review, with a body of able contributors, and in all the appropriate *luxe* of toned paper, wide margins, and old-fashioned typography, has just made its appearance. The editor, Mr. Woodward, one of the Queen's librarians, and keeper of the prints and drawings at Windsor Castle, announces that his primary inducement to establish this review was the need he had long felt of a medium of intercommunication for collectors, connoisseurs, and others interested in the art-wealth amassed in this country. Consistently with the endeavour to supply this desideratum, the first number contains articles on the Raphael Collection of the late Prince Consort, the Loan Museum, the Royal Collection, the Italian Collection, South Kensington, the Tenison Psalter, extracts from State Papers relating to the Arundel and Royal Collections, and a catalogue of the engravings of Cornelius Visscher. Several other catalogues of inedited works are promised. Closely connected with this sphere of usefulness is the intended historical, archæological, and contemporary record of art, exemplified in the present number by an instalment of a "History of the Royal Academy" and a "Summary of Art-News," both of which are carefully written; but the latter decidedly follows in its selections and few criticisms the dicta of a journal notoriously sectarian. The *Review* thus takes its stand principally on ground only very partially occupied by Dr. Waagen, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Jameson, the authorities at South Kensington, &c. If the historical and technical so greatly preponderate in future numbers we fear it may limit the circulation and influence at which a periodical bearing the title of a quarterly review may be presumed to aim. Two or three of the papers treat, however, of some of those art questions of the day which, without the profitless "discussion" deprecated by the editor, one would expect to find handled in a publication of this description. One of the most readable of these, though somewhat carelessly written, is Mr. Tom Taylor's article on "English Painting in 1862," reviewing the leading characteristics of British as compared with Continental art. It might be urged that the writer has done, on many occasions, as much as in him lay to glorify the *bourgeois* and dealer's art in England, of the prevalence of which he justly complains, but we see that, regardless of consistency, he here claims for art in its historical, religious, and poetical developments, great national and educational influence. The reasons assigned for the comparative dearth of all these forms of art in this country are, however, superficial. It is not the result almost entirely of the want of State patronage, though this of course is an essential condition, because such patronage has often failed here and elsewhere. But it is principally the domestic utilitarian character of the English people and their institutions, and likewise the abstract nature of the Protestant religion. The very imperfect training supplied by our Royal Academy is properly instanced as a minor cause; and we would name in addition the absence of that cumulative technical mastery naturally acquired by the Continental system of transmission from master to pupil. Lastly might be mentioned the evidences of the want of special qualification, and a large and liberal view of art in so many of our critic class, and the inevitable substitution of accidental impressions, prejudice, and partiality for actual knowledge of painting as a technical art and consistent principles of taste.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

The Nature and Treatment of Gout and Rheumatic Gout. By Alfred Baring Garrod, M.D., F.R.S. Second Edition. London: Walton and Maberly.

The medical profession, and, indirectly, the public at large, are much indebted to Dr. Garrod for his very successful researches upon the subject of gout, which are embodied in the able and compendious work which is now before us. The first chapter of this book contains a résumé of the knowledge of the ancient writers upon the subject, and the classifications of the more modern writers; and it concludes with the author's own division of gout into the regular and irregular varieties, in the latter of which the disease may be manifested either in severe functional disorder of any organ, or in the development of inflammation in parts or tissues other than those connected with the joints. The attack and progress of acute and chronic gout, which form the subjects of the second and third chapters, have been well described by previous authors, but perhaps by none more graphically than by Sydenham, from whose works Dr. Garrod gives quotations sufficiently appropriate. Our author fortifies his statement that acute gout at its first invasion seldom attacks any other part than the ball of the great toe, by a list of 516 cases drawn up by Sir C. Scudamore, in which one or other of the great toes alone were affected in 341 instances, and the great toe with some other part in 373 cases. And he finds from his personal observations of cases in hospital practice, extending over a period of more than twelve years, that in not more than 5 per cent were other joints implicated, to the exclusion of the great toe. While treating of the subject of chronic gout, the author has rendered familiar to the eye of the reader, by several good drawings, the deformities arising from the deposition of chalk stones in and around the smaller joints and in the helix of the ear, as well as the appearances presented under the microscope of the urate of soda, of which they are specially composed. Not the least interesting part of this work is the consideration of the condition of the blood in gout. Dr. Garrod first published his views on this subject in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* in the year 1848. He then stated that he had detected uric acid not only in the blood of persons affected with gout but also in those not so affected. In the former, at least, it is found to be in the form of urate of soda; and from 1000 grains of the serum of blood he extracted in one case as much as 0.175 grains of uric acid, which he considers was probably far less than the amount actually contained; whilst in the latter only the minutest traces of uric acid can be detected. Dr. Garrod has been at much pains to ascertain the condition of the urine of persons suffering from gout; and, amongst other alterations, he finds that there is a "deficiency of uric acid in gouty urine, and that the defective elimination generally bears a close relation to the inveterate character of the malady." The portion of this work which treats of the morbid anatomy and pathology of gout is exhaustive of the subject and well illustrated with plates, some of which are coloured. As respects the medicinal treatment of this disease in its acute stage Dr. Garrod says with truth that "those who have had many opportunities of witnessing the progress of gout will not, I believe, be inclined to agree with Cullen's aphorism—'the common practice of committing the person to patience and flannel alone is established on the best foundation.'" He is of opinion that the most successful treatment in this stage is by some alkaline saline combined with a moderate dose of colchicum. Mention should also be made of the introduction by Dr. Garrod of lithia as a remedy into practice, which is now extensively used. Dr. Garrod's book, which, by the way, has been translated into German, and of which we understand a French edition will shortly appear, will be perused with satisfaction—although brought out as a handbook for medical men—by all intelligent readers.

The Watering-places of England. By Edwin Lee, M.D. Fourth Edition. John Churchill.

The Principal Baths of Germany, France, and Switzerland. By Edwin Lee, M.D. Fourth Edition. J. Churchill and Sons.

It must be a subject of congratulation to such persons as are in the habit of frequenting the English and Continental watering-places to be able to refer to the testimony of an impartial witness, who, from his personal observation and experience of the effects of the various mineral waters in disease, is eminently qualified to give instruction in these matters. Such is given by Dr. Lee in his two books, entitled "Watering-places of England" and "The Baths of Germany." It is a fact well known to all that a large proportion of our countrymen, in seeking relief from chronic disorders by means of mineral waters, are willing to undergo the fatigues of a long journey to some one or other of the Continental watering-places rather than resort to the mineral springs of their own country. This may be partially accounted for by the greater variety of mineral ingredients which they find in the Continental springs; but, in addition to this, as Dr. Lee truly observes, "The Continental watering-places offer more resources and *agrément* both to valetudinarians and pleasure-seekers, being often situated amidst beautiful scenery, having well-lighted rooms for evening reunion and or walking in wet weather." The expenses, too, of living and of public amusements in the Continental watering-places are considerably less than in England; although it is probable that year by year they become more equalised in this respect. In "The Watering-places of England" Dr. Lee commences with a glowing description of the city of Bath, one of the most ancient resorts of the sick in search of recovery through the agency of mineral waters, and possessing the only hot mineral spring in England. The temperature of the Bath mineral waters is high, varying from 104 deg. Fahrenheit to 120 deg. In this respect they, of all the English mineral springs, approximate the most to those of Teplitz. The amount of saline ingredients in both is also somewhat alike. The Teplitz water, however, contains a certain quantity of carbonate of soda, while in the Bath water the soda is in the form of a sulphate. They are, nevertheless, both "efficacious in analogous cases;" the class of patients which are sent to such springs being those who are afflicted with gout, rheumatism, and stomach disorders, attended by acidity and want of tone. The waters of Vichy, Ems, Wildbad, and Buxton may be classified with those of Bath and Teplitz, inasmuch as their effect in the cure of disease depends more upon their thermal properties than upon the agency of the mineral salts which they hold in solution. More energetic in their effects than any of these are the waters of Wiesbaden, the temperature of which, from the Kockbrunnen spring, rises as high as 158 deg. Fahrenheit. They also contain as much as 63 grains of fixed substances in a pint of the water, of which 53·499 are composed of muriate of soda. These waters must, therefore, be taken with caution, more especially by such persons as are subject to active congestion of the internal organs. Dr. Lee's books abound with useful information for those who intend visiting any of the mineral watering-places; and a graphic description of the town and the places of interest in its neighbourhood precedes the more important account of the nature of the mineral springs which are there, and the various maladies for which they are suitable. The second part of the book, entitled "The Watering-places of England," gives a good account of the principal winter places of resort on our coasts, including Brighton, Hastings, Sandgate, the Isle of Wight, &c., and is a very fit appendage to the first part of the work upon the places possessing mineral waters. We feel thankful to Dr. Lee for having, with so much success, devoted his time and energies to a subject possessing such considerable interest for the public.

On Diseases of the Chest. By Henry William Fuller, M.D., &c. Pp. 703.

In this work the author has presented the profession of medicine with a very complete summary of all that is worth knowing of the subject on which it treats, not merely at second hand, but as the result also of his own independent labour and original observation. We should not omit to mention here that the manner of putting forth his teaching possesses features entirely novel, each important topic or section being placed before the reader in well-arranged tables.

Our readers, however, not being exclusively medical, we shall limit our remarks to certain portions of Dr. Fuller's book which cannot, we are sure, fail to interest the non-professional public. The space to which we are necessarily restricted will prevent our dwelling upon all that has attracted our own attention. We select as an illustration the chapter on "pulmonary consumption," which, by-the-way, we opine, would, in the hands of some authors more alive to "rapid returns" than Dr. Fuller seems to be, have made its appearance as a separate book—and a good and successful book, we doubt not, it would have made.

Dr. Fuller points out that consumption is especially a constitutional malady, and not, as has too often been erroneously assumed, a disease of the lungs alone, its essential element, technically known as "tubercle," being found in all parts of the body, although it affects the lungs by preference. Of the hereditary nature of consumption there can be no doubt; but, on the question of the possibility of its communication by infection, the public need such clear and correct views as are conveyed in the following extract:—

A wife hitherto healthy, and apparently free from phthisical pains, nurses her consumptive husband, and falls a victim to the same form of pulmonary disease. A sister tends her gradually failing phthisical brother, and soon afterwards shows symptoms of decline. The sequence is remarkable, and as it naturally places the two facts before us in the relation of cause and effect, it is apt to excite unnecessary apprehension, for there is really no ground for supposing that they hold that relationship to one another. The sister, probably, inherited the tendency in common with her brother; and the wife, if free from an inherited predisposition, was not unlikely to become consumptive, worn out by her weary, anxious watching, sleepless nights, and long exposure to the confined atmosphere and other depressing influences of the sick-room—circumstances, beyond all others, powerful in fostering or exciting a tendency to phthisis. The marvel rather is that, notwithstanding the strain of long-continued anxiety and the depression inseparable from the protracted

nursing of a dearly-loved relative, consumption should not be developed in the survivor more frequently than observation has proved it to be.

There exists, moreover, another prevalent and still more mischievous error as to another cause of consumption, which is exposed by Dr. Fuller :—

"Nothing is more common," observes the author, "than to hear consumption attributed to the effect of wet and cold, the inclemency of the season, or the variableness of the climate in which the person is resident; and nothing, unhappily, is more consistent than the practice which is based on this supposition. Encased in warm clothes, and shut up in heated rooms from which every breath of fresh air is carefully excluded, the unfortunate victim to this prevalent superstition becomes rapidly enervated, and falls an easy prey to this formidable disorder. But careful observation, corroborated by statistical records, proves incontestably that the pure air of heaven, which God has provided for us to breathe, and the variations of temperature to which, in His all-wise providence, He has seen fit to subject us, are not so noxious or productive of ill-health as man in his ignorance has oftentimes asserted.

Thus clearing off the mists of this cloudland of ignorance and error, Dr. Fuller sees clearly how to direct his patient to the climate best adapted for the renovation of his failing powers and the arrest of the tubercular disease. The first involves the question of prevention, the second of cure.

The first and most effectual means of prevention has been held to be a residence in a warm climate.

Now, here (says Dr. Fuller) I find myself at issue with the opinions of many excellent and learned physicians, and no less so with popular prejudice. From our cradle to our grave we are taught to regard cold as an unmitigated evil; and as warmth is intimately mixed up in our minds with the notion of comfort, and that again with everything which is conducive to our bodily well-doing, the recommendation to seek a warm and more genial climate is quite in keeping with our inbred feelings, and is regarded as consistent with sound sense and the exercise of common prudence.

Nothing, however, is further from this very desirable end. Cold, with due protection of the surface of the body, invigorates the system and arrests that morbid formation on which consumption depends. The most remarkable recoveries have followed removal to a cold climate—e.g., Canada and other northern countries, while the disease itself is comparatively rare in St. Petersburg and Moscow, in the northern districts of America, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, &c. Dr. Fuller gives abundant evidence in support of his views, showing the superiority of a cold over a warm climate for the victims of phthisis in certain stages of the disease. However startling such propositions may seem, because at variance with commonly preconceived notions and prejudices, they have, nevertheless, gained ground in the medical profession, and are gradually assuming the form of an accepted doctrine.

We must here stay our pen, although we could point out much more that would interest in the various chapters on the healthy action and on the diseases of the heart. We cannot conclude without expressing our conviction that to the student of medicine this work must prove invaluable, to the medical practitioner most useful, and to the general reader interesting and instructive.

THE MAGAZINES.

OF the magazines—which are unusually dull this month—*Fraser's* is undeniably the best. "Late Laurels" is not attractive reading, but it is followed by a very admirable paper entitled "A Chapter showing how Lord P—— became our Rector," which will recall to those acquainted with Scotch life a few years back a very famous wit *bon vivant*, and compatriot of Lockhart and Wilson, whose memory deserves to be more securely embalmed than in the fugitive pages of a magazine. Another critic applies the scalpel to Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," and with telling effect. No effect, however, is likely to be produced upon the hon. member for Bridgewater, who, with an obstinacy worthy of Macaulay's worst mood, appends to the advertisement of the new edition of his book a statement to the effect that "some fresh notes will be found in it, including documentary proofs of controverted statements; but not a word of the text has been withdrawn, and not a word has been added to it." The conclusions drawn in the essay on "Our Modern Youth" would be very disheartening if we were obliged to admit the author's premises. But while there can be no denying the fact which the writer deplores, that too many of our youth of both sexes are losing that moral sensibility and generous enthusiasm which should belong to their age, we still believe their cases, numerous as they are, to be exceptions to the general rule.

In the *Cornhill* "Romola" draws statelily to its end, and "Crosbie" suffers so fearfully that Mr. Trollope must be on his guard lest the very excess of punishment inflicted on the wretched Government clerk should excite a reaction of sympathy in his favour. The quiet, literal truthfulness of Mr. Trollope's story, "The Small House of Allington," becomes more and more remarkable each month. There is no plot in it worth mentioning; we know exactly what is going to happen to each character, and how; and yet so exquisite is the art of the narrator that we await his utterances with impatience. The padding of the *Cornhill* this month is more than ordinarily hard and uninteresting.

In *Macmillan* we have a very fair sketchy article—it would have been better but for the writer's morbid endeavour to be amusing—upon a subject of which little is really known in England—Indian life. Probably, of the social condition of no other of our colonial possessions are we so ignorant as we are of our great Eastern Empire. For some reason or other old Indians are generally reticent upon the subject; but it is a significant fact that the desire to leave the country is general, and that it is adopted as a settled home by none, save by those to whom the possession of authority and the habit of command have become necessities of existence. Signor Saffi's paper upon "Southern Italy, its Conditions and Prospects," is very valuable. He attributes, and with reason, the evils to which Naples is still a prey to the amount of indolence and corruption which the many years of bad government could not fail to engender. Of the agricultural population, who labour hard for insufficient pay, Signor Saffi speaks with respect, and, while he admits frankly the misery and degradation existing among them, he lays both at the door of Bourbonic despotism. Of this he adduces ample proofs. Among them may be cited the fact that the provinces of the mainland had only five high roads to connect them with the capital, while of these some were so imperfect that travellers had to make a portion of the journey on horseback, and others had no bridges. The existence of brigandage is attributed by Signor Saffi to the intrigues of some of the feudal families who flourished under the *ancien régime*, to the foolish disbandment of the old Neapolitan army, and to the gaol birds who escaped during the progress of the revolution. At the same time he admits that the peasants have not a sufficient interest in the maintenance of order to side actively against the brigands. A bold and decided article upon the question at issue between Dr. Colenso and Convocation completes an interesting number, which will, however, scarcely be popular with the majority of Mr. Mudie's subscribers.

Miss Cobbe's article in the *Victoria Magazine* is a peg on which she has hung a number of very good, if not new, stories. We have seen the following somewhere, but it will bear repeating :—"An Irish Judge sentenced a man to be flogged at the cart's tail from the gaol to a certain turnpike. The wretched man answered derisively, 'Thank you, my Lord; you've done your worst.' '*And back again*,' added the Judge, with imperturbable composure." As usual, Miss Cobbe underrates Scotch wit, and, in endeavouring to illustrate it, simply proves her ignorance of the language and the people. Mr. Tom Taylor completes his task of bringing Lichtenberg's opinion of the actors of 1775 before his readers; and Mr. Senior continues his very interesting "Journal kept in Egypt in 1855 and 1856." Altogether, it is evident that the *Victoria Magazine* relies for appreciation upon something better than sensation stories and startling theories, and for this, if other reasons were wanting, we wish it every success.

London Society is, as usual, light, amusing, and frothy. The article on Dickens's dogs is one of the best. Familiar as the world is with the works of the author of "Pickwick," many readers will feel surprised to see how many types of dogs Mr. Dickens has depicted, ranging from Mr. Sykes's Bull's-eye, raised and reared in the neighbourhood of Field-lane, Holborn, to poor Dora Copperfield's sleek, curly, pampered Jip. There is an article upon a subject which crops up annually under the July sun—that masterly pedestrian feat of going to Milan over the Oberland in a month for £16. Well, it is possible, from sixteen to twenty, but not advisable. Another fallacy which needs correcting is that of making the tour with as little luggage as possible, and travelling with no more impediments than a *robe de nuit* and a toothbrush. It is a serious mistake. We remember coming across such a pedestrian once in a heavy storm at Ragatz. We lent him some spare things while his own single suit was being dried in the village oven. He begged hard to buy them of us, but we were obliged to decline; and we watched him at eventide walk away steaming.

Good Words seems to have been more affected by the rebukes of the *Record* than its directors will allow, and to be growing decorously dull. "In the Dark" is a poor poem on a good subject, which is redeemed by the last stanza. Mr. Ludlow contributes a very readable paper on religious sisterhoods. "A Word of Remonstrance with some Novelists," by a Novelist," was very much needed, and will, we hope, be attended to; but, after all, the remedy for the evil which the writer deplores is to be found in the reading public, who have during the past season harassed Mr. Mudie's assistants for copies of "Aurora Floyd" and "Lady Audley's Secret," and left "David Elginbrod" unheeded on his shelves.

MUSIC.

Gounod's new opera, "Faust," has been as successful at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA as it had previously been at Her Majesty's Theatre. It was performed for the first time at Covent Garden on Thursday, last week, and the success of the first night has been fully confirmed by subsequent repetitions. Of the merits of this work, dramatic and musical, we have very little to say in addition to what has already been said by ourselves and our contemporaries. We think it owes its remarkable success as much to the excellence of the drama as to the attractions of the music. Goethe's grand and beautiful tragedy has been adapted to the musical stage with much felicity. The plot is clear and coherent, the incidents striking and pathetic, the catastrophe sublime. As to the music, it is certainly the work of a man of genius, though it is deformed by crudities which might have militated against the success of the piece had its dramatic interest been less powerful. Gounod is a musician of the new school. Though not a German, he belongs nevertheless to the "Young Germany" of music, and may be classed in the same category with Berlioz, Liszt, and (above all) Wagner, whom in many respects he strongly resembles. Like them, he sets at nought the time-honoured laws of musical art, and indulges in (so-called) harmonies and modulations which would have driven Mozart or Cimarosa crazy, and are no small trial to the nerves even at the present day. His melody, too, shows little attention to rhythm, and is often more in the style of measured recitative than of air—which is exactly the case with the music of Wagner. But still, we repeat, Gounod's music is the music of a man of genius; it has imagination, individuality, expression, and picturesque effect, and, like all music of a new and original character, it improves upon repetition. Its asperities are softened down, and its beauties are more prominently conspicuous. So that, taking all things together, we are not surprised at its success. The performance at Covent Garden is magnificent. The characters are strongly cast, Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho, the original Margaret at the Théâtre Lyrique, has assumed the part here. The music, written expressly for it, is calculated for her powers, and she sings it perfectly. In aspect and manner she realises the fine creation of the great German poet; and her acting is gentle and touching, though she fails to rise to the passion and grandeur of the concluding scenes. Tamberlik's Faust is a powerful performance, though he lacks the sweetness of voice which enables Giuglini to throw so much seductive tenderness into the love scenes with Margaret. Faure's Mephistophiles is a most artistic performance. He realises the cold, sneering character of the fiend, and he executes the music magnificently. The part of Valentine is well sustained by Graziani, and that of Siebel by Mdme. Didiée. As to the *mise en scène*, the richness and splendour of the costumes and decorations, the beauty of the scenery, and the brilliancy of the spectacle—all these things are such as might be expected from the management of this magnificent theatre.

The run of "Faust" having now slackened at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, its representations now alternate with those of other operas. On Saturday last "Norma" was performed, with Titiens in the character of the heroine, Mdlle. Artôt in that of Adalgisa, and Signor Geremia Bettini in that of Pollione. The appearance of Artôt as Adalgisa gave a new and interesting feature to the performance. Adalgisa is deemed a secondary part, and many prima donnas do not choose to perform it. It is, nevertheless, a most beautiful part, worthy of any actress or singer, however high her position; and, therefore, when such an artist as Mdlle. Artôt has the good sense to appear in it, the effect is as delightful as it is rare. The audience were enchanted, and lavished their applause on both the performers. Signor Bettini acquitted himself respectably, but did not achieve a brilliant success.

The concert season is almost over. Nearly the last, but by no means the least, of the benefit concerts was that of Mr. Brinley Richards, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening last week. Mr. Richards holds a high position in his profession, being much esteemed as a composer, a pianist, and instructor, so that his concert was attended by an overflowing assemblage of fashionable people. There was an elegant selection of vocal and instrumental music, in which Mr. Richards's own compositions very properly held a prominent place. One of the newest of them, the song "Daughter of Denmark," was evidently the principal feature of the evening. Exquisitely sung by Mdlle Parepa, it was applauded and encored with the utmost enthusiasm. Mr. Richards's new national song, "God bless the Prince of Wales," a composition which has gained unbounded popularity, was sung by Mr. Sims Reeves and the National Choral Union with the effect which it never fails to produce. A number of favourite vocal and instrumental pieces, performed by Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Lewis Thomas, M. Paque, Mr. Balsir-Chatterton, and Mr. John Thomas, completed the programme of this excellent and interesting concert.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—A new drama, possessing more weight than generally pertains to pieces produced at this theatre, has been given to the stage by Mr. John Brougham, and entitled "While there's Life there's Hope." We do not exactly perceive the peculiar relation of the title to the plot, nor which of the characters is supposed to benefit by the comforting assurance contained in it. For the plot itself, it bears considerable resemblance to Mr. Arthur Sketchley's drama of "The Dark Cloud," some twelve months ago produced at the St. James's. But it has the advantage of introducing an actor new to the Strand Theatre who is likely to be of service to the establishment. We allude to Mr. Vollaire, late of the Surrey, who has been engaged to support the character of Adam Greenleaf, and who is of such a cheerful disposition that he is always laughing. He has recently married a young wife, Rose Greenleaf (Miss L. Thorne), with whom he is remarkably happy. Living in the country and enjoying a competence, his heart overflows with mirth. But some mortification is prepared for him by a hypocritical nephew, who seeks to estrange him from Rose by casting doubts on her fidelity. A gossiping dentist lends much unintentional assistance to his plan by the discovery of a letter written by Rose to a former lover, one Rupert Wolfe (Mr Parselle). Wolfe is in possession of many other letters, the records of her early affection, and seeks to derive profit from them, but is disappointed. Rose will not purchase them; but the nephew, by a ruse, seeks to turn them to account, and by exciting Rupert with brandy induces him to declare that Rose has been guilty. Greenleaf overhears this, and he laughs no more; he is penetrated with the deepest sorrow. But Wolfe has been cheated out of the profit of his evidence, and his mind changes. He even feels remorse, and, determining to undo the mischief he has occasioned, remonstrates with his seducer, and is again overheard by Greenleaf, who is thus made acquainted with the conspiracy and receives Rose again to his arms. An underplot relieves the serious business, consisting of two precocious young persons who are permitted to marry by their friends before they are properly prepared in mind and heart for the matrimonial state. The young husband is cleverly personated by Miss Ada Swanborough, and the bride by Miss Fanny Hughes. They quarrel as to his smoking in the drawing-room, but being well advised by a good-hearted widow (Miss Bufton), who acts as the good genius of the family, the lady submits in time to her husband, and thus wins his concession to her prejudices. The drama was well acted, and made an impression on the audience.

SURREY.—This theatre proceeds for the summer season under the management of Mr. Henry Loraine, who has strengthened his bill by a version of the romantic drama "Le Bossu," the same that has retained so strong a hold on the Lyceum audience under the title of "The Duke's Motto." The conductor has also transferred to this stage the pleasing little drama of "The Burgomaster's Daughter," with the fairy fountain, of which we have already given an account, as recently produced at the Marylebone.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean sailed on Monday from Liverpool, in the Champion of the Seas, for Australia. They were accompanied by their niece, Miss Chapman, Mr. George Everett, and Miss Cathcart.

Mr. Samuel Roxby, for years proprietor and manager of the Sunderland, Shields, Durham, Stockton, and Scarborough theatres, died at the latter place yesterday week.

A petition of adjudication of bankruptcy has been presented against Mr. Dion Boucicault, formerly an actor at the Adelphi and Drury-lane theatres, and afterwards manager of the New Theatre Royal, Westminster, and the author of the well-known drama, "The Colleen Bawn." It is stated that the bankrupt, having made a large sum of money at the Adelphi, entered upon the occupation of the Westminster Theatre (late Astley's), and there expended about £14,000 upon decorations and improvements. A company was afterwards started for the purchase of the bankrupt's premises, and the bankrupt was to receive as much as £40,000 out of the proceeds. To the non-completion of that arrangement the bankrupt attributed his failure. The bankrupt's liabilities are stated, in round numbers, at £30,000; the assets are returned at £20,000, independently of a claim for £38,000 upon the New Theatre Company.

FETE FOR THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

A GRAND fête and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was recently held in the International Exhibition building, under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary. The eastern half of the nave was lined on each side with a row of counters gracefully draped with pink and white gauze in the form of a tent. The stalls (nearly forty in number) were held by Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury; the Countess of Westmorland, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Antrim, and a number of other ladies of rank. In the centre of the nave, between the two rows of stalls, were several scent-fountains, tended by aristocratic naiads; and at the western end of the building, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Mr. M. Morgan, Mr. T. Robertson, and a number of other gentlemen connected with literature and the arts, had established a burlesque theatre, a Richardson's show, and a circus. In the theatre were performed at intervals short burlesques, full of the most boisterous fun and lunatic puns. One of these pieces—a "subaqueous, ultramarine, aquario-domestic drama," entitled "The Port Admiral; or, the Mysterious Mariner and the Rightful Heir"—furnishes us with a subject for illustration at page 36. When the nave was at its fullest it was not hard to fancy that one of the five-shilling Saturdays of last year had come back. The dense throng of fashionables, the crowds streaming through the entrance at the eastern dome, Minton's majolica fountain playing perfumed water, Foster and Andrew's great organ striving, as of old, to put down the Coldstreams, and the flashing of the sun through the many-coloured window behind the great clock—all helped most wonderfully to keep up the illusion. The braying of Richardson's brass band and the shouts of the amateur showmen, however, soon put one in mind that the great show of last year was a thing of the past.

INAUGURATION OF A MEMORIAL STATUE TO THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA.

THE commemoration statue to the memory of the late Lord Herbert was inaugurated on Monday week, at Salisbury. Immediately after the decease of this lamented statesman, his friends and neighbours in his native county of Wilts met to decide on the most appropriate mode of commemorating his good service in ameliorating the condition of the British soldier, when it was decided that a statue and a convalescent home should be erected at Salisbury. The task of producing the statue was confided to Baron Marochetti. It is 9 ft. in height, standing on a square pedestal of Penrhyn granite 10 ft. high. The base of the statue bears simply the inscription, "Sidney Herbert." The site chosen is in the market-place, in front of the Townhall or Council House. The occasion was made quite a fête day. All the shops were closed, flags were flying, bells ringing, and the town was crowded with visitors from the adjacent towns and villages. The 1st Wilts Administrative Battalion of Volunteers were drawn up on three sides of a square surrounding the statue, leaving an open space, which was guarded by a body of police. In front of the Council House a large covered gallery had been erected, which was filled with the élite of the county. The attendance in the market square was very numerous, there not being less than 10,000 persons present. Lord Palmerston had intended to be present, but in consequence of a severe attack of gout his Lordship could not attend. He was represented by Earl De Grey and Ripon, who occupies in the Cabinet the position held by Lord Herbert. Earl De Grey, after expressing to the Mayor, Corporation, and memorial committee Lord Palmerston's extreme regret that he could not be present, proceeded to a daïs erected by the side of the statue. In an eloquent address he described Lord Herbert as a thorough English statesman, and a philanthropist in the best meaning of the word; not hasty, crotchety, nor rash, but cautious, practical, and calm, never resting in pursuit of the great objects he had in view, and devoting his life to the service of his Sovereign and his country until in that service he laid it down. When Earl De Grey had concluded, the covering was removed from the statue amid loud cheers. A déjeûner afterwards took place in the council-chamber, at which the Mayor presided.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by J. W. Miell, of Salisbury.

Lord Cranworth has been chosen Speaker of the House of Lords, in the event of the absence of the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Commissioner.

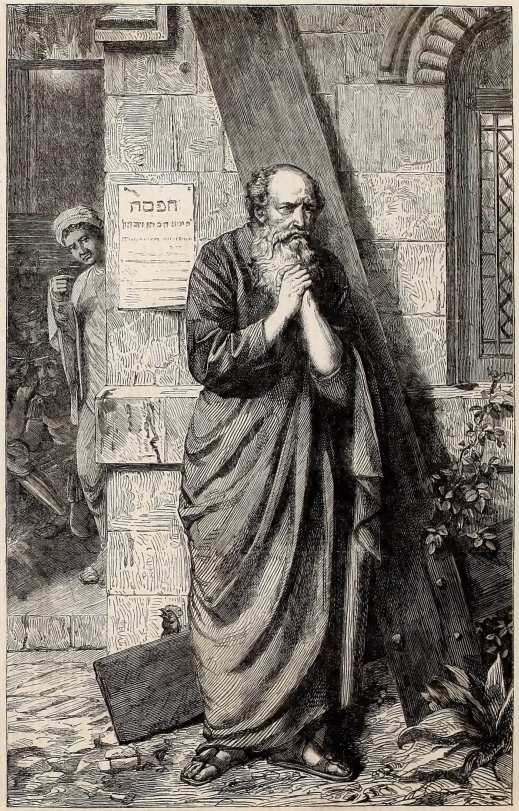
The well-known Roman banking firm of Torlonia is extinct. The Prince has withdrawn his name from business operations, and the only representatives of his once colossal house will in future be known to the commercial world as Messrs. Spada, Flamini, and Co.

Last Saturday the screw steam-ship Gibraltar, formerly the well-known Confederate privateer Sumter, left the Mersey for Nassau with a large and well-assorted cargo. Since her arrival in Liverpool the Sumter has undergone a complete overhaul, and her deck timbers have been materially strengthened. It is generally believed that the Gibraltar, upon her arrival at Nassau, will be further strengthened, and eventually resume her old occupation of looking after Federal merchantmen. We understand the Gibraltar took out the monster guns which caused her to be detained by the Customs authorities a few days ago.

Operations for the recovery of the treasure contained in the wreck of the Royal Charter are still carried on. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. sold the pool some time ago to a firm in Anglesea for about £700. Whenever the weather permits divers descend to collect the mud at the bottom, and this, on being washed, is found to contain golddust and coin. Five pounds and upwards are thus recovered every week. Numerous persons visit the now celebrated village of Moelfra. Some of these are persons who were themselves saved from the wreck. One of these has lately been at much pains to cut and carry away a portion of the rock to which the heroic sailor Rogers had made fast the hawser that was the means of saving so many lives. In the Llanallgo churchyard, situated about a mile from the scene of the wreck, a monument has been erected of stone carried chiefly from the place where the vessel struck. On this column a late visitor had carved with his knife these words :—"Came from Australia to see this.—B. NEIL." On one side of the monument there is inscribed as follows :—"The Royal Charter steam-clipper, of 2719 tons burden, sailed from Melbourne Aug. 26, 1859, bound for Liverpool, having on board 324 passengers, besides a crew of 103." On the second side :—"This monument has been erected, by public subscriptions, to the memory of those who perished in the wreck of the Royal Charter, off Moelfra, on the coast of Anglesea, on Wednesday, the 26th of October, A.D. 1859." On the third side :—"There lie in this churchyard the remains of 140 of the sufferers, and 45 in the churchyard of Penrhoslligwy, all of whom were buried by the pious and charitable Incumbents, the Rev. S. Roose Hughes, and his brother, the Rev. H. Roose Hughes." On the fourth side are enumerated the various adjacent parishes where the remains of some of the other sufferers were washed ashore and interred.



"THE SHEPHERD OF JERUSALEM," BY W. J. WEBB, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
SEE PAGE 32



"ST. PETER," BY T. J. GULLICK, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 34.

"CUPID AND PSYCHE."—SEE PAGE 44.

"CUPID AT THE GATE," BY MRS. E. M. WARD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE FARM.

WHEN we have said that the weather is nearly everywhere most favourable for the crops, that the meadow clovers seem likely to turn out better than the meadow grasses, that a public testimonial has been set on foot to Mr. E. Holland, M.P., of Dumbleton, for his services to agriculture and the Agricultural College (at which the editors of the Devon and Hereford Herd Books, and other gentlemen well known in the agricultural world, have voluntarily offered to deliver lectures), that the farmers' hair is on end at the prospect of a decimalised system of weights and measures coming, and that the cock, like everything else, is entitled to a quiet Sunday in the country with his family—we have pretty well epitomised the fortnight's news. The stock for the Hanbury flower show will be shipped about the 8th, but they are not over for sale quite so much, if not more, than for show purposes, and their owners will be only too glad to get back without them in time for Worcester. We hear that Messrs. Weatherby, Bathgate, and Robert Smith have promised to judge, and that the secretary of the Agricultural Hall has been specially asked to go over and help the committee of the maiden Dog Show in Germany. The Islington one produced about £1600 over the shareholders.

The agricultural meetings so far have been well attended, and above the average. The Bath and West of England especially marched the strides which shortterm are making in the close borough of the Devons; but still the show of the latter was, in the opinion of Mr. James Quartley, who was a judge, and not the man to shirk an unpleasant duty, the worst animal one of the very best he had seen. Sir J. Duckworth ineffectually objected to public judging, and denied it on the ground because he thought that he was fifty or sixty yards off the judges. Too great proximity to these functionaries has been the great complaint hitherto; but really, according to Sir John's argument, a spectator is not played in public because he cannot understand outside the flags. The careless way in which the catalogue was got up seems to have been the weak point of the show.

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Bovon back." He also announced a further inquiry for next year, to prevent the cup being again won by an animal with a spot of white on it, as he is firmly persuaded that "where you see a spot of white in our red Norfolk polls there is bad breeding somewhere, and a spot of white will be very shortly found out in many stocks, either to square the back or for something else."

At the Highland Show, at Aberdeen, the Duke of Buccleuch, who has played second and third parts at the Royal, was first in the Shorthorn class with, we believe, Mr. Dangrada against him. Mr. Cluness was the two shorthorn bull prizes with his Marquis of Lorne and Marquis of Cornwallis 2nd, but was beaten for the champion one by Mr. Sweeney's Baronet; and Mr. M'Intosh had the rewards of his Kirkleavington allegiance in Lady Bates 3rd and Baronet 2nd, both by his American bull.

In one class Mr. Clayton beat Sir Thomas Lennard, the great Southdown man of the day, but the Baronet had the open champion prize for the best ram of any pure breed with one and to be bred by Mr. Jonas Abrahamson. At the dinner, the farmers complain that they were invited to express their opinions on the Bishop of Oxford's "Davis Circle," and then snubbed for doing so.

Emperor was the only Aberdeen-Angus, Mr. S. Wolton was supreme in Suffolks; and Sir E. Kerrison divided the honours between Lord Ducie's Pride of Southwicke or Rosedale) that was sent from Branches Park. The pigs were in full development, the Berkshires more especially so; but Mr. Rigden did not think highly of the Southdowns, save and except the rail of Mr. Druce, the dinner on the new black-faced breed, "Hampshire Suffolk," with which he was much fortunate.

The recent Babraham sale was not, so to speak, a very dashing one, but The Baronet's Duke, by Mr. Lord Chancellor (400 gs.) at its head, pulled up the average well. This son of Ursurer Cleveland is the most characteristic bull we ever saw at Babraham) and Red Rose has gone to Mr. R. Brown, of Countisbus, Sussex; and Fred Vyvian, who tackle bull character, departs to Mr. Odam, of Bishop Stortford. It may be that the Babraham Duke has a native weakness on the subject of medals, but surely the performance of his sire at Oxford can claim this bull "with his Battersea medal," which the executors very properly regarded as an honourable reward that have been gained. Old Ermintrude, of Fawley, from whom First Fruits is in direct descent, and Mr. Druce's Rosamond and Sir Charles, ends her life in Saxony. The pigs were in full development, the Berkshires more especially so; but Mr. Rigden did not think highly of the Southdowns, save and except the rail of Mr. Druce, the dinner on the new black-faced breed, "Hampshire Suffolk," with which he was much fortunate.

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INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

DRAUGHTS, BACKGAMMON, DICE, DRAWING-ROOM CURLING, MERELLES, AND QUOITS.

DRAUGHTS, though despised by many persons, is a game full of interest, and, as a scientific recreation, though less pretentious than chess, it ranks very high. It has not the same stamp of antiquity as chess. Sir William Jones has traced the latter game back to some four thousand years, whereas we do not find that draughts was much practised in Europe until the middle of the sixteenth century. Certain writers have held that draughts preceded chess, but apparently without sufficient evidence. Among the Sayings and Scenes" it is stated that a game much resembling draughts was played "in the Province of Ava, in the interior of New Zealand; the game is called by them "emu," and it seems to have originated with them, as it is scarcely possible that they derived it from any other people, as they had an elaborate treatise on draughts was published in Paris by a Monsieur Mallet, a well known professor of mathematics, and three-quarters of a century later Mr. William Payne, also a teacher of mathematics, published a celebrated treatise entitled "Introduction to the Game of Draughts." In 1800 Joshua Sturges printed a guide to this game, which even at this lapse of time has never been surpassed; the work has been edited several times, but the additions to it are for the most part unimportant. In England draughts is universally played on the white squares, the board being placed with a black square in the right-hand corner; the reverse is the case in France and Italy, the latter countries occupying the right-hand corner, in Scotland, and as far as we have been able to trace back, England, the game is played on the black squares. The colour of the squares, except as far as habit is concerned, makes no difference in the relative position of the pieces. The origin of backgammon is a very much disputed question. Joseph Bertin, the reputed inventor of this game, decidedly one of the oldest known in our tongue, and is derived from the Welsh words *back*, "small," and *gammon*, "game," which is required small stones the tables before your adversary hath got over his first table, is the effective game. The table required very high throwing on your side and very low throwing on his.

The early name of the backgammon board was tables, and we find that game was known by the name of tables as late as 1743. Another early backgammon Irish (a very similar game), tric-trac and some minor games. Of course, the most suggestive appellation of "catch dole," of games without the tables may be mentioned "hit or miss," "all fours," and the like. Chaucer mentions "tables" in his time it was played with dice only, and the dice were thrown from a box; Shakespeare's tavern's table (here we see the word "tables" preserved in the singular). In "Some Notes on Old French Towns," in the *Builder*, we read of the interesting results of the excavations of the ground-plot back to the vicinity of Asbeville, which have provided such intense discussion among professors of archæology of the formation and of the shaped flints which have been found there. M. Boucher de Perthes, resident in a Moorish mansion in the Rue de Minimes, has for a considerable time collected a most valuable private museum, which has formed a museum of them. Visitors are freely admitted to view the collection. There are in this museum flaked flints, or *haches*, in about 1200, the whole of which M. de Perthes has offered to the government, and his offer has been accepted.

The remains of a mammoth's hypocaust have been discovered on the site of the old Feathers Hotel, Bridge-street, Chester, which is now being taken down. The hypocaust is described as about 20 ft. square; height of the pillars, 32 in., quadrangular, with a coping of 2 in. The floor of the hypocaust tiles remained entire.

Coleridge oddly remarks, "Of the snuff: perhaps it is the final cause of the human nose!" It is, however, against Samuel Taylor's arguments that the invention of snuffmaking has been traced in this country little beyond two centuries. Mr. Oldham, in a paper relating to the Society of Antiquaries some curious ivory snuffboxes of the early part of the last century on the introduction of snufftaking into this country, as exemplified by the boxes themselves. He also gives a picture of tobacco having an agreeable smell, it became customary to use it as a scent about the person. And, in the first instance, the snuffcakers carried with them a small grater, with which they reduced the tobacco to powder. The grater was afterwards inclosed in a box; but the early snuffbox contained no receptacle for the snuff consumed as soon as made. By the subsequent improvements a separate compartment was made in the box to hold the powder, and it was shut off from the snuff manufactured in the grater by a slide. The further progress in the art of snuffmaking a sufficient quantity was manufactured to be retailed in a separate box, and the grater carried in the pocket, whilst the manufactory itself was left at home. Some admirable specimens of the original portable manufactories of snuff were exhibited. Nevertheless, we have no doubt that many of the boxes which are more than the above. Howell, who died in 1666, describes drawing snuffcha spoons, whence, in old plays, we have a *spoonful* of snuff. Two ancient snuffboxes, engraved in the "Archæologia," are still, remarkable for their size, and have a sliding stopper screw in, and has a spoon fastened into it, resembling that of a cruet for cayenne pepper.

The tone and translucency so much extolled in ancient stained glass, in a lecture lately delivered by Mr. Edmundson to the Chester Architectural Association, at which Mayor Brooke took the chair, is simply and solely the effect of age, and to be legitimately produced by no other means. We have long held this same opinion, but with this addition—that some of the tone is due to the *Light through the Glass is a series of eyes*. On mentioning this effect to a celebrated artist in glass of many years' experience, he admitted its reasonableness. Mr. Edmundson has shown, by experiments on modern old cathedral glass, that the translucency is all a myth, for that, when cleaned and polished, it was found translucent, if not more so than modern glass. With respect to the tone, or mellow crust, upon old glass, Mr. Edmundson considers by experiment that the normal condition of ancient windows is that of perfect freedom from dirt, and that, not only is there no colour on the glass at times and seasons in all its vigour now, but there are many colours now known to the pre-exclusive which were unknown to those of by the older artists. Here, again, the "question of time," we think, should be considered, for we noticed at the Exhibition of painting that the ancient circular quarries (*vulgo*, "oyster-shell glass") is believed to have wholly disappeared in the window of the small domestic chapel attached to the Bishop's palace at Chester. Mr. Edmundson, in his lecture, has in the last apartment in England which retained that ancient form of glazing.

The magic crystal which played so conspicuous a part on the recent "Zadkiel" trial reminds us of the famous crystal which Dr. Dee had in 1582, and which he pretended to have received from the angel Uriel. This crystal was believed to have the quality, when intently surveyed, of presenting apparitions, and even emitting sounds. The phenomena were varied. Sometimes the crystal had to be turned about several ways before the right focus was obtained; sometimes the spirits appeared upon the crystal, sometimes reflected upon the parts of the room, but the apparitions were rarely to be seen or hear the sounds. Hence a medium was requisite, with whose testimony the inquirer was compelled to be satisfied, for he neither saw nor heard anything himself. Much was said of the rush of some of the persons who inspected Zadkiel's magic crystal, but Dee had a Queen among his visitors, for he records in his "Diary," published by the Camden Society—

> 18th March, 1586.—Her Majestie (Elizabeth) willed me to fetch my glass, as famous, and to show unto her some of the properties of it, which I did. Her Majestie, being taken down from her horse by the Earle of Leicester, did see one of the properties of that glass, to her Majestie's great contentment and delight.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

STRAWBERRY-HILL, which has for more than a century been historically associated with literature, taste, and genius will, on the 15th and 16th inst., by kind permission of Frances Countess Waldegrave be thrown open to the public in aid of the fund for the enlargement of Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham. In the grounds of Strawberry will be held a bazaar, remaining open on the 15th, during which Walpole bought of Mrs. Chevenix, the noted toywoman, and made the nucleus of the collection at Strawberry Hills, "set in enamelled meadows, with philagree hedges." We venture to suggest that Mrs. Chevenix's successor, Strawberry-hill has a purpose than the good work of next week.

The imperial Museum of Greek coins, in gold, silver, and bronze, formed by the Chevalier N. Ivanhoff, under favourable and advantageous circumstances, during a long official residence in Turkey, was disposed of by auction by Sotheby and Wilkinson last week. The collection comprised specimens of the coinage, both civic and regal, of numerous cities and kingdoms of the ancient world; the matchless series of the coins of the Lycian League, struck during the reign of Alexander—those of the European Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt being included, many examples of which are unique, or can be wanting in the richest cabinet. The sale lasted throughout the whole week, and realised upwards of £3000.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the present month appears a communication addressed to the Editor, "The Fraudulent Manufacture of Flint Implements" recently detected at Winchester." The writer says that due to a poor labouring man, who stated that he had found them in a brickfield about eight miles from Winchester. Upon being much pressed, however, the man confessed the forgery, and, for a small consideration, showed the Correspondent the art and mystery. "Pulling out of his pocket a small, dirty bag which he said his common carpenter's awl and the bags which goes over the staple of a padlock, and then, taking out another and more piece of flint, he sat down, and holding the flint dexterously between his thumb and finger, and resting his hand upon his knee, he soon formed a beautiful specimen (which is engraved, with others, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*). The awl he used for making the angles at the base and rounding the barbs. The flint was struck with considerable force, being, as he stated, the effect of several years' practice in this art. He added, he could chip the flint out of the heap formed the handle, and the circular part the hammer on which he broke the flints." We note this subject we may note that the *Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, vol. v., part 2, has just been issued, contains some lithographed illustrations of articles found in *cranoges*, and a valuable collection of Celtic relics to which Sir Charles Lyell's work on "The Antiquity of Man" has of late drawn so much attention. The most remarkable items represented are a piece of pottery, with the wavy pattern peculiar to the Celtic ware, 7 in. long; a wooden scoop, that might be used for baling out water from the boat, 12 in. in length; a bronze knife, of similar form to that used by modern sailmakers to sluice their sails in a modern; a metallic pin, 3 in. long, of iron; sock of a plough, of iron; a knife with a goat's-horn handle; remains of a leather bag; a large bottle-like fastening, of bone, the eye cast; a crucible, never used; and a bone comb.

In "Some Notes on French Towns," in the *Builder*, we read of the interesting results of the excavations of the ground-plot back to the vicinity of Asbeville, which have provided such intense discussion among professors of archæology of the formation and of the shaped flints which have been found there. M. Boucher de Perthes, resident in a Moorish mansion in the Rue de Minimes, has for a considerable time collected a most valuable private museum, which has formed a museum of them. Visitors are freely admitted to view the collection. There are in this museum flaked flints, or *haches*, about 1200, the whole of which M. de Perthes has offered to the government, and his offer has been accepted.

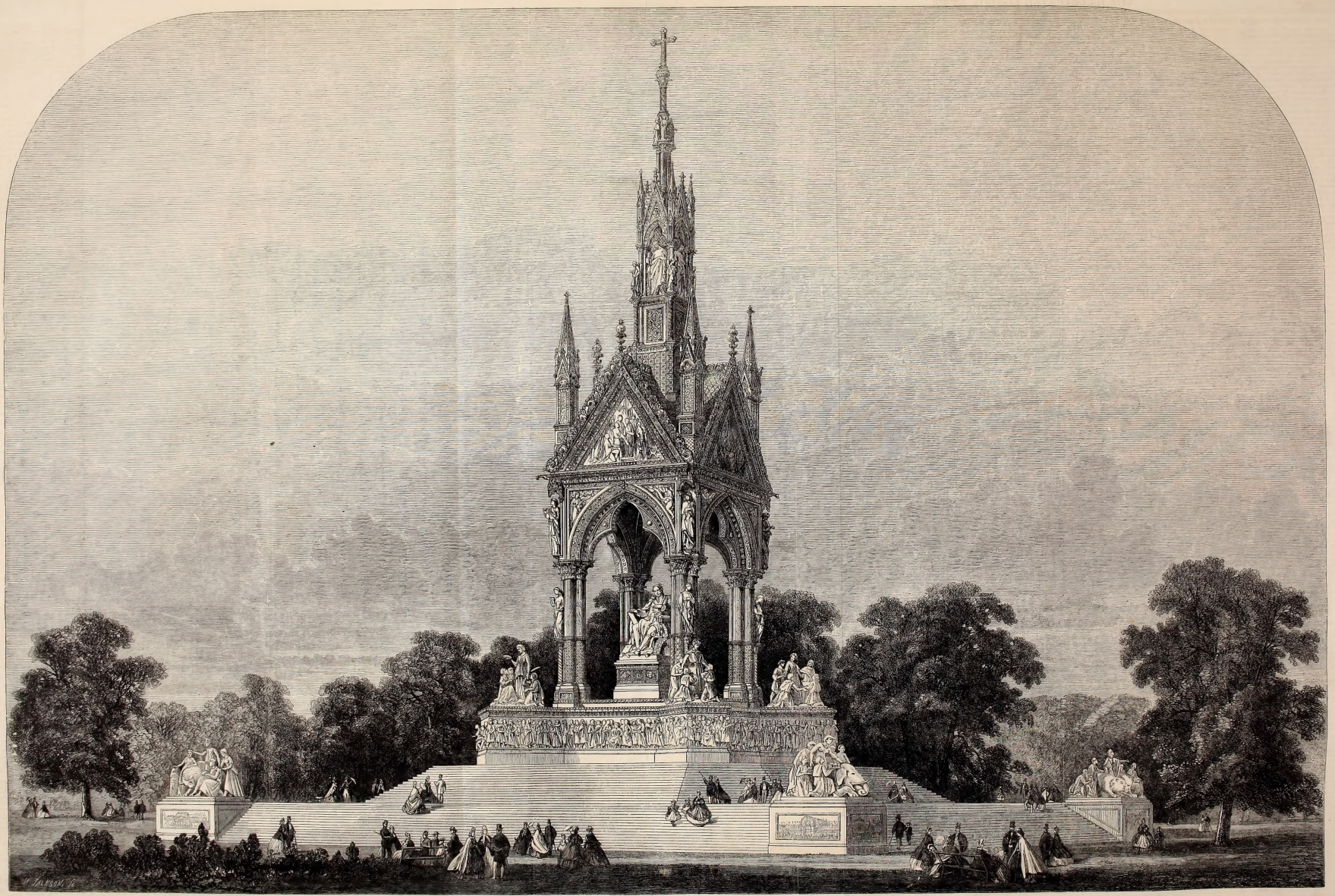
The remains of a mammoth's hypocaust have been discovered on the site of the old Feathers Hotel, Bridge-street, Chester, which is now being taken down. The hypocaust is described as about 20 ft. square; height of the pillars, 32 in., quadrangular, with a coping of 2 in. The floor of the hypocaust tiles remained entire.

Coleridge oddly remarks, "Of the snuff: perhaps it is the final cause of the human nose!" It is, however, against Samuel Taylor's arguments that the invention of snuffmaking has been traced in this country little beyond two centuries. Mr. Oldham, in a paper relating to the Society of Antiquaries some curious ivory snuffboxes of the early part of the last century on the introduction of snufftaking into this country, as exemplified by the boxes themselves. He also gives a picture of tobacco having an agreeable smell, it became customary to use it as a scent about the person. And, in the first instance, the snuffcakers carried with them a small grater, with which they reduced the tobacco to powder. The grater was afterwards inclosed in a box; but the early snuffbox contained no receptacle for the snuff consumed as soon as made. By the subsequent improvements a separate compartment was made in the box to hold the powder, and it was shut off from the snuff manufactured in the grater by a slide. The further progress in the art of snuffmaking a sufficient quantity was manufactured to be retailed in a separate box, and the grater carried in the pocket, whilst the manufactory itself was left at home. Some admirable specimens of the original portable manufactories of snuff were exhibited. Nevertheless, we have no doubt that many of the boxes which are more than the above. Howell, who died in 1666, describes drawing snuffcha spoons, whence, in old plays, we have a *spoonful* of snuff. Two ancient snuffboxes, engraved in the "Archæologia," are still, remarkable for their size, and have a sliding stopper screw in, and has a spoon fastened into it, resembling that of a cruet for cayenne pepper.

The tone and translucency so much extolled in ancient stained glass, in a lecture lately delivered by Mr. Edmundson to the Chester Architectural Association, at which Mayor Brooke took the chair, is simply and solely the effect of age, and to be legitimately produced by no other means. We have long held this same opinion, but with this addition—that some of the tone is due to the *Light through the Glass is a series of eyes*. On mentioning this effect to a celebrated artist in glass of many years' experience, he admitted its reasonableness. Mr. Edmundson has shown, by experiments on modern old cathedral glass, that the translucency is all a myth, for that, when cleaned and polished, it was found translucent, if not more so than modern glass. With respect to the tone, or mellow crust, upon old glass, Mr. Edmundson considers by experiment that the normal condition of ancient windows is that of perfect freedom from dirt, and that, not only is there no colour on the glass at times and seasons in all its vigour now, but there are many colours now known to the pre-exclusive which were unknown to those of by the older artists. Here, again, the "question of time," we think, should be considered, for we noticed at the Exhibition of painting that the ancient circular quarries (*vulgo*, "oyster-shell glass") is believed to have wholly disappeared in the window of the small domestic chapel attached to the Bishop's palace at Chester. Mr. Edmundson, in his lecture, has in the last apartment in England which retained that ancient form of glazing.

The magic crystal which played so conspicuous a part on the recent "Zadkiel" trial reminds us of the famous crystal which Dr. Dee had in 1582, and which he pretended to have received from the angel Uriel. This crystal was believed to have the quality, when intently surveyed, of presenting apparitions, and even emitting sounds. The phenomena were varied. Sometimes the crystal had to be turned about several ways before the right focus was obtained; sometimes the spirits appeared upon the crystal, sometimes reflected upon the parts of the room, but the apparitions were rarely to be seen or hear the sounds. Hence a medium was requisite, with whose testimony the inquirer was compelled to be satisfied, for he neither saw nor heard anything himself. Much was said of the rush of some of the persons who inspected Zadkiel's magic crystal, but Dee had a Queen among his visitors, for he records in his "Diary," published by the Camden Society—

> 18th March, 1586.—Her Majestie (Elizabeth) willed me to fetch my glass, as famous, and to show unto her some of the properties of it, which I did. Her Majestie, being taken down from her horse by the Earle of Leicester, did see one of the properties of that glass, to her Majestie's great contentment and delight.



DESIGN FOR THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, BY G. G. SCOTT, R.A.—SEE PAGE 61.



PRINCE CONSORT, BY G. G. SCOTT, R.A.—SEE PAGE 51.

THE NATIONAL PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

WE give in this week's Impression an important and carefully-executed view of the design recently adopted by her Majesty for the national memorial of her lamented Consort. Apart from the interest which attaches to its purpose, it has a special character as being the most important and elaborate work of monumental art in modern times. To make the project more intelligible to our readers it may be useful to recapitulate its history.

When the first impulse of grief was subsiding which the death of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort had excited throughout the country, a common feeling seemed to suggest the adoption of some fitting mode of perpetuating the memory of a Prince whose life among us may be described in the most unaffected terms as one of eminent private virtue and public usefulness. Accordingly, a committee of influential men met for this purpose, under the presidency of the then Lord Mayor, Mr. Cubitt. From their deliberations, and the tone of the public press, the idea of erecting a monolithic obelisk in a conspicuous part of the metropolis seemed to find great favour, though public opinion was freely expressed as to the unfitness of adopting a pre-Christian form and type of monument as a memorial of an eminently Christian Prince. A Royal Commission, composed of the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy of Arts, and the Lord Mayor of London, was appointed by the Queen to investigate the obelisk scheme; and the result of their consultations was a report to her Majesty in which such a form of monument was recommended to be abandoned in consequence of the insuperable difficulties which seemed to surround the project—the chief one being the hopelessness of procuring a monolith of sufficient size in a durable material. The commission appended a suggestion that her Majesty should appoint a council of the most eminent artists of the day to investigate the subject and report as to the most fitting and practicable form which the monument to the Prince Consort should assume. The ultimate result was a competition between seven of the architects who had composed the deliberative council; and in January last they accordingly completed their work, and a magnificent series of designs was laid before her Majesty, who, in conjunction with the members of the commission, selected the design which we now publish. The architect, as the public are aware, is Mr. George Gilbert Scott, R.A. The drawing we engrave has been prepared under his immediate supervision, by one of his draughtsmen, for illustration in our pages. The cost of the work is reckoned at about £120,000. The site is at the westernmost end of Rotten Row, near Kensington Gardens, and opposite the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

We understand that the practical execution of the design is to be commenced forthwith; and we can but reiterate the feeling of our contemporaries, as expressed at the time of the competition, that this magnificent design may be worthily and speedily realised, and that the Queen may find in that consummation, and in the interest felt by her loyal and attached people, some substantial consolation for her irreparable loss.

We extract from the *Builder* a technical description of the design:—"The leading idea is founded on what is of necessity its most important and central object—the statue of the Prince himself; and the great aim has been to add dignity to this statue, and to render the design expressive of the sentiment with which it is regarded. The statue—which is in a sitting posture, representing the Prince as clothed in the robes of the Order of the Garter, and is placed in an elevated position on a raised platform—is overshadowed by a vast and gorgeous canopy, not so much for physical protection as for the enhancement of its dignity. To carry out this view the canopy is treated almost with the richness of a shrine, or (one may say) of those imaginary structures of which ancient shrines took the form of the models. It is about 30ft. square, and is supported at the angles by groups of columns of polished granite. The material for the mass of the structure is not yet determined; but the aim is that it shall unite brilliancy with durability. Whatever the material may be, it will form but a groundwork for richer inlayings. The gables and spandrils will be filled in with mosaic pictures relating, probably, to scenes in the life of the Prince Consort; and other parts will be enriched by decorations in gilt and enamelled bronze, polished stones (such as crystals and cornelians), and other objects calculated to add to its brilliancy and beauty. The tabernacle-work, or flèche, rising from the roof of the canopy, as well as the covering of the roof itself and the cresting of the gables, will be wholly of gilt and enamelled metal-work, which, in the hands of Mr. Skidmore, may be expected worthily to exemplify this special branch of the art-progress of our day. The canopy rises from a lofty and solid basement or podium, which is surrounded with sculpture in high relief, representing, in figures of life-size, the history of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and music; something after the manner of Delaroche's *hémicycle des beaux arts*. On pedestals projecting from the angles of this *podium* are groups illustrative of others of the arts and occupations of peace, as commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and engineering; and on larger pedestals, at the extreme angles of the flights of steps which surround the platform, are groups having reference to the contributions of the four quarters of the globe to the International Exhibitions. The detached figures which decorate the canopy itself represent the principal sciences and the Christian virtues; while the whole design is terminated by a richly-gemmed cross supported by angels. The square of the base of the platform will be between 130 and 140 ft., and the entire height of the monument about 150 ft."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR JAMES LILLYMAN CALDWELL, G.C.B.

Sir James L. Caldwell, G.C.B., of Beachlands, Isle of Wight, a General in the Army, and Colonel-Commandant. R.E., who died at Beachlands, Ryde, on the 28th ult., was the son of Major Arthur Caldwell, of the Bengal Engineers, and nephew of the late General Sir Alexander Caldwell, G.C.B. He was born on the 22nd of November, 1770, and married, on the 18th of February, 1794, Mrs. Johnston, daughter of M. Mallard, of Dôle, in France, and relict of Richard Johnston, Esq., by whom he had a son, Arthur, who died in 1843, and a daughter, Maria, widow of Edward Sullivan, Esq., third son of Sir Richard Sullivan, first Baronet, of Thames Ditton, Surrey. Sir James Caldwell was appointed to the Royal (Madras) Engineers in 1788, and went through a long and distinguished career. He served in the war against Tippoo in 1790, and was in the attack on Tippoo's camp, and in the storming and capture of Bangalore, and in two battles near Seringapatam. He subsequently captured several Indian fortresses, and shared in the glories of the first siege of Seringapatam, the battle of Mallavelly, and in the final capture of Seringapatam, when he was severely wounded on the breach where Tippoo Sultaun himself was slain. Caldwell subsequently, as Commanding Engineer, took part in the capture of the Mauritius. He became a General in 1854, and a Colonel-Commandant of Engineers in 1862.

JAMES HANS HAMILTON, ESQ.

James Hans Hamilton, Esq., of Abbotstown and Holmpatrick, in the county of Dublin, D.L., J.P., and late M.P. for that county, was the only son of Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for the county of Dublin for thirty years, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Hugh Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Dublin. He was born in 1810, and was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford. He was first elected to represent the county of Dublin in Parliament in 1841, and he continued in that representation with undiminished credit from that time until ill health compelled him to resign his seat only a few months ago. In politics Mr. Hamilton was a stanch Conservative; but, while he maintained his political principles with unwavering constancy and firmness, he won the respect and gratitude even of his opponents by his kind and conciliatory demeanour, and by his numerous acts of practical benevolence. Mr. Hamilton married, in 1833, Caroline, daughter of John F. Trant, Esq., of Dovea, in the county of Tipperary, and niece, maternally, of Sir Henry Brooke, first Baronet, of Cole Brooke, in the county of Fermanagh, by whom, who died in 1845, he had issue. Mr. Hamilton's demise occurred in London on the 29th ult. His son and successor, Ion Trant Hamilton, Esq., is one of the present member of Parliament for the county of Dublin, having been so elected lately, on his father's retirement. This family of Hamilton springs from a brother of Sir James Hamilton, Serjeant-at-Law, who was created Viscount Claneboye, and with whose grandson that viscountcy and the earldom of Clanbrassil became extinct, in 1675. In the female line, however, Claneboye has been restored as a barony, and is one of the titles of the present Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, the kinsman of Mr. Hans Hamilton just deceased. Mr. Hans Hamilton's ancestors have been for centuries of high note and political importance in the counties of Carlow and Dublin. His grandfather, James Hamilton, Esq., Deputy Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, married thrice and had thirty-six children. His eldest son was Mr. Hans Hamilton's father, and one of his granddaughters, Harriette Catherine, is the wife of the eminent Indian Commissioner Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.

The new duty of £3 3s., with 5 per cent thereon, on beer licenses to retailers keeping victualling-houses, but not selling spirits, took effect yesterday.

ICE: ITS PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION.

FOR a week or more the thermometer has stood at 75 deg. in the shade. When it stands at 80 deg. then it is that the great demand is made upon the ice-stores. Measured by the mercury in the tube, for every additional degree of heat in the temperature of the air the business of the ice-dealer increases tenfold. The last three years have been most unfavourable to this anti-thermal trade. The population has stood in greater need of seasonable sun than of the gelid gifts of winter; while rain flooded and cold winds blew, little disposition was felt to visit the ice-wells. Stores that have been long laid up have been kept from year to year; and many who think they are cooling themselves with the ice of last winter are in fact indebted to frosts of 1861 and 1862.

In America the trade in ice has always been much more extensive than in this country. It is said that in Boston alone more block ice is consumed than in the whole of this kingdom. The fact is, that it is there employed in winter as well as in summer, it being the fashion with our American cousins to quaff their beverages cold. Boston first started in the ice trade, in 1806. In 1854, 156,540 tons of ice were shipped from Boston, and 20,000 tons from New York, the home consumption of New York being last year about 270,000 tons. A splendid market was open in the South, of course, for the intense heat of those parts made ice an article of the first necessity. A multitude of speculators sprung up, and companies were formed to ship ice to Europe, to India, and China from lakes occupying an elevated situation about eighteen miles from Boston, of which Wenham Lake is one. The sale of ice and snow preserved in the caverns of Vesuvius, and on the more elevated parts of Etna, has long been a considerable branch of trade in Naples and Catania; and its use in the delicious confections of Italy in no small degree conduced to the same practice which has now overspread the West. In the absence of statistics from icebound Russia, we may suppose that during the short period of heat sustained by the inhabitants of the north, they compensate themselves by the use of ice as a luxury, for an unwilling submission to its frigid rule six or eight months out of the twelve. The tale told of certain sportive tendencies shown by the people of St. Petersburg during the severe winter of 1740 show that they can be merry with their fetters even while they wear them. At that date a house was built from the ice of the Neva, 52½ ft. long, 16½ feet wide, and 20 ft. high. The roof was of ice, and, notwithstanding its immense weight, the foundations sustained the burden without perceptible sign of crushing. Before this veritable ice-house, or palace, as it was called, stood six cannons of ice, resting upon carriages and wheels of ice, together with mortars of the same material. These six-pounder pieces were charged with three pounds of powder, and threw iron shot clean through two-inch boards at sixty paces. In this singular case ice not more than 4 in. thick was found to resist the force of the explosion.

We have never heard of any expedition being fitted out from Russia for the capture of icebergs, but we have certainly heard of such a case as this occurring at Boston. One burning summer, when the ice stores were empty and the hearts of the Yankees were melting within them, a ship was sent forth, at the public behest, to seize one of these monsters of the Arctic regions on its passage to the south. The birth and history of these wonderful transparent floating mountains is now a subject of common talk. The snow, which falls thickly on the Arctic islands and continents, being melted in summer, forms collections of fresh water, which soon freezes and increases yearly, until the mass becomes mountainous and rises to the elevation of the surrounding cliffs. The melting of the snow deposited on these elevations adds to their growth, and, by filling up the interstices, renders the whole solid. When such a mass has reached the height of 1000 or 1200 feet, the accumulated weight, assisted by the action of the ocean at its base, plunges into the sea, and by winds and currents is carried southwards, and finally disappears before the influence of the Gulph Stream, which throws an isothermal line from Newfoundland to the coast of Iceland, deflecting it upwards very nearly through twenty degrees of north latitude. Frequently these ponderous crystals hide as much of their proportions below the water as they expose above it, and float, grinding the rocks of the sea bottom as they go, with a force that may perhaps be visible to some future geologists when they shall be exalted to be the proud promontories of a now nameless continent. They carry huge boulders from the Arctic rocks and disperse them over the bed of the North Atlantic, and for the whaler they bear rich provision of fresh water, of which he spoils them. Well, it was for such a prize as this that the little vessel set sail from Boston, nor, if the narrative is to be depended upon, did it sail in vain, for a berg was attacked in high latitudes, hewn in pieces, and carried home with rejoicing.

Our ice comes not from America, as formerly, but from Norway. That which is not imported is, of course, procured from the rivers, ponds, and canals. Every dirty horsepond and stagnant pool near London is laid under tribute during the bitter reign of the winter blast, and, so soon as there is a little "cat's ice" to be seen, collectors set to work with rakes, poles, and scoops to prepare it for those who convey it in all sorts of vehicles to the various wells and stores. No matter how foul the water, ice is ice—dark, manurial water yields transparent ice; and, since no questions are asked, down go these various sorts of portable water into the ice-well to fraternise together. It is perfectly true that the upper stratum of water which is turned to ice may be regarded as distilled; but it is not so far distilled as that, when produced from foul water, it shall be perfectly pure. Although quite transparent, it will still contain a considerable portion of its impurity.

This, together with the refuse of foreign ice, is known as rough ice, and is rather used by fishmongers and in refrigerators than in direct contact with our beverages, for which purposes block ice is reserved. This rough ice is generally sold at 2s. or 3s. a hundredweight. Formerly it was customary for us to depend upon America for the block ice; but of late years our supply has come from Norway, which, though less clear, is less expensive. Certain fiords possessing water of known purity and wholesomeness are leased to such as may be engaged in this trade, and the ice produced may be said to be cultivated, since the inhabitants on the margin of the fiord are engaged to keep the ice free of snow, to watch its formation, and to cut it, when 12 in. or 15 in. thick, into blocks 22 in. square, weighing about 2 cwt. There are large stores on the coast to which these blocks are conveyed, and from these the ships receive their cargoes, the ice being packed neatly, but without any separating media. There is one company which confines itself to this trade—namely, the Wenham Lake Company. They pride themselves on vending a most superlative quality, for which the price charged is uniformly 1d. per lb. This seems a very cheap rate for the pure portable water of a Norwegian fiord, considering the expense incurred in obtaining it, and considering, too, that for every ton sold two tons are imported. We have recently paid a visit to their ice stores under Waterloo Bridge. They occupy five large arches on the Surrey side, and can stow away, in sawdust, some 2000 tons. During the hot weather a busy scene is thus presented at six o'clock in the morning, when the carts are packed and dispatched with supplies for town customers. Declining, as they do, to deal in rough ice, their trade is confined principally amongst the wealthy.

In the afternoon the railway vans arrive, and the packing is resumed for the country trade, at which time each block is put into a bag, with a thick layer of sawdust immediately surrounding it to absorb the liquid and act as a nonconductor. Perhaps the busiest time is when a ship arrives, not that foreign ships are allowed so high up as Waterloo Bridge, though it would be a great convenience to the company if they were. They get no further than the docks, whence they discharge into lighters, which conduct their frigid cargoes nearly to the mouths of the dark caves fitted for their reception. The blocks are received by attendants armed with huge grappling-irons, slid along a platform to a weighing-machine, there estimated in pounds avoirdupoise, and banished to realms of darkness which, for the time being, are illumined by scores of candles. We were shown one arch half full of ice eighteen months' old, the produce not of last winter, but of the previous one. When an arch is filled it is boarded up, and kept as impervious as possible to air; and the entire store is so drained that as fast as water is formed it is carried away.

The consumption of London is something like 50,000 to 60,000 tons of ice, and this trade is divided—unequally, of course—amongst ten or twelve firms. There have recently sprung up in this country important rivals to the natural ice-dealers, which are the artificial ice manufacturers. The former, when they are questioned about the matter, say that they entertain no fear. In the first place, being made so rapidly, it is clouded and less liked for those purposes to which block-ice is usually put, and, in the next, it cannot be made at less than ¾d. 5-14ths, according to the lowest estimate.

For our colonies, and India especially, this invention will prove a saving of at least fifty per cent on the miserable ice which the natives of the hill country contrive to scrape together during cool nights, when the process of evaporation or absorption chances to be vigorous; but in England it is not supposed by the best authorities that it will supersede the Norwegian supplies. The old method of getting ice in India was as follows:—Ice committees were organised for the different cantonments, and these superintended the production of the ice crop upon a large space of ground divided into compartments, and containing innumerable holes fitted with shallow dishes filled with water and covered with wet straw to assist the operation. A clear night and a sharpish breeze are propitious to the formation of a thin coating of ice, the appearance of which is no sooner discovered by the watchers than a cry is given which arouses the sleeping natives, who hurry to seize upon the fickle production before the sun's rays shall come to resolve it again to liquid. Such a mode of making this material has long proved thoroughly inefficient in a climate like that of India, where a constant supply is essential to life, let alone comfort. It is not improbable that the Indian Government may, as a public measure, help to establish ice machines at different large stations in the presidencies; for whilst this invention promises ice four times cheaper than that formed by radiation, it does more, for it produces it at stations where it could not otherwise be obtained. The value of ice for the sick man of India cannot be estimated, while for those in health it is an important preservative. In the hospitals it is used much, but far less than it will be when the supply is increased.

Briefly considered, the invention consists in the evaporation of volatile fluids *in vacuo* at a low temperature, and condensing at a higher temperature by pressure, and water at an ordinary temperature. In the absence of an illustration which was given during the exposition at Kensington, we give a summary of the *modus operandi* in very nearly the words of the manufacturers. Ether, being the only element used (besides brine), is placed in an air-tight vessel, called a refrigerator, and evaporated *in vacuo*. The vacuum is formed and sustained by a double-action pump, which extracts the vapour as it rises and forces it onwards into a large vessel or "condenser," where, under the influence of water at an ordinary temperature and pressure, it gives off its surplus heat and returns again to its fluid state, when it flows back to the refrigerator to be re-evaporated. The ether forms a complete circuit, passing from left to right in a vaporous state, and from right to left in a fluid state. In order that the supply of ether may be regular and neither too much nor too little, a self-regulating valve is placed in connection with the return-pipe from the condenser, which discreetly retards or accelerates its supply to the refrigerator. Thus, on the side where the ether is continually undergoing evaporation a large degree of caloric is absorbed, which is carried off in vapour. The temperature can thus be lowered in the refrigerator to 50 deg. Fah. below freezing-point, while the condenser becomes hot. This excessive amount of cold, being unprofitable in the production of ice, an uncongealable fluid medium—namely, brine—is made to pass over the surface of the refrigerator in a continuous stream, and allowed time to part with its caloric. When it has reached the required temperature it is admitted to a long trough, where it passes completely round moulds made of gun-metal, which are full of the pure water to be solidified. This solidification takes place most quickly at the end of the trough where the brine enters. As it does so the moulds are removed, emptied, refilled with water, and replaced at the opposite end, the others having been forced up by the turn of a screw to make room for them. Some recent ingenious arrangements have been made to quicken the operation and economise the ether; but there is no space now to particularise them. It may, however, be proper to add that the novelty of the process does not consist in the use of ether, which has been known to experimentalists for a long time, but in its economical use. In the machine which makes one ton of ice an hour, and which costs £520, 80 lb. of ether are in circulation, at 1s. 6d. per pound; and the loss is only about 1s. on every ton turned out.

The French showed a machine for icemaking in last year's exhibition, in which they produced the same results with ammonia under pressure as Siebe does with ether *in vacuo*. A great degree of cold is produced also by a mixture of saltpetre and Glauber salts, and there are now manufactured and exported to India, &c., in large quantities, chemical mixtures known as freezing powder, by means of which rough ice can be produced in fifteen minutes, at a cost of 1s. 9d., or about 4d. per lb. This powder, introduced into a little machine, invented by the same person, may be used upon the table to ice wine or water with the greatest celerity. A bottle of champagne may be iced in ten minutes for 3d. So great is the intensity of the cold produced that the sparkling contents of the bottle may be actually transformed into a spongy mass.

Ice is much used in medical practice to reduce fever and stop the flow of blood. Many lives are annually saved by it which are jeopardised by brain fever. In Bartholomew's Hospital about one ton is used every year in fever and other cases. The best block ice is also used by photographers and chemists, as giving them the most purely-distilled water they can obtain. The most novel application of ice of which we have heard, however, is for the preservation of salmon ova. It is supposed that by means of this medium it will be possible to convey the ova of the salmon to Australian waters, there to be hatched.

The manager of the Wenham Lake Company allowed a quantity of these ova to be buried in the ice vault on the 17th of January last. At the end of ninety days—the time taken for the passage to Tasmania—the packet was brought to light, a proportion of the ova, in a perfectly sound condition, were removed, and two thirds of them were successfully hatched. The remainder were taken on the 12th of June (the 144th day), and were shortly afterwards hatched with but small loss. This experiment quite contradicts the old theory that salmon ova, from the time of their emission to that of their being hatched, must be kept in running water. The action of the ice, in fact, is to check development, and we quite expect soon to hear the praises of Tasmanian salmon.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Caroline, Dowager Lady Poltimore, of Upper Brook-street, was proved in London on the 2nd inst. by her son, the Right Hon. Augustus Frederick George Warwick Bampfylde, Baron Poltimore, and William Henry Domville, Esq., the executors. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. The will, with two codicils, was executed in May last, the month in which she died. It contains many specific bequests to the members of her own and her late husband's family, including her brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Buller, K.C.B.; a complimentary legacy to the Earl of Abingdon, one of the trustees, and to Mr. Domville, her executor; to the poor of North Molton, Devon, £500; the poor of Poltimore, £200; and to the Exeter Hospital, £500, appointing her son, Lord Poltimore, residuary legatee.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., of Wraxall, Somerset, was proved in London by his nephew, Sir Charles Frederick Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., the sole executor. The testator, Sir William, who attained the age of seventy-two, died at Passy, near Paris, on the 2nd of May last; and, though a British subject, and received his military education at Woolwich, was an officer in the Spanish service. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1831. His heir and successor is his nephew, Sir Charles Frederick Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, and all other property over which he had the power of disposition. The will was executed in France, on the 23rd of April, 1863.

The will of Captain Charles Rayley, Esq., R.N., of Southwold, Suffolk, was proved in London by the executors—Mrs. Rayley, the relict; John Blacket, Esq., of Balleen, Kilkenny; and Robert Cunninghame Taylor, Esq., M.A., of Christ Church. The personalty sworn under £35,000. To his relict he has left his property and estates in Southwold absolutely, and a life interest in other estates in Suffolk, which, upon her decease, will be divided into certain portions amongst his nieces and their issue, appointing his relict residuary legatee for life. There are several pecuniary legacies, which are to be paid free of legacy duty.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., writes to the *Times*:—"I think it due to Mr. Roebuck to say that what he has stated is true, and shall be confirmed by me in Parliament with time, place, and circumstances, when the debate is resumed."



"A SHIP IN DISTRESS BURNING A BLUE LIGHT," BY E. DUNCAN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

(*Continued from page 41.*)

eminently picturesque. Seen from a distance, its embattled walls, large ruined castle, and numerous towers and spires present great variety of form. Nearer, the Byzantine Duomo, constructed of coloured marbles, the great square, and its fine marble fountain, are splendid objects. The castle and ghetto are romantic in the extreme. It has, besides, a townhall, hospital, several monasteries, silkmills, and distilleries. Down many of the streets run canals of pure water, while the sluggish Adige, with its boats and cattle, add items invaluable to the painter, the rugged peaks of the Tyrolese mountains forming a glorious background to the whole. This is just the subject for that excellent water-colour painter, and he has brought to it the best resources of his art, judiciously heightening the effect of the many towers and spires by representing them flushed with the rays of the declining sun.

Our next Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. S. P. Jackson, a painter in water colours whose works are always commendable for careful fidelity to nature. *Staithe*, the subject of this drawing, is a fishing village in Yorkshire, ten miles north-west of Whitby. The word "stayth" was formerly applied to a quay, or wharf, especially in the old topographies of York, and may explain the origin of the name of this village. The chief natural feature of the place is the headland, seen in the view, and which is somewhat remarkable for its boldness. The village derives another kind of interest from its association with the name of Captain Cook. The great navigator was sent from his native place in the neighbourhood and apprenticed at an early age to a haberdasher of Staithe. A passion for the sea was, however, awakened in him among the humble fishermen, and, to indulge his bent, a discharge from his master was procured, and he was apprenticed to a firm engaged in the coal trade at Whitby. Mr. Jackson proves that he is also infected with a love of the sea. He has represented with evident relish all the picturesque objects and incidents of the sea-coast and fishing life—the vessels and boats, the anchoring and beaching of the same, the little smoky hamlet screened from the wind by the cliff, the low waves breaking and playfully running up the soft sand, with nothing to remind us of the terror and treachery of that cruel northern ocean, save the threat of a passing rain-cloud.

It is difficult for persons in this country—perhaps the more so, if actually engaged in the pastoral employment—to realise the full force and meaning of the text given by Mr. W. J. Webb, in illustration of his carefully painted and remarkable picture, *A Shepherd of Jerusalem*, engraved page 44. The artist quotes the verse from St. John x. 4:—"And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice." Similar passages, containing images drawn from the relationship of the shepherd and his flock, occur constantly in both the Old and New Testaments. Indeed, all the poetry of Holy Writ, if not actually in the form of an eclogue or idyl, is more essentially pastoral than we can readily apprehend. In memory of the Good Shepherd who "laid down his life for the sheep," our ministers are still "pastors of the flock;" but to whom will this suggest that, in ancient Judea, the shepherd was sometimes actually slain by wild beasts in defending his charge? We drive and worry our sheep with dogs; but, as Mr. Webb represents, to this day in the East the shepherd *leads* his flock. Something like this may, it is true, be witnessed in the management of the great merino flocks of Spain; in France also, and even in Scotland. But it is only among the great Oriental pastoral



"THE REST," BY G. CHESTER, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

nations, who derive nearly all their sustenance from their flocks and herds, and who spend their whole lives in tending them, that the relationship so often alluded to in the Bible, the habits thus induced, and the influence they have on the very forms of speech and the imagery of the language, can be fully appreciated. The shepherd of the East not only leads his flock, but he teaches them to answer to names he gives to each when lambs, and thus, individually as well as collectively, they "know" and follow his voice. The shepherd gains the most wonderful influence over them by his constant attention and kindness, and, like this shepherd, by carrying the lambs, especially if weakly, literally "in his bosom." A very remarkable instance of the docility of sheep under this management occurs in a passage of "Philo-Judæus," where they are represented submitting themselves willingly to the hand of the shearer, standing before him in a silent, inclining posture, perfectly unconstrained. What a con-



"THE WANDERER RETURNED," BY HARRISON WEIR, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

trast this to the noise, confusion, and brutality often witnessed in our modern sheep-shearing! We trust we have said enough to indicate the deep religious suggestiveness of this picture. The artist apparently inclines to the realistic treatment of sacred subjects. The accurate representation of the peculiar lop-eared and long-tailed Syrian breed of sheep, and the view of Jerusalem in the background, seem to prove that he has actually visited the Holy Land, like Mr. Holman Hunt, who with more than a crusader's courage performed a solitary pilgrimage to the shores of the Dead Sea to paint his picture of "The Scapegoat." We have some æsthetic objections to this mode of rendering the historical incidents of the Bible, though we heartily commend the earnestness it implies. Even in regard to the question of fact we believe that the Canaan of the Old Testament or the Romanised Judea of the Gospels cannot be recalled by representing the Palestine of the nineteenth century. However, these objections should not be urged against Mr. Webb's present picture, because he represents no historical incident, but gives a scene the suggestiveness of which is legitimately associated with its literalness.

Mr. Gullick, in his picture illustrating the words from St. Luke, "*And Peter went out and wept bitterly*," engraved on page 44, seems to have discovered a subject in the Gospel narrative which, as far as we are aware, had never been painted. The trial scene and the moment when, at the third crowing of the cock, Christ turned that "look" on Peter which recalled the fulfilment of our Lord's prophecy of his unfaithfulness have been frequently represented, but not the Apostle weeping outside the high priest's palace. That memorable "look" of the Saviour, to which we have just referred, the painter seems to invite us to recall by the steps leading in the background of his picture to a half-opened door communicating, it is no doubt intended, with the "upper room," where the mock trial of our Lord is proceeding. Down these steps the conscience-smitten Apostle has descended. He has had to suppress his feelings as best he may, for in the hall are some of the rabble who went out with "swords and staves" to take Jesus. Among those warming themselves round the "fire they lit in the midst" we catch a glimpse of a Jew fiercely gesticulating to a puzzled Roman soldier; his thumb pointing over his shoulder towards the upper room sufficiently indicates the subject of his malicious tongue. Considerably nearer the door stands a woman with a key. A key in a picture of St. Peter is suggestive and not out of place here, for women have been doorkeepers from time immemorial in the East. But there is evidently a further allusion intended. She is surely the "maid," or "damsel" to whom St. Peter denied Christ, for she still points after him the finger of scorn. Seeing the disciple passing out with a look of convicted guiltiness, her suspicion would naturally be strengthened that he was "also one of them." Out from the doorway and round the angle of the projecting wall the Apostle has, however, passed, and seems to have arrested himself momentarily on the first impression of being alone. Still, even here, everything that might meet his eye is terribly calculated to deepen his remorse. Here the cross is placed in readiness, and against the doorpost and lintel is sprinkled the blood of the Passover—as enjoined in Leviticus. This was the very night of the Passover—that great type of our Lord's sacrifice—and, although the observance of this ceremony was not then general among the Jews, the sprinkling the blood on the walls of the high priest's palace would legitimately indicate his pretension to greater strictness and sanctity. The parchment also relates to the Passover, and likewise identifies the time and place, for it is headed with the words, in old Hebrew (i.e., without the vowel points) "The Passover—Caiaphas the High Priest." The initial letters—on the right of course, Hebrew reading from right to left—are painted red, like the minium initials of old Greek MSS. The introduction of the cross was a bold conception; but the instrument of shame and torture must have been in readiness, for our Saviour was crucified very shortly after. It is recorded that he bore it part of the road to Calvary; and where so likely that it should be placed as outside the palace of his most rancorous enemy and most bigotted judge. It will be noticed that the cross is inverted—in allusion, we presume to the tradition which represents St. Peter to have chosen to be crucified head downwards. The bramble growing near may have supplied the crown of thorns. The aloe is the favourite Eastern emblem of mental bitterness. Early morning is indicated by the lamp still burning under the keystone of the portal and by the low tone throughout, which also suits the scene in other respects. The introduction of the cock was essential to the narrative. All Mr. Gullick's critics unite in commending the expression of repentant anguish in the face, the bowed head, and clasped hands of the principal figure. The tear is just brimming over the eye; but the attitude is not that of prayer, nor does the disciple look heavenwards, for he had not yet apprehended the true nature of Christ's mission.

Mrs. E. M. Ward has selected one of the most touching incidents in the life of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots for the subject of the very admirable picture engraved on page 45. In *Mary Queen of Scots' Last Visit to Stirling Castle* the unfortunate Queen, as if feeling a presentiment that she was taking her last farewell of her babe, extracted a solemn pledge from the Earl of Mar (to whose care she had confided him) that he would guard his precious charge from every peril, and never give him up under any pretext without her consent. It was then the custom of the Sovereigns of Scotland to place the heir of the realm, for nurture and education, in the care of some nobleman of high rank. The weeping figure leaning over the cot is the Countess of Mar, Mary's confidential friend, governess or lady-mistress to the Royal infant. It may be interesting to know that the cot was painted from the original, which is still preserved. The ancient embroidered coverlet is a masterpiece of textural imitation. We have more than usual gratification in engraving this picture. We heartily congratulate Mrs. Ward upon her great success in a work the subject of which entitles it to rank as, in the best sense, an historical painting, which yet has afforded full scope for the artist's womanly and domestic feeling, and which are displayed without the slightest exaggeration. A more graceful subject for a female pencil could not have been chosen; and in treating it we believe Mrs. Ward has produced the most important picture yet painted by an English lady. It has unity and completeness as a whole, while parts—and those most important—such as the face of Mary, with its pathetic, appealing expression, and the chubby head of the infant Prince are admirable in the extreme. The colour and other technicalities are hardly less successful than the expression. A contemporary justly remarked in a notice of this picture that Mrs. Ward should, with other of our paintresses, write R.A. after her name, if the academy were as catholic now as it was in the last century, when it opened its ranks to Angelica Kauffmann and Mary Moser. Some of our readers may not remember that Mrs. Ward is granddaughter, daughter, and wife of artists; and, as another rare coincidence, that her married is the same as her maiden name. Mrs. Ward is married to Mr. E. M. Ward, the eminent historical painter, and is the daughter of Mr. George Raphael Ward, the distinguished engraver and miniature-painter, and the granddaughter of Mr. James Ward, the excellent animal-painter whose great bull picture was bought the other day for the National Gallery. Besides this, her aunt was the wife of Jackson, the portrait-painter, and her great-aunt the wife of the unhappy Morland.

The drawing of *A Ship in Distress* by the well-known marine painter Mr. E. Duncan, engraved on page 52, is remarkable for vigorous conception and powerful execution, but still more for the successful though very difficult combination of effects. We should, however, in the first place, endeavour to realise how the vessel drifted in the perilous position Mr. Duncan has represented. It seems, then, from the ragged but not massive character of the clouds crossing the moon that the vessel has been overtaken by bad weather, though not a gale, and to have, as it is called in nautical language, "missed stays," and then, her sails "clued up," to have drifted on to the rocks. In this hopeless extremity she burns "a blue light" as a signal of distress and to show her position to the people assembled on shore. These are evidently supposed to have made a fire with some wreck of tar-barrels, and are firing a rocket across the vessel with a line attached to it for the purpose of enabling the crew, by fixing this to the sinking ship, to establish a communication with the shore and thus save their lives. The yellow, fiery track of the rocket, and the less brilliant but broad red glare of the blazing barrels, with the pale though rather warm light of the rising moon, and the very cold colour of the blue light, form the contrast and variety of natural and artificial coloured light at night to which we have already alluded. The harmonious combination of all these effects is, we repeat—on account of its interest—the peculiar artistic merit of the picture over and above the nautical knowledge and artistic skill displayed in the truth and force with which the terrible situation of the vessel is represented.

Mr. Chester's landscape, *The Rest* (see p. 53), is the most artistic work by this painter we have seen. It is solidly painted, forcible, and rich in colour. It has a freshness and local character which sufficiently indicates study "on the spot," and satisfies the spectator of its fidelity; yet it is wholly free from imitative servility and photographic hardness. It has also—what is becoming more and more rare in our landscape school—the human element of interest, the expression of the artist's sympathy with his subject, that colouring which nature derives from transmission through the individual heart and mind, when these are frankly opened to her influence and the avenues to them are not barred by theory or choked with pride. The first impression conveyed by this landscape is that it is remarkably like Constable, than whom a more genuine lover of nature never lived. There is the same thoroughly rustic unconventional picturesqueness, the same showery English sky. The resemblance is, however, more in subject than style. There is no trace of imitation of the manner of any master; but we understand the scene represented is in the neighbourhood of Petworth—a picturesque district, which Constable actually visited, and where he painted, residing with a namesake, a brewer and an amateur artist, still living. It is the sentiment, however, more than the locality of this picture upon which one would fain linger longest. The title most aptly serves as text. There is dewy repose in the summer cloud-shadows; we fancy we hear the drowsy rustle of the umbrageous trees—all the more audible because the birds are hushed, listening for the coming shower; the lowly cottages nestle among the trees, types of quiet content, true sanctuaries of labour; the sheep take their afternoon "rest" near the still brooklet and up the sheltered avenue; the shepherd-boy lolls over the rail; the foxglove, unswayed by the wind, bows to its own sweet image in the unruffled water. All nature is lulled in transient reverie and repose, soon to awake with new life and vigour, joy, and song.

Our Continental neighbours say that one of the most salient characteristics of the English is the love of animals. The men have their horses and their dogs, and the maids—we will not say "old" ones—have their birds and their cats. To cater for the national taste we have a large class of animal painters, and in no country are so many really excellent artists in this department to be found. Among this large class few names are better known than that of Mr. Harrison Weir, and among the many drawings we have seen by this water-colour painter few have struck us as equal in merit to *The Wanderer Returned*, engraved on page 53. The cat is universally known to be one of the most difficult creatures to paint in the animal world—far more so than the robin and other birds so charmingly represented by Mr. Weir in other drawings from the same exhibition in which this finds a place; and the artist has succeeded perfectly in describing the general character as well as the coat of the cat, and also in the added difficulty of expressing master Tom's mewing for admission to the home he had forsaken.

FINE ARTS.

The London Stereoscopic Company has just published, by permission of the Prince of Wales, two series of views—twelve large and twelve stereoscopic—of and about Sandringham, his Royal Highness's Norfolk seat. The public feel a very natural interest in everything relating to the Prince and his beautiful young partner, and the gratification of this feeling, even so far as to allow us, as it were, to follow the Royal pair into their domestic retirement from the ceaseless round of public festivity in London, is a gracious and graceful act. In these photographs we see the Prince and Princess and members of their suite in the shooting-jackets and wideawakes, the pork-pie hats and linsey-woolsey petticoats worn in ordinary English country life; we see the preparations for the morning drive, and the unostentatious drawing-room where the quiet evenings are passed. The same company has also issued a set of portraits of the Prince and Princess, together and separate, seated and standing. In point of photographic merit these are scarcely equal to the larger series brought out some time since by Mr. Mayall, chiefly on account of the objectionable pattern on a column in the background and the too obvious arrangement of the drapery about it, which draw off the attention to these accessories. The portraits of the Princess are, nevertheless, especially welcome from the novelty of the attitudes and walking equipment and the very becoming elegance of her indoor dress. The company have also published a series of twenty-five photographs from the wedding presents recently exhibited at South Kensington.

Mr. Marshall Wood, whose colossal bust of the Prince of Wales we lately engraved, has recently finished the model for a bust of the Princess, for which her Royal Highness has given a number of sittings at Marlborough House. We must give to this model similar praise to that we bestowed on the former. Mr. Wood has evidently endeavoured to obtain a scrupulously faithful and exact likeness of the Princess, and he has succeeded in reproducing the contours and proportions of the head, together with those minute and almost evanescent details of form in the features which in this instance alone give individual character. Only great exactitude and delicacy of modelling in the individual parts would have secured resemblance in the whole, for only in these, when examined separately, are the facial angle and the relative spaces of the features and forehead found to differ in the slightest degree from the ideal of modern sculpture since Flaxman—and we take the ideal female head of modern sculpture to be a higher standard of comparison than that of the Greeks, because it gives fuller recognition to the frontal manifestations of intelligence. The head has still a degree of classic character rarely found in nature, and this has suggested the treatment of the hair and drapery. The hair recedes from the forehead in flowing waves rather than ripples; is bound with the Greek fillet, and the knot behind inclosed in the Greek net; the drapery is clasped over one shoulder, as in antique statues. The only part which to us seemed not entirely successful was the mouth—not its general form, but its expression. The play of the muscles at and near the angle of the lip hardly conveys the frankness and sweetness which appear to be—judging ever from the photographs—the prevailing characteristic. As this is only the preparatory model, a hint may be of service in the execution of the work in marble, and, if entitled to consideration, will not be unwelcome to so conscientious an artist. The bust will, we believe, be executed colossal size, and given by the Lord Mayor as a companion to the same sculptor's bust of the Prince for the Mansion House. We may add that a cast of the bust of the Princess, by the celebrated Danish sculptor, M. Jerichau, has been placed in the gallery of the French Exhibition, Pall-mall. Though rather tame and heavy, and wanting in the general delicacy of modelling of Mr. Wood's bust—for which, however, we must make some allowance on account of the plaster material—the sculptor seems to have caught the expression in the lips, which Mr. Wood has at present partly missed.

The mention of the French Gallery reminds us that Mr. Gambart, its enterprising manager, and the well-known print-publisher, who has been of late so energetically prosecuting the piratical photographers who had infringed his copyrights in several popular engravings, has just published a pamphlet on "Piracy of Artistic Copyright," in which he fully exposes the grievance, of which not only publishers but engravers and artists have justly to complain. It is an anomaly of the recent legislation on artistic copyright that while there is a ready and stringent remedy for the piracy of copyright in pictures, other works of art, and photographs, the infringement by photographers of copyright in engravings—which is most easily effected, and should therefore be rendered most easily punishable—is left without easy means of prevention, and with only the old, cumbrous, and expensive means of repression. Mr. Gambart treats the subject very ably and forcibly; and we regret our space does not permit making quotations which would show the great injustice at present suffered. The Society of Arts is, we are glad to know, moving in this matter; and we trust that some efficient means of redress will be devised by Parliament before the close of the present Session. Meanwhile, we would commend Mr. Gambart's pamphlet (which is published by Tegg) to all interested in this important question.

The great picture, the "Martyrdom of Huss," by Lessing, brought from the Dusseldorf Gallery, New York, exhibited in London last year, and reviewed at length in these columns, has found its way back to Germany. It has been purchased by the King of Prussia for 15,000 thalers.

Mr. Frederick Goodall has been elected from the ranks of the Associates to the full honour of Academician. The Royal Academy could not have made a better choice.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY.

Admiral of the Blue F. E. Loch has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year, as provided by her Majesty's Order in Council of the 25th of June, 1851, vacant by the death of Admiral the Hon. Sir G. Elliott, K.C.B.; and the name of Admiral Loch has been removed to the reserved Half-pay List accordingly, and, in consequence of this removal, the following promotions, to date the 25th ult., have taken place:—

Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. H J. Rous to be Admiral of the Blue.
Vice-Admiral of the White Sir M. Seymour, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Vice-Admiral of the Blue F. T. Michell, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. G. Grey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. J. Denman to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Captain H. Lyster to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Retired Vice-Admirals H. T. B. Collier, H. Stanhope, and J. T. Coffin to be retired Admirals, but without increase of pay.

The screw steam-vessel Wolverine of twenty-one guns, is ordered to be launched at Woolwich on the 29th of August next.

The Hydra, paddle steam-vessel, is ordered to be commissioned for surveying service on the coast of Africa.

Colonel E. W. Crofton, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery in Malta garrison, died, on the 26th ult., at his residence in Valletta.

The second battalion of the 20th Regiment of Foot and the 5th Hussars are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation at Portsmouth for foreign service.

The Captain's good-service pension placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the promotion of Capt. Lyster to the rank of Rear-Admiral has been conferred upon Capt. E. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt.

The arrivals at Aldershott during last week were almost continuous. The division comprises an army of something like 712 officers, 16,000 sergeants, drummers, rank and file, and 4200 horses—being a total of close upon 17,000 well-trained and splendidly-equipped troops of all arms.

The officers of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, in quarters at Gosport, and recently returned to England from Indian service, have presented to Captain Cammell, Royal Naval Reserve, of the ship Middlesex (the vessel which brought home the head-quarters of the regiment), a silver tankard.

A divisional order has been issued by Colonel W. Nedham, commanding the Royal Artillery in the Chatham district, in which Major-General J. Bloomfield, Inspector-General of the Royal Artillery, conveys to the troops his entire approbation of what he saw during his recent inspection of the first division of the dépôt brigade.

On Saturday a detachment of the second battalion of the 19th Regiment, numbering 144 men of all ranks, left Chatham garrison and embarked on board the Leder, at Gravesend, for Dublin, to join the service companies of the 19th Regiment, which corps has been placed under orders to embark for India. The officers who proceeded from Chatham in charge of the detachment were Captain G. Clay and Ensign A. E. F. Brown.

A handsome service of plate has been presented by the officers of the Royal County of Down Regiment to Sergeant Patrick Currin, on his obtaining his discharge. Sergeant Currin served for a period of twenty-five years, during sixteen of which he filled the responsible situation of Mess-Sergeant to the regiment. He is in possession of a medal and clasp for Central India, together with a medal for meritorious service.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to India and the colonies—viz., the Conflict, 1170 tons, for Calcutta; the Queen of the North, 824 tons, and the Stamboul, 890 tons, for Bombay; the Albion, 478 tons, for Kurrachee; the Empress, 454 tons, for Mauritius; the Cambrian, 868 tons, for St. Helena; the Victory, 595 tons, for Shanghai; and the Enthusiast, 283 tons, for St. Helena and Ascension.

A notification has been received at Chatham garrison that the following troops will be dispatched to Calcutta during the present season—viz., 1000 officers and men of the second battalion of the 20th Regiment, to embark at Portsmouth; 1000 officers and men of the 36th Regiment, to embark at Cork; and 620 officers and men of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to embark at Portsmouth. Orders have also been issued at the Horse Guards for reinforcements of the Royal Artillery to be dispatched with these draughts to the number of upwards of 600 officers and men of all ranks.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The meeting for 1863 commenced at one o'clock on Tuesday, with every prospect of a success exceeding that of any previous year. Taking the entries for the Queen's prize as the test, there are this year 1300, against 1100 last year, of whom only 901 went to the butts. There is also much better preparation for them. The number of targets has been increased to sixty, at from forty to fifty of which the marking will be on the Swiss or circular disc principle, the recommendations of which are that it insures increased accuracy of marking, and greatly economises time in cleaning the targets. Last year there was only one target of this kind in operation at Wimbledon; and, as the construction of each entails an expenditure of nearly £6, it follows that in the interval, upon this item alone, the association has spent some hundreds of pounds. The aggregate value of the prize list amounts to £4300 this year, or double the sum total which the association was in a position to offer at its last meeting. There is also a new running-deer target, cast from a sketch by Sir E. Landseer, and a "running man," the figure being that of a volunteer at the double. The camp accommodation is improved, one of the improvements being a good supply of water, the deficiency of which was much felt last year. On Monday 115 officers and 320 privates had intimated their intention to go into camp; last year the numbers were 66 officers and 146 non-commissioned officers and privates. On Monday and Tuesday the volunteers who mean to go into camp were arriving in great numbers, and the camp was alive with the bustle of preparation.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales rode to the ground on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Captain Grey, and was received by Lord Ducie, Lord Elcho, and other members of the council, who explained to his Royal Highness the intended proceedings. The Prince then visited the 200-yard range, where he fired several shots from a Whitworth rifle belonging to Lord Elcho. The marking was according to the Swiss system, and the first shot brought out a "centre" from the marker's butt. In every case save one, when the Prince fired an experimental shot from a different rifle, the bullets were, in the marksman's phrase, well "on" the target. But the fact that such crack shots as Lord Bury, Lord Elcho, and Major Holford, who fired at the same range, only succeeded in making "centres" and "outers," showed that there must have been a partial mirage, attributable to the glare of the sun and the swampiness of the intervening hollow. The final bull's-eye made by the Prince of Wales was the only one obtained at this target. The next trial was at a shorter range, but at a moving instead of a stationary target, and here the Highland experiences of the Prince stood him in good stead. Those who have not actually fired at the "running deer" can form no conception of the difficulty of hitting the mark. Appearing to move very slowly, it really travels with the velocity of a railway carriage, and as in its course it describes an arc of a circle, the rate of speed at different points is necessarily various. The artist has made the deer of the dun instead of the red tribe, and there is, consequently, little by which it can be distinguished from the bank behind; but for all that it rarely succeeded in crossing its "corrie" scatheless. At one time the Prince succeeded in planting four bullets successively in the portion of the body forming the centre of the target. The members of the association who were present concurred in declaring that the practice which had been made at this range, if not better, was at least equal, taking the general average of the shots, to that recorded of any single rifle at the meeting of 1862. His Royal Highness used a double-barrelled rifle, made by Mr. Smith, the armourer to the National Rifle Association, and was so well satisfied with its performance that before leaving the ground he gave orders that one should be manufactured specially for him. He further caused it to be understood that he hoped to be present, with the Princess of Wales, on the 13th inst., to witness the match between the Lords and Commons and the contest for the "Alexandra" prize given by the association.

The rival eights, to represent England and Scotland in the match for the St. George's Challenge Vase, have been selected. The Scottish eight are—Captain Horatio Ross, Lord Elcho, Captain Edward Ross, Mr. Hercules Ross, Mr. Colin Ross, the Master of Lovat, Mr. H. Maxwell, and Mr. Ferguson; reserve candidate, Mr. Henry. The English eight are—Viscount Bury (ex officio), Earl Ducie, Captain Heaton, Mr. Martin Ridley Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Halford; Captain Hawker, South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers; Mr. A. Ashton, and Captain Rowland, 55th Regiment; reserve candidate, Mr. Anthony Salvin.

A field day, under the command of Colonel M'Murdo, in which the Hon. Artillery Company, the London Rifle Brigade, the St. George's, and the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteer Rifles joined, took place last Saturday evening within the inclosure belonging to the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. The corps first mustered at Wimbledon-green, and consisted of several troops of light horse and four battalions of artillery belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Major Robinson; the London Brigade, numbering about 300, under Lieutenant-Colonel Warde; the Queen's, about 450, under Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Grosvenor; and the St. George's, mustering over 150, commanded by Colonel Lindsay. Colonel M'Murdo, attended by Lord Colville and Colonel Ibbetson as Aides-de-Camp, came upon the ground a little after seven, and marched the different corps, the artillery preceding, into the inclosure. An enemy was supposed to be advancing on

Wimbledon by the Putney and London roads. The St. George's, under Colonel Lindsay, and a field battery of artillery went out as a reconnoitring party. Skirmishers were thrown out, but the enemy being too strong for them, they retired on their supports, who immediately engaged the foe, the artillery opening on him from the left flank. The supports being gradually driven back, the reserves, consisting of the London Brigade, the Queen's, the Light Horse, and the second battery of the Hon. Artillery Company, advanced to their assistance, and succeeded in turning the right flank of the enemy, who made a long détour to the left by the Roehampton-road. The London Brigade, with the St. George's, were then thrown out to intercept him in this direction, the Queen's still acting as supports. The enemy, however, engaged them so hotly that a retreat in excellent order was made through the ranks of the Queen's, who then advanced on the coming foe, keeping up a withering fire with splendid precision, the artillery joining on the right flank. The St. George's and the London Brigade then pushing on, the action became general, and the right flank of the enemy was successfully turned, and he was driven back to his original position. Front was then changed, and the Queen's thrown out as skirmishers, but had to retire, the whole of the supports victoriously charging the imaginary enemy at the double. Colonel M'Murdo then addressed the men, explaining to them the objects of the different evolutions they had gone through, and complimented them on the manner in which they had been performed.

The annual inspection of the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Engineers in infantry drill, under their Lieutenant-Colonel, McLeod of MacLeod, took place in Hyde Park last Saturday. The inspecting officer was Colonel Erskine. The muster was somewhat small, being only about 350; they, however, went through all the battalion movements in a most creditable manner. After the manœuvres were over the men formed square, and were addressed by Colonel Erskine. He said they had performed their work in a very creditable manner.

Last Saturday evening was fixed for the official inspection of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, and the place selected for the purpose was the parade-ground of the Wellington Barracks. There was a very good muster of men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creed. Colonel Smyth, R.A., was the inspecting officer of the day, and the proceedings were commenced by putting the corps through the battalion movements, after which followed the manual and platoon exercises. In all the various movements the men performed their part admirably. But satisfactory as was their performance of these operations, their gun-drill was even more perfect. The manner in which they handled the 18-pounders, the rapidity, steadiness, and certainty of their action, showed that they had not neglected their drill in the past twelve months. The inspection being at an end, Colonel Smyth briefly addressed the corps. He complimented the officers for the efficiency to which they had brought the men, and the men on the attention that he was sure, from what he had seen during the inspection, they must have paid to the instruction and drill they had undergone. He assured them he was highly satisfied with what he had seen, and it would be his duty to report accordingly.

The 2nd Norfolk Administrative Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. P. Beauchamp, assembled on Thursday and Friday, last week, in Langley Park, the seat of the gallant Baronet, for two days' training and inspection, and were placed under canvas on the occasion. On Friday the battalion was inspected by Colonel M'Murdo. The companies composing the battalion were the Harleston, Captain Holmes commanding; the Diss, Lieutenant Salmon; the Loddon, Lieutenant Gilbert; the Stalham, Lieutenant Burroughes; the Blofield, Lieutenant Jary; the Attleborough, Captain Sir R. J. Buxton; the Wymondham, Captain Gurdon; and the Thetford, Lieutenant Davey. Altogether the assembled force comprised twenty-two officers, thirty sergeants, and 260 rank and file. Fifty camp-tents were borrowed from the War Office for the occasion, and in these the volunteers encamped on Thursday night. The whole battalion were entertained at dinner by Sir T. P. Beauchamp, who had also for his guests Lord and Lady Radstock, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, Lord Suffield, the Hon. Major and Mrs. Walpole, Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, &c. In the course of a number of speeches in connection with various toasts, Colonel M'Murdo expressed his satisfaction at the prosperous position of the volunteer service; it had now turned the ebb to which it appeared to have receded, and, so far as he could judge, the tide was again flowing. The volunteer service now comprised 160,000 men, of whom 130,000 were riflemen, 80,000 of whom, again, belonged to detached companies seldom able to meet in battalion. If war came to-morrow, the country would have to depend on the 80,000 men composing the scattered corps which formed so large a portion of the volunteer force; and therefore he had come into Norfolk to see the manner in which the volunteers of this part of the country performed their duties. If they understood company drill, and had that cohesion in company which showed that they had paid attention to it, he should be quite satisfied; and he considered them perfect according to their degree, because he could not expect volunteers who could only meet two or three times a year in battalion to attain the position of those who had the advantage of turning out almost at their own doors and forming battalions of 500 or 600 strong. One battalion in London—the Inns of Court—was exceedingly well up in its work; but, under the different circumstances which obtained in Norfolk, he only expected that the men of the county battalions should understand company drill, and that the officers and non-commissioned officers should know their places. In such an event as the invasion of England it was not impossible that the northern coast of Norfolk might be selected as the point for landing. He had come into Norfolk to mark the thews and sinews of the volunteers who would have to oppose such a landing, and he was delighted to see so fine a body of men.

The annual inspection of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers, consisting of two batteries, took place on the 29th ult., at their platform on Hamble Common, the inspecting officer being Colonel Domville, of the Royal Artillery. Prizes were awarded to the successful competitors at the end of the day's proceedings. The guns are 24-pounders, the range being 1250 yards, and the precision of the firing was such as to elicit the highest commendation of the inspecting officer. There were forty-four shots fired, and of this number only one went wide of the mark, the others having been so well directed that not one would have missed a vessel moored in the position of the target. One shot fired by Gunner Reed carried away the flagstaff, a second hit the target, and a third fell within a yard of it. The men were afterwards inspected at company drill, and were then marched to Netley, where a dinner was provided for them by Captain Freeman and the officers of the corps. The batteries were under the command of Captain Freeman, the other officers present being Lieutenants Jackson, Smith, and Phillips, and the assistant-surgeon of the brigade, Dr. Orsborn. The whole of the proceedings passed off most satisfactorily, without a casualty of any kind.

A short time ago a challenge was received in England from an Australian battalion of volunteers to shoot an equal number of volunteers in this country—the latter to be selected from the best shooting company of enrolled volunteers for the year ending 1862, the firing to take place at any range not being the range of the respective corps. This challenge was addressed to the council of the National Rifle Association, and it appears that the best shooting company of volunteer rifles in England for the year 1862 was the No. 1 of the Nottingham Robin Hoods. This company has declared its readiness to accept the challenge, and on Saturday morning Lieutenant-Colonel Wright received a letter from the council of the National Rifle Association stating that an answer accepting the challenge had been sent to Australia. The contest will take place in September. The distances are 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards; five shots at each range. The shooting will take place at the same time in England and Australia—ten men from each corps.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee took place at Manchester on Monday—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth in the chair.

Mr. Maguire, hon. secretary, reported the week's receipts at £6356; balance in the bank, £348,809. He also presented the monthly report, which stated:—"The very great increase of employment which has been afforded in the mills during the past month has enabled no less than forty-seven local committees to suspend operations for the present. From this circumstance I have been unable to obtain returns from their district, but, from reliable information which I have received, I am led to believe that out of 55,362 operatives resident in the districts in which committees acted, about 25,690 are working full time, and 16,801 are on short time. This improvement alone would have been a most satisfactory report; but I am also happy to state that in the districts in which local committees are still continuing their labours there are 2874 more operatives working full time than there were last month. It must not be forgotten that this is in addition to the 13,451 operatives who were reported to have obtained full work during the month of May; and it is now certain that, of those persons usually employed in the mills in the cotton districts, about 234,642 are in full work, 125,097 short time, and 180,729 out of work, against 192,527 full time, 129,741 short time, and 215,512 out of work in the last week of April. No further very great improvement can be anticipated in the state of employment before this time next year, as already it has reached the equivalent of an average of three days' employment a week for the operative population; and as at present there are 256,230 persons in receipt of relief, there is reasonable ground for apprehension that at least an additional 100,000 will have to be supported when the season arrives during which outdoor labour will be considerably reduced."

Mr. Farnall presented his weekly report, by which it appeared that, on the 27th ult., there had been a further decrease in the number of persons receiving relief in twenty-seven unions of 3661 persons, making a total decrease, since the 6th of December, of 112,761 persons, and leaving 159,222 chargeable, independent of those receiving relief from the local committees.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, in a letter to a contemporary, says that the supply of cotton for the year may be expected to amount to half the old imports; and adds that the difficulties of manufacturing the Indian staple are actually overcome. It is only the price that kills. Of £40,000 now taken in weekly wages he thinks £22,000 may be due to the cotton trade, and £18,000 to casual employment. The latter must naturally be considered as in some degree temporary or precarious; but Sir James then proceeds to inform us that the factory work itself rests on no better basis. It is not a genuine revival of trade. It is only a little "spurt" put on by the energy of a few manufacturers who have adapted their mills to Indian cotton, and who have ventured, even at present prices, to replenish the stocks of goods, which, owing to the stoppage of production, had become very low indeed. But that demand must obviously be limited. The autumn would see it satisfied; and then the factory hands, the field hands, and the vagrants together would all come back upon the relief lists and swell the total of claimants to last year's figures.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WEE PAWN, L. M., and Others.—The key moves of Mr. Kling's instructive "Study" are as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 8th (ch)	R interposes.
2. R to K B 3rd	R to Kt 5th (best)
3. R to Q B 3rd	R to Kt 8th (best)
4. R to Q B 4th	R to Kt 5th (best)
5. R to Q B sq	R to Kt 8th (best)
6. R to Q B 3rd	R to Kt 5th (best)
7. Kt to Q 7th	R to R 5th (ch)
8. K to Kt 6th	R to R 3rd (ch)
9. K to B 7th, &c.	

His beautiful Enigma, No. 1330, is solved by 1. R to Q Kt 4th; 2. R to Kt 6th; 3. K to B sq; 4. K to Kt sq, &c.

NORTHERN.—Mate cannot be given in Problem 1008 as you suggest.

C. M., Warrington.—BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYING.—In ordinary chess play little if any progress beyond a better knowledge of the opening has been made during the last quarter of a century, but in the art of playing *sans voir* the improvement is very remarkable. In the time of Philidor, and down, indeed, to a comparatively recent period, it was thought an almost miraculous achievement for any one to conduct three games simultaneously without the assistance of a chess equipage. In the present day we have seen Mr. Morphy play eight games in this way; and even this performance, astonishing as it seems, has been surpassed by the exploits of Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Paulsen, each of whom has more than once played twelve games blindfold at the same time.

F. R. S.—A list of the members belonging to each of the leading European chess-clubs, from its foundation, would certainly be interesting, but is not very easy of attainment. On the roll of the chess-club formed in St. James-street in 1774, Professor Allen, in his "Life of Philidor," tells us:—"One noble lady (Dr. Franklin's Mrs. Howe) stood by the side of a Church dignitary (the Bishop of Durham), at the head of a list," comprising "besides uncounted Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, the historical names of Gibbon, Charles James Fox, Lord Mansfield, Erskine, Wedderburne, and the Marquis of Rockingham—of Elliot, the defender of Gibraltar—of Fraser, who met a soldier's death—and Burgoyne, who underwent a soldier's last humiliation at American Saratoga."

P. J., of Paris.—The June number of the Magazine has not yet come to hand; and the Journal, we are sorry to add, is at least two months in arrear.

R. A.—A charming composition, but no novelty. It is found in chess treatises a century old.

R. W. B.—We have received a prospectus of the new Chess periodical you mention, but have no faith in its stability. A well managed English Chess Magazine, edited by an Englishman of competent literary ability and knowledge of the game, would supply an admitted want. A Chess Magazine, professing to be "the organ of English Chess," edited by a foreigner and produced under foreign auspices, has, however, been already tried, and the result was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment.

IGNORAMUS.—The expression, *coup de Jarnac*, used by Philidor in his treatise on Chess, is a French phrase, denoting a subtle and unforeseen attack. It had its origin in the memorable duel which was fought in 1547 between François de Vivonne, Lord of La Chataigneraie, and Guy De Chabot, Lord of Jarnac. In this combat De Jarnac, overpowered by the blows of his vigorous opponent, covered his head with his shield, and assuming a crouching attitude contrived to wound La Chataigneraie in the leg, and thus obtained the victory.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1010.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 4th (ch)	R takes B (best)
2. Q to Q R 7th	K takes R, or (*a*)
3. Kt to K 6th (dis. ch)	K to Kt sq, or R sq, or B 3rd, Kt 3rd, or R 3rd
4. Q to K Kt 7th. Mate.	

(*a*) 2. If any other move, then—

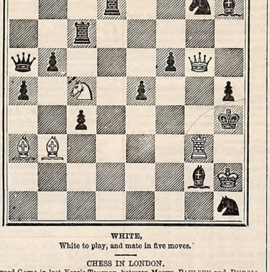
3. Kt to K 8th (ch)	R takes Kt
4. Q to K B 7th. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1011.

By Sig. PLACHUTTA.

One of the Prize Problems of the late Competition.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A good Game in last Year's Tourney, between Messrs. PAULSEN and DUBOIS.

(*K Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd

(This is a very old though little used defence. It may be adopted safely, but the result is generally a dull game.)

4. Kt to Q B 3rd

(He may also play 4. P to K 5th, but in that case the second player can preserve the Gambit Pawn.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
4.	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt
8. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th
9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
10. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd
11. P to Q B 3rd	

(This appears to be better than taking the K B Pawn with Bishop, though that move has its merits, if correctly followed up.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
11.	B to Q 3rd
12. P takes K P	B takes P
13. B takes K B P	B takes B
14. R takes B	Castles
15. Q to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd
16. Q R to K B sq	Q to Q 3rd
17. Q to K B 2nd	P to K B 4th

(Threatening to play P to Q 6th, and then to take the K B Pawn.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
18. R to K B 3rd	R to K B 3rd
19. R to K sq	P to K B 5th
20. R to Q 3rd	

(The intention of Black, apparently, was to follow this move with Rook to K 6th.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
20.	K to B sq
21. K to R sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
22. Q to K B 3rd	Q R to K sq
23. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
24. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 4th
25. K to Kt sq	B to K R 4th
26. Q to K B 2nd	B to K 7th
27. R to Q 4th	P to K B 6th

(White plays this portion of the game very cleverly.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
28. B to Q 3rd	B takes B
29. R takes B	P takes K Kt P
30. R to K B 3rd	K to K 2nd
31. R takes R	P takes R
32. P to Q B 4th	P to K R 4th
33. K takes P	Q to K 5th (ch)
34. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q B P
35. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq
36. Q to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd
37. P to K R 3rd	K to Q 3rd
38. Q to Q Kt 2nd	Q takes Q P (ch)

and White ultimately won the game.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following Game, which illustrates a variation in the Scotch Opening much in vogue a few years back, is well entitled to consideration. It was played some time since between Mr. STANLEY and Mr. BLACKBURNE.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes B
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th

(For an analysis of this interesting variation the student is referred to the "Chess Player's Handbook," pp. 171-172. He should see also a game at the same opening, published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 7, 1861.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
6. B to Q 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)
7. B to K 2nd	K to Q sq
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K R 5th
10. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th
11. Kt takes Q B P	

(In the game referred to above White now played— 11. B to K Kt 5th.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
11.	Kt to K 4th

(Had he taken the Kt with his King the game would probably have been continued thus:—

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
11.	K takes Kt
12. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
13. B to K Kt 4th	Q takes R (ch)
14. K takes Q, &c.)	

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
12. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 4th
13. Kt takes Q R	Kt to K Kt 5th
14. B takes Kt	P takes B
15. B to K R 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
16. Kt to K 2nd	R takes B
17. P takes R	P to K Kt 6th
18. B P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th
19. R to K B 2nd	B to Q B 4th
20. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
21. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes K R P
22. R takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
23. K to B sq	Q takes R
24. K to K sq	Q takes P (ch)
25. K to Q 2nd	Q to K B 5th (ch)
26. K to Q B 2nd	B to K 5th (ch)
27. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q 4th (ch)
28. K to B 2nd	

The game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1338.—By Mr. C. BAYER. (*La Régence.*)

White: K at Q B sq, Q at K B 2nd, B at K R 4th, Kts at Q 4th and Q R 3rd, Ps at Q B 2nd and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q B 6th, Bs at K B 2nd and Q B 5th, Kts at K Kt 5th and K B 8th; Ps at K B 5th, K 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ACCLIMATISATION.—In the *Annals of Natural History* Dr. J. E. Gray has inserted a copy of the circular on this subject prepared by Mr. Wallace, approved of by a committee formed at the British Association meeting at Cambridge (consisting of Dr. Sclater, Mr. Alfred Newton, Mr. Wallace, and Dr. Gray), and now in course of distribution. The following are some of the points of inquiry to which the attention of persons resident in extra-European countries is especially requested:—1. As to the domesticated animals indigenous to the country, their differences from the wild races, the possibility of domesticating the latter, &c. 2. As to the domesticated animals which have been introduced from other countries, the date of their introduction, food, habits, longevity, fecundity, diseases, &c. 3. Special inquiries relating to the more common domestic animals—viz., sheep, horses, cattle, dogs, ducks, and geese; the capability of forming hybrids, &c.

NITROGEN IN BREAD.—A short time ago M. Barral laid before the French Academy of Sciences a memoir, in which he not only stated that, when in the same state of dryness, there is more nitrogen in the crust of bread than in the crumb, but that crust is more soluble than crumb in water. This last fact was imputed by M. Payen to the transformation of dextrine into starch during baking. M. Barral, in a note to his memoir, reports another important result, established by his researches. From the same weight of dried crust and dried crumb placed in water he has found that the soluble part of the crust gives from 7 to 8 per cent of nitrogen, while that of the crumb gives only from 2 to 3 per cent. The greater solubility of the crust no doubt proceeds from the gluten of the crust having undergone a remarkable transformation through exposure to the temperature of from 392 to 428 deg. Fahr. in the oven during baking. He says that the soluble part of crust possesses more nitrogen than there is in the juice of meat. By way of confirmation, M. Barral introduced some gluten into strong closed glass tubes, and submitted them to a bath of oil, of the temperature of 428 Fahr. In a few seconds the gluten liquefied. This liquefaction, effected under the influence of steam and pressure, gave rise to a disengagement of carbonic acid; for when the tube which contained the liquefied gluten was broken, a slight explosion took place. When the gas causing this explosion was collected, it was found to be carbonic acid, without any trace of nitrogen. The brown liquefied gluten was remarkably alkaline, and endowed with a peculiar odour. After filtration, a yellow precipitate was formed by treatment with acids, and none was produced by treatment with alkalies and alcohol. M. Barral states that he is still pursuing his interesting studies on the chemistry of bread-making.

THE PRESERVATION OF BUILDING MATERIALS is still the subject of the experimental researches of M. Kuhlmann, so well known for his memoirs on the applications of silicates of potash, or water-glass, for the hardening of stone, &c. The efficacy of this material having been found incomplete when applied to old buildings, under the influence of ammoniacal emanations and constant humidity, M. Kuhlmann has tried, in the case of brick walls, a mixture of tar obtained from the distillation of coal, laid on as hot as possible, the wall having been previously heated by placing near it a portable coke fire. This having been found successful, he was induced to experiment with several combinations of coal tar with various mineral substances, such as oxide of iron, obtained from the combustion of iron pyrites; this latter, united with one fourth of its weight of coal-tar, gives a plaster, which, when cold, possesses remarkable hardness and sonorousness. The application of silicious solutions is not suitable for moulded plaster, because, even at the moment of contact, there is an exchange of acids, and a gelatinous solution is produced, which forms on the surface of the plaster an impermeable layer, and thus prevents the silica from penetrating into the centre. In regard to the application of bituminous substances for the preservation of plaster, M. Kuhlmann states that the chemical properties of the plaster, instead of being an obstacle to its hardening and unalterability, as in the case of silicatisation, is, on the contrary, very favourable to these effects. In a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, he gives many details, and expresses great hopes of the preservation of many public buildings and monuments from the injurious action of frost and damp by means of the combination of gas-tar with plaster and other substances. He thinks also that the phenomena attending these combinations well deserve the study of geologists in relation to the history of many of the transformations which have taken place on the crust of the earth.

THE ELECTRIC THERMOMETER has been recently employed by M. Becquerel in determining the temperature of the earth at great depths, and the details of his experiments are given in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy. The electric thermometer in its simplest form is a closed circuit composed of an iron wire and a copper wire soldered at their points of junction, and in which is found either a galvanometer keeping zero perfectly, or, better still, a magnetometer solidly fixed, with divers accessories, such as apparatus for heating or cooling the free solder, thermometers, lenses, &c. When the temperature is the same at the two solderings the magnetised needle rests at zero; when there is a change of temperature there is a deviation. If one of the solderings is placed in a spot where the temperature cannot be observed with a thermometer, then, by raising or lowering that of the other soldering, until the needle shall arrive at zero, the observer will be assured that this temperature is the same as that which was unknown. Thus, by giving to the metallic wires sufficient diameters, the temperature at great depths may be observed. Care must be taken that the temperatures given by the solderings are the same as those of the thermometers placed beside them. The operation requires a deep-bored well, a thermo-electric cable, a galvanometer, and other apparatus; in all which M. Becquerel was liberally aided by M. Rouland, the late French Minister of Public Instruction. On examining the earth at Paris M. Becquerel found—1, That, without going out of the tertiary basin of Paris, the invariable stratum is not of the same thickness; 2, That we can rigorously determine the march of the propagation of heat in the soil and the position of the invariable stratum; and, 3, That at the Jardin des Plantes, from the depth of 26 to 36 metres, the temperature is constant, as it is also from 16 to 21 metres. He states that in passing from one stratum to another the temperature seemed to change, and thinks that, consequently, it will be possible to determine with great exactness the propagation of solar heat in the earth. Since this new mode of observation indicates changes of temperatures less than the tenth of a degree, M. Becquerel considers it to be highly desirable that experiments should be made at depths of 100 or even of 200 metres, in order to learn the nature of the strata, the infiltration of waters, chemical reactions, and other causes which influence the distribution of heat in the crust of the earth, and what are the modifications which it undergoes with the weather—a distribution, the effects of which may react on the temperature of the soil, and, consequently, on the climate. This is one of the grandest questions in terrestrial physics which a philosopher can propose to himself to solve, and well worthy of fixing his attention.

THE HERRING.—Some extracts from the report of the Royal Commission (consisting of Professors Lyon Playfair and Huxley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell) appear in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and contain some interesting particulars respecting the natural history of this valuable fish. It is found in four conditions:—1, Fry or sill; 2, Maties or fat herring; 3, Full herring; 4, Shotten, or spent herring. Adult full herrings generally vary in length from ten to fifteen inches; they may vary, it is said, from seven to seventeen inches. Their food consists of small crustacea and fish, and particularly sand eels, while in the matie condition they feed voraciously. Their enemies are fish (cod, ling, &c.); birds (gulls and gannets); marine mammals (porpoise, and other cetacea); and man. In 1861 there were in Scotland, and that part of England over which the Fishery Board have jurisdiction, 42,751 fishermen and boys engaged in the herring fishery. The total take of the year would give about 20,000 herrings for each of these persons, or nearly 900,000,000 for the whole! This vast number sinks into insignificance if compared with the total destruction effected by agencies over which man has no control. Consider the destruction of large herring by cod and ling alone. It is a very common thing to find a codfish with six or seven large herrings in his stomach, of which not one has remained long enough to be digested. If, in order to be safe, we allow a codfish only two herrings per diem, and let him feed on herrings for only seven months of the year, then—2 herrings × 210 days = 420 herrings—his allowance during that time; and fifty codfish will equal one fisherman in destructive power. But the quantity of cod and ling taken in 1861, and registered by the Fishery Board, was over 80,000 cwt. On an average thirty codfish go to 1 cwt. of the dried fish. Hence, at least 2,400,000 codfish were caught in 1861. But, if fifty codfish equal one fisherman, 2,400,000 will equal 48,000 fishermen. In other words, the cod and ling caught on the Scotch coasts in 1861, if they had been left in the water, would have caught as many herrings as a number of fishermen equal to all those in Scotland, and six thousand more, in the same year.

A NEW GAS FURNACE for scientific purposes has been constructed by Mr. G. Gore, with the view of employing only ordinary coal gas and atmospheric air, dispensing with the use of bellows, blowing apparatus, tall chimney, or valves requiring frequent attention. It is figured and described by Mr. Gore in the *Philosophical Magazine*. It consists of a cylinder of fire-clay, about 9 in. high and 6 in. diameter, open at both ends, with a hole in its side near the bottom to lead into the chimney. It is covered with a movable plate of fire-clay with a hole in its centre for the introduction of the crucible or of substances to be melted. This hole is closed by a perforated plug of fire-clay for access to the contents of the crucible, and that again is closed by another stopper of clay. A chimney of sheet iron, about five or six feet high, kept upright by a ring of iron, is attached to the top of the furnace. The fire-clay cylinder is inclosed in a sheet-iron casing with a bottom of iron, to which are fixed three iron legs. Inside the larger cylinder is another fire-clay cylinder or cupola with open ends and with three projections of fire-clay for supporting a crucible, which is kept steady by means of three marbles. The gas-burner is a thin metal cylinder deeply corrugated at its upper end, with the corrugations diminishing to nothing at its lower end. For details of the management of this furnace we must refer our readers to Mr. Gore's description. He says that the chief conditions for its successful use are "sufficient gas, proper regulation of gas to air, and a suitable degree of draught." Mr. Gore states that it will readily melt half a pound of copper or six ounces of iron. It requires from twenty to thirty minutes to acquire its highest temperature, and then the entrance part of the chimney exhibits a faint red heat in daylight. If it exhibit much more than this the draught is too powerful. This furnace is protected by patent, and may be obtained of the maker, E. W. Ball, Islington, Birmingham.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.

WISDOM and philanthropy do not always go hand in hand. The best impulses of the heart are too frequently frustrated by the mistakes of the head. Many a social reform, the object of which commands general approbation, has utterly failed—some have even done more harm than good, owing to a singular want of adaptation of the means to the end. Human nature can never be successfully treated, especially with a view to refine and elevate it, unless the complex motives by which it is governed are consulted as well as understood. The idea, once almost universally prevalent, but now, happily, passing away, that man might be fashioned into any conceivable pattern of intellectual and moral beauty by a kind of millwork process, the machinery of which is driven by a sufficient central power, for a long time pervaded and vitiated the greater number of the plans which philanthropists set on foot for the regeneration of society. They forgot that character is a growth, not a manufacture; and, forgetting the radical, we may say the essential, difference between the one and the other, they naturally relied upon the formative effects of pressure rather than upon the influences which stimulate development. Even to this day the error is not wholly and everywhere corrected, and one occasionally sees projects for the benefit of what are called "the working classes" which overlook two very important elements necessary to be considered in the solution of every social problem; the first, that classes, whether they be designated upper, middle, or lower, are made up of individuals alike only so far as their condition is concerned, while in all other respects—in taste, in temper, in capacity, in tendency—they differ from each other as widely as if they belonged to no special class whatever; and the second, that all durable reforms affecting human character must result from the expansion, exercise, and consolidation of what is *within* a man, and cannot be secured by any perfection of *outside* contrivance or force.

These observations are favourably illustrated, and, indeed, have been suggested, by an item in the news of the week to which we venture to bespeak the attention of our readers. On the 11th inst., under the presidency of Lord Brougham, one of the most sagacious as well as disinterested and venerable of the social reformers of the present age, the first annual meeting of "The Working Men's Club and Institute Union" was held in the large room belonging to the Royal Society at Burlington House. The report of the union, read by Mr. H. Solly, its indefatigable secretary, constituted the groundwork of the speeches afterwards delivered by Lord Lyttelton, Mr. J. Heywood, the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Rev. F. D. Maurice, Mr. T. Hughes, the noble chairman, and others, among whom we may make honourable mention of a Mr. Brady, a working man from Pimlico. It is not to the manly



"BRICK COURT, MIDDLE TEMPLE, APRIL, 1774," BY EYRE CROWE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 60.

eloquence of the speakers but to the principal features of the scheme to the furtherance of which it was devoted that we ask a moment's notice; and we do so chiefly with a view to commend to public consideration and suffrage the principles of wise philanthropic action which it embodies.

The want which the Union has been organized to meet, or, more correctly speaking, to stimulate, guide, and assist those to meet who are the special subjects of it, is as urgent as it is notorious. All who know anything of the social condition and habits of the working men of this country know that they suffer incalculable disadvantage from the fact that in their walk of life one of the most powerful cravings of human nature, and one which might minister quite as much to their improvement as to their gratification—namely, easy and daily recreative intercourse with their fellows—can only be indulged under circumstances which expose them to baneful temptations. Recreation of some sort they must have. Their homes, for the most part, cannot supply it. Cramped for room, deficient in most of the accommodations necessary to comfort, ill ventilated, ill lighted, intolerably close in summer, inadequately warmed in winter, fit neither for solitary reading nor for cheerful converse with friends, the abodes of those whom severe toil throughout the livelong day has already predisposed to self-indulgence and lively companionship offer them but few attractions. There are needed for the better men of this class places of resort within easy distance, in which they may obtain, away from the demoralizing influences of the public-house, precisely the same kind of advantages as gentlemen usually find in their clubs. Working men not less than others require to meet each other, sometimes for business, sometimes for conversation, sometimes for refreshment, or amusement, or mental improvement. And, until quite lately, such accommodation has nowhere been provided in connection with a certain amount of expenditure in intoxicating beverages. This Union, we are told, has been organised for the purpose of rescuing workpeople from this special disadvantage of their position—an object which few will deny to be both praiseworthy and practicable.

We learn from the year's report of operations, and from the speeches based upon it, that the Union undertakes to do nothing for the class whose benefit it seeks, which they can more properly do for themselves. It does not assume the responsibility of starting clubs such as we have briefly described; it does not purport then when started; it does not pretend to manage them. In a few cases it has given a money contribution towards the outfit, but even this is felt by many members to be of very questionable utility. Its business is to put working men themselves in the way of securing to their use all the social appliances required by their position, to put it in their power to find the necessary means, to prescribe the rules and conditions, and to govern the interests of these institutions. It acts chiefly with the view of awakening local attention to the desirableness of establishing such clubs, of assisting them, when formed, by personal visits, correspondence, and the counsels of experience, and of diffusing those principles the usefulness of all the clubs throughout the kingdom, by co-operating one with another and with a common central establishment. This is just the kind of aid which the working classes will most readily recognise and appreciate—aid which is stimulative and expulsive of their own self-reliant exertions. They do not like to be treated, as Mr. Brady remarked, "as mere children in leading-strings." They are thankful for such guidance as may be vouchsafed to them; but they are little inclined to surrender their interests to the management of others, particularly of others who but imperfectly understand them. Hence how large a help themselves may derive from counsel upon them a boon far more valuable than any amount of assistance which supersedes their own efforts.

"Philanthropists," said the Hon. W. Cowper, "were beginning to discover that they must not only attend to the religious requirements of the age, but also to its amusements." This is true; but it does not express the whole truth. To have done that it should have been added, "and philosophers are at last discerning that the manner in which people set about doing good to others is even more important than the substance of it." To carry the weakly is not always, not often, the best service you can render them; to induce and assist them to walk alone is the fittest blessing they are capable of receiving. Too much furriness has been the besetting sin of philanthropists—too strong a disposition to meddle and govern. Even in ministering to men's want of amusement it would be quite possible to undervalue the independence and we are not sure that the tendencies of the age in that direction have not increased the mischiefs they sought to cure. We have been sometimes fearful lest there should be fostered in the spirit of our people a feeling akin to that which prompted the degenerate Romans populace to demand *panem et circenses*. Anything which helps to dispel that fear by showing that it is groundless will receive our welcome. For this reason, even more than for the important object it seeks to accomplish, we have drawn the notice of our readers to this attempt to establish "working men's clubs." The mode in which its promoters have planned and have hitherto conducted their enterprise presents a favourable example, we think, of that modest reticence which men who aim at the welfare of their fellow-men by means of a scheme of benevolence are too apt to forget.

The Union, we are informed, has met with a fair measure of success. It has been but a year in existence, and only nine months in working order, but it has already accomplished quite enough to prove its qualifications for doing much more. We sincerely wish it a prosperous career. It would conduce to a far more desirable social revolution than can be precisely anticipated were every operative, mechanic, tradesman, or skilled labourer of any sort, wherever his work might lie, able, as Lord Brougham phrased it, "to find, not only social intercourse and improvement, but rational recreation, without the evils of the public-house." "I believe," said Mr. Cowper, "the amusements of a people do more to influence their character than the sermons to which they listen." "Workmen," he subsequently added, "may be divided into two classes—thinkers and drinkers. These clubs, he hoped, would enlarge the former and greatly diminish the latter." We hope his prediction will be verified.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is living quietly at Vichy. M. Fould is with him.

The Empress drove into Paris on Sunday to visit Princess Clotilde, at the Palais Royal, and returned thence from Epsom, which her Majesty presided over a Council of Ministers held at St. Cloud.

The Duke of Hamilton died on Wednesday at Paris. His Grace left England only a few days ago in his usual health, but had scarcely arrived in Paris when he was seized with congestion of the brain, which proved fatal. He was in his fifty-second year.

The bakers of Paris have been informed by the authorities that they may withdraw all their remaining stock of flour from the Greniers de Reserve, provided the portion of French wheat contained in it be given up till after the 1st of September next, when all restrictions on the internal trade will cease.

The welcome intelligence of the surrender of Mexico reached the Emperor at Vichy at about eight o'clock yesterday se'nnight, and was by his Majesty immediately published to the town. On the following night, in Paris, the public buildings and theatres were brilliantly illuminated, and from several private houses were displayed rockets, bouquets, and fireworks. Even several private houses were lighted up. The Mexican garrison evacuated the city on the 30th of May, and thereupon the principal leaders of the Church party sent a deputation to the Archduke Maximilian, to demand from him the guarantees of Napoleon. Accordingly, on the 5th, a division of the French army entered and occupied the city, and the last army was to leave it in a few days. The Queen of Spain and the Kings of Prussia, Holland, and Portugal have sent their congratulations to the Emperor on the taking of Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

The King will, it is said, leave Carlsbad on the 18th (to-day), and reach Gastein after an easy journey of about three days' duration. His Majesty intends residing there about three weeks, and will then visit the Queen at Ems. The Queen has published versions of a remarkable correspondence which has passed between the King of Prussia and his son, the Prince Royal, on the subject of the succession. The Prince urges his father not to break the laws, and declares that the spirit of the Constitution has been violated; and, in a letter to Count Bismarck, he protests against the decree respecting the press, which he considers illegal and prejudicial to the interests of the country and the Royal House. The Prince of Prussia, however, tells the King, the King—who had previously remonstrated with his son, and urged him to show "coolness towards our pretended men of progress," and to "extol the Army"—that he approves entirely of his father's views and language, and required him to pledge himself to refrain from such declarations in future, under pain of a recall to Berlin, with a possible removal from his command. In his reply the Crown Prince declares that he cannot conscientiously retract or qualify his utterances respecting the Budget and the Constitution, his duty, and that of his children; but he is willing to maintain silence, and to live wherever the King may order his father, but only on condition of his private and political employments are at his father's disposal. To this letter the King rejoined that he did not wish his son to abstain from speaking freely to his father, but that he must observe silence towards every one else.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The English, Austrian, and French notes to Russia on the Polish question have been published.

In the note from her Majesty's Government the Poles will not be satisfied by mere declarations of good intentions or even the enactment of some wise laws; and Russia is asked to concede the following measures on the basis of pacification:—1. The proclamation of general amnesty. 2. National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the statute of the 15th (27th) of February, 1861. 3. Poles to be named to public offices in such a manner as to form a distinct national administration, having the confidence of the country. 4. Full and entire religious liberty, guaranteed by the fundamental law. 5. The Polish language recognised in the kingdom as the official language, and used in the internal administration of the law and in education. 6. The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting. Her Majesty's Government further recommend the provisional application of some of these benefits by the Czar; and a conference of the eight Powers—England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Portugal—who signed the Treaty of Vienna.

The Austrian note recommends the "six points" proposed by England, and declares that Austria does not object to the mediation of the eight Powers which signed the Treaty of Vienna.

In all the despatches the "amnesty" may be considered to be absolutely identical. But the reference to the treaties of 1815 appears to be more direct in the French despatch than has been hitherto supposed. Speaking of the six points, M. Thouvenel, the Envoy says that "they are only in strict conformity with the stipulations which bind the Russian Government with respect to Poland." And, again, the words of Prince Gortschakoff are quoted, which admit that "the present troubles may affect the tranquility of the States between whom the treaties of Vienna have fixed the limits of Poland, and that we as well as all those who signed the general transaction of the 9th of June." *La Presse* says that the Polish independence is the dream of a few, and English despatch without its stiffness, and all the moderation of the Austrian despatch without its weakness.

A protest against the arrest of Archbishop Felinski was read on the 12th inst. in all the churches of Warsaw. Monsignor Rzowski, the archbishop's representative, has voluntarily resigned his office. Orders have been issued that all the churches throughout the kingdom are to be duly shut up, and that no bells are to be rung. Arrests of several clergymen took place on the 12th. Count Zamoyski, Wielopolski, and Count Andrew Zamoyski, the two last-named being respectively grandson and great-grandson of the Count of Novgood, whence he will be sent to Wiatka. Intelligence received from Warsaw states that Marquis Wielopolski has been dismissed and replaced by General Berg.

Various engagements between the Poles and the Russians continue to be reported. The insurgents in Podlachia have, it is said, returned out a miserable failure. The details given by the correspondent of the *Daily News* from that part of the country in this sad attempt are distressing. A great part of the men composing Wysocki's expedition were vagabonds—the refuse of the Polish towns, who fled at the first shot. According to the same correspondent, the raid was as unjustifiable as it was impossible. Wierzbicki, by a manœuvre, whereby he lost his artillery, has succeeded in concentrating into the interior of the government of Lublin, and has effected a junction with Rucki's insurgent corps. Crengery has left Kielce. Another considerable force have been dispatched against him. Capostle is operating with a flying column of gendarmerie in Sandomir, Bogusz, and Stobnicz.

General Mouravieff, the military Governor of Wilna, has issued a decree ordering that all moneys taken by the insurgents from the State or communal treasuries shall be refunded within ten days by the Polish land proprietors in each district. Forced sales are to take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with the order. A despatch, dated yesterday, from Cracow, says:—"The Russians have arrested many landowners in the kingdom of Poland. They have also hung M. Gazowski at Kielce and M. Wisniewski at Radom, with seven others. Order has been issued prohibiting persons from travelling from one village to another without a passport."

AUSTRIA

The solemn opening of the Transylvanian Diet took place on Thursday. The Imperial rescript, declaring the union of Hungary with Transylvania null and void, and confirming the new Constitution of Transylvania as settled by present circumstances, was most favourably received by the members. The Diet resolved upon sending an address of thanks to the Emperor.

AMERICA

GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

An engagement extending over several days has been fought in Pennsylvania between the picked armies of the rival federations. According to accounts apparently nearly received the Confederate Commander-in-Chief was reported to be massing his troops on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, between Chambersburg and Carlisle, and at the same time the Northern army, under the leadership of its newly-appointed chief, General Meade (General Hooker having resigned), was known to be advancing by way of Frederick and Middletown towards the Pennsylvanian frontier. From this intelligence it was argued that the meeting between the two armies could not be far distant, and that it would probably take place on the confines of Pennsylvania. Such has proved to be the case. The divisions forming the advanced columns of the Federal army were met by a subdivision of the Confederate army on the morning of Wednesday, the 1st of July, on the western side of the small town of Gettysburg. An engagement followed, which resulted in the defeat of the Federal troops. So far as we can gather from the telegraphic summary but two divisions of the Northern army were engaged—one commanded by Reynolds and the other by Howard. The former division, taken up a position on a wooded ridge to the west of Gettysburg, was whilst thus placed, attacked by the Confederates. The Federal troops were in the first instance successful. But after a short time fortune changed sides. The right wing of the Federals was turned, and when, after two hours' fighting, Howard came to the help of Reynolds, he found it impossible to regain the position on the right which had been taken by the Confederates. He, however, brought his troops to the front, and General Ewell came up with a force of 25,000 men, and succeeded in placing the Federals under a cross fire. Both flanks were then turned, and the Federal troops were driven through Gettysburg after having sustained considerable loss. The Confederates took possession of the town, and so terminated the engagement on the 1st of July. It was, however, but the prelude to a far more terrible one on the succeeding day. It is described as having been one of the bloodiest battles of the war, and, even judging from the meagre details which have reached us, we can readily believe in the justice of the description.

On the morning of the 2nd the body of the Federal army, under Meade, joined the divisions which, after the battle of the preceding day, had taken up a position to the south of Gettysburg. In the course of the forenoon of that day Meade arranged his troops for the battle which he knew to be imminent. His right wing rested on a cemetery to the left of the road to the south, and on the first and eleventh corps of his army. The left wing, which was commanded by Sickles, rested on the crest of a hill, and the battle front of the army had a semi-circular direction. In the afternoon General Sickles made a reconnoissance in force, which brought his troops into collision with the Confederates, and shortly afterwards a general engagement became general. The Southern forces rushed to the attack with their usual impetuosity. On the right the Federals were obliged to retire; but it was not so on the left. They rallied and recovered their previous position. On the left the Confederates drove their opponents over the crest of the hill, and for a time were masters down the opposite side. But the left wing of the Federal army, like the right, again succeeded in regaining its previous position. When the sun set the battle was not decided, but with skill in the relative positions of the two armies remained unaltered. In the course of the night the Confederate troops renewed the engagement, but without result. At eight o'clock on the evening of the 3rd the Federal General reported that the Confederates had opened a heavy fire against his left and centre, which they maintained for three hours without intermission; and that subsequently they had twice assaulted the Federal position, but without success. The later intelligence had been received in New York when the mail left.

THE NEW FEDERAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The *New York Tribune* gives some particulars of Major-General G. S. Meade, promoted to the chief command of the army of the Potomac, in room of General Hooker, who was relieved from the command at his own request, being "unwilling to take the helm of that his usefulness as a commander was impaired."—

"General Meade was born in Spain in 1816; entered the Military Academy at West Point from the District of Columbia, and was graduated there in 1835, and appointed second Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery; resigned his commission, December 26, 1836; was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey, in 1846; became First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, July 10, 1851; and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 31, 1861. In June, 1862, he was promoted Major in the Engineer Corps, which rank he still holds in the newly-organised Engineer Corps of the regular army. Both officers have performed more arduous duties or rendered more distinguished and valuable service to the country since the commencement of the war. In the seven days' fight before Richmond General Meade was struck by a ball, which entered his side and passed through his body, making a severe and painful wound. Under tender and skilful treatment he rapidly recovered, and it was not long before he was again had left his couch when he was in his saddle, ready to take part in the sanguinary battle of South Mountain and Antietam. In these engagements he commanded the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, a corps whose reputation for courage and discipline has been surpassed by none. He was with it in the battles at Dranesville, on the Chickahominy, and in Maryland. When General Hooker was wounded at Antietam General M'Clellan placed General Meade in command of his corps which had just been deprived of its heroic leader. During the action General Meade received a slight contusion from a spent projectile, and had a horse killed under him. He distinguished himself greatly during the battle, being in the thickest of the fight, encouraging his men by his deeds of daring and valour. At Fredericksburg he commanded one of the grand divisions under, and skill, winning the unstinted applause of the army and the hearty congratulations of a grateful and appreciative people."

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

General French has abandoned Maryland Heights, destroying all the fortifications, and has moved to co-operate with General Meade. The city of Carlisle, 20 miles from Harrisburg, has been shelled by a small Confederate force. Business in Philadelphia is entirely suspended, and the Banks and factories are closed. Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation stating that the Confederate strategy was sufficiently understood to make it certain that Philadelphia was their object, and urging the people to arm for its defence. The mayor of Philadelphia has called upon the people no longer to close their eyes to the startling danger and prepare to defend their city and duty. The defences of Baltimore are manned by 10,000 citizens, and all arms have been taken from private persons. Martial law has been proclaimed in Baltimore and Western Maryland. The Governor of New Jersey has again called out the militia to go to the aid of Pennsylvania.

The War Department announces that on the 20th inst. a bounty of 400 dollars, and one month's pay of thirteen dollars in advance, to all the recruits between the ages of eighteen and forty-five whose term of service has expired or is about to expire, and who will re-enlist for three years or the war.

The bridge across the Susquehannah at Columbia, burnt by the Federals to prevent the Confederate advance, is said to have cost 1,000,000 dollars.

General Dix, who had assumed the command of the Federal army on the peninsula, had taken possession of White House and sent out a cavalry force. This force had cut the railway bridge over the South Anna, and had penetrated to within nine miles of Richmond. They captured several prisoners, including General Fitzhugh Lee, who was lying ill at a private house.

In Kentucky and Ohio much alarm existed in consequence of the advance of Generals Pegram and Marshall, with 15,000 men, through Cumberland Gap.

In Tennessee General Rosencranz had commenced a forward movement, and had driven the Confederates to Tullahoma. Bragg's forces had retreated in a demoralised condition from Tullahoma to Winchester, leaving behind them a large quantity of provisions and some guns.

The news from the Mississippi is of a doubtful character. The defenders of Vicksburg are said to be showing great activity, and General Johnston had advanced to within a short distance of Grant's army. Johnston is said to have received reinforcements from Bragg, and to be perfecting arrangements to attack General Grant. The bombardment of Port Hudson continues. The place, however, was considered impregnable; and it was believed that the siege would have to be raised. The Confederate Generals Marmaduke, Price, and Kirby Smith have got possession of several points along the banks of the Mississippi, and would probably attempt to seize Milliken's Bend and obstruct the navigation. The Confederates were very active in the neighbourhood of New Orleans, which was evidently in jeopardy. In Louisiana the Confederates were gradually reoccupying the places taken not long since by the Federals.

President Davis has called upon the Confederates for troops for home defences, to replace Lee's invading army.

The story of the Tacony and her crew is one of romance. Lieutenant Read was detailed early in May from the Confederate steamer Florida, formerly the Oreto, one of the Liverpool built war-steamers, to take command of the brig Tacony, with an armament of one howitzer and a crew of about twenty-five men. Sailing close along the northern coast, he captured and burnt vessel after vessel, many of them of value. He lured them sometimes to approach him by a signal of distress. The ravage he committed was great, and a fleet of war-vessels was in pursuit of him. At length he captured a schooner, which he thought would better answer his purpose, and, transferring his armament to her, burned the Tacony. Thus he hoped longer to elude his pursuers. But a still bolder project occurred to him, the seisure of a revenue cutter, the Caleb Cushing, which lay in the harbour of Portland, Maine. He accomplished this owing to a favouring accident on the night of the 26th ult., and put to sea. The loss of the Cushing being discovered the following morning, the citizens hastily manned two steamers, started in pursuit, and succeeded in overtaking her. After a few shots had been exchanged Lieutenant Reed set fire to the Cushing and returned to the Archer, which was afterwards captured by the steamers. All the ransom bonds of prizes released by the Tacony were found on board.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, May 26.

PUNCTUAL almost to the hour, on Sunday, the 10th inst., the English March mail arrived, and with it the intelligence of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The news having been anxiously expected, it had no sooner been received than it was posted from one end of Victoria to the other. Church bells were set a ringing in the evening, and on the following morning in every town and hamlet and on every goldfield, with a unanimity and spontaneousness which indicate at once the depth and the extent of the loyalty of her Majesty's subjects in this part of the world, committees were formed, and active steps taken to testify in a becoming manner Victoria's appreciation of the happy event. It was at first decided that the celebration should take place on the following Thursday; but this decision had no sooner been arrived at than it became apparent, owing to the extent and nature of the preparations, that it would be quite impossible to have them completed by that day. Tuesday, the 19th inst., was accordingly fixed upon, and Government not only proclaimed it a holiday, but they sanctioned the vote of £1000 from the public funds to supplement the sum set apart by the City Council to promote the rejoicings. Everyone set to work in right earnest to make a creditable display on Tuesday. Gasfittings of all kinds rose to a fabulous price, until at last they were to be had for neither love nor money; and those citizens who are skilled in the work appertaining to public illuminations could make their own terms, £3 a day being the remuneration generally demanded. Bunting was collected from every quarter, and the extent and variety of our resources in this way were soon made apparent in the quantity of gay flags, with common and uncommon devices, which speedily flaunted in the breeze, spanning our leading thoroughfares and filling our streets from end to end. In Melbourne especially the illuminations were to be made the grand feature in Tuesday's rejoicings, and, if money and skill could secure the desired result, it was evident that Melbourne was determined to do something of which it need not feel ashamed. The banks were particularly lavish in their use of gaspiping, and the devices on some of those establishments were so comprehensive and brilliant that it is questionable whether they were excelled even in London. All the Government buildings were more or less decorated, but upon the Parliament Houses and the new Treasury were concentrated the greatest exertions to produce an effective illumination. On the Bourke-street front of the former were mounted the letters "A. E. A.," interlaced, surmounted by a crown of gigantic size, the letters being 16 ft. high and 30 ft. wide; while the crown was 16 ft. by 20 ft. The piping forming this device was perforated with 30,000 holes. The Treasury illuminations indicated the fine outlines of the building, with the circular heads of the window recesses; there were also a crown and a set of Prince of Wales's feathers in the centre. Mottoes, sometimes quaint, but always good-humoured, were exhibited on many public and private buildings. Transparencies, high-coloured and attractive, but in many instances evincing less taste than loyalty, appeared in windows, in front of buildings, and at street corners, and garlands of shrubs and flowers decorated every house. In fact, nothing but the time—one short week—seemed to limit the extent to which the Victorians were resolved to go in their rejoicings.

The weather previous to the 19th had been all that could be desired, but, unfortunately, on the morning of the grand day it commenced to rain, and so continuous and heavy was the wet that the postponement of the rejoicings was mooted. After due consultation among the authorities, however, it was resolved that a postponement was in every respect undesirable. The different programmes were accordingly proceeded with. A tent had been erected in the Government House Reserve for the accommodation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly; and to this point it was decided that the procession, headed by the Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne, should wend its way. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the procession was numerous and varied, consisting, as it did, of corporate bodies, friendly and benevolent societies, masons, watermen, workmen, and school children. Addresses of congratulation upon the auspicious event, and expressive of attachment to the Throne, were presented to his Excellency, to be forwarded by him for presentation to her Majesty and to the Prince of Wales. The rain prevented the fulfilment of that part of the programme which included the sports and games in the Reserve; but this omission was amply made up for by the heartiness with which the eating and drinking part of the business was performed. In many parts of the city and suburbs whole bullocks had been roasted, oceans of beer had been provided, with no end of bread and other substantials. The wet seemed but to add zest to the loyalty of the people, for never before in Australia was there such an exhibition of hilarious excitement and joyous goodwill. Cheer after cheer rose amidst drenching rain, and the wet and mud were taken to as heartily as if they were a necessary ingredient in the day's enjoyment. In the afternoon the rain subsided, and now the illuminations were looked forward to; but, unfortunately, they too were doomed to only a partial success, for with the cessation of the rain came a comparatively high wind, which would persist, during the earlier part of the evening at least, in extinguishing the gas. The streets were crowded with people on foot and in vehicles, and the greatest good humour—notwithstanding the mud—everywhere prevailed. Towards midnight the wind somewhat abated, and then it was that the brilliancy of the city was seen to advantage.

The illumination having been of such short duration, and the weather so disagreeable, it was agreed almost spontaneously to allow the gasfittings to remain and the flags to fly until after to-day, when the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday is to be celebrated. Yesterday was a holiday, and so is to-day; and at this moment there is as much merry-making as there was on the 19th inst., although the weather is very little better than it was then. As the mail closes in a few minutes (10 a.m.), I cannot speculate upon what sort of a night we shall have; but I submit that such intense and heartfelt loyalty should meet with a better meteorological acknowledgment than that with which it was rewarded on Tuesday last.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly gave a grand banquet on Tuesday, to which were invited the Ministry, members of Parliament, and most of the leading citizens. In several of our places of worship sermons were preached appropriate to the occasion; and at all the benevolent and charitable institutions, as well as at the gaols and hulks, the inmates were made partakers of the general rejoicing.

The colony, however, is not to rest contented with the expressions of its loyalty by bunting and gaslights; committees have been already formed for the collection of subscriptions for the presentation of a bridal gift to Princess Alexandra. It has not yet been decided what form the present will assume; but it will be something worthy of the occasion and of the colony. The ladies, too, are organising means for the presentation of a gift exclusively from themselves.

The people of Sydney have fixed the 11th of June as the day upon which they are to celebrate the Royal marriage. This will enable them to get the benefit of our gasfittings and bunting.

War has again broken out in New Zealand. As might have been expected, the natives have recommenced hostilities. On the 4th inst. a party of ten of the 57th Regiment, while escorting stores to Tataraimaka, was fired upon by some Maories in ambush, and eight of the poor fellows were killed. Sir George Grey had received timely notice that there would be a rising of the natives on that day; but the warning was disregarded and no precautionary measures were taken. A week after the massacre Sir George gave up, by proclamation, the land in dispute—the Waitara block—and, according to the latest advices, the troops were being withdrawn from it. General Cameron is said to have tendered his resignation in disgust; but it was not accepted, and he has been empowered by the Governor to act unfettered. Preparations were being made for a severe struggle, the militia and volunteers at Taranaki having been called out. The troops have gone to the spot where the murder was committed, and the land has since been confiscated. The following is a list of the officers and men thus so savagely butchered:—Assistant Surgeon Hope, M.B.; Lieutenant Tragett, 57th Regiment; Colour-Sergeant Ellers, ditto; Sergeant Hill, ditto; and Privates Kelly, Flynn, Macarthy, and Banks, ditto. They had been shot down without a moment's notice, and their bodies had been all horribly mutilated, and those of the officers stripped of nearly all their clothes. The tragedy has cast a gloom over the whole settlement. Dr. Hope was rising in his profession, and had lately received a Staff appointment. Lieutenant Tragett was a B.A., and the only son of the Rev. T. H. Tragett, of Romsey, Hampshire. It is probable that all the regular troops will be draughted from the different colonies to New Zealand.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Senor Frederico H. Hemming has been approved of as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Venezuela.

Dr. Henry Wylde has been elected to the chair of professor of music at Gresham College, in the room of Professor E. Taylor, deceased.

On Monday evening the members of the East India United Service Club entertained Captains Speke and Grant, the discoverers of the source of the Nile, at a sumptuous banquet—the first public dinner given by the club—at Willis's Rooms. One hundred and sixty gentlemen were present.

Last year there were in the metropolis 2637 known thieves at large. The highway robberies and personal attacks, including, it may be presumed, garottings, numbered last year more than double those of the previous year. There were 13,298 crimes committed, and 5415 persons apprehended.

Negotiations are, it is said, going on between the Alexandra Park Company and Messrs. Kelk and Lucas for the purchase of every part of the Exhibition building, except the picture-galleries, for a North London Crystal Palace at Muswell-hill. The work of demolition is therefore suspended.

The Royal Dramatic College Fête and Fancy Fair at the Crystal Palace will take place on Saturday next, and will be repeated on the following Monday. A special performance in aid of the funds of the college is announced at the Haymarket for Wednesday next, the 22nd inst.

The gold medal for swimming to be offered annually by Sir William Frazer (the committee of the Royal Humane Society to be the adjudicators of the prize) will be competed for, for the first time, at Hammersmith, on Wednesday evening next. No professional swimmers will be allowed to compete. A prize for the second man will be given by the London Swimming Club.

On Sunday forenoon a fire broke out in the German Fancy Fair, Langham-place. Mr. Whittaker's valuable and curious collection of foreign birds, reptiles, &c., has also been destroyed, and several valuable pictures. The fire extended to the neighbouring premises, where much valuable property also was destroyed, twelve houses being more or less damaged. The steam fire-engines rendered valuable service, and finally prevented the fire from extending further: it does not appear how it originated.

A meeting took place at the St. Giles Mission Hall, Five Dials, in connection with the Bloomsbury Chapel, on Tuesday, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Mr. M'Cree with a testimonial from the congregation of that place and others. This reverend gentleman has for the last fourteen years been most unremitting in his zealous exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the poor in this locality. The testimonial consisted of a beautifully-designed bookcase, a suite of drawing-room chairs, an elegantly bound book containing a testimonial, and a purse of money.

A conversazione was held on Wednesday night, at the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, by the invitation of the president, Professor Donaldson, and the council. Among the numerous objects of art were a choice and extensive collection of architectural drawings, including the competition designs for the Prince Consort memorial, by Messrs. G. G. Scott, Professor Donaldson, F. C. Hardwick, James Pennethorne, Charles Barry, Edward M. Barry, and M. D. Wyatt; a portrait of C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., past president, painted expressly for the institute by W. Boxall, Esq., R.A., an exquisite bust of Venus, by John Gibson, R.A.; and various bronzes, ivories, tapestries, and other works of art.

A movement which has been for some time past in progress, with a view to establish a printers' orphan asylum, is, we are glad to learn, at length organised, and the arrangements to carry out that laudable object sufficiently matured to justify the commencement of operations. At a meeting of the committee which had been appointed, held on Monday, it was announced that Mr. T. Brettle had become a life subscriber at twenty-five guineas, and that there were also twenty-five life subscribers of two guineas, four annual subscribers of one guinea, and eighty-eight annual subscribers of five shillings. The report was adopted, and, other formal business having been disposed of, the meeting adjourned to the 10th of August.

Last Saturday evening three metropolitan corps—namely, the 20th, the 37th, and the 39th Middlesex—were officially inspected in Regent's Park; the two former corps, in combination, by Colonel M'Murdo, and the latter by Colonel Morris. The 20th, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bigge and Major Bowyer, and the 37th, commanded by Major Corrie, took up their position in front of Holford House, in a space kept by the 19th Middlesex; whilst the 40th (Central London) kept the ground for the 39th, which corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Penton. There was an immense concourse of spectators, and the regiments having gone through their evolutions in a most satisfactory manner, Colonel M'Murdo expressed his satisfaction, as did also Colonel Morris, and both promised to make a favourable report to the War Office.

The foundation-stone of the Warehousemen and Clerks' new Schools at Caterham, in place of the old ones at New Cross, which were inadequate to the wants of the institution, was laid on Saturday by the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Winchester officiating at the special service. At a collation which followed speeches were made by Earl Russell and Lord Brougham, the latter of whom was much cheered, and a list of subscriptions amounting to £3000 was announced, besides £5000 found in the 800 purses deposited on the foundation-stone. Among the names of the donors were those of the large City firms, Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., for £500; Messrs. Leaf and Co., for £500; Messrs. Copestake, Moore, and Co., £250; Mr. Morley, £250; Mr. Greatorex, £250; and many others of a character worthy of the merchant princes of the city of London.

The first annual meeting of the friends and promoters of the Working Men's Clubs and Institutes was held last Saturday at Burlington House—Lord Brougham in the chair. The meeting was also attended by Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Mr. Cowper, M.P., Sir William Beckett, Rev. F. D. Maurice, and several ladies. The objects of this club—which are to furnish opportunities of rational recreation, amusement, and conversation; in fact, to do for the working classes what the club system does for the rich—were well set forth by the various speakers; and it was stated that it is considered an essential matter that wherever a club is instituted the committee shall consist of bonâ fide working men. The report was of a most satisfactory kind. The friends afterwards dined at the Whittington Club, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton. The accounts for the year showed receipts amounting to £730, and a balance, after deducting the expenditure and liabilities, of £175.

Last week the births of 1983 children—989 boys and 994 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1777.——The deaths in London last week were 1287. This return exhibits an increase of 100 deaths on that of the previous week; and it is also higher than any weekly number returned since the end of May. The average number derived from corresponding weeks in 1853-62, and corrected for increase of population, is 1170. At the present time scarlatina is the most fatal of all the epidemic diseases, and the deaths from it in the week rose to 113, while those from diphtheria declined to seven. Smallpox was returned in 55 cases; seven of these deaths are stated to have occurred to persons who had been vaccinated, but it frequently happens in such cases that the evidence of successful performance of the operation is not much to be depended on. Diarrhœa has been increasing lately, as is usual in the summer months; and last week the deaths from it rose to 91. There were also ten from cholera, chiefly "cholera infantum." A widow died at the age of 99 years.

A general court of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held on Wednesday afternoon—Alderman Sir John Musgrove in the chair. The principal business before the meeting was to consider the report of the grand committee of the 14th of July, which recommended that power should be given to them to purchase either the Stangate site for £100,000, or Bethlehem Hospital, as they in their discretion should decide, subject to the approval of the governors. The adoption of the report was moved by the chairman, and supported, in the course of a discussion which took place upon various amendments, by Mr. Tite, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Garland, and other members. The principal of these amendments was moved by Mr. Adams, to the effect that the present temporary site should be purchased, and the building of a new hospital at once commenced. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Alderman Lawrence, that the minutes be received but not adopted; and another by Major Lyon, giving power to the committee to purchase the land opposite the Houses of Parliament, provided the sum did not exceed £80,000. All the amendments were negatived by considerable majorities, and the original resolution (approving the grand committee's report) declared carried, thirty-nine governors holding up their hands in its favour.

LAW AND POLICE.—A cause was heard on Tuesday in the Westminster County Court, in which Miss Sibley sued the Hon. Mrs. Norton for salary, as the governess of the lady's grandchildren. Mrs. Norton conducted her own case, and there was considerable altercation between her and the plaintiff. The chief dispute was on a question of the housekeeping accounts, which the governess had to keep, but which an accountant said were in confusion. Mrs. Norton asserted that on one occasion she gave the governess £15; the latter maintained it was but £5. The verdict of the jury was that "they could not state whether the sum in dispute was paid or not," which was held by the Court to be a verdict for the plaintiff. Mrs. Norton gave notice of appeal.

The long-pending judicial investigation at the Middlesex Sessions into the riot at Cremorne Gardens terminated last Saturday in a verdict of "Guilty" against all the defendants. The sentence on Messrs. Herbert, Birkett, Saville, and Shawcross was that they pay a fine of £50 each, and provide sureties to keep the peace for the next twelve months; Mr. M'Dougall was fined £20, with smaller sureties; and Mr. Mott was mulcted in £10, and bound over in his own recognisances.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, there were two trials for murder. Thomas Leadbitter was charged with the murder of his wife, in the Borough-road, Southwark, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Mary Anne Payne was also charged with the murder of her child, a boy two years old; and she, too, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Two persons—Mr. John Cooper, a tradesman in Lambeth, and the Rev. Richard Hibbs, a clergyman of the Church of England, were taken up by the police for preaching in Waterloo-place on Sunday, and charged, next day, at the Bow-street Police Court, with obstructing the footpath. Mr. Cooper was cautioned and discharged. Mr. Hibbs said he wished to try the question of legal right, and his case was adjourned.

The death by fire of Miss Goff, of Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, led to a Coroner's inquest, and the verdict was "That the deceased was burnt to death through the accidental spilling on her light muslin dress of ignited brandy, and that the said death arose through misfortune." The Coroner said it was much to be regretted that the process for rendering the materials of ladies' dresses uninflammable was not generally understood and used by the public. Either of three substances—phosphate of ammonia, tungstate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia—could be mixed in the starch, and at the cost of 1d. a dress deaths from fire would be rendered, in point of fact, impossible. Articles of apparel subjected to the action of these agents would, if they burnt at all, only smoulder, and in no case could they blaze up in the sudden and terrible manner described in the present instance.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham are taking steps to establish a meeting of choirs at their cathedral on the 10th of September.

Mr. Brown, who some time since retired from the firm of Longman and Co., of Paternoster-row, has given £1000 for a stained-glass window in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The paragraph in our last Number, copied from the daily papers, stating that Mr. Alcock, M.P., has promised £3000 towards the endowment of a new bishopric for Southwark, is incorrect.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated, on Tuesday week, a new church at Startforth, in the room of the dilapidated old one. The cost is £1700, and the church will accommodate 226 persons in the nave and chancel, exclusive of a west gallery for school-children. His Lordship subsequently consecrated an addition to the churchyard.

Llyswen Church, Brecknockshire, was reopened last week, after being entirely rebuilt by Mr. Buckeridge, architect, at a cost of £1000. The Bishop of St. David's preached the sermon, which was followed by the Holy Eucharist, when upwards of fifty persons communicated. The church was very prettily decorated with evergreens and flowers.

Huntley Church, Gloucestershire, having been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, on a scale of nearly double its former size, has been consecrated. The entire cost has been borne by the Incumbent, the Rev. Daniel Capper, Mr. Teulon being the architect. The building accommodates 700 persons, and is of a highly ornamental character within and without.

Testimonials have recently been presented as follows:—To the Bishop of Goulburn, from the Vicar, clergy, and laity of Islington, a silver epergne, inscribed, "From a few affectionate friends in England," together with a purse of £200. Rev. John Wilson, on leaving the curacy of Hindley, a silver inkstand, by the teachers and scholars of his Sunday-school.

A portion of the west window of Epsom College Chapel has been filled with glass by O'Connor, representing St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, Elijah, and Isaiah. The figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, Moses and David, are to follow. The whole is intended as a memorial of the late Prince Consort, and has received the gracious approval of her Majesty.

On Tuesday the annual festival of the choirs comprised in the Bakewell district of the Lichfield Diocesan Choral Association was held in the parish church of All Saints, Bakewell. A goodly company of the attendant clergy sat down to luncheon with Dr. Vaughan and Archdeacon Hill at the vicarage, and the choristers had a substantial repast supplied them in the girls' National Schoolroom, between morning and evening prayer.

The new church of St. Margaret, at Bramley, Leeds, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Vicar, Canon Atlay, about two years ago, was consecrated on Thursday week. The architects are Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse, the style Geometrical Decorated, the accommodation for 1000 persons, and the present cost £4500, though £1500 more will be required to fully complete the work. The Bishop of Ripon preached.

The Bishop of St. David's lately consecrated the new memorial church of St. Barnabas, at Penboyr, in the county of Cardigan. It was built at the cost of the Earl of Cawdor, in furtherance of a wish expressed by the late Earl that a church should be erected on that part of the estates. It is intended to contain 250 sittings, and was designed by Mr. D. Brandon, of London, in the Early English period of architecture.

A meeting of Archæologists was held in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great on Monday. The principal speakers were the Rev. Thomas Hugo, on the Records of the Monastery; Mr. J. H. Parker, on the Architectural Peculiarities of the Church; and Mr. Beresford Hope, on the Proposed Restoration of the same. More than eleven hundred pounds has been subscribed towards placing the ancient nave in a state of substantial repair. The entire cost is estimated at £1400.

On Monday week the foundation-stone of a new church was laid in Clearwell village, Gloucestershire, by the Dowager Countess of Dunraven, of Clearwell Court. The land has been given, and the whole cost of the structure will be defrayed, by the Countess; and it is the third time within the last six years that this lady has laid the foundation-stones, in this her native village, of institutions for its benefit—viz., the national schools, the parsonage, and now the new Church of St. Peter, each of which has been endowed or provided by the Countess.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Owen, Rector of Llangefni, Anglesea, to be Rural Dean of Malltraeth. Rev. A. S. Wilde, Rector of Louth, to be Prebend of Nassington in Lincoln Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Andrews to Postwick; Rev. J. Chalmers to Oxcombe; Rev. A. Fane to Fulbeck; Rev. C. W. Foster to Wickersley, Yorkshire; Rev. C. W. Ross to Greetham. *Vicarage:* The Rev. G. H. Woodcock to North Willingham. *Incumbency:* The Rev. R. J. Bird to St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. A. Brook, Vicar of East Retford, to the Bishop of London; Rev. H. W. Taylor to H.M.S. Canopus; Rev. G. Warton to the Presidency of Madras; Rev. C. Woodward to the Freemasons' School, Battersea-rise. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. Jones to Llanarmon, Mynidd Mawr, Denbigh; Rev. L. R. Jacob to Llanllugan, Montgomeryshire; Rev. P. S. Wilson to West Pinchbeck. *Curacies:* The Rev. P. A. Amherst to Kettering; Rev. E. H. S. Bower to Cucklington with Stoke Trister; Rev. T. Clarke to St. Andrew's, Manchester; Rev. C. U. Dasent to Anderby with Cumberworth; Rev. R. Daunt to Farnworth; Rev. H. B. Jones to St. Margaret, Whalley Range; Rev. H. P. Lazonby to Thistleton, Rutland; Rev. A. S. Mallett to St. Andrew's, Manchester; Rev. J. B. Mitchell to East Stoke with Syerston; Rev. G. Nash to St. Michael, Louth; Rev. N. Neville to Langar with Barnston; Rev. O. G. D. Perrott to St. Mary, Marlborough; Rev. G. W. Petherick to St. Bartholomew, Salford; Rev. E. F. Quarrington to Stoke; Rev. W. J. Rundell to St. James's, Pentonville, London; Rev. W. Walsh to South Ormsby with Driby; Rev. G. F. Williamson to Thrussington; Rev. C. N. Wyld to Chilton Foliatt. The Rev. G. W. Robinson to be Lecturer of Barnby Marsh, Howden, Yorkshire.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A benefaction of £1000 having been offered to Oxford University, the interest to be given as a prize for an English poem on a sacred subject, which shall be awarded once in every three years, the subject proposed for 1866 is "Sinai." The compositions must consist of not less than 60 nor more than 300 lines.

The examination of candidates at the Eton College election for the Foundation will commence on Thursday morning next.

The "Domum" at Winchester College is fixed for Monday, and the annual Wykehamic ball for the following day.

The Rev. T. H. Stokoe, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford, Assistant Master of Clifton College, has been appointed to the head mastership of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire. There were nearly fifty candidates.

The annual speeches and distribution of prizes at Sir Roger Cholmeley's School, Highgate, took place on Wednesday week. According to the verdict of many old Cholmeleyans who were present, it was the best speech day within the memory of the oldest of them; and the Bishop of Lichfield, who presided in the absence of the Visitor, the Bishop of London, stated in his address that he had been at three others within the last fortnight, but this excelled them all. The speeches being over, the Bishop of Lichfield announced Tatham to be the Exhibitioner, and also the winner of the gold medal for Latin hexameters. The Chaplain-General of the Forces presented Miss Coutts's prize for mathematics. Lord Dartmouth presented his own prizes for general proficiency to Beaumont; for Greek iambics to Beaumont; for Latin prose to Tatham; French prize to Beaumont and Leach; German prize to Gaskell.

CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN, HOLBORN.

THE Bishop of London, a short time ago, consecrated the church of St. Alban, Holborn, which was built and endowed at a cost of, it is said, about £35,000, by Mr. John Gellibrand Hubbard, M.P., a director of the Bank of England. St. Alban's is one of the finest of the new churches in London, and presents many features of great interest to artists as well as to churchmen. The necessity for a church in this neighbourhood may be inferred from the fact that the building is bounded on the east by Leather-lane, on the west by Gray's-inn-lane, on the north by Baldwin's-gardens, and on the south by Brook-street. A lower class of population cannot exist; but it is gratifying to know that since the assignment of the new district out of St. Andrew's parish to the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie and his staff of fellow-workers there has been a perceptible improvement. Some years ago, Mr. Hubbard being anxious to build a free church in a poor district of London, Lord Leigh gave him a site at the end of Brook-street, and upon that the church stands, the parsonage being built on ground bought by Mr. Hubbard himself. Mr. Butterfield was the architect, and Messrs. Myers and Co., were the builders.

The whole of the building, outside and inside, is in the main of London ordinary bricks, relieved by stone, red and grey, the piers, arches, and windows of the church being of stone. The style is early Gothic. There are a nave and aisles, and chancel and aisles, and a porch at the west end of unusually large dimensions, into which the principal doorways open. Over the principal door (in Baldwin's-gardens) is an inscription to the effect that the church is wholly free and unappropriated, and over that approached from Brook-street the following:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of S. Alban, martyr, upon a site given by William Henry, second Baron Leigh, this church is erected by a merchant of London." The font, a very handsome one, is of Derbyshire marble, inlaid with white marble; and the shafts are of Languedoc marble on a base of black Irish marble. The nave and aisles open from the font; the nave is 70 ft. long and 32 ft. wide, and measures 50 ft. to the ridge: the aisles are 9 ft. wide, and ornamented with an arcade on red clay shafts. The walls are of alabaster inlaid with coloured marbles. Under the west window, which is grisaille with coloured borders, there is an inscription:—"I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins." The grand feature, however, of the church are ten frescoes executed by Mr. F. Preedy, from designs by the late Mr. Henry Styleman L'Estrange, of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk. They are painted in party colours by the water-glass process, like Mr. Maclise's frescoes at the Houses of Parliament, on stone columns rubbed with lime which had been quickening for twenty years. The handsome reredos is of four arcades, surmounted with evangelistic emblems. Over the altar, of oak, on which are two candlesticks, is a white marble cross, enframed in alabaster. The organ, by Mr. Holditch, is in the south choral aisle; the seats, to accommodate about eight hundred persons, are of oak, as is also the pulpit, the floor of which is stone, with red clay shafts. There is a brass lectern and faldstool.



CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN, HOLBORN.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL, LOWER NORWOOD.

The Jews' Hospital, Mile-end, one of the oldest charitable institutions of the Jews in England, was established, in the year 1806, so an asylum for the aged, and for the education, maintenance, and teaching handicrafts to youth of both sexes. Large sums were collected by its founders, Messrs. B. and A. Goldsmid, considerable legacies have been bequeathed to it; the benevolent family of Rothschild have greatly benefited it; and the members of the community generally have at all times given it their support.

The dilapidated state of the buildings, not originally intended for their present purposes, induced the committee to recommend to the general body of governors and subscribers that a new and more commodious edifice should be erected. For this purpose Mr. and Mrs. Barnet Meyers presented the institution with eight acres at Lower Norwood, upon which the new building is erected; and valuable gifts have also been made by other members of the community. The change from the present crowded situation of the hospital to so eligible a site as Norwood will, it is hoped, prove advantageous to the institution and to the community generally. The excavations and concrete foundations have been very considerable, in consequence of the levels and nature of the soil. The finishings of the plinths, doors, windows, balustrades, quoins, and entrance are of Portland cement, except the windows of the synagogue, which are of Bath stone. The basement floors are finished with Seyssel asphalte, the entrance-hall with encaustic tiles, and the corridors and principal passages with red and blue terro-metallic tiles, brick arches being turned to receive the tiling, to render these portions fireproof, corresponding with the staircases and landings, which are of stone. The wings which form the north and south sides of the building are, with the tower, the only portions basemented. The dining-hall has an open timber roof, with lantern and ventilation. The walls are lined with panelled dado finishings, and the chimney-openings have handsome Caen stone chimneypieces, with stone fenders and suitable stoves. The principal staircase is lighted by a stained-glass window, containing Scriptural subjects, presented by Mr. Faudel, the chairman. Over the hall, &c., is the synagogue, with a gallery, having an open timber roof. The lower part of the synagogue is approached from the landing of the principal staircase and the corridors of the one-pair floor, and the galleries from the corridors of the two-pair floor. The wings of each floor are for dormitories, bedrooms, lavatories, and wardrobes; the portion between the wings and synagogue are intended for masters', matrons', and assistants' apartments. The approach to the building is from Knight's Hill Road; the entrance-gateway being the gift of Mr. Henry Keeling, the treasurer.

The foundation-stone was laid in June, 1861, by Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart.; and the building consecrated February 26th, 1863, by the Chief Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Adler.

The buildings were erected by Mr. John Willson, and the finishings executed by Mr. Charles Fish, from the designs of Messrs. Tillott and Chamberlain, architects, Gresham-street, City. The cost for erecting, furnishing, and fitting was £20,000.

VIEWS IN MELBOURNE.

MR. EDWARD HAIGH (of the firm of Moira and Haigh) having lately returned from Australia, is now exhibiting a collection of photographic views taken by him in and about Melbourne, at their gallery, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square. They are all remarkable for their wonderful delicacy and artistic effect. Many of them resemble highly finished sepia drawings in the purity and tenderness of their tints and in the absence of photographic hardness.

THE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY.

When completed, the House of Assembly, Melbourne, will be a very fine mass of building, and worthy of the colony. We give a view of them as they now stand; it will be probably some years before sufficient funds are forthcoming to complete the whole design. As will be seen, a different and much more simple style of architecture has been chosen than that used for our Parliament Houses.

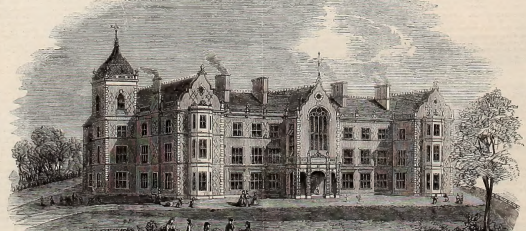
The centre portion of the building between the columns is occupied by the library for the use of the members of Assembly. This is not the same as the public Library of Melbourne, which one day promises to be among the most extensive libraries of the world. The principal entrance is at present considerably in the rear of the building.

The stone used is brought from Tasmania; it is excellent in colour, and very much resembles our Portland stone. The building stands at the top of Bourke-street, and commands a fine view of the city.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, of which we give an illustration, taken from the above-named collection, are delightfully situated on the banks of the River Yarra Yarra, the windings of which may be seen in the middle distance. The gardens are a mile from the city, and are very tastefully laid out: the undulating nature of the ground adds to their beauty. A great variety of trees and shrubs among the former are to be seen some fine specimens of the gum-tree, which, indeed, were on the ground before the colony existed. Several of these picturesque trees are in the foreground of the view. Roses grow in the greatest profusion and beauty; in fact, nearly every description of flower is to be found, either in the hothouses or in the open air. But these are not the only attractions of the gardens; the acclimatisation of birds is largely carried on here. A very extensive aviary has been built, a large swamp or lagune is filled with wild fowl and aquatic birds of various kinds. The thrush, skylark, and blackbird are now permanently established in the colony. The Botanic Gardens are a favourite resort of the citizens of Melbourne, and horticultural fêtes take place three or four times in the year, very much after the fashion of those in the mother country.

Dr. Mueller, whose name stands high on the list of accomplished botanists, is the curator and director of the gardens, and to his taste and knowledge they owe a large measure of their success. He lives in the very midst of his labours.

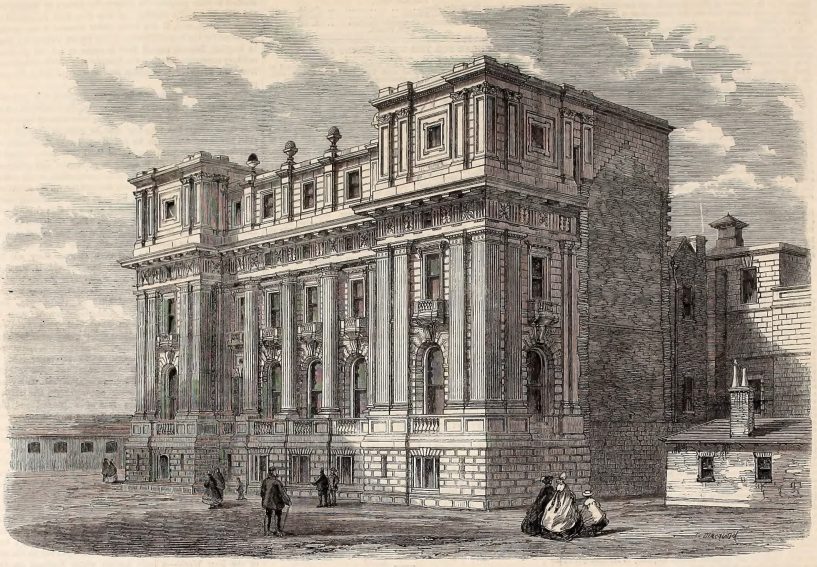


THE JEWS' HOSPITAL, LOWER NORWOOD.

"BRICK COURT, MIDDLE TEMPLE—APRIL, 1774."

IN the picture we have engraved from the Royal Academy Exhibition, the painter, Mr. Eyre Crowe, has represented the scene in Brick-court, Temple, on the morning of the death of Oliver Goldsmith, as described by Mr. Forster in his excellent biography. Goldsmith had chambers for some ten years in the Temple—first, in Garden-court, from the windows of which (as he says in his "Animated Nature") he loved to watch the colony of rooks established in Temple Gardens; and, afterwards, at No. 2, Brick-court, over the chambers of Blackstone, who was then finishing volume four of his "Commentaries."

VIEWS IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.



THE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY.

Here poor Goldsmith died of brain fever, aggravated probably by the fear of pecuniary distress, at the comparatively early age of forty-six. Mrs. Carter, in a letter to Mrs. Vesey on the event, expressed herself as "sincerely glad to hear he has no family, so his loss will not be felt in domestic life." And in reference to this remark occurs the passage in Mr. Forster's "Life of Goldsmith" which Mr. Crowe has so admirably illustrated. "The respectable and learned old lady," writes Mr. Forster, "could not possibly know in what other sanctuary domestic ways it might be felt. The staircase of Brick-court is said to



THE BOTANIC GARDENS—MELBOURNE IN THE DISTANCE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

have been filled with mourners the reverse of domestic; women without a home, without domesticity of any kind, with no friend but him they had come to weep for; outcasts of that great, solitary, wicked city, to whom he had never forgotten to be kind and charitable. And he had domestic mourners too. His coffin was reopened at the request of Miss Hornck and her sister (such was the regard he was known to have for them) that a lock might be cut from his hair."

It is a touching scene this of the blind, the maimed, the Lascar, the beggar, the outcast, the wandering musician, the unfortunate de Sade-scene, come with two of the most fascinating beauties of the time, and probably some literary nagaute (it looks like Johnson just alighting from the cab in the background) to mourn at the grave of the dead genius. The poor flageolet-player to the left, sitting with his face buried between his knees in direct allusion to Gainsborough's youthful wanderings through France with nothing but his flute-playing to depend on for subsistence. The Miss Hornecks and her sister (then Mrs. Burnett), mentioned in the passage quoted above, died a few years been on the most affectionate terms with Goldsmith, and he had visited them in their cottage—a cottage so called—Little Comedy," and the younger at the commencement of the intimacy, when only seventeen. had the loving sobriquet of the "Jessany Bride," and exerted a strange fascination over Goldsmith. "I don't know," says Mr. Forster, "what impossible dreams may at times have visited the awkward, unattractive man of letters" in which he may at any time aspiring to other regard than his genius and simplicity might claim, at least for these the sisters heartily liked him; and, perhaps, the happiest hours of the later years of his life were passed in their society."

Mr. Washington Irving, in his "Life of Goldsmith," has copied the hint thrown out by Mr. Forster, and, colouring many other circumstances, has, apparently without anything approaching sufficient intention, constructed therefrom what some may consider a very pretty romance, making the "Jessamy Bride" the very centre of all Goldsmith's hopes and thoughts subsequently to their first acquaintance.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE HABITS OF THE AYE-AYE, received at the Zoological Gardens in August last, are described by Mr. A. D. Bartlett in a paper read at a meeting of the Zoological Society and inserted in the *Annals of Natural History*, for which we select a few particulars. The Aye-aye is very frugal, and produces a young one, which only lives ten days. She was in poor condition on its arrival, but has since recovered her health and appetite, although, as shown by the destruction of the woodwork of its cage. She sleeps during the day, and only at night exhibits any activity, when she crawls about, gnawing the timber when it is perfectly dark. On the production of a light she does not exhibit any of those symptoms, but stretches out her arm and tries to extinguish the lamp with her long fingers. She frequently hangs by her hind legs, and in this position will eat cabbage and other food for her large body. Her hands also, like third finger with great rapidity, reminding one strongly of the movements of the long fingers of the Harpsichord. She introduces this finger to the bottom of dishes in cleaning her face and picking the corners of the eyes, the mouth, nose, ears, and other parts of her body; during these operations the long whiskers are frequently partially closed. In feeding, the left hand only is used, although she has the full use of both hands. The mode of taking food is also a matter of careful attention, in consequence of the very rapid movement of the hand during the time that the fourth finger (which is the only one employed) is in it. It put forward into the food; the slender third finger is raised upwards and backwards and then brought down with a sharp curve or tinnis in the mouth, and be seen below and behind the chin. In this position the hand is drawn backwards and forwards rapidly, the inner surface of the finger being employed to scrape the lips, the hind feet remained being held always, thus depositing the food in the mouth at each movement; the tongue, jaws, and lips are kept in full motion all the time. On some occasions the animal will advance and lay hold of the cage to eat; but this is unusual. Mr. Bartlett never heard her utter any cry or produce any vocal sound, the many hours at night he has watched her during her habits, nor did she appear shy or angry at his presence. With reference to food, she has no inclination to take any thing in a raw state, but prefers it fresh, and 4th 21s. in diameter. As this result was curious and not generally known, Gabriel Clerk considered it desirable to institute some further experiments, in order to try how far, by successive heatings and coolings, this change of the metal could be augmented, and also whether the same effect could be produced on other metals than wrought iron. The experiments were made on bars of wrought iron of different forms, annealed both hollow and solid—immersed, some to one half of their depth, others to two thirds—also on similar cylinders of steel, copper, brass, lead, and gun metal. With wrought iron the heatings and castings could be repeated fifteen times in succession before the metal showed any signs of separation; but with cast iron, after the fifth heating, the metal was crushed, and the hollow cylinder separated at the point where the water-line after the second heating. Cast steel stood twenty heatings, but was very much worn at the water-line. As respects the form of the bars, the cast-iron and steel, the result was similar to that in wrought iron, but not nearly to the same extent. In cast iron the least change took place in the thin of one; but the smallest diameter was about 1in. above the water-line. This showed no change of form, there being apparently no intermediate state between the crystalline and absolute solidity. Hollow cylinders of steel showed the effect slightly; and, instead of a contraction just above the water-line, there was a swelling or bulging. The same phenomena was caused by the metals under the above-mentioned treatment are shown in wood engravings.

ACTION OF HEAT ON LIQUIDS.—Some researches of Professor Donny, of Ghent, on this subject induced Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C., F.R.S., to investigate the question, and, in consequence, gives a lecture to the Chemical Society describing his experiments, of which we give a few notes. Water, it is well known, when heated in an open vessel, is not known to be heated to heavier very differently when heated in a long glass tube drawn out to a fine point, which, produced by the escape of steam, did not allow the steam again to absorb the gases of the atmosphere; under these circumstances the "bumping" or ebullition of water is known to be subdued in the ratio of such spheric acid, were observed. When, further, the air-pump is employed to facilitate the ebullition of the water at a low temperature, all elements have served as an indicator of time. In Mr. Grove's opinion, there was a parallel between that and a chalition here noticed and that often observed in the geysers or boiling springs of Iceland. In both cases a distant, deep, partially deprived of air or other gases, and a great source of heat, and an uninterrupted kind of ebullition induced in consequence. In proof of this, the difficulty of supplying air or other gases to water was cited. Mr. Grove described the following experiment:—A long glass tube, closed at one extremity, was bent in the middle nearly to a right angle, and the extremity was then half filled with water, from which, by long boiling, the air was expelled. In the bend of the tube the atmospheric space in the tube was completely filled with olive oil, and the opened extremity dipped into a basin of the same oil, and then applied to the tube which had been boiled, and this temperature maintained for a considerable time. Each bubble of steam which left the surface of the water passed through the column of oil, becoming smaller and smaller during its ascent; but never did it condense without leaving a microscopic bubble of gas, which at length accumulated so that it could be examined. This bubble was found to be pure nitrogen. Similar experiments were made with bromine, chloride of iodine, &c. The general conclusion Mr. Grove derived from his experiments was to the effect that water had a very powerful affinity for the gases of the atmosphere; that, by several processes, the oxygen could be eliminated, but that the nitrogen retained all attempts to expel it from solution—so much so, that it might be doubted whether chemically pure water (a compound of two elements only) had ever been prepared; and, further, that ebullition (as applied to water) under all circumstances, consisted merely in the production and disengagement of bubbles of aqueous vapour formed upon a nucleus of permanent gas.

On the 20th inst. will be published,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25.

SUNDAY, July 19.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. The Scots defeated at Haildon Hill, and Edward Balliol made King (for a short time), 1333. Princess Augusta, daughter of Augustenburg-Sonderburg, born, 1822.

MONDAY, 20.—Margaret, Virgin and Martyr, 278. Victory of Reding and the Spaniards over the French at Baylen, 1808. Garibaldi's victory over the Neapolitans at Melazzo, 1860.

TUESDAY, 21.—Time of Scouts abolished by Pope Clement XIV. (Gangarelli), 1772. Battle of the Pyramids: the Mamelukes defeated by Napoleon (formed "the Army of Evil") 1794. Lower Egypt conquered, 1798. Inauguration of Leopold I., first King of Belgium, 1831. Victory of the Unfederalists over the Federalists at Manassas or Bull Run: panic flight of the latter, 1861.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen. Battle of Salamanca: the French, under Marmont, defeated by Wellington, 1812.

THURSDAY, 23.—Battle of Shrewsbury: Henry IV. defeated the Percys, Hotspur slain, 1403. The citadel of Gibraltar stormed by Sir John Knowles, 1809. Moon's last quarter, 9h. 32 min. p.m.

FRIDAY, 24.—Battle of Harlaw: sanguinary battle between the Scots Lowland army under the Earl of Mar, and the Highlanders under the Lord of the Isles, which established the superiority of the former, 1411. Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, 1704.

SATURDAY, 25.—St. James the Elder, Apostle and Martyr. Battle of Quiriqui: Count Alfonso Henriquez defeated the Moors and King of Portugal, after totally defeating the Moors, 1139. Victory of Napoleon over the Turks at Aboukir, 1799. Defeat of the Schleswig-Holsteiners by the Danes at Idstedt, 1850. Duchess of Cumbridge born, 1797.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 3	1 49	2 37	3 28	4 20	5 17	6 18

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER			WIND.		RAIN in the 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer Reduced to 32°	Dew Point.	Humidity Saturation = 100	Ozone Scale of 0 to 6	Solar Radiation	Terrestrial Radiation	Cloud	Maximum in Sun's Rays	Minimum on Grass	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches											Inches
8	30·179	62·2	84·1	·76	8	22·0	70·5	W. SW. WSW.			136	·000
9	30·304	57·4	78·1	·58	8	19·0	71·7	SW. WSW.			153	·010
10	30·225	49·2	67·7	·48	1	30·8	77·7	NNE.			166	·000
11	30·269	47·5	51·7	·59	1	31·9	78·6	NNE. ESE.			99	·000
12						22·2	77·8				112	·000
13	30·423	51·9	59·6	·64	8	24·9	69·7				129	·000
14	30·528	57·7	68·9	·61	10	46·9	77·9				229	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches reduced	29·737	29·872	29·37	29·271	30·228	29·446	30·381
Temperature of Air	62·5°	61·9°	60·4°	48·3°	47·6°	51·8°	61·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·1°	57·1°	56·0°	46·0°	45·0°	47·8°	57·0°
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	NW.	NNE.	ENE.	NNE.	NNE.

FINE-ART SUPPLEMENT.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE MEETING.

The Supplement of

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

for SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 25, will include Engravings of the following Pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition :—

"The Fiery Cross," by J. L. Brodie.
"A Scene in Wales," by M. J. Lewis.
"La Toilette des Morts," by E. M. Ward, R.A.
"Sunday Morning—Botyingen, Knetensburg," by Miss E. Osborn.
"The Young Shipwright," by L. Duncan.

The Number will contain, among other Engravings, Portraits of the Lord Mayor Elect, Sir J. Rae Reid, Bart., of the newly-elected Royal Academicians, William Boxall, Esq., Henry Weekes, Esq., and F. Goodall, Esq. And of Mr. Henry Le Jeune, A.R.A. Also, Illustrations of some of the most interesting Scenes and Incidents at the Wimbledon Prize Meeting, including a Portrait of Sergeant Roberts, of the 12th Shropshire, Winner of the Queen's Prize.

Price of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, 6d.

To CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been sprointed our Special Agent for Germany. Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

FRANCE has Mexico. The capital was virtually won at La Puebla, and the north-western march of the troops as all but supposed. It is, however, due to the military character of our gallant neighbours to add that they lost no time in improving their victory, and hastened to seize points at which a determined resistance might have been offered with disastrous results to themselves. They pushed forward with energy, and the Imperial eagle has shadowed the eagle and serpent. The Sovereigns of the old world have been somewhat in haste to congratulate the "Parvenu;" but there is matter for congratulation in this success. We have from the outset expressed our conviction that a forcible occupation of Mexico must do good—not unalloyed good, it is true; but the imposition of anything like order and law upon a people utterly unaccustomed to either cannot fail to lay the seeds of a civilisation that will bear fruit in good season. We look with neither real nor affected horror upon the operations of the French in Mexico. At the very lowest, they are police operations of a salutary character, but we have hope that they will prove to be something nobler and better. We therefore hope, also, that the so-called national party, which could never be consolidated while peaceful and honest reform was to be had, which was promptly welded into a formidable conspiracy against a reformer from abroad, will discover that further resistance is useless, and will accept the lessons which the Tuileries schoolmaster has undertaken to teach. Those who see in this Mexican conquest a tyrannical suppression of the liberties of a people must have studied to little purpose the disgraceful history of Mexico for the last quarter of a century. It was time that she should be taken in hand, and, if the force under General Forey be not sufficient for the tranquillisation of the region, there is an army in another famous capital that is eager to get rid of those military occupants, an army which might very well be transferred from the cause of brigandage and applied to aid in its suppression.

The Federal Government in North America will probably have something to say upon the subject of the occupation; and, indeed, certain of the Northern organs have already been good enough to inform the Emperor that as soon as the civil war shall have been concluded the Monroe doctrine of the South, he will do well to evacuate Mexico, or those who have visited it as conquerors may visit it again as protectors and avengers. Setting aside this somewhat informal notification, or regarding it as a hint which does not precisely demand immediate attention, we may be permitted to consider what effect a different result of the civil war from that indicated by the New York press will have upon the plans of the Emperor. Now it is due to that Sovereign to bear in mind that when he has issued a programme he always adverts to the close of his campaign, and points out how far he has been able to carry out his announced designs, and what he has found it necessary to abandon. The Emperor, when Spain and England withdrew from active co-operation in his designs upon Mexico, stated that he came for the good of the people, and for the purpose of enabling the rightminded among them to execute regenerative operations which had been rendered impossible by strife of factions and the absence of national ideas. Passing over the question whether his Majesty had not supposed that the conquest would be easier than it turned out to be, and whether he under-estimated the strength of the hatred which unites robbers against the police, we have to give him credit for having conducted the war with an undaunted vigour, and in the face of a general and discouraging readiness on the part of Europe to believe that the campaign was disastrous. He holds Mexico; but it has cost much. We mean nothing disrespectful in saying that France is not more ready than England to make sacrifices without receiving some thanks for them. The Emperor has manifestly cheated the moment we lay by the sword and take to the pen; but we do our humble best to recoup ourselves the losses we sustain, and France is generally more fortunate. Now, the Americans, North and South, are out of court in this matter. We all know what the Union gained by the Mexican War, and unless their diplomatists have become to the Monroe doctrine (incorrectly so termed, by-the-way), and declare that European Powers have nothing to say on the soil of the New World—a logic against which England has the very best reason to protest—it is not for fellow-citizens of the Californian and Texan gold region to dispute upon principle to any concession which a regenerated Mexico may make in gratitude to her French regenerator. But supposing that the South should establish its claim to recognition, and the rumour should be true that a French General has in his portfolio powers to publish such recognition in the great square of Mexico on the part of the Imperial relations of the Emperor and of Mr. Davis will take a new aspect. Clearly, the sentiment of Southern gratitude, to use a gracious form of words in lieu of a cynical one, will take a distinct form, and between the kindness of the recognised Confederation and of the regenerate Mexico the Emperor will have no difficulty in choosing the reward of his goodness. In plainer terms, a permanent French settlement in Mexico may be among the things of the future; perhaps an incipient Algiers.

As regards the Mexicans themselves, we believe that such a result of the war would be a benefit. The French are not good colonists, but they are an admirable police. They, when in earnest to put down brigands (such brigands not having had their poniards blessed at St. Peter's) do the work effectually, and, as under the stern old Romans, "the robber is smothered in his cave or stabbed at its mouth." But it is with a higher class of Mexican that France will have to deal, also, and with a fierce system of robbery and jobbery which sends its agents into Government houses, and works anbidextrously with proclamations and with pistols. A new organisation will have to be devised and carried out, and the astounded Mexicans will have to learn that law does not mean law conditionally on its exponent holding a long sword, but means a law to be obeyed silently and punctually by all people and under all circumstances. We admit that to hope that this lesson will be learned in a hurry is a hope in the spirit of the stage direction in a late wit's proposal to dramatise Lord Macaulay's History—"Enter St. Augustine . . . a name of five-and-twenty letters, who converts the Britons to Christianity." But the lesson will be taught in time. The Arabs of Algeria have at length been made to comprehend that they are to recover a debt by putting the defendant into a court and not into a fire.

But as regards England. There is a swarm of little red marks on the right of the map of North America which indicates that England has an interest in knowing all about new settlers between 10deg. and 30deg. and 60deg. and 110 deg. Well, we incline to think that, should the Emperor decide on a permanent occupation, we might have a worse neighbour. We should have an ally, and one who professes, and, as we believe, with truth, to consider England and France as the natural leaders of the world, and Powers with whom it would be insanity to quarrel, when, united, they have the world at their disposal. There is another reason or two why a French settlement in Mexico would not be disadvantageous to us, and we think that England will have no cause to object to the congratulations of our Queen being added to those of the other Sovereigns.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne, in good health. Her Majesty has signified her intention of making a short tour upon the Continent early in August. The Queen will travel incog., under the title of "Duchess of Lancaster," and will maintain the strictest privacy. Her Majesty, after paying a visit of a day to the King of the Belgians, will proceed direct to the Castle of Rosenau, near Coburg, the birthplace of the late Prince Consort, which the Duke of Coburg has kindly placed at her disposal. The Queen's stay abroad will probably not exceed four weeks.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Wednesday the New Zealand chiefs (whose portraits are given in our Journal this day) had the honour of an interview with her Majesty. The chiefs were accompanied by Mr. Jenkins, Government interpreter, and two other residents in New Zealand. The Duke of Newcastle was present. The chiefs crossed over from Southampton in her Majesty's yacht Fairy, which was sent to meet them. The Queen, accompanied by Princesses Helena and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, and the gentlemen in waiting, received the chiefs in the council-room, where they were severally presented by Mr. Jenkins, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The heads of tribes then addressed the Queen through the interpreter. Her Majesty received the chiefs in the most gracious and friendly manner, and both accepted from and presented to them several valuable presents. After partaking of luncheon, the whole of the party went on board the Victoria and Albert, which was lying off Osborne, and proceeded to Portsmouth.

The Queen and the Royal family and the Princess of Leiningen have during the week taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess arrived at Frogmore at the end of last week.

On Saturday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, and Captain Grey, went to Caterham and laid the foundation-stone of the new building to be erected for the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the parish church of St. John. Their Royal Highnesses occupied the pew previously used by the late Duchess of Kent. The Rev. Thomas Rooke, the Rev. J. Stone, and the Rev. R. J. Simpson were the officiating clergymen. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen and Captain Grey, drove in the Great Park.

On Monday the Prince and Princess arrived at Marlborough House from Frogmore. At twelve o'clock their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Wimbledon, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, and were present at the rifle-shooting of the National Rifle Association. The Prince and Princess on the same day visited the Duchess of Cambridge. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, paid a visit to the camp at Aldershott, and were present at a review of the troops in camp. The Prince and Princess returned to Frogmore from Aldershott.

The visit of the Prince and Princess to Leeds will take place on the 3rd of August. The inauguration of the new Townhall will take place on the following day, at which their Royal Highnesses will be present. The Prince and Princess after the ceremony will proceed to Ripon and to Studley Royal, the seat of Earl De Grey and Ripon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a numerous circle have been invited to partake of the hospitalities at Goodwood during the race week.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville, and the Duke de Penthièvre, attended by M. Fauvel, have returned to the Clarendon Hotel from Tunbridge-wells.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer and family have left Grosvenor-square for New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left St. James's-square for Blenheim Palace.

The Duke of Leinster arrived at his residence on Carlton House-terrace on Tuesday, from Carton House, Ireland.

The majority of the Marquis of Hastings will be celebrated with great rejoicings in Leicestershire next week. The festivities will open on Monday; and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Donnington Park, the family seat near Derby, will be the scene of continuous hospitalities.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda left town a few days since on a yachting excursion.

The Marchioness of Waterford has left town for Ireland.

Earl and Countess Grey left town on Thursday for their seat in Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have left town for their seat, High Clere, Berks.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley have left town for Cobham Park for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland left town on Monday for Paris. The noble Earl will return for Goodwood races.

The Earl and Countess of Ailesford have left town for Paris.

Earl Brownlow and Lady Marian Alford returned to town on Saturday from Ashbridge Park, Hertfordshire.

The Earl of Dudley has left Dudley House for his shooting quarters in Inverness-shire.

The Earl of Brecknock left town on Tuesday for the family seat, Wilderness Park, Sevenoaks.

The Earl of Wilton returned to town on Monday from Cowes. After Goodwood races the noble Earl will return to the Isle of Wight for the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn returned to Cambridge House on Monday from Brocket Hall.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale left town on Saturday for their seat, Linton Park, Staplehurst.

Viscount and Viscountess Clifden have arrived at their residence in Whitehall, from their villa at Wimbledon, for her Ladyship's accouchement.

Viscount and Viscountess Newport have left town for Western House, Staffordshire.

Viscountess Jocelyn returned to town on Wednesday from Osborne.

Viscountess Walden left town on Wednesday for the Continent.

Baron and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild have left their residence in Piccadilly, on a Continental tour.

Lord and Lady Cremorne left town a few days since on a tour in Germany.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Wellington gave a grand concert on Wednesday evening, at Apsley House, which was honoured with the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Frederick of Holstein, the Princess of Servia, the Prince Teano, the Prince and Princess Bandini, the Prince and Princess Frasso Dentice, and a distinguished circle of the aristocracy. The musical entertainment embraced the talent of Mdme. Grisi, Mdme. Alboni, Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho, Signori Ronconi, Baragli, Ciampi, Graziani, and Gardoni. Signor Costa presided at the pianoforte.

The Duchess of Buccleuch gave a brilliant ball on Monday evening, at Sefton House, which was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening, at Grosvenor House.

The Countess of Derby held a reception on Monday evening at her residence in St. James's-square, which was attended by a large and distinguished circle. Previous to the assembly the noble Earl and Countess entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, the Earl of Annesley, &c.

The Countess De Grey gave a dancing party on Tuesday evening, at her residence in Carlton-gardens. The Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar, and a large number of other distinguished visitors were present.

The Countess of Stradbroke received a numerous party of guests on Saturday evening at her residence in Belgrave-square. Previous to the assembly the Earl and Countess entertained a select party at dinner.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury gave a dinner-party on Saturday evening at their residence in Stratford-place.

Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel entertained a select party at dinner on Saturday at their mansion in Whitehall-gardens.

Lady Marian Alford had the honour of entertaining at dinner on Monday evening, at her residence, Prince's-gate, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary. A select circle had the honour to meet their Royal Highnesses.

Sir Henry and Lady Sophia Des Vœux gave a dinner-party on Monday evening, at their residence in Berkeley-square.

Mrs. Villebois had an afternoon musical party on Saturday, at her residence in Belgrave-square, at which the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary were present.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave an afternoon party on Thursday. The Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a select circle were present.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, had a levée on Saturday afternoon at the Horse Guards. About seventy officers paid their respects to his Royal Highness.

THE TOURNAMENT AT CREMORNE.

VAUXHALL by daylight, before the *villegiatura* of Simpson, first and urbanest of M.C.s, had been swept away and the Royal property laid out in building lots, was the most striking type of all that was tawdry and garish. It was the reverse of a medal; it was the wrong side of a rich piece of tapestry. In traversing Vauxhall by daylight you felt like one who trod alone a banquet-hall deserted: lights fled, garlands dead, and all, save yourself, departed. What a coarse daub of scene-painting the panorama in the Waterloo ground looked! What a commonplace flavour of South Lambeth there was about the famed Italian walk! How gloomy and naked looked the skeleton firework frames! You became aware that the statuary, which by night looked like alabaster and Parian marble, fresh from Phidias's chisel, was only composed of broken-nosed plaster casts from Leather-lane. You observed that the "fifty thousand additional lamps" were not five hundred in number; that the glasses were always dirty and sometimes broken, and smelt of rancid oil. The bowers where you took supper last night were degraded to the proportions and appearance of rabbit-hutches; the trees were blackened with London soot; you came to look on the Hermit in his cave as an impostor at a pound a week, and at the gipsy fortune-teller as a female rogue and vagabond well deserving of the treadmill. The shell-shaped orchestra was patently a mass of rickety boards, sham gilding, and slovenly arabesques; and the musicians who discoursed such sweet music in the balmy summer nights were only a knot of red-nosed fiddlers in battered cocked hats. In a word, Vauxhall by daylight destroyed all your illusions. It was dreadfully prosaic. To make it poetical you wanted Mr. Simpson in evening dress and with an opera hat under his arm; you wanted 'rack punch, lobster salad, moonlight, catherine wheels, roman candles, cold chicken, and the bright eyes of your cousin from the country.

There is about Cremorne Gardens, the successor to old Vauxhall, a general appearance of rural beauty and horticultural symmetry decidedly favourable to their being viewed by daylight. Moreover, from four or five o'clock in the afternoon till long after dusk Paterfamilias, and Materfamilias, and all their little olive-branches may, with perfect propriety, resort to its umbrageous avenues, or wander through its sparkling parterres. Finally, there is attached to Cremorne a certain demesne known as the Ashburnham Ground, which is not exactly Cremorne, but an offshoot, or messuage, or succursal, or appanage to it, and may be safely patronised by those who think a public garden somewhat of a naughty place. In this Ashburnham Ground, covered in, and very prettily draped with the flags of all nations and a variety of heraldic trophies and allegorical devices, some of which appeared to have had a semi-Scandinavian origin and to have already done duty on London Bridge when the Prince of Wales and his bride elect made their public entrance into the metropolis, there was first introduced to the public, on Wednesday, the 8th of July, a grand chivalric and mediæval tournament, *à l'instar* of the renowned tilting-match lately held in the Imperial riding-school at Vienna.

A tournament by daylight would seem but a perilous experiment—at least, in modern times; for it is, of course, difficult to divest a pageant which has become an anachronism from the tinsel trappings and tawdry splendour of a theatrical spectacle. Our middle-aged readers will recollect the Eglinton tournament—when the present Duchess of Somerset, then Lady Seymour, was the Queen of Beauty—when the wild Marquis of Waterford was one of the Knights—and the Emperor of the French, then Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, one of the Squires. A sum of money which, on the Continent, might be considered a princely fortune, was spent over Lord Eglinton's great passage of arms; but the meteorological influences were unpropitious. In plainer English, it rained cats and dogs. The Black Knight was compelled to throw a mackintosh over his armour; the Squire of Dames took refuge under an umbrella; the jesters were drenched to the skin; the heralds found their trumpets so damp that they could not bring a flourish from them; and the Queen of Beauty retired to her bower with a cold in her head.

The weather was more favourable to Mr. E. T. Smith on the momentous Wednesday in question. In fact, so clear was the sky and so bright the afternoon sun, that the roof of the Ashburnham Pavilion might have been removed, or the entire ceremony adjourned to the adjacent Cremorne without the slightest damage being done to knightly panoply or the radiant attire of noble châtelaines. The proceedings commenced with a grand procession, numbering over three hundred persons, of heralds, seneschals, men-at-arms, arbalisters, timbaliers, squires, yeomen, pages, and banner-bearers, clad in an almost endless variety of shining armour and mediæval gear. It was, in truth, a most gorgeous masquerade of morions, casques, visors, shields, pennons, guidons, battle-axes, burnished and inlaid armour, spears and partisans, plumes and 'broidered scarves, silk, velvet, bullion, and jewels. Above all, the procession assumed an air of reality, and was devoid of any marked theatrical aspect. The pages, indeed, were of the softer sex, and were, perhaps, no strangers to the choreographic stage; but they bore themselves bravely, and looked as much like boys as ever they possibly could. The Tournament King and the Tournament Queen of Beauty, who appeared in the procession on magnificently-caparisoned palfreys, having dismounted and ascended a tapestried tribune, the lists were opened by solemn proclamation of the heralds, and the jousting began. First there were trials of skill between the knights of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, and Poland, all clad in armour of proof and bestriding mettlesome chargers draped in emblazoned housings. There was tilting at the ring, and at the quintain (the old Turk's head effigy), and javelin-casting at targets placed on the ground, by knights riding swiftly by; and, finally, there was a grand mêlée, or general combat of *preux chevaliers* on each side of the lists, ending in one of the combatants being, for form's sake, unhorsed, and his triumphant antagonist receiving the prize from the Queen of Beauty. These martial exercises were enlivened by the strains of bands of music, and by the intermittent facetiæ of a party of jesters, who bethwacked one another with bladders in the most approved Wamba-like manner. The tournament was witnessed by a crowded array of rank and fashion; and, now that it is fairly started, the attendance of the general public will doubtless compensate Mr. E. T. Smith for the large outlay and the time and trouble bestowed on this singular revival of a bygone pastime. If we might venture on a word of advice, it would be to vary the entertainment a little by single combats between the knights, mounted or on foot, and by trials of strength or *jonglerie* between the jesters and minstrels. On the first day the bill of fare was rather meagre, and the effect—after the excitement caused by the procession had passed off—monotonous.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The Corporation of London has just received a most valuable addition to its library at the Guildhall. It will be recollected that during the late conflagration at the Dutch Church in Austin-friars the fine library was fortunately saved. This collection of books and MSS. was made by Maria Dubois, a pious lady, and was placed at the west end of the church, over the screen, in an apartment inscribed thus:—"Ecclesiæ Londino-Belgiæ Bibliotheca, extructa sumptibus Mariæ Dubois, 1659." Additions to the collation were made from time to time by the Dutch Ambassadors, the Dutch East India Company, and the wealthy members of the congregation. Its autographic treasures include a very interesting collection of letters of the early ecclesiastical Reformers—among others, of Erasmus, Calvin, and Beza, Bucer, Peter Martyr; Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury; Vizet; John a Lasco, the first minister of the Dutch Church in London; Bullinger, and of John Fox, the martyrologist; likewise letters of the principal founders of the Dutch Republic, including the Prince of Orange, afterwards William I.; Sir Philip de Marinix, Count d'Aldegonde, the Admiral of the Dutch fleet. One collection alone contains 272 original letters to Abraham Ortelius, geographer to Philip II. of Spain, from the chief learned and scientific men of the age. Here are also portrait-etchings of Albert Durer, by himself; Ortelius Christopher Plantin, printer of the polyglot Bible; of Cardinal Ximenes, Gerard Mercator, William Camden, Dr. John Dee, the great Lord Burghley; the Earls of Leicester, Sussex, and Lincoln; several of the English Bishops of those times, and of the Lord Mayors of London; also the Ten Commandments, believed to be in the handwriting of Rubens. The library principally consists of early theological works in Latin, German, Dutch, and English; good editions of the classics; illuminated Bibles; Blaew's "View of the different Continental States in 1649, and the Embassy to China in 1670"—in all about 2000 volumes, and with the old fittings complete. This great accession of treasures will necessitate the enlargement of the library at Guildhall. It now consists of narrow but well-kept apartments, the quiet of which, in the heart of a great city, almost reminds one of a monastic cell.

The recent Royal visits to the halls of certain of the City companies have led to some statements of their histories which are not in accordance with fact. Thus, the Mercers' has been referred to as "the most ancient of all the great leading companies." But several are of greater antiquity, although the Mercers' company takes precedence of rank, as enumerated in the following note to the *Times*:—

Order of Precedence.	Charter granted.	Order of Precedence.	Charter granted.
No. 1. Mercers ..	.. 1393	No. 19. Bakers ..	.. 1307
No. 2. Grocers ..	.. 1345	No. 25. Saddlers ..	.. 1280
No. 4. Fishmongers	.. 1384	No. 26. Carpenters ..	.. 1349
No. 5. Goldsmiths } No. 6. Skinners }	.. 1327	No. 42. Weavers ..	.. 1164
		No. 88. Parish Clerks	.. 1232

It will thus be seen the "Weavers" enjoy the privilege of being the first to whom a charter was granted of any of the City guilds.

A curious story of a portrait has been communicated to the *City Press*. It will be recollected that after the liberation of Wilkes and the condemnation of general warrants by Lord Camden, his Lordship's portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and placed upon the walls of the Guildhall; it bears this inscription, which Lord Brougham has well described as "simple, chaste, and true:"—"In honorem tanti viri Anglicæ libertatis lege assertoris" (in honour of so eminent a man, assertor by the law of English liberty). The portrait has long been removed from the Guildhall, and is now in the reading-room adjoining; and a recent examination of the picture has led to the discovery that the original head and shoulders have been cut away, and *another head and shoulders substituted*; the inserted portion being instantly detected by any one standing close under the picture. The questions hence arise, how can this mutilation have been perpetrated? and what has become of the Chief Justice's head and shoulders?

Evidences in illustration of pre-historic times continue to accumulate. At the meeting of the Archæological Institute, on the 3rd inst., Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, M.P., gave an account of extensive vestiges of the ancient forest of Bere, near his property in Hampshire. He exhibited a plan of a remarkable fortified site—a camp, surrounded by concentric circular trenches, evidently of a very early period; and described certain singular beds of burnt flints, locally known as *milk stones*, from the colour of the calcined surface. They lay in large quantities in the clay. Sir J. Jervoise thinks it possible that these flints might have been used, when heated, for some purposes of cookery, in like manner as the South Sea Islanders are said to have heated water in gourds, or wooden vessels, by means of heated stones thrown into them. Mr. Albert Way described the traces of a similar culinary expedient in very primitive times, noticed by him in the excavation of certain singular dwellings on the estates of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, near Holyhead. Lord Talbot called attention to the importance of investigating even the most obscure vestiges of pre-historic times. The agency of fire had, doubtless, been made available for purposes now difficult to demonstrate. He adverted to the extraordinary remains known as vitrified forts, of which examples, although less familiar to the antiquary than those in Scotland, exist in Ireland; and he had lately received from an antiquary of note in France, Captain Prevost, a very curious memoir on certain similar fortresses existing in that country.

In the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix, part 1, just issued, Mr. Evans's "Account of further Discoveries of Flint Implements in the Drift," read to the Society of Antiquaries May 16, 1861, is printed *in extenso*, reaching to nearly thirty pages, illustrated with several prints of groups of the implements, well engraved. Mr. Evans refers to a discovery recorded by Mr. Frere, in the thirteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, as "incontestable evidence of a discovery of this nature *some sixty years ago*, when but little advance had been made in the science of geology; and Mr. Frere's suggestion, that the situation in which the weapons were found may tempt us to refer them to a very remote period indeed," was fully borne out by the facts which Mr. Evans was able to adduce, the whole tendency of the evidence being to establish a far greater antiquity of the human race than was consistent with our ordinary chronology. At the close of his paper Mr. Evans refers to one point well worthy of observation, which belongs rather to the antiquary than the geologist:—

> That is, to determine whether the character of the implements discovered in one locality is in all respects the same as it is in those of some other place, or whether well-defined distinctions may be drawn between them.
>
> Let not antiquaries neglect the new field that is opened for their researches. The deposits in which the implements are likely to be found, the post-glacial drift, and more particularly the freshwater pleistocene drift, containing elephant remains, occurs in nearly all parts of England, more especially along the course of all our largest rivers. It needs only diligent and careful observation to trace out fuller evidence of the existence and method of living of man when he was the joint tenant of this country with the mammoth, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and the great carnivorous occupants of the caves at that remote period when the drift which lines the slopes of our great river valleys was formed; and ere long I am confident that this will have been done in many other places in England besides those which I have already enumerated.

This new part of the *Archæologia* is otherwise rich in its contents, including four papers on Holbein and painters contemporary with him; and papers on "Roman Remains and Mediæval Burial;" and the "Brick Architecture of North Germany," profusely illustrated.

M. Riley's translations of the "Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London," 1188 to 1274, and the "French Chronicle of London," 1259 to 1343, have appeared. They disclose almost every item of information that has survived as to the history of the English capital during their respective periods. The first is attributed to Fitz-Thedmar, Alderman of London, in the reign of Henry III.; the French Chronicle had already been translated by the Camden Society: its version of the legend of Fair Rosamond, in its very earliest form, is very curious.

In the Adolphus collection of books and pamphlets, recently sold, the Rev. Mr. Dillon's (the Chaplain's) account of the Lord Mayor's Visit to Oxford brought the large sum of £8! We remember a copy, last year, in Paternoster-row, for 12s. It is a thin post 8vo volume, nicknamed "Lord Wenables's Woyage to discover the Source of the Thames." This book is a piece of simplicity, not sly quizzing. Soon after publication it was "bought up" and suppressed. The account of the Lord Mayor Johnson's View of the Thames in 1846, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 224, is the most circumstantial record of such a visit as will probably never be repeated. It was a gay succession of feasting, which cost the City many hundreds of pounds.

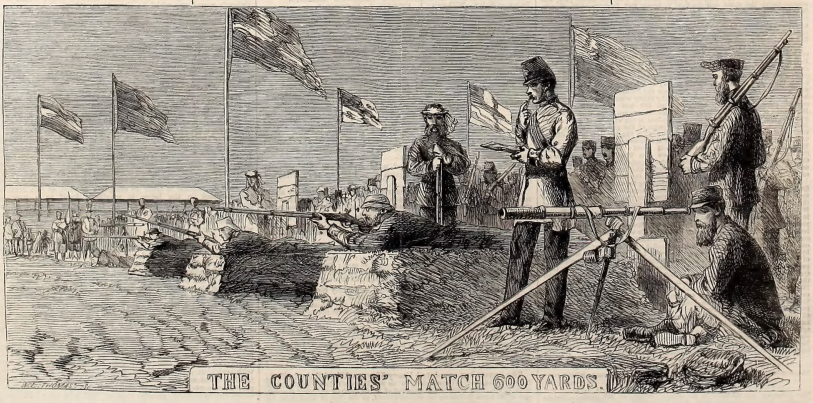


THE TOURNAMENT AT CREMORNE GARDENS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

WIMBLEDON 1863



THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS MATCH: 200 YARDS RANGE



THE COUNTIES' MATCH 600 YARDS.

WIMBLEDON PRIZE-MEETING.

The operation of settling down having been successfully achieved at Wimbledon Common on Monday week—on which day, as stated in our last Number, the Prince of Wales visited the ground and made some excellent shooting—the regular work of the meeting began on Tuesday, the 7th, when a match between Lancashire, Gloucester, and Middlesex was played, at 600 and 800 yards. The contest was carried on with great spirit, with the following result:—Lancashire made 636 points; Gloucestershire, 566; and Middlesex, 565: Liverpool and Bristol thus beating London. [We give an Illustration of the Counties Match at the 600 yards range.] The Competition between Cambridge and Oxford for the National Rifle Association bronze medal resulted in victory to the former, Cambridge scoring 310 (of which 74 points were won by Captain E. Ross), and Oxford 286. The sharp crack of Enfield and small-bore was unremitting from 1.30 p.m. until the darkness of the evening had so far advanced as to make good shooting difficult. The running deer, sighting, and pool targets were steadily patronised.

The Public Schools competition, on Wednesday, for the Ashburton challenge shield, caused great excitement, and a large number of the "upper ten thousand" witnessed the match. [We give an Engraving of the Public Schools Match at the 200 yards range. There were eleven representatives of each of the following schools:—Eton, Rugby, Cheltenham, Winchester, Harrow, and Marlborough. The ranges were 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each distance. Eton won the Ashburton challenge shield; and Mr. Deedes, of Winchester, Earl Spencer's cup, value £20, which was competed for by the best eleven from each school. This prize was won last year and the year before by Eton. Harrow was the winner of the Ashburton challenge shield for two previous years. The Winchester College corps is only composed of forty members. The following is the total number of marks obtained by each of the schools:—Eton, 246; Rugby, 230; Marlborough, 224; Harrow, 229; Cheltenham, 193; and Winchester, 223. The winners on both sides were hoisted and carried by their comrades round the ground. In shooting for the association prize, Captain Heaton, Adjutant of the 3rd Manchester Rifles, made seven bulls'-eyes out of seven shots at 200 yards, and in firing for Lord Vernon's prize made three cartons at an 8-inch bull's-eye at 600 yards out of ten shots. For the extra series of prizes Mr. H. G. Ross, at 800 yards, made five bull's-eyes and two centres. Captain Field, of the Hon. Artillery Company, won the Middlesex bronze medal. Among the events of the day were the shooting for the House of Lords' prize, first stage, and the Queen's prize, first stage. During Tuesday and Wednesday five of the markers were hurt—one of them seriously, the sight of an eye being destroyed—by the fragments of the balls recoiling from the target, and the Duke of Cambridge forthwith issued some stringent regulations for the government of the competitors, which were strictly enforced.

On Thursday the shooting for the Queen's prize was continued, as also the competition for the Lords' and extra prizes. As regards the question of marking, General Hay and Colonel Steele, of the Coldstream Guards, which corps has hitherto attended the butts, issued a notice at noon that they could not undertake the responsibility of allowing the men to continue to mark by the disc system. Lord Elcho having called upon the members of the Victoria corps, who were encamped on the ground, to act as markers, they and several other corps came forward. No accidents took place this day. Lord Elcho and Lord Ducie marked at one of the disc butts all the afternoon, to assure themselves of their safety. The accidents hitherto are attributed to the Guardsmen not being sufficiently cautious, and to the butts being rather too close together.

The weather was very hot on Friday, but the haze was not favourable for shooting. Probably owing to this cause, the average of the shooting was not so high as was anticipated, though one or two remarkable scores were made. The first stage of the Queen's prize was concluded.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales's prize, value £100, was won by Private A. Rumball, 3rd Herts, who made a total score of 58 marks in seventeen shots at the 200, 500, and 600 yard ranges. The St. George's challenge cup, value £250, presented for annual competition to the volunteer battalions of Great Britain by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, on behalf of the members of the St. George's Rifles, was won by Private Jopling, of the South Middlesex corps, who was the winner of the Queen's prize the year before last. In addition to the honour of holding the vase on behalf of the corps for the term of one year, he is entitled to £5 and the gold jewel of St. George. The winner scored 32, five others being only one behind him. The ties of the first stage Queen's prize were shot off, and the following are the successful competitors:—Private Whisker, 2nd Essex (winner of the silver medal); Sergeant Millward, 1st Gloucester (St. George's); Private Miller, 1st Gloucester; Corporal Winser, 3rd Kent; Captain Henderson, 2nd Cornwall; Private Ridler, 1st Gloucester; Private Page, 26th Kent; Private Phillips, 1st Shropshire; Sergeant Allen, 23rd Somerset; Corporal Worth, 8th Warwick; Private March, 12th Norfolk; Sergeant Bingham, 1st Gloucester; Private Adamson, 47th Lancashire; Corporal Marshall, 6th Lincoln; Ensign Bland, 8th Lancashire; Colour-Sergeant Gale, 10th Surrey; Private Richardson, 10th Norfolk; Private Crawford, 16th Renfrew; Private Fidler, 5th Isle of Wight; Sergeant Graham, 2nd Wilts; Sergeant Benning, 2nd Bedford; Corporal Coldcleugh, 7th Durham; Private Wyatt, 1st City of London; Sergeant Marriner, 9th Middlesex; Private Mackenzie, London Scottish; Sergeant Smith, 15th Derby; Sergeant Curtis, 15th Glamorgan; Corporal Whitehouse, 3rd Leicester; Corporal Brooks, 12th Middlesex; Private Redhead, 3rd Gloucestershire; Sergeant Darley, 9th Leicester; Corporal Clithero, 9th Lincoln; Private Ellis, 8th Surrey; Corporal Allen, 14th Wilts; Captain Russell, 29th Kent; Corporal Taylor, 21st Middlesex; Private Richardson, 5th Lincolnshire; Lieutenant Brougham, 13th Stafford; Private Trotter, 4th West York; Private Berkley, 2nd Tower Hamlets; Lieutenant Beavan, 17th Glamorgan; Sergeant Haines, 16th Surrey; Private Murray, 1st Mid Lothian; Major Pinpon, 13th Sussex; Private Bazley, 3rd Cambridge; Private Cree, London Scottish; Private Avis, 1st Devon; Captain Brooks, 10th Leicester; Private Chuter, 25th Surrey; Private Coles, 1st Notts; Lieutenant Watson, 1st Newcastle; Private Haughton, 5th Norfolk; Private Garwood, 15th Norfolk; Corporal Kettle, 16th Stafford; Private Betts, 1st Warwick: Private Roberts, 12th Shropshire; Corporal White, 39th Middlesex; Private Kersey, 20th Middlesex; Private Walters, 1st Edinburgh; Private Read, 14th Suffolk. The first thirty of these win a Whitworth rifle and £5 each, and the remaining thirty £5 each. The Whitworths were distributed to the competitors for the Queen's prize, and Lord Ducie instructed them in the details of that weapon at the sighting target. Captain Herbert, of the Coldstream Guards, made the following score at the running deer:—For fifty shots he made eight bulls'-eyes—two consecutive—twenty-six centres, ten outers, and six misses. Up to Saturday evening nearly 80,000 rounds had been sold at 6d. per ten rounds; and the consumption of spirits was also large, the "sack" bearing an undue proportion to the "bread," as might be expected in the dog days. Amongst the bye amusements the sweepstakes were very popular, including shooting at the deer, the volunteer, and the soldier, all running.

On Sunday morning the volunteers, Guardsmen, police, and others in camp at Wimbledon paraded at half-past ten o'clock, and marched to the grand stand for Divine service. A temporary pulpit, covered with the union jack, was erected facing the stand, and the Rev. T. Hanly Ball, Lecturer of St. Mary's, Wimbledon, officiated as Chaplain. The brass band of the G division of police took part in those portions of the service admitting musical accessories. The Guards were ranged in one compartment of the stand, the volunteers, camp attendants, &c., in the centre, and the police on the left. Lord and Lady Ann Elcho, Colonels Luard and Bewes, Captain Ruxton, and others, were present.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the shooting-ground at Wimbledon on Monday, and watched for a time the match between eleven members of the House of Lords and eleven of the House of Commons. The Peers were defeated, the Commons scoring 460 points against their 423. In the contest between Cambridge and Oxford, the former won. The Alexandra prize, a cup value £50, or money, at the option of the winner, so named by the association in honour of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, was shot for in seven shots at the 600 yards range by thirty winners of the Enfield all comers' prize, 200 yards; and thirty of 500 and 600 yards. Private Mackenzie, of the 15th Middlesex, became the winner, making a total score of 22 points. The other shooting of the day resulted in the winning of some of the lesser prizes, whilst progress was made in some of the greater matches. The ties for the secondary prizes in connection with the St. George's challenge vase and the entire competition terminated as follows:—Private Jopling (South Middlesex), the challenge vase and gold jewel; Private Johnson (2nd Stafford), silver jewel; Sergeant Robinson (7th Middlesex), bronze cross; Corporal Croucher (6th Tower Hamlets), photograph of vase. A good deal of amusement was caused by Lord Elcho being disqualified from shooting for any of the general prizes, because in firing he hit the wrong target.

The grand event of Tuesday was the shooting for the second stage for the Queen's prize. This commenced punctually at gunfire in the morning: the men being divided into four squads at the long ranges on the north side of the common. It was soon manifest, from the practice at the first range of 800 yards, that much better shooting would be made than had been the case in the previous year. Men rolled off bull's-eyes and centres as quickly as a picked squad would have done with Enfield rifles at 500. The weather was less unfavourable than on the day the 600 yards was shot. The competitors continued firing all day, exciting very little attention until the evening drew on. Then a few distinguished visitors strolled up to the firing-points, which by this time were pretty well surrounded by interested riflemen and friends of the men. General Hay watched with interest the rapid progress which his pupils were making in the use of his favourite weapon. Lord Elcho, Lord Grosvenor, and Lord Radstock saw the last few rounds fired, and waited until the momentous question was decided. The victor, Sergeant Roberts, of the 12th Shropshire Volunteers, finished a splendid score of 65 marks, or three over an average of centres, in the first squad that had concluded firing. So high a score was at once looked upon as certain to gain the prize; but, as another squad drew towards a close, Serjeant Graham stood at 61 with a shot to go. The excitement became considerable when he knelt down, as it was believed that if he got a bull's-eye he would win, though tying in marks, from occupying a higher place in the sixty. This point, however, was soon decided by his failing to score the required number, thus leaving Roberts the undisputed winner of what so many have coveted and keenly contested. Mr. Roberts's marks at the different ranges were:—

800 Yards.		900 Yards.		1000 Yards.		Total.
4 4 4 3 3 3 2—23	..	4 4 4 3 3 4 4—26	..	2 3 0 2 4 3 2—16	..	65

The next highest score, that of Sergeant Graham, 2nd Wilts, was as follows:—

800 Yards.		900 Yards.		1000 Yards.		Total.
4 3 2 4 4 3 4—24	..	4 2 4 3 4 4 3—24	..	2 3 0 2 3 3 3—16	..	64

The following are winners of all comers' prizes at 200 yards:—Captain Thresher, £50; Lieutenant Burt, £40; Lieutenant Brougham, £20; Gibbs, Bristol, £20; Mitford, Jeffrey, Wilson, Halford, Beasley, and Ryrie, £10 each; Lord Bury, Comte de Gendre, Hitchcock, Austle, Palmer, Gregg, Burra, Margay, Muir, and Baker, £5 each. In the 500, all comers', Captain Heaton and Sergeant Smith, Victorias, were ties. They did not shoot off, and divided the first and second prizes, £50 and £40. Evans and Lord Fielding, £20 each; Austin, Ashton, Erson, Baker, Crockart, and Ferguson, £10 each; Rigby, Kinnear, Astley, Master of Lovat, Yates, Cade, Little, Padwick, Brazil, and Gibb, £5 each. At 600 yards, Lord Fielding, £50; M'Cavenay, £40; Heaton and Martin, £20 each; Halsall, Kemp, Brown, Holloway, Dawson, and Burr, £10 each; Fenton, Lessop, Ross, Seymour, Lathbury, Starkey, Halford, Grey, Astley, and Smith, £5 each. For the first series extra prizes the following is a list of winners in order of merit:—Sergeant Cunliffe, Fletcher, Evans, Ross, Annison, Ashton, Banting, Lord Wharncliffe, Farquharson, and Winser.

The shooting on Wednesday was excellent, particularly that for the Albert prize, consisting of a cup, value £100, or £100 in money. The competitors for this prize were confined to the winners of the sixty all comers' prizes, who had nearly all been compelled to shoot off ties at unusually high figures. The winner of the Albert prize was Mr. Martin Smith (Victorias), whose shooting at the 1000 yards' range was as nearly perfection as it is possible for shooting to be. Beginning with an outer, he steadily improved at each shot, drawing the three centres, which he next obtained, gradually nearer and nearer the bull's-eye, in which he planted the remaining three out of seven shots. He won with 73 points, eight more than the number made by the winner of the Queen's. The following is Sergeant M. Smith's score:—

800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
3 3 2 4 4 4 4—24	4 4 3 4 4 4 3—26	2 3 3 3 4 4 4—23	73

The next best score was that of Ensign Brazill, 61st Lancashire:—

800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
3 2 4 4 4 4 4—25	4 3 3 4 4 3 3—24	4 3 4 3 2 3 2—21	70

The excellence of all the shooting at Wimbledon, that of losers as well as that of winners, has never been surpassed. Last year, when the new mode of marking was adopted, Mr. Pixley carried off the Queen's prize. He made 43 up to 600 yards, and 44 up to 1000 yards—giving a total of 87. This year Sergeant Roberts scored 40 in the first stage, and 65 in the second—giving a total of 105. Last year the lowest score of the forty who were to compete in the second stage was 37; this year the lowest score of the sixty who competed was 40. Again, in shooting through the final ranges, that is from 800 to 1000 yards, last year the lowest score of the forty was 19; this year the lowest score of the sixty competitors was 36. Last year thirteen men out of forty retired from the contest; this year sixteen out of sixty retired. It will be seen that the shooting of the present year surpasses that of last in every respect. In the match between the Lords and Commons the same improvement is visible. Last year the Lords scored 411, and the Commons 349; this year the Commons scored 460, and the Lords 423. Lord Wharncliffe made 47 last year, the highest score in his squad; this year he made 51—the utmost he could have made was 56—and he is still in a majority of one over Lord Bury and Earl Ducie. This year the Commons made only six misses, last year twenty-six; this year the Lords made twenty misses, last year they made eighteen. These facts show that, even allowing for fine weather, there has been during the past twelvemonth a great improvement in shooting, both with the Enfield and the small bore.

The review of volunteers at Wimbledon on Saturday (to-day) will commence at five o'clock p.m. The following corps have received the permission of the Secretary of State for War to attend:—The Honourable Artillery Company, 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, 1st ditto Engineers, 1st City of London ditto, 1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifle Volunteer Corps, 2nd ditto (South), 4th ditto, 9th ditto (West), 19th ditto, 20th ditto, 22nd ditto (Queen's), 23rd ditto (Inns of Court), 28th ditto (London Irish), 29th ditto, 36th ditto, 38th ditto (Artists), 39th ditto (the Finsbury Rifle Corps), 40th ditto (Central London Rifle Rangers), 47th ditto, 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex, 7th ditto, 1st Surrey (South London), 10th ditto, 12th ditto, 19th ditto, 23rd ditto, 1st Administrative Battalion Surrey, 2nd ditto, 1st City of London, 2nd ditto, 3rd ditto, 2nd Tower Hamlets, 4th ditto, 6th ditto, 8th ditto, 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—Monday.

Sefton Hadicap.—Cerintha, 1. Don't Come Late, 2.
Sefton Stakes.—Barchettina walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Confidence, 1. Virginia, 2. Antipodes, 3.
Bentinck Testimonial Handicap Stakes.—Johnny Armstrong, 1. Misfortune, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Virginia, 1. Lady Mary, 2. Pretty Girl f., 3.
Selling Stakes.—Bœotian, 1. Gaiety, 2. Gun Trick, 3.
Great Lancashire Produce Stakes.—Lady Mary, 1. Lord Adolphus, 2.

Tuesday.

The Welter Cup.—True Heart, 1. Cutler, 2.
The Mersey Stakes.—Persuasion, 1. Pretty Girl f., 2. Practitioner, 3.
The Liverpool Cup.—The Knave, 1. Dr. Syntax, 2. Flytrap, 3.
A Free Handicap Plate of 30 sovs.—Misfortune, 1. Fig, 2. Bœotian, 3.
A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Sabra c., 1. Gertrude, 2.
The Aintree Plate.—Antipodes, 1. Cutler, 2.

Wednesday.

Knowsley Dinner Stakes.—Le Marechal walked over.
Handicap of 5 sovs.—Hesper, 1. Confidence, 2. Coronet, 3.
Stanley Stakes.—Livingstone, 1. Practitioner, 2. Appenino, 3.
Selling Race.—Coronet, 1. Kill-or-Cure, 2. Antipodes, 3.
Molyneux Cup.—Johnny Armstrong, 1. Fairwater, 2. Cistercian, 3.
Knowsley Stakes.—Young Rapid, 1. Corinthian Tom, 2. Acolyte, 3.
Liverpool St. Leger.—Borealis, 1. Fanfaron, 2. Bonny Bell, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou walked over.

ABINGDON RACES.—Tuesday.

Trial Stakes.—Umpire, 1. Queen of Trumps, 2. Golden Dust, 3.
Nursery Plate.—Wangle Eye, 1. Sensation, 2. Measure for Measure, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Grey Hen h., 1, Overture, 2. Dirt Cheap, 3.
Marcham Park Stakes.—Curie, 1. Foie de Gras, 2. Souveraine, 3.
Maiden Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Echo, 1. Agatha, 2. Mulberry, 3.
Berkshire Stakes.—Gavazzi, 1. Rubicon, 2. The Monk, 3.
Ladies' Plate.—Grisette, 1. Sanita, 2. Wee Aggie, 3.
Craven (free) Handicap.—The Principal, 1. The Baron of Avon, 2. Alcibiade, 3.

Wednesday.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lufra, 1. Surbiton Hill, 2. Petit Oiseau, 3.
Abingdon Stakes.—Crisis, 1. Faith, 2. Agatha, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Peru, 1. Gasconade, 2. Foie de Gras, 3.
Stand Plate.—Gipsy Girl, 1. Sanita, 2. Blanche of Lancaster, 3.
Sweepstakes of 3 sovs.—Nancy, 1. Rapture, 2. Bright Whim, 3.
Culham Stakes.—Mermaid, 1. Princess Vocqsal, 2. Barmaid, 3.

STAMFORD RACES.—Thursday.

Stamford Leger.—Tippler, 1. Taje, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Midnight Mass, 1. Chaperon, 2. Alliance, 3.
Burghley Stakes.—Millionaire, 1. Grimston, 2. Harlequin, 3.

HUNGERFORD RACES.—Thursday.

Craven Stakes.—Principal, 1. Rhœbus, 2. Peru, 3.
Berks and Wilts Stakes.—Lavender, 1. Flirtation, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Surbiton Hill, 1. Sanita, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lufra, 1. Lord of the Manor, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Overture, 1. Champagne, 2.

PONTEFRACT RACES.—Thursday.

Nottingley Stakes.—Little Stag, 1. Saragossa, 2. Theobalda, 3.
Members' Plate.—Charles Fox, 1. Devotee, 2. Luna, 3.
West Riding Handicap.—Dictator, 1. Captain Crow, 2. Charles Fox, 3.
Speculation Plate.—Balderstone, 1. Ville Gratura, 2.

The Conservative Land Society, which has been in existence but twelve years, have expended £750,000 in the purchase of land.

Advices from the Republic of Liberia state that at the election on the 5th of May Mr. Daniel B. Warner was chosen President for two years, and Mr. James W. Priest vice-president.

There are over seven hundred gold and silver mining companies in Nevada territory, with capitals ranging between two hundred and fifty thousand to five million dollars.

It is arranged that the court-martial on Colonel Crawley shall take place at Chelsea Hospital in the first week in October, at which time it is expected that the parties ordered home by the last mail will arrive from India.

On Tuesday, by the afternoon's tide, her Majesty's ship Majestic, Captain E. A. Inglefield, left her moorings in the Mersey, and proceeded to sea on her summer cruise. It is expected that she will be absent from Liverpool about two months.

The Kingstown regatta took place on Wednesday. First race (1st prize), a piece of plate, valued at 60 guineas: Phryne, 1st; Surf, 2nd; Vindex, 3rd. Second race (2nd prize), a purse of 30 sovs.: Thought, 1st. Third race (3rd prize), a purse of 15 sovs.: Glide, 1st; Ripple, 2nd. Gig Race: Princess Alexandra won, belonging to the Kingstown Rowing Club.

The Belfast people intend to erect a stately clock-tower as the local memorial to Prince Albert. At a meeting of the subscribers, held on Monday, it was decided to vigorously proceed with the scheme. £1600 has been subcribed, and the Corporation have agreed to present the clock. A town's meeting is about to be held to raise the balance of the required sum.

A number of Liverpool merchants have addressed Lord Russell for an amendment of the Foreign Enlistment Act. They urge that it should be made more stringent, that it has proved inefficacious, and that to set an example of a lax fulfilment of neutral duties will be highly injurious to England. Lord Russell answers that it is efficacious enough, in his opinion, for all necessary purposes.

The Queen has appointed Harry Thomas Alfred Rainals, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Copenhagen, to be her Majesty's Consul at the Island of St. Croix. Her Majesty has approved of M. de Roubaix as Consul-General, and of M. Louis Goldmann as Second Consul, at the Cape of Good Hope, for the Sultan; the Queen has also approved of M. Louis Goldmann as Consul at Cape Town for the King of Denmark.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

When the last book containing the last votes on the Civil Service Estimates is submitted, with a certain emphasis, to the House of Commons at a morning sitting, every one knows that it means the beginning of the end of the Session. Thenceforth, all Parliamentary proceedings are spasmodic, if not galvanic, in their nature; and the Prime Minister, sometimes perhaps reckoning a little without his host, thinks he can deal with the thinning ranks on all sides pretty much as he pleases. At this time there comes over those members who for some unaccountable reasons linger in town a sort of horror of long debates in the abstract; but nevertheless—probably for want of other amusement or occupation in those who find the House of Commons always the best, now the only, club in which any one is to be found—desultory discussions go on till all sorts of hours in the morning, and three nights out of the week the sittings are cut short by counts out at near two o'clock. This state of things gives some clue to the mystery of an agitation which has been going on lately for the improvement and enlargement of the members' refreshment-rooms, which, however, has been ridiculed out of the house by some gentlemen who, it is to be presumed, are ascetic, teetotal, or, at any rate, unclubable—to use the Johnsonian word. In the good old times, when "Bellamy's" was a part of the British Constitution, members "refreshed," they did not "dine," within the purlieus of the house. Simplicity prevailed, from the uncarpeted but snowy floor to the plain but inimitable chop or steak, in an apartment which was in some degree akin to the establishments in the City, where men sustain nature, and no more, in the brief intervals of business. Members then did their work in the house, and their lounging and dining at their clubs proper. As matters are now constituted, the arrangements of a club, in all senses, are carried out within a few yards of the door of the house; and an ill-organised attempt has been made to transplant fashionable dining into a place where only a third of its frequenters are fashionable. It would be quite possible to provide adequately for this third, but as the other two thirds, on occasions when a full House is gathered and a division takes place about seven o'clock, rush to the nearest point where dinner of any sort can be had, failure is the necessary result. We put it to those gentlemen who complain of the accommodation afforded them, what club in London could at once serve dinners to two hundred clamorous postulants? The blunder is in attempting finery where comfort only is required; and from the discussions which have recently taken place we think we see symptoms of a return to the modest excellence of "Bellamy's," and the abolition of pseudo-gastronomic arrangements which are, to those of Brooke's and White's, "Hyperion to a Satyr." At any rate, it may be observed that a debate on "entrées" and "vintages," and demands of public money for their adequate supply to members of Parliament, is curiously infelicitous when it follows or precedes a discussion as to how half a million of starving operatives are to be got through the winter on the minimum of food, fire, and clothing.

It was said of Booth, the actor, that, although a very little man, when he enacted great tragic parts, he contrived to look six feet high. Mr. Roebuck has acquired something of this art. When he rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm which he raises in the House of Commons he ceases to appear small, either bodily or mentally, and that solely because of his consummate self-belief. His confidence in himself naturally is great; but it is sustained and magnified into sublimity—which, however, is always in danger of toppling over into the other proverbial extreme—by his confidence that he is the incarnation of English character and English policy. Not too generally accepted before, this estimate of himself has been rudely shaken of late by Mr. Roebuck's migration into the atmosphere of Courts, not of Kings merely, but of Emperors. His phraseology now might become a Lord Chamberlain; and we should not wonder if he has learned perfectly the trick of walking backwards. In the recent scenes in the house which arose out of the self-constituted diplomatic mission of two simple (in more senses than one so far as regards this particular matter) members of Parliament to the Emperor of the French, nothing was so evident as Mr. Roebuck's solemn belief that he was only following out his mission as *the* representative man of all England. One can fancy the grim humour with which the Emperor fooled such an ambassador to the top of his bent. Indeed, it seems to us that his ironical acceptance of Mr. Roebuck in the character he had assumed was the height of genteel (Imperial) comedy; and if, as is probable, the Emperor was not unwilling that a silly presumption should be punished, doubtless he has obtained his desire; for the result, as it came about in the House, was palpable—when men ceased to laugh they condemned and repudiated the whole business; and we suspect there was but one dissentient listener to the pointed and grave lecture which the Prime Minister delivered on the vice of amateur diplomacy, and that was Mr. Roebuck himself.

If in his case the sensation was serio-comic, in that of Mr. Lindsay it was altogether comic. The consciousness that he was in an absurd situation, into which he had been drawn rather than sought, was full upon that gentleman. No sense of personal dignity, real or false, sustained him in a position of sore trial. He seemed rather nervous at its being known that he had an "entrée" of some sort to the Tuileries (of course, not the back stairs), but rather implied, nevertheless, that his comings and goings between the Emperor and Lord Cowley (with whom, as he said, he had sometimes occasion to dine) were condescensions on his part, and only rendered endurable by a sense of pure patriotism and an eye to the shipping interest. How he did flounder and go in zigzag circles about a secret which he was dying to reveal, and which he thought would raise him at once into sensational importance; which was ever trembling on the very rough end of his tongue, and which every one thought was about to be blurted out, just at the moment that he sat down. To be sure, there were some sceptical witnesses of the contortion apparently necessary to prevent his breaking confidence, who were of opinion that he had, in fact, nothing to tell, and that he was only endeavouring, in his awkward but decidedly canny way, to assume an air of forced secretiveness to persuade people that he was the depository of vast but undigested plans, which were as yet only appreciable by Emperors, Ambassadors, and Lindsays.

What is the most important question of the day? Is it cotton, is it Poland, is it America, is it the refreshment of members of Parliament, is it the matter of precedence between Scotland and Ireland, or is it the duty on fire insurance? When a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to mankind he may be excused if he makes an immensely long speech, if he indulges in calculations and estimates which sound in thousands of millions, and if he contrives to beat the Government on a division. All this and much more did Mr. Sheridan do the other night, when he brought forward his annual motion for reducing the tax on insurances from fire, which, as we have hinted, he treated as the first question of the times. The self-belief of this gentleman is quite as complete as that of Mr. Roebuck; but, whereas in the latter it manifests itself in a querulous, scolding assertion, in the former it assumes an *aplomb*, and a settled ease, evinced by a flinty expression of countenance, a stereotyped supercilious smile, and a measured utterance, which, in combination, prove that cool assurance is as much in favour with Mr. Sheridan as fire insurance. Certainly, one sympathises with the evident irritation from which Mr. Gladstone suffers when this gentleman is speaking; and, as we suspect, Mr. Gladstone had to undergo peculiar mortification on this particular occasion. From certain indications we believe that it was intended to meet Mr. Sheridan in the way which would be most annoying to him—that is, by leaving his monster speech unanswered and proceeding at once to a division. For this, we think, preparation had been duly made at the time he sat down; for it is believed that Mr. Brand communicated to Mr. Gladstone that he had men enough on the premises then for a majority for Government, but that many of them said if there were any more long speeches they would go away. Accordingly, Mr. Gladstone did not spring up, as was expected of him; but one of his most impish tormenters in Parliament did—that is, Mr. Hubbard intervened. The antagonism between this gentleman and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is complete, and no one is more ready with criticism on Ministerial finance, or with inexplicable and fanciful fiscal schemes of his own, than Mr. Hubbard. It is hardly possible to conceive, and quite impossible to describe, the manner in which this honourable member flows on, half hour after half hour, in a string of neat sentences, which have a clear, clinking sound to the ear, but which convey no accurate meaning or intelligible statement

to the most listening ear. Figures are there in abundance, and every now and then one hears an assertion that facts have been stated; but as far as knowing exactly what it is all about, one might as well have been listening to the squalid murmur of a flowing river. In some such way he murmured on in favour of Mr. Sheridan's motion until the house got empty, and, worse still, the library and other purlieus were empty too; and that under circumstances which precluded the possibility of decoying back votes; and thus Mr. Gladstone—concealing his annoyance, as he always does, under a grim jocosity—made a stand against a resolution which he knew, but for a miracle, would be carried against him; and then his mortification was completed by having to behold Mr. Brand, with his head under his breast, coming up to the table with the numbers on the wrong side; and Mr. Sheridan, with the stereotyped supercilious smile and the measured utterance, declaring once more that he had overpowered a Chancellor of the Exchequer of genius and outvoted the most popular of Ministers.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills. Among the measures which have thus become law are the Bakehouses Regulation Bill and the bill authorising the infliction of corporal punishment on prisoners.

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill for the rearrangement of the circuits.

The Prisons (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill, the Metropolitan Buildings Acts Amendment Bill, the Sir Robert Atkehan's Charity Bill, the Turnpike Roads Act, and the Roads and Improvement Sessions (Provisional Orders) Bill passed through Committee.

Ocher Bill passed through Committee.

The Colonial Letters Patents Bill, the Poor-Law Board Continuance Bill, and the Loan Societies Bill were read a third time and passed.

Earl Russell denied that there was any intention of the foundation for the story which had appeared that the Channel Fleet had been ordered to cruise in the Baltic.

Lord Rivers a kel what steps had been taken to devise a remedy for the evils arising from the compulsory and indiscriminate vaccination of the country.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the matter had been considered by the Bench of Bishops, and he hoped that shortly after Parliament met again he should be in a condition to submit the views of the Bishops on the subject.—

The Archbishop of York had no hopes that any agreement would be come to, an opinion in which the Bishop of Winchester coincided.

POLAND.—Earl GREY addressed the House on the Polish question at considerable length. He sympathised with the Poles in their sufferings, but deprecated an armed intervention in their favour. Such a war would only lead to new Polish revolts, which it was evident, by the state of the present attitude of the people of Russia, that they were prepared, in defence of their Government, to repress the efforts of the Poles to regain their lost. It is when they rose to resist the first Napoleon. But he was opposed not only to a war but also to the diplomatic intervention which he understood had existed on the part of England, France, and Austria. When the three Powers had for remedy of the proposed representations to the Russian Court they assured that the Poles would accept anything short of complete national independence? If such an opinion was held it was founded almost as nothing less. Nor was the bill. This meddling between Russia and the rebels would be the cause of a war in which the latter power might prove decisive, while in this country it might produce a state of feeling which our Government could not resist. Earl Russell was glad to be able to say that this was not a case for armed intervention, but he thought it was impossible that the Powers could remain silent in the face of the fact that ought to offer counsel and advice to Russia. He could not say what the answer of Russia to the despatch would be, but he must remind the House that it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to take after the Russian reply was received. It was the decree of Government that there was no alternative to any hope which might be entertained that the Emperor Alexander would act in a liberal and generous spirit towards Poland. The QUEEN had expressed his regret that Earl Russell, before receiving the Russian reply, should have declared an armed intervention on the question, and Earl RUSSELL replied that the Emperor had decided upon his answer, and that the despatches would be sent off from St. Petersburg to-day.—Lord DERBY concurred in the views of the Government with regard to the impolicy of an armed intervention, but, for reasons similar to those of Earl Grey, he also objected to the diplomatic interference which had already taken place.—After some discussion, in which Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Duke of Argyll took part, Earl Grey's motion for an address for papers was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Union Relief Acts Continuance Bill was read a second time.

The Queen's Bench Mint Bill and the Loan Societies Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Chelsea Waters and the Railways Clauses Bill passed through Committee.

The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

A discussion, originated by Mr. Bentinck, took place as to whom Mr. Hennessy's meeting in Poland should take place, and on the night by which that it should be taken on Monday.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Mr. ROEBUCK, in compliance with the request of Lord Palmerston, withdrew his motion in favour of the recognition of the Southern States.—Mr. M. GIBSON entered into an explanation of the circumstances under which he and Mr. Roebuck came to have their interview with Mr. Mason, the ambassador of the Confederacy, and, after disapproving of the withdrawal of the motion, hoped that the House had heard the last of unfriendly discussion.

FORTIFICATIONS.—The House went into Committee on the Fortifications (Perishable Stores) Bill, and the various clauses were agreed to. In the course of the discussion Lord PALMERSTON said that the bill did not in any way affect the House with the description of the material that might hereafter be raised, as, after the land had been purchased, each transaction was for the consideration of the sum required for the purpose under the review of Parliament.—Sir S. M. PETO moved to omit from the schedule the following items:—Sandgate, £25,000; Shoreham, £39,000; No Man's Land, £25,000; Shirbridge, £25,000.—A lengthened debate ensued, in the course of which Sir J. Seeley, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and Colonel Dickson supported the motion, and the Marquis of Hartington, the Lord Mayor, Mr. S. Fergusson, Mr. Monsell, Colonel Palmerston, and other hon. members opposed it, the Committee divided, and the proposition of Sir Morton Peto was rejected by 151 to 31.—The schedule was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Savings Banks Acts Amendment Bill, the Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, the Growing Crops Seizure (Ireland) Bill, the Clergymen Colonies Bill, the Harwich Harbour Bill, and the Harwich Harbour Bill were read a second time.

The Removal of Irish Poor Bill, the Marriages Registration (Ireland) Bill, and other acts passed through Committee.

The Sheep and Cattle (Scotland) Bill and several other minor bills were read a third time and passed.

The Earl of Airlie asked whether any official report had been received of the attack which had been made by the Japanese on the British Minister and the ship Margaret and Jessie in British waters, and whether it was true that orders had been sent to the British naval forces to suppress the attack by force, all vessels attempting to run the blockade.—Earl Russell said that the report of the attack on Mr. Alcock and the British ship had been received officially and principally on hearsay; while Mr. Seward had stated that the captain of the Federal cruiser had given a different account of the occurrence. Until these discrepancies were reconciled her Majesty's Government could only rely on the promise of Mr. Seward that in all cases of the kind justice should be done. He had no official knowledge of the statement with regard to the course to be pursued by the Federal cruisers in the blockade, but he thought the report one which ought to be disregarded.

Lord Chelmsford directed attention to the extraordinary manner in which the compensation for the loss of the Prince of Wales on the Brazilian coast was assessed and settled, and strongly condemned the conduct of the British Secretary and Mr. Christie.—Earl Russell defended himself against the charges of the Noble Earl opposite. The Earl of Malmesbury said that he thought her Majesty's Government had not thought it consistent with their dignity to intimate to the Brazilian Government that they were having recourse to reprisals, and the noble Foreign Secretary informed their Lordships that the King of Portugal had directed him under in Brazil to use his good offices to effect a reconciliation between her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of Brazil.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At a morning sitting, the Fortifications Bill was taken in Committee, a new clause added, and the bill reported.

On the order for going into Committee on the Union Relief Act Continuance Bill, Mr. Caldwell moved a resolution to the effect that, in the opinion that the sum money raised under the bill by way of loan on the security of the rates in the distressed manufacturing districts should be applicable to the same purposes to such colonies as might be willing to co-operate in carrying it out, while declining, as being discordant, the proposition contained in the resolution by Mr. Fernand. It was opposed by Mr. Villiers, Mr. Cobden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others. Eventually the motion was withdrawn and the bill passed through Committee.

Lord Palmerston assented to an address, moved by Colonel North, for a Royal Commission to inquire into the realisation of army prize-money and its mode of distribution.

At the evening sitting, after the questions had been disposed of, Mr. A. Mills moved for a Royal Commission to inquire what alterations might be advantageously shipped in the Home Government of India.—Mr. Bailey seconded the motion, and contended that it was time the system under which India was governed should be reviewed.—Sir C. Wood opposed the motion, expressing his opinion that there was not the slightest ground for moving for an inquiry.—A discussion ensued, in which Colonel Sykes, Sir E. Colebrooke, Lord Stanley, and others took part.—The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. H. B. Sheridan submitted a resolution that, in the opinion of the House, the duty chargeable on fire insurances was excessive in amount; that its prevented insurance, and should be reduced as the earliest opportunity. The hon. member presented forcible arguments in favour of a reduction of the duty, the effect of which alteration, he contended, would be beneficial to the country and no loss to the Exchequer.—Mr. Gladstone, while he shared in the observations from Mr. Hubbard in support of the motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated his objections to the nearest resolutions condemnatory of the duty, and intimated his opinion that the wiser course was to wait till next year, and consider the claims of this tax to relief in connection with other claims. Mr. Sheridan having replied, a division took place, and the motion was carried by 151 to 97.

The Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill and the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill were read a second time.

The India Stock Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Anchors and Chain Cables Bill was committed, and some progress made with the clause.

The amendments to the Fortifications (Provisions for Expenses) Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Turnpike Trusts and Continuance Bill was committed as amended.

The Jurisdiction of Justices Bill, the Paupers Lunatics' Asylum Bill, the Lighting Local Authorities Bill, and the Land Drainage Improvement Names Bill were read a second time.

The Speaker announced that the Kitchen and Refreshment-rooms was resumed by Sir Dr. Lucy Evans, who supported the enlargement proposed by the Committee.—Lord Palmerston, Sir C. Wood, and others opposed the proposal, in argument; and, finally, Mr. Cowper suggested that the motion should be withdrawn, and that the question should be considered next Session with the addition of some fresh members. The suggestion was agreed to and the motion withdrawn.

The Partnership Law Amendment Bill passed through Committee. This was the last day, consequent upon the announcement made by Lord Palmerston, ending finally in a division in favour of the bill of 70 votes to 40. The third reading of the bill was fixed for Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

NEW PEER.—Lord St. Maur, on the Duke of Somerset, took the oaths and took his seat as Baron Seymour of Pyre.

The Drainage and Improvement of Lands Bill and the Metropolis Turnpike Roads Acts Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Alterations in Judges Circuits Bill was read a second time.

RESIDENCE OF LUNATICS.—Earl STANHOPE, in moving for leave to move the second reading of this bill, the objects of which were to assimilate the law of England to that of Scotland in relation to the residence of lunatics, so as to preserve the breed of salmon.—Lord CHELMSFORD opposed the bill, believing that it would not accomplish the object in view, and that the rights of property.—Lord DONOUGHMORE said the bill would not interfere with the rights of property, but would only prevent the destruction of the salmon.—The bill was sustained by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Cranworth, and the Earl of Malmesbury; and, after some observations from Lord Granville, the House ultimately read a second time, upon an understanding that several amendments would be introduced in Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the question that the Great Eastern Railway (Steam-boats) Bill be entered for third reading, Mr. A. F. Egerton opposed it on the ground that railway companies had no right to be in the steam-boat business as proprietors. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a third time this day six months.—Mr. Cubitt, the chairman of the Committee, Captain Jervis opposed the amendment. The opposition to the bill was, he said, got up by the North-Western Railway Company, who, as a rival company might not be interfered with.—Lord Stanley said that if these powers were granted to railway companies, they would be able to run steamers as cheaply as cabs at low rates, or at a loss, so as to drive off all competition. When that competition was put down, the steamers would be withdrawn.—Mr. Gladstone should suspend its decision on the bill.—Mr. R. Wood was opposed on general grounds to the bill, and was a third time against it. The Great Eastern had made out a strong claim for a special case.—Mr. M. Gibson thought it would be unwise to interfere with the Committee, and Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Mitchell would be likely to arise from it. He believed that if there was to be a steam-boat company connected with the railway, the Great Eastern was the one in this way. He hoped the House would not listen to the appeal to take a second time the decision of the Committee.—Mr. Milner Gibson, Sir H. Cairns thought the President of the Board of Trade ought to have exercised his authority in this instance by granting a Royal Commission. Mr. Hervey said that power was given to their grandfathers to enable railway companies to carry on steam communication. Mr. Macgregor said that power was given to their grandfathers to enable railways to enter upon steam-boat communication they would drive all independent companies from the field.—Mr. Gladstone thought the Committee on the bill had only reported their opinion. If the standing orders of the House were worth anything they ought to be enforced, and he was sorry that the case of the bill that the objections raised against it were fatal.—After some further discussion, Mr. Gladstone said that he would not oppose the motion, on account that it had not been complied with. The House might do justice in any way it pleased, provided it complied with the standing orders. Mr. Cubitt explained what were the reasons on which the Committee acted.—The amendment and motion, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Hubbard, and the same Committee.—Other bills containing similar powers were also recommitted.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN POTTERIES AND PAPER-TUBE MANUFACTORIES.—Mr. Ayrton, in reply to Mr. Ferrand, said that in the opinion of the coming recess the Government would consider the propriety of introducing a legislative measure for placing children employed in the above trades under the protection of the Factory Act.

THE CASE OF THE CHILDREN DIGBY, AETA, LOU, VERNON.—The UNDERSECRETARY said his attention had been called to this case, and the course which had been taken by Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart and his colleagues in the Court of Chancery which had recently sat in Dublin, Stuart were altogether groundless and calumnious.

TOM KING.—Mr. Ayrton, in reply to the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. S. FITZGERALD called attention to the present relations with Portugal, especially the recent rupture of our diplomatic intercourse with that Government. He observed that at the conference at Paris in 1856 the Government of Portugal acted in full accordance with the European Powers, and induced them to adopt, a proposal that when differences should arise between nations as peaceful means of adjustment should be had to the arbitration of a third and impartial Power. It was, however, a matter of regret that the Government of Portugal had made a proposal was the first to resort to arms instead of urging an arbitration upon the Brazilian Government. He understood that the Portuguese Minister had not instructing their agent to propose an arbitration to Brazil, had neglected and interference with the Consular Body at Rio Janeiro, which, he believed, had given the Government to establish. It was true that Mr. Christie did not instructions to agree to arbitration, but he was prepared to say that he did not communicate that fact to the Brazilian authorities. He (Mr. Fitzgerald) expressed his opinion that the Government had committed a gross prohibition of Mr. Christie's conduct. It was not until the British Admiral had dispatched a squadron to the coast of Brazil that the Government took the manner that was tantamount to an act of war, that Mr. Christie allowed the Brazilian Government to communicate with him. He (Mr. Fitzgerald) was not to imminent. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to analyse the assessment by Baron Penedo, which he said he had received from the Brazilian Minister, not instructing their agent to propose an arbitration to Brazil, had neglected and interference with the Consular Body at Rio Janeiro, which, he believed, had given the Government to establish. It was true that Mr. Christie did not instructions to agree to arbitration, but he was prepared to say that he did not communicate that fact to the Brazilian authorities. He (Mr. Fitzgerald) expressed his opinion that the Government had committed a gross prohibition of Mr. Christie's conduct. It was not until the British Admiral had dispatched a squadron to the coast of Brazil that the Government took the manner that was tantamount to an act of war, that Mr. Christie allowed the Brazilian Government to communicate with him. He (Mr. Fitzgerald) was not to imminent. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to analyse the assessment by Baron Penedo, which he said he had received from the Brazilian Minister, involved as being wholly unjustified. He concluded by moving for a copy of the manifest of the Prince of Wales, and of the proceedings of the Admiralty on the coast of Brazil.—Mr. LAYARD defended the course pursued by the Foreign Office, and stated that the local authorities at Brazil had been charged with connivance in the plunder of the cargo of the Prince of Wales and the murder of the crew, and that the Government of Brazil had refused to allow the brought upon a careful perusal of the correspondence. He then proceeded to approach the subject in a conciliatory manner, and he proposed that Parliament should whether his object was to embarrass the Government and injure British interests. He (Mr. Layard) then read the despatch addressed by command of Majesty's Government and Brazil, and under those circumstances nothing had elapsed between the time the communication was received and the steps had taken.—Sir H. CAIRNS admitted there were grounds of strong complaint on our part, but he could not consider the conduct of the Government justified by our Representative in a tone and temper which could only result in a rupture of diplomatic relations. The discussion was continued till a late hour. It resulted in the motion being withdrawn.

The first stone of the monument to be erected at Seville in honour of the painter Murillo has been laid with great ceremony.

The captain-generalship of the province of Honourable Artillery Company, vacated by the death of the Prince Consort, has been accepted by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Le Nord says that the question of the present Cabinet Council at Vienna it was decided that the Grand Austrian Exhibition should take place in 1865.

At a meeting held on Monday at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature—the Duke of Manchester in the chair—an amalgamation took place, according to previous mutual arrangement, between the "Shakspeare Fund Committee" and the "Shakspeare Tercentenary Monument Committee," and in future they will act as one body, under the title of the "National Shakspeare Committee," the object being to celebrate the tercentenary of the poet's birthday by promoting the erection of a national monument to his memory in London. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is expected to fill the presidential chair, and his Grace the Duke of Manchester the vice-president's chair. The secretarial duties will devolve, in departments, on Mr. J. O. Halliwell, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. J. Stirling Coyne, and Mr. G. Lambert Bailey; Sir R. M'Donnell, and Sir H. Nicholson.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Don Vicente Soto y Calvet has been appointed as Vice-Consul at Newcastle for the Queen of Spain.

The Town Council of Congleton have agreed to apply to the Lords of the Treasury for the sum of £1000 for the purpose of erecting a new Townhall.

The programme of the West of Scotland Rifle Association, for their meeting at Irvine in the first week of August, has been issued. The council offer prizes to the amount of £100.

The grand annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the South Wales, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Worcestershire district, was opened at Worcester on Monday.

The Queen has appointed Sir J. D. Watchope, Bart., to be Unpaid Commissioner and Chairman of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for the room of the late W. F. MacLeroy, Esq., deceased.

An ash-tree has been cut down at Sir E. Strachey's, Stowey, Somerset, which is said to have been the largest maiden ash in England. The stock measured 40 ft. in length and 18 ft. 6 in. in circumference under the bark.

At the Edinburgh Court of Session, yesterday week, the jury awarded £1100 to Mrs. Thomas Shedden, of Glasgow, against the Glasgow Railway Company, for the loss of her son, who was killed by an accident at Wishaw, on the 11th of October, 1862.

The 12th of July passed over with tolerable quietness in the north of Ireland. At Belfast some stones were thrown and windows smashed; at Lisburn there was a great gathering of Orangemen; and at Derry the day was celebrated after a certain fashion. But nowhere was there any violent outbreak of the old party feuds.

A grand naval demonstration, under the patronage of Captain Johnson, of her Majesty's ship Pembroke, will take place at Harwich on the 28th inst. It will consist of a sham fight, in which the combatants are the regular troops, Major-General Rye, Commandant of Chatham Garrison, taking the command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, the ground will be kept by the yeomanry cavalry.

A monument, on a very extensive scale, given by Captain G. H. Graham, commanding officer of the 25th Kent Volunteer Rifles, took place yesterday at Greenwich Park, in the E. M. Wing, Royal Hospital, which were fully occupied by many thousands of the Army, Navy, volunteers, and the general public. The Royal Artillery Band was in attendance, the assembled consisting of athletic and military sports, &c.—single stick, bayonet exercise, and the broadsword exercise. Prizes to the prizes were taken by Sergeant Bell, Royal Artillery. The proceedings terminated by a display of fireworks and a monster ball.

A meeting was recently held in the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth was held at Birmingham, yesterday week, for the purpose of considering a proposal to commemorate that event by the erection of a Shakspearean library. The Rev. Charles Evans, Head Master of King Edward's School, presided. The resolutions were moved by Mr. C. Scott, and seconded by the Rev. S. Bache, was adopted:—"That it is desirable to celebrate the tercentenary of the birth of Shakespeare by the establishment of a Shakspearean library, comprising the various editions of the poet's works, and the literature connected with his life and writings, to be placed in a suitable library with the Borough Central Reference Library, in order that it may be permanently preserved." A sum of £100 was subscribed.

The usual summer fête given to the inmates of Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum took place on Tuesday. The patients, headed by the band of the 3rd Middlesex Rifles, Finsbury Volunteers, and the asylum band, playing parties with their ladies, marched from the principal entrance of the asylum to the ground adjoining the farm, where a large tent had been erected, and another erected for supplying refreshments to the patients, and a confectioner was in attendance for the accommodation of the public. The various sports were entered into with great zest, and the dancing was well kept up and joined in by patients, friends, and visitors. Mr. Corbett, the steward, had the various amusements, and arrangements were made on his behalf for the entertainment of about 800 to 1000 visitors. It would not have been produced to permit it than the outdoor amusements.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present on Tuesday at a grand concert at Aldershott. There was an immense assemblage of persons. The troops, numbering in all about 18,000 men, were under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Richard England, K.C.B. After the concert, which included a variety of field manœuvres of a brilliant and interesting character followed. The men were then served with refreshments, and the Prince left the camp. At a time, but almost in crowds, they fell out from the ranks: the ambulance waggons were soon filled, and the men made for the refreshment tents. The 42nd Irish Fusiliers, named Casey, who struggled on to the last, fell dead just as the regiment had arrived at the tents. At the conclusion of the review the Royal party, after partaking of luncheon at the quarters of Lieut.-General Sir John Foundlather, left the camp about four o'clock.

THE BANTENG, OR YOUNG WILD OX OF PEGU

(BOS BONDALIUS), AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

One of the most interesting additions which the daily increasing collection of living animals belonging to the Zoological Society of London is a specimen of the banteng, or wild ox of Java and the adjacent countries, which is the first example of the species that has ever been alive in Europe. The banteng is a large species of wild ox, allied to the Gaour, but rather smaller than that animal. It was originally described as inhabiting Java, but has been since ascertained to be found also in Borneo and the island of Bali, and to extend up to the Malay Peninsula as far as Pegu, whence the present example was obtained and presented to the society's collection by their corresponding member, Colonel A. P. Phayre, Commissioner of the province of Pegu.

The best account of this ox is that given by Messrs. S. Muller and Schlegel in their great work on the zoology of the Dutch possessions in the Indies. They describe it as inhabiting the jungles and forests on the coast of Java, and ascending the hills to the height of 4000 feet above the sea-level. It is usually found in herds of from six to eight cows, led by a bull, and is very shy and difficult to approach. The specimen now living is a young male about two years old, which was captured when quite a calf.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN AT QUEENSBURY.

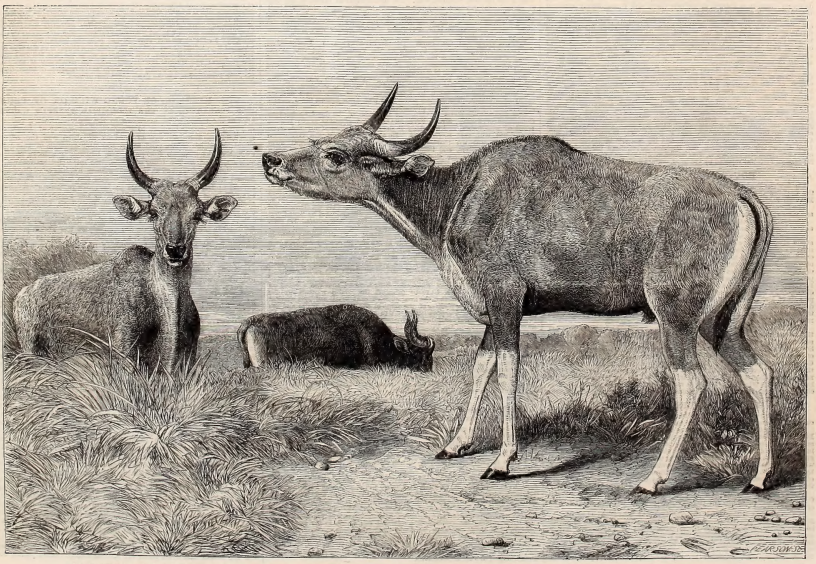
A FOUNTAIN has been erected at Queensbury, Yorkshire, in memory of the late Prince Consort, by Messrs. Foster and Son, proprietors of the extensive mills in the neighbourhood, to which the town is mainly indebted for its flourishing condition. The inauguration of this fountain, which took place on Tuesday, afforded a favourable opportunity to celebrate the recent change of name of the district from Queensbury to Queensbury. The rejoicings for the double event were consequently very great. There was a procession through the locality of upwards of 5000 persons; the fountain was uncovered with much ceremony, and a dinner of 1,000 persons followed. After which three hundred ladies and gentlemen lunched together; there was a dinner for two thousand of Messrs. Foster's workpeople, and the scholars of all the schools in the district, numbering 3000, were feasted in their schoolrooms.

The architecture of the monument is Gothic, of the thirteenth century, with an admixture of the foreign or Continental element in the details. It stands on a platform of Caithness flagging, three steps above the adjoining roadway, open on two sides, and inclosed in the rear semi-hexagonally by a low wall with piers and neat iron palisading. The total height of the monument is 40 ft. from the platform or ground-line to the top of the finial. For the first 14 ft. in height it is square on plan with a diagonal buttress at each angle. On the east side is a drinking-fountain of elaborately moulded and polished red granite base, shaft, and basin, with a cast gun-metal capital under the latter, well undercut, carved, and polished. Above the height of the basin on the east and west sides, are trefoil-headed panels, filled with carvings of natural foliage, birds, &c.; and out of the centre of the panel on the east side, issues the water to supply the drinking-fountain. On the north and south sides are similar trefoil-headed panels, cut-

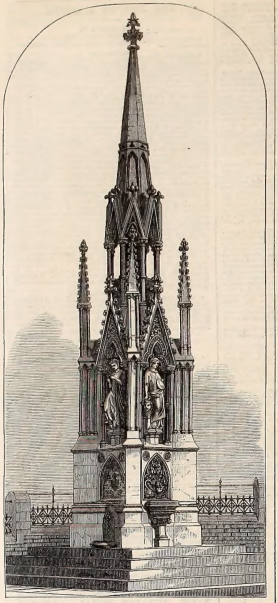


MR. W. JENKINS, INTERPRETER. HOROMANA TE ATUA. HAPIMANA NGAPIKO. WHAREPAPA. POMARE. PARATENE TE MANU,
KIHIRINI TE TUAHU. TAKEREI NGAWAKA. TERE TE IRINGA. HARIATA POMARE. REIHANA TAUKAWAU. HIRINI PAKIA. NGAHUIA. WIREMU POU.

NATIVE CHIEFS FROM NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PAGE 74.



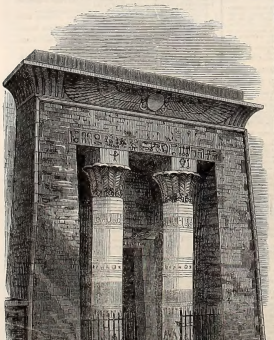
THE BANTENG, OR YOUNG WILD OX OF PEGU (BOS SONDAICUS), AT THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE ALBERT MEMORIAL DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT QUEENSBURY (LATE QUEENSHEAD), YORKSHIRE.

taining engraved and illuminated gun-metal plates—that on the north having reference to the illustrious object of the monument, in these words :—"In memory of Albert, Prince Consort of her Majesty Queen Victoria, who died December 14, A.D. 1861. This monument was erected by John Foster and Son, Whitsuntide, 1863." Over the inscription the arms of the Prince are blazoned in their true colours, on a lozenge-shaped shield, with his crown and motto, "Treu und Fest," above. The plate on the south side contains the armorial bearings, crest, and motto of John Foster, Esq. Under these panels are fixed two ornamental water taps, opening by means of push valves, which are intended to supply to the inhabitants of Queensbury water for domestic purposes gratuitously; and above the panels, on each side of the monument, is a semi-octagonal niche, with polished serpentine shafts at the outer angles, with carved stone capitals, from which rise crocketed canopies to the height of the open lantern under the spire. The arches and spandrils are richly carved and moulded, two of the panels on each of the former being enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, peculiar to the period, and the heads of the niches are grained. Four draped female figures occupy these niches, representing respectively—Industry, Fine Arts, Literature, and Agriculture, all so well encouraged and fostered by the illustrious Prince during his lifetime. Above these the monument takes an octagonal form to a further height of 8 ft.; at each angle is a polished red Aberdeen granite shaft, bisected by a moulded stone stringcourse, and terminated by carved capitals. The lower part of the octagon is solid, the sides being diapered between the shafts; the upper part is open, with the exception of a single central octagonal shaft of stone, which rises within the lantern thus formed to support the spire. The soffit of the lantern is grained. The granite shafts support eight trefoil arches and canopies, richly moulded, and terminating in carved finials. The spire then rises from between the canopies to a height of 11½ ft., including the finial, which is 2 ft. 7 in. long. The plan of the spire is octagonal, with plain angles; the lower half being panelled on each face with trefoil head; and about midway is a moulded belt, with small trefoil sinkings. The upper part of the diagonal buttresses has, on each face, three-quarter shafts, with carved capitals, supporting a small trefoil arcade, above which the buttresses shelve off into the body of the monument, and molded crocketed pinnacles, 7 ft. 4 in. long, form the terminals.

The site of the monument has been well chosen. It stands at one corner of the square formed by the intersection of the turnpike road leading from Leeds to Halifax, and from Brighouse to Denholmegate, a portion of the field adjoining having been appropriated and added to the road. The whole has been carved out from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. E. Milnes, architect, of Bradford.



PORTICO OF THE FREEMASONS' HALL, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

FREEMASONS' HALL, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

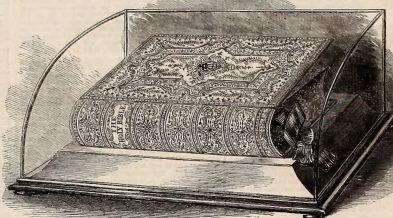
OUR Illustration is from a photograph by Luigi Cella, of Boston, of the portico of the hall, the design for which was taken from the Temple of Dandour, one of the smallest temples in Nubia. The two cylindrical pillars are copies from the grand porticos at Edfou and Philæ. The bases of the pillars are formed of leaves, and the capitals of palm leaves and fruit. The shafts are decorated with symbols—five pointed stars and crosses—and the abacus of each column and the tablature are enriched with hieroglyphic decorations. Overspreading the entrance as well as the cove of the cornice is the winged sphere and asps.

The interior of the building has recently been decorated at great cost. The walls are of a chocolate colour, with ornaments in gold bronze, and the before-mentioned symbols in gold, whilst the ceiling, which is domed like that of the Temple at Philæ, is of a Royal blue, studded with stars.

The foundation-stone of this building was laid, with masonic honours, on the 20th of April, 1860, by the Rev. Charles Nairn, P.P.D.G., Master of Lincolnshire.

PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY.

A SOIREE of the members and friends of this society was held a short time ago at Willis's Rooms. The attendance was numerous, and among those present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Castle-Stuart, Lord Charles and Lady Russell, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Lady E. Stuart, Lady Bryant, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Mauritius, the Dean of Perth, the Rev. Sir Nicholas and Lady and Miss Chinnery, Sir Thomas and Lady Lloyd, Sir Thomas and Lady Hogg, Sir F. Crossley; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; the Hon. Mrs. Lefroy, and Admiral and Mrs. Harcourt. The Pure Literature Society was formed, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to facilitate the diffusion throughout the country of literature of a moral and unexceptionable—or, as its name indicates, of a "pure"—character. Upwards of two thousand volumes of various works selected by the society were displayed in the room, as well as a large number of engravings of a scriptural and a moral character. The



BIBLE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY.

work to which the greatest interest attached was a magnificently-bound volume of the "Illustrated Family Bible," just published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, intended for presentation by the society to the Princess of Wales. The volume is superbly bound in levant blue morocco, elaborately ornamented with gold in the Hurleian style, inlaid in various-coloured morocco, after the style of a volume belonging to Charles II. now in the library at Crewe Hall. In the centre of each side of the cover the arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales are emblazoned. The edges of the book are gilt and worked in harmony with the design of the cover. The inner joints are of leather, inlaid in colours corresponding with those of the binding of the cover, and the lining is of rich watered crimson silk, with borders worked in gold. The meeting was addressed in the course of the evening by the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Charles Russell, the Bishop of Mauritius; the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.; John M'Gregor and G. H. H. Oliphant-Ferguson, Esqrs., the hon. secretaries of the society.

RACE-CUPS FOR CHINA.

SEVERAL silver presentation race-cups of graceful designs, manufactured by Messrs. Saul and Sons, goldsmiths, Cornhill, have recently been forwarded to Hong-Kong and Shanghai. We select four of them for illustration.

THE MILITARY PLATE

consists of a silver-gilt cup, exquisitely modelled, with racing subjects chased in dead silver in low relief, the cover having full-length figures of horse and jockey in full costume, and bearing the following inscription :—"Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting, 1862. Military plate presented by the officers of H.B.M.'s Regts. at Shanghai. Won by 'Godolphin,' the property of Alexander Cock, Esq. Ridden by Captain Wortham, R.A." This cup stands upon an ebony base, with silver-gilt enrichments.

THE CONTRIBUTION CUP

is a handsomely chased silver-gilt vase, also mounted on an ebony stand with silver-gilt ornaments. It is elaborately chased with race-horses, &c., on the one side, and bearing an inscription on the other. Two griffins of frosted silver form the handles, and the cover is surmounted with a flying horse, also in dead silver. The inscription is as follows :—"Tien-Tsin Races, Autumn Meeting, 1862. Compradores Cup, Contribution Cup, and Great Northern Steeplechase. Won by 'Hackney,' the property of James Cock, Esq."

THE GARRISON PLATE

is a silver épergne, consisting of beautifully designed oak-trees, with massive bases of rockwork and fern-leaves, having two figures of stags and fawn in dead silver. A shield is placed upon the base containing the following inscription :—"Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting, 1862. Garrison Cup (steeplechase, three miles). Won by 'Miss Mowbray,' the property of I. Markham, Esq. Ridden by Johnston Smith, Esq."

THE LEGATION CUP

is a richly-chased silver claret-jug, with subjects emblematical of racing chased on each side, and a shield, on which is inscribed :—"Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting. Legation Cup, presented by the Hon. F. W. Bruce and the members of H.B.M.'s Legation, China. Won by 'Spider,' the property of James Cock, Esq. Ridden by Herbert Smith, Esq."



THE MILITARY CUP. THE CONTRIBUTION CUP. THE GARRISON PLATE. THE LEGATION CUP.

RACE-PLATE FOR CHINA.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On May 30, at Akyab, Arracan, British Burmah, Mrs. James Bulloch, of a son.

On the 31st of May, on board ship Her Majesty, the wife of Captain M'Leod, 42nd Regiment, of a son.

July 14, at 4, Hyde Park-gate, the wife of Francis Baron, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at 40, Lowndes-street, Lady Poltimore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Erith, by the Rev. Archdeacon Smith, M. A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Fairley, Samuel Henry Perrin, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor, to Annie Palmer, youngest daughter of the late Moses Gilbert, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

On June 28, at London, Canada West, Frances, wife of Harry George Acklom Allen, Esq., of Bellevue, near London, C. W., and third daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hewetson Ball, formerly of H. M.'s 81st Regiment.

On the 12th inst., at Thornage Rectory, the Rev. Augustus Dashwood, Rector of Thornage and Bintry, Norfolk, and youngest son of the late Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, Bart., of Kirtlington Park, Oxon, aged 68.

On the 9th inst., at Rossana, in the county of Wicklow, after a short illness, Lady Kathleen Tighe, aged 36.

On the 14th of May, Ernest Henry, third son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, aged four years and eight months.

MR. GLAISHER'S TWELFTH BALLOON ASCENT.

On Saturday last Mr. Glaisher made another ascent in Mr. Coxwell's balloon from the grounds of the Crystal Palace, of which he has supplied the following account:—

"This ascent was intended to have combined extreme height and distance, and almost until the time of leaving the earth there seemed to be a promise that both purposes, in these respects, would be realised. As the direction of the wind was due east, the paths of the pilot balloons were such as to indicate that our course would have been towards Devonshire.

"The sky was nearly covered with cirrus and cirro-stratus clouds, and the air was in very gentle motion. The earth was left at 4h. 55m., the balloon moving towards the west till 4h. 59½m., when in a moment we came under the influence of a north wind, and moved almost due south; at this time the balloon was 2100 ft. high. At 5h. 19m. we were nearly over Caterham, where a large number of persons was collected celebrating some festival; at 5h. 36m. we were near Epsom Downs, at 5h. 49m. near Reigate, at 6h. 37m. over Horsham, and at 7h. 14m. within five or six miles of Brighton. Up to this time we had frequently consulted together, with the view of ascending higher; but it did not seem prudent to attempt extreme elevation, as we were running so directly towards the sea, and therefore we kept low, with the prospect of crossing the Channel to France, and then ascending to four or five miles; but on approaching the Channel the circumstances did not promise success. We therefore abandoned the attempt. On descending, when at the height of about 2400 ft., we again fell in with an east wind, being at the same elevation as we lost it at five o'clock. After this time we were compelled to keep at a low elevation, and moved very nearly parallel to the coast, at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour, at elevations varying from 1000 ft. to 2000 ft., till, at 8h. 35m., we were over Goodwood Park, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, where Mr. Coxwell determined to descend, and managed the balloon so that finally it had to be pulled down, and we were not aware when the car touched the earth.

"The temperature at the time of leaving, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 75½ deg.; at the Crystal Palace it was 74 deg.; in the balloon it declined to 59 deg. by 5h. 4m. at the height of 3600 ft. We then entered a warm current, temperature increasing to 61·5 deg.; then decreased to 60 deg. at the height of 4300 ft. We determined to descend to repeat the observations, and found all temperature down to 3000 ft. nearly 5 deg. higher than at the same heights on ascending. We then turned to ascend, at 5h. 35m., and the temperature decreased gradually, agreeing with that at the same elevation as last taken, and continued to a height of 6200 ft., at 6h. 28m., where the temperature was 52½ deg. We continued at this elevation, with very slight variations, for half an hour, during which time the temperature fell from 1 deg. to 2 deg.

"At 7h. we were nearing the coast, and we descended to 900 ft. by 7h. 20m., the temperature gradually and constantly increasing to 65½ deg. From this time we were moving westward almost parallel to the coast, and were compelled to keep below 2000 ft. to avoid approaching the sea. The temperatures at these elevations varied from 63 deg. to 65 deg., and was 68½ deg. at Goodwood at 8h. 50m., about ten minutes after we had touched the ground. At this time at Greenwich the temperature was 64 deg.; at Brighton, as communicated to me by J. O. N. Rutter, Esq., it was 68 deg.

"On comparing the successive temperatures at the same elevations taken after 5h. 8m. with those at Greenwich a corresponding decrease was shown, but somewhat less in amount.

"At 5h. 27m., when at the height of about 3000 ft., the *Times* newspaper, folded four times, fell over the car. Its descent was watched. After a time it looked like a gull. It reached the ground at 5h. 35m., passing over seven or eight fields in its descent.

"Whilst passing from Brighton to Chichester, without any sense of motion ourselves, at an elevation of less than 2000 ft., over a beautiful country in all respects like Devonshire, with its fine parks of forest-trees, noblemen's mansions, and all the features of rural landscape—a moving panorama, in fact, of great extent appearing in quick succession—like a fairy scene, the voyage was most enjoyable; and I must confess it was with some regret that we were compelled to conclude the aerial journey.

"The currents of air on this occasion were remarkable; there was no transition state from one to the other; the stratum of air moving from the north must have been in contact with that from the east. After reaching Horsham, the north wind must have been confounded with some west—that is at heights exceeding 5000 ft.—which was lost on falling below this height, for then for a time we were moving towards Worthing. When near the south coast the smoke was frequently moving in a different direction to that of the balloon. At Arundel it was moving in the opposite direction. It was this uncertain state of things which prevented us passing to the Isle of Wight, as I very much wished to have some observation over the sea.

"At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the horizontal movement of the air between the hours of five and nine was at a rate of less than two miles an hour, whilst during three hours and three quarters the balloon had passed between sixty and seventy miles. It is very evident that our instruments on the earth do not give any indication of the real velocity of the air. A similar result was shown last year in Mr. Coxwell's rapid journey from Winchester (seventy miles in sixty-five minutes); whilst the anemometor registered at Greenwich fourteen miles only; and on every occasion on which the actual motion of the air has been measured by the balloon it has been a multiple of that determined by instruments. The difference between the two is so large that it seems scarcely to be accounted for by the undulatory motion of the earth's surface, and implies that our hitherto estimated velocities of the air are erroneous.

"Shortly after we left, the sky was overcast, mostly with cirrostratus clouds of such density that at times there were faint gleams of light from the sun; but, for the most part, the sun's place was only just discernible, and for some time before sunset there was no trace whatever of the sun.

"These clouds, when viewed from a height exceeding 6000 feet, seemed then to be as far above as they did when viewed from the earth; they must have been four miles high at least. The atmosphere was thick and misty, very distant objects were invisible, and the earth, not being lighted up by the sun at all, was dull.

"The fact of clouds reaching to four miles high, where the temperature of the dew point must be some degrees below zero, as on the preceding ascent, implying the presence of very little water; yet, there was enough in both cases not only to be just visible, but to exclude everything beyond them. This fact is important, and indicates that our theory of vapour will have to be reconsidered.

"In this ascent we were favoured with the company of Frederick Norris, Esq., of the Conservative Club, and Lieutenant H. Turner, of the Rifle Brigade.

"The place of descent was Goodwood Park, the seat of the Duke of Richmond; and our best thanks are due to Captain Valentine for the assistance he kindly gave us in everything, not only in having my instruments properly taken care of, packing up the balloon, &c., but also for his kind hospitality."

Baron Stockmar died at Coburg on the 8th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. He was an intimate friend of the King of the Belgians. Before the marriage of Prince Albert with the Queen his Royal Highness employed the autumn of 1838-9 in a tour in Italy, and Baron Stockmar was requested by the King of the Belgians to accompany his Royal Highness upon this journey, and for no one did the lamented Prince entertain greater regard and esteem throughout his life. For many years he passed a very large portion of his time in England, living in the Palace, as the dearly-valued friend of the Queen and Prince, and even when last at Coburg he paid daily visits to the Queen.

The Congress of the Archæological Institute will be held at Rochester, on the 28th inst. Besides the cathedral and castle in the ancient city, there are to be seen in the neighbourhood the remains of the Templars' House at Strood, Gundolph's Hospital, Chatham, Cowling Castle, Cobham Church, with its unrivalled series of monumental brasses; Cobham House and pictures, the churches of Cliffe, Dartford, Darenth, Stone (recently admirably restored by Mr. Street, and containing interesting memorials, especially the brass of Nicholas Aumberdene), and Farningham, Boxley Abbey, Maelling Abbey, Maidstone; Ightham Mote, Knole; the castles of Leeds and Allington, Kit's Koty House, the cromlech at Addington, and the stones and chamber at Coldrum. Professor Willis has undertaken the subject of the architectural history of the cathedral and conventual buildings at Rochester; the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne that of the castle in the same place; the Rev. J. Earle will read a paper "On the Archæology of Kentish Local Names;" Mr. Winston "On Certain Examples of Painted Glass in Kent;" and Mr. Waller will treat of the sepulchral brasses of the county.

The annual report of the Fishery Commissioners shows that the herring fishing off the coasts of Scotland and the Isle of Man was very productive in 1862; 830,934 barrels were cured, an increase of above 162,000 barrels over the previous year; and 494,910 barrels were exported, an increase of 104,596 barrels. The quantity branded increased by 81,365 barrels, showing the increasing reliance of the Continent upon the brand. The Continent is the only important foreign market; the large trade to the West Indies before emancipation has shrunk into nothing. Last year, for the first time, several boats fished off Wick for herrings, in the winter. They were found with milt and roe, with the appearance of becoming full fish in three or four weeks. The experiment will probably be repeated and extended. The opinion is now very generally entertained that the herring spawns twice in the year. The cod and ling fishery of 1862 was about an average fishing. Several vessels went to Rockall; but the adventure does not appear to have been very successful. Severe weather was experienced there, and it was thought that too many attempted the enterprise at once, and that this caused several to come away disappointed; 13,144 boats, manned by 43,508 fishermen and boys, were employed in the herring and cod and ling fisheries in 1862, an increase of 183 boats and 757 men; and the estimated value of the boats, nets, and lines was £811,355. It is estimated that these fisheries also gave employment to above 53,000 other persons.

A religious commemoration service and a fête, embracing the presence of subscribers, friends, and present and former inmates of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, was held on Thursday week, in celebration of the jubilee year of its establishment. This institution is one of the earliest of our metropolitan charities for parentless and friendless children. Its object is to afford maintenance, instruction, and clothing to destitute orphans of both sexes, and to see them placed out in situations where they may have the prospect of an honest livelihood. Children whose parents have been in respectable circumstances, and children whose parents have lost their lives in the Army, Navy, or marine, and manufacturing services in general, are therefore esteemed the first claimants on this charity. During the fifty years of its existence it has always commanded the confidence and patronage of the principal commercial firms of London, and its practical usefulness is demonstrated by the numerous recipients of the charity who have achieved in later life high positions in mercantile and other spheres. The first step in the present jubilee celebration was the admission of 100 orphans, increasing the number provided for in the asylum to about 430. On Thursday a sort of reunion was established, in which the 430 orphans now in the asylum, with some 600 of those who, as orphan children, have at one time or another during the half century just closed stood in the same position, met together and exchanged greetings. The scene of the celebration was the grounds of the asylum, added to by the adjacent grounds of Clapton Hall, which Dr. Gardner, the proprietor, liberally placed at the disposal of the managers. The proceedings commenced with an examination of the children and a distribution of prizes to the most successful in the several branches of education. Afterwards the present and past scholars, with the visitors and clergy, proceeded in procession to the neighbouring church of St. James's, Upper Clapton, where service was performed, and an appropriate sermon from the text in Mark, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," was preached by the Bishop of London. After the company had returned to the grounds, a cold collation was served to the ex-scholars, amongst whom were several evidently well-to-do middle-aged ladies and gentlemen. A vocal concert in the girls' room followed, and cricket and other outdoor games filled up the time with those who preferred athletic sports to music. The gentlemen comprising the "Pembroke House Band" enlivened the open-air proceedings by several popular pieces during the afternoon.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The unusually favourable accounts at hand from most quarters in reference to the crops, and the great abundance of money in the general discount market, have produced considerable firmness in the value of Home Securities. The purchases of stock, both for money and the account, have increased, and Consols have touched 93¼ ⅛. The Unfunded Debt has ruled steady, and some of the bills have been done at 3s. premium.

There is a very large supply of money on offer for discount purposes. The demand, though steady, is less active than in the previous week, at the rates annexed for the best commercial paper:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3¾	Four months' bills ..	4¼
Sixty days' ditto	3⅞	Six months' ditto	4½ 5
Three months' ditto ..	4		

In the Stock Exchange loans may be had as low as 2 per cent.

Throughout the Continent money is firm in price. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	3½
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3¼
Frankfort	3	2¾
Amsterdam	3½	3¼
Turin	5	5½
Brussels	3	2¾
Hamburg	—	3
St. Petersburg	5½	7½

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and Westminster Bank a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent and a bonus of 7 per cent were declared. The available balance is £134,225.

The dividend of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank is at the rate of 5 per cent. The capital of the Standard Bank of British South Africa is about to be increased to £2,000,000.

The report of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank recommends a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

About £300,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and £100,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England.

Most of the Continental exchanges are in favour of this country. The exchange at New York comes at 158, and the premium on gold, 44 per cent. These quotations show a full average profit on the import of bullion from America.

On Monday the business doing in English and Indian Stocks, &c., was rather limited. Prices, however, were firmly supported. Consols, for Transfer, were 92¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 92⅞ 3; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 108 to ¼; India Bonds, 15s. to 19s. premium; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. premium. Bank Stock was 235 to 237; India Stock, 225 to 227; and Rupee Paper, 107 to ½ and 116 to ½. Prices were higher on the following day. Consols, for Money, closed at 92⅞ ⅜; Bank Stock, 235 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ ⅞; India Stock, 225 to 228; Ditto, New, 108 to ½; Rupee Paper, 107 to ½ and 116 to ½; India Bonds, 15s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; Red Sea Annuities, 21⅝; India Debentures, 100¼ ⅝ ⅞. On Wednesday Consols marked 93½ ¼ for Money, and 93¼ ⅝ for the 6th of August; Bank Stock, 235 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ ½; India Stock, 226 to 228; Ditto, New 108½ ⅞; Rupee Paper, 107 to ½ and 116 to ½; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday prices declined:—Consols marked 93 to 93⅛ for Money, and 93⅛ to ¼ for Account; the Reduced and New Three per Cents were 93⅛ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. prem. India Five per Cent Stock realised 108⅝.

Rather more firmness has been observed in the market for Foreign Securities; and, in some instances, prices have shown a tendency to improve. The capture of Mexico by the French forces has had very little effect on the market for Mexican Stock. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 101½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, Small, 95½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents 86½; Egyptian, 104¾; Ditto, Second Issue, 103⅞; Greek, 35½; Ditto Coupons, 16½; Italian Railway, 79¾ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 37½; New Granada, 15¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 87½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 48½ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 94½; Ditto Three per Cents, 58½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 93¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 54⅝ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 48½ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 33½; Ditto Certificates, 12⅛; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 67¾ ex div.; Ditto Four per Cents, 103½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 53⅞; and Italian Five per Cents, 71¼ ex div.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have not been numerous; nevertheless, prices, almost generally, have ruled firm:—Agra and United Service have marked 110; Alliance, 35; Australasia 76½; Ditto, New, 31¾; Bank of Queensland, 8½; British and American Exchange, 13⅝; Chartered of British Columbia, 11½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 51; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23⅝; Imperial Ottoman, 19¼; London and Colonial, 3½; London and County, 45; London and South African, 25⅞; London and Westminster, 80; National Provincial of England, New, 35½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 2⅜; South Australia, 40; Union of Australia, 56½; Union of England and France, 8½; and Union of London, 37¼.

A fair average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 105½; Ditto Five per Cents, 96½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 103; Ditto, 1878, 103½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 103½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably firm. Crystal Palace have sold at 38½; Ditto, Preference, 113; General Credit and Finance of London, 3⅜; General Steam, 29; International Financial Society, 10; Italian Irrigation—Canal Cavour, 5½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 67¾; Joint-Stock Discount, 5⅞; London Financial Association, 9½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79½; Ditto, New, 47; Chelsea Waterworks, 26; East London, 128½ ex div.; West Middlesex, 111½ ex div.; Commercial Gas, 47½; Imperial, 87½ ex div.; London, 87½; Globe Insurance, 113⅞; Guardian, 51½; Indemnity Marine, 151; Ocean Marine, 15⅝; Phœnix, 152; and Universal Marine, 4⅞.

Very little has been passing in American Securities, yet prices may be considered steady. New York Central 100 dollar Shares have sold at 73.

The Railway Share Market has been inactive; nevertheless, prices, almost generally, have been tolerably firm. The following are Thursday's official quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 119⅞; Great Eastern, 54; Great Northern, A Stock, 130; Great Western, 66¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114½. London and Blackwall, 77½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45½; London and North-Western, 103; London and South-Western, 106½; Metropolitan, 12⅜; Ditto, New, 5⅝; Midland, 129½; North British, 55⅝; North Eastern—Berwick, 103⅜; Ditto, York, 93½; North Staffordshire, 16⅝; North and South-Western Junction, 12; South Devon, 32; South-Eastern, 92⅝.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern, Six per Cent Preference, 133½; Ditto, East Anglian, A Stock, 105½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 135 ex div.; North-Eastern—G.N.E. Purchase, 102½; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 23½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 98½; Colchester, Stour Valley, 68; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 90; Midland, Bradford, 97.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 63; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5⅝; Ditto, Preference 7⅝; Eastern Bengal, 109; East Indian, 107⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Ditto, New, 8⅞; Madras Five per Cents, 107½; Ditto Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cents, 101½; Delhi, 2¼; Indus Steam Flotilla, 102½.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 20⅞; Dutch Rhenish, 17⅞ ex div.; Great Luxembourg, 13⅞; Ottoman, 11⅞; Recife and San Francisco, 16⅞; San Paulo, 22; West Flanders, 7⅞; Western and North-Western of France, 21½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 15 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	.. .. ..	£156,518
A decrease of public deposits of	.. .. ..	645,876
A decrease of other deposits of	.. .. ..	2,213,801
A decrease of securities of	.. .. ..	2,594,815
A decrease of bullion of	.. .. ..	75,093
An increase of rest of	.. .. ..	37,754
A decrease of reserve of	.. .. ..	233,228

The total circulation is £22,194,906. Public deposits amount to £4,948,458; and private deposits to £16,381,914. Securities are £32,052,521; and the stock of bullion is £14,749,876.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, July 13.—There was only a limited supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds was in a sluggish state, and in some instances, the quotations declined 1s. per quarter. Fine foreign wheats supported previous currencies, but other descriptions were a shade lower. The barley trade was inactive. Prices, however, were tolerably firm. Malt realised last week's prices, with a moderate inquiry. Selected oats were rather dearer. Other kinds ruled heavy. Beans and peas maintained their previous value. Beans and peas changed hands slowly, at late rates.

July 15.—All kinds of produce met a heavy inquiry, to-day, at prices about equal to Monday.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 49s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280 lb. American, 20s. to 25s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 41s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—Scotch: wheat, 110; malt, 1180; oats, 50; flour, 280. Irish: oats, 120. Foreign: barley, 2520; oats, 11,130; flour, 50 sacks.

Seeds.—The demand generally is very inactive, and the quotations are almost nominal.

Linseed, English crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 80s. to 84s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 66s.; white ditto, 54s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 10d.; barley, 33s. 10d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 5d.; beans, 40s. 2d.; peas, 39s.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 3d.; oats, 22s. 2d.; rye, 33s. 9d.; beans, 39s. 10d.; peas, 37s. 5d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 56,237; barley, 813; oats, 2101; rye, 11; beans, 1374; peas, 67 quarters.

Tea.—The demand is moderately firm, at about last week's prices.

Sugar.—Good and fine qualities are in fair request, at full quotations, but inferior parcels rule heavy. Barbadoes has sold at from 37s. 6d. to 38s.; Jamaica, 31s. 6d. to 33s.; Demerara, 33s. to 34s.; and St. Vincent's, 30s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is 103,000 tons, against 82,030 tons last year.

Coffee.—The trade is heavy, and prices have given way 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Stock, 10,237 tons, against 7512 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Only a limited business is passing; nevertheless, the quotations are supported. Stock, 43,000 tons, against 49,000 tons.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is very inactive, at barely stationary prices. Foreign qualities support previous rates. Bacon is steady, at 62s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. All other provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand is heavy, and P.Y.C. on the spot, is freely offered at 42s. per cwt. Stock, 30,437 casks, against 33,951 ditto, in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £44 15s. per ton. Rape, dull, at £43 to £46; olive, £51 to £60; cocoanut, £44 10s. to £47 10s.; and fine palm, £36. American turpentine, 100s.; and French, 85s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £5 5s.; new ditto, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; seconds, 14s. 3d. to 15s.; Hartley's, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.; and manufacturers' 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, at last week's prices. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value, with a moderate inquiry.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being somewhat favourable, the hop trade is heavy at previous currencies.

Wool.—The public sales have commenced slowly. Privately, the market is heavy.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the trade is steady, at from 75s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, July 16.)—Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at Monday's decline in the quotations, the top figure for the best Scots being 5s. per 8 lb. Although the supply of sheep was rather extensive the mutton trade was firm, at full prices. The best Downs realised 5s. per 8 lb. Good and prime lambs moved off steadily, at full currencies; otherwise, the lamb trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Calves, the show of which was extensive, sold slowly, at barely previous rates. Pigs and milch cows were very dull. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1120; cows, 135; sheep and lambs, 12,800; calves, 720; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 530; sheep and lambs, 3400; calves, 600.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 10.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

G. TINDALL, Dalston, shipping agent.—J. BRIEN, Sunderland, merchant tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

W. M. WOOD, Denmark-street, Cold Harbour-street, Camberwell, commission agent.—E. C. L. GODOY, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall.—A. W. CAMERON, Shaftesbury-street, New North road, Hoxton, cabinet manufacturer.—W. ROGERS, Stebbington-street, Oakley-square, general smith.—W. FARNHAM, Forest-lane, Stratford, milliner.—W. S. C. LAWRENCE, Chapel-street, Somers-town, commercial traveller.—GERTRUDE ANN MACARTHY, spinster, artist.—E. C. SEAMAN, Kingston Russell-place, Oakley-square, attorney and solicitor.—J. STONE, Canterbury, butcher.—G. HOLLINGS, East-street, Bethnal-green, stonemason.—T. W. GREEN, Castle terrace, Pownall road, Dalston, shoe and slipper manufacturer.—C. SLINN, Northampton, builder.—J. BAKER, Bedfordbury, St. Martin's-lane, haberdasher and hosier.—M. WEIS, Freeschool-street, Horsleydown, baker.—W. A. BRATT, Ratcliffe-cross, Middlesex, licensed victualler.—N. DEAR, Caroline-place, Hampstead-road, timber merchant.—R. BECKLEY, Torrington-square, Bloomsbury, boarding-house keeper.—W. HANCE, Wargrave, Berkshire, grocer.—J. ALCOCK, Leek, Staffordshire, brickmaker.—C. TOPP, Church-street, Clapham-road, baker.—J. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, commission slaughterman.—W. DYER, Birmingham, stationer.—R. BURGE, Clifton, shipowner.—J. SUTCLIFFE, Halifax, machine blacksmith.—W. GEORGE, Bristol, beer retailer and victualler.—J. BUSH, Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, baker and confectioner.—W. WHITEHOUSE, Birmingham, provision dealer.—G. BRUNSDON, Cheltenham, baker.—G. HEATON, Shipley, Yorkshire, brickmaker.—W. GARDNER, White Lund, Lancashire, farmer.—H. JONES, Salford, pawnbroker.—J. P. HAWORTH, Waterside, Lancashire, farmer.—R. FISHER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stationer.—J. MOVERLEY, New Brompton, Kent, dredgerman, grocer, and teadealer.—E. WARDEN, Burham, Kent, dealer in artificial manures.—J. KENNINGS, Tring, Hertfordshire, saddle and harness maker.—W. WRIGHT, Luton, boot and shoe maker.—J. JONES, Nottingham, licensed victualler.—G. ELLIS, Great Waltham, Essex, coachbuilder and wheelwright.—M. FOULKES, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer.—F. BROOK, Gomersal, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—MARY ANN VINER, Brighton, hosier and shirtmaker.—E. DAVIS, Erwe, Carmarthenshire, farmer and cattle-dealer.—T. LEES, Rochdale, Lancashire, coalminer.—W. C. WOODBINE, Manningtree, Essex, innkeeper.—S. WALTER, West Malling, Kent, schoolmaster.—G. ANGEL, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, dealer in glass.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. WALLACE and SON, Leith, marble cutters.—D. DALGETY, Forfar, merchant.—W. HUNTER, Dalry, merchant.—J. WATSON, Edinburgh, butcher.—A. MULLER, Glasgow, teacher.—A. M'BEY, Wedderhill, farmer.—J. M'CREATH, Glasgow, dairyman.—W. M'GILL, Patna, Straiton, bootmaker.—T. MATHEWSON, Fifeshire, miller.—P. M'PHERSON, Greenock, upholsterer.

Tuesday, July 14.

BANKRUPTS.

J. S. WITBEY, Edmonton, nurseryman.—A. C. HALFHIDE, Lupus-street, Pimlico, watchmaker.—J. ELTOM, Deptford, fishmonger.—E. STAPLES, Ely, Cambridgeshire, corn merchant.—E. LAWRENCE, Portsea, Hants, beer retailer.—W. QUIXLEY, Canterbury-place, Lambeth.—T. W. RANDALL, Hyde-terrace, Battersea, potato dealer.—FRANCES EDITH GARDENER, Berkley-street, Bryanstone-square.—R. THORN, Pearson-street, Kingsland-road, butcher.—W. B. D. JENNINGS, Ipswich, inland revenue officer.—W. J. HARRISON, Ebury-street, Pimlico, lodging-house keeper.—F. T. CASTLETON, Clapham, Surrey, teadealer.—J. WINGROVE, Gray's inn-lane, grocer.—T. BASTEN, Reading, Berkshire, builder.—W. WOODBRIDGE, Kirkby-le-Soken, Essex, farmer.—M. and M. C. SLACK, Hereford, timber merchants.—S. PEARSALL, Lichfield, professor of music.—W. CHARLEY, Coventry, dyer.—T. RIDGE, Wolverhampton, coaldealer.—J. MUSTILL, Leicester, cabinetmaker.—J. PHILLIPS, Mynyddslwyn, Monmouthshire, carpenter.—J. FOLEY, Bristol, wholesale stationer.—J. LOOSMORE, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, limeburner.—J. RIDD, Bideford, Devonshire, wine merchant.—A. M. and A. A. LOTINGA, Sunderland, merchants.—J. STIFF, Aldershot, baker.—J. THRUSTLE, Kingston-upon-Hull, butcher.—G. THOMPSON, Caistor, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—T. BARRETT, Hertford, ironfounder.—J. SKELDING, Birmingham, plumber.—A. LONG, Bristol, butcher.—G. TYLER, Bristol, beer retailer.—AMELIA MENDHEIM, Nottingham, professor of music.—FLORINDA BIANCHI, Nottingham, plaster maker.—J. TAYLOR, Liverpool, auctioneer.—H. M. SUDLOW, Liverpool, bookkeeper.—T. TELLING, Stratton, Gloucestershire, baker.—W. GREENWOOD, Colchester, tailor.—R. BURROW, Bampton, Westmorland, clogger.—D. BAKER, Kingston-upon-Hole, provision dealer.—T. FORSTER, Ripon, Yorkshire, joiner.—J. BAILEY, Hetton-le-Hole, Durham, grocer.—C. CROSS, Shrewsbury, grocer.—W. BULLEN, Closworth, Somersetshire, cattle jobber.—J. SMALLMAN, Dawley, Shropshire, brickmaker.—F. DEAN, Stoke-upon-Trent, blacksmith.—J. EVERARD, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, farmer.—W. MABE, Swansea, butcher.—E. CHAPMAN, Plymouth, accountant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. MONRO, Cromarty, farmer.—J. CHISHOLM and A. HARPER, Leith, coal merchants.—T. HAINING, Garloff, Kirkcudbright, farmer.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—LAST WEEK but THREE of the present Season.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven.

VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE in JULY. It is now at its best. The removal of the tropical screen opens the view from end to end. The Gardens are radiant with Flowers. The Rosery is covered with bloom. The fine collections of Plants and Trees are now in full beauty, and the daily Display of Fountains forms a sight unequalled in the world.
The following are the arrangements for the coming week:—
Monday, July 20—Distribution of Prizes of the National Rifle Association.
Tuesday, July 21—Great Meeting of the Children of the Metropolitan Charity Schools.
Saturday, July 25—Royal Dramatic College Bazaar and Fancy Fair.
Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily.
Admission: Saturday, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Guinea Season Tickets free. Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sundays by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The Prizes won at the Competition at Wimbledon will be publicly presented to the successful competitors on the Great Orchestra, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 20, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief. The Great Transept will be appropriately decorated.
The Presentation will commence at Three o'Clock; doors of the Palace open at Nine. Full particulars will be duly advertised.
The Orchestral Band of the Company and other bands will perform during the day. Great Organ Performance in the Evening. Display of Terrace Fountains at Two. Admission, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—METROPOLITAN CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The GREAT MEETING of the Children of the above Schools will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 21, on the Handel Festival Orchestra.
The Children will assemble on the Orchestra at Three o'Clock and sing a selection of pieces. Mr. Buckland, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's, will conduct the music. Mr. Coward will preside at the Organ. Principal Solo Trumpet, Mr. Harper. Festival Drums, Mr. Chipp.
Doors Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.
After the performance Mr. Coxwell will make an Ascent in his Balloon.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—The GREAT FANCY FAIR, GRAND BAZAAR, and GENERAL FETE, on behalf of the above institution, will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, July 25, and be continued on Monday, the 27th.
The principal Dramatic Artistes of London will attend at the Stalls and take part in the general amusements.
Open each day at Ten. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; Monday, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Richardson's Show will again be revived; Wombwell's Menagerie, and many novel entertainments will be produced.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL BRASS BAND COMPETITION.—The competition of Brass Bands from all parts of England will take place on TUESDAY, JULY 28. Admission, One Shilling. Excursions from all parts.

SENOR JULIAN ARCAS has the honour to announce that he will give a MATINEE MUSICALE, by kind permission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, at APSLEY HOUSE, Piccadilly, JULY 20, to commence at Three o'Clock precisely, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mdlle. Matilde Enequist, Mdlle. Lina Matorell, Miss Eleanor Ward, Signor Giuglini, M. Gassier, Herr Louis Engel, M. Cosoul, and Herr Wilhelm Ganz. Tickets, One Guinea each, may be had of Senor Julian Arcas 53, Queen Anne-street; and Mr. Robert W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, THE ICEBERGS, painted from Studies made in the Northern Seas in the summer of 1859.—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, W. Admission, 1s.

CLOSES ON THE 25TH INST.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-ninth Annual Exhibition, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery). Open from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House).
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT. WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY 22. HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Mdme. LOUISE MICHAL (of her Majesty's Theatre) has the honour to announce that her MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place at the above Rooms on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY 22, commencing at Half-past Two o'Clock, when she will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mdme. Trebelli, Mdlle. Volpini, Mdlle. Artôt, Signor Bettini, Signor Gassier, and Mr. Santley; Violin, M. Auer; Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé and Mr. O. Goldschmidt; Conductors, Signor Arditi and Mr. O. Goldschmidt.
Reserved and numbered Seats, half a guinea; Unreserved Seats, 7s.; may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 31, Old Bond-street (W.); Messrs. Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; and at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers'.

GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge.—FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24, Mr. Tom Taylor will play Oppenhardt, in his own original Comedy, A LESSON FOR LIFE; the remaining characters to be sustained by members of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, assisted by Mrs. Stirling and Miss Ellen Terry. To conclude with BOX AND COX. The performances being for the Benefit of Mdme. CELLI, widow of Baron Celli. Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £3 3s.; Stalls and Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Commence at Eight. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

GREAT ORNITHOLOGICAL EXHIBITION of FRENCH and FOREIGN BIRDS of all Species, to be held the 18th to 31st AUGUST NEXT, in the Park of ENGHIEN, twenty minutes' ride from Paris. Persons wishing to exhibit should write at once for the conditions and rules to the Secretary of the Exhibition, Enghien, before the 31st July, indicating the number and species they wish to exhibit. After the distribution of the prizes there will be a sale by auction, at the option of the exhibitors.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—Candidates for admission to this Club must have been at one of the following public schools:—

Charterhouse,	Rugby,
Eton,	Westminster,
Harrow,	Winchester.

Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, No. 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. E. M. LATHAM, Sec.

CARPETS.—GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO.
In Original and Exclusive Designs.
HANDLOOM, BRUSSELS, and WILTONS,
Turkey, Axminster, and Aubusson Carpets.
119, 120, 121, 122, Borough, S.E.

SUPERIOR BEDDING, BEDSTEADS, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, arranged in spacious Showrooms.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description.
GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., 119 to 122, Borough, S.E.

FIRST-CLASS BEDROOM FURNITURE. A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, have for sale complete suites of the above, including brass bedstead, mahogany wardrobe, ditto marble-top washstand, ditto dressing table, with glass, towel airer, chairs, &c. Price for cash, 28 guineas. Also, a walnut suite complete, with Italian walnut bedstead, and a fine Spanish mahogany ditto, the whole of elegant design and the best construction. A servant's bedroom, completely furnished with iron bedstead and best japanned furniture, for £8.—A. Sedley and Co., Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

SLACKS' TABLE-KNIVES. — Best Ivory, Balance Handle Tables, 18s., 20s., and 22s.; dessert, 14s. and 15s. 6d. per dozen. For quality, 20 per cent lower than any other house. By their new plan of fixing the handles it is impossible for them to get loose.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. The best manufacture and lowest prices. DEANE and CO.'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING, gratis on application and post-free. It contains engravings, with prices, of Shower, Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bathrooms. DEANE and CO. (the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

BATHS and TOILET WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has One large Showroom devoted exclusively to the display of BATHS and TOILET WARE. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, £3 to £5; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.—Illustrated Catalogues (per post) free.
39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

ICE.—REFRIGERATORS of every kind and variety, of the best make and lowest cash prices, unequalled for preserving Ice, and Cooling Wine, Water, Butter, Cream, Jellies, and Provisions of all kinds, for which the Prize Medal of 1862 was awarded for "excellence of manufacture." PATENT PISTON FREEZING MACHINES for making and moulding Dessert Ices in one operation. WATER CARAFE FREEZERS: or, Champagne Frappé Pails. IMPROVED FREEZING POWDERS, and everything connected with Freezing, of the best, cheapest, most modern and reliable character, and particularly adapted for hot climates and ships' use. IMPROVED FRENCH SELTZOGENES, for making Soda-water. PURE SPRING-WATER ICE in BLOCKS, delivered to most parts of town daily; and packages of 2s. 6d., 5s., 9s., and upwards forwarded any distance by "Goods-Train," without perceptible waste. Illustrated Prospectuses free.—WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 140, Strand, London.

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MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that their recent extensive purchases of RICH FANCY SILKS in Paris and Lyons are now ready for SALE. On very few occasions in their long experience have they been able to offer a lot of Silks of equal importance with the present, in which will be found a very large assortment of every description of Fancy Silk, both black and Coloured, from prices comparatively low to the richest goods manufactured in France. Messrs. Swan and Edgar respectfully solicit the attention of the public to the same, feeling confident that the goods on examination will give the fullest satisfaction to every one conversant with the value of Silks who may favour them with a visit.
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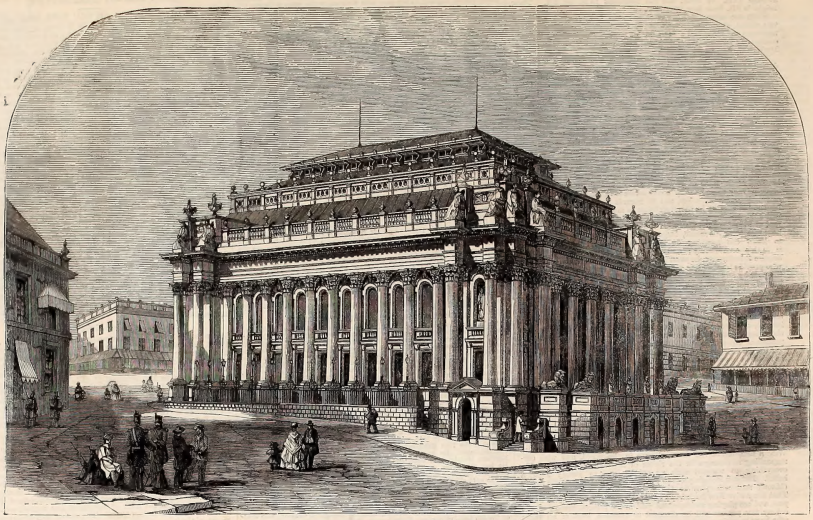
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506, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street;
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Country Establishments:
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The establishments are closed every Friday evening at sunset until Saturday evening at sunset, when business is resumed until 11 o'clock.
All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
Lists of Prices, with Rules for Self-measurement, Fashion Card, and our pamphlet, "Gossip on Dress," gratis and post-free.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description Purchased to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W. Ladies and gentlemen waited on, or, parcels sent P. O. orders remitted. Established 60 years.

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THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE AT MALTA.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE, MALTA.

We this week give an Illustration of the new opera-house at Malta. It is in the Italian style of architecture, having a handsome portico supported by four columns of the Corinthian order, approached from a bold terrace by a flight of steps, the terrace itself having two approaches by steps at each end. The base of the building is rusticated, and ornamented with four lions couchant. The figures which are to adorn the front as well as the top of the building are not yet sculptured. The sides of the edifice have three-quarter columns rendered upon them, and panelled between. The roof is two-storied, and well ventilated to suit the warmth of the climate; here, also, are the departments for the scene-painters, and workshops for the carpenters and other individuals connected with the works. We believe rooms are allotted for the residence of some of the principal artists, and the ground floor will have shops somewhat like our Italian Opera-house in the Haymarket. The stone used in the construction is Maltese. Mr. E. M. Barry, A.R.A., is the architect. The building is calculated to hold nearly 1300 persons.

MR. PEABODY'S DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR, IN COMMERCIAL-STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

THE building is situated at the corner of Commercial-street and White Lion-street, Spitalfields, near to the Eastern Counties Railway station. It is built entirely of brick, and has a frontage of 215 ft. 6 in. towards Commercial-street and of 140 ft. towards White Lion-street.

The Commercial-street wing contains nine shops, with dwellings and stores attached, occupying the basement, ground, and first floors. Above these, on the second and third floors, are twenty-seven dwellings for the poor, with entrances entirely distinct from those of the shops. The fourth or topmost floor is occupied with laundries, baths, and areas for drying clothes and the use of children in wet weather.

The White Lion-street wing contains thirty dwellings for the poor, which occupy the ground, first, second, and third floors, the fourth or topmost floor being arranged, as that in Commercial-street, for the purposes of washing clothes, &c.

The dwellings consist of one, two, and three rooms, situated on each side of a wide and well-ventilated corridor. They are supplied with large, well-lighted cupboards, cooking-range, oven, boiler, hot-plate, &c. Lavatories, &c., are provided on each floor. Dust-shafts



THE "PEABODY" DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS POOR IN COMMERCIAL-STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

extend from the roof to the basement, where large dustbins are provided with separate access from the yard. The living-rooms average 13 ft. by 10 ft., and the bedrooms 13 ft. by 8 ft. Their height is 8 ft. from floor to ceiling.

There are seven dwellings of three rooms, forty-seven dwellings of two rooms, and three dwellings of one room; besides a porter's tenement and office and a co-operative store. The building is being erected by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co. from the designs of H. A. Darbishire, Esq.

The occupants will pay rents according to the size and accommodation of their dwellings, but these will be fixed at a rate so low that the poorest of the industrious class—i.e., those whose wages range from 12s. to 22s. per week—may be able to pay them without being compelled to sacrifice their comfort and privacy by taking lodgers. No tenant will be allowed to sublet his rooms under any pretext whatever.

This point has been insisted on as one of primary importance by those who have so largely benefited the poor of Bethnal-green and Westminster, and the benevolent founder of the present building regards it in the same light. A system prevails, and is sanctioned even in so-called "model" lodging-houses, which effectually prevents the domestic condition of the poor from being materially and permanently improved. Dwellings being scarce, the poor workman must take what he can get and pay the exorbitant demands of the principal landlord at the price of any sacrifice to himself. Though he would enjoy privacy at home if he could secure it at moderate cost, it is not essential to his existence, and he regards it as a luxury which is beyond his means; he therefore takes as many lodgers as his dwelling will hold, and, by the help which they afford, he is able to pay his rent at the end of the week. If the working man is to be comfortable, he must have his home, large or small, all to himself; if he is to know the meaning of the word decency, he must learn it in his own family; and if he is to enjoy this comfort and acquire this decency, he must be assisted, as far as possible, by those who provide his dwelling place. All who improve the habitations of the poor by any means whatever are benefactors, but those who can improve them upon such terms as shall secure improvement in the habits and feelings of their occupants achieve the greatest good and produce the most lasting benefit.

In order that the tenants may be benefited in the present instance, and that the revenues of the building may yield a fair return upon its cost, advantage has been taken of its favourable situation, and shops have been introduced to increase the income, and to share a portion of the working expenses.

After all charges upon the revenue have been paid, the surplus will be set aside to accumulate, and when a sufficiently large sum has been provided by this means, the trustees will extend their work and erect other buildings in other districts requiring their assistance. Thus the original fund will be ever increasing and ever extending its usefulness, and the poor by deriving benefit themselves will confer benefit upon their class.

NATIVE CHIEFS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is "destined to become the Great Britain of the southern hemisphere;" so says an eminent author and statesman. With a fine, if not the finest, climate in the world, and with corresponding advantages in the riches of her soil, there is probably everything to warrant such an opinion and to justify such a belief. But our modern prophet has not told us what part the native (Maori) race will play in the future of the antipodal empire. That the native New Zealanders have played an important part in the past, and are playing an important part in the present, history of the colony few persons will be disposed to question, least of all those who have recently received signal proofs not only of the general intelligence of the Maori race, but likewise of their valour. But whether descendants from the original stock or the "half-caste," the number of which is daily on the increase, will multiply as the country shall advance in power and prosperity, is a question to be solved by time.

The idea of bringing the New Zealand chieftains (represented in the present group) to England originated in the following manner:—During his residence among them Mr. Jenkins, interpreter to the Government, frequently spoke of the power and greatness of England and her vast resources. To this the chiefs invariably replied, "You may tell us these things to make us think little of ourselves, but we don't believe all you say, for if England be such a great and wealthy nation, how is it that so many of you come here and try to get our settlements out of our hands?" Having promised many of the chiefs that he would take them to England, and thus enable them, by actual observation, to form a correct estimate of the true character of the English people, Mr. Jenkins placed the matter before the Governor, Sir George Grey, and obtained his Excellency's approval of the project.

Since their arrival in the mother country the chiefs have declared themselves to be favourably impressed both with England and the English people. They could scarcely be otherwise, as they have already received a most hospitable reception from some of the leading personages in the kingdom. But it is our public establishments and noble institutions which appear most of all to impress the Maories with the greatness of this country, and these impressions will no doubt, on the return of the visitors to their native land, tend to the peaceful disposition of their respective tribes. The following address (translated) was presented to the Duke of Newcastle at the first interview of the chiefs with his Grace:—

Give attention, O people of this land, and hear the reason why this (Maori) people are seen here in this land. Mr. Jenkins asked us, "Would not some of you Maori chiefs like to go to England?" We answered, "What to do there?" He replied, "To see the superiority of England, and to exhibit the customs of New Zealand to the people of England." Then we said, "Yes, let us go and see the evil of that land and the good of that land; and also let us see the Queen, the mother of all the nations under the heaven." God is in heaven who made the earth and the people: the Queen is in England who made the laws by which men are benefited. Give attention, therefore, O people of profound thought, to the workings of my mind. My eyes have seen the good of this land. My heart is rejoicing continually at the multitude of things which my eyes now see, but my heart is dark and filled with chagrin towards my fathers and my forefathers for their stupidity in not seeking out knowledge for my country. The consequence of their ignorance is, that you and I have continued estranged from one another (meaning the Maori people and the English). Perhaps, had they been wise to seek out the things (or knowledge) by which the body and the soul may live, you and I would, long ere this, have been one. You would be as an elder brother to me and I as a younger brother to you. Another obstacle in my way is, that I do not understand your language, which is the cause that we cannot speak to each other, mouth to mouth. Were it not so, I might be able to accomplish something, let it be ever so little; for all the good that is in New Zealand is the fruit of the religion which was brought to us from you. Had it not been for the law (of God), that land would still be wrapped in death—understanding nothing of death or life, evil or good.

The following is a list of the names and tribes of the chiefs:—

Kameriara te Hautakiri Wharepapa, son of the celebrated warrior chieftain, Wharepapa, one of the great Hongi's generals.

Horomana te Atua, son of Te Anga, another of Hongi's generals.

Wiremu te Wana, son of Pou, another of Hongi's generals.

Reihana Taukawau, son of Tukarewa, one of the bravest and most renowned of the old Ngapuhi chieftains of the last generation.

Hare Pomare, son of the well-known warrior Pomare, who was taken prisoner by the British troops, under a flag of truce, during Heke's war, but was, on arrival in Auckland, immediately released.

Hariata Tutapuiti (wife of Hare Pomare), daughter of Pikimaui, one of Hongi's fighting chiefs, and a confidential companion of the great and good Tamati Waka Nene, our noble ally in the northern war.

Hirini Pakia, son of Tipene Hari, who is first cousin to the great Hongi, grandson of Te Waharaupo, and general of Hongi and Kawiti.

Hariata te Iringa (wife of Hirini), daughter of Japo, Kawiti's son. Both Hirini and his wife are closely allied to the faithful Waka Nene.

Paratene te Manu, son of Kau te Awha, and descendent of the powerful chieftain Rangitukiwaha, of the Ngapuhi tribe.

Kihirini te Tuahu, son of Whareri, grandson of Te Whiu, and descendant of the fierce and much dreaded cannibal chieftain, Rangitibi, of Tuhourangi, Tarawera Lake, Taupo, interior of Northern Island.

Takerei Ngawaka, grandson of the great Heuheu, of Taupo, who, with his family and part of his tribe, was buried under a landslip a few years ago.

Ngahuia, granddaughter of the celebrated chief Hereta Taniwha (commonly called "Hook-Nose"), of the Coromandel district, Houraki Gulf, and contemporary with Captain Cook.

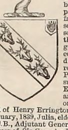
Hapimana Ngapiko, son of Mokoera, grandson of Rangitawhanga, and great-grandson of Te Ra Taunga, all noted warrior chieftains of the Ngatiawa tribe, Taranaki.

Hariata Haumu, daughter of Paratene te Ru, near relative of Arama Karaka Pi and Tamati Waka Nene.

The four first-named chiefs belong to the Hapu of Ngalirangi, tribe of Ngapuhi, and are descendants of the far-famed Pene Taui, who took such a prominent part in the wars of the rebel chiefs Heke and Kawiti. The chieftain Hongi visited England, in company with Waikato, in the reign of George IV., and was called Shunghee. He was the first to introduce firearms among his countrymen, and was the fiercest warrior and most cruel cannibal on Maori record.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM MASSEY STANLEY, BART.



Sir William Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, tenth Baronet, of Hooton, in the county of Chester, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Stanley, the ninth Baronet, by his wife, Mary, only child and heiress of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, fifth Baronet, of Haggerston, Northumberland. He was born in 1807, and succeeded to the baronetcy and large patrimonial estates in Cheshire on the death of his father, in August, 1841. From 1837 to 1841 he represented Pontefract in the House of Commons on Conservative principles. Not long after his accession to the title, he had from ill health to seek the more genial climate of the south of Europe; and motives of economy, in consequence of heavy incumbrances, induced him to continue abroad. He had latterly been resident in Paris and its vicinity. Sir William died at Paris on the 29th ult., and, as he never married, he is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir Rowland Errington, the eleventh Baronet, who was born in 1809, and who assumed, in 1820, the surname of "Errington" only, in lieu of his patronymic, in compliance with the will of Henry Errington, Esq., of Red Rice, Hants. He married, the 7th of January, 1839, Julia, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., Adjutant General of the Forces. Through his mother, who was the heiress of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Sir Rowland Errington has a good claim to the ancient barony of Umfravill; but the question, we believe, has not yet been adjudicated on by the House of Lords. The Stanleys of Hooton are the senior branch of that illustrious house to which belong the Earl of Derby and Lord Stanley of Alderley, and of which the Saxon origin is so old and the historic fame so great that it undoubtedly ranks among the very highest families of the realm. The first of the Stanleys of Hooton who was made a Baronet was Sir William Stanley, a Cavalier, who obtained the honour from Charles II. by patent, dated the 17th of June, 1662. From him the title has descended through a long series of Baronets to Sir Rowland Errington, the present Baronet, who, without the name, now represents the oldest line of Stanley.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS ERSKINE NAPIER, K.C.B.

Sir Thomas Erskine Napier, K.C.B., a General in the Army and Colonel of the 71st Foot, was the younger son of the Hon. Charles Napier, of Merchistoun Hall, in the county of Stirling, by his second wife, Christian, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, Esq., of Westburn, in the county of Lanark, and was the grandson of Francis, sixth Lord Napier, of Merchistoun, and the only brother of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B. He was born May 10, 1790, and, true to the warlike spirit of his race, he, when only fifteen years of age, entered the British Army. He then joined as Ensign the 52nd Regiment, and served at the siege of Copenhagen and battle of Kiozo, and as Aide-de-camp to General Sir John Hope, in the expedition to Sweden. He was subsequently with Sir John Moore in Spain, and in the glorious retreat that ended with the battle of Corunna. He was then in Sicily, and again in the Peninsula, and shared in the fame achieved at Cadiz, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and the Nive. During this victorious course he was twice wounded, losing on the second occasion his left arm. He was, in 1838, made a C.B., and in 1860 a K.C.B. He became a Major-General in 1846, a Lieutenant-General in 1854, and a General in 1861. He was, in 1854, appointed Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot, and in 1859 was transferred to the 71st Regiment. He was for some years Assistant Adjutant-General of the Northern District of Ireland, and has held several other staff appointments. He had the silver war medal, with seven clasps. The General married Margaret, daughter and coheir of — Falconer, Esq., of Woodcot, by whom he had an only child, Margaret, who died in 1849. The demise of Sir Thomas Napier occurred on the 5th inst., at his seat, Polton House, Lasswade, near Edinburgh.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CALEDON.

The Right Hon. Catherine Freman, Countess Dowager of Caledon, who died on the 8th inst., at her seat, Tittenhanger, Herts, after a short illness, was the great great-granddaughter of Lord Chancellor the Earl of Hardwicke; the great-granddaughter of Lord Chancellor the Hon. Charles Yorke; and the daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, eldest daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres. The Countess of Caledon was born April 18, 1786, and was married, Oct. 16, 1811, to Du Pré, second Earl of Caledon, by whom (who died April 8, 1839) her Ladyship had an only son, James Du Pré, third and late Earl of Caledon, and father of John, the present Earl, a minor. The Countess Dowager of Mexborough, the Dowager Lady Stuart de Rothesay, and the Dowager Countess Somers are the surviving sisters of the Countess Dowager of Caledon.

THE DOWAGER LADY KILMAINE.

The Right Hon. Anne Baroness Kilmaine, of The Neale, who died on the 6th inst., in her ninetieth year, at her town house, 26, Chester-square, was a scion of the noble house of Cavendish, Dukes of Devonshire. She was the fourth daughter (by his wife, Sarah, in her own right Baroness Waterpark) of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart., P.C., Receiver-General of Ireland, and was the great-grandmother of Sir Henry Anson Cavendish, present and fourth Baron Waterpark. Her Ladyship was married about seventy years ago to James Caulfield, second Baron Kilmaine, by whom (who died the 23rd of May, 1825) she had John Cavendish, present Baron Kilmaine, and seven other sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter, Sarah Louisa, wife of Colonel George Disbrowe, survive her. Lady Kilmaine's second son is the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore, and Rector of Burn Church, in the county of Kilkenny.

LADY KATHLEEN TIGHE.

Lady Kathleen Louisa Georgiana Tighe, whose death occurred on the 9th inst., was the sixth daughter of John William, fourth Earl of Bessborough, by his wife, Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmorland. Lady Kathleen was born on the 30th of August, 1826, and was married on the 9th of August, 1858, to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Edward Tighe, eldest son of Daniel Tighe, Esq., of Rosanna, in the county of Wicklow, by whom she leaves an infant family. Lady Kathleen Tighe was sister to John George Brabazon, fifth and present Earl of Bessborough; to the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; to the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby; and to Lady De Manley. Of the family of Lady Kathleen's husband, the Tighes of Rosanna, was Henry Tighe, Esq., M.P., whose wife was Mrs. Tighe, the poetess, the author of "Psyche."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry Montagu Upton, Viscount Templetown, of Castle Upton, near Belfast, and The Albany, was proved in London by the joint executors, Major-General the Right Hon. George Frederick Viscount Templeton, C.B., and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Upton (the brothers of the testator). The personalty was sworn under £45,000. The will was executed in 1848, to which are appended four codicils made this year. His Lordship has devised his castle and demesnes, and all other real estate, to his brother and heir, the present Viscount, to whom he leaves the pictures, statuary, &c., to be held as heirlooms. To his sister, Mrs. Spalding, his Lordship has left a liberal legacy, as well as to other of his relatives and personal friends, appointing his brother, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Upton, residuary legatee of the personalty. Annuities and legacies are bequeathed to his yachtsmen.

The will of Joshua Field, Esq., of Park-crescent, Portland-place, was proved in London under £250,000, the executors being Joshua Francis Whittell, Esq., of Helmsley Lodge, Flaxton, Yorkshire; Eugene T. C. Whittell, Esq. (son of the latter); and Charles Evans, Esq., solicitor, Gray's-inn-square. The will bears date 1858, and two codicils 1861. To his nephew, Joshua F. Whittell, he has devised his estates in Yorkshire (Leeds excepted), and on his decease they will descend to his great nephew, Eugene, whom he has appointed residuary legatee of both real and personal estate. To his nieces, the Countess of Rosse, and Delia, wife of the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, legacies of £20,000 are bequeathed. Numerous legacies are left to other of his relatives and friends; very liberal legacies and annuities to his servants; and a legacy of £2000 to each of the following institutions—namely, the Middlesex Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, King's College Hospital, Metropolitan Convalescent Hospital (Walton), Brompton Hospital, Leeds Infirmary, Putney Royal Hospital, Samaritan Institution, Governesses' Institution, Soldiers' Infant Home, and the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society.

The will of George Salter, Esq., of Weir Lodge, Taunton, Somersetshire, was proved in London under £60,000 personalty. The executors are his sons, William C. Salter and George Salter, Esqrs. To his wife, besides other bequests, he leaves an annuity of £300, and the residence of Weir Lodge, for her life, and which, upon her decease, devolves to his two sons (his executors), whom he appoints residuary legatees. There are other legacies to his family, and bequests to his servants.

The Pugin Memorial Committee, having collected the sum of £1000, has placed the same at the disposal of the Institute of Architects, in trust, for the formation of a student travelling-fund.

From Central America it is stated that General Carrera had again left Guatemala for the purpose of invading San Salvador and Honduras. General Barrios is said to have 5000 men ready to oppose him, and has received a loan of 350,000 dols. from the people of San Salvador to enable him to carry on the war. General Jerez was at La Union, San Salvador, with 800 men, about to make another attack on Nicaragua. General Martinez was to oppose his progress with between 200 and 300 troops, and Jerez, it was expected, would again be routed.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Romola. By George Eliot. (3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) The sun has not yet mounted so high as to peep through those narrow windows which look from the second story of a sombre mass of stone upon the Via de' Bardi in Florence; yet, if we follow yon grey-haired serving-man through the grim portal, and up the grim staircase till we arrive at the room to which those windows belong, we may see through the gloom a striking picture. The room is long and spacious, but the carpet, which was once a splendour, has long been worn to dimness; around are many shelves, on which stand books in scrupulous order; and here and there, on stands and tables, are marble busts, and lamps of bronze, and elegant vases of Magna Græcia. Yonder is seated a blind old man, delicately pale, with refinement written on brow and nostril; his drooping white locks are surmounted by a black velvet cap, which tends to enhance the delicacy of his complexion; but a firm mouth and powerful chin lend to his face an expression of proud tenacity and latent impetuosity. With one white hand upon the old man's chair and the other resting on a reading-desk, with golden hair that ripples over her neck, with hazel eyes bent on the learned page, and with silver voice—sweet substitute for sight—stands a young and feminine but yet truthful likeness of the greybeard, who sits and listens. You might fancy her the Madonna before her espousal; but the virgin is Romola, and the sightless student is her father. Now, let it not be supposed that Romola's occupation is agreeable to her—she is only performing, with gentle patience and secret weariness, a part of that duty which is the guiding star of her life. For he who should be the eyes of Bardo de' Bardi, the son, upon whom the old man lavished instruction and whom he stored with learning, has proclaimed the worship of ancient literature—which threatened, in 1492, to supplant the worship of the Saviour—both foolishness and blasphemy, and, with his father's curse upon him, has joined the Dominican brotherhood. So Romola attempts to supply her brother's place, and has to bear, besides her self-imposed burden, the garrulous complaints of a pedantic father, who takes every opportunity of sighing over the mental imperfections of women and comparing them unfavourably with those of men. But soon relief seems to have come to Romola. Enter a Greek, handsome as his possible ancestor,

Νιρεύς, ὃς κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθεν,

learned as Longinus, and not much older than Romola. For old Bardo, though he is poor, is a man of some influence, and the Greek is glad to repay his recommendation by becoming occasionally his reader and amanuensis. How much the sight of Romola had to do with the wily Greek's offer of assistance is only a matter of guess; however, after he had obtained Romola's hand in marriage it was very little help he vouchsafed to his father-in-law, who pined and soon passed away to the land where all things, even books, are forgotten. Romola's husband, thanks to his personal graces and to a straightforward course of ingratitude and villany (successfully hidden from Romola at first), reaches high dignity and great wealth.

Such cunning they who live on high
Have given unto the Greek.

But his end is miserable. He is pursued by a mob; forced to jump from a bridge and swim for his life; then, just as he has reached the land in a state of exhaustion, he is clutched by the man who had picked him an infant from the kennel, had laid him in his bosom and been a father to him, who had been taken captive by the Turks, had sent to him to beg for ransom, had been deserted by him at the time of need, and ultimately disclaimed by him in the streets of Florence; and who, now that the hour of vengeance has arrived, strangles the man who had been to him a son. The author goes on to say, "Then he *sat on the body*, still clutching the tunic." The idea conveyed to our mind by this picture is ludicrous, and we think the author would have done better to omit it and to proceed immediately to the description of the avenger falling dead upon his victim. Romola's heart has long been estranged from her husband, and therefore his death causes her little pain; she thenceforth devotes her life to the children of Tessa, who being a pretty, blue-eyed fool, with too much love to leave room for sense, has been seduced under a form of marriage by the inimitable Greek; and the parts of the story which treat of Tessa and her children are, if not the best, certainly the most interesting. George Eliot then seems at home again. That pen, from the tip of which flowed Nature's self upon the speaking pages in "Adam Bede" and the "Mill on the Floss," moves but stiffly in the delineation of what is forced and artificial. Whisper it not above the breath; but in "Romola" George Eliot is wordy: we miss the pregnant terseness, the pungent humour, the irresistible pathos. We are no longer introduced to a circle of whom we at once become a part; we are conducted round a waxwork show and have the histories of the figures related to us. It is easy to account for the unpopularity (compared with previous works by the same author) of "Romola" during its periodical phase; it cannot "be understanded of the people." Sismondi's "Italian Republics" is not so much read as perhaps it ought to be; few Englishmen care for Florentine events in those days, when Lorenzo de' Medici, the father of Leo X., the friend and adviser of Pope Innocent VIII., the patron of literature and the arts, the fine gentleman and the bad citizen, had departed this life, leaving Florence to a future of discord and misgovernment. Even Savonarola, the Dominican monk of Ferrara, the eloquent preacher of San Marco, the bold antagonist of Alexander VI. (*monstrum nulla virtute redemptum A vitiis*) with his trial by fire, and his rack-extorted confessions and his semi-martyrdom, is little known and less sympathised with among us. Who, again, takes any interest in the *Piagnoni*, *Arabbiati*, and *Bigi?* Add to this the unpleasant sensation of reading a mediæval story written in modern English, so that you have constantly to project yourself out of your age with nothing but memory to keep you fixed in the fifteenth century (for the domestic scenes might do for the nineteenth), and it is tolerably evident for what reasons so clever a book should—in its periodical form at least—have met with fewer eulogists than from the author's fame was probable: firstly, the historical epoch and scene are not such as to engage the attention of the ordinary English reader; secondly, the main story is not only interwoven with, but overpowered by, the historical events; thirdly, in the proem—which is quite unnecessary—and elsewhere fine writing has been made to do duty for natural outflow; and, lastly, a sense of confusion is created by reason of there being no linguistic mark to impress upon the mind, by quaintness or some other striking characteristic, the idea of mediæval times.

Adrian L'Estrange. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) Love and lust contend, and the latter is victorious; treachery triumphs over straightforwardness; Lilian is trepanned into a half-marriage, and Darcy Pierrepont has his desire. But Lily's heart is with Adrian, and Adrian's heart is with Lily: each wonders at the others silence, and at last Lily goes mad and Adrian is engaged to another, for he has learnt to mourn for Lilian as lost, and he is of that type of men to whom is very applicable the saying, "Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime il faut aimer ce qu'on a." He is not inconstant, he is only not inconsolable; and Catherine Vernon has vast powers of consolation, which, after Lilian's death and many adventures on the part of Adrian, she is enabled to exercise. It is a touching story, excellently written: the female characters are charmingly drawn, and if Catherine is satisfied with Adrian's behaviour it is not for others to express dissatisfaction. His conduct was extraordinary, but the circumstances which influenced it were also extraordinary.

Fish-hatching. By Frank T. Buckland. (1 vol. Tinsley Brothers.) One of the energetic secretaries of the Acclimatisation Society here presents the public with some observations, the substance of which was contained in a lecture delivered by him at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, upon an interesting subject, attracting every day more and more attention. Pisciculturists (to adopt a hard word) are invited to examine Mr. Buckland's account.

A Tour in Tartanland. By Cuthbert Bede. (1 vol. Bentley.) Scotland is the more common name for the country of this tour; but then the alliteration and the picturesqueness of the title would be lost. All who feel a desire to read of Scottish scenes viewed "through roseate glasses," and described in pleasant, gossiping, demisemi-humorous style, accompanied by numerous anecdotes and extracts from popular poetical and prose writers, will receive great pleasure from a "Tour in Tartanland."

The Pacific Railroad Company have advertised for 4000 tons of American railroad iron to be supplied to the company.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

AND are the domes of South Kensington to be saved from their threatened doom, after all? "And shall Trelawney die?" or, rather, is Trelawney *not* to die this time? We are told that the domes are to be spared from utter demolition, and are only to undergo the milder ordeal of transplantation. In the nick of time, and while the pickaxe was poised in mid-air preparatory to the first breach being hewn in the brick walls of the Exhibition building, the Alexandra Park Company stepped forward—so runs the echo—to make a bid for the whole affair *en bloc*—stock, lock, and barrel. It is said that the domes, and the walls, and the girders, are all to be removed to Muswell-hill, where, under the auspices of the Alexandra Park Company, the famous scheme of a "Palace for the People" which was to educate all the world and his wife to pursuits of art and industry and force the Crystal Palace to hide its diminished head, is at length to be carried out.

Ever so many months ago, we commented on this projected "Palace for the People," and asked what had become of it, for we remembered how a great *fête champêtre* was once held in honour of this "house of fame" *in nubibus*; how Lord Brougham was eloquent, and Sir Charles Fox sagacious, and Lord Talbot de Malahide facetious, and Mr. George Godwin enthusiastic about it; and how it was to be erected from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones. Will the modified scheme come to anything, we wonder? and will the "people" show much alacrity in frequenting the "palace" designed for their recreation and improvement? Great alterations would, of course, be made in the appearance of the old Exhibition building in its new abode; and there might be a chance of carrying out on the exterior façade Captain Fowke's florid plan of ornamentation, which now wastes its sweetness on the desert air (and on Bristol board) in the architectural room of the Royal Academy. The domes, we learn from Echo, are, when re-erected, to be "slated." Surely those unlucky cupolas have received "slating" enough—in a metaphorical sense—during the past eighteen months to last them for ever and a day!

That dismal discovery in the Islington nursery-grounds of the remains of the poor murdered child Elizabeth Hunter—for there seems no doubt of the skeleton found being that of the long-missing girl—vividly recalls one of the ghastliest stanzas in Thomas Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram"—

> So wills the fierce, avenging Sprite,
> Till blood for blood atones!
> Aye, though he's buried in a cave,
> And trodden down with stones,
> *And years have rotted off his flesh*
> *The world shall see his bones.*

Even quicklime is not always to be depended upon, but will play the assassin false, as in the well-remembered case of Patrick O'Connor, murdered in Bermondsey by the Mannings. The corpse had been well covered up with quicklime, but the destructive agent failed to decompose the set of false teeth mounted in gold which the dead man wore. So, too, in the instance of Elizabeth Hunter, a few fragments of clothing and an iron tip to a boot, sufficient for the purpose of identification, escaped the action of the quicklime.

Mr. Cowper is not ordinarily a funny Minister, but he is a very "plucky" one—witness his remarkable "stump" oration to the Sunday mob in Hyde Park. He had his joke, however, on Monday, in the Commons, when, an honourable member asking for explanations as to the crippled and mutilated condition of the statue of George II. in Leicester-square, the Chief Commissioner of Works suggested that his late Majesty might have given way under the superincumbent weight of Mr. Wyld's Great Globe. The Government, it appears, have no power over the old statues; but they can impose a veto on the erection of new ones.

As for Leicester-square itself, it is rapidly going to rack and ruin again. While the ornamental market scheme was before Parliament some interested parties among the inhabitants, anxious, we presume, to show how pretty a place the square might be made without a market, bestirred themselves to lay out the area in serpentine walks and grass-plots. The few barrows-full of gravel and turf-sods have soon been expended, and Leicester-square has reverted to its original desolation. The serpentine paths have disappeared in the midst of a mangy desert of rubbish and rank herbage. The maimed and deformed statue is simply an insult to the memory—not of George II., whom the hideous effigy does not in the least resemble—but of Guy Fawkes. Some of the missing iron railings to the square have been replaced by wooden ones; and, three days ago, we saw a party of ragged urchins coolly root up two of these sham railings and march into the centre of the square, where they proceeded to turn head over heels, and play at pitch and toss against the pedestal of Guy-George's fetish. This is carrying out the "playgrounds for the people" movement with a vengeance. All this appears to us to be very disgraceful to some person or persons unknown; yet for five thousand pounds we would undertake to make Leicester-square one of the prettiest and most agreeable promenades in London.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union met on Saturday last in the Royal Society's Room in Burlington House, under the presidency of the venerable Lord Brougham, and in the evening the council of the association had a pleasant little dinner at the Whittington Club, Lord Lyttelton in the chair. Mr. Cowper, Sir William à'Beckett (the retired Chief Justice of New South Wales, and brother of the lamented Gilbert Abbott à'Beckett, of *Punch* and the Southwark Police Court), with Mr. Heywood, the Rev. Newman Hall, and other philanthropic gentlemen, spoke at the afternoon gathering. Properly carried out and sensibly conducted, and with the reins of internal government left in the hands of the working men themselves, these clubs and institutes are calculated to effect a vast amount of good among the industrial classes. But it will, nevertheless, take a long time to wean the working man from his favourite "public."

A very excellent charitable association, the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, of which Mr. Charles Dickens—mindful of that wonderful newsboy in the "Haunted Man" who calls out "Mornin' paper, pepper, pupper, popper, or pipper" according to time and temperature—is president, holds its annual festival at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, the 21st of July. Mr. Benjamin Webster is to take the chair, and the ladies are to dine with the gentlemen. The newsvenders are no misogynists.

We willingly give ear to a very pleasant echo—namely, that it is in contemplation in some influential aristocratic and artistic circles to present a testimonial to Miss Louisa Pyne. The most charming of English songstresses is about, it is understood, to retire from the management of the Royal English Opera; and the present moment is felt to be eminently fitting for a public recognition, not alone of her great talents and blameless character, but also of the eminent services she has rendered to the lyric stage in England. Vocalists, composers, dramatists, and the public at large have alike cause to be grateful to Miss Louisa Pyne for her energetic and unremitting exertions in a national cause; and the appreciation of her merits should be enhanced by the knowledge that the great artist is likewise the accomplished and highminded lady.

Everybody knows that there was a disgraceful riot at Cremorne Gardens on the night of the Oaks; but as much fuss has been made over the trial of the alleged rioters as though the battle of the Oaks had been one of the battles of the Roses. The case seemed one which a magistrate might well have settled summarily by fine or imprisonment; but, in lieu of so swift an adjudication, we have had a long-protracted trial at the Middlesex Sessions. An enormous mass of conflicting testimony was adduced; and, after the most voluble advocates at the Bar had exhausted themselves in orations pro and con., the jury found six young gentlemen guilty of riotous behaviour, and they were respectively sentenced to pay fines of fifty, twenty, and ten pounds. We should be glad to hear the last of the Cremorne affair; but the public are now threatened with a counter-prosecution, brought by one of the young gentlemen convicted, against the police, for savagely beating him.

It is of course dreadfully unconstitutional, and highly "un-English," to hint at the possibility of such a thing; but we do think that order might be much better preserved in our theatres and public gardens if the police were clad in military uniform, and if they carried arms. We will (with all due deference) give our reasons for this opinion. A policeman in a crowd not only looks like a civilian, but he too frequently acts like a civilian, and a very disorderly one too. Knowing that his truncheon is not a lethal weapon, he "pitches in" to his nearest neighbour without the slightest regard for consequences, and distributes broken heads, squashed noses, and black eyes in the most indiscriminate manner. If he wore a sword or carried a bayonet he would not dare to use it recklessly, nor, as a rule, would the crowd dare to assault him. The moral effect of a squad of municipal guards is astonishing; and for throwing oil on the troubled waters of a mob there is nothing like the gleam of a few bayonets, or even the sparkle of half a dozen shakoes. It is the easiest thing in the world to knock off a policeman's hat—the weight being all in the crown—and, bareheaded, he loses, in a crowd, his sole distinguishing feature; but you can't knock off a military shako. As to the "un-English" part of the question, it will be scarcely a bull, we hope, if we point to the martially-equipped Irish constabulary; and, reminding our antiquarian readers that the "mug-house riots" of the last century were frequently quelled by a file of the Guards, we may direct, in conclusion, their attention to the scarlet-clad grenadiers who pace up and down in front of the two Opera Houses. The present functions of those warriors appear to consist in acting as targets for the "chaff" of the little boys; but in old days they mounted guard at the doors of our theatres, and on the very stage itself; ay, and at Vauxhall, and Ranelagh, and Marylebone Gardens, *for the purpose of preserving order among the crowd.* You can't play tomfool's tricks with a grenadier; and yet England was "merrie England" then.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. R. D., Edinburgh.—We have no recollection of the former objection to Problem No. 909, and we do not quite understand the present one. If you will be good enough to say what there is, either in the problem or in the solution, to which you make exception, it shall be laid before the composer.

M. R. T.—The key moves of enigma 1312 are 1. K to K Kt 7th; 2. Q to Q 8th, or 2. P to K Kt 5th (according as Black plays), and mate next move. Those of No. 1337 shall be given shortly.

SPHYNX, Alexandria.—You will find the fact noted more than once in subsequent numbers.

H. B., Vienna.—It shall be examined and reported on in a few days.

G. M., Snaresbrook.—The "Chessplayers' Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

FAUST.—The note appended to move 17 in the game between Messrs. Paulsen and Dubois in our last properly belongs to *Black's 16th move*. If, then, after Black plays 16. Q R to K B sq, you read that note, you will see its applicability.

C. F. de J., Petersburgh.—Received safely and acknowledged by letter.

JOHNSTONE MILLS.—How can the Black King move to his K B 4th while that square is occupied by the guarded Bishop of his adversary?

F. R. S.—The series of works on chess commenced in 1856 by M. Preti has just been completed. This very useful collection comprises—1. "Stratégie raisonnée des Ouvertures du Jeu des Echecs, par l'Abbé Durand, Louis Metton, et Jean Preti." A treatise on chess openings, which places before the student the exact state of the science at the present time, and contains a large collection of beautifully-played games, chiefly by living masters. 2. "Stratégie raisonnée des Ouvertures pour les Parties à avantage, par l'Abbé Durand et Jean Preti." 3. "Choix des Parties les plus remarquables de Paul Morphy, recueillies par Jean Preti." This is an excellent selection of Morphy's games, enriched by copious notes, both critical and explanatory. 4. "Traité complet, théorique et pratique sur les Fins de Parties, par Jean Preti." 5. "Recueil d'Etudes progressives sur les Fins de Parties composées seulement des Rois et des Pions, par Jean Preti." Each or all of these books may be obtained of M. Preti, on application to that gentleman, "Rue Saint-Sauveur 72, à Paris.

G. W. D.—M. C. F. de Jaenisch's great work, "Traité des Applications de Mathématique au Jeu des Echecs," of which the third volume is just published, may be obtained of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers. This important production has been presented, in its complete form, to the Academies of Science in Paris and St. Petersburg, and is said to have inspired a high degree of interest among the many eminent mathematicians connected with those institutions. We can hardly doubt that it will meet with an equally gratifying reception from the most distinguished mathematicians and chess amateurs of this country.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A pamphlet, descriptive of the meeting of the British Chess Association in Bristol, two years ago, was promised, we believe, at the time, but it never appeared.

COLLECTOR.—You should apply to Mr. R. Simpson, of King William-street, Charing-cross, for his interesting catalogue of books on the origin, history, and practice of the game of chess.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM, NO. 1010, by Felix, T. V., H. S., Medicus, T. R. M., Q. E. D., I. Parry, F.R.S.; L. S. D., Quidnunc, D. B., Ernest, Box and Cox, M. C. C., F. A. S., Subscriber, Try-again, R. H., R. G., Sempronius, M. P., Larry, N. C., Boston Stump, T. P. C., H. C. S., Tavola, Philip, G. M., W. P. S., Faust, Oxoniensis, Kilkenny, D. V. K., Victoria, Peregrin, Travellers' Club, P. P., I. Gurney, D. F., Gamma, I. Smith, Charley, A Lady, Cadmus, Vernon, W. G. R., S., 1863, Dundreary, Bengie, Etoniensis, J. M. L., Henry, G. L. N., R. B. W., George Sidney, Argus, D. D., Victor, Delta, C. R. M., Miles; I. L. M. D., Sheffield; Stonehenge, W. H. G., Anna, A German, F. W.C., Percy, W. O., Stanley, Wee Pawn, Nereus, R. C., W. F. Peters, Mignon, X. Y. Z., Omicron, Civis, S. H. N., A Rifleman, F. C. B., An Invalid., Rosalind, H. F.N., I. Vincent, Peon, C. H. Beaumont, Pip., M. R. T.; R. S., of Malines; Johnstone Mills, Violet, Brissac, Dozy, are correct. All others are wrong.

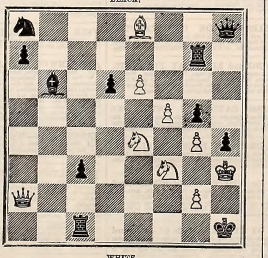
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1011.

At the request of many correspondents the solution of Signor Plachutta's beautiful stratagem is withheld for another week.

PROBLEM NO. 1112.

By Mr. I. A. MILES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

A well-played Game by Signor DUBOIS and Mr. P. DUFRESNE.
(Vienna Opening.)

BLACK (Sig. D.)	WHITE (Mr. P. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. P takes K P	Kt takes K P
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt takes Kt
7. P takes Kt	B to K 2nd
8. P to Q 4th	Castles
9. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
10. P to Q B 4th	B to K 3rd
11. P takes Q P	B takes P
12. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 5th
13. B to Q B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
14. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd
15. Q to K sq	B to K 3rd
16. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th
17. B to K R 6th	R to K B 2nd
18. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q 4th
19. Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq
20. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th
(What was the objection to taking the Q B Pawn?)	
21. P takes Q Kt P	B takes P
22. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd
23. Q to K R 3rd	Q R to K Kt sq
24. P to K Kt 4th	
(From this point the game becomes extremely interesting.)	
24.	P to K Kt 4th
25. Q to K R 5th	P to K B 5th
26. B to Q B sq	K R to K Kt 2nd
27. K to K B 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
28. K R to K Kt sq	B to K B 2nd
29. Q to K R 6th	B to K Kt 3rd
30. B takes B	K R takes B
31. Q to K R 5th	K to K Kt 2nd
32. P to Q 5th	
(Very well played.)	
32.	K R to K R 3rd
33. P to K 6th	R takes Q
34. P takes Q	B to Q B 4th (ch)
35. K to Kt 2nd	R to K R 3rd
36. Kt takes P	
(Well played again.)	
36.	B takes R
37. K takes B	K to K B 3rd
38. Kt to K 6th	K to K 2nd
39. P to Q 8th, becoming a Queen	R takes Q
40. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
41. B takes P	R to K Kt 3rd
42. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
43. R to Q B sq	Kt to Q 3rd
44. K to K B 2nd	P to Q B 6th
45. K to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 5th (ch)
46. K to Q 4th, and Black wins.	

Belgium possesses an order of merit for industrial and agricultural labourers. The decoration worn by the members has just been modified by Royal decree, and now consists of a medal bearing an emblematical figure representing manufactures or agriculture, as the case may be, upon a black enamel ground, surrounded with a red border. The design is inclosed within a fillet, on which are inscribed the words "Skill; morality." Around the whole is a wreath of laurel, in blue enamel for artisans and green for agriculturists, surmounted by the arms of the country suspended to a Royal crown. The decoration is suspended to a ribbon of the national colours, which, however, cannot be worn without the medal.

MUSIC.

The opera season, it appears, will terminate with the present month. At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE the season nominally ended on Saturday last, but Mr. Mapleson has announced a series of nine "cheap nights," which began on Tuesday last, when Weber's "Oberon" was revived. This opera, it will be remembered, was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre at the same period of the season three years ago, in a new Italian version considerably altered from Mr. Planché's original English libretto, and also with considerable changes in the music, the spoken dialogue having been converted into recitative by Mr. Benedict, and several pieces taken from "Euryanthe" (another opera of Weber's) having been interpolated. On Tuesday last the opera was performed in the same manner, the only difference being that the characters were more strongly cast. The part of Reiza was sustained by Titiens, Sir Huon by Sims Reeves, Fatima by Alboni, Scherasmin by Santley, Oberon by Bettini, and Puck by Trebelli. The performance was splendid throughout, and received with great applause by a crowded audience.

It is announced that the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA will positively close on Saturday, the 1st of August. The only novelties still forthcoming at this theatre are the "Huguenots," with Mdlle. Lucca (her first appearance in England) in the character of Valentina, this evening; and "L'Elisir d'Amore" on Tuesday next, with Mdlle. Adelina Patti, for the first time, in the character of Adina.

On Saturday last M. Thalberg gave a farewell performance at the Crystal Palace. To accommodate the great number of visitors attracted by the announcement, the performance took place not in the inclosure appropriated to concerts, but in the central transept, the pianoforte being placed in the great Handel orchestra. As might be expected from such an arrangement, the great pianist was very imperfectly heard, for the hands of a Briareus could not make the tones of a pianoforte audible throughout so vast an expanse. But it did not much matter. Thalberg only played such of his compositions as are generally known to the public. The few who were near the orchestra applauded vehemently; the many who were further off applauded because the others did; and so the performance went off with satisfaction to all parties. It is said that this incomparable performer, being possessed of a great fortune, intends to retire altogether from public life.

THE THEATRES.

At this period of the year novelty is not to be expected in theatrical arrangements. Such houses as remain open still retain the same bills. Mdlle. Stella Colas, "The Duke's Motto," and "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" continue to be the only attractions offered. The HAYMARKET, indeed, closed on Wednesday, with Mr. Buckstone's benefit, and his usual address to the audience. We perceive that DRURY LANE is announced to open in September, under the management of Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton. The scientific ghost production is still proceeding, we find, at the East-end as well as in the West, and attracting distinguished visitors from the latter. Miss Burdett Coutts has, for instance, visited the BRITANNIA, at Hoxton, and witnessed the remarkable optical illusions recently introduced there. A new drama has been written for the purpose. It is called "The Wishing Glen; or, Spirits of the Departed," founded on an old Gloucestershire superstition, and is very effective. The SURREY, under the management of Mr. Loraine, closes this evening.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

THERE had been a long continuance of drought throughout the islands from Barbadoes to St. Croix, and the planters were apprehensive for the next year's crops.

The new Governor of Antigua, Colonel Hill, was becoming very popular amongst the colonists.

St. Croix received, on the 11th of June, its first batch of coolies, who were much needed, and gave entire satisfaction.

The Antigua proprietors considered it fortunate that their island had been rejected as the windward station of the Royal Mail Company, which would have drawn away some 500 or 600 of its best labourers from agriculture.

The intelligence from Hayti refers chiefly to a Ministerial crisis on a question of finance; the Ministers were outvoted, and the alternative was left them either to retire from office or advise an appeal to the nation. The latter course was adopted by the President, and, accordingly, on the 3rd inst. the Chamber was dissolved. It was generally believed that the elections would result in a large majority in favour of the Government.

It is said that upwards of 25,000 slaves from Africa had been imported into Cuba during the last year. When a cargo arrives the slaves are distributed over the plantations, and the vessel is burnt. There are only three small vessels to guard a line of coast of 1500 to 2000 miles. Great fears are entertained in Havannah that the sugar crop would prove a failure, and that not more than half the estimated yield would be produced.

At Jamaica the 10th of June was a general holiday, in celebration of the birthday of her Majesty. In all parts of the island there were demonstrations in honour of the occasion. Considerable anxiety was felt as to who would be the next governor of the colony.

The Barbadoes House of Assembly met on the 23rd of June: the business which transpired was unimportant. The crops were nearly closed throughout the island; the falling off will not be so great as was expected. The total for the island was supposed to reach 40,000 hogsheads.

The railway between Mooltan and Sher Shah Ghat was opened on the 4th of May last, and 5000 natives travelled by it on that day to bathe in the Indus.

General Oudinot, Duke de Reggio, eldest son of the Marshal of that name, died last week in Paris of apoplexy, at his residence in the Rue de Bourgogne. He was born in 1791.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lyon Playfair, of the Royal Madras Artillery, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar; and Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, of the Bombay Staff Corps, her Majesty's Consul at Muscat.

The Italian Government has just adopted a measure in the Neapolitan provinces which is a homage to the principles of liberty of conscience. According to the Neapolitan code, only Roman Catholics can contract marriage in the Two Sicilies. A recent Ministerial circular orders the civil functionaries to accept matrimonial notices from all persons, to whatever religion they may belong.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* announces that a congress of astronomers will assemble towards the end of August at Heidelberg. The directors of the observatories of Berlin, Leipsic, and Mannheim are already inviting their colleagues to this conference, at which all persons who interest themselves in the science may be present. The object of the meeting is the organisation of some great works, which a single establishment could not execute.

The second match of the season of the Ranelagh Yacht Club took place yesterday week for two silver cups, presented by Colonel Evelyn, the Commodore, and Mr. Pick, the Vice-Commodore. The following contended:—Vision, 8½ tons, Mr. G. Harrison; Nicomi, 6 tons, Mr. T. Fuller; Aerolite, 8 tons, Mr. T. P. Dormey; Novice, 6 tons, Mr. J. Gardner. The course was from North Woolwich to Northfleet, and back to Erith; and there was a time allowance of a quarter of a minute for every half ton. The yachts were all under way at sixteen minutes past twelve, wind easterly, so that the yachts had to beat all the way down. Within five minutes of the start the Vision took the lead and kept it throughout the race, and, with a very trifling exception, the Aerolite had the second place from the beginning to the end. Mr. Harrison was presented with the first prize, and Mr. Dormey with the second. The Nicomi was three minutes after the Aerolite.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.—The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held at Manchester, on Monday—Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth in the chair. Mr. Maclure, honorary secretary, stated that the receipts of the week had been £985; balance in the bank, £346,842. Mr. Commissioner Farnall's weekly report stated that, on the 4th inst., there was, in twenty-seven unions, a further decrease in the recipients of parochial relief of 5885. Grants were made from the employment and school fund of £129, of £32 for superintendence of labour, and of £10,900 from the general fund. The latter grant included £2000 to Preston, £2000 to Staleybridge, £2000 to Ashton, £1250 to Glossop, £1000 to Wigan, and £1000 to Dunkinfield.——At the fortnightly meeting of the Mansion House Committee, held yesterday week, grants were made to the amount of £4460. The amount of subscriptions received during the fortnight was £2783, of which £2388 was from colonial resources.——At a Cabinet Council held on Saturday it was determined that the Government would yield to the application of the guardians of the poor in the distressed cotton districts, and apply to Parliament for power to grant them loans through the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, in a similar manner and on similar terms to the loans for public works.——The subscribers to the Glasgow Relief Fund have sanctioned a recommendation of the Local Executive Committee that £2000 should be set apart from the fund to assist in sending out to Canada a number of destitute hand-loom weavers.

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,, Overture, ,,	E. F. Rimbault	6s. 0d.
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Berger (Francesco), A Slumber Song	2s. 6d.
,, "Unspoken Thoughts"	4s. 0d.
Blumenthal (Jacques), "La Foi," Mélodie	3s. 0d.
,, "Les Ailes" played by Mdme. Goddard	4s. 0d.
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Favarger (René), "Au Feu," Galop	4s. 0d.
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,, "Valse de la Cour"	3s. 6d.
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Giorza (Paul), Grande Valse, "Farfalletta"	3s. 6d.
Heller (Stephen), 4me Scherzo (Op. 108)	4s. 0d.
Kuhe (Wilhelm), "Love's Request" (Reichardt)	3s. 6d.
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I prithee give me back my heart	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Johnnie Gray	Frank Mori.	2s. 6d.
Johnny Bell's Wooing	Charles J. Hargitt.	2s. 6d.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart	2s. 6d.
Shades of evening close around	Frederic Clay.	3s. 0d.
She is a maiden of artless grace	G. A. Macfarren.	2s. 6d.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart.	2s. 6d.
The Past	Mrs. Christie	2s. 6d.
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		p.m.	p.m.	
Carlisle (Citadel Station), arr.	11.16	12.48	4.36	7.18

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Class	Expr. 1 2	Parly. 1 2 4	Ordy. 1 2 3	Expr. 1 2
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Carlisle (Citadel Station), dep.	6.35	8.15	1.30	6.20
		p.m.		
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), arr.	9.38	12.50	6.2	9.30

For other information see the time-tables of the North British Railway Company, Bradshaw's time-tables, pages 176 and 177, &c.

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TO CONNOISSEURS and COLLECTORS of FINE ARTS.—"THE FOUR SEASONS," by BOUCHER, FOR SALE.—Four exquisitely-finished specimens of this rare and valuable master. Size of each, including frame, 55 by 55 in. May be seen at Mr. Nurse's, Gilder, Old Cavendish-st., Oxford-st., W.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18s. to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

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MARBRES ONYX D'ALGERIE.—One Thousand Objects made from this beautiful Marble, and comprehending every variety of work of Decorative Art, including clocks, candelabra, vases, guéridons, inkstands, tazzi, card-trays, jardinières, porte-bouquets, lamps, ring-stands, &c., &c., are now being exhibited in the Onyx Salon, at Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

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MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8.
No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£ s. d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward	£5 5 8
4 Table spoons	0 12 0	1 Gravy spoon	0 7 0
6 Table forks	0 18 0	1 pair sugar tongs	0 3 6
6 Dessert spoons	0 13 6	2 Salt spoons	0 3 4
6 Dessert forks	0 13 6	1 Butter knife	0 3 6
6 Tea spoons	0 8 0	6 Table knives	0 11 0
3 Egg spoons	0 5 0	6 Cheese knives	0 8 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0	Pair of meat carvers	0 7 6
1 Pair fish carvers	0 14 0	Pair of chicken carvers	0 7 6
2 Sauce ladles	0 8 0	Ivory-handle steel	0 3 0
1 Mustard spoon	0 1 8	Oak chest, no charge.	
Carried forward	£5 5 8	Complete	£8 0 0

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CHEAP and GOOD WINES.—Offley's and Cockburn's Port, 40s.; Sherries from 18s.; and Clarets from 14s. To be obtained pure and cheap of the IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the public at reasonable prices.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
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"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
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FRYS' CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
Medal awarded to Fry and Sons, 1862.

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Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
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It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.

It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.

The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1214.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

A GLANCE ABROAD.

IT is a proof of the interest attaching to what, in curt phrase, we call foreign affairs, that the most marked, if not the most important, discussions in Parliament of late have turned on other than domestic topics. We talk with unpleasant familiarity of Poland in revolt, of proximate war with Russia, of new situations in the civil war in North America, and of French progress in the southern part of that continent.

As regards that Polish question which everybody discusses and which, as we believe, few, if any, really understand, matters have passed into a new phase. The arrival of the reply of Russia to the diplomatic notes of the three Powers has brought matters to a point which was foreseen by some plain persons who do not look at things with the vision of heaven-born statesmen—namely, to what is commonly called a dead lock. The astuteness of Russian diplomacy has not been wanting, though, to say the truth, it did not need any very great exercise of its known quality to render it equal to the existing situation. If the propositions of her Majesty's Government meant anything they meant a virtual separation of the kingdom of Poland from the empire of the Czar, leaving the Emperor the nominal head of the new kingdom, which would consist only of a small portion of the ancient realm of the Polish Monarchs. There was a demand for an armistice, one of the parties to which was to be the armed bands of Poles spread over the Duchy of Warsaw, who are in connection with, but cannot be said to be controlled by, an anonymous and irresponsible Government. Then there was a proposition for a Conference of the Powers, parties to the Treaty of Vienna, to the consideration of which the Polish question was to be submitted. Coeval with the presentation of these propositions care was taken that it should be well known that England was not prepared to push her demands to the sword's point, and that it was on her moral influence that she intended to rely for solving the difficulty with which she had to deal. The result, however it might have been expected, is, we think, mortifying enough. As plainly as it could be said in courteous language, England is told to mind



THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES WITNESSING THE MATCH BETWEEN THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 88.

her own business. Russia does not refuse to consider the "six points" which have been submitted to her, but she gives reasons for not conceding them at present, which are conveyed in language which is nothing if it is not ironical. She does not refuse her consent to a conference, but she intimates that it is more the business of the three Powers which now divide Poland between them to arrange the Polish question, than that of the other five parties to the Treaty of Vienna; and, while pointing out the difficulty in reference to an armistice, to which we have already alluded, she more than hints that the concessions demanded could not satisfy the Poles themselves, who have been taught by their friends and sympathisers to expect nothing less than complete independence, a claim which those who make the Treaty of Vienna their basis of negotiations cannot in consistency support. On the whole, we are reluctantly compelled to admit that her Majesty's Government has received checkmate in the diplomatic game which they are playing. There are not wanting those who would have us believe that Ministers are not so simple as they seem, and not so credulous as to suppose that the whole system of Russian policy could collapse before a letter, even though written by so practised a hand as that of Lord Russell. Such persons would have us think that, notwithstanding recent emphatic declarations, there was a foregone conclusion, in the mind at least of Lord Palmerston, that at the proper time the demands of England on behalf of Poland would be enforced by a threat of war, and even by actual war with Russia, and that the more pacific policy which has been pursued was adopted under the influence of Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone. In this opinion we are not disposed to concur. Looking to Lord Palmerston's policy in regard to Poland in 1831, we are fain to believe that he is content to reproduce that policy, and that, having made a secret opinion of the hopelessness of the re-establishment of an independent kingdom of Poland, he endeavours at once to march abreast of the sympathies of the people of this country in reference to the Poles and to avoid any actual collision with Russia. That, up to the present time, he has been unable to effect the object is clear. It appears, and that of Mr. Gladstone, on Monday night, on Mr. Horsman's motion, were those of men baffled and perplexed in the extreme; and at that moment, at any rate, they were as little prepared to say what was to be their next move on Polish affairs as the latest admitted clerk in the Foreign Office.

Any one who is so sanguine as to hope that the fratricidal contest which rages in the once United States of America was even verging towards a termination must now confess that a glance at the situation dissipates any such fond idea. Without entering into a minute consideration of the military events which have recently occurred, it may be safely predicated of them that they have postponed the conclusion of the civil war *sine die*. Those whose proclivities are towards the South, while giving every credit to Meade for the only piece of real generalship that has been developed by the Federal leaders, still preserve their faith in the star of Lee. They still believe that, if he has received a check, he will soon obtain relief in good order, and only leans back the better to leap forward, as the French proverb has it. They assert that his movement into the enemy's country was not an invasion, but a raid to procure stores and provisions elsewhere than in his own somewhat exhausted territory; they grudgingly admit General Meade's claim to the surrender of Vicksburg as an organised *canard* for Federal purposes in connection with the chartered American anniversary of the 4th of July. Assuming that the next news fulfils these expectations, we still doubt whether carrying the war into the dominions of the North was calculated to promote the cessation of hostilities. People talk of a decisive battle won by the South as likely to bring about a settlement of the dispute. In such a contest as that in which North and South are engaged decisive battles are not likely to occur. As yet, there has been no approach on either side to such a victory as would be entitled to stand, even theoretically, as a single decisive battle; and we confess we do not see much chance of the attainment of any such success either by Meade or Lee. This civil war has within it peculiar elements. It is not the sanguinary sport of Kings, but the deadly struggle of a divided people for political and social supremacy. It partakes of the fierce concentration of each individual man; it has the unnatural ferocity which characterises the hatred of brothers which has risen to the height of a thirst for each other's blood. It is not tempered by the chivalry which belongs to war carried on between two different nations, and it has long passed the point at which that sympathy which is always watching a favourable moment to intervene in a quarrel between rival Monarchs. He is hardy who ventures to predict anything which relates to this American difficulty; but we will venture to say that the only circumstance which seems to us likely to have an influence on the contest will be the next Presidential election, — an election which it is not convenient for us to enter upon now, might be stated to show why this event may become the turning-point of the quarrel. It was the election of one President which was the immediate cause of the war; the election of another may be the means of bringing it to an end.

While all the world is looking with anxiety or interest, as the case may be, to Poland and America, comparatively little attention is paid to a very important movement which is going on in Mexico. It is not too much to say that the Emperor of the French has achieved the conquest of Mexico; and this question must ere long arise (although nobody seems in a hurry to raise it), what will he do with it? Will he set up a Mexican kingdom under the protectorate of France? or will he, following the example of England with regard to India, annex Mexico to his empire, and govern it after our Indian fashion, by a Viceroyalty? In either event—and, in truth, there is in the matter a distinction without a difference—the fact will be that French influence and French policy will have been established on a large scale in the Transatlantic world, and the projects of France, which were foiled by the conquest of Canada by England, will be revived, although the *locus in quo* will be changed. It is, we repeat, a little surprising that these Franco-Mexican matters attract so little notice in Europe, and in this country in particular. There are those who have argued, from certain indications which they profess to have observed, that it is the ambition of Napoleon III. to put a French girdle round the earth. Is the occupation of Mexico one of its links?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* states that the Corps Législatif will not reassemble before November.

Despatches from Mexico announce that on the 31st of May Juarez had left Chihuahua, the capital province, for the north, and that a few troops in the direction of San Luis de Potosi, General Bazaine then occupied the city, into which the General-in-Chief made his entry, on the 10th of May, at the head of the army corps accompanied by the French Minister and General Almonte. This entry is described as a "triumphal march, in the midst of 200,000 inhabitants uttering cheers for the Emperor, the Empress, and French intervention." The municipality of Mexico handed over to General Forey the keys of the city, the seat of government, and the flags which were put in safety at the Convent on Sunday at Vichy. His Majesty summoned the sub-delegates to his presence, and delivered the papers of each charge, with the words—"If you had been there you would also have taken your share of flags." The battalion defiled before the Emperor and the staff, and then the troops.

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the French note on Poland was published in the *Invalide Russe* of Wednesday, and is of the same tone in another column. The despatch is cold, ironical, and discouraging, holding out no hope of any satisfactory arrangement or compromise. The publication has evidently caused much excitement in the Bourse, and is considerable fall. All the French papers, except the *Presse*, consider the reply of little importance and unsatisfactory.

The *Moniteur* publishes the text of the treaty of peace and friendship concluded between France and Spain, on the one part, and the kingdom of Annam on the other, "now happily ended," as it is termed, and the French further acquire the right of free navigation in the River Cambodia, and the Mekong.

The negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland have been postponed until October next.

AUSTRIA.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Council of the Empire, yesterday week, the Finance Minister made his statement for 1864. The savings in the War Department amount to the sum of 200,000 florins. The Minister proposes shortly to introduce a bill for the regulation of the direct rates and taxes. The balance of ordinary revenue over expenditure is stated at upwards of 4,000,000 florins. The deficit occasioned by the extraordinary outlay of 50,000,000 florins is proposed to be met by permanent taxing due, by a new tax, and by public credit. The deficit of an ordinary character because the Budget now brought forward is for fourteen months, occasioned by the change from the Julian to the new solar year; also in consequence of the repayment of the instalments due by the State to the Bank and of the interest of the loan falling due. The Minister further states that, to relieve the financial working in Hungary, the Emperor has consented to grant an advance of 2,000,000 florins from the Treasury, and another further assistance if required.

BELGIUM.

The health of the King is so much restored that his Majesty was present on Tuesday at a solemn performance of the "Te Deum" in the church of Notre Dame Laeken, to celebrate the anniversary of his accession to the throne. His Majesty was loudly cheered.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, the Income-tax Bill was passed by a majority of 130 against 70 votes.

The difference between France and Italy, arising out of the arrest of the brigand Chiavone, has been settled, the latter entered by the surrender of the five prisoners by the Italian Government.

DENMARK.

The King of Sweden, accompanied by his brothers, Princes Oscar and Auguste, and Prince Frederick, visited the Royal summer residence, Skodsborg, on a visit to the King of Denmark. His Majesty left in the evening.

The Assembly of the Schleswig Estates was opened yesterday week, when the Danish Royal Commissioner, as temporary president, refused to accept a motion for the immediate dissolution of the Provincial Diet, and declared that the Assembly was adjourned as incompetent even to a resolution. The Government has issued orders for the election of Deputies to supply their places. The new members are to appear at the Diet by the 15th of August.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Earl Russell's note respecting Polish affairs has been laid before Parliament. The Russian Foreign Minister declines, with reference to the six points, "for the present part of the measures which Earl Russell points to have already been taken from Gortschakoff, and for the rest from giving an answer." It can be cannot, without certain reserves, share the hope that the adoption of those measures would lead to a complete and permanent pacification of Poland. They would be rendered inoperative from giving rise to many of these effects; for the Polish insurgents desire neither an amnesty, nor an autonomy, nor the political institutions of the past, but seek only with the absolute independence of the kingdom of Poland, but would aim at dominion over provinces where the immense majority are Russian by race and religion, and would certainly not abandon the provinces belonging to other States. As to an armistice, Earl Russell, says Prince Gortschakoff, will be convinced from giving an answer that he cannot, without certain reserves, share the hope that the adoption of those measures would lead to a complete and permanent pacification of Poland. They would be rendered inoperative from giving rise to many of these effects; for the Polish insurgents desire neither an amnesty, nor an autonomy, nor the political institutions of the past, but seek only with the absolute independence of the kingdom of Poland, but would aim at dominion over provinces where the immense majority are Russian by race and religion, and would certainly not abandon the provinces belonging to other States. As to an armistice, Earl Russell, says Prince Gortschakoff, will be convinced from giving an answer that the proposed arrangement for a suspension of hostilities. It would not resist a serious examination of the conditions necessary for carrying it into effect. If it were to be concluded, the moment it was to be negotiated, what would the *statu quo* was to be which it was to maintain, and how was it to be made every-day execution, it would readily be perceived that the provisions of public law could not be applied to a situation which would be a thing without a name in law. His Majesty the Emperor owes to his faithful army, which struggles for the maintenance of order, to the peaceable majority of Poles who suffer from these deplorable agitations, and to Russia, on whom they impose painful sacrifices, to take energetic measures to terminate them. Desirable as it may be rapidly to obtain a term to the effusion of blood, this object can only be attained by the insurgents throwing down their arms and surrendering themselves to the discretion of the Emperor. Every other arrangement would be incompatible with the dignity of our august Master and with the sentiments of the Russian nation. A conference of the eight Powers which signed the Treaty of Vienna for the purpose of discussing the six points, would be attended with serious inconveniences, without any advantage. The Russian Government would be ready to enter into negotiations with the Austrian and Prussian Governments respecting Polish affairs. But in any case the entire disarmament of Poland is an indispensable condition which must precede any serious application of the measures destined for the pacification of the kingdom. This condition depends greatly upon the resolution of the great Powers not to lend themselves to calculations which the instigators of the Polish insurrection fond on expect from, an active intervention in favour of their exaggerated aspirations.

In the Russian reply to the French note the six points are dealt with in the same manner as in the reply to England—the armistice is rejected, and the conference only accepted in part. But the note, moreover, contains no change from the Russian Government's encouraging the revolutionary spirit, which can scarcely fail to give great offence to the Emperor. It insists on the moral as dignity of Russia, and on the sympathy in favour of the Poles which every element of all countries, concentrated at present in Poland, stating that this gives the question a European character, and continues on—"We are so much the more compelled to call the attention of the French Government to this fact, since one of the principal leaders of the agitation which exists in Paris itself, The Publicist, and supported by their social relations, have organised a vast conspiracy, destined to mislead public opinion, France being a victim of this envenomed and calumny, and to keep alive disorder in the kingdom of Poland by assisting it with material, by the terror of a secret committee, and, above all, by impairing the conviction that any foreign intervention will take place in favour of the most sensible aspirations of the insurrection." This influence, it adds, "is at present the principal source of the agitation, which without it would be overthrown by the action of the law in presence of the indifference or opposition of the masses. Russia has the most serious reasons for not allowing the present painful state of things, for the prompt cessation of which the French Government, like ourselves, appeals in the name of peace and humanity. We have pleasure in believing that the French Government will not permit its name to be abused for the advantage of the revolution in Poland and in Russia."

Austria has dispatched a preliminary note in Russia in reply to the despatch of Prince Gortschakoff. It declares that Russia is wrong, and Austria cannot abandon the line of conduct she has pursued up to the present. She rejects the proposal of a conference of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and declares herself ready to join in a note with the other Powers and England, declaring that she will continue to act in concert with them.

Whilst notes are thus being exchanged the Polish insurgents, with the conviction that "in native swords and native ranks there may hope of courage dwell," are making strenuous efforts to maintain the struggle against Russia. The telegrams report engagements on the other Warsaw, Kalisch, Sandomir, and Wilna. Reinforcements were detached. Count Paskowski has been shot by order of General Mouravieff, and the same General had confiscated the estates of upwards of five hundred Polish proprietors. It is reported that there has been a collision between a detachment of Prussian troops and a band of Polish insurgents on the Prussian frontier, and that thirty-four killed and wounded on both sides.

The following is the most recent instance recorded of the many reprisements and cruelties of the Polish National Government:—"If any one (says the *Presse* of Vienna) has need of a passport to some provinces under the rule of the Polish Government, the insurgents whom he might meet on his journey, all he has to do is write his name, his place of residence, and the reason of his absence on a piece of blank paper and hand it to some guerilla leader. He may be certain that the paper will, by some inexplicable means, reach the hands of the competent authority, and that within twenty-four hours, or at most forty-eight, he will receive the required passport.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the ukase which has been published which, in view of the present state of affairs, orders a fresh levy of troops in November next, at the rate of ten men for every thousand of the population. The Russian Government, by the improvement of Wilna, Grodno, Kowno, Volhynia, Kiew, and Podolia has been postponed till 1864. According to letters received from St. Petersburg of the 10th inst., the suspected Poles are to be sent to fortresses, and vessels of war, as well as the camp of the troops at Cronstadt.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.

The tide of success seems to be with us at present for the Federals. To the repulse met with at Gettysburg by General Lee, announced in our last Number, we have now to add a still more serious blow to the cause and interest of the South in the fall of Vicksburg.

First, let us follow the fortunes of General Lee. By the details which have come to hand, it is clear that the battle of Gettysburg, which the Confederate forces were engaged in successive assaults of the most obstinate character on different parts of the Federal position. The battle opened by a vigorous cannonade and assault on the extreme Federal left, the enemy striving, by a series of rapid and fierce attacks, to pierce or turn a position of their force knew to be strong. However, the attempt not only failed, but the Confederate right was forced back across the Emmitsburg road, which was the previous day. During this attack on the left a resolute and formidable attempt was made to flank the Federal right, and it is clear that the superior position of the Confederates gave them every possible means of successful action. Behind the Confederate left rose a densely-wooded and lofty hill, from the summit of which the Confederate batteries could command the Federal right and centre on Cemetery Hill. The great effort of the day was to turn this position, and at one time it seemed doubtful whether the effort would not be successful. In the assault upon it General Hill's corps was brought from the other wing to reinforce General Ewell. The success of this attack left Ewell in complete command of the heights behind the Cemetery Hill, and the vigorous resistance of the eleventh corps on the Federal right, partially checked the Confederate movement, but the occupation of the hill by the guns of artillery to reinforce the Federal right obliged the Confederates to retire. They retired, however, slowly, fighting desperately at every step until the afternoon, when their attempts to turn the right was finally abandoned. Within an hour another and final effort was made, however, by the Confederate reserves were again driving the whole Federal line, but by five o'clock they were driven back at all points, and the engagement ceased, leaving the field in the hands of the Federals. The loss on both sides is roughly estimated at 30,000. The Federals have also captured a large number of prisoners, with numerous waggons, guns, and arms.

On the 4th, General Lee retreated from Gettysburg by two roads—through Hartfield on the right, and through Cashtown on the centre—on the other—to Hagerstown, where his head-quarters are. Hagerstown is only a few miles from Williamsport, on the Potomac, where the bridge of boats by which the Confederate army had crossed into Maryland, remains. The Potomac is, however, so greatly swollen by recent rains that it is impossible for either to fall back or to throw reinforcements. General Meade marched in pursuit as rapidly as the state of the roads would permit.

To the 13th the armies had been on fresh engagement, except some skirmishes between the hostile armies in Maryland; but a battle was believed to be imminent. General Lee, whose head-quarters had become a strong position around Hagerstown, was engaged in sending his wounded men and his commissariat stores across the Potomac by the route of the bridge of boats into Maryland, and in receiving fresh supplies of ammunition from Virginia. There was a rumour that he had been joined by 40,000 men from General Beauregard's army. The Federal forces under General Meade and General Couch were concentrating in front of the Confederate army, and would, it was supposed, assume the offensive, and attack General Lee's position.

Vicksburg has surrendered unconditionally. On the 3rd General Pemberton sent two officers to the camp of General Grant, to ask that commissioners should be appointed to settle the terms of surrender. This request was refused. General Pemberton himself then had an interview with General Grant, at which surrender was agreed upon. The garrison, variously stated at 10,000, 12,000, and 27,000 fighting men, were paroled, and rations given them to enable them to reach their homes. The arms and stores captured are very numerous. The immediate ceases of surrender were the exhaustion of the garrison, and the approach of the army of General Johnstone to come to the assistance of the garrison. The fact of Admiral Porter is now ready to co-operate in the attack on Port Hudson, whilst it is reckoned that no fewer than 100,000 veteran troops are placed at the disposal of the Federal Government. Of the whereabouts of Johnstone, who was to have relieved Vicksburg, no mention is made. Southern papers speak of an advance of their troops upon New Orleans, and the capture of some thousands of Federal soldiers. General Neal Dow has been captured. These accounts are probably exaggerated. It appears, however, to be certain that a considerable body of Confederates had shown themselves between General Banks and New Orleans, and that alarm existed in that city. The recovery of New Orleans was not probable, but the relief of Port

bility. Thus success and defeat swing from side to side, and the bloody contest continues without result.

General Dix is reported to have abandoned White House, and returned to Fortress Monroe, after destroying the railway communication between Richmond and Lee's army.

The Confederate General Bragg has crossed the Tennessee River and destroyed the bridge at Bridgeport. It is stated that General Rosecrantz is in the direction of Fort Currie, and took three pieces of rifle-pits. The flank attack was not so successful, which subjected the centre to an enfilading fire, which swept away the most serious numbers. They were soon surrounded, and one whole brigade, numbering 840, was captured.

Among the vessels recently overhauled by the Confederate cruiser was the George Griswold, which some time ago brought to Liverpool a cargo of provisions for the operatives of the cotton-manufacturing districts. The ship was on her way from Cardiff to Rio with a cargo of coals, belonging, it would seem, to British subjects; and she was therefore, entitled on the captain giving the bond usually demanded in such cases. The following vessels have been captured and burnt by the Alabama:—The Ariadne, bound from Boston to York; the Starlight, from Boston to Monte Video, burnt on the 2nd of June; and the Jabez Snow, bound from Boston for Monte Video, was burnt on the 4th of May. The crews of these vessels were landed at Monte Video. The Georgia captured the ship Hope, bound from Boston to the Cape of Good Hope, and burnt her with the W. W. Seaver, bound from Boston for Rio. The latter vessel was released upon giving bonds for 15,000 dols. The Pensacola's papers state that the Florida, Captain Maffitt, commander, has taken possession of the Roena Isabah—a small group of dessert rocks near the Island of Fernando Noronha—as her base of operations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Washington, on the evening of the 7th, President Lincoln, General Halleck, and Secretaries Seward were serenaded on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Vicksburg. In the speech which the President made an unimportant speech General Halleck claimed the merit of retaining General Grant in command, and consequently of the victories gained. Secretary Stanton declared that the real victory had been won over Copperheads as well as rebels. Mr. Seward intimated that he was captivated by the fact that the rebels desired to put it off, if possible. If that were a weakness there was a warrant for it in the character of Him who died to save the world. He has himself to pass from this life if His Heavenly Father pleases; but, if not, He would accept it. Another report states that Mr. Seward said—"I have long entertained the opinion and belief that the rebellion would be ended in ninety days, and it would have been ended before it was begun if councils of patriots had been held. It had been prevented by the base arts of corrupt politicians intent on foreign notions would keep their hands off the Americans would settle all their own troubles."

The *New York Herald* says that there has been a crisis in the Cabinet in reference to the peace question. Mr. Seward wished to issue a Proclamation proclaiming an amnesty to all but the leaders of the rebellion, withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending the draft, and offering protection to all the personal property and rights of the Southern people. According to the *Herald*, he was opposed by a majority of the Cabinet. The Republican party refuse to be parties to a petition to the President, in reference to the restoration of peace and the Union, on the basis of the existing state of slavery in 1861.

The Washington Government had refused to allow Mr. Stephens, the Confederate Vice-President to present in person to President Lincoln a important communication from Jefferson Davis. The Southern papers state that Vice-President Stephens's visit to Washington was for the purpose of exchanging views personally, and inform the Federal Government that if private property was not respected the Confederates would retaliate. The *New York Herald* asserts that Vice-President Stephens's mission was a proposition from President Davis for a separate Government for the North and South, but only for a month. The Federal Government has a survey of what has given orders for mounting guns and garrisoning the forts at Portland Harbour, and has authorised the Governor of Maine to raise militia companies for the defence of the coast.

It is stated that the Federal Government has ordered a levy of 600,000 conscripts. The Governor of the State of New York, ceased by the enforcement of the draught.

Martial law has been declared in Louisville. All citizens have been ordered to enrol themselves, or to go North.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings intelligence from that presidency to the 24th of June. The general news is not recent, but the trading interest had happened in India. During the fortnight incessant rain had prevailed in Bombay, which had been general throughout the presidency. The Viceroy and Governor-General had left a durbar for the hill chiefs at Simla. There were some indications of disturbances in the Punjaub. The Bhootias had again come down upon Assam, and it was generally believed that it was Sir Ashley Eden who was instigating them.

A large section of the rock on the Canada side of the Falls of Niagara has disappeared, increasing the horse-shoe appearance of the falls.

Several shocks of earthquake have again been felt in the province of Asia Minor.

In the Swedish State Council, held yesterday week, the question of peace or navy not or a war footing was discussed.

Mr. Elias Perkins has been appointed as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America; and Mr. A. J. Lory as Consul at Belize for the Republic of Guatemala.

A Florentine patrician, Count Angioli Galli, has recently died, and left all his property, amounting to about four millions of francs, to the hospitals of Florence.

Accounts from Zante and Cephalonia state the prospects of the current crop are the most promising, and next year there will be more than 50,000 tons, and this year the export will be 30 per cent greater.

The Council of the Russian Empire is to be reinforced by the addition of 34 members of the nobility and the Archbishop of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

A letter from Cairo states that the Viceroy is preparing an expedition against the Abyssinians, to avenge an invasion of Egyptian territory by a chief calling himself the Emperor Theodorus, and who has carried off the Egyptian Governor and his garrison prisoners to Gondar.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape Parliament, although it had been sitting for days in Session, had done little beyond voting supplies. The votes for the police and gaols were reduced by upset £16,000. A motion declaring that the Kaffir chief had arrived within the established limits of the colony Government was expedient and necessary, had been discussed for three days. Most of the members of the present Parliamentary experience and influence were for the change, but it was known that a numerical majority of members had recorded their votes against it. The Government majority obtained perfect neutrality in the matter. A vote of censure had been passed on the colonial engineer and Surveyor of the Western Districts for extravagance and inefficiency in constructing public works. The Surveyor-General's salary had been reduced to £600 a year. The Government had come to a hasty resolution to abolish the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works Department. The Government proposed purchasing the Cape Town and Wellington Railway had been referred to a Select Committee. The proposed new railway schemes had gone no further than the Committee. They were empowered to prepare careful surveys and estimates for the guidance of the Legislature next year. The Assembly had refused to authorise the expenditure of £4,000 per annum for a trigonometrical survey of the colony. All was quiet on the frontier. In the frontier the movement in favour of enumeration was extending. Negotiations were pending with the object of bringing Basutos also under British rule. The Gorgon had arrived with news from Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone was about to proceed to Great Lake Nyanza. At the University Mission, River Shire, the Rev. Mr. Scudamore was dead. Animal food was so scarce that it was feared the missionaries would not be able to remain.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The cost of restoring the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, which in our last Number was estimated at £1400, will, we are informed, be £2000.

A mural monument, by the sculptor Theed, to the memory of the late Dr. Williams, has just been placed in Winchester Cathedral, where he was for twenty seven years Dean.

The subscriptions to the fund set on foot for the purpose of extending the parochial system throughout the diocese of London has reached nearly £70,000.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the chapel of Wellington College, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Prince Consort on July 12, 1861.

The Incorporated Church Building Society held its last meeting for the present season on Friday, when it was announced that a new church, in the parish of Bromley, amounting to £4875, were made.

On Sunday last the Bishop of London confirmed 179 persons at the Church of St. Paul, Lorrimore-square, Walworth, 141 of that number being members of the congregation of St. Paul's. The chancel and sanctuary were adorned with flowers, evergreens, and floral devices, and a cross on the altar, and the altar itself rested in a white silken frontal.

The Archbishop of York consecrated St. Martin's Church, Scarborough, on the 11th inst. The church is built after the designs of Mr. Pearson, architect of the London new law courts, and consists of nave, chancel, and tower above the western bay of the north aisle. The seats, of oak, are free and unappropriated.

The Lord Mayor, co-operating with the Dean and Chapter and a committee of gentlemen formed for the special purpose, on Monday opened at the Mansion House a subscription list, intended to be a national subscription towards the completion of the embellishment of St. Paul's Cathedral, as originally designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Mr. Alderman Lawrence has himself sold a donation.

The annual assemblage of the students at Epsom College for the distribution of prizes previous to the summer vacation took place in the refectorium of the college on Wednesday. The chair was occupied by the president of the institution, the Duke of Newcastle, and among the visitors were Chelmsford, Sir George Pollock, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., and a considerable number of the friends of the college.

The ninth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the London Diocesan Penitentiary was held at Highgate on Thursday week. The Right Rev. the Bishop of London presided. The report stated that the balance in favour of the institution at the close of 1862 was £1,000, after the receipts of the year were added, the gross income was raised to £1,810. After meeting the expenditure a balance of £1078 remained.

The annual festival of the Norfolk and Norwich Church Choral Association, held on Tuesday week in Norwich Cathedral, was highly successful. A congregation of about 1500, exclusive of the choirs, filled all the available space of the noble edifice. The total number of choristers present was 854—Norwich, 400; Yarmouth, 454. The organist, Mr. Buck, presided at the organ, and Mr. Bunnett presided at the organ.

The annual commemoration of Trinity College, Glenalmond, took place on Thursday week. It was celebrated by the opening of the new hall, a noble building, planned by the late Mr. Henderson, and filling up one of the sides of the quadrangle of the college buildings. The beauty and the spire of the chapel are all that now remain to be done; and the steady growth of the college during the past seven years has enabled the warden, the reverend Warder, Dr. Hannah, warrants the expectation that no long time will elapse before the whole scheme of the original design will be carried into effect. The hall, which was erected in a very short time, and largely indebted to faith by the founders twenty years ago, completely filled it. An unusually large number of distinguished visitors, not out of the ranks of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and a large number of the South Isles, were present. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford, a man of an institution which secures to them all the advantages of a great public school, and at the same time avoids the evils of that system. During the ceremony of the late Rev. Daniel Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New College and Rector of Lincoln, died at Oxford, on the 6th inst., in the seventy-third year; and the Rev. Robert Sporkett Barrey, B.C.L., Warden of Wadham College, died at Oxford, on the 7th inst., in the seventy-first year. On Monday, at two o'clock, the prize recitations were delivered in the schoolroom, before Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke, and the clergy of Bedford. Oxford, we sent out in the afternoon:—Theodore Kensington, John Barrow Allen, Richard Wyatt Sharpe, Edward Hamilton Bickersteth, Edward Bowman. At four o'clock a dinner was given in the college hall, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke; Rev. H. Townsend, Rector; and the adjoining quadrangle were filled with visitors of all classes, to mix with the scholars and the clergy. The proceedings of the day concluded with prayers on Tuesday evening, under the patronage of the Hon. Lady Williams, Lady Rae, Mrs. F. Williams, Mrs. Hannah, Mrs. Bickersteth, and Mrs. Sporkett Barrey.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Cookin Rector of St. George's, Birmingham, to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham; Rev. M. E. C. Walcott, M.A., Rector College, Oxford, to be Precentor of Chichester Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. A. Clarke to Longton, Staffordshire; Rev. J. Hodgkinson, Wellington, Shropshire; Rev. J. Ellis, Rector to Wickham, Hampshire; Rev. G. F. Price to St. John Maddermarket, Norwich; Rev. R. A. Suckling to Barsham, Suffolk; Rev. H. Townsend, Rector to Bedford; Rev. R. Trimmer to Holy Trinity with St. Mary, Guildford. *Vicarage*: The Rev. J. Hodgkinson, Wellington, Shropshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. E. L. Cox to Ashtead-cum-Thorpe, Suffolk; Rev. G. W. Dalton to St. Paul, Wolverhampton. *Chaplaincies*: The Rev. C. Gregory to Bedford. *Curacy*: The Rev. E. G. Hunt to Plympton St. Mary, Devonshire.—*Guardian*.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Earl of Shrewsbury laid the foundation-stone of the Loughton Literary Institute on Monday.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in aid of Poland was held in St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. Sir J. Shelley presided. Mr. Richmond Seeley, Mr. J. Arthur Roebuck, and other gentlemen addressed were among the speakers. It was determined that a deputation from the meeting should wait on Earl Russell to lay before him the resolutions which had been adopted.

An interesting ceremony took place at the Butchers' Almshouses, Walham-green, on Tuesday, on the occasion of the inauguration of a spacious additional wing, which had been built as a memorial of grateful respect for the late Mr. Thomas Bowyer Smith, who for 30 years as building is an elegant and commodious structure, and has been erected wholly by voluntary contributions.

There was an interesting scene at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, when the members of the Sacred Harmonic Society were gathered in the great orchestra and sang a number of pieces very creditably, including several compositions by the late Mr. Hullah, who formerly conducted them enjoying themselves after the concert right heartily in the building. The total visitors during the day were 20,000.

As Lord Aveland's carriage was going through St. James's Park, yesterday week, the axle broke, and the horses, becoming unmanageable, came in contact with the railing of the Queen's Garden, near the south end horsback, and whose knee-pan was broken in the concussion. The coachman and footman escaped uninjured. Fortunately, Mr. Hullah, the conductor, who has necessitated the closing of the Diverce Court thus early in the term.

The Queen's Scholarship Examination for Normal Schoolmasters, Roseveare's Benevolent and Provident Institution was celebrated on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. B. Webster. About 2 hundred friends and supporters of the charity were present, and several handsome bidies were among the guests at the table. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced to the amount of £1,000.

A swimming-race took place in the Thames, between Henry Stephenson, of London Bridge, on Wednesday, for a gold medal, the first of a series to be offered annually by Sir William Fraser; and a silver one, presented by the London Swimming Club. There were twenty-two competitors. A fair named Gurr, and sixteen, came in first by several yards, thus winning the gold medal and Mr. Stephenson the silver one.

At the meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, a communication was made that the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company had entered into an agreement, under their private bill passed, to execute the work in the manner originally arranged with the commissioners—namely, to widen Ludgate-hill 10ft. at the bottom, to place their improvements in the roadway, and to construct the viaduct to their satisfaction with regard to ornamentation.

The American steam fire-engine "Manhattan," which was so seriously injured by an accident at the Crystal Palace as to be unable to compete in the recent trial, has now been repaired, and is to be publicly displayed at work to-day (Saturday) in the grounds of the New River Company, at the New River Head, Clerkenwell, at noon. Very great interest is felt in scientific circles as to the capabilities of this celebrated machine, which is reported to be the most powerful and efficient of all the American steam fire-engines.

A numerously-attended meeting was held on Monday evening in the lower room of St. Martin's Hall, under the auspices of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a Working Men's Club and Institute in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The chair was taken by Admiral Sir Fenwick Owen, K.C.B., and among those present were Lady Orey, Lady Owen, Hon. Mrs. Ord Maxwell, and Miss Lefevre, the Misses Wray, &c. The Rev. Henry Solly, Secretary of the union, explained the object of the meeting, and stated that Sir Frederick and Lady Orey, with several of their friends, had undertaken to guarantee the rent of a house for twelve months, and find the funds for the preliminary fitting. Several gentlemen, connected with kindred institutions, and societies were passed, principally by working men, pledging the meeting to carry out the purpose for which it had been assembled.

Last week the births of 930 boys and 880 girls—in all 1810 children—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1803.—Last week there were 104 deaths in London. For the week ending on the 27th of March, in the 11th inst. showed an increase of 109 deaths over those of the previous week; and the excess for the week last included last Saturday exhibits a further increase of nearly 100 on the preceding number. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks—viz., a week in each of the years 1853-62—is found, with a correction for increase of population, to be 1225. The increase in the mortality is accounted for chiefly by deaths from whooping-cough (177) and 93 in the two previous weeks to 148 last week. Besides the deaths referred to "diarrhœa," there were 15 from cholera last week. Of the 104 deaths referred to both heads, 142 occurred to infants under two years of age. A woman died at the age of ninety-five years last week in Whitechapel.

Last Saturday a large number of the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled in the tearoom of the House of Commons to witness the distribution of the Metropolitan Board of Works' drainage plans, in order to proceed with them on an inspection of the outfalls of sewers powders by the great metropolitan drainage works. They embarked at the Speaker's chair on board a steamer, and proceeded to Crossness Point, in the Erith marshes, where Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer, explained to them the system adopted for disembarging the southern drainage into the Thames. They then proceeded across the river to Barking, and the process could be explained to the release of the northern outfalls. Here the works are so far in operation that the conclusion of the high-level sewer for the first time allowed the sewage through the outfall direct into the river. Mr. Bazalgette assured the company that in the course of a very few months the whole sewers of the southern drainage would be in full operation, and that in the course of about two years more a like result from the northern drainage would be effected. The visit was completed, and the drainage of London perfected.—On Monday and Tuesday the outfalls were inspected by the Commissioners of Sewers. The total number of persons invited on those two days was about 2500.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The *Western Express*, a daily paper, recently established in Exeter, is defunct.

The sittings of the Wolverhampton Conference were commenced on Tuesday, at Sheffield.

Charles Platt, Esq., of the Home Circuit, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Associate of the Norfolk Circuit, in the room of Henry Edgell Ellis, Esq., resigned.

The Halifax Town Council has voted £2000 towards the expenses of the general preparations for the approaching visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mr. Leybourne Watson has been approved as Consul at Leith for the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg; and Don Antonio de la Rua as Consul at Newcastle for the Queen of Spain.

At the York Assizes, on Saturday, Light and Hides, who were concerned in the recent forgery of Federal "greenbacks" at Sheffield, have been sentenced—Light to four years' penal servitude, and Hides to fifteen months' imprisonment.

At the Foresters' annual fête in Aston Park, Birmingham, Mines, Gunner, and Hall, charged with garrotting an old man, Hall, with a sack over her head, when the rope broke, and she fell 60ft., and was instantaneously killed.

On Thursday week was turned the first turf of the Hayling Railway, intended to furnish increased facilities of direct communication between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, and to give a new development to Hayling Island, a sea-bathing place on the south coast, and to utilise Langston Harbour.

The committee for carrying out the proposal to erect a bronze statue at Bradford in memory of the late Richard Oastler, and to perpetuate his exertions on behalf of factory children, have intended the commission to Mr. Noble, R.A. The statue will take the form of a figure of the size of a statue of the philanthropist to form the centre figure, and will cost £1000. It will be erected in a conspicuous part of Bradford.

Some time ago a Mr. Powell, a coalowner, and one of the richest men in the neighbourhood of Dudley, died; and his widowed and childless relative, every effort was made for the recovery, but in vain, till an anonymous letter was sent to his widow directing her to a certain spot in the pit, where the body was found. The murder was apprehended, who turned out to be a young man employed in the neighbourhood. What motive he had for the deed is not known, but he was found guilty, and now lies under a look in the hands of prison persons, has not yet been ascertained.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., has some of the nobility and gentry of Somersetshire, of which the Spoke family are natives, to mark their appreciation of the services rendered to the fine arts by the travellers. At present intended that a work of art, dependent in some degree on the annual subscriptions of those raised, and entitled "The Story of the Discovery of the Nile," shall be placed in the County Hall, at Taunton, adjoining the valuable memorials of the late Mr. Peter Orchard, and the gift of the promoters of the undertaking, has received a memorial design, which has been approved by Mr. Dalby.

A testimonial was presented to William Williams, Esq., of Tregullow, Cornwall, on the 14th inst., at Redruth. It consists of a massive silver centre-piece, four large candelabra each of eight lights each, of elegant design, the centrepiece representing an interesting scene from Scott's "Talisman," a Tête de Nègre, and two pedestals of the Gift of Messrs. Garrard and Co., Haymarket, the subscriptions having been effected great cordiality and readiness by a number of persons, in token of their appreciation of the highminded integrity and the enterprising and public-spirited energy of the recipient as the leading director of the mining district of the county of Cornwall; and, at the same time, in personal esteem for his amiable qualities as an honourable man and a friend.

A murderous assault was made yesterday week in a railway-carriage, on the London and North-Western line, by Michael Lyon, a second-class ticket-watcher, of Birmingham, upon Mr. Bagshaw, a guard, and two fellow-passengers. The assailant had taken a return excursion ticket for a month from Ireland to Birmingham. He was endeavouring to get to sleep from Liverpool to London he, Mr. Peter M'Lean, and Mr. James Worland, of Hadzow, Essex, entered a second-class carriage, in which there was already an elderly lady. After the train had started the prisoner was heard to say something inaudible to the lady companion, and Mr. M'Lean, jumping over, and down quietly, and continued so until after the train had passed the Berkeley Road Station, when he suddenly sprang up, and, with his fist, struck the prisoner a violent blow, which Mr. M'Lean knocked him back on to the seat. This had the effect of infuriating him the more. He started to his feet, and was about to strike another blow at Mr. Worland, when Mr. M'Lean seized him by the throat and clinched the knife in the right hand. Lyons drew the weapon through his antagonist's hand, cutting some of the fingers to the bone. A fierce struggle ensued, during the whole of which, from fifteen minutes to London, a distance of between forty and fifty miles. Messrs. Worland and M'Lean to dangerously ill from their wounds in the Queen's Hotel, to the carriage he laid up from the shock her system sustained. The prisoner has made a statement to the effect that he believed that the gentlemen in the carriage with the lady-friend, who intended to rob him. He is supposed to be insane. It is alleged that Lyons has been in a lunatic asylum, suffering from a deranged mind brought on by over study.

ASHRIDGE HOUSE, BUCKS.

There have recently been festivities at Ashridge Park, to celebrate the coming of age of Earl Brownlow and his taking possession of the vast Bridgewater property, as well as that attached to the title of Brownlow. The Earl is the son of Lord Alford, Cheshire, Northamptonshire, Shropshire, and Lincolnshire. His Lordship gave a series of entertainments to the tenantry, and to the friends of his family, also to the labourers on the estate, the poor of the neighbourhood, and school children. The present Earl Brownlow, who came of age on the 28th of March last, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.

Ashridge House (of which we give an Engraving) is situated on the confines of the counties of Bucks and Herts. This noble palatial pile was built, from designs by Mr. James Wyatt, the Surveyor-General, in 1808-14, on the site of an ancient edifice, parts of which have been preserved and incorporated with the modern building. One of the architect's descendants, Mr. Digby Wyatt, has been lately engaged on a magnificent apartment called "the morning room." The mansion has its principal fronts to the north, the south, and east,



WILLIAM BOXALL, ESQ., R.A.



HENRY WEEKES, ESQ., R.A.

the north, or carriage front, being above 1000 ft. in length. Nearly in the centre of the range the elegant spire of the chapel rises to the height of 143 ft. The principal apartments, in size and finish, are all in keeping with the splendour and scale of the building. The morning room before alluded to is embellished in the richest Renaissance style, which was selected in order the better to display many beautiful and interesting works of art of the Cinque-cento period, collected in Italy by Lady Alford, the mother of the present Earl. The collection of paintings, family and other portraits, is extensive. The chapel is considered the masterpiece of Wyatt. "From the point at which the chapel is entered," says the venerable historian of Ashridge Archdeacon Todd, "it is difficult to say what most excites admiration—the perforated oak screen, the highly-wrought Gothic ceiling, the windows filled with beautiful painted glass, and throwing around their various coloured and subdued light, the elaborately carved alabaster altarpiece, and the brass rail which incloses it—all at once demand our particular notice." The noble park, pleasingly varied by hill and dale, extends over about 3000 acres, or seven or eight miles round; and the rich turf is shaded with the finest forest trees of oak, ash, and beech. The beeches are magnificent specimens of their class, and the majestic limes near the mansion were planted, according to tradition, by Queen Elizabeth. Looking from the north front of the house are three fine vistas or openings across the park, cut through large plantations of forest trees. At the extremity of one of these is a majestic Corinthian column erected in honour of the late Duke of Bridgewater, called "the Father of Inland Navigation," from his untiring exertion in the promotion of canal navigation, and whose name will long live in association with that of Brindley.

The historical associations of Ashridge House render it doubly attractive. On going over it, we see here a fine crypt, there an old Gothic doorway; here a cloister, there a monumental brass; here the arches of monkish sepulture, there a green tree planted by Queen Elizabeth; in one room embroidery made by the maiden Queen when she was residing in the Old House; in another the portrait of the lady for whom Milton wrote his "Comus." Among the family archives are grants of various parts of the domain of Ashridge by Elizabeth to different persons; but, before the end of her reign, the greater part of it had passed into the possession of her Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Thomas Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere, who was afterwards Lord High Chancellor to James I. The son of this Chancellor, soon after the death of his father, was created Earl of Bridgewater; and to his appointment as Lord President of Wales we owe Milton's mask of "Comus." Lord Bridgewater had long before this been acquainted with the great poet, and invited him to join the festivities at Ludlow Castle on the occasion of entering upon his new duties. Lady Alice Egerton and two of her brothers, on coming to join their father's guests, after having visited a relation, mistook their road, and Lady Alice was lost for some time in a wood. This accident furnished Milton with a subject for a mask, which was performed as a Michaelmas festivity in 1643.



FREDERICK GOODALL, ESQ., R.A.



HENRY LE JEUNE, A.R.A.—SEE PAGE 94



ASHRIDGE HOUSE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, THE SEAT OF EARL BROWNLOW.—SEE PAGE 79.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1.

SUNDAY, July 26.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity; St. Anne. Charles X. issues ordinances suspending the liberty of the press, dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, &c., 1830.

MONDAY, 27.—Retreat of the discomfited Spanish Armada, 1588. The second French Revolution begins at Paris, 1830.

TUESDAY, 28.—Execution of Robespierre and others; end of the Reign of Terror, 1794. Wellington's Victory at Talavera de la Reyna, 1809. Baron Lionel Rothschild, a Jew, admitted as member of the House of Commons, 1858.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots and Henry Darnley, 1565; coronation of their son, James VI., afterwards James I. of England, 1567. Death of the philanthropist Wm. Wilberforce, 1833.

THURSDAY, 30.—Death of the poet Thomas Gray, 1771. The French defeated at Fuhrich by the Russians under Wittgenstein, 1813. Full moon, 1h. 33m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 31.—Death of the founder of the Order of Jesus, Ignatius Loyola, 1556. Treaty of Passau and establishment of religious freedom in Germany, 1552.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas Day. Accession of the House of Hanover in the person of George I., 1714. Battle of the Nile; Nelson defeats the French fleet, 1798. Cessation of slavery in the British dominions, 1834.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 34	3 19	4 4	4 50	5 37	6 26	7 16
14 56	15 41	16 26	17 12	17 59	18 48	19 38

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 41″ W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.	RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Degree of Cloud.	Maximum in the Day.	Minimum in the Night.	General Direction.	
	Inches.	°		0–10	°	°		Inches
13	29·704	52·2	76	9·5	64·6	49·6	W. N.	113
14	30·166	57·0	84·9	9·4	70	48·6	... ENE. NE.	247
15	30·162	56·2	85·6	9·5	68·3	47·0	SW. WSW. W.	1·361
16	29·789	54·6	88·1	9·7	63·0	49·0	WSW. NNW.	227
17	29·...	...	...	9·6	59·5	47·0	...	1·003
18	29·256	57·0	91·8	9·8	69·6	48·8	...	85
19	29·...	57·2	91·100	10	67·0	49·0	S. SSE.	1·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in Inches	29·704	30·166	30·162	29·789	29·...	29·256	29·...
Temperature of Air	...	57·0°	56·2°	54·6°	57·2°	57·0°	57·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	...	54·0°	54·0°	54·0°	55·0°	54·0°	54·0°
Direction of Wind	...	...	W.	ENE.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.

WET or DRY, the CRYSTAL PALACE equally enjoyable
All approaches under cover.
NOTE.—The Excursion Season is now commencing. Excursionists and Clubs, not having yet fixed their days of meeting, are invited to do so at once.
The Great Performance of the 1,000 Bellows is fixed for Tuesday, August 4; that of the Harriers for Tuesday, August 25.

VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE in JULY. It is now at its best. The renewal of the tropical season appears the view from end to end. The Gardens are radiant with Flowers. The Rosery is covered with blooms. The fine collections of Plants and Trees are in perfection. The Fountains play daily and hourly; with the daily Display of Fountains, forming a sight unequalled in the world without the chance of a visit to Versailles.
The following are the unusually attractive arrangements for the current week:—
Monday, July 27—Royal Bramah Colleges Banner, Fancy Fair, and General Fête.
Tuesday, 28—Grand National Brass Band Contest.
Wednesday, 29—Grand Concert, with Madame Sainton-Dolby, Paul Julien, Patti Mdme. Molina-Carvalho, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Gordon Cummins, Herr Formes, and Signor Mario.
Thursday, 30—Crystal Palace Art-Union Drawing for Prizes. Subscribers admitted free on shewing their receipts for the present season.
Saturday, August 1—Grand Display of Fireworks. Open at Two.
Gymnastic Rural and Great Organ Performances daily. Open at Ten.
Open every Day, Sundays excepted, from Ten o'clock to Six; on other days, One Shilling. On Days under Special Arrangement, Half-a-Crown. Season Tickets free.
Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sunday by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE BAZAAR, FANCY FAIR, and GENERAL FETE, SATURDAY and MONDAY, JULY 25 and 27.
The Stalls will be attended by the principal ladies of the dramatic profession. Bertha Thomas, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Rosina Wright, Miss Woolgar, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, the Countess of Dunmore, Miss Louisa Pyne, BERNARD MOLLOY, and a dazzling multitudinous WONDERFULLY WILD BEAST SHOW with VAN AMBURG and a wonderful Aquarium of performing marvels; THE GREAT PARISIAN CRYSTAL BALL; GIPSY TENTS; JAUNT SALLYS: &c., presided over by the leading gentlemen of the profession.
Admission, the day (Saturday), Half-crown; Monday, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST, TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 28.
The doors of the Palace will open at Nine, and the Contest commences in the grounds at Ten o'clock precisely.
At Three o'clock the Judges of the Bands will assemble on the Platform, and announce the Prizewinners in the following order:—
1. Grand Selection from Meyerbeer's Artillery and Ride Corps March. E. Jackson.
2. Grand Jackson's Substitutes. Tidswell.
3. Wedding March. Mendelssohn.
4. The Mountaineer Waltzes. B. Jackson.
5. Performance of the Test Piece.
6. God Save the Queen.
Conductor—E. Jackson.
Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.
NOTE.—Excursion-trains from all parts.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE CORPS FETE, on which occasion will take place the GRAND SEAT, AUG. 1. Special Amusements will be provided, which will be duly announced.
Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Guinea Season Tickets as.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXTRA GRAND CONCERT, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.—The directors have the pleasure to announce that, in consequence of the success of the Eight Grand Concerts already given, they have made arrangements for a Ninth, to be given on the above date.
For this Concert they have the satisfaction to state that Mr. Gye has consented that the following eminent artistes shall appear:—Mdlle. Adelina Patti (her first and only appearance this season), Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Graziani, Herr Formes, and Signor Mario. Conductor, Mr. Manns.
The Orchestra will be under the direct Centre Transept, on the fronted the Great Orchestra.
Reserved Seats (Half-a-Guinea each) will be arranged in the Area and the Saloons, and Transepts, with admission tickets, are now on sale.
Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, Half-price; Season Tickets not available for this Concert.
Crystal Palace, Sydenham, July 25, 1863. By Order, JOHN C. DENT, Secretary.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

A SERIES of handsome medals lying before us calls back our recollection to a celebration the amplest records of which were gladly given by us, and to which we little thought it would be our duty to make reference in a melancholy spirit. When the Queen of England and her Imperial Consort inaugurated a People's Park near Birmingham, and when a noble old English hall was set apart as a place of national entertainment for the working classes, it was utterly away from the thoughts of those who aided in and commemorated the movement that Aston Park should be the scene of such a tragedy as that which has just been performed there. The pains which we took to offer the most complete account, literary and pictorial, of a gratifying ceremonial, seem to give us more than ordinary right to advert to that occasion, and to express our deep regret that the trustees of Aston Park should have so completely forgotten the spirit in which that beautiful locality was handed to their keeping. But we look at what has occurred as only an incident of a system now so widely spread as to demand the strongest reprobation and the immediate interference of the Legislature.

We do not design to dwell upon the hideous accident itself. A number of the persons who call themselves Foresters, and who spoil a useful association by costumes and follies almost beneath contempt, held a festival at Aston Park on Monday. One of the "attractions" was a tight-rope performance of the Blondin character by a married woman, who expected soon to become a mother. The rope broke (it is said to have been unfit for use), and this poor woman was instantly killed. Her body was removed to one of the rooms in the old hall, and the Foresters continued their festivities in other rooms and in the park. That is the tale, in the fewest words.

We do not see what excuse the trustees of the park have to offer for permitting such a performance. They cannot plead ignorance of what was intended, as the programme of such fêtes is placarded for weeks on every wall of the place where they are held. Were it not so, the trustees would have no right to be ignorant upon the subject. It is their business to know to what uses property confided to them as a sacred trust is designed to be put. It is with them, and not with such persons as are likely to direct a Foresters' festival, that the reckoning must be made, and they will not find it easy to persuade the public that they have not neglected their duty. But, though these trustees must not escape uncensured, the question has a larger range. Accidents from performances arranged to gratify the present inhuman love of "sensation" are now of frequent occurrence. The Highbury-barn female victim survives, a cripple. At Cremorne a man was killed the other day. It is not three weeks since another man was killed in the provinces by the breaking of his rope. Yet at this moment the same kind of exhibition is provided in scores of "gardens" and other places where crowds can be collected. When the year's list of casualties is made up, the persons who will be found to have been killed in amusing a vulgar crowd will make a large number.

We do not say that the deaths of which we do not mean to speak only of the uneducated. It so happens that death has not occurred in the presence of the high-class crowds who attend similar exhibitions; but this is matter of chance. Large assemblies gathered to see Blondin run along a rope, at one time with his wife, at another time with his little child; and that it was the chance, and not the intention, of any of these that attracted the upper classes is proved by the fact that when he executed the same feats at the low level, where he was in no peril of suicide, the aristocratic patrons of the sport staid away, and the affair was a comparative failure. Therefore, although we have a right to condemn the Foresters and people of that class for their contemptible taste, we must confess it is difficult to speak with reticence of the mob that could see the woman die horribly and could then turn to its drinking, shouting, and kissing-in-the-ring), we have no right to condemn these only. It is true that tight-rope feats were an attraction for the many long before a performer of special fame made them fashionable; but a great popularity was added to them by the Blondin performances, and, let us add, by the success which even more dangerous and repulsive feats have met with in the demoralising music-halls of London and the provinces. Here the less reputable of the lower middle-class, over spirits and water, practically applaud gymnastics of the most perilous kind, and are especially delighted when children are forced into the disgusting service. No class of the ordinary pleasure-hunter is free from guilt in this matter: some assemblies may be dirtier and coarser than others; but all, washed and unwashed, are attracted by a spectacle which is offensive to refinement and humanity.

We are told that the public is the only censor that ought to be tolerated, and that it is quite ready and able to prevent any show that is opposed to good morals. These murderous performances prove that the allegation is false, and that the public will bear to be opposed and censured any novelty which promises to stir the nerves. We affect a virtuous horror of the bullfight; but it is very much to be doubted whether, if a bullfight were got up, with a handsome circus, with reserved seats, and with a few hypocritical assurances in the preliminary puffs that there would be nothing cruel in the display, the performances would lack spectators. People will crowd to see a woman on a tight rope, would scarcely be restrained by humane considerations from seeing a horseman run at a bull. And, inasmuch as the public has shown that it is not to be trusted, and as there is no saying what next brutality may be invented or revived, we think that it is time for the Legislature to interfere, in the interest of good morals. It has already shown its opinion of the public as a censor by passing laws for preventing the public from getting a sensation out of cockfighting (as a nobleman learned the other day): nor may Foresters bait a bull, nor may slang songs in a music hall be relieved by the scarcely-civilised diversion made by dogs in combat. There is, therefore, precedent for prohibiting other inhuman or dangerous sports. The Houses have but a short time to sit, but a bill can be hurried through, by suspending the standing orders, in a few hours; and, inasmuch as it is greatly to be desired that the end be put to such spectacles as those we have mentioned, it could be wished that the Home Secretary, if he has not the power of commanding the cessation of these "sports," should obtain it before the Houses rise. A bill of ten lines will effect the object. The last stage of endurance has surely been passed when a beautiful park, consecrated by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to the rational recreation of the people of Birmingham, has been stained with the blood of an unhappy young mother, slain for the amusement of a benefit society in fool's caps and green baize. The ludicrous mingles with the horrible in this case, as in life generally; but the coarser features of the Aston tragedy must not repel us from pointing it out as the fit termination of this kind of sacrifices for "sensation."

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues at Osborne, in good health. On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated. On Monday morning the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Marchioness of Carnarthen, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and her Royal family have been visiting this week, taking daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne. Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and Major-General Sir William Fenwick arrived at Osborne at the end of last week, and had the honour of an interview with the Queen. The Judge-Advocate-General arrived on Monday and had an audience of her Majesty. The Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe has arrived at Osborne to assume her duties as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Beatrix Byng has left Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove to Cliefden, the seat of the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland, on Saturday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Lieutenant-General Sir Knollys, Captain Grey, and the Marchioness of Carnarthen. On passing through Maidenhead the Prince engaged a cutter, and the Royal party returned thence to Windsor by water, his Royal Highness and Captain Grey rowing and the Princess steering. Their Royal Highnesses landed at the Royal Barge, in the Home Park, where the carriages were in waiting to convey them to Frogmore.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the parish church of St. John's, where the Rev. H. J. Ellison and the Rev. T. Rooke officiated. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently paid a visit to the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley at their residence in the cloisters.

On Monday the Prince took the Prince and Princess left Frogmore for Marlborough House. The Prince, upon his arrival in London, presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, at Buckingham-gate. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess, with their suite, left London by the South-Western line for Southampton. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Southampton at half-past five o'clock, and immediately embarked on board the Royal yacht Fairy, which conveyed them to Osborne. The Dauntless frigate fired a Royal salute as their Royal Highnesses steamed out of dock. Their Royal Highnesses visit to the Queen will extend about three days, at the close of which the Prince and Princess will leave for Balmoral, paying visits en route in Yorkshire.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a select party at dinner on Monday evening, at Gloucester House.

The Duke of Cleveland received a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening, at his mansion in St. James's-square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Grafton-street.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury had a dancing party on Monday evening, at her residence in Pall-mall.

The Countess of Jersey entertained a select party at dinner on Monday evening, at her mansion in Berkeley-square.

The Countess Dowager of Essex had a dancing party yesterday (Friday), at her residence in Belgrave-square.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston held a reception on Saturday evening, at Cambridge House. The rèunion was numerously attended. Previously to the assembly the noble Viscount received a select party at dinner.

Viscount Chelsea gave his second ball on Tuesday evening, in Cromwell-road.

Lord Rensington entertained a select circle at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Gloucester-crescent.

Lord and Lady Chiverton received a distinguished circle at dinner on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Upper Brook-street.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere gave a select evening entertainment dinner to the principal officers and clerks of the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, at his official residence.

Mrs. Archibald Peel gave a grand ball on Tuesday evening, at Sir Roger Palmer's mansion in Portland-place.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave an afternoon party yesterday (Friday), at her residence in Stratton-street. The Bishop of Mauritius attended, and gave a narrative of the late events in Madagascar, which was listened to with profound attention.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary left St. James's Palace on Monday for Germany. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded direct to Rumpenheim, the Landgrave's villa, near Frankfort.

The Prince and Princess Frisso Dedzire have left the St. James's Hotel for the Continent.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has left town for Carlsbad for a few weeks.

The Duchess of Norfolk, accompanied by the youthful Duke and Lord Edmund Howard, has arrived at Arundel.

The Duchess of Norfolk and Miss Dalton have left the Clarendon Hotel for Scotland.

Marquis Conyngham left Hamilton-place on Tuesday for his seat, Slane Castle, in the county of Meath.

The Marquis of Hastings' "majority" has been celebrated with great festivities at Donington Park, during the past week.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have left town for Kissingen. The noble Earl and Countess are likely to remain in Germany several months.

The Earl and Countess of Camperdown and family have left town for Gosforth House, Northumberland.

Earl and Countess Amherst and family left Grosvenor-square on Wednesday for their seat, Knowle, near Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Morley and Lady Catherine Parker left town a few days since for Whitney House, Devon.

The Earl and Countess of Meath and Lord Brabazon have left town for the family seat, Ardbraccan House, in the county of Wicklow.

Countess Cowper and the Ladies Cowper have left St. James's-square for Wrest Park.

The Countess of Sefton and Lady Cecilia Molyneux and the Earl of Sefton have left town for Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool.

The Countess of Fife has left Grosvenor-place for Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge have left the Earl of Lucan's residence in South-street, for South Park, Sussex.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn left town on Monday on a visit to the Countess Dowager Cowper, at Wrest Park.

Viscount Walden has left town to join her Ladyship, who is on a tour in Germany.

Lord Londesborough will leave town on Tuesday, in order to preside at a grand banquet he intends giving on the following day at Grecian Park to nearly a thousand members of three rifle volunteer corps, the colonelcies of which regiments are held by his Lordship.

Lord and Lady Chesham have left Grosvenor-square for their seat, Latimers, Bucks.

Lord and Lady Harry Vane left Grosvenor-square for their residence, Raby Castle.

Lord and Lady Inchiquin left Bruton-street for Dromoland Castle, Clare.

Sir Alexander and Lady Arabella Bannerman left Grosvenor-place on Tuesday for their seat in Aberdeenshire.

Sir Thomas and Lady Cochrane left Belgrave-square on Tuesday for their seat, Quarr Abbey, Isle of Wight.

Field Marshal Lord Clyde has been dangerously ill, but is now better.

William Bewyer Hamilton, Esq., Attaché to her Majesty's embassy at Paris, has been appointed a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT WORCESTER.

Worcester looked in truth a city of banners when the first stream of visitors set in from the great hop and cider counties by eight on Monday morning. Malvern was the point to which those who had no county friends seemed to make on the Saturday; but the later comers found every bed full, and were fain to fall back on Worcester and war prices in their need. Here the railway arrangements, never great at any time, were sadly faulty. Scores were fighting to get at one little booking window for "second and third," with not even a rail to break the crush; the complaints about cattle delays were endless; the cab arrangements inscrutable; so that the Hereford men, whose convenience was very little consulted, might well inquire after the rail facilities which just turned the scale in council against their city. The glass had been a little threatening for forty-eight hours, but a fine warm morning was too strong a lure, and about 806 visitors paid the ten-shilling entrance fee for the privilege of seeing the public judging. The members of the society mustered another 800; and the shorthorn, Hereford, and horse rings had attentive and full audiences. Mr. Gibbs's selection of ground for them on each side of the main avenue and at the end was very happy; and, except at one sheep ring, where some exhibitors rather forgot themselves, the whole proceedings went off right well. The orange, blue, and yellow cards, which denote first, second, and third honours, were duly handed by the judges to the leaders of the winners as soon as the order of merit was decided; but the shorthorn exhibitors had an anxious time of it, as Messrs. Unthank, Drewry, and Beauford were set to sift no less than 183 entries, and were lucky to get through them in about six hours. Despite the extra attraction of the local prizes, this department of the show was not equal in numbers to last year, when two sets of judges went to work; but perhaps never have such a female quintet as Pride of Southwicke, Rosedale, Flower Girl, Lady Oxford 5th, and Queen of the Ocean, borne off the orange token in one day. The judges were divided in the aged bull class, Mr. Unthank going stoutly for General Murat, while his colleagues held to Mr. Wilson's Duke of Tyne, by Colonel Towneley's Richard Cœur de Lion, whose blood was to be found in three other winners that day. The Duke had a rare breast and fore-quarter, and looked remarkably well out. He has already won three firsts and two seconds, and is not only "a chieftain to the Highlands bound" next month, but pretty certain to meet General Murat again at the Durham County, next week. His attendant sat on a rail hard by, and thus summed him up:—"There never was such a bull; he won't look at oilcake or milk—just you try him. I can walk him seven miles in two hours, and he was shunted up and down the Birmingham station for thirteen hours and a half last Friday." General Murat had a very level and massive top, and rare hind quarters; and, although perhaps not so stylish as his victor, he was full of bloom, and was much admired at The Yorkshire last year, where he was second to his brother Gamester, also by Prince Talleyrand. Viscount Hill's Hemlock, the winner in the next class, was by his Lordship's Chester winner Hetman; his front view was not equal to his side one, but, although this decision was cavilled at, we believe that quite the most experienced gazer round that ring considered that it was right, and "we count him worth a host." Twins have brought singular luck at this show to Messrs. Booth, Gunter, and Howard in succession, and now Mr. Peel has carried on the charm and won second place in this class with his white Hengist, a thick goodhaired bull, full of Booth blood, but prematurely patchy about his quarters. Horsa, the second born, got no mention. Royal Butterfly 10th, which met Culshaw at Worcester after a nine months' separation, held the third place for Colonel Towneley; but, like many of Royal Butterfly's stock, he is rather on leg. The next class was reduced to a duel at last between Mr. Eastwood's Hero and Col. Towneley's Royal Butterfly 11th, and Mr. Woodward's bull, which was entirely of Towneley blood, came third. Mr. Eastwood's bull was from Heroine, one of Mr. Henry Smith's Captain Shaftoe sort, and it is worthy of note that both Mr. Marjoribanks's first prize Royal winners, Harkaway and Whipper-in, were from cows of similar descent, purchased from the same gentleman. The Hero gave ten months to the second, and the judges were a long time in council, as, although the white is very evenly made and deep fleshed, his handling is not just the thing. Hopewell, the second to First Fruits last year, was not noticed; and Mr. Atherton did not enter his American bull, for which many were on the look-out in fear and trembling. In the bull-calf class, the herd of Sir Anthony de Rothschild reaped its first Royal honours with Captain Cherry, a beautiful handler, and very good in his hind quarters. The second bull seemed to have very small pretensions, and the nice flank and good handling of the third, Pretor, by the second Duke of Thorndale, from the Clifton pastures herd, which generally contrives to score a third place in some class, did not comport with his very shabby forehand.

The cow class was weak in point of numbers. Cuddy was lamenting that Mr. Richard Booth could not send Sincerity, as he had originally intended; Colonel Towneley's Rose of Lancashire was too near calving; Queen of Athelstane is, we believe, reserved for the Highland Society at Kelso; and Duchess 77th, who did not claim her Leeds first prize in consequence of having a dead calf, prefers to spend her prime in the Wetherby meadows instead of knocking about in railway trucks. Hence, Lady Pigot's beautiful Pride of Southwicke, which comes to the hammer in September, had no difficulty in adding another prize to the spoils of her "Grand Tour." She has had two calves (one of which, Queen of the Glen, is in her Ladyship's herd), and she is now supposed to be in calf to Booth's Ravenspur. Maid of Athens, which succeeded to the first in calf heifer prize at Battersea when May Morn failed, was her second in a wretched class, and a long way behind. The heifers in calf showed in great strength, and it was over them that the real "battle of Worcester" was fought for nearly an hour. The judges reduced the seventeen down to eight, any one of which would have made a creditable winner, and then sat down for a space on their chairs and took a little breathing time. The veteran Cuddy and John Ward (who is quite a General Lee in his ring tactics) kept manœuvring their heifers, steadily keeping their best points point blank at the bench, and, as the audience expected, the final struggle was between their charges. Still Mr. Unthank hung to Queen of May 2nd, and would not give her up, but his colleagues were equally firm the other way, and John Ward received a second orange card for Branches, making his fourth victory out of six over Mr. Booth's heifer. Rosedale, which was not even commended when the two met at Battersea, looked well, though decidedly overfed and throwing out strong Islington tokens behind. Still her hocks had rather fined than otherwise under the high pressure, while "The Queen's" seemed to be giving way, and there were other signs of her not being quite up to the mark. Two fine heifers of Colonel Towneley, Roan Knight's Butterfly and Royal Butterfly's Duchess, were third and the reserve number, and the first of them had a calf only a week old at home. Mr. Taylor's Trinket, the champion beast at the recent Oxford Show, and a very nice one, barring the droop behind, Mr. Bowly's Musical, Mr. Butler's anonymous roan, and Mr. Lane's Kiss the 3rd were also H. C.'s, and no C.'s were given. The ring had no more anxious spectators during the yearling heifer contest than the Duke of Montrose and his sister, Lady Emily Foley. His Grace's heifer Flower Girl, by Baron Killerby (bred by Mr. Carr), dam by the Duke's Victor Emmanuel, was the only female shorthorn from Scotland (although Pride of Southwicke was bred there), and a very excellent one. She was so good, in fact, that no one coincided more thoroughly in the decision than Culshaw, who was second with Frederick's Farewell, quite the plum, to our eye, of the Towneley lot, and with all the neatness and beautiful forequarter which distinguish that grand old bull's descendants. Lady Pigot's lengthy and neat Castanira was third, but Lady, the first calf of last year, got no higher than a commendation; and Claret Cup, which has gone off sadly, was not mentioned. If they both go to Kelso, Rosedale and Flower Girl will be in the same class. Mr. Macintosh's pure Bates Lady Oxford 5th, the first calf by that gentleman's celebrated American bull, Third Duke of Thorndale, fairly distanced the calf class. She had been a winner at the Essex Show a short time before, with a half-sister as second to her. Her form and handling created quite a sensation, and if there had been a gold medal this year it is quite on the cards that she would have beaten all the shorthorn females. Mr. Oliver was another winning "colt" at this meeting, with his good red Lalage 2nd, by Colonel Towneley's Romulus Butterfly; and the Colonel was fain to content himself with the third honours of Royal Butterfly's Pageant, thus making three thirds and two seconds. The local prizes brought him a first for a pair of very beautiful yearling heifers, for which Mr. Stratton was his only opponent; and then Mr. Booth showed some of his trump cards. For the pair of heifers in calf he was first with his roans—which made quite a picture in the ring, against two nice pairs of roans—Graceful and Lady Joyful; his gold medal cow, Queen of the Ocean and Soldier's Bride then played a winning duet as cows in milk, with Mr. Langston's deep white Dandelion and Merrytrix as seconds. The Sarsden herd, with Lord of the Harem, Gulnare, and Harem's Select occupied the same place, when the balance was adjusted, to Mr. Stratton's Knight of Lagan, Lady Hinda and calf in the bull, cow, and offspring class—a mode of competition very popular in the district, and for which Royal Butterfly (rising seven, and as fresh as ever), Alice Butterfly, and their bull-calf pledge, had very nearly been brought. That treat was, however, denied us, which we especially regret, as the Hereford men hold curious shorthorn antipathies, and had too good reason to express them over the majority of the bull candidates.

Be this as it may, they did themselves and their county thorough justice with their "rent-payers," whose rich red line was varied by two milk-whites and two thorough Downton greys. Among their special prizes for Herefords (which numbered 96, or 1 less than last year) we had the last Royal winning entry to the credit of the late Mr. Rea of Monaughty's herd, whose favourite Sir Benjamin blood seemed to carry all before it. His son Sir Thomas was the star of Mr. Roberts's first-prize family trio, and Mr. Arkwright's stylish and fine-fleshed bull Sir Oliver the 2nd, and Plato of the wonderful back, the first and second in the aged bull class, and both bred by Mr. Thomas Rea, jun., at Westonbury, were also by this celebrated scion of Sir David. Everything has a set-off; and it was reported in the yard on Wednesday that there were hardly any hopes of his getting over an inflammatory cold. In the next class, which was generally commended, Mr. Taylor's Tambarine, Mr. Morris's Moderator, and Mr. Evans's Rodney were first, second, and third, with Mr. Hollings's Chieftain 2nd as the reserve. In the yearling-bull class Mr. Baldwin's Battersea—who was not so well up as he was last year—had to yield to Mr. Edwards's Adforton, which he has beaten three times. The winning lot in the bull-calf class fell on Mr. Roberts's Sir Thomas calf, which was a trifle slack in its back; Mr. Capper being second with Worcester, which is of Lord Berwick's blood, and a pretty good one. Mr. Perry won the cow prize with Beauty, a thick but not a very level cow, with very neat bone. Mr. Thomas Rea was second with Kate 2nd by Sir Benjamin, a long, good cow, with a very swelled knee; and Mr. Duckham, the editor of the Hereford Herdbook, third with his eight-year-old Delight. General Hood's Adelina, after winning a first Royal prize, both as calf and yearling, was only third to Messrs. Tudge and Pitt; and then came a very dashing contest for the yearling heifers. The judges pondered long over four—Clementine by Chieftain, grand-dam by Madoc, a mellow, well-grown, and growthy heifer; Mr. Roberts's very compact Duchess of Bedford 2nd, Mr. Perry's little but good Lady Duppa, and the Honourable Noel Hill's Petunia, bred by Lord Berwick. It was a wonderfully near point, and rather a puzzler for those who studied "the poetry of (judicial) motion." The winner is the property of Mr. Monkhouse, of The Stowe, the celebrated octogenarian breeder of Herefords; but although "Sam" may go to Hereford in October, with her and Rosette as a pair, he is not likely, win or lose, to have orders to "go on with her" for Newcastle. It is by no means Mr. Monkhouse's first victory in a Royal ring, and many a wish was expressed that it might not be his last when he visited the yard next day, and examined all the animals with that exquisite power of touch which more than thirty years of total blindness has only tended to heighten. Mr. Roberts took his third first that day in the next calf class with Miss Hastings 2nd by Sir Thomas, a "Knight Grey" second. The breeders threw their strength so completely into the general classes that the local ones were very bare.

The Royal Flemish Farm sent three Herefords in all, and received only one high commendation with Adela; but the Royal Norfolk Farm atoned for this ill luck, as two out of its five Devon candidates were first, and the three others highly commended.

The Devons were short in number, and rather smaller in size; and, among the fifty, Quartley's, Davy's, and several of the other good herds had no representative whatever. In fact, the owners did not seem to care about coming at all, and their ring was most scantily attended. In the aged bull class, Mr. Farthing's Viscount, a first-prize winner last year, with the most wonderful carcass on short legs, and girthing 8 ft. 7 in., had to yield to Mr. Newberry's Prince Jerome. Mr. Turner's lack of luck with Leicesters was compensated by the first prizes of Van Tromp and The Drone; and General Hood's yearling, Prince Alfred, added another first to his Battersea one. Mr. A. Smith's Rachel, bred by Lord Portman (who has deserted to the shorthorns) changed her third of last into a first this year in the cow class, which was one of very great merit and generally commended. Two more seconds for his Little-Known blood awaited Mr. Turner in the female classes, where Mr. Harboro's Lina, Mr. Buller's yearling heifer, and General Hood's Rose of Denmark took firsts. The Brothers Heasman had five prizes (the majority of them firsts) for Sussex reds; and, although a longhorn bull of Mr. Burbery's breeding and two bulls and a heifer from the Channel Islands did catch the judge's eye favourably among "the other established breeds," the blood-red dairies of Lord Sondes, Sir Edward Kerrison, and Sir Willoughby Jones, had matters pretty well to themselves.

The horses were much sounder than usual—a fact in favour of the the present system of preliminary examination; and the class of blood sires was highly commended throughout. For the £100 competition, Neville, once well known on the northern turf, was a clever first, and seemed hung on wires as he trotted down the ring centre as a finish to the parade. The handsome Cavendish was a good second; and Mr. Phillips, who won last year with Ellington, came third with the active and rather flashy-looking Cambondo, who had wasted heavily from fretting in his railway-box, and looked more leggy in consequence. Rouble, Plum-Pudding, Merryman, and Stampedo were among the other nine, and the latter took matters most leisurely. The hunter sire class was motley to a degree—blood horses, hunters, coachers, trotters, and some thorough nondescripts, all trying their fortune. The first prize went to Sir Peter Laurie, a rare steeplechaser in his day, and beaten in this ring by Hunting Horn, four years ago, at Warwick; while Elcot, second for the Derby, was second here; and Safeguard, a very good one across country, and as much liked as any of them, third. President Junior was quite a premier in the trotting line, and acted up to his pretensions; but, of course, the judges could not recognise him, and dismissed him and the rest in silence. The hunters made up a very good and generally commended class, which was headed by Mr. John Booth's (of Killerby) Beechwood, who has already won upwards of £160 for his owner in prizes alone, and is entered at Boston, Redcar, and Stockton. He is a fine weight-carrying horse, and would bear drawing finer; but many hung quite as much to the second, a mare, by Teddington, as "elastic as her name," whom Lord Coventry, for Emblem's sake, purchased at once for 200 guineas, and would have gone much higher. The highly commended ones were a very neat brown by Charles XII., who once travelled this country, and a chestnut by old Hereford, that West Midland sire of apocryphal age. A rare son of Highland Laddie's, from Cumberland, redeemed a weak pony sire class; the prize for the best pony mare (also under fourteen hands) was adjudged to the winner at the last Suffolk meeting; and Mr. Branwhite's capital chestnut cob took its third first prize, and deserved it; and so did Mr. Percy's hackney brood mare.

The show of agricultural horses was singularly weak; but Mr. Johnson's grey drayhorse Young John Bull was as grand a one as ever entered a showyard. The local committee did not meet with much response to their £40 and £20 offer for horses to travel the district, as only two very bad ones came. Their conviction that Suffolks will not do in their heavy clays, and the consequent restriction seems to have rather stalled off "The Punches;" and Mr. Crisp's absence with his lot at Hamburg was also a great drawback. The show of these chestnuts was both short and weak; but Sir Edward Kerrison's mare, which was the first two-year-old at Warwick, would have been very bad to beat, come what might; and Mr. Mumford's Young Duke, the two-year-old first prize, was a good one, but not a "Canterbury Pilgrim."

The society never had a finer show of sheep, and, seeing that wool is now becoming the very loadstone of farming prosperity, it only keeps pace with the times. The Leicesters had more substance and better wool. Mr. Sanday and "George" made positively their last appearance, as the rest of the Holmpierrepont flock will be sold on the 19th of next month. Mr. Sanday only took a second and a third this journey in each of the two shearling classes, and he was beaten in each instance by Lieutenant-Colonel Inge, who has used no blood except the Holmpierrepont. Mr. Borton, who began steadily from Burgess's, swept all three prizes in the old ram class with very good sheep, the third of them bred by Mr. Sanday; but Colonel Inge's first pen of theaves were the gem of this part of the show. The Cotswold theaves were hardly big enough, but very neat, and there was not, so to speak, a regular topper among the seventy-one rams and shearlings. Mr. Robert Garne was first, second, and third with his shearling rams; and first again in a highly-commended class of rams (with Mr. Beale Brown and Mr. Handy in the next places); and third for theaves to Messrs. Fletcher and Lane. Mr. Marshall's Lincolns had it all their own way at Hamburg; but here the leading ram prizes in "Lincolns and other longwools" were again won by Mr. Lynn with his Leicester-Lincoln, which had gained size and not sacrificed quality by the fusion. Mr. Aylmer's dangerous West Dereham opponency was got rid of by reason of his forming one of the thirty-six judges of the day. The Oxfordshire Downs were good, but were again a complete byword in the yard for their unfair clipping. Mr. Charles Howard, in disgust at the "Battersea trimming," sent his pen of theaves clean shorn. Messrs. Bryan, Wallis, and Gillett carried the three twenties. Lord Walsingham's Southdowns fairly swept the board; and John Day, the late Mr. Webb's shepherd, must have felt it quite like old times again when he looked round his charges, and more especially at the shearling ram, perhaps one of the most perfect models in the whole sheep classes for character and first-rate getting up. Mr. Rigden was all but bowled out, and only got an H.C., while Messrs. Heasman came up second with their pen of theaves, and Mr. Farquharson, Earl Radnor, and the Duke of Richmond behind them. The Shrops were as grand as ever, and in the shearling classes there was one H.C. (special) and five H.C.s. Mr. Stubbs, of Staffordshire, was first, beating Mr. Horton, the winner last year, and second and third this; Mr. Price Bowen, of Shropshire, won with his old ram, the only one he showed in that class; and Shropshire also claimed the three theave honours, two for Messrs. Crane and the third for Mr. H. Matthews, which is just "as you were" at Battersea. Mr. Humfrey took a first and two seconds in the Hampshire Down classes, and Mr. Rawlence vice versâ. The two pens of theaves belonging to the latter must have been excellent, as his third had a special high commendation. In the mountain sheep classes Mr. Jonathan Peel and his Mountain King lonks quite settled the Exmoors; but the Ryelands, a very favourite cross in Herefordshire, both for Leicesters and mountain sheep, could only muster seven, belonging to three owners. Mr. Bearcroft Downing won both prizes, and the most fastidious flock-owners were very much pleased with the specimens, the ram especially.

The pigs had a good entry, but Professor Symonds was kept very busy, and disqualified a large number for being over age. The great offenders were the owners in the Leeds district, some of whom proceeded to tear down the disqualification-tickets, and nothing but reading the Riot Act and threatening to expel them and their pigs from the yard brought them to their senses. Mr. Wainman took seven firsts and Mr. Crisp four. The Berkshires showed great improvement, but for general excellence the Middle Whites had perhaps the palm.

The implement show has been far beyond any of its predecessors, and not very far short of £1000 was paid for the hire of shedding. The trial of steam cultivators was most successful, and Fowler won easily in both classes, Mr. Savory (a fresh name in the lists) being second in one class, and Messrs. Smith and Howard second and third in another. Barret, Exall, and Clayton were bracketed for the fixed engines, and Hornsby and the Tuxfords were respectively at the head of the 12 and 8 horse power portable engine competitions. Hornsby and Clayton, and Shuttleworth were very close together in a capital thrashing-machine trial, which was commenced with 100 sheaves to each—a number which was increased to any extent, when the great tug of war arrived. Cooch for hand dressing-machines and Barrett and Exall for barley-hummellers were the other first prizemen, and Amies and Barford had a silver medal for their wrought-iron water-ballasting roller; H. Mackinder for his potato-separator, and E. Humphries for his portable clover-machine; while a patent drill steerage, an adjustable scythe, a combined corn-distributor, a cheese press, some "Excelsior steam whipple-trees," and a root-pulper came in for commendations. Washing machines were, as usual, a great attraction, and so was Shanks's steam fire-engine; and, in fact, the implement catalogue enumerated 5893 articles, and occupied 490 pages. The steam cultivators were working during the week, on Mr. Coney's farm, but very few went to see them.

The weather on Tuesday was very bad after eleven o'clock; but the rain was far too much wanted at home to make the visitors grumble, so they ran into horsesheds or sat under canvas with the cows, crowded the refreshment-tents, and made the best of matters. The receipts were increased by that evening to nearly £1450, and on Wednesday they were about doubled; and it is still to be seen whether Birmingham will come down with its thousands and "the splendid shilling," and revive the Battersea-stricken hearts of the finance committee.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

A general meeting of the members of the Central Relief Committee was held on Monday, in the Mayor's Parlour, Manchester. The chair was taken by the Mayor. The hon. secretary read the report of the Central Executive Committee, who stated that, owing to the increase of outdoor work, the revival of the cotton trade for the time being, and other causes, forty-seven local committees have been enabled to suspend their operations; and the whole number of persons dependent on the parochial rates and the relief funds in December, 1862, has been reduced nearly one half. The number relieved in January, 1863, was reported by the hon. secretary to have been 456,786; but the maximum pressure had been attained before Christmas, and was probably not far short of 500,000; so that, as 256,230 were on June 30 still in receipt of relief, nearly half the burden of indigence consequent on the American war has been for the time removed. The balance of the central fund remaining on hand is £350,958. To this must be added the balance of the Cotton Districts Relief Fund, £85,652; of the Liverpool fund, £38,480; and other funds, which amount to about £40,000; and, taking into account a further sum of £24,000 subscribed to the central fund, which is to be paid in instalments, they may thus have at their command an aggregate fund of £539,090. The whole expenditure, through the district relief committees, amounted, from the commencement of the distress in May, 1862, to June 30, 1863, to £1,054,413; of which outlay £806,201 was contributed from central funds. The total expenditure from the parochial rates on outdoor relief only amounted in the same period to about £622,000; so that the expenditure on the relief of indigence from June 30, 1862, to June 30, 1863, from both sources, was about £1,676,413. The report was adopted. Dr. J. Watts said he could not speak too highly of the manner in which the central committee had managed the funds. They had managed a fund of a million of money at a cost of about ⅝ per cent.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was also held at Manchester on Monday—Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The honorary secretary stated that the total receipts for the week were £319, and that the balance in the bank was £335,652. Mr. Farnall reported that, on the 11th inst., there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 5464. Several grants were made for general relief and clothing.

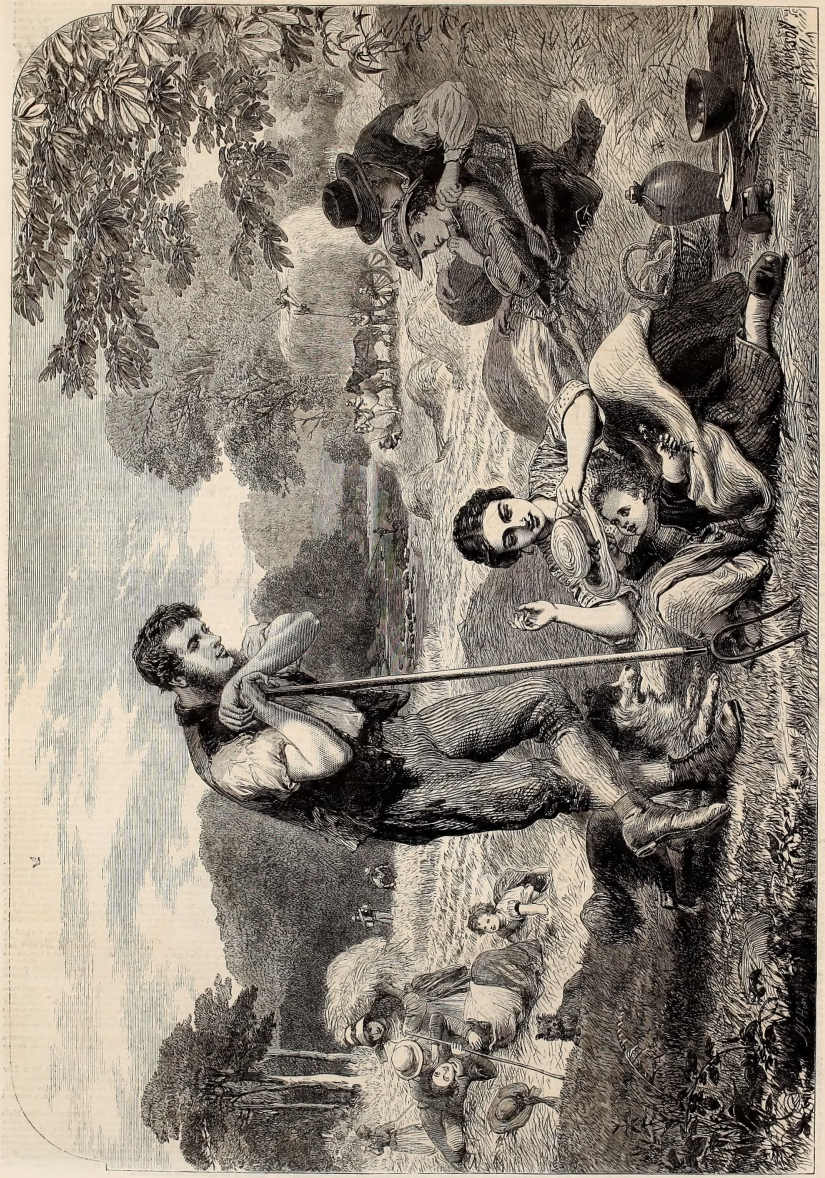
The Central Relief Committee have issued a letter to the various local committees calling their attention to the provisions of the Public Works Act, reminding them of the probability of increased pauperism in winter, and urging them to withdraw their "aid from single ablebodied young men as soon as possible and as far as practicable, in order that they may be induced to seek for outdoor work from such sources as are already and soon will be afforded to them."

The Poor-law Board has just issued an order, throwing upon the county a portion of the burdens of the Preston Union. The amount of this rate in aid is £7578.

The traditional whitebait dinner, which precedes by a few days the prorogation of Parliament, will be eaten at Greenwich to-day.

Robert Vaughan Williams, Esq., of the North Wales Circuit, has been appointed Judge of the County Courts of North Wales, rendered vacant by the death of J. Richards, Esq.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Malt Duty have sent in a report, in which they merely state that they have taken measures for collecting information on the subject submitted for their consideration—namely, "whether, compatibly with the interests of the revenue, the laws relating to the excise duty upon malt can be amended so as to operate more advantageously with reference to the cultivation and price of barley, to the manufacture and price of malt and malt liquor, and to the use of malt in the feeding of cattle and sheep." They recommend the appointment of a committee on the same subject next Session.



"SUMMER," FROM A DRAWING BY A. HUNT.



THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON: THE MIDNIGHT PARLIAMENT.—SEE PAGE 86.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

When the success of a then unknown actor was assured in a London theatre by a very thin audience, some one, speaking of their applause, said "the only wonder was how so few of them could make such a noise." Something like this has happened with regard to the House of Commons of late; and it is really wonderful how so few of them manage to keep up such bustle as they do. They sit long and late; and one morning the opponents of a bill which was intended to prevent the poisoning of birds kept the ball going until four o'clock, the result of which was the practical defeat of a measure which, by establishing tests for anchors and cables, had for its object the saving of the lives of men. A world of indignant eloquence has been expended on street music, on the suggestion of Mr. Bass, who, in introducing the subject, was delivered of a great amount of unconscious drollery; a singular quantity of patriotic talk was expended on a vote which handed over a British packet service to a Belgian contract; Mr. Darby Griffith has been allowed to have the floor to himself for as long as he pleased on some minute question of stamps; and Mr. Henry Berkeley has shone as a narrator of a sensational story of wrong and outrage, on which he really held the House interested for such time as was necessary for his artistic treatment of his subject. In short, there has been a clear stage and every possible favour for the airing of crotchets and the riding of hobbies, and bores having no fear of counts out before their eyes, because every night some Government bill was to be passed a stage, have had everything all their own way.

Speaking of crotchets, it may be observed that most members have one crotchet at a time; but there is one member whose impish activity causes him to buzz about and alight upon every possible subject which comes before the House. It is a peculiarity of the House of Commons that it is composed of men who have some business of their own to attend to, and who combine with it, and on the whole not unsuccessfully, their Parliamentary duties. Even the "swell" members, the representatives of the aristocratic younger sons, have "their business or delight, such as it is;" and fashionable life is rather hard work. There are, consequently, scarcely any members who are in their private life essentially idlers. But there is at least one who fulfils that character. There is one who appears literally to have nothing to do unconnected with Parliament, and lives in the house, being the first to enter and the last to leave it every day; the end and being of his existence are settled there; he is to be seen and heard on every question, and is especially vivacious at those hours of the morning when every one else is exhausted. It is at these times that it generally pleases him to intervene with curious infelicity, and to do his best to keep Government officials and a long-suffering Speaker from the little natural rest which the Session affords them! This hon. gentleman is not eloquent; he is not witty; he is not a man of ability in the broad sense of that term, the cleverness which he undoubtedly possesses being akin to that which Le Sage has insinuated rather than developed in his delineation of "Gil Blas;" but his nervous organization is singularly acute, while his audacity is simply boundless! His personal restlessness is marvellous; he is the very Ariel of the house, "now in the waist, now on the prow, now on the mast," he never makes two of his ever-recurring speeches from one seat. He always has confidential communications to make to members in every section of the house, and flits from bench to bench, dispensing his whispers alike to Ministers, Liberals, and Conservatives. He seems always to be suffering from a Parliamentary St. Vitus's dance; he cannot be still—*stare loco nescit*; he is ubiquitous. Possessed of a kind of mischievous industry, he has a knack of picking small holes in measures and propositions, and is always ready with technical opposition. He fastens on the first men in the House as readily, and indeed more readily, than on the least distinguished member. He cannot be shaken off. A gadfly might have almost maddened the Godolphin Arabian or the Flying Childers, and a mosquito might for a time have prostrated the energies of the victor of Plassy and the founder of our Indian empire; and so does this honourable member teaze and torment First Ministers, Chancellors of the Exchequer, and a most impregnable Solicitor-Generals; while, as to the Speaker, he is an especial object of his buz and sting. Any one who heard, and even some who read, the debate, on Wednesday, on the Statute Law Revision Bill (when, by-the-by, there was nearly a division on the question whether Magna Charta should be repealed in whole or only in part) will recognise this faint sketch; and if imagination can figure the same individual evincing the same pertinacity and restlessness on most nights, if not on every night, of the Session, some idea will be gained of that which it is intended to convey. But the most curious part of the matter is, that this honourable member, in his confident self-reliance, believes that he is not only gaining Parliamentary distinction (and we are not disposed to deny him that in a peculiar or rather a negative sense), but he feels assured that he has established a claim to office when the Conservative party comes into power. Looking to the traditions of that party, and considering the tact of that member of it who must be the leader of the House of Commons in such a case, we will venture to say that this honourable gentleman is exactly the person whom a Conservative Government would take care to separate from them by wide seas and thousands of miles, including, if possible, a long tract of desert. If necessary, a vice-consulship in the most tropical part of the tropical zone—say at the source of the Nile—will be created for his acceptance.

The last great debate of the Session—that upon Poland—was perhaps the greatest failure of the Session. If the sympathies of the people of England for the Polish cause are to be judged by the attendance of their representatives on this occasion, they are small indeed. A large House—all things considered—was kept together until six o'clock by a private bill; but the enthusiasm of memberdom evaporated then, and Mr. Horsman rose at a very awkward hour to the thinnest of houses—although, as is well known, a speech from him is generally an attraction. Truth to say, his oration, though marked by his usual ability, and almost devoid of his customary bitterness, would have been better placed if it had appeared as an article in a quarterly review. It was long, laboured, didactic; and the speaker once more proved himself unskilled in that which is an art in the orator as well as in the letter-writer—the art of knowing when to leave off. Half a dozen perorations, or what ought to have been perorations, only served as new points of departure; and, seeing that Mr. Horsman consumed no less than three glasses of water while he was speaking, one could not but think that such a supply of liquid had a diluting effect upon his speech. Perhaps he lingered in the hope of members coming back to listen to him; but they did not. Nor did Mr. Gladstone's immediate advent into the debate lure them to return. And they were right; for, emulating himself in his extraordinary (in the wrong sense of the word) speech on Turkish affairs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer displayed not one single characteristic of his style of speaking. He was slow in delivery; he exhibited no fire, no energy—even no temper; his language was jejune, and his periods were left unturned; and great was the contrast between Gladstone stumbling about a vexed question of foreign affairs, which he either had not studied or had not made up his mind about, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer thundering about a reduction of a penny-stamp duty in a discussion on one of the details of his Budget. We wonder what the stranger who heard him then for the first time thought of the judgment which has dubbed him the first orator of the day. But, after all, he was speaking on a subject on which Ministers had just received a rebuff from Russia, and to less than forty members, who may be supposed to have represented all of the British House of Commons that cared anything about Poland and the Poles. Mr. Hennessy by his tenacity kept the debate alive for the critical hours between half-past eight and ten; but even he could not get up a smirk or dash his address with any one of his peculiar characteristics. To be sure, Mr. Kinglake, roused out of his silence of this Session by an assertion of the bravery and great qualities of the Emperor of the French by Mr. Horsman, spoke a few really sparkling sentences, in which he mercilessly showed up the sham of the debate which was then proceeding; but after that it fell into the small hands of Mr. Peacocke, Sir Francis Goldsmid, and Mr. Somerset Beaumont, and was on the verge of extinction when Lord Palmerston reluctantly rose and made a speech, which was clearly intended not to be understood, and from which, if anything was to be gathered, it was that he really did not exactly know what his next step was to be into the Polish question, where he had stepped in so far that it was not easy to draw back; while going on was war with Russia. At any rate, he seemed as if he was only too happy that this was to be his last set speech for the Session of 1863.

The House of Lords was astonished one night last week; and their Lordships are not easily astonished. The matter in hand was a Government bill under the charge of a member of the Cabinet, and a clause was under discussion which a Conservative Earl opposed in vain. Either in a moment of desperation, or by preconcerted understanding, he appealed to the Lord Chancellor for his opinion. Upon this, the holder of the Great Seal, the first legal adviser of the Cabinet, himself a Cabinet Minister, in solemn tones and in language of deep adjuration, declared that he should think himself unworthy to sit on the judicial bench if he did not state that the act then proposed to be done by his own colleague in the Government on behalf of the Government was, in his estimation, flagitious, if not wicked. His other colleagues were probably not astonished, knowing the secrets of Ministerial consultations; but any one else will probably ask if this is a specimen of the way in which Cabinet Councils are carried on.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses), the Nuisances Removal Act (1855) Amendment, the Navy Prize Agents Bill, and the Public Works and Fisheries Acts Amendment Bills were read a second time, and several other bills were forwarded a second stage.

Lord Lyveden asked what steps had been taken to raise a militia in Canada since December, 1862. Earl Granville was unable to give a satisfactory answer, as little had been done beyond the raising of 10,000 militia; but a number of volunteers had been enrolled and organised.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, several petitions were presented from parties interested, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill; and, these being supported by some noble Lords, a division on a motion to that effect took place, on which it was lost by 66 to 19. The bill was then taken in Committee, and passed through that stage after a lengthy discussion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the county of Clare, in the room of Mr. Calcutt, deceased.

The Great Eastern Steam-boats Bill and the North British Railway Steam-boats Bill were each advanced a stage.

The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The report of Ways and Means was also brought up and agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to the Telegraphs Bill were considered, and, with a few exceptions, were agreed to.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The City Traffic Regulation Bill; the Railway Clauses; Waterworks Clauses; Turnpike Acts Continuance; Expiring Laws Continuance; Petty Sessions (Ireland); and Poisoned Grain, &c., Prohibitions Bills.

The Anchors and Chain Cable Bill was withdrawn.

A bill to provide superannuation allowances for poor-law officers was brought in by Mr. Villiers.

The Appropriation Bill was also brought in.

POLAND.

Mr. Horsman moved that, in the opinion of the House, the arrangements made with regard to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna have failed to secure the good government of Poland or the peace of Europe, and any further attempt to replace Poland under the conditions of that treaty must cause calamities to Poland and embarrassment and danger to Europe. He proceeded to severely criticise the propositions made by the three Powers to Russia, which implied the ingrafting of a constitutional government of a province on a despotic Power, and attributed them to the influence of Austria, whose only intention was to cheat the Poles; but he added that England had, by insisting on an armistice and a conference, made her policy safe. Russia, however, had rejected these latter, and had accepted only that which was the proposition of Austria. He argued generally that no protocol or congress-elected kingdom of Poland would now do, and if she was to be freed from the present rule of Russia it could only be done by establishing her independence. The peaceful attainment of that object depended on Austria, and her giving up of Galicia, which must be followed by Prussia yielding Posen, and the rest must follow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer characterised the scheme of the restoration of Poland by the cession of Galicia, Posen, the Russian provinces, and the whole Polish nationalities, as a gigantic vision. A war for the restoration of Poland was a war of all Europe, and implied territorial considerations which must lead to after complications. The declaration of Earl Russell that England could not go to war for Poland, was quite consistent with the policy of the Government. He objected technically to the motion as inconsistent with the objects laid down in the speech in support of it.

Mr. Hennessy contended that the feeling of the people of England had been unequivocally expressed in favour of Polish freedom, irrespective of any of the terms of the Treaty of Vienna. He combated Mr. Horsman's notion that Austria was insincere, and even treacherous, in her present conduct towards Poland, and urged that the Austrian Government was really anxious for the Poles, while the Austrian people and the Austrian army gave them their entire sympathy. He asserted that the Treaty of Vienna was not confined to the Duchy of Warsaw, but included the Polish provinces of Russia. He further argued that the Prussian people were in favour of Poland, while France, in her support of the cause of the Poles, contemplated no territorial aggrandisement; and as, in fact, all Europe was with her, it could hardly happen otherwise than that there should be established an independent Poland.

Mr. Kinglake admitted that England had a right to call on Russia in reference to the Treaty of Vienna; but, that not being a treaty with guarantees, she was not bound to go to war in support of it. Unless the interest of England were involved it would not be possible to take the country into a war for mere sympathy. He also defended Austria from the charge which had been made against her, showing that there was every reason for her being impelled sincerely to advocate and promote the cause of Poland. As to the cession of Galicia by Austria, he produced statements from Galicians themselves to the effect that they did not desire to throw off the rule of Austria. He pointed out the difficulty of obtaining an armistice, which, in fact, would be disadvantageous to the Poles themselves, and therefore it would be unwise to break off negotiations with Russia because she declined to accept an armistice. He objected to the motion as condemnatory of the Treaty of Vienna, which was the only ground on which her Majesty's Government had to go.

After observations from Mr. Peacocke, Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. Newdegate, Lord H. Vane, and Mr. S. Beaumont,

Lord Palmerston observed that the gist of Mr. Horsman's speech was that her Majesty's Government had not pushed diplomatic action to the point of war; and he seemed to lay no stress on the force of public opinion in a case like this. At least our moral influence had produced a change in the policy of Russia from that pursued by her in 1831, for she had admitted the right of the great Powers, parties to the Treaty of Vienna, to interfere. In 1815 Russia, having a large army in Poland, refused to give it up; but the Emperor (Alexander I.) intended to give a Constitution to Poland, and to annex to her the Russo-Polish provinces. He could not see that there would have been much incompatibility between such a constitutional kingdom and the despotic empire of Russia; and the reason that that constitutional system did not work was that the then Grand Duke Constantine, by his arbitrary government, overthrew it, and finally drove the Poles into insurrection in 1831. It was not possible, except by force, to re-establish the ancient kingdom of Poland; nor could any such demand be made under the Treaty of Vienna. If the motion proposed was carried it would affirm the principle of giving up the only right this country had to interfere in the Polish question; and he did not see how such a course could be of advantage to Poland. He believed the Government was only doing its duty in proposing an armistice; and, as it had been refused, the responsibility rested on Russia.

After some remarks from Mr. Horsman in reply, who said he considered it would be unreasonable then, in consequence of her Majesty's Government having just received the answer from Russia, to state their intentions upon it, and that a wrong construction had been put upon the terms of his motion, he asked to be allowed to withdraw it.

The motion was then withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Commons amendments to several bills were considered.

The Charitable Uses, the Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance, the Companies Clauses, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements, and the Exhibition Medals Bills were read a second time.

The Harwich Harbour, the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation, the Misappropriation by Servants, the India Stock, and the Sydney Branch Mint Bills were severally read a third time and passed.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Volunteer Bill, the Royal Naval Reserve Bill, and several other measures.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The House had a morning sitting, at which the Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and progress was made in Committee with the Augmentation of Benefices Bill.

At the evening sitting, after some questions had been disposed of, Mr. B. Cochrane called attention to our present relations with Japan. Having traced the various events from the convention made by Admiral Stirling in 1854 to the treaty obtained by Lord Elgin in 1858, he contended that the treaties, owing to the peculiar government and state of the country of Japan, could not be carried out, and the result would be a war, entered upon by this country, entailing an immense expense. Mr. Liddell followed in a similar sense. Mr. Layard regretted the necessity which had arisen of demanding compensation from Japan, and proceeded to show that that necessity was inevitable. He pointed out that Russia and America having obtained treaties with Japan, looking to the commercial spirit of this country, the Government would have been wholly blamed if they had not obtained similar advantages for British merchants. He denied that the treaty was forced on the Japanese, a majority of whom were willing, and even anxious, to accept it. A number of murders and atrocities having been committed on Europeans, not merely Englishmen, by the Japanese, redress for such outrages was indispensable.

Mr. Peel moved that the mail contracts for the Cape of Good Hope by the Steam Union Ship Company to Brazil and the River Plate with the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, and to America from Galway by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, be approved, which was agreed to.

Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duty on rum in certain cases.

The Petty Sessions Bill and the Railways Bills (No. 2) Bill were withdrawn.

The Indemnity Bill, the Colonial Letters Patent Bill, the Jurisdiction of Justices Bill, and the Pauper Lunatic Asylums Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Clergymen (Colonies) Bill, the Alteration in Judges' Circuits Bill, and the Superannuations (Union Officers) Bill were read a second time.

The Lords' amendment to the Oaths Relief in Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Bill was considered and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The British Columbia Boundaries Bill and the Rum Duty Bill were read a second time.

The Statute Law Revision Bill, the Colonial Acts Confirmation Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Alteration in Judges Circuits Bills, and the Superannuation (Union Officers) Bill passed through Committee.

The Land Tax Commissioners Names Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the Sheep and Cattle (Scotland) Bill, the Removal of Irish poor Bill, the Marriages Registration (Ireland) Bill, and the Port Erin Harbour (Isle of Man) Bill were considered, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Dangerous Exhibitions.—The Earl of Malmesbury drew attention to the late fatal accident to the tight-rope walker at the Foresters' fête at Birmingham, and asked if any steps could be taken to prevent a recurrence of such a lamentable catastrophe?—Earl Granville replied that Government had written letters of warning to some places where these exhibitions were advertised to take place, and in the metropolis these requests to desist had been attended to. The Government, however, had no power to stay such proceedings. There was no doubt that the great charm of the exhibitions arose from the danger the performer was exposed to, but the same might be said of fox-hunting, and their Lordships would not ask the Government to interfere in that case. The remedy was to be found in purifying the public taste.—The Earl of Shaftesbury said he was quite sure that if the rope were placed only a few feet from the ground, with a large quantity of sawdust underneath it, not a fourth of those now attending such exhibitions would be found there. The noble Earl believed that nothing could be done by the Legislature, but hoped the public taste would be improved if the press dealt with all such cases in a becoming spirit, as they had done in this case.

Fisheries (Ireland) Bill.—Lord Stanley of Alderly moved the third reading of this bill.—Lord Cranworth objected to the measure on the ground that it interfered with rights held under Royal grant or charter, or possessed from time immemorial. The noble and learned Lord moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months.—After some discussion the amendment was negatived by a majority of 40 against 25.—The bill was then read a third time.—Lord Cranworth and the Earl of Donoughmore proposed amendments, but they were both defeated on divisions. The bill was then passed.

The following bills were also read a third time and passed—viz.:—Stipendiary Magistrates, Fortifications (provision for expenses), Public Works and Fisheries Acts Amendment, Vaccination (Scotland), and the Exhibition Medals Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Denmark and Germany.—Mr. S. Fitzgerald said he was unwilling to allow the Session to come to a close without endeavouring to obtain from her Majesty's Government some explanation with reference to the present condition of matters between the Germanic Confederation and the Kingdom of Denmark. He regretted that while the friendly relations between other Powers appeared to be only strengthened, those between the Germanic Confederation and the Government appeared to be embittered. He considered that the Federal occupation of Holstein would be most menacing to Europe if Denmark resisted it.—Lord Palmerston said this was one of the most complicated subjects that ever engaged the attention of statesmen in Europe. He should not enter into details of what was called the Schleswig-Holstein affair, which was involved in the utmost obscurity of former times. The German advocates referred back to 1640 as the ground on which they maintained stricter relations between Schleswig and Holstein than those admitted by Denmark or any other Powers. He entirely agreed with the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fitzgerald) that it was a matter of British policy to maintain the independence and integrity of the Danish monarchy. It was not a large one; but it had its rights as well as larger States, and its geographical position rendered it the more important to this country that these rights should be secured. The position the Government had always held was, that Holstein was a member of the German Confederation, and that that Confederation had a control over the affairs of Holstein, as it had over other members of the Germanic Confederation, and that any arrangement made by the King of Denmark opposed to this fundamental rule was not justifiable. But they held that, with regard to Schleswig, the Germanic Confederation had no control, and the Germanic Confederation had no more right to prescribe rules for it than Spain, Portugal, England, Russia, or any other separate and independent State. They held that Schleswig was a matter of European arrangement. But still there were many Germans there, and the Government held that the German Confederation had a right to represent, if such a case existed, that the German inhabitants were not placed upon an equal footing with the subjects of Denmark. Such matters ought not, however, under any circumstances, to justify an appeal to arms. As to the policy and course of the Government as to these disputes, he might say that the Government were desirous that the rights of Denmark should be maintained, and that if any attempts were made to overthrow these rights they should be resisted. He trusted, however, that these matters would be subjects for negotiation and not for war. Every effort would be made by her Majesty's Government to induce the parties to include all disputes within the limits of diplomatic intercourse. He had no doubt those efforts would be successful, and he had no apprehensions of either immediate or remote danger.

The Confederate States of America.—Privateering.—Mr. Cobden called attention to the exploits of the Oreto, alias the Florida; the Alabama, alias the 290; and the Japan, alias the Virginia. The hon. gentleman having dwelt upon the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and to the attacks which the above-named vessels had made upon the merchandise of a friendly Power, remarked that every vessel which was captured by them was taken note of by the American Government. In all cases the value of the vessels seized were taken by deposition on oath, and in all cases a claim was made for compensation on this country. The Government always resisted these claims; but that was the most serious part of the matter; and he contended that in such cases every man ought to constitute himself a detective policeman, in order that these proceedings might be frowned down. By every feeling of reciprocity towards the American people we ought to strive to put down these illegal practices. He thought there was every claim upon the Government to prevent these armed vessels from leaving these shores. He hoped that by no technical evasion another vessel for Confederate purposes would be allowed to escape from these shores. The terrors of the civil war in America were frightful; but he hoped they would not be extended by any connection with it on our part. All he asked for was neutrality. Whatever might be the issue of this dreadful war, let England keep clear of it. His voice would be mute; and what he asked was that England should be silent and sorrowful until this dreadful civil war was over.—Mr. Laird denied that the Alabama went out of Liverpool in an improper way.—Mr. Cobden said he quoted Earl Russell.—Mr. Laird said he was not responsible for what Earl Russell said. She went out of dock in the broad daylight.—Mr. Cobden: Did she take a clearance?—Mr. Laird: She did not require a clearance.—Lord Palmerston looked upon the two parties in America as in arms agains each other, and, as such, belligerents, and therefore entitled to all the right and privileges of belligerents. That which was running in the head of the hon. gentleman, and which guided his reasoning as well as his feeling, was that the Union was in legal existence, that there were not two belligerents, but a legitimate Government and a rebellion against that Government. Now what was the duty of a neutral with regard to two belligerents? The American Government had laid it down for themselves; for they had laid it down that a neutral might supply a belligerent with ships, arms, ammunition, or anything else, although they might be important ingredients in naval and military operations. The hon. gentleman complained that her Majesty's Government had not taken proper steps in this matter, but had rested upon information derived from the American Minister. He assured the hon. gentleman that that was not the case, and he believed that the hon. gentleman and the Federal Government were not entitled to say that the Government had omitted to do anything that by law they could do in reference to this matter. At the same time, he thought this country ought to enforce its law in these matters as stringently as possible.

Ionian Islands.—Lord J. Manners complained of the conduct of the Foreign Office in excluding Turkey from the proposed conference to whom is to be referred the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece. He should like to know whether Turkey had made any demand to be admitted to the Conference. He considered that the cession of the Ionian Islands was the most impolitic, uncalled-for, and prejudicial act ever committed.—Mr. C. Bentinck inquired whether the opinion of the Conference would be taken before the meeting of the Ionian Parliament. With regard to the question of the noble Lord (Lord J. Manners), he said the Sultan was not an acceding party to the Protectorate. A treaty would be signed by the Powers before the meeting of the Ionian Parliament.

The Insurrection in New Zealand.—At the evening sitting Mr. C. Fortescue, in reply to Mr. W. Forster, said that the Governor of New Zealand had not applied to the Governor-General of India for the assistance of Sikh troops to suppress the disturbances in New Zealand, but he had applied to the Home Government for an additional regiment of European troops.

India.—Sir C. Wood made the usual annual financial statement regarding India, which was of a most satisfactory character, both as regarded the revenue and the railway and other works being carried on there.—Several members expressed their gratification at the statement of the right hon. gentleman.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a third time and passed.

MUSIC.

Though the **ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA is almost on the eve of** closing its doors for the season, the interest of its performances does not flag. Within the last eight days there have been two novelties as remarkable as any that have occurred since the season began. The first was the début of Mdlle. Lucca before the English public, the second was the first appearance of Mdlle. Adelina Patti in a new character—one of the most attractive and successful of all her achievements. Had either of these appearances—especially the début of Mdlle. Lucca—taken place at the beginning of the season, instead of being almost at its end, the whole course of the performances would probably have been greatly changed, for this lady would have strengthened the company in its weakest point by adding to it a prima donna able to shine in the highest sphere of the grand serious opera.

Mdlle. Lucca was engaged before the commencement of the season, as her name is included in the list of performers mentioned in the preliminary prospectus of the arrangements. Why she has not appeared till the eleventh hour we know not; but a delay so prejudicial to the interests of Mr. Gye must have arisen from circumstances over which he had no control. She is engaged, however, as we understand, for two or three years, and cannot fail next season to be one of the great stars of the theatre. She is from the Royal Opera of Berlin, and, notwithstanding her youth, has already gained a great name in Germany. She is exceedingly handsome, of low stature—not taller, indeed, than Adelina Patti—and therefore, it might be supposed, better fitted for the sock than the buskin; but it is not so. She is most at home, it appears, in the highest walk of lyrical tragedy. She made her début, on Saturday last, as Valentina, in "The Huguenots," and fully realised the grandeur of Meyerbeer's lofty and impassioned heroine. Her voice has nothing of the smallness of her stature. It is a pure soprano, of great power, volume, and compass, sufficient to give expression to the utmost intensity of passion. She has a speaking countenance, a queenlike air, and dignity and grace in all her movements. Her talents, both as an actress and a singer, are highly cultivated; and, young as she is, it is not too much to say that she is already a finished artist. Her début was attended with the most brilliant success. Her rare beauty made an instant impression, and her whole performance, from the first scene to the last, was hailed with acclamations. The opera was magnificently performed. Mario, when in full possession of his vocal powers, is still incomparable in the character of Raoul, and so he was on this occasion. Formes is the best Marcel on the stage. Mdlle. Marie Battu sang the florid music of the Queen of Navarre very brilliantly, and Mdme. Didiée's rich contralto voice was heard to great advantage in the character of the Page, which, moreover, she acted gracefully and archly.

Mdlle. Adelina Patti's new character was Adina in the "Elisir d'Amore." She appeared in it for the first time on Tuesday last, and it will prove a vast addition to her repertory. Nothing could exceed her success. In her aspect and attire, her playful gaiety chastened by touches of nature and feeling, she was the very beau ideal of the rustic coquette, while she sang the music as if it had been written expressly for her. Her exuberance of florid ornament, which she sometimes carries to excess, was quite appropriate; and she gave her embellishments a charm all her own by the inimitable facility and grace with which she executed them. She was well supported, the whole opera being admirably performed. Naudin was an excellent Nemorino, personating the country lad very pleasantly and singing the pretty music with great sweetness. Tagliafico bustled through the part of Sergeant Belcore with much spirit; and Ronconi's Doctor Dulcamara is one of the finest specimens of the true Italian buffo style now on the stage.

"Le Nozze di Figaro," the most celebrated, and in many respects the finest, comic opera in existence, was produced on Wednesday last at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. It is an opera which the public seldom have an opportunity of enjoying, in consequence of the extreme difficulty in finding performers for such a host of first-rate parts. How far this difficulty has now been surmounted at Her Majesty's Theatre is a subject on which we shall have a few remarks to make next week.

The series of Saturday Concerts at the CRYSTAL PALACE was brought to a close on Saturday last. They have terminated just at the time when their pleasantness was at its height—when the public, glad to escape from the heat and suffocation of London theatres and concert-rooms, might enjoy the pleasures of music along with the free air and beautiful scenery of the Palace of Sydenham. They have had much success, we understand, during the season, and certainly they have deserved it. The concluding concert was of the usual character. The vocal performers were Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mdme. Didiée, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Graziani, and Signor Ciampi. The young Polish violinist, M. Lotto (a favourite at the Crystal Palace, where he has been chiefly heard), played a movement of one of Paganini's concertos and a pretty waltz composed by himself; and several classical orchestral pieces, including Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," were performed by the admirable Crystal Palace band, under the direction of Herr Manns. These concerts are given, not in the great open space of the central transept, where nothing but the loudest noises can be heard, but in the inclosure, or concert-room, which is well fitted for every description of music.

The concert given by Signor CIABATTA, the eminent singer and vocal instructor, on Wednesday, last week, besides being of distinguished excellence, had one feature of peculiar interest: it was the only occasion on which Grisi has been heard in London this season, and the last time (most probably) she will ever be heard in England. She sang a great deal:—The air "Quì la voce," from the "Puritani;" the duet (with Alboni) "Giorno d'Orror," from "Semiramide;" the duet (with Mr. Santley) "Mira di acerbe lagrime," from the "Trovatore;" Cimarosa's terzetto for female voices from the "Matrimonio Segreto;" and "Quì sola vergin rosa" (The last rose of summer), from "Martha." She sang with undiminished vocal power and still unrivalled beauty, and was greeted by one of the most crowded and brilliant audiences of the season with such transports of enthusiasm that she was evidently deeply moved by her reception.

It requires a very great attraction to fill a concert-room in the dog days; but yet the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on Wednesday, were as crowded, hot, and suffocating as they have been at any time during the height of the season. The concert was Mdlle. Louise Michal's, and its great attraction was the appearance of Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, who generously came forward to assist her young countrywoman. To say that Jenny Lind's voice retains the youthful freshness which charmed every ear when she first appeared on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre would be to say what she herself would be the last person to believe; but her voice is still a noble organ, and she possesses unimpaired the highest qualities of an artist. Her performance on Wednesday of Handel's magnificent air, "What passion cannot music raise and quell?" of Mendelssohn's part-songs, and of the old national melodies of her country, was as great a treat as vocal music could afford. Mdlle. Michal, herself a charming singer, was assisted also by Mdlle. Artôt, Mdlle. Trebelli, Signor Bettini, M. Otto Goldschmidt, M. Charles Hallé, and other eminent performers; and the concert was altogether one of the best and most successful of the season.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—**The performances for Mr. Buckstone's** benefit on Wednesday week were of a special character, and deserve more than a passing notice. They commenced with "The Star of Andalusia," introductory to the revival of Mr. Planché's drama of "Charles XII." in which Mr. Buckstone himself performed Adam Brock; Mr. Alfred Wigan, the valiant Monarch; and Mr. Compton, the burgomaster, Triptolemus Muddlewerk. We notice these particulars now, because, on the reopening of the theatre, the piece, with its present cast, will probably be revived. Mr. Buckstone was very happy this year in his address, both in its manner and its topics. The former was business-like, and the latter conveyed some pleasant information. Mr. Buckstone is justly proud of the length of his seasons. The one then closing had lasted for five years, including 1473 nights, and the same had been the case with the one immediately preceding. For more than ten years Mr. Buckstone has been manager of this theatre, and he now tells us the sole lessee also, having during that period stood alone, without "a backer." This is the more honourable to him, as at the beginning Mr. Buckstone had to struggle with many difficulties; but the latter portion of his career has been singularly prosperous. The great exhibition year, he states, brought him "an unparalleled tide of prosperity, although it is but right to allow that much of that prosperity was due to my Lord Dundreary (Mr. Sothern), whose extraordinary performance was the talk of all London for more than twelve months." Next season, it appears, the same celebrated actor intends to introduce the Haymarket audience to his "Brother Tham." Mr. and Mrs. Wigan are also to reappear in the comedy of "Finesse," and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will return to these boards. These announcements are pleasant enough; but the public will be still more glad to learn that at length preparations are to be made for a reform in the auditorium of the house. We record the fact with entire satisfaction. It is intended to widen the seats in the stalls and to improve their construction, with a view to the comfort of the sitter. An additional row will also be made, together with a door on each side, for the accommodation of ladies' crinolines. "In the dress-circle the knife-boards are to be abolished, the box partitions removed, and 250 velvet chairs placed for the convenience of the visitors to that part of the house. In the amphitheatre the benches will be covered, backs will be added to them, so that when the pit is overflowing no one will object to pass up aloft, where they will meet with every comfort and obtain one of the best points of sight in the house." These promises are of the right sort, and relate to points which have been frequently canvassed by the audience. Their realisation will conduce much to the popularity of the management.

STRAND.—**This little theatre has achieved another success, in** connection with one of Mr. J. H. Byron's burlesques, described in the bills as "a shameful travestie of 'The Duke's Motto.'" This caricature bears the title, "The Motto, 'I am all there.'" In reviewing these productions the critic is reduced to the necessity of repeating many phrases. He has, of course, to state that the dialogue abounds with puns, and the lyric accompaniments with parodies. Of the former Mr. Byron has, on the present occasion, given us more than usual, and scattered them over the text in marvellous profusion. He has probably been induced to manifest his prodigality in this way because in the outline of the plot he has permitted himself little liberty, so that it proceeds with scarcely any variation from that of the original drama. It opens in the same manner with the tavern scene and the project of the assassination of the Duke de Nevers, on whose name Henri Lagardère utters a prodigious number of puns, and then proceeds, in the usual way, to deliver the heiress of the story, set off with such humorous additions as the author could invent. The succeeding lapse of twenty years presented a difficulty which the genius of burlesque has, though not for the first time, ingeniously evaded. A duet and a dance between Carrickfergus and the Regent (Miss Jenny White and Mr. E. Clifton) are supposed to fill up the important interval, and the duty thus intended was performed so satisfactorily that the delighted audience insisted on their repetition. Then, of course, follows the Gipsy Encampment, and furnishes ample material, or rather suggestion, for Mr. Byron's invention, exhibiting Henri as an acrobat and Blanche as a fortuneteller, duly armed with Zadkiel's crystal. Mr. George Honey, the representative of Henri, is exceedingly happy in the assumption of the character and gait of Æsop, and may well claim comparison with Mr. Fechter himself. The subsequent scenes are amusingly rendered, Lagardère giving his answers to the widowed Princess from a store-closet, and also conducting the mesmeric processes and other incidents with such a degree of extravagance as makes them tell with ludicrous effect on the laughter-loving audience. Mr. Honey adopts the voice and manner of Mr. Fechter, and provokes much merriment. Mr. Frank Musgrave deserves credit for the instrumental music; and the scenery, by Messrs. Leitch and Turner, is appropriate. Altogether, the piece made a decided impression on the audience, and will probably command a prolonged run.

Mount Etna shows signs of a coming eruption. Columns of black smoke now ascend from the crater.

The Ashburton Challenge Shield for the Public Schools was, we are requested to state, won by Rugby in 1861, the first year of its being shot for, Harrow standing second.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 20.—To-day's market was scantily supplied with home-grown wheat; nevertheless, the demand for both red and white qualities was very inactive, at last week's quotations. Foreign wheat—the show of which was seasonably good—moved off slowly, at late prices. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry, but not cheaper. Very little barley was brought forward. The inquiry for it, however, was somewhat heavy, on former rates. Malt was in fair supply, and sluggish request, at late currencies. Good, sound oats commanded full prices; but heated samples were very dull. Beans and peas moved off heavily, at about last week's quotations. In flour very little business was transacted.

July 22.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of produce, to-day, was limited; nevertheless, Monday's prices were fairly supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 49s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb.; American, 20s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 38s. to 41s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—Scotch: wheat, 190; malt, 310; oats, 10; flour, 220. Irish: oats 850. Foreign: wheat, 10,470; barley, 1010; oats, 6110; flour, 110 sacks, 10,800 barrels.

Seeds.—New rapeseed has sold at from 64s. to 68s. per quarter. Linseed is very firm in price; but all other seeds are inactive. In cakes, very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 80s. to 84s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 33s. to 66s.; white ditto, 54s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 7d.; barley, 28s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 6d.; rye, 32s. 9d.; beans, 40s.; peas, 37s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 30s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 33s. 10d.; beans, 39s. 11d.; peas, 37s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 46,737; barley, 712; oats, 2427; rye, 20; beans, 1324; peas, 103 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, and, in some instances, prices have declined 1d. per lb. Privately, the demand is inactive.

Sugar.—All raw qualities are very dull, and the currencies have a drooping tendency. Barbadoes has realised 32s. to 39s.; Jamaica, 31s. to 33s. 6d.; St. Vincent's, 30s. 6d. to 34s.; and Demerara, 31s. to 42s. per cwt. Refined goods are heavy, at 45s. 9d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock consists of 106,000 tons, against 83,000 tons last year.

Coffee.—The demand for most kinds has somewhat improved, and the quotations, generally, are well supported. Stock, 10,000 tons, against 9000 ditto in the corresponding period in 1862.

Rice.—The market is inactive, yet the quotations are tolerably firm. Stock, 43,000 tons, against 50,000 ditto.

Provisions.—The demand for butter is steady, and the best Friesland has advanced to 88s. per cwt. Bacon is in request, and rather dearer. Most other provisions rule tolerably firm.

Tallow.—Very little is doing in any kind. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 42s. to 43s. per cwt. Stock, 39,000 casks, against 34,000 ditto.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in fair request, at 45s. per cwt. Rape is selling at from £43 10s. to £46; cocoanut, £45 10s. to £48; and fine palm, £46. French turpentine has declined to 75s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at 1s. 4d. for proof East India, and 1s. 5d. for proof Leewards. Brandy is steady, at 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £5 to £6; new ditto, £3 10s. to £5; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; Hartleys', 13s. to 14s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—There is a moderate business doing in most kinds, at full prices. The plantation accounts are rather more favourable.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at full quotations. By private contract very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The demand is steady, at from 80s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, July 23).—Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. Nearly all breeds moved off slowly, at about Monday's currency. The extreme value of the best Scots, however, was 5s. per 8 lb. Sheep, the show of which was good, changed hands somewhat freely, at full quotations. The best old Downs realised 5s. per 8 lb. There was a fair sale for lambs, at fully previous rates. The top price was 6s. 4d. per 8 lb. Calves were in fair average supply and sluggish request, at the late decline. Pigs and milch cows were dull but not cheaper. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime South-down ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s. and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 28s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1040; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 12,800; calves, 390; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 520; sheep and lambs, 4200; calves, 305.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There is a moderate demand for meat, at the annexed quotations:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week, owing, chiefly, to the unsettled state of the Polish question, Home Securities were heavy, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. Since then, however, the market has become firmer, the decline in prices has been recovered, and a fair average quantity of stock has been absorbed by the public.

The Discount Market continues to be heavily supplied with capital. The demand for accommodation has not increased; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in the quotations. Those in Lombard-street rule as follows:—

Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3¾	per cent.	Four months' bills..	.. 4 to 4¼	per cent.
Sixty days' bills ..	.. 3¾	"	Six months' bills ..	.. 4½ 5	"
Three months' bills	.. 4	"			

In the Stock Exchange the value of money is 2½ per cent.

On most parts of the Continent money is in fair request. The rates in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4 ..	3¾	Amsterdam ..	3½ ..	3½
Vienna	5 ..	5	Turin	5 ..	5½
Berlin	4 ..	3¼	Brussels ..	3 ..	2½
Frankfort ..	3 ..	2¾	Hamburg ..	— ..	3
			St. Petersburg	5½ ..	7½

The half-yearly report of the Scottish Australian Investment Company recommends a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Most of the foreign exchanges are favourable, and there is still a fair profit on imports of gold from New York, where the premium has fallen to 31½.

At the meeting of the shareholders in the City Bank, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent was declared, with a bonus of 20s. per share—equal to 10 per cent per annum. The dividend of the St. Katharine's Dock Company is 1¾ per cent for the past half-year, and of the National Bank at the rate of 8 per cent, together with an extraordinary dividend of 16s per share.

On Monday Consols, for Money, marked 92⅞; Ditto, for Account, 92⅞ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 108¼; Ditto, Bonds, 15s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. discount; India Debentures, 100½ ¼. Bank Stock was 236 to 238; India Stock, 227 to 229. There was more doing on the following day. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 92⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 92⅞ ⅞; Bank Stock, 236 to 238; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ ⅞; India Stock, 226 to 228; Ditto, New, 108 to ½; India Bonds, 15s. to 18s. prem. Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 116½; India Debentures, 100¼. Prices were on the advance on Wednesday. Consols, for Money, sold at 92⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 92⅞ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ ⅞; Bank Stock, 236 to 238; India Stock, 226 to 228; Ditto, New, 108 to 108½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; Long Annuities, 14 15-16; Red Sea Annuities, 21 1-16 ex div.; India Five per Cents, 108½ 108; Ditto Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 98½ 98; Ditto Five per Cent, 107½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116⅝; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday the market exhibited more firmness. Consols, for the Account, realised 92⅞ ⅞; for Money, 92⅞ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to 93; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. India Five per Cent Stock sold at 107⅞ to 108½.

Indian Securities have been somewhat firmer in price. Erie Shares have realised 64; Illinois Central 100-dollar Shares, 25½ dis.; and Pennsylvania, second mortgage, 85½.

The market for Foreign Securities has been very flat. Greek Bonds, Spanish Passive Stock, Mexican Stock, and Confederate Scrip have given way in price, and the value of nearly all other descriptions has had a downward tendency:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 93; Chilian Six per Cents, 102; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 99¾; Egyptian, 103¾; Greek, 33⅞; Ditto Coupons, 15; Italian Railway, 79½ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 37¼; New Grenada Deferred, 9½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 87 ex div.; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 47⅞ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 95; Ditto, 1863, 93; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½; Spanish Three per Cents, 51 ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 32⅞; Ditto, Certificates 12½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1858, 70; Ditto, 1862, 67⅞; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24½ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 102½; and Italian Five per Cents, 70¾ ex div.; Italian Scrip has sold at ⅛ prem. ex div.; and Confederate at from 5 to 3½ dis.

The fluctuations in the value of Joint-stock Bank Shares have been trifling. The dealings in the market have been to a fair average extent, and the following are the leading quotations:—Alliance, 37; Australasia, 77½; Ditto, New, 31½; Bank of Egypt, 28; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 54; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 24; Imperial, 22; Imperial Ottoman, 18½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 31; London Chartered of Australia, 28; London and Colonial, 3⅞; London and South-Western, 9½; London and Westminster, 76½ ex div.; National Provincial of England, New, 52½; Oriental, 56½; Provincial of Ireland, 69; Standard of British South Africa, 17½; Union of Australia, 53 ex div.

There has been a steady demand for Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 105½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 96½; Ceylon Six per Cents, 1878, 114; Mauritius Six per Cents, 108½; Natal Six per Cents, 110; New South Wales Six per Cents, 102; and Victoria Six per Cents, 112½.

A fair average business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities. Australian Agricultural have been done at 21; Bombay Gas, 2⅞; Ceylon Company, 5½; Crystal Palace, 38½; English and Australian Copper, 1½; General Credit and Finance of London, 3; International Financial Society, 9⅞; Italian Irrigation, Six per Cent Bonds, 57; Joint-Stock Discount, 6⅛; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅞; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 47½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 26½; Ditto, 4⅞; Royal Mail Steam, 67; Grand Junction Canal, 7½ ex div.; Chelsea Waterworks, 26; East London, 128½ ex div.; and West Middlesex, 111½ ex div.

Prices of Railway Shares have fluctuated with Consols. The market, generally, has been somewhat inactive. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 121; Great Eastern, 53⅞; Ditto, East Anglian, 25½; Great Northern, 129; Great Western, 66⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113⅞; London and Blackwall, 77½; London and Brighton, 117½; London and Chatham, 44½; London and North-Western, 102; London and South Western, 105½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½; Metropolitan, 12¼; Midland, 128⅞; Ditto, New, 1½ prem.; North-Eastern, 103; Ditto, Leeds, 60; Ditto, York, 99½; North Staffordshire, 16½; South-Eastern, 92; West Midland—Oxford, 46.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern Six per Cent, 132½; London and Brighton Five per Cent, No. 2, 117; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 127; North British, 111½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½; Eastern Bengal, 109¼; East Indian, 107⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 103¼; Great Western of Canada, 11¼; Madras Five per Cent, 107¼; Scinde, 107⅞ ex new; and Punjaub, 107½.

Foreign.—Namur and Liege Six per Cent, 21; San Paulo, 9¼; Ditto, 21⅞; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22; Turin and Savona, 2⅞.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 22 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£35,616	A decrease of other securities of ..	£1,038,747
An increase of public deposits of ..	438,490	A decrease of bullion of	199,004
A decrease of other deposits of	1,706,289	An increase of rest of	26,432
A decrease of Govt. securities of	40,000	A decrease of reserve of	193,294

The total circulation is £22,230,612; public deposits amount to £5,386,948, and private deposits to £14,675,625; securities are £30,975,776; and the stock of bullion is £14,630,872.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

BANKRUPTS.

J. LEESON, Braunston, Northamptonshire, builder.—R. G. ROSE, Fenchurch-street, ship store merchant.—E. A. WALLER, Cambridge-terrace, Bayswater, commission agent.—W. COX, Spencer-place, Brixton, carpenter.—W. B. APPLEYARD, Foots Cray, Kent, grocer.—J. H. MASKELL, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, ale merchant.—E. CALLOW, St. Paul's-grove, Ball's-pond, tobacconist.—D. CHURCH, Buxton-street, Spitalfields, chemist.—J. B. ROBERTS, Borough-market and Stoney-street, Southwark, victualler and potato salesman.—REBECCA JAMES, Gravesend, victualler.—FRANCES EDITH GARDENER, Berkeley-street, Bryanstone-square.—J. S. HAYS, Gravel-lane, Southwark, licensed victualler.—J. HADLEY, Amelia-place, Walworth, baker.—J. PHILLIPS, City-road, fur rug manufacturer.—G. GARNER, Kingston, Surrey, fancy stationer.—H. TAYLOR, Lupus-street, Belgravia.—J. M. BAILLIE and G. DUYSTER, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, merchants.—J. E. PARTRIDGE, Westbromwich, brass-founder.—J. B. SHELLEY, Bilston, chemist.—E. SHELLEY, Wolverhampton, commission agent.—E. S. SHELLEY, Bilston, chemist.—P. R. MILLER, Birmingham, commission agent.—R. CADDICK, Westbromwich, attorney.—G. E. LAMBERT, Bilston, chain-manufacturer.—W. WARD, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—J. DARRALL, Deepfields, Staffordshire, grocer.—S. TOWNSEND, Leicester, dealer in wood.—S. COX, Cheltenham, teacher of music.—F. J. GUNN, Newnam, Gloucestershire, chemist.—J. ANDREW, Tavistock, Devonshire, miller.—J. M. WESTLAKE, Brisworthy, Devonshire, cattle-dealer.—W. H. WRIGHT, Chudleigh, Devonshire, maltster.—G. SHACKLETON, Leeds, corndealer.—T. TUNE, Winterton, Lincolnshire, carrier.—W. H. MELLOR, Liverpool, brewer.—T. REA, Liverpool, dealer in old metal.—S. SMITH, Liverpool, grocer.—W. CLARKE, Gresford, Denbighshire.—J. SERGENT, Liverpool, timber dealer.—B. DOUGLAS, Liverpool and Warrington, provision dealer.—G. B. C. WATSON, Liverpool, doctor of medicine.—C. MEESON (deceased), Manchester, bootmaker.—J. HEGINBOTHAM, Feralice, Derbyshire, ironmonger.—E. EDWARDS, Willenhall, Staffordshire, beerhouse keeper.—M. HENDERSON, Old Shildon, Durham, grocer.—H. LEGGETT, Gorleston, Suffolk, fisherman.—G. BARNES, Bedford, grocer.—J. BROWN, jun., Wombridge, Salop, farmer.—J. BEARDSHAW, Ecclesfield Common, Yorkshire, publican.—J. EARNSHAW, Stannington, Yorkshire, farmer.—T. S. BULL, Clifton, Gloucestershire, mason.—S. YOUNG, Hulme, Lancashire, furniture broker.—J. BIRKETT, Liverpool, commission agent.—P. HAMILTON, Ripon, Yorkshire, farmer.—E. HAMILTON, Ripon, Yorkshire, farmer.—S. FOWLER, jun., Stockcross, Berks, farmer.—W. SCOTT, Millhouse, Cumberland, blacksmith.—J. GEE, Lincoln, sewing-machine manufacturer.—MARY ANN FULLER, Swansea, late victualler.—J. HORROCKS, Bradford, Yorkshire, pickermaker.—E. JAMES, Upton, Berkshire, blacksmith.—T. LAYCOCK, Brotherton, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—H. BAKEWELL, Birmingham, land agent.—E. COULTAS, Birmingham, provision-dealer.—J. BATE, Birmingham, provision-dealer.—G. H. ST. CLAIR, Birmingham, auctioneer.—J. APPLETON, Warrington, Lancashire, filesmith.—J. EDMUNDS, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, shoemaker.—E. T. NEWMAN, Bognor, Sussex, plumber.—W. H. COLLARD, Brighton, painter.—J. PITT, jun., Worcester, cooper.—W. RICHARDSON, Maids Moreton, Buckinghamshire, late farmer.—J. JACKSON, Oakham, Rutlandshire, innkeeper.—R. MARSHALL, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, shoedealer.—E. LAWTON, Burslem, Staffordshire, cabinetmaker.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

BANKRUPTS.

J. PEAR, Northumberland-street, New-road, and Strand, wigmaker.—CATHARINE WOODWARD, Redcliffe-road, West Brompton, schoolmistress.—ARABELLA ELIZA WOOD, Redcliffe-road, West Brompton, lodging-house keeper.—CHARLOTTE CLARA KIERAN, Brook-street, Bond-street.—J. JOHNSON, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, carpenter.—J. TOMLYN, Sheerness, publican.—W. A. PHILLIPS, Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell, pewterer.—P. CRONIN, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, tailor.—J. SEWELL, Nicholas-lane, City, iron merchant.—C. HILLS, Gravesend, farmer.—W. OTT, York-place, Walworth-road, plumber.—C. COOPER, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, retired Colonel of the Indian Forces.—G. FEARNLEY, Camden-row, Camden-town, coffee-house keeper.—R. BOYLE, Newington-place, Stoke Newington, licensed victualler.—G. GURNEY, Rotherfield-street, Islington.—G. S. KEYMER, Cornwall-place, Holloway, wine gauger.—W. S. MOAKES, Battersea, horsedealer.—C. OLSEN, St. George-street, St. George's-in-the-East, seamen's lodging-house keeper.—J. B. SMITH, Grosvenor-road, Stockwell, teacher of music.—J. B. Frankland, Brunswick-street, St. Pancras, oilman.—F. C. BEARD, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, surgeon.—J. W. ROBERTS, Thistlegrove-lane, Old Brompton, cricket-ground proprietor.—A. SPENCE, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, clothier.—J. B. FAIRBAIRN, Rochester, seedsman, and Chatham, carrier.—C. SWAN, Watling-street, City, commission agent.—J. CLARK, Victoria-terrace, Rotherhithe, baker.—E. W. RUSSELL, King William-street, City, and Goswell-road, Middlesex, auctioneer.—W. C. NEAL, Wythall, near Alvechurch, Worcestershire, late bedstead manufacturer.—J. HARDERN, Dudley, grocer.—R. ARNOLD, Yardley, Worcestershire, farmer.—S. GOODAKER, sen., Birmingham, baker.—H. REYNOLDS, Neath, Glamorganshire, colliery proprietor.—T. WILLIAMS, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire.—D. DAVIS, Preston on Stour, Gloucestershire, baker.—E. LOWMAN, Portland, Dorsetshire, horsekeeper.—J. ANDREW, Tawstock, Devonshire, miller.—J. HUDSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer.—A. CROSSLAND, Kingston-upon-Hull, licensed victualler.—W. THORLEY, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper.—A. P. BEHRENS, Liverpool, commission agent.—F. HAYWOOD, Blackpool, Lancashire, general dealer.—R. BOND, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, butcher.—J. KIRBY, Longsight, near Manchester, beerseller.—C. BOUSFIELD, Barnard Castle, Durham, saddler.—W. ELLIOT, South Shields, grocer.—B. KEIGHLEY, Leeds, provision dealer.—J. KING, Leeds, watchmaker.—G. BAILEY, Moulton, Lincolnshire, ketchup-manufacturer.—T. PERKINS, Shutford, Oxfordshire, baker.—J. W. SHIELDS, Ipswich, accountant.—W. COX, Northampton, furniture dealer.—C. LUCAS, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, stonemason.—R. BALL, Hastings, wheelwright.—S. BIRKS, Fenton, Staffordshire, butcher.—P. J. FARRELL, Birmingham, machinist.—SARAH AKERS, Birmingham, late butcher.—J. BENSON, Dalton, Yorkshire, fine drawer.—J. JENNINGS, Bradford, butcher.—A. JENKINS, Newent, Gloucestershire, horsedealer.—J. HOLMES, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, late publican.—F. LEWIS, Westbromwich, surgeon.—E. M'VEA, Ulverston, Lancashire, newspaper proprietor.—T. DEASON, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, blacksmith.—C. DILLON, Liverpool, tallow chandler.—G. L. KELLY, Bootle, Lancashire, late general dealer.—J. DOTTERILL, Alverstoke, Hants, brewer.—S. ANDREWS, Southampton, fishdealer.—E. WEBB, South Stoneham, Hants, innkeeper.—G. W. DAY, Portswood, Hants, bricklayer.—T. B. BOOTH, Stourbridge, baker.—W. SIMMONDS, Stourbridge, pork butcher.—E. PLACE, Scruton, Yorkshire, carpenter.—T. JONES, Scruton, Yorkshire, potato-dealer.—T. HOLT, Little Bolton, Lancashire, draper.—J. GUTTERY, Kidderminster, cooper.—T. EVANS, Bewdley, Worcestershire, haulier.—E. SLIP, Bath, oilman.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE-MEETING.

THE MATCH BETWEEN THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

The match between eleven members of the House of Lords and eleven of the House of Commons came off on Monday week. The presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales gave an additional zest to the proceedings. Her Royal Highness, who had never before witnessed a rifle-match, watched the operations with great interest. The firing was at the targets numbered 4 and 6, in any position, with any rifle, the distance being only 200 yards and the targets double the pool size. When the firing at this range was finished the Royal party moved to the 500-yards range, where there was another marquee erected. Here the Lords and Commons were again pitted, with the following result—a reversal of that of last year, when the Peers won :—

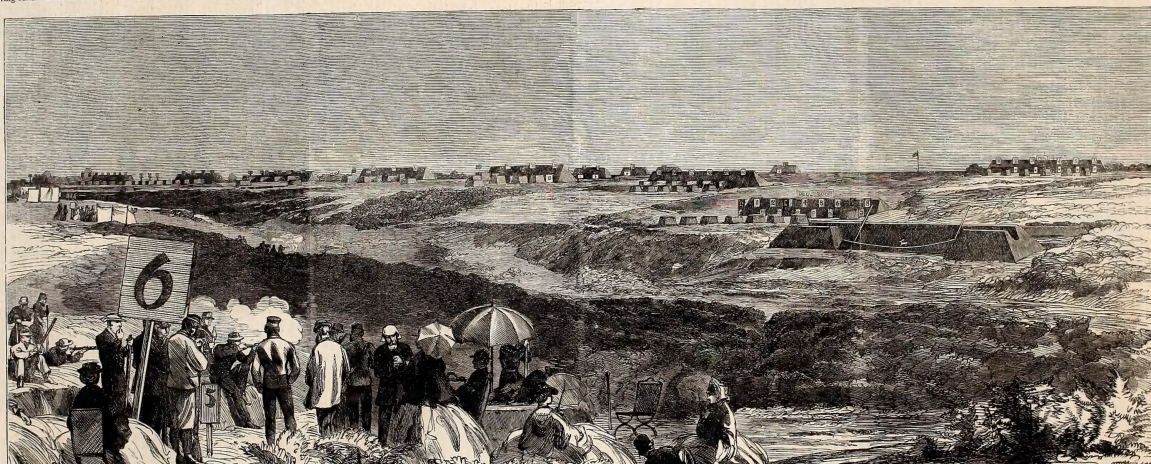
LORDS.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Earl Dacie	24	26	50
Marquis of Abercorn..	24	25	49
Lord Airlie ..	21	13	34
Lord Bolton ..	23	23	46
Lord Suffield ..	19	15	34
Lord Dunmore..	22	21	43
Le d Dufferin ..	18	11	29
Duke of Marlborough	14	16	30
Lord Grosvenor ..	17	6	23
Lord Londesborough ..	19	15	34
Lord Wharncliffe ..	25	26	51
	222	201	423

COMMONS	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lord Bury ..	26	24	50
Mr. Duncombe ..	26	24	50
Mr. Dillwyn ..	23	21	44
Sir P. Egerton	20	19	39
Mr. Forster ..	17	18	35
Earl Grosvenor	25	22	47
Mr. Humberston ..	20	17	37
Mr. Talbot ..	17	19	36
Mr. Vivian ..	23	25	48
Mr. Wemyss ..	21	9	30
Lord Elcho ..	24	20	44
	242	218	460

Last year, when the Lords beat the Commons, Lord Elcho proposed "Three cheers for the licking we'll give them next year," and the Commons have kept his Lordship's word. When the firing at the 500 yards was about half over the Prince and Princess took their departure, and driving to a tent close to the windmill, partook of refreshments there provided by the council; after which, at ten minutes to six o'clock, they left the inclosure and proceeded to London. Before leaving, the Prince intimated to Lord Elcho his intention of becoming a member of the Wimbledon Rifle Club.

THE CAMP MEETING.—MIDNIGHT RIFLE PARLIAMENT.

The camp fire and night meeting of the volunteers at Wimbledon was certainly the most picturesque spectacle to which the volunteer movement has given rise, and furnishes food for wholesome reflection in a social sense. Here were duchesses and highborn ladies, gentlemen soldiers and private soldiers, volunteers of all classes, and even the shoeblacks and sutlers of the camp, gathered together in convivial intercourse, in which, while it was free enough to permit of the cordial and unrestrained enjoyment of all, was yet so well ordered that not a syllable was uttered or a gesture was indulged in which could offend the most delicate-minded. Years ago no one could have dreamed that such a meeting could take place, and even now we believe that in no country in the world save our own could such a scene pass over without a single untoward incident or unpleasant reminiscence. The scene which our Artist has illustrated is thus described by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* :—' Imagine an irregular horseshoe of high ground grown over with fern and furze, and broken into



THE RUNNING DEER.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON: GENERAL VIEW OF THE BUTTS FROM THE VICTORIA CAMP.

bold irregular declivities by scarped gravel banks, occupied by some 1200 or 1400 volunteers, some in multi, some in uniform, but chiefly undress, standing, sitting, lounging, lying, singly and in knots, grouped in every variety of action or repose, and lighted fitfully by the red glare of a huge pile of furze and faggots, a solid cube of some 30 ft. or 40 ft., fed by red-coated sappers. Not far from the fire, round a table, and in chairs brought from the marquees of the association, a picturesque group of ladies fair and noble—Lady Elcho, Lady Grosvenor, Lady Bury, and others; and near them the handsome stalwart figure of Lord Elcho addressing the assembled volunteers. Nor should I forget the huge punch cauldron so liberally provided and filled by the Victorias—who are the very Camachos of camp life, and soom to keep open tent for all comers. Not the least pleasing feature of the scene was the good humour, good feeling, and gentlemanly bearing of all this crowd."

The *Times* gives the following account of the "camp-meeting" on the 16th inst.:—' About ten o'clock the meeting round the camp fire for purposes of discussion and conviviality, which has grown into an institution in connection with these annual gatherings at Wimbledon, was held. The scene was such as artists would delight to sketch—if indeed, any pencil could have caught and done justice to its varied features. The large flickering bonfire reflected its alternate glare and shadow on an assembly of most diverse dress and composition. In what may be called the more influential portion of the assembly were included Lord and Lady Ducie, Lord and Lady Anne Elcho, Earl Grosvenor and Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord Feilding, Lord and Lady Bury, Lady Rose Fane, Lady Gwendolena Anson, Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd Lindsay, Count de Gendres, Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt, &c. The proceedings opened, according to precedent, under the auspices of a Master of the Revels; after which Lord Elcho, as president of the assembly for business purposes, told the volunteers that the council had come there to be shot at with any complaints which they might wish to level at them. The assembly cordially endorsed the compliments which Lord Elcho felt it due to Colonel Luard and Major Ruxton to pass upon the camp administration, and did not supplement in any way the complaint which his Lordship said was the only one made to him on this subject—that of a gentleman who had discovered three earwigs in his tent. They further expressed their approval audibly when the commissariat arrangements were mentioned; but a full burst of enthusiasm was elicited when Lady Elcho was incidentally referred to as 'an enthusiastic volunteer.' The meeting, which before sat comfortably watching the blaze or listening to the remarks of Lord Elcho, found its feet and its voice at exactly the same moment. A more animated or prettier tableau than the semicircle presented at that moment it would be difficult to imagine, which had been invited by the chairman began to flow in pretty freely upon the council. These were mainly to the effect that, when the number of entries was unusually great, additional prizes should be given; that all the purely volunteer prizes, including the Queen's prize, should be shot off on the opening days of the meeting, if possible on the first or second day; that the prizes for small bores, universally regarded as the weapons of the man of leisure, should be postponed till afterwards; that measures should be taken for preventing over-crowding at the firing-points; and that the competitors, wherever practicable, should be squadded and told off to targets in every case, as in the shooting for the Queen's prize. Lord Elcho replied at some length to the different suggestions which had been made. He left to Captain Page the task of explaining the intricacies of the arrangements at the firing-points. He could call the exertions of that officer—which were entirely unremunerative—nothing less than herculean. Only that day he had worked at these details for eight hours consecutively. The question of prizes to be offered by the association was simply a question of money, and he thought it a disgrace to the people of England that a national institution, essential to the progress and even to the stability of rifle-shooting, 'should be dependent for its existence upon receipts from chance entries, pool and sighting targets. Somebody in the crowd ventured a suggestion that the association was 'not popular,' an assertion which was met by an indignant storm of discontent voices, which stifled that question in a manner as effectually as that in which a previous attempt to excite discussion on 'the dismissal cjause' of the Volunteers Bill had been got rid of. The meeting felt that the council was taking an open and manly step in consulting their views and eliciting their opinions, and they were not disposed to tolerate the introduction of purely vexatious topics. An equally conclusive and conciliatory speech on the part of Captain Page followed with regard to the great details which had been touched upon. The festivities were prolonged to a somewhat advanced hour, 'tattoo' being abolished, for that night only, by special request."

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON.

Mdme. Otto Goldschmidt having in the kindest manner expressed her desire to manifest sympathy with the objects of the meeting at Wimbledon, the camp fire was on Thursday evening deserted for the clubroom, where a soirée musicale was held. Mdme. Goldschmidt was enthusiastically received, and the programme, including several of her most brilliant pieces, was performed with entire success. M. Goldschmidt and Mr. Blagrove rendered valuable assistance to the instrumental portions of the concert.

On the night of yesterday week the last camp meeting was held, under the presidency of Lord Elcho; and the proceedings, which were of the pleasantest description, were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

SERGEANT ROBERTS.

Mr. James Roberts was born at Tilstock, in Shropshire, Jan. 6, 1831, and at present resides at Wem, near Shrewsbury. He has been a member of the 12th Shropshire Rifles, of which corps he is now a Sergeant, from its enrolment. He went to Hythe in April, 1861, for a short course of instruction in musketry under General Hay, where he obtained the marksman's badge and sectional prize. In the same year he contended for the Shropshire county prize, at the seat of Viscount Hill, Hawkstone Park, when he obtained the third prize. At the county competition in 1862 he succeeded in carrying off the challenge cup. It is a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Roberts has not been accustomed to shoot with the Whitworth rifle (with which he has just gained the Queen's prize at Wimbledon), nor at a longer range than six hundred yards. Sergeant Roberts is an independent gentleman of good property, residing at Wem. Our Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CAMP.

On the morning of Sunday week Divine service was performed for those who were in camp; but it was not entirely restricted to them, for there was a large congregation of persons of all ranks from the surrounding villages. One of the shooting-screens erected on the grass in front of the grand stand formed a canopy over a common table, covered with a "union jack," which served as reading-desk and pulpit. First to arrive were the police-constables, 150 in number, who took their seats in the left compartment of the grand stand. They were shortly followed by the Guards and men from Hythe, who occupied seats at the right-hand side of the grand stand. Next came six men of the London Rifle Brigade. By this time the civilian portion of the congregation began to assemble, amongst whom were Lord and Lady Elcho, Lord and Lady Ducie, and Captains Muldmay and Page. The Victorias numbered over 120 men, and the whole of the other volunteers present might have been five times that number. The novelty of the scene was complete when the ten boys of the Shoeblack Brigade had put in an appearance. At the commencement of the service the Morning Hymn was sung by the whole congregation to the accompaniment by the band of the G and A Reserve Divisions of Police. The service was conducted by the Rev. T. Hanly Ball, lecturer of St. Mary's, Wimbledon, who selected for his text part of the First Lesson for the day, the 12th chapter of the 2nd Book of Samuel, 7th verse, "Thou art the man." Having given a brief historical description of David's fall, the preacher pointed out the practical lessons to be deduced from the circumstance. First, the danger of allowing conscience to slumber; second, conviction of sin precedes conversion; third, pardon of sin is simultaneous with sincere repentance. He concluded a discourse that was listened to throughout with profound attention, in these words:—

"I cannot look upon this annual meeting of this National Association without viewing it in another light than that for which it is ostensibly and legitimately assembled. Coming, as you do, from different parts of the nation—different parishes in the nation I should say—you are, to my mind, not only representatives of the military *physique* of these parishes, if I may so speak, but also of the *morale*—of the practical Christianity of these parishes. The parish of each of you—no matter how remote that parish may be—possesses, thanks to our excellent Constitution, the blessings of an Established Church, which secures to you not only the teaching of a spiritual pastor, but the teaching of God's pure and holy Word, no matter how careless or incompetent that pastor should unfortunately be. For the most part, however, you are under the teaching of one who is himself under the teaching of God's Holy Spirit; and you are here the representatives of that moral training and teaching which you regularly receive at your own beloved homes. You will not disgrace your Christian profession nor pain your Christian minister by any moral delinquency here. Wimbledon, I need scarcely tell you, is naturally very beautiful; it is, I am proud to tell you, as morally beautiful, if not more so, than other parishes of a similar population. The Incumbent of this parish and his clergy are painfully anxious to preserve the moral beauty—nay more, to increase and improve it. You have it in your power to assist or to hinder our efforts. And, whether you may be here or elsewhere, learn this lesson from David's fall—his sin was calculated, from its very nature, to throw a greater discredit upon the profession of religion than the sin of those who were not so remarkable as he was for having previously walked with God. It is now as it was then—the transgression, the deviation of the professing Christian is more grievous, and the more so in proportion to the eminence he has attained, than the deviation of those ordinary mortals that make, perhaps, no profession at all, and who, like Gallio, 'care for none of these things;' that which you take no notice of, or notice as a matter of course, in another, you take serious notice of in a Christian. Here, then, is a powerful reason why those who profess the name of Jesus should 'depart from iniquity.' The world, believe me, will not judge of you so much by your opinions as by your actions. Oh, I would have that said of each of you which Lord Hardinge said of one of our greatest heroes—a soldier of whom England may well be proud—a soldier from whose bier a sorrowing country has yet scarcely lifted up her head—a soldier who, just before he expired, said to his companion in arms, that distinguished General to whom Westminster Abbey has so recently given a resting-place—'Outram, for more than forty years I have so ruled my life that when death should come I could meet it face to face without fear.' Then, turning to his son, he said, 'See, my son, how a Christian man can die.' And so he died, confidently, happily, triumphantly, relying on the merits of Jesus, receiving the end of his faith and the salvation of his soul. Of him it was once said to Lord Hardinge, after some victory achieved, 'Havelock, my Lord, is every inch a soldier.' 'Every inch a soldier,' said the veteran General; 'Yes, Havelock is every inch a soldier; but he is more, and he is better, he is every inch a Christian.' May this be said of each of you I have this morning the honour, the pleasure, and the privilege to address—' He is not only every inch a Soldier, but he is every inch a Christian."



SERGEANT ROBERTS, OF THE WEM CORPS, 12TH SHROPSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.



DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CAMP.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 17th inst., at The Elms, Ashford, Middlesex, the wife of Edmund G. Phillips, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Henry, eldest son of Mr. Thos. Richard Cobden, of Windsor, to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Melton, of 194, Regent-street; and Michael's-grove, Brompton.

On the 16th inst., at Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, the Right Hon. Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard to Winifred Mary, third daughter of A. L. M. Phillipps De Lisle, Esq., of Garendon Park and Gracedieu Manor.

DEATHS.

On the 6th of May, of cholera, after six hours' illness, at Thayetmyo, Burmah, Robert Morris Hazen, Captain, 60th Royal Rifles.

On May 18, Simon Staughton, Esq., J.P., a well-known and respectable squatter of the Werribee, after a long illness, who was buried on May 20, at Melbourne, Victoria.

On the 13th inst., at St. Servan, France, the Rev. John Henry Hogarth, D.C.L., late of Ford-place, Stifford, Essex, and a Justice of the Peace for that county.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—LAST WEEK but TWO of the present Season—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, THE ICEBERGS, painted from Studies made in the Northern Seas in the summer of 1859.—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street W. Admission, 1s.

LAST FEW DAYS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House).
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, Lordship-lane, Wood-green, distant half a mile from the Wood-green Station, on the Great Northern Railway.
Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, K.T., M.W.G.M.
PROJECTED NEW BUILDING FOR ONE HUNDRED BOYS.
The FOUNDATION STONE will be LAID, with full Masonic Ceremonial, on SATURDAY, the 8th of AUGUST, 1863, a Special Grand Lodge having been convened for that day by the Most Worshipful Grand Master.
Grand Fête and Festival under the auspices of Ladies entirely, and the direct patronage of

The Countess of Zetland,	The Lady Evelyn Bruce,
The Countess De Grey and Ripon,	The Lady Mayoress,
The Countess of Carnarvon,	Mrs. Stuart, Aldenham Abbey, Herts;
The Countess of Mount-Edgecumbe,	Mrs. W. W. Beach, Oakley Park, Hants;
The Lady Leigh,	Mrs. George Cornewall Legh, High Legh, Cheshire.
The Lady Skelmersdale,	
The Viscountess Holmesdale,	

Athletic sports for the boys. Various attractive amusements for the visitors. Procession, comprising the presiding officer and officers of Grand Lodge, with members of the order, children, and committees of both Masonic Schools.
Bands of the 1st Life Guards (by permission of Colonel De Ros); the 1st City Volunteers (Engineers); the 40th (Enfield) Middlesex Central London Rifle Rangers (by permission of the respective commanding officers.
Banquet at Four o'Clock, in a commodious tent, specially provided. Grand display of fireworks at Nine o'Clock.

Admission to the grounds only	2s. 6d.
Admission to the grounds and banquet	10s. 6d.

Reserved seats to witness the Masonic ceremonials, 5s., if taken on or before the 1st of August. After that date the prices will be:—

Grounds and Banquet	15s. 0d.
Reserved seats	7s. 6d.

Tickets to be obtained of the members of the House Committee; of the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution; at the Freemasons' Tavern; and at the School, Lordship-lane, Wood-green.
Every lady contributing or presenting a purse of five guineas will have the rank and privileges of a life governor. Every lady contributing or presenting a purse of twenty-five guineas will have the rank and privileges of a vice-president. Collecting-cards and ladies' purses will be forwarded on application. Donations are most earnestly solicited. Brethren intending to join the procession must appear in full Masonic craft clothing.
Trains from King's-cross to Wood-green 10.25, 11.10 (special), a.m., 12.25, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.10, 6.5, 7.0 p.m. Returning from Wood-green to King's-cross 5.10, 6.50, 8.48, 10.0 (special), and 11.0 p.m.
The Grounds will be open at Eleven o'Clock.
The Masonic Ceremony will commence at one o'clock.
FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary.
Office, 16A, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.,
July 20, 1863.

THE UNION BANK OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE (Limited). Capital—£1,000,000, in 10,000 Shares of £100 each, with power to increase. First Issue, £500,000. Offices—83, King-William-street, E.C., London; 6, Boulevard des Capucines (facing the Rue de la Paix), Paris. London Managers—English Banking Department, Bright Wool, Esq.; Foreign Department, Ernest Seyd, Esq. Manager in Paris—M. Hurlier, late Chef des Services Etrangers in the Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris. Liverpool Agents—Messrs. Prehn, Wilson, and Co. Current accounts opened on the customary conditions of other London Banks. Deposits received, subject to notice of withdrawal. The rate of interest will depend on the period for which the money is lodged. Persons having correct accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account, and any portion or the whole of either, to Paris or London at will. Approved mercantile bills discounted and credits opened in London, Paris, and Liverpool, affording important facilities to houses trading with the provinces of France and the Continent generally. The Bank will purchase and sell, exchange, and grant letters of credit and circular notes on all the cities of Europe. The Bank will encash coupons of interest on foreign stocks, transmit stocks, shares, and securities between England, France, and the Continent generally; undertake orders for gold and silver bullion; purchase foreign money, &c.; and transact all kinds of English and foreign banking business.
JOHN W. MOLLETT, Secretary.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—A LADY and GENTLEMAN, occupying a spacious and elegantly-furnished country residence replete with comfort, OFFER the advantages of a pleasant HOME; to ONE OR TWO LADIES or a MARRIED COUPLE without family. The terms will include wine and the use of a carriage, if desired. References exchanged.—Address Leander, 6, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, London.

TO THE CLERGY.—A YOUNG LADY, well educated, is desirous to reside in the family of a Clergyman of the Church of England, where there are two or three daughters, of not less than twenty years of age, and where she would have an opportunity of meeting with good society and parental care. An elevated and limestone district preferred, the situation contiguous to a trunk line of railway. References satisfactory. Terms 100 guineas per annum.—Address by letter, W. B. JONES, Esq., No. 261, Hampstead-road, London.

PRIVATE HOME AND FOREIGN INQUIRY OFFICE.—Confidential Inquiries within the United Kingdom instituted with fidelity, secrecy, and dispatch; also the former connections, character, and repute of individuals, both in England and abroad, investigated and unravelled by Mr. POLLAKY, 14, George-street, Mansion House, London.

TO PARENTS.—The Rector of a small seaside parish, having made excellent arrangements for the home education of his own sons, wishes to RECEIVE TWO Gentleman-like BOYS to be Educated with them. For particulars, terms, &c., address "Rector," at Mr. Heney's, 12, Weymouth terrace, Hackney-road, London.

THE Vicar of a dry and healthy Country Parish in the Eastern Counties, 54 miles from London, desires to receive into his family ONE or at the most TWO LITTLE BOYS, to be Companions to his Son, aged ten years, and to share with him in the advantage of attending a good Grammar School, in close propinquity to the Vicarage, which is very commodious. Terms, including the school fee, £80 per annum, the only extras being books, &c., and washing. Good references required and given, in particular to the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Birch, Colchester.
Address Rev. M. G., Post-office, Ipswich.

COLLIERY ROYALTIES for SALE; ½d. per Ton on all Coal raised from the Karbitz Colliery. Price £500.—Apply to I. M. SMITH, 38, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES OF ENGLAND. Showing the Cause, Conduct, and Issue of every Battle since the Conquest. Compiled expressly for the Use of Schools. By C. SANDERSON, L.C.P. Neatly bound in embossed cloth, gilt, price 1s. 6d. BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

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12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16	0
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6 Dessert forks	0	13	6	1 Butter knive	0	3	6
6 Tea spoons	0	8	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
3 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	Pair of meat carvers	0	7	6
1 Pair fish carvers	0	14	0	Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
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It is the original preparation from the Indian Corn, and offers the best, most wholesome and highest prize from the trade, and offers the best value in the market.
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Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, and Hats.
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

WILLIAM MULREADY, R.A.

On the 7th inst. died, full of year and honours, William Mulready, one of our greatest genre-painters since Wilkie, a leader of a host of younger painters of domestic and familiar subjects, and the earliest exemplar of much that has given distinctive character to the English school. He had been suffering from heart disease for forty years, and, as he himself had with cheerful resignation long expected, died at last suddenly, having been, the very evening before his death, in the Life School of the Academy.

Mulready was born at Ennis, in Ireland, in 1786, six years before the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy when only fourteen. He had before this gained the favourable notice of Banks, and permission to draw in the sculptor's studio. Like many other painters known to us by works unpretending in subject and of "cabinet" size, his first attempts were on themes and of the scale proper to high art—a discipline which, like the "large-hand" of the schoolboy, always bears good fruit. Sketches for such subjects as "Polyphemus and Ulysses," "The Disobedient Prophet," &c., were in the exhibition of his works at the Society of Arts in 1848. Whether from want of encouragement or natural bias, he soon confined himself to small pictures of simple incident or careful studies from nature, and he adhered to his early choice with that singleness of aim which ensures success. He for a time painted in a low key, with brown shadows, and his figure-subjects showed in other respects the influence of Wilkie and the Dutch masters. In little "bits" of landscape he first manifested a fresher feeling for colour. Some of these, taken from the neighbourhood of Hampstead-heath and the Kensington gravel pits, then a favourite haunt of landscape-painters, give, perhaps, the earliest indication of that peculiarly close and accurate study of nature which distinguish all his best works. In them, and also the figure-pictures of his best (middle) period, he completely anticipated and fully realised what the pre-Raphaelites long after professed for the first time to aim at, and only for the most part imperfectly attained. Among the most important pictures of the first ten years of his career were "The Rattle" (1806), "The Brook-side Inn" (1811), "Punch" (1813), and "Idle Boys" (1815). In November of 1815 he was elected associate, and only three months later full member, of the Academy, being one of the very few artists upon whom the two honours have been conferred within the year. During the next ten years were produced some of his most humorous pictures, chiefly of boy life and village incident, such as "The Fight Interrupted," "The Wolf and the Lamb," "The Careless Messenger," "The Convalescent," "The Widow," "The Origin of a Painter," "The Cannon," "Dog of Two Minds," "A Sailing-Match," and "Giving a Bite" (1834). About the years 1833-5 Mulready commenced developing new and more essentially artistic qualities, particularly exquisite purity of colour and consummate refinement and variety of execution. Among early examples indicating the new tendencies, are "The Last In" (Vernon Collection) and "A Toyseller" (both printed in 1835). A life-size copy of the latter was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year in an unfinished state, and has been left so by the painter. The new qualities were irregularly displayed, and sometimes pushed to extremes, as in the rather flimsy though elegant mannerism of "The Seven Ages" (1838). Other pictures are open to the charge of conventionality, though only in the foliage and drapery. The colouring, too, is sometimes hot and "foxy," as in the "Whittington Controversy" (1844), and sometimes it has the opposite fault of coldness and cruelty, as in the "Burchell and Sophia" (1847) and "The Bathers" (1849). Against this must be placed the fact that many other works of the same period are almost unrivalled for one or all technical excellence—such as "The Brother and Sister; or, Pinching the Ear" (1836), "Open your Mouth and Shut your Eyes," "First Love," and "The Sonnet" (1839), "Fair Time" (1840); "Train up a Child in the Way it should Go" (1841), a half-frightened boy giving a coin to Lascar beggars, one of his most perfect works; and "The Ford" (1842). In 1844 Mulready executed a series of illustrations for an edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield," and from this source have been derived some of his most important pictures, including "The Whittington Controversy," and "Burchell and Sophia," already named, and the much more exquisite—though, like them, in parts rather too thinly painted—"Choosing the Wedding Gown," purchased by Mr. Sheepshanks for 1000 guineas. Nearly equal to the last in colour, and more solidly painted, is "The Butt—shooting a Cherry" (1848). Of later works must be named "The Bathers" (1849); "The Music Lesson" (1850); "Blackheath Park"—a wonderfully elaborate study; "The Young Brother" (commissioned before his death by Mr. Vernon for the collection he bequeathed to the nation); "Just as the Twig is bent," &c. (1859); and "The Toyseller" of last year. The two last are replicas, like several other of his works. We have not yet spoken of Mulready's drawing, but in this was his most constant merit. His draughtsmanship showed the most minute knowledge of the nude and of structure in the natural world, yet it was always large in manner and flowing in contour. His drawings in black and red chalk from the male and female model, and the studies for his pictures, excepting occasional smallness of the extremities and a little want of decision in the former, remind us of similar works of the old masters. Thanks to Mr. Sheepshanks in particular, all the chief phases of Mulready's art are very completely exemplified in our National Gallery. A biography of the artist appeared in 1868, under the title of "The Looking-glass; or, a True History of the Early Years of an Artist, by Theophilus Marcliffe." The author was, we believe, Godwin, who knew the young artist well, having employed him to illustrate several books.

Our Portrait of Mr. Mulready is from a photograph by Messrs. Cundall and Downes, of New Bond-street.



THE LATE W. MULREADY, ESQ., R.A.

A committee has been formed in London for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart. It is to be erected in the most conspicuous position in the immediate vicinity of New Radnor, and to be constructed of the old red sandstone quarried near the summit of Radnor Forest. Upwards of £1000 have already been subscribed.



"THE FIERY CROSS," BY J. L. BRODIE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 96.

THE NEWLY-ELECTED ROYAL ACADEMICIANS AND ASSOCIATE.

We announced some two months' since that the Royal Academicians had elected two Associates (Messrs. Weekes, the sculptor; and Boxall, the portrait-painter) to receive diplomas of full membership, and Mr. Le Jeune to the preliminary honour of the associateship. More recently Mr. F. Goodall has been selected from among the twenty Associates to be one of the forty R.A.s. Following the custom of this Journal, we present our readers with Memoirs and Portraits of the above artists, the latter being taken from photographs by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

WILLIAM BOXALL, ESQ., R.A.

William Boxall was born at Oxford in the year 1800. In 1819 the young artist gained admission as a student to the Royal Academy, and during some years successively attended the Antique, the Life, and the Painting schools, receiving the full course of instruction afforded by that institution. He was never the pupil of any artist in particular; but the late H. Phillips, R.A., gave him, with his advice, special encouragement by recognising in his earliest works evidences of "an eye for colour." Like Mr. Knight, R.A., and many other artists distinguished chiefly as portrait-painters, Mr. Boxall began his career by painting subject-pictures. Such a probationary course, it is well to remark, gives the portrait-painter a command over his effects and the arrangement of his accessories which he would not so readily obtain if always confined to the restricted conditions of his art. Among these subject-pictures, and selecting from the few only of the number which were publicly exhibited, we may name "Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife," exhibited at the Academy in 1829; "Cordelia," which gained the prize of the Liverpool Academy about two years after; and a work entitled "Hope," exhibited at the Academy in 1831 or '32. At an early period, also, the artist designed a number of illustrations to the "Waverley Novels," &c., which were engraved by Heath and others. Later, he executed some colossal cartoons designed for the proposed mural decoration of a church; but it is not surprising (when we remember the difficulty of raising funds in this country for such a purpose) that the designs were never carried out. Returning to an earlier period, the artist spent part of the year 1833 in Rome, painting portraits of Gibson, the sculptor, and other artist-friends during the time. On his return to England, he—influenced, it would seem, by the advice of these friends—confined his attention chiefly to portraiture. Gradually he advanced to the foremost rank in this, certainly the most difficult if not also the highest, branch of art. During nearly thirty years Mr. Boxall has of course executed a great number of portraits—far too many, indeed, for us to enumerate even the principal. Suffice it to say that his works comprise portraits of many personages eminent by birth—including the late Prince Consort—by position, or professional attainments; that a few of his best portraits have been engraved by Mr. S. Cousins; and that he has had equal success with his female and male sitters, which cannot always be said of portrait painters. In 1851 he was elected Associate of the Academy. The last winter and spring he again spent in Rome, partly to recruit his health, and has brought back another portrait of his friend Gibson, which we hope to see exhibited. It may be called an "heroic" portrait, for it is somewhat larger than life, and for expression and chiaroscuro it is the most remarkable work by this artist we have seen. As Mr. Boxall is this year absent from the Academy, and has been a very sparing contributor to recent exhibitions, a word or two, with a view to recall the characteristics of his painting, may not be unwelcome. Essentially Mr. Boxall is an artist. His works are the very antipodes of photography. He does not aim at literal and mechanical imitation, but at seizing those *impressions* of things which a cultivated and artistic eye would treasure in the memory. Hence his strength and his weakness. Often too much is sacrificed to dwell on points of expression and passages of colour. The basis of fact is sometimes lost sight of to the neglect of form; and accessories, especially if unpictorial, are too obviously slighted or mystified. An almost morbidly artistic temperament will also explain the inequality, according to subject, of one work when compared with another. On the other hand, to this and his ripe experience are to be attributed qualities in many of his portraits which we should find it difficult to parallel without going back to Reynolds and Rembrandt, the two masters whom Mr. Boxall has evidently studied most closely. Turning in memory from one to another of his always refined and "tenderly-felt" portraits, we have, in succession, manly dignity and thoughtfulness, womanly grace and purity, gleesome and innocent childhood, with—scattered here and there—all sorts of technical charm; enamelled and creamy impasto, glistening and jewelled shadows, rich floating tones, or crumbling, broken passages of lovely semi-opaque colour. It will be interesting to artists to add that Mr. Boxall paints almost exclusively with pure old linseed oil.

HENRY WEEKES, ESQ., R.A.

Henry Weekes was born at Canterbury, in 1807. In 1822 he was articled by his father for five years in London, to Behnes, not long afterwards a sculptor only second to Chantrey. On the expiration of that term the young sculptor engaged himself to Chantrey, one of whose principal assistants he became, and with whom he remained till Chantrey's death. As a great proof of esteem, we should mention that Chantrey recommended him while living and bequeathed him £1000 in his will. While with Chantrey Mr. Weekes executed, on his own account, among other works, a monumental statue to Bishop Corrie, the first Bishop of Madras. Upon the death of Chantrey Mr. Weekes purchased the deceased sculptor's studio at Pimlico, which he still occupies. During this early period of his career Mr. Weekes was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and the following are among his more important works. In 1837, the first year of her Majesty's reign, he executed a bust of the Queen, as a birthday present to the Duchess of Kent: being the first bust taken of her Majesty after her accession to the throne. Soon after this he produced the figures on Mr. G. Scott's Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford. Then came the statues of Provost Goodall at Eton; the Marquis of Wellesley, for the East India House (an engraved work, and a cast of which is now on the terrace of the Horticultural Society's Gardens); Lord Bacon, presented to Trinity College, Cambridge, by Dr. Whewell, and an alto-relievo monument to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. Two important bronze statues (cast on the sculptor's premises) were erected in 1848-9 respectively; one, of the late Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, on the Esplanade, Calcutta; and the other, at Ceylon, of Sir Edward Barnes, the Governor of the Island. In 1850 Mr. Weekes exhibited his first life-size ideal work, "The Suppliant." The favourable impression made by this work was deepened the following year by the exhibition of a most admirable bust of his father, remarkable for its lifelike animation, yet not pushed beyond the legitimate limits of plastic art. The same year the sculptor was elected Associate; and in this, the year of the Great Exhibition, Mr. Weekes also obtained an honourable distinction with the pen, gaining the gold medal offered by the Society of Arts for the best treatise on the Fine Arts Section of the Great Exhibition. In 1852 Mr. Weekes exhibited "A Shepherd" resting with one leg thrown half across a high stile; a work strikingly evincing the sculptor's anatomical knowledge. Among the most important subsequent works were the following:—The Shelley Monument (1853), erected at Christchurch by Sir Percy F. Shelley, Bart., the son of the poet; a bust of Lord Truro; a bust of Sir Charles Bell, for the Royal College of Surgeons; "The Mother's Kiss" (1858), a very beautiful marble group; a bust of Dean Buckland; a head of an African woman; a bust of the Duke of Marlborough; "The Young Naturalist" (1859), a marble statue; "Sardanapalus" (1860), a remarkably vigorous colossal statue, one of the series of figures for the Mansion House, and which we engraved from the International Exhibition of 1862; and busts of Mary Wolstonecroft and her daughter, Mrs. Shelley.

Mr. Weekes's works now in the Academy Exhibition have been too recently reviewed to require further comment. Besides these the sculptor has, of course, executed a multitude of private and other commissions of less public interest. He is now engaged on a seated marble statue of John Hunter (which, with the bust of Sir Benjamin Brodie now in the Academy, will be placed in the College of Surgeons), a stone statue, for Oxford, of Hervey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; and a bust of Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, for Westminster Abbey. Mr. Weekes is understood to incline more and more to the classical in style, while, however, as the titles of his ideal works indicate, modern and naturalistic in his choice of subject. Mr. Weekes has two sons artists—Mr. Henry Weekes, a painter of cattle-pieces; and Mr. Frederick Weekes, a painter of figure-subjects, generally mediæval, and sometimes very comic.

FREDERICK GOODALL, ESQ., R.A.

Stem and stock of the Goodall family have proved eminently endowed for art. Mr. Edward Goodall is our foremost engraver of Turner, and his three sons—Edward, Frederick, and Walter—are each well-known artists. Mr. Walter Goodall—whose "Reliquaire" we engraved a few weeks back—is a member, and Mr. Edward A. Goodall an Associate, of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Mr. Frederick Goodall, the second son, and the subject of this notice, was born in 1822. At thirteen he was taken from school and placed in the studio of his father to learn the art of engraving; but soon after it was resolved that he should become a painter—still, however, under the superintendence of his father, whose general knowledge of art well qualified him to be the instructor. Mr. Frederick Goodall has said, in a sketch of his own career given in the *Art-Journal*, that his father "instilled into him at the outset the necessity of varying his studies, and although he commenced with the idea of becoming a landscape-painter, he never lost sight of the figure, but kept, during the winter months, drawing from casts and studying anatomy. In the summer months, for the first three years, he sketched from nature in the vicinity of London, devoting a great portion of the time at the Zoological Gardens, sketching the animals, which gave him facility of drawing objects in motion." Before he was fifteen he had won the "Isis" and the large silver medals of the Society of Arts. In 1838 he went on a sketching tour into Normandy. "My father accompanied me thither," says Mr. Goodall, in the notice just quoted, "and, arrived at Rouen, I was so enchanted with the picturesque views of the city that I did not wish to go any farther; to which he consented, after some hesitation, for I was not quite in my sixteenth year. He gave me ten pounds, telling me to make it last as long as I could, saying at the same time, 'Be sure to save enough to bring you home again.' This was my first lesson in economy; for, after staying there a fortnight, and going down the Seine to Havre, I reached London with a folio of sketches, and five pounds in my pockets." In 1839, when but seventeen, he exhibited his first picture at the Academy—"Card-Players," a cleverly-painted interior of a Normandy cabaret, with French soldiers playing cards. Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland (in 1844, where he was joined by Messrs. Topham and Fripp) supplied him with materials for a long series of popular pictures, some of which were purchased by, and secured the patronage and encouragement of, Samuel Rogers, Mr. Wells of Redleaf, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. T. Baring, Sir W. James, Lord Overstone, and other distinguished patrons of art. One of these early pictures, "The Return from Christening," received a prize of £50 from the British Institution. Another, "The Tired Soldier" (painted 1842, and a remarkable work for a youth of twenty), was purchased by Mr. Vernon. In 1847 the elaborate "Village Holiday," also bought by Mr. Vernon, and now, with the preceding, in the National Gallery, greatly extended his reputation. Other important pictures drawn from old English life, were "Hunt the Slipper" and "Raising the Maypole" (1851). A charming scene from Milton's "L'Allegro" was in a walk he has seldom trod. In 1853 he was elected Associate of the Academy. Two years later he exhibited "An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I.," and after this came "The Swing" (1855) and "Cranmer at the Traitors' Gate" (1856), engraved in line by his father. In 1857 Mr. Goodall visited Venice and Chioggia, where he made the studies for "Felice Ballarin Reciting Tasso," which was not completed for the following exhibition, but exhibited in 1859. The winter of '58 and the spring of '59 he spent in Egypt, and the following pictures have been the result of that journey:—"Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur" (1860), "The First Born" (1861), engraved in our pages from the International Exhibition of 1862; "The Return of a Pilgrim from Mecca" (1862); and "The Palm Offering," in the present exhibition of the Academy. From this enumeration of Mr. Goodall's works it is evident that he has generally inclined in choice of subject to the picturesque in customs and costumes, and the cheerful in scene and incident. The "Cranmer," the Academy picture of this year, and some others prove, however, a command of the gamut of our deeper emotions. In all the technicalities of art Mr. Goodall has long been one of the first masters of our school. Seldom has such precocious promise been more fully redeemed. It will not, we trust, be deemed bad taste to add that in society and private life a more modest or amiable man cannot be found than Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A.

HENRY LE JEUNE, A.R.A.

Henry Le Jeune was born in London, Dec. 10, 1819. The family is of Flemish extraction. A love of art was manifested at an early age, and, while still a boy, he was sent to study in the British Museum. In 1834 he was admitted a student in the Royal Academy, where he obtained, in succession, four silver medals, and finally, in 1841, the gold medal, the subject of the picture being "Samson Bursting his Bonds." In 1845, Mr. Le Jeune was appointed Head Master of the morning class at the Government School of Design, which he resigned in 1848. In the latter year he was nominated to the curatorship of the "Painting School" of the Academy, which now includes the duty of giving instruction in painting, assisted by the "visiting" academicians. This appointment Mr. Le Jeune still holds. From the earliest to a quite recent period of his career, hitherto a considerable proportion of the artist's works have been in the high and arduous departments of religious and poetical art, many of the subjects being from Spenser, Shakspeare, and the Bible. While these have evinced, in addition to those technical qualities which might be expected from Mr. Le Jeune's long academic discipline, much power and refinement of feeling, as well as execution, they have not always been calculated to gratify that morbid craving for originality—whether empirical or not it seems to matter little—which is too common in the English world of art. Among Mr. Le Jeune's principal works of this description may be enumerated "Una and the Lion" (1842), "Prince Arthur's Dream" (1843), "Ruth and Boaz" (1845), "Ye Daughters of Israel, weep over Saul," &c. (1846); "Liberation of the Slaves" (1847), the most important picture he had yet painted, purchased by the late Prince Consort; "Lear and Cordelia" (1849), "Martha Reproved" (1850), "The Sermon on the Mount," engraved by Jackson under the title of "The Lily of the Field," a picture illustrating the verses in St. Mark describing Christ's answer to the question, "Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" (1852); "Christ blessing little Children" (1854); "Mary Magdalen at the Sepulchre" (1856), elevated in sentiment and remarkable for the sweetness of tone with which early dawn was expressed; the "Vision of Queen Katherine," from "King Henry VIII." (1857), beautiful in colour and refined in treatment; and "The Early Days of Timothy" (1858). During several years preceding, and subsequently to, the date of the last picture, Mr. Le Jeune painted many highly-finished cabinet pictures, the subjects of which were principally drawn from child life; and through these the artist is perhaps more popularly known. To the treatment of these simple themes the painter brought practised skill in drawing "the figure," and those principles of colour and effect which are the foundation of all good art. Sometimes the mere method—betrayed, for instance, in monotonously warm shadows—is too obvious, and the aim at Academic elegance occasionally too apparent in the rustic subjects; but very often these little pictures are genuine gems of art, and, equally with Mr. Le Jeune's more elaborate efforts, are creditable to the English school, and would be so to any other.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended the 30th of June last, was £70,683,860 11s. 9d. The total ordinary expenditure was £68,624,596 18s. 1d., showing an excess of income over ordinary expenditure of £2,059,263 13s. 8d.; but the vote for fortifications (£900,000) reduces this excess to £1,159,263 13s. 8d. The balances in the Exchequer on the 30th ult. were £6,892,114 2s.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on May 26, states:—"The Royal Mail steamer Northam, with the European news to the 26th of March, made her appearance in Hobson's Bay on the 10th inst., punctual to her contract time. Although bringing, on the whole, an unprecedentedly heavy mail, she was compelled to leave behind a great part of our monthly supply of books, reviews, newspapers, &c. Those of our booksellers who were so fortunate as to receive a portion of their orders were enabled to drive an extraordinary trade in periodicals, &c. The colonial world was well-nigh mad to know all about the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and consequently the few copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which did come to hand were eagerly bought up, and fetched fabulous prices, half-a-guinea being charged and freely paid for a number.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Tracks of M'Kinlay across Australia. By John Davis. Edited by William Westgarth. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) The story has scarcely yet ceased ringing in our ears how the gallant Burke and the no less gallant Wills, to whom the honour is justly accorded of having been the first to accomplish the arduous journey across the Australian continent from sea to sea, lay down to die of fatigue and starvation, when home had been well-nigh reached, when friends were almost within hail, and when supplies were as close to their grasp as the water to the chin of Tantalus; and amazement has scarcely yet died away from our minds that such a series of grievous and incredible mishaps, if no harsher word be applicable to the case, could befal unfortunate men, as involved in destruction that noble pair. Their fate has given a melancholy addition to the interest which was already attached to that land, where many a convict has renewed his life, and, throwing aside the trammels of vice, has risen to wealth and position and virtue; where the glittering produce of the womb of earth has invested everything, in fancy's eye, with the precious metal's golden hue; and where the supernumeraries of our labour market have found homes and health, and cleanliness and plenty, in place of rooflessness and sickness, and squalor and want. Whilst population increases in spite of Malthus, and starvation stalks abroad in our streets, we cannot hear too much of that land in respect of its hitherto more unknown regions, of their inhabitants, their geographical features, and their capability of culture. On all these points information will be derived from Mr. Davis's book, though it is principally (and naturally) occupied with personal narrative. But other explorers are not forgotten, and a short account is given of Stuart's expeditions, of Burke and Wills's expedition, and of Landsborough's expedition. It may seem to militate against what has been said about Burke and Wills having been the first to accomplish the journey from sea to sea, when the reader finds, at page 65, that Stuart received the public reward offered to "the traveller who should first traverse Australia from sea to sea;" but Stuart actually trod the beach of the Indian Ocean, the other explorers penetrated no further than the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is of importance to notice that graphic illustrations and a map pointing out the different routes of the explorers are attached to Mr. Davis's book.

Church and Chapel. By the Author of "High Church." (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett). Church and Chapel ultimately imitate righteousnes and peace in so far as they kiss each other; and they go still further, and marry each other. Neither Church nor Chapel behaves unexceptionably. Church doesn't know her own mind; she falls in with Chapel in India, when she is quite a girl, fancies herself in love with Chapel, and promises to marry him when he comes to England, whither she is proceeding in consequence of weak health. But when he arrives she discovers, or thinks she discovers, that she does not love him, but loves an immaculate High Churchman; Chapel thereupon takes to evil courses, and does not behave very like a gentleman in living hard by his lady-love's house with Anonyma. Moreover, he ruins himself; and just as he is upon the point of starting once more for India to restore his broken fortunes chance brings him to an interview again with Church, who suddenly is aware that she has never loved any one but him, and casts off the immaculate High Churchman, whom she had in the meanwhile accepted, and Chapel and Church are joined in holy matrimony. It may be possible that a woman whom a man has so insulted should pardon him and become his loving wife; but it is beyond our belief. In any case, Amy's behaviour does not command either our sympathy or our admiration; nor is Bayford's conduct, to our thinking, in conformity with his character. The chapel-goers are particularly well portrayed. Sweet Dorcas, and noble James, and priggish Josiah, and the worthy Father Glade and the tetchy Mother Glade are excellent. The last two are handled with great humour. The incidents, too, which affect Anonyma are not without pathos and skilful treatment; and, altogether, the novel is to be highly commended for its vigorous style, its powerful description, and its Christian doctrine, inculcated by the Rev. William Chark.

Recollections and Anecdotes. By Captain R. H. Gronow. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) The enthusiasm with which Captain Gronow's former series of recollections was received on all sides has induced him to offer to the public a second. The gossip of "The Camp, the Court, and the Club," will no doubt find many readers to gape over it; but this present volume wants the freshness and originality which gave a charm to its predecessor. The anecdote about Col. Damer and Louis Napoleon, in which the former is stated to have said that the latter, who had remarked, "It is fated that ere long I shall become Emperor of France," was "on the subject of politics......as mad as a hatter," is amusing and to most persons new. By-the-way, the author quotes some very well-known verses only to spoil them. He writes, in allusion to Sir Richard Strachan:—

> Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
> Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham:
> The Earl of Chatham, *all forlorn*,
> Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan.

Now, if memory can be relied on, the lines ought to run thus:—

> The Earl of Chatham, with his sword drawn,
> Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
> Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
> Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

They are poor enough, perhaps; but the epigrammatist should not be robbed of his neat balancing of sentences or saddled with a more than necessarily vulgar rhyme.

Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation. By Frances Anne Kemble. (1 vol. Longmans.) There can be no doubt respecting the genuineness of the greater number of events recorded in this book, for they are matters of personal experience, put upon paper by the wife of a planter; and that planter was amongst by no means the smaller slaveowners. Nevertheless, when we reflect that the journal refers to the years 1838-9—that is to say, to a period four or five and twenty years ago—and that four or five and twenty years in a fast-growing country like America are equivalent to much more than a quarter of a century in settled civilisations, it would not be fair to conclude that things are now as they were then. At least, some weighty proof should be required that they are. In this place it will be sufficient to say that the writer indorses the thrilling account of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in her story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" nay, further, she observes, "The ideal excellence of her principal character is no argument at all against the general accuracy of her statements with regard to the evils of slavery; everything else in her book is not only possible, but probable; and not only probable, but a very faithful representation of the existing facts; faithful, and not, as you accuse it of being, exaggerated; for, with the exception of the horrible catastrophe, the flogging to death of poor Tom, she has portrayed none of the most revolting instances of cruelty produced by the slave system with which she might have darkened her picture without detracting from its perfect truth." This is an extract from her letter to the *Times*, but some time, of course, after the date of her personal experiences; and in her Preface she writes—"the record contained in the following pages is a picture of conditions of human existence *which I hope and believe have passed away.*" Now, no Englishman, it may be presumed, would have the front to advocate slavery; but recent events have brought the subject once more prominently forward, and the author has doubtless considered it a favourable opportunity for compelling attention; hence the present publication. The writer appends a letter containing her opinions upon the result of the lamentable conflict now raging beyond the Atlantic; it is impossible to give a summary of all she says, but she concludes:—"Perhaps, however, Mr. Jefferson Davis means to free the negroes. Whenever that consummation is attained the root of bitterness will have perished from the land; and when a few years shall have passed, blunting the hatred which has been excited by this fratricidal strife, the Americans of both the Northern and Southern States will perceive that the selfish policy of other nations would not have so rejoiced over their division had it not seemed, to those who loved them not, the proof of past failure and the prophecy of future weakness. Admonished by its terrible experiences, I believe the nation will reunite itself under one Government, remodel its constitution, and again address itself to fulfil its glorious destiny." Let us make our comment in the words of Homer—τὰ δὲ πάντα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

"The Marble Arch," the omnibus designation for the greatest work of mere ornament ever attempted in England, is undergoing the process of cleaning. Its dirty-sugarlike face is, in part, covered with white paste, reminding one of Mrs. Rundell's "how to clean a marble chimneypiece." A better time than the height of the London season might have been chosen for this Woods and Works cleaning; however, we are grateful for any attention to this much-abused monument of misspent money. At Buckingham Palace, for which site it was originally designed, its effect was cold and blank, unfinished and unmeaning; the material was, for the sooty atmosphere of London, a mistake. The arch itself cost £80,000, without £9000, the cost of Chantrey's equestrian statue of George IV. intended to surmount the attic, but filched away for Trafalgar-square. To remove the arch to the site of Cumberland Gate cost £4300, and the displacing of the handsome iron gates, presented by Mr. Henry Philip Hope, at the cost of some £2000. As you stand in Cumberland-street the imperfect centre-arch gate, which cost 3000 guineas, is painfully seen; it now terminates at the spring of the arch, for which, however, was cast a rich friese, with the Royal arms, flanked by state-crowns—by far the most beautiful portion of the design—but irretrievably mutilated by the Government authorities removing the gate in an ordinary stage waggon, without any packing, by which carelessness the head portion was broken and never replaced! Such is the history and mystery of our "triumphal arch."

Supplementarily to our notices of the portraits of the Queens of Henry VIII., and the paper read to the Society of Antiquaries on the 4th ult., we should note that at the next meeting of the Society Mr. S. Bale exhibited a circular miniature which was known in the Strawberry-hill Collection as Jane Seymour, and has been engraved by Harding as Catherine of Aragon, but which Mr. Scharf showed to be a portrait of Anne Boleyn. It stands in the Strawberry-hill catalogue, fourteenth day's sale, as "A splendid original miniature of Jane Seymour, in water colours, by Holbein, a very fine specimen of this great master. It was formerly in the collection of Lady Worseley." It is to be regretted that we have not the Strawberry-hill catalogue, annotated with the same pains that Mr. Rumsey Forster bestowed upon the Stowe catalogue.

It is refreshing to read that nearly a quarter of a million of panting souls daily slake their thirst at the fountains already erected by the Association in various parts of the metropolis; but we are concerned to find that the funds have nearly "welled forth way." The first fountain set up in the metropolis was that at St. Sepulchre's, the parish in which nearly three centuries ago Lamb, citizen and clothworker, and some time gentleman of the chapel to Henry VIII., "founded a faire conduit and a standard, with a cocke, at Holborn Bridge, to convey thence the waste." The conduit itself was in the fields (now Lamb's Conduit-street). It was discovered, bricked over, by Mr. Wykeham Archer in 1851. The water is clear and slightly astringent; and the Mansion House is said still to derive a supply from this source.

The art-sales of the current season have yielded some items of remarkable interest and value. In the collection of decorative objects dispersed by Messrs. Christie and Co., on the 15th ult., there were some magnificent specimens of old Sèvres, at the head of which was an oviform cup and cover of the finest old turquoise, the cover surmounted by a vase of flowers, silver-gilt, of the rarest work of the time of Louis XV., with a pair of octagonal saltcellars, equally fine, en suite, produced £315. But a more interesting production was a piece of old tapestry, of Italian design, with figures and arabesque border, with the Prince of Wales's feathers and crown. This tapestry is thought to have been made at Mortlake, for Charles I., when Prince of Wales. It was sold for 30 guineas. The Mortlake manufactory, it will be recollected, was established by Sir Francis Crane, in 1619, in the reign of James I., who assisted Sir Francis with two thousand pounds. The principal artist was a Dane named Cleyne. Charles I. likewise patronised Sir Francis Crane, to whom his Majesty acknowledged a debt of £6000, for three sets of gold hangings.

In a new volume of the "Calendar of State Papers," edited by Mrs. Green, we find, of date 1665, one of certain grants which point to the beginning of the inclosing of St. James's Park:—"Grant to Baptist May and Abraham Cowley, on nomination of the Earl of St. Albans, of ground in Pall-mall, whereon thirteen or fourteen houses are intended to be built, on rent of £160 a year, to begin from Michaelmas, 1666; and also lease to them of part of the ground sometimes used as a highway from Charing-cross to St. James's with the usual provisos and exceptions." At this time the game of Paile Maille was played "in the long alley near St. James's, and vulgarly called Pell-mell," with wooden mallets and a ball, such as were found a few years since in one of the attics of the house of the late Mr. Vulliamy, on the south side of Pall-mall.

A curious manuscript song-book of the beginning of the last century has lately been exhibited to the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society. The writer, Major John Haynes, went to Ireland a Captain of dragoons in the army of King William III. in 1690, and, having served at the battles of the Boyne and Augheim, was promoted to a majority. The song-book is one of those vellum-covered pocket memorandum-books very common at the period, and into it Major Haynes has transcribed no fewer than 288 of the popular songs of his day. They are chiefly of the reign of Queen Anne, but a few were evidently composed before the restoration of Charles II., and two or three of the latest were written immediately after the accession of George I. The penmanship is of the minutest character, and abounds in abbreviations, some of which are with difficulty decipherable. The songs are political, sentimental, comic, amorous, and bacchanalian—the two latter class are generally coarse and indelicate; some of the political class also, old cavalier songs, are similarly disfigured. Several of these old songs are, however, unobjectionable and interesting, and of such as have not been printed it has been proposed to prepare a selection for the Society's journal.

Among the controversialists of the great Junius question was the late Sir Richard Phillips, who seems to have enlisted in the belief of Dr. Wilmot having written the "Letters," as maintained in the work published by Mrs. Elizabeth Wilmot Serres; for among Sir Richard's papers we find, in his handwriting, "having seen a paper in the hand of the great John Dunning, in which he gives Dr. Wilmot permission to print, with Dr. W.'s 'Junius,' his 'Letters of Philo-Junius,' I can have no doubt on the subject." This paper is accompanied by a pen-and-ink sketch of "the house formerly St. John's Monastery (near Brampton), inhabited by Dr. Wilmot, the author of the 'Letters of Junius.'" Sir Richard also possessed a MS. poem—"The Vices: a Satire"—which was published by his son, Horatio Phillips, at No. 3, Charing-cross, about 1829, as by the author of "Junius." It bore, for a frontispiece, an engraved stanza from the MS. and a portion of the "Junius" MS., to prove the identity of the handwriting.

A citizen of Edinburgh named Howell died lately, in his seventy-fifth year, after giving to the world many proofs of his "universal genius." He had been apprenticed to a printer and bookbinder, and made great improvements in stereotyping, and invented the plough for cutting the leaves of books. He next announced himself as a "polyartist." Among other things, he made various eccentric attempts to rival the bird and the fish in flying and swimming. His first attempt to fly cost him a broken leg. He next constructed, at a considerable expense, a large model of a fish, which was to be propelled by the arms and legs of a person placed inside: a trial of the machine was made in a deep pool on the Water of Leith, Howell himself taking the place in the belly of the fish. This was also unsuccessful, and he was nearly drowned.

The old premises of Messrs. Fitch and Son, 66, Bishopsgate-street Within, are about to be taken down. Beneath the house is a remarkably fine crypt, well worth inspection. The old short-stage inn, The Flower Pot, in the same street, has disappeared. The sign of the flower-pot was originally a vase of lilies, from the earlier representations of the Salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary; then the angel disappeared and the vase of lilies became a pot of flowers.

Last year there was found at the Temple Church an early inscribed monument, upon which Mr. W. S. Walford has recently succeeded in deciphering the name of Philip de St. Hilaire, who was of a Norman family, allied with the Clares and the Earl of Arundel at the close of the twelfth century; and the name has been found by Mr. Waterton among the Knights Templars of the century.

WHAT MAKES SUMMER?

A CHILD'S QUESTION.

WINTER froze the brook and well;
Fast and fast the snow-flakes fell;
Children, gathered round the hearth,
Made a summer of their mirth;
When a child—so lately come
That a month was one great sum
Of days and nights, of rides and rambles,
Of sleeping dreams and waking gambols—
Said aloud, "I wish I knew
What makes summer—that I do."
And the answer to his question,
Pretty good, was not the best one.

'Tis the sun that rises early,
Shining, shining all day rarely;
Drawing up the larks to meet him,
Earth's bird-angels, wild to greet him;
Drawing up the clouds, to pour
Down again a shining shower;
Drawing out the flowers to stare
At their father in the air;
He all light, they how much duller!
Yet little suns of every colour;
Drawing out the grass and clover,
Blossoms breaking out all over;
Drawing out the flying things—
Out of eggs, fast-flapping wings;
Out of lumps like frozen snails,
Butterflies with splendid sails;
Beetles with their burnished backs,
Living gold in earthy cracks;
Drawing out upon the trees
Clothes of green of all degrees;
Drawing sparkles out of water,
Dancing, glancing, as he taught her;
Drawing children out of doors,
On two legs, or on all fours;
Drawing out of gloom and sadness
Hope and blessing, peace and gladness,
Sending winds to every nook,
To see that nothing is forsook;
Making man's heart sing and shine
In his brilliancy divine.

Then so slowly, down the west,
Lingering, he goes to rest!
Like a child so blissful yet,
So unwilling to forget,
That though sleepy, heels and head,
He thinks he cannot go to bed;
And when he is down the hill
He is looking backward still,
And his glory with the night
Makes the lovely grey twilight;
Drawing out the downy owl,
With his musical bird-howl;
Drawing out the leathery bats—
Mice they are, turned airy cats—
Noiseless, sly, and slippery things,
Swimming through the air on wings;
Drawing out the feathery moth,
Lazy, sleepy, very loth,
Hardly knowing where she flits,
Sleeping instant when she sits;
Drawing light from glowworms' tails,
Glimmering green in grassy dales.

Then the moon comes up the hill,
Wide awake, but dreaming still,
Soft and slow, as if in fear,
Lest her path should not be clear;
Like a lady she doth rise,
Making moons in all our eyes;
Till at length, weary with pleasure,
Every eye shuts up its treasure;
All the children lie like dead,
Sleeping in God's summer-bed;
And the now triumphant moon,
High as is the sun at noon,
Draws out dreams, all sweet and wild,
From sleeping father, mother, child;
And the stars, and bats, and things,
With sparkles, feathers, hooks, and wings,
Peeping from their heavenly holes,
Or creeping out of cracks and boles,
Sparkle, peep, and watch, and play—
Have it all their funny way;
Night into a dream they make,
Full of creatures wide awake;
What a strange delight is out,
When nothing human is about!
'Tis the sun that does it all;
'Tis his warmth when night-shades fall;
'Tis his radiance backward strewn
From the mirror of the moon;
'Tis he, his reflex, or his power,
Maketh summer every hour.
But when the nightingale is there,
He puts it all, so queer and fair,
In a never-ending song,
Which he sings the whole night long.
When I heard him last, he sang
Till the woody echoes rang:
This is what he sung and spoke—
This is for us older folk,
Not for you, you little starers,
Not for you, for-nothing-carers;
Go to sleep, you darlings, go;
Dream of roses till they blow;
You may ride the nightmare's crupper,
With such poetry for supper:
Here's the song the creatures heard
From the little, mighty bird:

Beautiful mother is busy all day—
So busy she neither can sing nor say;
But lovely things, with a music-flow,
Through her eyes, and her ears, and her bosom go;
Thought and sight, and sound and scent,
In a dream of royal, full content.

But when night is come, and her children asleep,
Beautiful mother her watch doth keep;
Then with glowing stars in her dusky hair,
Down she sits to her music rare;
And her instrument that never fails,
Is the hearts and the throats of her nightingales.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

Mr. Charles Barrington, of the Treasury, has been appointed Gentleman Usher to the Order of the Bath.

A curious MS., on vellum, has recently been discovered at Vienna, containing fifty treatises in Latin by Wycliff, one of which, "De Officio Pastorale," has just been published by Professor Lechner. The Dean of St. Paul's, in his "History of Latin Christianity," says: "Two hundred of his treatises are said to have been burned in Bohemia."

On an after the 1st of August next the rates of postage upon letters addressed to Cuba and Mexico, intended to be forwarded by the French mail-packets leaving St. Nazaire on the 16th of each month, will be assimilated to those upon letters for Cuba and Mexico when sent by British packet, viz.:—Not exceeding ½ oz., 1s.; above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz., 3s.; above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4s.; for each additional ½ oz. 1s. The postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

His Grace Sir William Alexander Anthony Archibald Douglas-Hamilton,



eleventh Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, and Lanark, Lord Hamilton, Abernethy, Jedburgh Forest, Avon, Polmont, Mackanshire, and Innerdale, all in the peerage of Scotland; eighth Duke of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk, and Baron Dutton, of Dutton, in the county of Chester, in the peerage of England; premier Peer of Scotland, Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire; hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace; Colonel of the Lanarkshire Militia; Knight Marischal of Scotland; and Grand Master to the Freemasons in Scotland, was the only son of Sir Alexander Douglas-Hamilton, tenth Duke of Hamilton, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., by his wife Susan Euphemia, second daughter and coheir of William Beckford, Esq., M.P., of Fonthill, Wilts, the author of "Vathek." He was born on the 18th of February, 1811, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832. He succeeded his father on the 18th of August, 1852. His Grace, prior to so succeeding, had never sat in the House of Commons; and as a member of the House of Lords he meddled little, if at all, with the debates or votes of the House. His foreign connection and his many foreign intimacies, counting among them Napoleon III., led the Duke to prefer residing almost entirely abroad. He consequently, except for a month during the shooting season, which he passed at his seat, Brodick Castle, Buteshire, lived chiefly at Paris and at Baden. He was a Conservative in his views, and his tenantry in Lanarkshire supported the Conservative interest; but personally his Grace held himself aloof from the politics of either England or Scotland. He married, on the 23rd of February, 1843, the Princess Maria Amelia Elizabeth Caroline, younger daughter and coheir of the late Charles Louis Frederic, Grand Duke of Baden, by his consort, Stephanie Louise Adrienne de Beauharnais, who was the daughter of Claude, last Count des Roches Baritaud, Peer of France, the adopted daughter of Napoleon I. and the cousin of Napoleon III. By this union his Grace had two sons, William Alexander, Marquis of Douglas, his successor, and Lord Charles George Archibald Douglas-Hamilton, and a daughter, Lady Mary Victoria. His Grace died at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, on the 15th inst., and is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas-Hamilton, twelfth Duke of Hamilton and ninth Duke of Brandon, who was born March 12, 1845, and who, through his mother, a daughter of the line of Beauharnais, is a blood relation of the present Emperor of the French. This house of Douglas-Hamilton, Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon, premier Peers of Scotland, whether we look to the great family of Hamilton or the still greater family of Douglas, which latter it represents, is most illustrious. It is of antiquity and historic fame coeval with the very existence of Scotland, and its nobility yields to none other in Europe. The ancestor of the line at the time of the accession of Queen Mary Stuart was James, Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, guardian of the Queen, and himself heir presumptive to the Scottish crown. He was, by Henry II., King of France, created Duke of Chatelherault, and the inheritance of that dukedom is at this day a moot question between his descendants, the Marquis of Abercorn, his male representative, and the Duke of Hamilton, who springs from him in the female line. The first Duke of Hamilton, who was so created the 12th of April, 1643, by Charles I., was a devoted Cavalier, and, being taken prisoner at the battle of Preston, was executed in Old Palace-yard on the 9th of March, 1649, not long after the murder of his Royal master. His daughter, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, was the direct ancestress of the Duke just deceased, and of the present Duke.

LADY TWYSDEN.

Eliza, Lady Twysden, late of Hadlow Castle, Kent, and of Adelaide-terrace



Brighton, whose death occurred at the house of her nephew, W. H. May, Esq., 6, Sussex-square, Brighton, on the 12th inst., was the only sister of the late Walter Barton May, Esq., of Hadlow Castle, who erected that beautiful and remarkable structure (now the property of Robert Rodger, Esq., J.P.), on a manor belonging to his ancestors, the Bartons, at the village of Hadlow, near Tunbridge, in Kent. Lady Twysden was the widow of the Rev. John Bosanquet Polhill, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was married, secondly, on the 24th of March, 1831, to Sir William Twysden, eighth and present Baronet, of Roydon Hall, East Peckham, Kent. Her Ladyship, until the infirmities of age compelled her retirement from society, was well known in the fashionable circles of Brighton, where her kind and social disposition, her agreeable manners, and her continual hospitality made her very popular. She was much esteemed and respected by her relatives and numerous friends.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, Baron Sandys, P.C., K.T.S., of Ombersley Court, Worcester, and Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, was proved in London by his brother, Lord George Augustus Hill, and Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. His Lordship had held many diplomatic appointments. He was Attaché at Madrid in 1816-21; had been Secretary of Legation at Florence, Lisbon, Rio Janeiro, and to several special embassies; and also Comptroller and Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, and died at the age of sixty-five. The will was executed in November, 1860, and a codicil in January, 1862. The dispositions are purely of a family nature. To Lady Sandys he has secured an income of £1200 per annum, and to younger sons a legacy of £5000, and to daughters, £6000. The residue of his property he leaves to Lady Sandys, with power of appointment as her Ladyship may direct.

The will of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., was proved in London by his nephews, the Hon. George Francis Steward Elliot and William Brownrigg Elliot, Esq., the joint executors; the personalty being sworn under £25,000. His real estate in Scotland he has devised to his eldest son, as far as the law of Scotland will permit. His securities in America and his shares in the North-Eastern Railway Company he leaves in specified amounts and proportions to his sons and daughter, appointing his son George residuary legatee.

The will of John Charles Schreiber, Esq., of Henhurst, Woodchurch, Kent, was proved in the London court by his relict, together with his nephew, Arthur Thomas Schreiber, Esq., the joint acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £350,000. The testator also died possessed of considerable real estates, chiefly situated in Kent. The will was executed in February, 1863, and the dispositions are confined to his relict and nephews. To his wife he leaves his estates, real and personal, during her life or widowhood, and upon her decease the whole of the estates will devolve to his two nephews, Charles Schreiber and Arthur Thomas Schreiber, Esqrs. To the former is bequeathed the outlying farms and the London property, and to the latter nephew, Arthur Thomas Schreiber, is bequeathed the remainder of the property, which is very considerable. He is also the trustee of the estates.

Mr. Hume Greenfield has been elected assistant secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, in the place of Dr. Norton Shaw, resigned.

A Bohemian translation of Shakspeare's drama is in the course of progress. Among the translators are the names of Fr. Doucha, J. Czejka, and J. B. Maly.

The finance accounts for the past year, which have just been issued, give, as usual, a rather serious list of pensions charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and therefore not otherwise stated than in these accounts. Among the larger entries are five ex-Chancellors of England receiving £5000 a year each, two ex-Chancellors of Ireland with £3692, four retired English Judges with £3500, two Irish with £2400, and five County Court Judges dividing £4600 between them. But these are pensions earned by personal service; perhaps not so much can be said of some others. The Earl of Ellenborough has a compensation annuity of £7700 as chief clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench; the Rev. T. Thurlow, £4028 as clerk of the hanaper in addition to £7352 as patentee of bankrupts. Viscount Avonmore receives £4199 as late registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery; the Earl of Roden £2698 as late auditor-general of the Irish Exchequer. But these pensions will come to an end; even that cannot be said of some others. There is above £23,000 a year paid in perpetual pensions, payable as long at least as there shall be an Earl Amherst or Nelson, a Lord Rodney, a Viscount Exmouth, an heir of William Penn, or of the Duke of Schomberg, and so forth. Of the limited number of first-class pensions of £2000 a year to statesmen who have been in high office, and who claim the pensions, only two are now payable—viz., to Lord Glenelg and Mr. Disraeli; Sir G. Grey's is suspended, he being again in office. Several pensions ceased in the course of the year; among them that to the family of George Canning, and that to the doorkeeper of the Irish House of Lords; but the housekeeper still lives to receive her annual compensation for loss of emoluments by the Union

FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS.

We have seldom seen a picture more appropriate in conception than *The Fiery Cross* (engraved p. 93), by Mr. J. Lamont Brodie, the President of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts. The subject will at once suggest itself as Vich Alpine's summons to his clan, described in Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The passage more particularly illustrated occurs in the third canto, where Roderick, having consigned the terrible symbol of war and danger to his swift henchman, Malise :—

> Like heathbird, when the hawk's at pause,
> A barge across Loch Katrine flew;
> High stood the henchman on the prow,
> So rapidly the bargeman rew,
> The bubbles, where they launched the boat,
> Were all unbroken and aloof,
> Dancing in foam and ripple still,
> When it had near'd the mainland hill.

The Celtic character and energy are capitally rendered in every figure. The landscape, too, indicating a coming storm, lends itself to the poetry of the incident. But the best commentary on the subject of the picture we can offer will be the note by Scott himself, on "The Fiery Cross." "When," says the poet, "a chieftain designed to summon his clan upon any sudden or important emergency, he slew a goat, and, making a cross of any light wood, seared its extremities in the fire and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. This was called the *Fiery Cross*; also *Crean Tarigh*, or the *Cross of Shame*, because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy. It was delivered to a swift and trusty messenger, who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet, where he presented it to the principal person with a single word, implying the place of rendezvous. He who received the symbol was bound to send it forward with equal dispatch to the next village; and thus it passed with incredible celerity through all the district which owed allegiance to the chief, and also among his allies and neighbours if the danger was common to them. At sight of the Fiery Cross, every man, from sixteen years old to sixty, capable of bearing arms, was obliged instantly to repair in his best arms and accoutrements to the place of rendezvous. He who failed to appear suffered the extremities of fire and sword, which were emblematically denounced to the disobedient by the bloody aid burnt marks upon this warlike signal." As a remarkable instance of the rapidity with which this system of telegraphy—once common to the Scandinavian as well as the Celtic nations—was carried out, Scott adds that during the civil war of 1745-6, when the Fiery Cross often made its circuit, it upon one occasion passed through the whole district of Breadalbane, a tract of thirty-two miles, in three hours.

The picture by Miss Osborne (engraved on page 100) is perhaps the most pleasing and carefully painted of the four contributed by this distinguished painteress to this year's Academy exhibition. In not the unselfishness of filial devotion pleasantly exemplified in the comely German girl, who (apparently regardless of the young lover that assuredly would fain have her to himself) patiently and cheerfully supports her slow and tottering old mother or grandmother to church? The time-bowed wrinkled old dame is the very pattern of rigid neatness and propriety in dress and demeanour; but the fussiness of age is amusingly indicated by her pink umbrella, and, as we presume from its emptiness, her early arrival at church. Very likely she has set the example of being one of the first of the congregation for many a year. As for the third person in the picture, we can hardly have made a mistake in setting him down at once as the lover of the girl, though not perhaps yet recognised as such by the elder and more self-absorbed of the two whose coming he has anticipated. His being already waiting must be set down as a decidedly suspicious circumstance, for which, we fear, the pretty liebchen is not quite unprepared, judging from the gratification that lurks in her blushing cheek unprepared, judging from the gratification that lurks in her blushing cheek and smothered smile and peeps through her placid assumption of unconsciousness. We are, in short, driven by this picture to the conclusion that even among German villagers, at least one motive for church-going is "to see and be seen," an imputation cast by some upon people much nearer home. The censoriously disposed may find other materials for comparison in the quaint costumes which this picture shows us are to be seen on *Sunday Morning at Betzingen* (not "Betyngen," as printed in the Academy catalogue). It appears that the inhabitants of this out-of-the-way little village of Wurtemburg (on the road from Stuttgart to Tubingen) not only put on their choicest finery on Sunday, but actually reserve portions of their costume exclusively for wearing in church. The portions we allude to are the caps with the veil worn by women, and the blue coats and three-cornered hats of the men and boys. The costume is similar to that seen at Steinbach, in Hesse-Cassel, which is considered the most picturesque in Germany.

We have already given a tribute of well-deserved admiration to the touching and excellently painted picture *The Sick Call*, by Mr. Lawless (engraved above). Rarely have we seen an artist make so great an advance as we find here when comparing this with last year's picture. Every figure in the barge is most appropriately conceived; and exactly suited to the age, character, and circumstance of each are the several expressions—of the good priest, with eyes closed, absorbed in silent prayer; of the poor mosenger-woman, hiding her bitter grief for the peril of, probably, some near relative; of the thin sinewy boatman, straining every nerve that the priest may not be too late; of the reverent acolytes, and the boy sobered into unwonted thoughtfulness. How poetically suggestive, too, and how perfectly in keeping with the pathos of the subject, are those emblems of departing life—the hushed decline of day, the gliding boat, the flowing river! Who can, whatever his creed, witness such a scene as this unmoved? The artist has evidently painted his very picturesque background from some town of the Low Countries. The woman kneeling at the margin of the river reminds us of the extreme reverence and veneration everywhere paid on the Continent to this Sacrament. A light similar to that seen in the picture always accompanies the sacrament in procession to denote (i.e., to a Catholic) the "Real Presence."



"A SICK CALL." BY M. J. LAWLESS, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., has added, in the picture engraved on the next page, another to the long list of illustrations his works have supplied of the greatest of historical tragedies, the first French Revolution. And of the series—though less elaborate than several others—this is not the least welcome, because few, we think, have been so admirable for truthful realisation of character and dramatic propriety, or for manly vigour of painting and rich intensity of colour, yet so free from the heaviness or garishness. The title of this picture is borrowed from words used by Charlotte Corday herself when undergoing in the cell of the Conciergerie the preparations for the guillotine. The executioner cut off her long and beautiful dark-brown tresses, tied her hands together, and then covered her white dress with the blood-red *chemise des supplicés*, now at her side. "See," she then said, with a smile and with the same heroic fortitude which hardly once forsook her from the moment she buried the dagger deep in the heart of Marat until she laid her head on the block—"the toilette of death (*'La toilette de la mort'*,) made by hands a little rude, but it will conduct to immortality." The same marvellous calm in the contemplation of approaching death characterised her in her interview with the artist Hauer, an episode of which forms the subject of Mr. Ward's picture. During the time she was being interrogated before the tribunal of the Convention she perceived among the listeners a painter sketching her portrait. Without allowing her attention to be drawn for a moment from the questions put to her, she turned with a smile towards the artist, to afford him a better view of her face. On her return to her cell she begged that the painter might be permitted to enter to finish his work. Permission was given, and while he was engaged painting she conversed with him on his art, the events of the day, and the companions of her childhood at Caen; and when he had finished she asked him to paint a miniature copy of the portrait and send it to her family. The sidelong, half timid, half sad, look is her own image—the unconscious, half-expressed inclination to wring her hands—



"LA TOILETTE DES MORTS," BY E. M. WARD, R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

is very finely conceived in Mr. Ward's picture. Mr. Hauer, the artist, was, as we here see, an officer of the Garde Nationale; but, as a painter, is only remembered in connection with Charlotte Corday. Mr. Ward did well, therefore, in not drawing off the attention from the principal figure; and in representing him taking a last look at his model, with his face from the spectators. The portrait is still in the family of M. Hauer. The head only was painted; but the artist, in watching the preparations for the execution, was so struck with the effect of the "sinister splendour," as Lamartine terms it, which the red chemise added to her beauty, that he subsequently painted her in this dress. Mr. Ward has very judiciously given Charlotte Corday a more refined and elevated type of head, and a finer and more fully-developed figure than in his large picture of the heroine passing, on her way to the scaffold, Robespierre, Danton, and Camille Desmoulins. If Lamartine's eloquent description in his "Histoire des Girondins" is to be trusted, the French Judith—*l'ange de l'assassinat* he calls her—was in every way a grand and noble creature. The last thing to which we would call attention in this picture is the inkstand—intended, no doubt, to suggest the letter Charlotte had just written to Doulcet de Pontécoulant, charging him with cowardice, under the mistaken impression that he had refused to come at her request to defend her at the trial. We understand this picture is intended as a companion to one painted some four years ago, the subject of which was Fouquier Tinville reading to Marie Antoinette the acte d'accusation.

Mr. Lane Duncan, the painter of the water-colour drawing engraved on page 100, is a son of Mr. Edward Duncan, the well-known painter of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, whose "Ship in Distress" we engraved a fortnight since. As far as our memory serves, *The Young Shipwright* is the first work Mr. Duncan junior has exhibited. As a début it is a remarkable drawing, and deserves the prominent situation it occupies on the walls of the Academy among the few works representing this popular branch of art in our principal general exhibition. It has few signs of immaturity in draughtsmanship, colour, or execution, and it would not discredit some of our most favourite painters in water colours. The subject is, of course, unpretending, and does not require the highest qualities of art, but it is treated in a way that suggests no want; the work may claim, therefore, to be good in its kind. We beg the reader to note how humorous and true in character is this weather-beaten and time-worn old salt. There is the true sea relish about him and all his belongings; and very properly he supports the social and jovial character of the British tar. We are, and probably many of our readers will be, reminded by this pleasing little drawing of carving boats in boyhood; but not all of us have had such sage superintendence. How scientifically the old sailor shuts one eye, in order with the other to scan with greater nicety the "lines" of the boy's keel. We will not part from Mr. Duncan's drawing without expressing our conviction that he will be found to redeem worthily the promise of this early work.

The Royal Commission appointed to consider the best means of improving the Royal Academy has presented its report. It recommends that the forty academicians should be raised to sixty, among whom should be eight architects and ten laymen; that the associates should be increased by thirty, and have a vote in the governing body; that the president should be elected by the governing body, and be assisted by a council of eleven; that an honorary class should be added of artists from all countries; and that another should be formed of art-workmen of distinguished eminence. The academicians, moreover, are to exhibit only four pictures instead of eight. If it be decided to rebuild the National Gallery, then the Academy might migrate, as was proposed, to Burlington-gardens. If, on the contrary, the national collection should be transferred to Burlington House, or some new edifice to be built elsewhere, then the whole of that in Trafalgar-square would be available for the Academy.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"VOLUNTEERS' weather" stands, in a supposititious almanack, in sad contradistinction to "Queen's weather"; and hence both were freely laid towards the end of last week that the volunteer review at Wimbledon would take place in the midst of torrents of rain. It was the critical moment—the turning-point in the summer, which has been cold and gloomy ever since; but the elements on Saturday seemed to have relented for a few hours, and, although there was a very sharp shower in the morning, the storm changed its mind in the afternoon, and, leaving Wimbledon to genial sunshine and balmy breezes, thundered and lightened and hailed its desolation somewhere else.

We journeyed to Wimbledon in a Hansom, and are enabled to record that the real thither was an accurate representation of what the road to Epsom should really be on the Derby day—a continuous breasts of the timidest ladies; and although it is probable that, were the volunteer review to take place in time of peace, they will roar as gently as any sucking dove.

It was, indeed, a review in sight—but one as pleasant as it was unusual—to see all the grim paraphernalia of war, cannon, gunners, ammunition waggons, and horses, troops of Life Guards, mounted Staff officers, orderlies, and servical bands of talemen, tramping and galloping, and plodding and floundering through the sweet green lanes of Surrey mingled with bonnets and parasols, or else "dressed with chaise-carts and Putney omnibuses and pedestrians of the nomadic order escaped from the neighbouring cakes of dust. It was a vast stampede; but a rout in the right direction. Everybody was in the highest spirits. Songs and choruses enlivened the march. The police, even, were infected with the general gaiety, and looked benignantly from behind their glazed stocks. It was quite an delightful, enough to see the Life Guards—some of them in the act of hastily bestriding the cannon as though they had been rocking-horses, or reclining on the tumbrels, calm in the enjoyment of the Indian weed or vociferous in the jubilations of the day. "Who's the Captain? Captain in the Whitsters." The Beglets are a strange people. They are always in a hilarious declare that even sitting down to dinner, to do. "*Grands pensseurs, grands travaglieurs, très durs, mais mouth fols, et bonnes et femmes*;" such was the summary of the old Anglo-Saxon character given by the old-world tourist, Sire de Barbizieux.

The volunteer review is said, on competent authority, to have been a great success, and undeniably a brilliant climax to the labours of the admirable National Rifle Association. We will not criticise the actual proceedings—that is no business of ours—but we will say, in a general sense from our station in the Grand Stand (for which we were indebted to the courtesy of Captain E. S. John Mildmay, the urbane and affable secretary of the National Rifle Association), that we could see but little to justify us in giving an account of the manœuvres. We could see enough to be sure that they were many; and the warriors enjoyed see less than the public. We know that there was a great deal of noise and a great deal of smoke, and that, during the marshalling and the charges, the Duke of Cambridge, who took up his station under the shadow of the Royal standard, was enthusiastically cheered. Lord Ranelagh, Bury, Grosvenor, and Elcho, each in his turn in for a large share of popular applause; so did Colonel Brewster; so did the Inns of Court Volunteers, and the Victoria Rifles, and the gallant Civil Service (Woolich) Men's Corps; so did Wyndham commanded by Major Richards, and of whom Lord Cardigan (who was colonel in his own clothes) is Colonel elect.

We have a little suggestion to make with regard to the Shakspeare memorial. The amalgamated committee have a grand future before them. But as the names already published the public are entitled to repose every confidence; and if harmony only reigns in the executive, and they will work together, the result can scarcely fail to be worthy of the intention. But what is the memorial to be? and where is it to be placed? We hope there is no idea of putting Shakspeare on the top of a column, or in the niche of a Gothic cross, or under the cupola of a Grecian temple. In our mind's eye we see a fitting memorial—a colossal statue of the man of all time in his habit as he lived; a noble pedestal of lofty elevation, with bas-reliefs, their subjects drawn from scenes in his plays, on the other; at least four figures in marble—not cast groups in bronze, figuring his attributes or the virtues he sought to inculcate—say Piety, Truth, Heroism, and Wisdom—at the corners of the pedestal; and such a work, we think, should not be cold and bare-looking, but enriched with coloured marbles and gilding, and set in the midst of a small but noble garden in the manner of the famous Loggetta on the Piazzetta at Venice. A memorial of this character would cost a great many thousand pounds; and if all the country could be induced to contribute—as in duty they is (reluctant as we are to speak disrespectfully of a lady), that Britannia is a humbug.

But where is the memorial to be? Who shall fix upon a site? You can't put Shakspeare in Trafalgar-square, with George IV., and Sir Charles Napier, and Admiral Sir Edward Nelson, K.C.B. The place is one and all inappropriate. He was no politician, and would be out of place on Westminster Bridge; and we don't think that he would have held enough to suggest his being domiciled at South Kensington. Yet it seems unanimously agreed that his monument should be in or endoor one. Might not a site for Shakspeare's monument be found at some central point of the Thames embankment? Those who have inspected the magnificent picture painted by Mr. Ansdell, and in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, will see that sculptural adornment on a grand scale forms a part, and not an idea, of it. Having this our mind a fitter place could not be found for our poet's monument than the shore of the Thames, close to Blackfriars. Close to the statue would be the Temple Gardens—open and free to the public—the theatre once stood; and over against it, on the opposite side of the river, would be the new Law Courts, the locality of another poet who is solely connected with Shakspeare's name. We very humbly place this suggestion at the disposal of the Shakspeare committee.

A contemporary engages, in criticising a burlesque at the Strand recently, enunciated the apothegm that "parody was the penalty of popularity." We cannot say more positively than that burlesque is parody, are incurred by the ladies or gentlemen who achieve literary renown. Here is the case of "Aurora Floyd" and Mr. Augustus Addley's Scenes" dragged through the scandal-mugging columns of the country press, and exposed to every species of misrepresentation and detraction—the latter especially to avail on the part of those who find herself famous, and because London publishers find it their interest to pay a good deal to get a good book.

A printer and stationer at Mytongate, Hull, who was lately made bankrupt, had the assurance to attribute his failure to a heavy loss he had sustained by printing and publishing a book called "Lives of Three Dead; or, the Secret of the Heart," written for him in 1850 by Miss Emily Jane Bradden, and that "he had sustained a loss of £210, or thereabouts, in his production, the whole of the liabilities of which he took upon himself, having accepted bills for the manuscript, or the exclusive copyright, both of which he had." He also said that he had lost a considerable sum in having printed a poem of Miss Bradden's entitled "Gathada." The lawyer who appeared to support the bankrupt said he understood that, for a recent work, Miss Bradden got her publisher £2000, and that she could now very well afford to recognise an old confedente; and his Honour the County Court Judge coolly remarked to the bankrupt, "Well, perhaps the lady will give you some suitable present now that she has become so popular, and made so much by her performances." We may add that the bankrupt owed £276 18s. 7½d., that he had £12 12s. 9d. owing to him, and that his assets were "nearly nil." As regards Miss Bradden's "confederacy" with him, we believe the truth of the matter to be this. That the authoress of "Three Times Dead" received from her "printer and publisher" at Hull the magnificent sum, in all, of *two pounds ten shillings*; that the book (which was to have been issued in weekly numbers) was never brought to a conclusion in that form; that, so far from the copyright being the property of the Hull bookseller, Miss Bradden has since republished it herself in London, under the title of "The Trial of the Serpent;" and that the bankrupt first undertook the publication as his own risk and peril, and could not have lost fifty pounds by the six numbers he printed. Furthermore, we are assured that the poem of "Gathada" was not printed in Hull at all, but in London. After you have been struggling and striving for years—after you have drained the cup of poverty to the dregs, and become satiated with that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick—it sometimes happens (not always) that, if you have genius and opportunity, and your health holds up, you become a celebrity and may in such reward. And then you are at once fair game for the whole tribe of impecunious parties. You had (said, in good sooth, to get £8000, or £4000, or £2000 for a novel; everybody is "down on you," everybody begs, everybody borrows, everybody expects that you will make him a wise little present." It is the old story of the physician and his fee. We grumble at having to hand a guinea to the gentleman who merely feels our pulse and looks at our tongue; but we don't consider the weeks, the months, the years the physician has spent in collegiate and extramural study—a poverty and obscurity, it may be—waiting for those guineas so slow to come. Miss Bradden is not, it appears, to be held exempt from the usual income tax levied on popularity. What a comfortable thing it is not to be popular at all. Time was when we yearned for literary fame, and courted the patronage of publishers for our novels and our essays; but we have grown wiser since then, and we rejoice to say that the profits of a new commission agency in Critchedfriars and one of the sweetest and raggiest sweet-shops in London (both in the confines of the same shop, too), to be found at the East-end, bid fair to compensate for our disappointments in the literary line.

The public are anxiously waiting for Messrs. Day and Mr. W. H. Rossetti's "Walking at Windsor," which will doubtless be as gorgeous as gold, crimson, and the graphic style can make it; and for the engravings from the grand pictures of the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mr. Frith and Mr. Thomas have been commissioned to paint. But as Rome was not built in a day, we must many months elapse before engravings of these important works can be issued. Meanwhile we hear that Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, has been graciously favoured by the Prince with sittings for his Royal Highness's portrait in his uniform of the Order of the Garter, as worn at the wedding. The Princess has also given sittings in her bridal robes and train, as have likewise Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and others of the distinguished party. This new and interesting series of photographs have been submitted to the inspection of Majesty The Queen, who, having met with the Royal approbation, permission has been kindly accorded to Mr. Mayall for their publication, and they will be issued to the world on the 1st of August next.



MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER, AT ASHRIDGE, THE SEAT OF EARL BROWNLOW.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ending of the last few days has not been remarkable. Liverpool never had a worse meeting, and no light was thrown on the St. Leger by Saturday's racing in great Yorkshire. Blankets are in small hill, and little Midnight Mass, who justified his owner's confidence and the 5 to 1 on him, bids fair to be best one horse than will beat him at Epsom. The Derby for 1865 has closed with 253 subscribers, being the largest entry we have on record; and the St. Leger, which is now looked upon as the "golden uncertainty of the year," has outdone itself, and is only in a minority of four. The Oaks shares in the universal prosperity, with 144 names by which it ever had before.

At the Hamburg Show, Vortex took the head prize, beating Hobbie Noble, Mainstone, and several others.

The Free Foresters made free to beat Surrey by four wickets, and only sent in thirteen out of their fourteen for the first innings. Butler's performance was quite a puzzler to the Surrey men that they only made 34 in their first innings, but learnt how to play it so if they came to the second time of asking. Blomberg, C. M.C.C. and Ground was a most fickle match. The latter were left 106 to the bad after the 1st innings of Yadwin's bowling, but managed to make a total, and Tom Hearne's 77 and Mr. E. T. Drake's 59 proved such rare rates in aid that they wiped off all arrears, and won by 44. Carpenter's 60 and Hayward's 50 were, as usual, very masterly, and the latter and Tavaret took every wicket, directly or indirectly. There were Oxford and Cambridge at Lord's, and the former won by an innings and 10 runs. Yorkshire v. Notts was a glorious match, and the former, who lost Atkinson's services, were just beaten by six. Grundy was the Notts hero, and was chaired with the highest enthusiasm; and Anderson (62) and "Yorkshire Stephenson" did nobly for their county. Surrey v. Sussex was a remarkable match. Griffith contributed 89 to the Surrey 234; and then John Lillywhite showed in his old form for Sussex, and his 90 and Ellis's 83 swelled the score to 369. Ellis's bowling in the second, as well as in the first innings, was pretty nearly all in all to Surrey; the Griffith (142) and Mr. Burbidge (101) were regular stickers, and Sussex had their 249 staring them in the face. Their luck then deserted them, and six were out for 76, when this remarkable match, in which four innings averaged 104, was left drawn. Monday's play was slows (which had been hit freely at Brighton) were supreme in the Kent v. Surrey match. For the former county Mr. Kelsey made 122, leaving Surrey with 191 to get to win. This task they accomplished in splendid style. The third day's play took place last Saturday. Mortlock and Jupp were the two wickets, and they began the batting in earnest against the bowling of Mr. W. S. Norton and Mr. Hathorn. Mortlock played in his usual excellent style, and marked 20. When he retired the score stood at 42. H. H. Stephenson took his place, and the spectators were delighted with the batting that ensued between him and Jupp—good, brave, and free, and long very common, with now and then a five. The clange of bowling was various, but without effect; and each was taken masterly play that they rubbed off the runs and won the match, Jupp giving the winning hit to leg with a very vociferous applause. 127 for the loss of one wicket! The following is the score:—Kent, 418; Surrey, 191.

The Durham county show of hounds and hunters will be held at Bedlam on Friday next, with the Earl of Darrington as M.C. once more in the former department. Four well-known masters of hounds have accepted office as judges, and the entries are large from every hill and four Scottish kennels. Lord Wemyss intends to defend his champion cup of 1862 against all comers, some of whom show six couples, or two brace.

CLOSE OF THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE-MEETING.

THE annual prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association for this year was brought to a close yesterday week. Among other features, indeed the chief feature, of attraction was the contest for the Ashburton Shield between England and the Scotch marksmen, which had been partly contested on the previous day. Every shot was watched with the most anxious interest by the many hundreds who had come to witness the contest, while the few misses or indifferent shots produced nearly as much excitement as the bull's-eye hit the bye-stow or, and, after a gallantly-contested struggle, fortune declared in favour of the English, who won the match by 89 points. Each year the Scotch have come nearer to the 100 points.

The competitions for the contest, framed by Lord Bury and Captain Horatio Ross, and sanctioned by the Council of the Association, provided that every competitor should fire seven shots at each of seven targets, at 200, 500, 600 yards. In nearly every case the Whitworth rifle was used, and the recruitment position in firing was chosen by the competitors. There were, however, some exceptions. Lord Elcho and Major Halford preferred the sitting posture, and Mr. Farquharson fired in the kneeling position in which he is so well known. But while in the act of assuming it he seems to be dropping off to sleep and forgetting all about his shooting.

On Thursday night the close of the 900 yards left the numbers—for England, 781; Scotland, 780—exactly level. But on Friday night, at the 1000 yards England made 392 points and Scotland 378, bringing up the total at the termination to 1173 against 1169. The total number of points which could possibly be made with bull's-eyes by the eight competitors at the three ranges, fifteen shots each, was 1680. The English shooting gave an average of centres all round and two shots to spare. The elect of Scotland were 41 below the average of centres. At the 1000-yard range, Lieutenant-Colonel Halford made a total score of 43 points, which comprised three bull's-eyes, nine centres, and three outers, and Sergeant Smith, in his total score at this range, was two behind Colonel Halford, he made only two bull's-eyes, one outer, and the remainder centres, missed three times. Captains Heaton and Rowland each made 40 marks. At the same range, 1000 yards, Scotland's best score for the night was 41, collectively or individually each high total scores as the England men did. Capt. H. Ross had the list with a 43 to his credit. His first shot was a centre, the next a bull's-eye, followed by two centres, an outer, then another bull's eye, five centres, two bull's-eyes, one centre, and a miss.

The following is the complete score of the shooting:—

ENGLAND.					
	900 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total at the 3 distances.
Lord Bury, Capt. 4th Civil Service	36	36	36	36	144
Lieut.-Col. Halford, Leicester	35	35	43	41	154
Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester	36	34	40	40	150
Lieut.-Col. Rowland, 2nd Cheshire	36	36	40	40	152
Sergt.-Major Smith, Victoria	40	35	41	39	155
Major Fenwick, Northumberland	36	36	39	40	151
Private Ashton, 2nd Lancashire, R. A.	37	35	36	36	144
Capt. Rowland, 1st Kent	37	45	40	42	164
	353	354	392	392	1092

SCOTLAND.					
	900 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total at the 3 distances.
Capt. H. Ross, 4th Elcanshire	36	36	41	34	147
Lieut. Ross, 1st Sutherland	36	36	39	41	152
Lord Elcho, Queen's Edinburgh	36	36	39	37	148
Lieut. Cobb, Renfrew Artillery	45	43	35	35	158
Hercules Ross, Bengal Civil Service	36	36	39	37	148
Master of Lovat, Inverness	40	37	33	33	143
Lieut. Farquharson, Inverness	42	43	36	36	157
J. Farquharson	37	37	39	39	152
	348	344	378	363	1233

On Friday night there was no small amount of fun and jovviality in a cup. A huge marquee, lined with evergreens, afforded ample room for all revellers or lingerers in camp. The police band (6 division) performed a selection of popular airs, and Mr. Harris, of the Surrey Theatre, sold on song "The Adventures of Jack and the Mermaid, as related by an eyewitness." The proceedings were rough and ready to a degree.

This, the fourth grand meeting of the National Rifle Association, has certainly been the most successful in every respect since the Association was founded. The number of entries greatly exceeded that of any former year. For the Prince of Leicester there were 1104 competitors, for the Queen's, 1117, for the *Daily Review* and Lord Vernon's prizes there were 1400 entries, the shooting being on the Swiss Cantonal principle. For the Alexandra Cup, at 200 yards, the entries were 177; at 500 yards, 258; and at 600 yards, 235. The Enfield Rifle was the favourite weapon, being used 819; the 200 yards range, 193. For the Rifle Derby there were 88 entries; and for the Oaks, 121. The Duke of Cambridge's prize was contested for by 1000 of the Queen's men. For the extra prizes the numbers were—first series, 131; second, 488; third, 375; fourth, 1000; and fifth, 145. The shooting was and remained good; one also yielded a handsome sum to the association out of the per centage of receipts which they receive. On the 1st the running deer was shot at, 107; and 4 bull's-eyes were made; on the 10th, 612 entries, 12 bull's-eyes; on the 13th, 824 shooters, 20 bull's-eyes; on the 15th, there were fired about 13 bull's-eyes—making a total of 2065 entries, who made 25 bull's-eyes, the average of which was 82½. The number of bull's-eyes on the 16th was 19, 416; bull's-eyes 13; 9th, 1156, 24 bulls-eyes; 11th, 576, with 33 bull's-eyes; 13th, 351, with 7 bull's-eyes; and 17th, 1117, and 37 bull's-eyes; on the 18th, and 20 bull's-eyes—the total number of entries being 5370, the total of bull's-eyes made, 136; and the average being 39½. 64,—Total number of the total result of the pool-shooting:—

	Entries.	Bull's-eyes.	Average.
Enfield	209	8-10	20½ .. 12s. 9d.
Snider	200	6-10	20 .. 10s. 6d.
Rimmers' pool ..	200	8-13	14 .. 6s. 6d.
Martini	200	6-13	15 .. 8s. 6d.
Whitworth	200	6-13	21 .. 14s. 6d.

It is gratifying to state that the commissariat department, last year so open to reproach, has been in the present instance a model of order. The following statistics will show how extensive the arrangements at the Wimbledon rifle contest will be rendered—the number of men, 2000; number of meals, 200; therefore interesting to many:—Six tons of cooked meat, 200 hundredweight of bread, twelve (baked) hams, twelve hundredweight of cheese, 2000 quarts of boiled tea, 1200 lb. of mince, 12 chests of coffee, 1000 lb. of sugar, 1000 lb. of potatoes, 1000 lb. of pickles, 1000 lb. of salt, 500 dozen of Bass's bottled ale, 500 dozen of Guinness's stout, in bottle, 500 lb. Bass's draught ale, 500 lb. of cheese, 1800 lb. of bread, 1000 lb. of beef, 1000 lb. of mutton, 2000 lb. of pork, 2000 lb. of veal, 2000 dozen of lemonade, cake, and Seltzer water, with proportionate quantities of mustard and vinegar. Such is the list of the vast store of the vast store of which the meeting. The whole of the meat, hams, bread, pastry, &c., were cooked ovens specially constructed at the rifle range by Mr. Jemison.

REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT.

On Saturday there was a review and sham fight of some of the principal Volunteer corps of London and the neighbourhood, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness was accompanied by a brilliant Staff and escorted by a squadron of the Life Guards. The attack was conducted by Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, and the defending party was under the command of Major-General Lord Ranelagh. The Duke of Cambridge's forces commanded brigades :—Lieut.-Colonel Lord Colville, Viscount Ranelagh, Lord Elcho, Earl Grosvenor, Lieut.-Colonel Wyndham, Inverurie, Lord Raglan, Brigade of Dungeal, T. B. Bagge.

Although the whole force of volunteers present did not probably exceed 7000 men, the demonstration was in every respect a great success. The hour fixed for the commencement of the manœuvres was five o'clock, but by delays in the railway transit some of the corps did not arrive till nearly six, when the attack commenced.

The attacking force had formed its line of battle, with the 1st Middlesex Artillery on its right flank, in a direct line, in the rear of the long grassy banks extending from Conar's Camp across the common in front of Coomb-wood, its left resting on the Rochampton-road. The defenders had their advanced line to the rear of the first range of butts, and between them and the long range, and were supported by the 18-pounder guns of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery posted between their advanced line and their reserves on the brow of the ravine between the shooting-points and the

short-range targets. The defending force began the engagement with the apparent object of turning the left flank of the attacking force, and for this purpose the 29th North Middlesex Rifles were sent out as skirmishers, with other regiments in support, and, with a view to check the movement, the artillery opened fire from the right, and the guns of the Honourable Artillery Company from the left. The Queen's (Westminster), on the right of the attacking force, then threw out skirmishers to engage the defender's left flank, and some splendid skirmishing took place among the fern and furze bushes, which afforded excellent cover. Ultimately the right flank of the defenders was turned, but the engagement was renewed on their changing front and retiring to the second line of defence. While the Queen's and the artillery, taking ground to the right, crossed the common with other attacking battalions in the direction of Wimbledon to intercept the enemy taking up any strong position in that quarter, the London Brigade was engaged with the South Middlesex and the reserve of the enemy, who were driven in upon the main body. By this time Lord Radstock's brigade, which had previously borne the brunt of the engagement on the left, returned in the direction of the grand stand, whilst the main defending army advanced to meet the enemy, who had by this time completely changed front, and formed a formidable line of battle facing to the north and the grand stand, extending right across the common from east to west. Here it was evident the grand climax to the mimic battle was to take place. The artillery guns blazed away from both flanks of the attack with astounding rapidity and still greater noise, whilst they were replied to by the guns of a portion of the 3rd Middlesex, which had also changed their front on the edge of the ravine. Both armies kept up a continuous rattling file-firing, when the volleys of the besiegers were brought into play with such tremendous effect that the defenders were seen to be rapidly retreating, and, in order to prevent such a retreat being converted into a rout, the brigade under Lord Radstock deployed from columns into line, and prepared to take a position in support of their comrades. At this moment, however, the defenders appeared to rally, and poured a general volley into the attacking army, who, nothing daunted, continued to advance, and, having halted and fired a splendid volley of the whole line, the signal was given, and the grand charge took place, thus bringing these most interesting proceedings, as far as the evolutions were concerned, to a close. The firing ceased soon after eight o'clock, and, the Duke of Cambridge having stationed himself by the flagstaff in front of the stand, the troops wheeled round in column on the eastern side of the inclosure, and marched past.

The marching past was a brilliant affair, the Victorias and other distinguished corps receiving the loud applause of the spectators as they were recognised. Lord Elcho, at the head of the London Scottish, was most enthusiastically cheered. The assemblage of spectators was exceedingly numerous, taxing to the uttermost the resources of the South-Western Railway, and blocking up the various roads giving access to the common.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At the Crystal Palace, on Monday, the successful competitors at the Wimbledon meeting were presented with the prizes which they had won by their skill in the use of the rifle. There was a very large attendance of volunteers and their friends, the ladies being largely in the ascendant. The ceremony took place in the central transept, which, with the galleries around it and the nave on each side for some distance, was crowded. The front of the grand orchestra was arranged as a dais, in the centre of which was placed a chair of state for the Duke of Cambridge, by whom the prizes were presented. In front and to the right and left of this chair long tables extended, upon which the rewards—consisting of silver shields, vases, and cups of all sizes and in various designs, in frosted and burnished silver, rifles, medals, and purses artistically grouped, or conspicuous in their individual grandeur, according to their value and importance, were displayed. The orchestral seats and the space immediately behind the chair of state were set apart as reserved seats for the members of the council and the more distinguished of the company. Suspended from the fronts of the galleries and draped down the sides of the orchestra were numerous flags bearing devices emblematic of the occasion; and waving prominently in the foreground on each side of the Duke were two long scarlet streamers, bearing in white letters the names of the nine successful champions in the international match between England and Scotland. A company of the London Rifle Brigade did duty as a guard of honour and received his Royal Highness with presented arms, their band playing at the same time the National Anthem. The Duke having taken his seat, Lord Elcho in a few words explained the object of the meeting, and then called up in their order those who had distinguished themselves in the competition, beginning with the winner of the bronze medal of the association, proceeding onwards to the more important association cup, the Ashburton and Elcho challenge shields, the St. George's vase, the Parliamentary, the Prince of Wales's, and her Majesty's prizes, and winding up with the Consolation, which last-named, Lord Elcho explained, was given by the ladies, to be competed for by those only who had been unfortunate in the struggle for the other prizes in the programme, and appealing to the vast assemblage of ladies present, and through them to the fairer portion of the population throughout the kingdom, for such an augmentation of the funds applicable to this prize in future years as should extend the consolation to a greater number of the defeated. The prizemen present (of whom there was scarcely more than a moiety) then received their rewards from the hands of his Royal Highness, accompanied in conspicuous instances—as that of the Ross family, three of whom, the father and two sons, took nine of the principal prizes, and that of the Eton scholars who had won the public schools prize—with some appropriate compliments.

Mr. Ross, sen., as the captain of the unsuccessful Scotch nine in the international match, moved a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness for presiding, and acknowledging in grateful terms the valuable aid and encouragement the Duke had given to the rifle volunteer movement. This was seconded by Viscount Bury, the captain of the nine successful English champions.

The Duke of Cambridge, in reply, said that he had really had a remarkably easy task to perform, and one that was very gratifying to his feelings. It was a great pleasure to him to have the opportunity of presenting to the successful competitors at the late Wimbledon meeting the prizes they had so well won and so richly deserved. The mover and seconder of the resolution had been pleased to speak of the assistance and encouragement he (the Duke) had given to the volunteer movement. All he could say was that if he had been able in any way to promote the efficiency of the volunteer force he was more than paid by what he had witnessed at the present meeting. Last year the question of the annual meeting of the Rifle Association at Wimbledon was brought under notice by his noble friend the Prime Minister, who did the association the honour of coming down to the Crystal Palace to distribute the prizes; and, after what had fallen from his noble friend on that and on other occasions, it was unnecessary for him to speak of the value of such an association. And with regard to the prizemen of the present year, their respective merits had been so admirably described by his noble friend Lord Elcho that he had nothing more to say in regard to those gentlemen than to congratulate them on their success. He observed among them many who had repeatedly passed before him. He rejoiced to find that those gentlemen were as keen and as anxious in the cause of rifle-shooting as they had shown themselves in previous years; but it struck him that most of them were such admirable shots that they literally carried away all the valuable prizes as they pleased. The consequence of this was that the area of competition was considerably reduced; and he could not help thinking that these unerring shots would themselves like to see more prizemen coming in from the general body; and that although they, as the best marksmen, would tell, and were entitled, no doubt, to carry off the highest prizes, they would agree with him in the desirability of multiplying the lesser prizes so as to extend them over a larger area of competitors. In this respect he thought there was still a little fault in the arrangements which it would be well to meet. He knew this was a difficult point to arrange; but he believed it was capable of a happy solution, and he believed the most distinguished prizemen who had presented themselves that day would be the first to agree in, or to propose, the change he suggested. He was delighted to see the young gentlemen of Eton who had distinguished themselves, and to whom he had had the pleasure of handing the Ashburton challenge shield. Having lived a long time at Windsor, he had a great affection for Eton, and he rejoiced to see Eton successful on this occasion for the public schools prize. At the same time he hoped every large school would endeavour in another year to send up as good a set of young men to compete with them. In a national point of view, he considered it an advantage that our great public schools evinced an interest in this rifle volunteer movement, and that competition in the use of the rifle was becoming a national amusement; and it was a source of great satisfaction to him to see that in our great educational establishments the love of this useful, athletic, and healthful sport was inculcated in early youth. He was told by Lord Elcho that the recent meeting at Wimbledon had been a great success as regarded the competition and the excellence of the shooting, and, he believed, equally so in regard to all the arrangements; but that, financially, it had not been so prosperous as he could have wished. This was an awkward subject to bring under the notice of such a meeting as the present; but it was only right that, when they were informed of the agreeable side of the question, they should be reminded that it was impossible to keep up these great and useful gatherings unless the funds flowed in a little more liberally. He trusted that the public interest in the movement would be kept up and increased, and that when they again met next year there would be no doubt or question as to the usefulness, the permanency, and the extended influence of the National Rifle Association. He concluded by thanking Lord Elcho and the council for their care and attention in carrying out the objects of the association.

Later in the evening the volunteers mustered in considerable force on the lawn, in the lower portion of the grounds, for competition in athletic sports and pastimes—Lord Elcho, Earl Grosvenor, and Sir Joseph Paxton acting as umpires. The contests included—Flat race, 100 yards; hurdle race, 300 yards; throwing the hammer; high jump; flat race, 300 yards, putting the stone, 20 lb.; running broad jump, sack race, and other sports and pastimes of a similar character.

Horatio James Huggins, Esq., has been appointed Queen's Advocate for the colony of Sierra Leone.

We have received from Messrs. Bacon and Co., Paternoster-row, a copy of their new map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, showing the strategical points in connection with the movements of the contending armies in the last State.

A gentleman, under the initials of "A. B.," residing in Cheltenham, has presented £300 to the National Life-boat Institution to enable it to establish a life-boat on the coast, in memory of his deceased wife, after whom the boat is to be named. The late William Currie, Esq., banker, of Cornhill, has left the National Life-boat Institution a legacy of £200.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE NEW CHESS MAGAZINE.—The proprietors of this new candidate for public favour request us to notice that their engagement with Mr. Harrwitz has terminated, and they intend to intrust the editorship of their periodical to an Englishman in future.

W. T. P.—They shall be examined.

F. R. S. and A SUBSCRIBER.—We have not heard that the *Régence* is defunct, but it is some time since a number has reached this country.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1011 by Fergus, I. O. G., Wilfred, Sigma, T. V. S., Wee Pawn, W. I. S., Iota, Box and Cox, T. R. D., F. R. S., M. P., T. W. B., X. Y. Z., Percy, W. W. M., Gerilla, Sam, C. H. S., H. S., Peon, D. D., F. A. S., Gregory, T. M. B., Larry, Peterkin, Old Joe, Punch, B. S. K., Peregrine, Stanley, G. A. C., W. S. E., F. L., Caroline, Pip, R. R. K., T. F. B., Victoria, I. W. I., S. H. J., W., Vernon, Benjamin, Nogo, G. W. B., Felix, T. D. H., Vincent, S. M., R. C. S. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1011.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 7th	R at Q B 2nd takes Kt, or (*a*)
2. B to Q sq	R takes B (best)
3. B to K 7th	Kt takes B
(If any other move, then, 4. Q to K Kt 4th (ch), and, 5. B takes P. Mate.)	
4. R to Kt 4th (ch), and Q mates	

(*a*) 1.	R at Q sq takes Kt
(Any other move than taking the Kt accelerates the mate.)	
2. B to K 7th	R takes B
3. B to Q sq.	
And mates in two more moves.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1012.

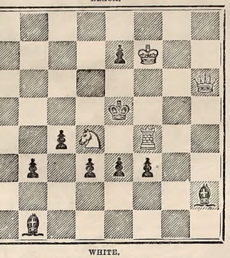
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 2nd	R to Q Kt 2nd (*a*)
2. Q takes B	Q to Q 5th (best)
3. Q takes Q P	
(If White play Q takes Q, Black will play R to Q Kt 7th.)	
3.	Q to K B 8th (best)
4. Kt to K B 2nd (ch)	Q takes Kt
5. Q to K R 2nd. Mate.	

(*a*) 1.	R to Q 2nd
(If Black play 1. Q to K R 4th, then follows 2. B takes Q, &c.	
2. Q takes B	Q to Q 5th (best)
3. Q takes Q	R to K B 8th
4. Q to K Kt sq (ch)	R takes Q
5. Kt to K B 2nd. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1013.

By Mr. CONRAD BAYER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

A lively Specimen of the Evans' Gambit, played lately by correspondence between Mr. A. KEMPE and Mr. JONES, the hon. secretary of the Dublin Chess Club.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
8. B to Q 2nd	
(The first player obtains a fine game by moving his King to B sq at this point.)	
8.	B takes B (ch)
9. Q takes B	Kt to K R 3rd
10. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
11. Castles	P to Q 3rd
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles
13. Kt to Q 4th	K to R sq
14. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
15. P to K 5th	P takes P
16. P takes P	P to Q B 4th
17. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
18. P to Q 6th	P to Q R 3rd
19. P to K 6th	P to Q Kt 4th
20. Q R to Q sq	R to K B 3rd
21. P to K 7th	Q to K sq
22. Kt to Q 5th	And Black resigns.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Mr. STAUNTON gave the odds of the Pawn and Two Moves to an Amateur.

(*Remove White's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th
4. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
7. B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
8. B to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd
9. P takes P	P takes P
10. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B 2nd
11. P takes K P	P takes P
12. P to K R 5th	
(To shut in the adverse K Kt.)	
12.	B to K 3rd
13. B to Q B 5th	Q R to Q sq
14. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B sq
15. B takes B	K R takes B
16. Q to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th
17. Q to K 3rd	Kt takes K R P
18. R to K R 4th	Q to Q 2nd
19. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
20. P to Q R 4th	Q to K 3rd
21. P to Q R 5th	Kt to Q B 5th
22. B takes Kt	Q takes B

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
23. K Kt to K 2nd	R to K B 6th
24. Q to K Kt sq	Kt to K B 3rd
25. P to Q R 6th	R to Q 2nd
26. R to Q R 4th	Q to K B 2nd
27. R to Q Kt 4th	R to Q sq
28. R to Q Kt 7th	Q to Q B 5th
29. Q takes Q R P	R to Q 8th (ch)
(White's position is so critical that he thought it well to draw the game; we believe, however, he might have won it by taking the Q Kt; for, suppose—	
29.	R takes Kt
30. Kt takes R	
If, 30. R to K 7th (ch), 31. R to K B 7th (ch), White takes the Rook with his Queen, and must win.	
30.	R to Q 8th (ch)
31. K to B 2nd (best)	Q to K B 8th (ch), and mates next move.)
30. Kt takes R	R to K B 8th (ch)
31. K takes R	Q takes Kt (ch)
32. K to Kt sq	Q takes Kt (ch),
and the game is drawn by perpetual check.	

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

An amusing little Game between Mr. C. BAYER, the celebrated Problem Composer, and Professor S. (*Cunningham Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K R 5th (ch)
5. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P
6. Castles	P takes P (ch)
7. K to R sq	B to K B 3rd
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
9. P takes B	Kt takes P
10. B to K 2nd	Castles
11. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd
12. B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
13. Kt to K 5th	R to K sq

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
14. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
15. B takes Kt	P takes B
16. Q to K sq	R to K 5th
17. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R sq
18. Kt to Q B 3rd	R takes Q P
19. Q to K B 2nd	R to Q 7th
20. Q to K R 4th	P to K B 4th
21. Q to K R 6th	R takes Q B P
22. R to K Kt sq	P takes R becoming a Queen (ch)
23. R takes Q, and wins.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1339.—By Mr. BEHRENDS.

(One of the competing problems in the late tourney.)

White: K at Q R 3rd, Q at K Kt 7th, Rs at Q 5th and Q Kt sq, B at K B 5th, Kt at K B 3rd and K 2nd, P at Q B 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, R at Q Kt sq, B at Q sq, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at K B 3rd, K 5th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1340.—By F. C., Brasenose College, Oxford.

White: K at Kt 2nd, Rs at K Kt 8th and K B 3rd, Bs at K 2nd and Q Kt 6th, Kts at K 4th and Q R 7th, Ps at K 5th and Q 5th.

Black: K at Q 2nd, R at Q R sq, Bs at K sq and Q Kt 5th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and K B 2nd. White to play, and mate in three moves.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CLEVEDON, July 18, 1863.

Sir,—With reference to a notice to "A Subscriber," which appears in your Impression of to-day, permit me to inform your correspondent that an account of the meeting of the British Chess Association at Bristol in 1861, together with a selection of the games played during the congress, will be incorporated with the Book of the Proceedings of the Association in London last year, which is now, I believe, on the eve of publication.—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

H. A. KENNEDY, Chairman of the Committee of the B.C.A. for 1861.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE INUNDATION OF THE NILE.—The source of the Nile and the cause of its annual inundation have remained unknown even to the present time. In a paper on the subject by Mr. Wm. Ferrel in the American *Journal of Science*, he states his conviction that it is by no means certain that Lake Nyanza, discovered by Captain Speke, having its southern limit in latitude 2 deg. 30 min. S., and longitude 33 deg. 30 min. E., and said by the natives to extend three hundred miles in a northern direction, is the source of the Nile. Mr. Ferrel also dissents from Sir Roderick Murchison's theory, that the annual inundation is due to the abundant discharge of water from this lake in the rainy season. After alluding to the great water-shed of the Oronoco and Amazon, due to a great rainy belt in South America, which is not stationary but vibrates with the seasons over nearly 1000 miles in latitude, he expresses his opinion that the inundation of the Nile may be caused in a similar manner. He considers that there is good ground to suppose the existence of a vibrating rainy belt in Africa, which would be between the parallels of 5 deg. and 7 deg. north latitude from May to November. The great water-shed drained by the Blue Nile and its tributaries, embracing nearly all Abyssinia and also several important tributaries of the White Nile, is situated between these latitudes. Hence (he says) the immense amount of rain falling in this region during the rainy season must cause an inundation of the Nile, as it does of the Oronoco and Amazon. "The rainy belt, from November to May, is, perhaps, mostly south of the equator; and the source of the Nile or some of its tributaries must enter into this belt during this season, or the Nile, flowing more than 1000 miles through a rainless region, from which it does not receive a single tributary, however small, could not be supplied with water." This is an argument in favour of the hypothesis that the Nile has its source in Lake Nyanza. But Mr. Ferrel thinks "that the water-shed of the lake would not be more than sufficient to supply the Nile at low water, and that, if ever the geography and meteorology of this region be well understood, the cause of the inundation of the Nile will be found in latitudes further north."

THE ANCIENT SHELL-MOUNDS OF SCOTLAND have been visited by Mr. John Lubbock, F.R.S., who records his experience in the *Natural History Review*. The remains explored by him are in Elgin, and he derived much assistance from the Rev. George Gordon, of Birnie, who drew attention to the subject in April last. The first shell-mound examined was at Bannat Hill, near Burghead, near the railway. It was a small, nearly circular heap, about six yards in diameter, resting on a nucleus of sand. Periwinkles are most abundant. It also contained limpets, mussels, fragments of crabs' claws, and numerous pieces of bones, only those of oxen, sheep, and pigs being determined. There were numerous traces of fire. No pottery or stone implements were found; but three small bone implements were discovered: an engraving of one resembling an awl is given. At a large shell-mound between Burghead and Findhorn Mr. Lubbock picked up a small fragment of a bronze ring. He also gives an engraving of a bronze pin found by a labourer while carting away for manure some of the shell-mound at Brigzes. It is 4½ in. in length, and rather thick in proportion. From its similarity to pins found in Irish crannoges, it has been considered by a competent judge (Mr. Franks) to have been in use probably about 800 or 900 A.D. If this pin really belonged to the shell-mound, says Mr. Lubbock, we get an approximate date for the accumulation; and the presence of bronze establishes a great distinction between this mound and the much more ancient kjökkenmöddings of Denmark. That these shell-mounds (actually called "shelly-meddings" by the fishermen in the Moray Firth, as Mr. Lubbock states) were not unknown to Hugh Miller, is proved by an extract from the "Sketchbook and Popular Geologist" of that accurate observer. For many other interesting details we must refer our readers to Mr. Lubbock's paper.

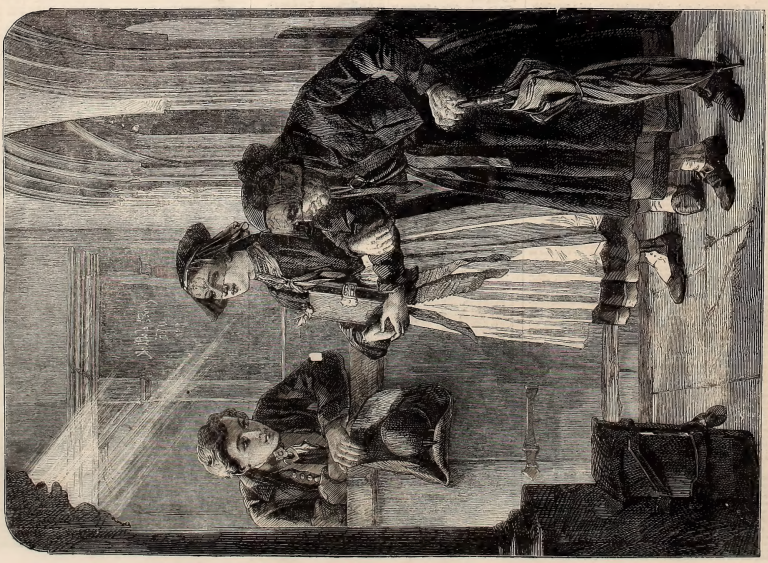
SINGULAR ELECTROLYTIC ACTION IN PROJECTILES.—A singular instance of this is reported by Mr. F. A. Abel, of the Chemical Department, Woolwich Arsenal, in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, which has come to light through the inspection of a number of the lead-coated projectiles employed with the Armstrong guns. The different manner in which the iron and the lead alloy are affected by considerable changes of temperature has led, in a few instances of a very special character, to a distortion of the coatings which have been attached by the mechanical method (i.e., by means of grooves) in consequence of their partial separation from the body of the projectiles. The alterations in form presented by some shells of this class, which have been exposed for a time to the effects of considerable changes of temperature, differ, however, altogether from those exhibited, by a small proportion, among a number inspected, of shells, the lead coatings of which were attached by means of zinc. On various parts of these shells the soft metal was found to have become raised in the form of blisters, varying in size from a ¼ in. to 1 in. in diameter. A large shell which had been preserved officially as a standard pattern since November, 1861 (having been kept in a glass case), exhibited upon its coated surface, in addition to numerous smaller blisters, one measuring 1·1 in. in diameter, and projecting a ¼ in. beyond the surface of the shell. These projections, or blisters, were not confined to any particular position upon the different shells; neither had those projectiles which exhibited them been exposed to any considerable changes of temperature. The only inference deducible from the appearance of these projectiles was that the blisters had been produced in consequence of the generation of gas at those parts of the shells between the iron surface and the coating of soft metal, which gas had gradually accumulated to such an extent as to be placed under very considerable pressure, and, consequently, to exert eventually an amount of force sufficiently great to tear asunder the two surfaces of metal which had been joined by means of the zinc, and to raise up and expand the comparatively plastic alloy of lead. This influence was fully borne out by the following results of examination of the blisters:—When these were punctured under water a quantity of gas, existing evidently under considerable pressure, made its escape. The gas was separately collected from blisters upon different shells, and was found, in all instances, to consist of pure hydrogen. On a close inspection of the inner surfaces, they were all found to resemble each other closely—those of the blisters as well as those of the iron body of the shell immediately beneath them. They presented a frosted, metallic appearance—small dark patches of spots, indicative of corrosion, being visible here and there.

THE PHENOMENA OF PUTREFACTION.—M. Pasteur, in beginning his latest memoir on his researches on this subject, says:—"Whenever animal or vegetable matters change spontaneously and develop fetid gases, it is called putrefaction. This definition has two opposing defects: it is too general, since it brings together phenomena essentially distinct; it is too restricted, since it separates others which have the same nature and origin." M. Pasteur has been led to investigate these phenomena in connection with his researches on fermentation, especially in relation to the putrid diseases so painful to humanity. The most general consequence of his experience is very simple—that putrefaction is determined by organised ferments—the animalcules of the genus Vibrionia, which, as has been before shown, can exist without free oxygen gas. We have no space for the details of the interesting experiments, which have led M. Pasteur to say that "the putrescible liquid becomes the seat of two kinds of very distinct chemical action which have correlation with the physiological functions of the two kinds of beings which are nourished by them. The vibriones, on the one hand, which live without the co-operation of the oxygen of the air, determine in the interior of the liquid acts of fermentation; that is to say, they transform nitrogenous matters into products more simple, yet still complex. The bacteria, on the other hand, consume these latter products, bringing them back to the state of the most simple binary compounds—water, ammonia, and carbonic acid. When the body of an animal is abandoned after death, whether in contact with the air or sheltered from it, all the surface is covered with dust—that is to say, with the germs of inferior organisms. Its intestinal canal, where fecal matters are formed, is filled, not only with germs, but with fully-developed vibriones, as was seen by Leewenbroeck. These vibriones are much more advanced than the germs on the surface of the body. They are in the state of individual adults deprived of air, immersed in liquids, and possessing the means of multiplication and function. They begin the work of putrefaction in bodies which have not been preserved by life and the nutrition of the parts. M. Pasteur does not consider gangrene to be putrefaction, but rather an organ, or part of an organ, preserved from putrefaction, in spite of death, by the liquids and solids reacting chemically and physically, independent of nutrition. He compares gangrene to the ripening of fruit after it has been taken from the tree which bore it.

"THE NUMEROUS VARIETIES IN FRUIT-TREES AND VEGETABLES, now nearly illimitable and still daily increasing," says M. Decaisne, in a recent contribution to the French Academy of Sciences, "is a phenomenon to which science has hitherto given too little attention. Theophrastus, Pliny, Columella, and some other ancient writers, like others who have succeeded them in an epoch near our own times, such as the Bauhins, Estienne, Dalechamps, &c., have not only pointed out a great number of varieties but have thrown much light on their origin. None of the authors have explained how these varieties have been multiplied and continued from age to age, or stated whether they are distinct from each other or have arisen from culture. Botanists are now divided into two schools in regard to this subject. The oldest, the Linnean school, admits the variability of species, but in limits not always very easily marked. Hence has arisen large species of many forms, somestimes vaguely defined but in general easily characterised by a short descriptive phrase. The other school, of our own day, which may be termed the 'school of immutability,' denies, in the most formal manner, the variability of the vegetable kingdom. Specific forms, it says, are never modified to any degree; and whenever two congeneric plants present perceptible differences, however slight they may be, these two plants are two species radically distinct from their original stock. All the varieties admitted by the other school are really so many species. In regard to this question, M. Decaisne, a great authority, has performed since 1853 a number of experiments, more especially upon pear-trees, which he refers to in his "Memoir." In conclusion, he says that species in the vegetable kingdom are endowed with great flexibility; and that it is not a vain hypothesis to connect with the same specific type races and varieties sometimes very different in aspect, having the same morphological organisation and capable of allying themselves with each other, like members of the same family. If we transport any one of our races of pear-trees into all the regions of the globe, we shall find that wherever it can live it will endeavour to put itself in harmony with its position, and, after several generations, will assuredly give birth to new and numerous varities. This fact, which has been realised under the eyes of man (for all the economical plants spread over the surface of the world) gives the key of those polymorphous species so embarrassing to classifying botanists, and which have become so because Nature herself has disseminated them over vast tracts of country.



"THE YOUNG SHIPWRIGHT," BY L. DUNCAN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 96.



"SUNDAY MORNING, DENMARK, SKYTEMORGEN," BY MISS E. OSBORN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1215.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SESSION OF 1863.

BARRENNESS of legislation and tameness of debate have been very generally charged upon the Parliamentary Session which has just terminated. Certainly they have not arisen from lack of incident generally. There must have been busy and exciting work going on somewhere to account for the totally opposite tones of the Speech with which her Majesty opened Parliament in February last and the Message with which she has just dismissed it to its repose. The former, it will be remembered, offered no cause of uneasiness; while from the latter Lords and Commons may find subjects enough of anxious thought to carry away with them to the banks of the Nile, the capitals and watering-places of the Continent, the shooting-boxes of Scotland, the yacht stations of the coast, and the pleasant country houses at home where, upon the authority of each recurring Message, we are bid believe the legislators of the country are labouring busily as ever to promote our welfare and happiness.

From the Message of Tuesday last we miss the welcome stereotyped assurance that her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory. It could not, indeed, be used. As yet, it is true, we have no positive information that an English gun has been fired in anger anywhere; but at any moment we may expect to have news that hostilities have commenced in Japan; it is pretty certain that we are engaged upon a somewhat serious contest with the Maories of New Zealand; our diplomatic relations with Brazil are interrupted; and we are so far committed with France and Austria on behalf of Poland that it will be found hard to abstain from active participation in any war which the obstinacy of the Emperor of Russia or the exigencies of his position may give rise to. But, as the country agrees to see in the above entanglements, not so much causes of criticism or quarrel with the Government, as crises arising from circumstances over which no Government should be expected to possess control, so it is satisfied to intrust their management during the coming vacation to the political experience of the popular Premier and the watchful supervision of its tried and trusted fourth estate, the Press.

From the above facts it will be seen that the cause of the Session just concluded possessing no stirring history of its own arises from the fortunate absence of disastrous incident and political conflict at home. No party division of importance has excited the House, no national crisis or great social loss has occurred to call the leaders of public opinion prominently forward from their silence and comparative seclusion. But, withal, the House has shown on more than one occasion, and unmistakably, that it possessed vitality that was easily roused to question a mischievous or reject an unpopular measure. The plain fashion in which it rebuked Mr. Somes's most injudicious proposal to transplant to English soil restrictions which are found so vexatious north of the Tweed may be cited as one instance of this, to which may be appended the significant increase of the majorities on the Maynooth and Ballot questions, the unexpected defeat administered to the church-rate abolitionists, and the pressure brought to bear against Mr. Bouverie's bill for the admission of Nonconformists into the governing bodies of the Universities.

Of actual legislative results there is little for the historian of the Session to record. Towards the mitigation of the distress in Lancashire Mr. Gladstone carried a very useful measure known as the Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill, by which money may be advanced to the local authorities upon the security of the rates for the purpose of employing the distressed operatives in the construction of public works. Sir George Grey, not without keen opposition, succeeded in passing the Prison Ministers Bill, by which Roman Catholic prisoners are ensured the attention of ministers of their creed. And in the Upper House the Lord Chancellor, with a spirit of self-denial



BALLOON RECONNAISSANCE AT THE ROYAL REVIEW, ALDERSHOTT,—SEE PAGE 104.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Empress went to Vichy at the close of last week, whether for any political reason is matter of speculation. She returned to St. Cloud on Monday.

Poland is still the great question of the day in Paris, and the news papers are eagerly discussing the chances of peace or war. The Bourse has been violently agitated.

The Siècle has received a second warning for an article recommending a *plebiscite* of the whole French people to vote for or against a war for Poland. The motives of the warning are stated to be that this article is derogatory to the authority of the Emperor and the essential bases of the Constitution, and that such suggestions can only encourage the hostile cries of the enemies of France, and disserve, and give a pretext for agitation which the Government could not tolerate.

The late Census, which is taken at the end of every five years, shows that the population of the eighty-nine French departments amounts to 37,386,313 souls, to which must be added 100,000 troops employed in foreign countries. The previous Census set down the population for the eighty departments of Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Seine Inferieure, the Finisterre, the Seine Inférieure, the Haut-Rhin, the Marne, and Corsica.

A New world has made its appearance in several of the country markets; the samples are in general of good quality.

The gifted actress Mdlle. Rose Chéri, who was burnt so terribly on the stage several months ago, died on Sunday night at Neuilly.

Advices from Mexico, received at New York by way of Havannah, assert that "the Mexican people were to be called to decide upon their form of government on the 15th of July, and the Archduke Ferdinand Percy had appointed "a Triumvirate and Council of State" to aid him in the administration of Mexico. If we may believe the Paris journals, the Archduke has already decided upon his policy, has relinquished his intention of occupying San Luis de Potosi, and is preparing in every way to some port on the Pacific coast where he will embark for New York.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor was to leave Vienna on Tuesday for Ratisbon in order to escort the Empress home. Their Majesties were to return on Friday (yesterday).

The correspondent of the Reichsrath have reported in favour of granting Langiewicz's petition to be allowed to remove into Switzerland, and the Chamber has passed to the order of the day by a large majority.

Disturbances have broken out in Lemberg, in the form of an attack by the populace on the Jews, several of whom had been severely wounded. The military patrols had succeeded in restoring order. There has been domiciliary visits and arrests. Among those arrested are Count Stephen Zamoyski and Baron Dembinski.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has ratified the convention concluded with the Italian Government relative to the diocese of Tessin.

The council has adopted a resolution which, in effect acknowledges the equality of the rights of Jews in the canton of Argovie.

PRUSSIA.

The King arrived at Gastein on the 22nd ult.

Prince Frederick William, heir to the throne, is seriously ill. The last bulletin published states that the Prince has not slept so tranquilly as on the preceding night; but otherwise there is no change in his condition. He is still unable to recognise persons who address him or speak. His sons, Princes George and Alexander, have arrived at Berlin.

The Federal Government has received the reply to the notes which our Parliamentary leaders have been received every where with great honour. The people of the Rhenish provinces have especially distinguished themselves in the most remarkable manner.

The number of "warnings" given already in Prussia amounts to fifty-seven, eight of which, being the second warning addressed to the same paper, expose it to instant suppression.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

A despatch from Lord Napier, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to Earl Russell, dated the 24th ult., relative to the Polish affair, has been published. On becoming acquainted with the tenor of the Russian answer to the English note, he stated to Prince Gortschakoff that, in his opinion, the answer "would not be considered by our Government as a friendly or pacific adjustment." Lord Napier also found the French despatch "cold." The Austrian despatch "left the most unfavourable of the bad effect which the Russian communication would have at Paris," especially that passage in which it is declared that the only conference on the Polish question which Russia will accept is a conference with Prussia and Austria. "Such an overture, in the opinion of his Excellency, would be looked upon in Europe as regarded by his Government not only as unsatisfactory, but as almost insulting, and as tending to a positive and immediate rupture."

The Russian Government have issued a proclamation announcing the appointment of Ladislas Cratorieki as its diplomatic agent at London and Paris.

An important document issuing from the National Government has been published—a letter announcing that the Poles would accept certain specified conditions of peace on receiving from the armistice proposed by the three Powers, and that the National Government would be ready to treat with Russia immediately on that basis. This document bears date early in June, and it was, no doubt, submitted to the three Powers before the dispatch of their notes.

It is said that Colonel Lochte, the notorious inquisitor during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas, and who had lately resumed his functions, was found by the Poles in the very act of drawing up which the revolutionary tribunal of Warsaw published a decree condemning him to death.

The National Government has published a decree respecting the estates confiscated by the Emperors Nicholas and Alexander II. in the Polish provinces, and given to Russian Generals and Functionaries. These estates are declared national property; the peasants who cultivate them are exempted from the payment of rents, and the actual farmers and manufacturers who occupy any of these estates are charged to pay the rents into the national treasury of Poland.

The Cracow Chronicle reports a great defeat of Russian cavalry-strength in the palatinate of Lublin. The Polish bands there are pressing the insurgents in all directions. They have seized several Russian couriers who were bearing official despatches; among the rest, a reply to an application for reinforcements, which the Governor-in-Chief addressed to General Annenkoff unable to grant them serious conflicts with the Russian troops are also announced, the Poles having had the advantage in every instance. Fresh reinforcements have taken place in Lithuania, especially at Bobruisk and Petrysek. The Russians stationed in the town of Radzun, in the Government of Minsk, have been attacked and driven by a Polish detachment on the 18th ult.

All the material of artillery in the fortresses of Poland have been placed on a war footing. According to the *Invalide Russe* the effective force of the army charged with the suppression of the revolt in the kingdom of Poland amounts to 125,000 men. General Monravieff has in addition an army of 100,000 men under his command, with which he has undertaken to pacify Lithuania, Samogitia, and White Russia. General Annenkoff, who commands at Kieff, disposes of 40,000 men, to maintain order in the provinces of the Ukraine, Podolia, and Volhynia.

The *Invalide Russe* states that the Czar has ordered reinforcements to be sent to the companies of artillery stationed at Kertch, Nicolaieff, Dunamunde, Wiborg, and Sweaborg.

AMERICA.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT NEW YORK.

The attempt to enforce the conscription in New York has either provoked, or been made the excuse for, formidable riots. That city was for three days in the hands of a mob, which commenced with stopping the draughting, destroying the building in which it was going on, and assailing the officers. This was but the prelude. Houses were sacked, burned, and fired; arms were snatched, the streets filled with the denizens of the back slums; and the outbreak at last took the shape of an anti-abolitionist crusade, and a hunt for unarmed negroes, and the burning down of the Coloured Orphan Asylum. The ordinary police were utterly powerless.

Ballooting began on Saturday, the 11th ult., and during that day the names of more than 3000 conscripts were drawn. On the morning of the 13th a mob assembled in front of the Provost Marshal's office, broke into it, destroyed the ballot-boxes, and fired the building, which, with the adjoining houses, was completely destroyed, as the firemen refused to attempt to extinguish the flames. The mob, which is said to have consisted of about 15000, persons, composed largely of the lowest class of Irish, dispersed somewhat, but, as it is seventeen downwards, and to have been headed by a Virginian named Andrews and some fifteen hundred other backers, afterwards dispersed in strong bodies throughout the city, and committed atrocious outrages. The rioters burned the Armoury, the Coloured Orphan Asylum, and many houses inhabited by coloured persons or by negroes. They sacked the office of the *New York Tribune* and fired it, but the flames which were kindled were extinguished by the firemen. They assailed all the negroes whom they found in the streets, and murdered some fifty unhappy blacks—one of whom they hanged and burned by a fire kindled beneath him. A party of the Provost's Guard fired on the mob, but were overpowered and hortally wounded. Reinforcements soon after arrived—the Superintendent Kennedy saving his life with difficulty. On the following day the riots were renewed, and all the shops were closed—business being completely suspended, clubs and mustering having ceased to ply, and the city telegraphs having been destroyed by the mob. The houses, including the Postmaster's, were fired, and the Mayor's dwelling was assailed. There were several encounters between the soldiery or militia and the rioters, and many lives were lost. The mob seized Colonel O'Brien and hanged him on a lamppost. The disturbances spread to Staten Island, and some negroes' houses were burned there. During the further days of the riots blacks were committed, as the negroes had fled from the city. On the 16th the riots continued, business was again suspended, and there were several fresh collisions between the soldiery and the rioters, the upper part of New York.

During these riots the authorities had not been idle; for they had summoned a special police, had called out the militia, and had brought a considerable body of troops from Baltimore, which Governor Seymour had declared the city and country of New York to be in a state of insurrection. But the dismission of the rioting on the 15th ult. seems to have been mainly due to a proclamation issued by the Governor of the State of New York. In this proclamation, Governor Seymour declared that the only opposition to the conscription that would be made was an appeal to the Courts, and that he would suppress rioting by every means in his power. In his speech, Governor Seymour has said that he had appealed to the President at Washington, and had urged the postponement of the draught. He added that the decision of the courts on the question of the legality of the draught ought to be obeyed in the draught were declared legal, but that he would use his influence to prevent inequality between rich and poor.

New York papers of the 18th state that the riots had almost entirely subsided on the previous day. The weather, the greatest excitement had prevailed were filled with large forces of military, who patrolled the streets entirely unmolested by the populace. Business was almost as generally at a stand-still as during the unfortunate disturbances took place, and all the cars and stages performed their trips as usual. A number of regiments had arrived from different quarters, and the authorities did not apprehend any further disturbance.

The Republican press argue that the riots in New York are really part and parcel of the Southern rebellion, while the Democratic press assert the atrocious conditions of the draught to be the main causes. But Americans seem to gladly escape the principal blame of this disgraceful riot, and lay it on the Irish.

It is officially announced that the Government will sustain the enforcement of the draught with military force.

There has been no riots due to the draught in Boston, but the disturbances were promptly suppressed.

In Philadelphia and Massachusetts the draught was proceeding quietly.

WAR NEWS.

General Lee's army has repassed the Potomac into Virginia at Williamsport and Shepherdstown. The movement, which appears to have been completed on the 13th or 14th ult., was said to have been effected in good order, though Lee had left behind his two guns and 2000 prisoners, including an entire brigade of infantry, which may be presumed to have composed the Confederate rearguard. General Lee, when last heard of, was at Front Royal, on his road way towards Richmond.

The Confederate General Morgan's "raid" into Indiana and Ohio had not terminated, and, after crossing the Indianopolis and Cincinnati Railway at a point thirty-five miles from Cincinnati, he had reached a place called Manchester, only seventeen miles from that city.

In Tennessee General Rosecrans was still driving General Bragg before him, and had captured numerous prisoners.

General Dodge officially reports that he routed the Confederates under Forrest and Biffles in the neighbourhood of Corith.

The fall of Fort Hudson followed that of Vicksburg. The forces surrendered unconditionally on the 8th ult. The number of prisoners will not exceed 7000—not an informant at first stated. There had been no general engagement at Port Hudson for some days previous to the surrender, all having been quiet, excepting that artillery practice from the fleet and batteries. Provisions had been short with the Confederates for some time, and their communications having been cut off, they were in much more straitened circumstances than we hopes of succour from the forces known to be in the vicinity; hence there was no alternative but surrender or starvation.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg General Sherman marched against General Johnston, and is said to have defeated him after a very sanguinary engagement.

A fresh attack on the defences of Charleston commenced on the 10th ult., and a landing having been effected on Morris Island on the Confederate works on that island, with the single exception of Fort Wagner, were captured by the Federals. According to accounts of the 12th ult., the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing, and five mortars and fifteen gunboats were engaged in battering and bombarding the Confederate defences.

A vessel that has arrived at Falmouth reports the capture and destruction of two fine North American vessels by Captain Semmes, of the Confederate cruiser Florida. One of these is said to have had her silver on board to the value of £20,000. The crews of the vessels were put on board the ship that brought the news to Falmouth.

GENERAL NEWS.

President Lincoln has ordered the 2nd of August to be set apart as a day of thanksgiving for victories so effective and signal as to furnish reasonable ground for augmented confidence that the power of the Constitution will be preserved, peace and prosperity will be permanently maintained.

It is semi-officially announced that the question of peace has not come before the Washington Cabinet, and that no overtures for peace have yet existed rendership it necessary to entertain so important a proposition. The Cabinet is agreed that the best way to obtain peace is to prosecute the war vigorously.

Official correspondence between Mr. Stephens and President Davis shows that the proposed mission of Mr. Stephens to Washington had for its objects the establishment of a fresh cartel for the exchange of prisoners, and to place the war upon the footing of hostilities waged by modern civilised nations.

The United States' Circuit Court has reversed the decision of the Lower Court, condemning the barque Express, the Judge deciding

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Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, has been made a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

George Hugh Wyndham, Esq., Second Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation in China, has been appointed a Second Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

A letter from Switzerland of the 20th ult. says that Professor Studer and three companions, accompanied by a numbered guide, has recently again ascended the Finsteraarhorn Mountain. The same letter also states that two priests from Fontenaia had made the first ascent of the Pic Zupo, the second highest peak of the Bernina group in the canton of Grisons.

An ingenious improvement has been made in the polished steel cuirasses used by the battalion of Light Infantry of the Imperial Guard. When the sword is withdrawn the upper part of the scabbard contracts to one half its length, and consequently is much more convenient during the period of action. When the sword is sheathed the scabbard resumes its usual form.

that a vessel may approach a blockaded port to ascertain the state of the blockade, provided that she does so in good faith.

CANADA.

The Canadian journals complain that the Federals have established a regular system of recruiting close to the frontier line. It is charged that they have a recruiting establishment at Whitehall, with active agents in Montreal and other Canadian cities, who delude young men by promises and misrepresentations and ship them off ostensibly for other purposes, but in reality for the Northern army.

The Toronto *Globe* again asserts that the seat of Government will shortly be removed to Toronto, the four years of residence in Quebec having terminated, and the Ottawa buildings not being yet ready.

The Governor-General has issued a proclamation for the new Parliament to assemble on the 13th inst.

A large number of divers, with appropriate apparatus, had left Quebec for the wreck of the Norwegian, for the purpose of saving goods from the sunken ship.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Schools of St. Thomas, Salisbury, just completed at a cost of £2300, were opened by the Bishop of the diocese on Thursday week.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new military church at the permanent barracks at Aldershott on Thursday. The church is named All Saints.

On Thursday week was reopened the parish church of Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, after complete and satisfactory renovation. The works have been carried out by local builders under the direction of Mr. W. White.

The nave of York Cathedral has been lighted with gas. With 740 gaslights burning in the nave, in addition to 400 in the chancel, the effect is most brilliant and effective, not only within the building but also without.

The children—about 800—belonging to the schools of St. James, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, and more than a hundred poor elderly men and women, were taken on an excursion to the Rye House, Hertfordshire, on Wednesday week. They were well entertained, and spent a happy day.

The Rev. Edward Hill, late Curate of Charlton Chapelry, in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, has had presented to him, from school-teachers and children, a case, containing framed photographs of the chapel, the churchyard, and the schoolroom; from other parishioners a purse of £50 for library furniture; also a richly-bound copy of "Wordsworth's Greek Testament."

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid by Lady Rolle, on Tuesday week, at Withycombe Raleigh, Devon. It is to supersede the present building, which is inadequate to the wants of the place, and the estimated cost is £5000, of which £1300 are still wanting. The architect is Mr. Ashworth, and the site and £1000 are the gift of Mr. Joseph Wood. Lady Rolle contributes £500.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. W. Bree to Allesley, Warwick; Rev. C. Hopkins to Polebrook, Northamptonshire; Rev. H. Thomas to *Lower* Halstow, and not *High* Halstow, as stated last week; Rev. C. Wolston to Torbrian, Devonshire. The notice of the appointment of the Rev. C. W. Foster to the Rectory of Wickersley is incorrect. *Incumbency:* The Rev. A. M. Sugden to Mollington, Oxon. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. J. Marriott to Hythe, Southampton. *Curacy:* The Rev. M. Finch to Donhead St. Mary, Wilts.—*Guardian.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Election Saturday went off as gloomily at Eton College as the 5th of June did, the weather being most unpropitious. On the return of the boats from Surley there was a dinner at the college hall, which was limited to about forty persons and the seventy-five collegers, including the Provost of Eton (in the chair), the Vice-Provost, the Provost of King's; the two Posers, Messrs. Whiting and Tremlet; Lord Chelsea, General Browning, M. Woodham, and the Fellows and Masters of the College, grace being chanted by the choir of the chapel with the collegers. The walls of the hall were decorated with some interesting portraits of eminent men educated at Eton, and on a buffet was displayed a collection of ancient plate, together with the beautiful silver model of the college chapel, presented by William IV. The table was graced with a fine buck from Windsor Great Park.

Founder's Day was observed at Epsom College on Wednesday week—Lord Chelmsford presiding in the place of the Bishop of Winchester, who was prevented from being present. Lady Chelmsford, Sir G. Pollock, and Mr. Cubitt, M.P., were also among the visitors.

The first public distribution of prizes at Clifton College took place in the large schoolroom on Thursday week, in the presence of about 300 friends of the institution. The college was opened at the end of September last year, and consists at present of 120 boys on the classical side, 15 on the modern, and 34 in the junior school: making a total of 169.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor attended at the City of London School, and distributed the prizes gained by the more advanced of the pupils in the different departments during the past year. The ceremony took place in the theatre in the presence of the Committee of the Common Council for the management of the school. The Rev. Dr. Mortimer, who has been the Head Master for nearly a quarter of a century, stated, in a short preliminary address, that in the past year the school had been kept continually filled, 630 being the average number of pupils in attendance. He described the condition of the school as exceedingly satisfactory, and read a list of honours and distinctions gained by pupils of it (twenty in number) in the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and London, since the last annual distribution of prizes.

The Bishop of Worcester laid the foundation-stone of Malvern Proprietary School on Wednesday week.

Thomas Hoare, Esq., M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge (Seventeenth Wrangler, 1861), and Gordon Sedgwick, Esq., B.A., late Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, have been elected respectively second and third masters of St. John's Foundation School, Clapton.

The prize day at Forest School came off on Thursday week. The Bishops of London and Colombo, a great number of former pupils, and most of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood were present.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion began the sittings of their annual Conference on Tuesday week at Sheffield. The preliminary business of the Conference is usually transacted in committee, composed of ministers and laymen—the latter being appointees of the previous Conference, and is often of quite as much consequence, in an œcumenical point of view, as is the business of the Conference proper. It consists of the stationing of the ministers to the various circuits in both the home and foreign departments of the Connexion, and the review for confirmation of the operations of the Missionary Society, Home Mission, and Contingent or Necessitous Circuits Aid Fund, Chapel-building Fund, Aged Ministers' and Ministers' Widows Fund, Book and Track Dépôt, Theological Institutions, Normal Training College and Day School movement, and other agencies forming the details of the general work. Important debates usually occur in these committees of review.

The reports to be submitted are, on the whole, very satisfactory, and it is stated that the Connexion has never, malgré the recent reform disruptions, been known to be in so healthy a state, whether numerically or spiritually considered, as it is at present. A large increase in membership is this year to be reported as occurring in all the home districts as well as in the mission-fields, and special measures are proposed to be adopted by the Conference to promote a still wider extension of Wesleyan principles.

From the meetings of the stationing committee, held on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Charles Prest, President, laymen were excluded; but the wishes of circuits as to the appointment of ministers thereto were submitted in numerous memorials, some of them urgent, and showing the great favour in which some of the ministers are held throughout the Connexion. Upwards of forty circuits are desirous of having the "emperor of preachers," as the Premier once designated the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, as their pastor. Nearly an equal number aspire to enjoy the pastorate of the Rev. Gervase Smith; whilst the committee have great difficulty in deciding the location of the Rev. Charles Garrett, a great favourite in temperance circles, the Rev. Richard Roberts, the eloquent Welsh preacher, and some others.

In the home, or London, district not many alterations are proposed. The list of stations, however, will undergo two revisions before confirmation by the Conference proper. The Rev. Charles Prest, president, is again set down for London, as being essential to the secretariat of the home-mission work, which he has ably sustained for a succession of years. The Revs. Dr. Elijah Hoole, Dr. George Osborn, and W. Arthur, M.A., will remain at Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate, as general secretaries of the foreign missions. The Rev. John Mason will still act as steward of the connectional book-room. The Normal Institute, Horseferry-road, Westminster, will be under the principalship of the Rev. John Scott, with the Rev. M. C. Taylor as secretary. Dr. W. H. Rule, formerly a missionary in Spain, and who has acquired much note by his usefulness in the Sabbath and Protestant movements, and as the author of "Savonarola" and other well-known publications, will still minister among the soldiers at Aldershott, and maintain a communication with the missions at the military stations at home and abroad, for the special religious benefit of the Army, many of whose members, it is found, are born of Wesleyan parentage, and cognisant, though neglectful, of Methodist usages. There is to be no change in the editorship of the Connexional periodicals or the supervision of the two theological institutions at Didsbury and Richmond (Surrey).

The election of the President for the next year absorbs a good deal of attention. Speculation is busy as to who shall be elevated to the dignity. Several names have been mentioned; amongst others the Rev. Dr. George Osborn, general secretary of the missions; Revs. W. L. Thornton, John Scott, Richard Ray, and John H. James. The general opinion, so far as it is expressed "in ministerial circles," is that the contest will lie between Dr. Osborn and Mr. Thornton, but that the former gentleman, who last year acquired the next highest number of votes to the President elect, will this year be raised to the high dignity of the office.

There are this year 130 candidates for admission into the Wesleyan ministry, and seventy-eight ministers who have been "on probation" four years will be received into "full connection," and undergo ordination by the laying on of hands—viz., fifty-eight in England, thirteen from the foreign missions, and seven from Ireland.

A meeting was held on Saturday to consider the question of the approaching jubilee of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. After full consideration, it was unanimously concluded to recommend that 1863-4 should be selected as the jubilee year, and that the celebration should be opened at the Leeds anniversary in October next, as it was in that town that the present missionary organisation of the Methodist body was commenced.

At the Education Committee the Rev. M. C. Taylor read the minutes of the year's proceedings in committee and the report of educational affairs. Among other statistics presented were the following:—Existing day-schools in Great Britain, 556—decrease, 3; Sunday-schools, 4822—increase 92; Sunday scholars, 536,313—increase, 29,484; teachers, 91,922—increase, 1813. Among the resolutions passed was the following:—"The meeting is highly gratified to hear of the increase of 29,484 Sabbath-scholars during the year, and, considering the large number of 536,313 children assembled weekly in our Sabbath-schools, it concurs in the judgment of the committee, that, in order to render them productive of a much larger amount of good, it is most desirable that a minister should be designated to the work of a systematic and special visitation of these important institutions."

On Tuesday an interesting and influential meeting was held of the committee and friends of the Theological Institutions.

The Committee of Review of Foreign Missions is always one of the most important of the committees, for it embraces one of the most extended branches of Methodist labour and finance. But probably no meeting yet held has equalled that of Wednesday for interest and results. The body of Carver-street Chapel was crowded with ministers and laymen from all parts of the country, and a considerable number of ladies accepted an invitation to occupy the gallery. The session opened at nine o'clock—the President being in the chair. The business was commenced by the Rev. Dr. Osborn, who read the minutes of the proceedings of the committee during the year. Dr. Hoole read minutes of Saturday's jubilee meeting. This report gave the theme for the day, which will probably take its place in the history of Methodism as one of the most remarkable days of its calendar. The general opinion was that no meeting as yet held in Methodism surpassed in interest and enthusiasm that held on Wednesday. Among the speakers were the Revs. William Arthur, M.A., Dr. Waddy, Thomas Jackson, Dr. Dixon, Dr. Hannah, and James Heald.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The thirty-third anniversary of the institution of the Star Club was celebrated on Saturday, the 25th ult., at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, when the members gave a grand déjeûner and ball.

The Old Water-Colour Society closed their gallery last Saturday, after a most prosperous season. The Institute of Water-Colour Painters and the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street kept open their galleries a week longer.

A Parliamentary return gives 980 of all ranks as the number of the metropolitan police employed within the City to assist the police of London in maintaining order on the recent occasion of the entertainment at Guildhall to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, the Judge Ordinary of the Court of Probate, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes, died on Wednesday evening at his residence, Prince's-gate. A memoir of Sir Cresswell will be given in our next Number.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the Masters and Wardens of the principal City companies at a banquet on Wednesday evening, at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The company was about 870 in number.

The annual fête and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and was continued on Monday. It passed off very pleasantly for the visitors, and, it is to be hoped, profitably for the charity.

An Act of Parliament was printed last Saturday to authorise the Metropolitan Board of Works to borrow a further sum of £1,200,000 to complete the main drainage of the metropolis; and the Treasury is empowered to guarantee the repayment. The completion of the works is extended to the 31st of December, 1866.

The members for Marylebone, Lord Fermoy and Mr. Harvey Lewis, met their constituents on Wednesday. Lord Fermoy, in the course of his speech, deprecated any interference in the American war, and expressed a strong hope that diplomacy would be able to effect all that the Poles desired. Mr. Lewis referred more particularly to metropolitan measures. A vote of confidence in the members was passed.

The annual accounts of the Chamberlain of the city of London have been printed by order of the House of Commons. Amongst other matters, it states that the amount of duty on coals brought into the port by the various conveyances, for the year 1862, was £180,245 1s. 3d.; and that on wine, for a like period, £8722 2s. 10d. The credit side of the Police Act shows an expenditure of £48,777 13s. 5d. for the year.

A bazaar and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was opened on Wednesday in the institution at Snaresbrook. The attendance was good and the sales encouraging. The bazaar was open on Thursday and Friday, and it is to be hoped that a good sum has been gained for the institution. The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland sent a handsome contribution to the bazaar, and Lady Morrison and Mr. Green, the treasurer, gave each £500 towards the building fund.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor presiding, a petition was presented by Mr. Alderman Waterlow, signed by Francis Giles, civil engineer, for the assent of the Corporation to a railway projected by him from Walbrook to the Regent-circus, Oxford-street, to run under Newgate-market, across Farringdon-street, under Chancery-lane, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Covent-garden, and near Trafalgar-square, capable of extension towards the east to the Fenchurch-street station of the Blackwall Railway, and towards the west to the Marble Arch, Hyde Park. After some discussion the petition, together with the plans and sections, was referred to the Improvement Committee.

The first report of the rag-collecting brigade of the London ragged schools, recently issued, is conclusive as to the success of the project. There are seven trucks belonging to the brigade, each managed by three boys from the ragged schools, who perambulate assigned districts, and collect paper, rags, bones, and old metal. By this means a great quantity of very useful material of a heterogeneous character, which would otherwise be lost, is brought into the market and utilised in various manufactures. The report shows that since the establishment of the brigade a gross profit of £240 has been made; but, as a matter of course, the expenses for the first outlay have been heavy, and additional funds are required to complete the organisation.

At a meeting of the Conservative Land Society, held in June, 1862, it was resolved to present a testimonial to Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, the secretary, in recognition of the zeal and ability with which he had conducted the business of the society. As this gentleman has many personal friends in literary and musical circles, the subscription-list was thrown open, that they might have an opportunity of expressing the esteem they entertained towards him. The presentation of the testimonial took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday evening. It consisted of a silver salver and some plate value 200 guineas, and a purse containing 300 sovereigns. The subscription-list numbered 700 names, including noblemen, members of Parliament, and men eminent as journalists and musical composers.

Last week the births of 1892 children—994 boys and 898 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1818.——With the progress of the summer months the mortality continues to rise, in consequence of the increase of the diarrhœa or cholera, fatal chiefly to infants, that is peculiar to the season. The deaths in the three weeks ending July 18 were successively 1187, 1287, and 1364. In the week that ended last Saturday a further increase occurred, and 1452 is the result. The average number of deaths derived from ten corresponding weeks (viz., the 30th in each of the years 1853-62) is, after correction for increase of population, 1253. The deaths from diarrhœa, which had been in the two previous weeks 91 and 148, rose to 233 last week, of which 178 were amongst infants less than a twelvemonth old. Besides the number reckoned under "diarrhœa," there were 20 from cholera, two of which cases were returned as "Asiatic." There is reason to hope that the further spread of smallpox in the metropolis has been checked. The deaths by it, returned last week, declined to 34, which is lower than any previous weekly number since the end of March. A seventh part of the mortality from this disease in the week occurred to persons who are stated to have been vaccinated. There were 110 deaths from scarlatina.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians, Dr. Mayo, gave a soirée at the College, in Pall-mall East, to the fellows of that learned and scientific body on Saturday last. In the large library a collection of interesting scientific objects was exhibited to the numerous company; among others, Mr. Lumley's patent rudder; Mr. J. André's model of "house-top airing ground;" specimens of aluminium and aluminium bronze, by Messrs. Mappin; model of a steamer, showing a new propeller, by Dr. Croft; alphabetical and pointing telegraph, by Professor Wheatstone; microscopes, stereoscopes, photographs, &c., by Messrs. Murray and Heath; specimens of metallic thallium, by Mr. W. Crookes; binocular microscopes, showing circulation in the vallisneria and volvox globator, by Messrs. Powell and Lealand; elephant harpoon, hunting horns of ivory, weapons, &c., from Central Africa, by Mr. Frank Buckland; electro-motive engine and binocular microscopes, by Mr. Ladd; experiments on freezing water, by Mr. Appold; specimens of magnesium, by Mr. Sonstadt; large cells of the grey water of the cerebral convolutions of man, the dog, cat, and sheep, by Dr. Beale; small aneroid barometer, size of a watch, aneroid barometer for measuring heights, and a newly invented barometer, without cistern (Mr. Whiting's), were furnished by Messrs. Elliott Brothers. Above 300 of the leading scientific and medical professors and their friends were present at the réunion, together with several eminent foreigners.

THE ROUPELL FORGERIES.

WILLIAM ROUPELL'S forgeries have given rise to another trial, which was opened at Chelmsford on Thursday, the 16th ult., and brought to a close yesterday week. After eight days of elaborate investigation, in which innumerable pieces of evidence were piled one upon another with the most elaborate care, in which the ingenuity and perseverance of the lawyers and the patience of the Judge and jury were displayed to an extent scarcely to be surpassed, the attempt to prove William Roupell not a forger, but a perjurer, ended in the discharge of the jury. Thus the claims of the contending parties are left as open as they were before Baron Channell entered upon this painfully-prolonged trial. In a few weeks we believe we shall have the whole story over again in another Assize Court; and, in all likelihood, the records of Westminster Hall and the Home Circuit will long be marked by fresh reminiscences of the crimes of the once popular member for Lambeth. Except to the most inveterate of newspaper readers, a perusal of a report of this trial is a formidable task. Even a clear summary of its points becomes voluminous. The essence of the case may, however, be shortly expressed.

The news that came last year suddenly upon the world that Mr. Roupell, M.P., had resigned his seat, that the resignation was caused by enormous money difficulties, that he had acknowledged himself to have been guilty of forgeries upon a wholesale scale, his trial and plea of guilty, and his sentence of imprisonment for life, are too fresh in the public mind to need recapitulation.

It will be enough to say that the action just tried at Chelmsford arose, in substance, out of a deed the genuine character of which formed the point to be determined. William Roupell mortgaged an estate in Essex to the defendants. The title upon which he was apparently enabled to do so was a deed of gift from his father. That title was now attacked by his younger and legitimate brother, Richard Roupell, who sought to deprive the defendants of the estate of which they were substantially possessed. Of course, if the deed of gift were a genuine document, William Roupell had a right to mortgage the property, and, as there was no dispute as to the validity of the transaction between himself and the defendants, the latter must be left in possession of their rights. If, on the other hand, the deed were a forgery, William Roupell never had the right to deal with the estate, and the mortgagees must give way to the heir, Richard Roupell. It therefore became the interest of the defendants to show that William Roupell was innocent of this forgery, whilst his relative, the plaintiff, sought to prove that he was guilty. The strangeness of this issue, as may have been expected, brought about strange evidence. The principal witness was William Roupell himself, who swore positively that he forged his father's signature to the deed. Although a deed of gift—unlike a will and most other legal instruments—need not be witnessed, this particular one bore the signatures of two attesting witnesses, the genuine character of which was not disputed. Roupell's evidence was, that he got these two men to witness the deed, leading them to believe that he wanted them to witness a deed about to be executed by himself, and that he concealed from them the attestation as well as the name signed to the deed, both of which would have shown them by whom it was nominally executed. But the attesting witnesses themselves swore that they did not see Roupell sign the deed, and there was thus, to some extent, a contradiction between him and them. To sustain the theory of forgery, however, a Mr. Whitaker swore that he saw William Roupell sign the deed and the witnesses attest it immediately afterwards. In the face of these inconsistencies the vital question of the genuineness of the signature was endeavoured to be cleared up by the kind of evidence ordinarily brought forward upon such questions in the absence of direct testimony. Bankers' clerks, and experts, and those well acquainted with old Roupell's mode of signing his name, were brought into court in numbers on both sides. From all this the only conclusion that could be positively come to was that the writing was very like, and might be, the real signature; but this established no more than the ingenuity of the forger. One point in favour of the defendants was, that old Roupell had expressed his intention of leaving this very estate to his son William, and circumstances were sworn to which sustained this, and of course tended to show the improbability of his having forged that which he was likely to have become possessed of safely and legitimately. But, on the other hand, the habits of old Roupell, and the relations between himself and his family, were of a character that threw a great shadow of improbability over the hypothesis that he really executed this deed. He was very sordid, and slow to part with his money. His allowance to William was of the most penurious character. Beyond all doubt, William was, about the time at which this deed purported to be executed, forging similar documents on an immense scale. Putting his testimony out of the question as worthless, unless where it was corroborated, it was perhaps less difficult to believe that he had committed this one forgery among many, than that he had falsely confessed having done so with the object of making reparation to his family, or of robbing the defendants, as it might be variously put. But it can be no matter of surprise that, in the face of such conflicting theories and conflicting testimony, the jury were unable to answer the main question put to them—namely, whether or not the deed of gift before them was a genuine document.

The Assize Court at Chelmsford presented a strange spectacle on Friday night while the jury were engaged in their bootless efforts to agree upon a verdict. The court was crowded by persons interested, directly or indirectly, in the result of the suit. The convict, William Roupell, also had remained in court during all these long and weary hours of waiting, and had now sat for nearly eight hours awaiting the verdict. While a long discussion was going on between the Judge and the jury, he came forward to the part of the barrier separating the back part of the court, where he had sat, and seemed to watch all that was going on with the most intense anxiety. The parties whose money had been invested on the security of the estate, and the representatives of those who had a similar interest in other of his transactions, evinced, as may be supposed, an anxiety equally keen, and the aspect of the court during this interval of suspense was somewhat exciting, and such as is not often witnessed in a merely civil suit. About half-past ten o'clock the learned Judge, having conferred with counsel on both sides, who were satisfied that the jury would never agree, directed them to be sent for, and they were discharged.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Yesterday week a party of fishermen took from the Ribble, near Preston, about 900lb. of salmon.

The Ramsey and Holme Railway has been opened for traffic. It will be worked by the Great Northern.

The remains of the late Duke of Hamilton were interred, on Thursday week, in the splendid mausoleum built by his father within the palace grounds at Hamilton.

The opening of the Blackpool Pier—of which we gave an Illustration in our Number for May 30—is to be celebrated on Saturday (today), when a great regatta is to take place.

The trustees of the Stoke-on-Trent markets have just converted a piece of waste ground at the rear of the Townhall into a commodious cattle and sheep market.

The new Corn Exchange in Call-lane, Leeds, was opened on Tuesday for the transaction of business. The building is not quite complete, and it has been opened in its present state for the convenience of factors.

The Grand Jury of the county of Cork have agreed to a proposal from Mr. Reuter to erect and maintain a line of telegraphic communication from Cork to Crookhaven and Cape Clear, in order to meet the steamers and obtain the American mails some hours earlier than at present.

Mr. Alexander Elder, traveller for a firm of Staffordshire china manufacturers, obtained £1500 damages and £300 solatium at a jury trial before the Lord Justice Clerk, against the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company for injuries sustained by him at the Winchburgh accident.

A seizure of 213 baskets of Dutch yeast has been made by the Nuisance Inspector of the Local Board of Health at Hull. The yeast has been analysed by Dr. Letheby, and found by him to be so highly adulterated with pipeclay as to be unfit for human consumption. The Board of Health has ordered it to be destroyed.

At the Lewes Assizes Silas Thomas and Stephen Willett were found guilty of concealing treasure-trove—namely, a gold necklace of Saxon workmanship, weighing eleven pounds, discovered in January, in a field near Mountfield, Sussex. The value of the article was £530. Their counsel objected to the wording of the indictment, and sentence was deferred.

The magnitude of the dock and harbour works at Liverpool may be estimated from a report given on Thursday week at the meeting of the Dock Board. In the year ending June, 1863, more than £600,000 had been spent on both sides of the Mersey in harbour and dock works, and the estate is said to be in a flourishing condition. The board have granted facilities for running new ferries from one side of the river to the other.

Much enthusiasm prevailed in Newcastle on Friday and Saturday (last week) in consequence of M. W. Ridley, Esq., son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., attaining his majority. All the workpeople employed on the extensive estates of the worthy Baronet, together with the school-children, were supplied with dinner, tea, supper, &c., at Blagdon, Stannington, and Blyth. The numerous tenantry dined together at Newcastle and Morpeth.

The first turf of the Methley branch of the West Yorkshire Railway (late Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds) was turned yesterday week, by Mr. William Firth, the chairman of the company. The Methley branch will commence at a short distance from the Lofthouse station of the West Yorkshire Railway, and will pass through Lofthouse Gate, Stanley, Lake Lock, Bottomboat, and Foxholes, to Methley, where it will terminate in a junction with the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the North-Eastern lines.

A Masonic demonstration took place in Manchester on Saturday in celebration of the laying of the first stone of the Manchester Masonic Hall. The site of the projected building, which it is intended shall be one worthy in extent and decoration of the metropolis of the East Lancashire province, is in Cooper-street. The building will be of a composite character, five stories in height, and having a frontage to the main street 59 ft. in length.

THE HERBERT STATUE AT SALISBURY.

THE statue erected in front of the Council-house, Salisbury, to perpetuate the memory of Lord Herbert of Lea, who, when Sidney Herbert, for many years represented the southern division of Wiltshire in Parliament, was inaugurated a short time ago, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, by Earl De Grey and Ripon, acting on behalf of Lord Palmerston. An illustration of the inaugural ceremony appeared in this Journal on July 11. Lord Herbert died on the 2nd of August, 1861, at the age of fifty-one, and the movement which has resulted in the erection of this statue was at once set on foot, with the view of handing down to posterity a memorial of the respect and esteem in which, irrespective of all party or political considerations, he was held by those amongst whom he lived. The statue, which is by Baron Marochetti, is in bronze, 9ft. high; it stands on a grey granite pedestal nearly 10 ft. high, from the works of Mr. Freeman, of Penrhyn, Cornwall. Lord Herbert is represented in the act of delivering a speech. His left hand rests, as was usual, on his side; whilst in his right he holds a plan of the Herbert Hospital—his favourite scheme for the well-being of the soldier. The coat, the waistcoat, the tie, the very boots his Lordship wore were all before Baron Marochetti whilst the model was being prepared. A more excellent likeness could not be desired. His Lordship is represented in the simple dress of an English gentleman. "Sidney Herbert" is the only inscription on the pedestal.



STATUE OF THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA, AT SALISBURY.

ATTACK ON A PIRATICAL SQUADRON BY THE BOATS OF H.M.S. FLAMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE pirates in the neighbourhood of Ning-Po having become so much bolder since the reduction of the naval forces that English lorchas and small craft were constantly being attacked on their passage to and from Shanghai, H.M. gun-boat Flamer, Lieutenant-Commander Bosanquet, proceeded in search of them, and when rounding a headland off one end of the small Bay of Cho-Kee, the pirates, consisting of about ten junks, were discovered. Six of the vessels immediately weighed their anchors, and, running up to the head of the bay, took up position in a small bight or inlet where the gun-boat could not follow. One of the small brass howitzers of the Flamer was transferred to a small junk, and was towed in to attack by the two boats, manned and armed, of that vessel; and on coming in sight they found the pirate squadron prepared, with a large Canton junk swung broadside on to dispute the entrance. A smart fire was kept up by the junk while the boats were approaching, and, the tide being ebb, the extempore gun-boat, with the howitzer, grounded 800 yards off in the mud, not, however, too far to prevent the fire being returned with effect. After a few rounds the two boats pushed in, and were immediately assailed with grape and case, which, however, did not check the advance, and on closing the pirates evacuated their vessels and blew up the Cantonese lorcha. Only one officer and two men were wounded in this affair.



BOATS OF H.M. GUN-BOAT FLAMER DESTROYING CHINESE PIRATICAL JUNKS IN CHO-KEE BAY.

THE BALLOON RECONNAISSANCE AT ALDERSHOTT.

FOR some time past the services of Mr. Coxwell have been engaged by Government for a series of experiments with his small balloon to demonstrate the practicability of aerial observations for reconnoitring purposes.

For many years Mr. Coxwell has written frequently on this subject, and has proposed the employment of balloons for military observations. Napoleon I. used balloons during the revolutionary war. They were again brought into requisition by the French during the late Italian campaign. The Federals, too, have used them repeatedly in America. At the beginning of the present year two English officers directed some attention to this interesting branch of science. Capt. F. Beaumont, R.G., had ascended in one of the American balloons, and Lieut. George Grover had written a pamphlet in favour of their appliance. These gentlemen having urged a few experiments at Aldershott, Mr. Coxwell was applied to, and on Monday, July 14, he visited the camp; but, as the Royal review was to take place on the following day, it was decided by the Ordnance Select Committee that the balloon was to ascend during the sham fight, and that a report of what was seen should be given by engineer officers. At nine a.m. Mr. Coxwell's balloon, the "Evening Star," was fully inflated at the Government gasworks, and was moved up to Thorn Hill, which overlooks the south and north camps. Here it was let up by three ropes to an elevation of 800 ft. Mr. Coxwell was accompanied by Captain Beaumont, who directed a party of Sappers in the management of the cords. The first trial having proved that the balloon was under perfect control, Captain Beaumont and Lieutenant Grover ascended alone, whilst Mr. Coxwell, with Lieutenant Buckle, superintended the work below.

About midday the Ordnance Select Committee arrived from Woolwich, comprising the president, Brigadier-General St. George, C.B., vice-president; Captain Heath, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Reyner; Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey, R.E.; and Captain Heyman, R.A., the assistant-secretary. The troops, to the number of 12,000 strong, had now formed on Cæsar's Camp, which is some hundred feet above the position occupied by the balloon. Captain Beaumont and Captain Twynham, both of the Engineers, then ascended, and remained aloft for one hour and a quarter, taking notes and sketches of what they observed. Captain Heyman, of the Royal Artillery, and Colonel Gallwey next ascended. The sham fight had now commenced, and, although the atmosphere was hazy, the movement of the troops and the attack and defence could be distinctly seen.

Of course, an official report will be made on the day's proceedings; but, from what transpired on Thorn Hill, it is presumed that the experiments were satisfactory. At 3.30 Mr. Coxwell and Captain Beaumont made a final ascent, and, after rising 8000 feet, the intrepid voyagers descended near the residence of the Rev. W. Grey, of Milford, Godalming; by whom they were hospitably entertained.



ENCAMPMENT OF SPAHIS ON THE PLAIN OF ST. MAUR.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. LIX.—SEE PAGE 104.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8.

SUNDAY, August 2.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Hannibal's victory over the Romans at Cannæ, 216 B.C. Marlborough's great victory over the French at Blenheim, 1704. Mr. John Palmer sets up mail-coaches for the conveyance of letters, 1784.

MONDAY, 3.—Columbus embarked to discover a western continent, 1492. Augerius's victory over the Austrians at Castiglione, Aug. 5-6, 1796.

TUESDAY, 4.—Prince Edward (afterwards King Edward I.) defeated the Barons at Evesham, 1265. Calais surrendered to King Edward III., 1347.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—First edition of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, raised by Mr. S. Laing, 1854. Thames Embankment Bill passed, 1862.

THURSDAY, 6.—Transfiguration of our Lord. Attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon (now Napoleon III.) to raise an insurrection at Boulogne, 1840. Prince Alfred born, 1844. Moon's last quarter, 10h. 5m. a.m.

FRIDAY, 7.—Name of Jesus. Battle of Thermopylæ, 480 B.C. Louis Philippe became King of the French, 1830.

SATURDAY, 8.—The Parliamentary army, under Colonel M. Jones, totally defeated the Irish Catholics at Dungan Hill, 1647. Death of George Canning while Premier, 1827.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
10 18	10 54	11 30	0 6	0 42	1 18	1 54
10 41	11 17	11 53	0 29	1 5	1 41	2 17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGH OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours in inches.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	General Direction.	Mileage.	
	Inches.	°	°	0.0	°	°	°		Miles in hours	Inch.
22	29·623	57·1	50·7	80	60·6	50·7	9·9	S.W. WNW.	193	·160
23	29·746	56·4	49·8	77	64·3	49·7	14·6	W.S.W.	193	·000
24	30·062	57·0	52·1	87	63·1	49·5	13·6	W.S.W.	193	·160
25	30·064	57·1	52·1	87	67·4	49·6	17·8	W.S.W.	193	·000
26	29·966	57·5	52·4	87	64·6	50·1	14·5	W. NW.	193	·000
27	30·118	57·1	52·1	87	66·6	47·5	19·1	W.	193	·000
28	30·218	57·3	52·3	87	67·0	52·3	14·7	W.S.W.	193	·000
29	30·221	56·3	50·9	83	64·6	49·8	14·8	W.S.W.	78	·000
								W.	75	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at 9 o'clock, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches reduced to 32° Fahr.	29·600	29·600	29·600	29·575	29·574	29·548	29·670
Temperature of Evaporation	52°	57°	57°	57°	55·4°	57°	57°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Last Week but One of the Arch Enemy. Every Evening, at Seven, Boucicault's Drama, in 3 Acts, of ARRAH-NA-POGUE; or, the Wicklow Wedding. With Memorable and Mrs. Leo. After which, a Operatic Farce, entitled THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. Mr. Harley, Miss Fanny Holland, and Mr. Leo. Concluding with the Burlesque, entitled THE PRINCESS'S PET. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Barrett, supported by Miss Cottrell, Miss Cullenford, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. C. Lauton, and Edwards; Doors open at Half-past Six; Performance commences at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week THE IRISH ATTORNEY, after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE WIFE'S SECRET. Characters by Messrs. Leigh Murray, Addison, Billington, Clarke, and Paul Bedford; Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms and Miss Woolgar. Concluding with the Farce of Mr. Buckstone's Ballad, and Mr. Stirling, the Misses Maitland and Miss K. Kelly. Commences at Seven.

MELLON'S CONCERTS.—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. Alfred Mellon has the honour to announce that the arrangements for his Concerts, commencing next Monday, August 10, will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST 17, and will continue for One Month only. Full particulars will be duly announced.

PROFESSOR GLOVER'S NEW PIANOFORTE CONCERTINA.—The Invention and Production of Ireland, will be performed by the Author THIS DAY, at Two o'Clock, at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PROFESSOR GLOVER, Editor of "Moore's Irish Melodies," will DAY (Saturday), on the NATIONAL MUSIC OF IRELAND.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unanimously pronounced by the Press the Perfection of Entertainment.

LAST FEW DAYS.—INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near the Haymarket. ARTHUR HILL, Secretary.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, "THE ICEBERGS," painted from Studies made in the Northern Seas in the Summer of 1859.—German-street, Hanover-square, W. Admission, 1s.

THE CELEBRATED MECHANICAL HORSE, invented by Colonel DE HAMEL, is NOW OPEN DAILY, EASTER MONDAY EXCEPTED, at MADOX'S REPOSITORY, 318, REGENT-STREET, 120, PICCADILLY. Admission, 1s. 6d.; from Ten to Seven o'clock, 1s. Open in the Evening by Gaslight. Purchasers the Private Rights of Wales has been graciously pleased to accept a Specimen of his ground caoutchouc.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE COMING WEEK.—Open Monday at Nine; Tuesday at Eight; and every Day at Ten. Admission to the Palace and Gardens, Half-a-crown; on other days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Aug. 4.—Great Annual Terrestrial Ascent, by the Aeronaut Mr. Pollaris. Grand Promenade Concert, in the Handel Orchestra, Saloon Ascent, Admiral Dacres and the Band of the Royal Marines. Aug. 5.—Great Annual Performance of Gounod's "Faust," by the principal Artistes and Chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre. Fire Balloon; or by Night, Bright Illuminations, Fireworks, Grand Display and Ascent of Fire Balloon.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND ANNUAL FETE of the Great Exhibition of the Order, headed by the Band of the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers, Performance of Mendelssohn's Music to "Athalie," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and Performance of Rossini's Overture to "Guillaume Tell," by the Handel Orchestra. Display of the whole series of Grand Fountains. The Crystal Palace Gothic and Rural Ball Rooms, Grand Concert Room, Grand Saloon, Grand Orchestra, Grand Gallery, Fly-gallop, Switchback, Ascent of Aquatic Scenes on the Lake, Mr. Nelson's Diorama, Shooting Gallery, Bowling Alley, Gymnastic Exercises, Trapeze, Flying Rings, Leaping Bar, Trampoline, and Mr. F. Smith's Pyrotechnic Display. The Handel Orchestra, Mr. Chaplain's Ballet Troupe, Dancing on the Grand Platform, Cricket, Fives, Quoits, Archery, Rifle Shooting, Horizontal Bars, Parallel Bars, Vaulting Horse, Trapeze, Flying Rings, Bell-ringing, Kaleidoscope, Swings, and other Out-door Amusements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Children under Twelve Half-price. Open for Admission from Nine till Eight o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Directors have the gratification of announcing that, in accordance with the Desire of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, a GRAND PERFORMANCE on the Great Orchestra, in the Centre Transept, will shortly take place, on which occasion the following Selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be performed at the Crystal Palace, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUG. 5:—

Madagascar		
Baron	"	Mdlle. Titiens.
Baron	"	Mdlle. Tietjens.
Madagascar	"	Mdlle. Parepa.
Madagascar	"	Mdlle. Lemmens.
Wagner	"	Mr. Sims Reeves.
	"	Mr. Santley.
	"	Signor Belletti.
Faust	"	Signor Giuglini.

Chorus of Soldiers, Citizens, Students, Women, &c.
Conductor, Signor Arditi.

The Terms of Admission to the Performance will commence three o'clock.

Reserved Seats, Non-Season Ticket holders, Five Shillings each. Guinea Season Ticket holders, Five Shillings each. Reserved Seats may be secured when purchased before the day of the Grand Performance. Reserved Seats, Half-a-crown each, arranged in blocks, Non-Season Ticket holders, Five Shillings each. Guinea Season Ticket holders, Five Shillings each. Reserved Seats may be secured when purchased before the day of the Grand Performance. Reserved Seats, Half-a-crown each, arranged in blocks, from nine o'clock purchase from without doors.

WET or DRY, the CRYSTAL PALACE equally enjoyable. All Approaches to the Palace are covered.—Omnibuses, Cabs, Public Conveyances, large Open Spaces for Waiting Carriages, and Refreshments from the country which have not fared their journey for Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Directors are of the Odd Fellows is appointed for Tuesday next, Aug. 4, that of the Royal Horticultural Society, September 8th.

Full particulars as to Terms, &c., may be had on application to GEORGE GROVE, Secretary, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

COLLIERY REQUIRES for SALE; 1st, per Ton on all Coal raised from the Barbara Colliery. Apply to E. E. SMITH, 26, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, W.C.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The members and friends will visit DOVER on MONDAY, AUG. 10, and be conducted to places of Geological interest by F. E. Hutchin, F.G.S., and the President, Professor Tennant. Excursion Trains will leave Victoria Station and the Chatham and Dover Station at 8 a.m., returning from Dover at 5 p.m. Return Tickets—First Class, 7s. 6d.; Second, 5s. 6d.; Third, 3s. 6d.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—A LADY and GENTLEMAN, occupying a spacious and elegantly-furnished country residence replete with comfort, OFFER PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE HOME to ONE OR TWO LADIES or a MARRIED COUPLE without family. The terms will include wine and the use of a carriage, if desired. Address, Mrs. Cooper, Ashey Down, Brading, Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Letters.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, Wood-green, distant half a mile from the Wood-green Station, on the Great Northern Railway.

The Most Glorious Majesty the QUEEN
Presiding—The Right Hon. the EARL DE GREY AND RIPON, M.W.G.M.
THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (SATURDAY),

The FOUNDATION-STONE will be LAID, with full Masonic Ceremonial, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST, 1863, by Special Grand Lodge having been convened for that day by the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Grand Procession and Festival under the auspices of Ladies entirely, and the Patronage of the Countess of Zetland.
The Countess of Dalhousie.
The Countess of Ripon.
The Countess of Carnarvon.
The Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe.
The Lady Truro.
The Lady Shaftesbury.
The Lady Stanhope.
The Viscountess Holmesdale.
The Lady Emily Foley.
The Lady Byron.
The Lady Mary Agnes Paulet.
Mrs. W. W. Beach, Beaconsfield.
Mrs. G. C. Lough, High Leigh, Cheshire.

Stewards to preside over the boys. Various attractive amusements on the ground. Promenade, comprising the presiding officer and officers of Grand Lodge, with members of the stewards, Grand Stewards, and Past Grand Stewards.

Parade of the Lodge of Benevolence, under the direction of Colonel De Rosh; the 1st Cavy Volunteers (Engineers); the 4th (London) Middlesex Light Infantry Volunteers; and the Wood-green Rifle Volunteers.

Banquet at four o'clock, in a commodious tent, specially provided. Grand display of fireworks at Midnight.

Admission to the grounds and banquet .. .. .. 5s. 6d.
Reserved seats for witness the Masonic ceremonies, &c. .. .. .. 10s. 6d.
Admission to the grounds only .. .. 2s. 6d.
August. After that date the prices will be:—
Banquet .. .. 7s. 6d.
Reserved seats .. .. 15s. 0d.

Tickets to be obtained of the members of the House Committee, of the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution; at the Freemasons' Tavern; and at the Stewards' Lodges, Wood-green.

Any one contributing or presenting a pure of five guineas will be entitled to a Steward's ticket. Every lady contributing or presenting a purse of twenty-five guineas will be entitled to a Steward's ticket and a Lady's ticket for the Banquet. Brethren intending to join the procession must appear in full Masonic clothing, and be at Freemasons' Hall at 11 precisely, a.m., 12 at 11.30, 1 at 12, 2 at 1, 3 at 2, 4 at 3, 5 at 4, 6 at 5, 7 at 6 p.m. Returning from Wood-green to King's-cross 5.30, 6.30, 8.0, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, and 12.30.

The Grand Festival will be under the direction of Bro. FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary.

Offices, 15A, Great Queen-street, London, W.C., July 20, 1863.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

VOLUME XLII. (January to June, 1863.) Price 18s.; cloth, gilt edges; 19s. 6d.

Also, now ready,
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Reading-cases for One Number .. .. .. 2s. 6d.
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Office, 198, Strand.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our Special Agent for Germany. Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-Year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

RECORD, not comment, and far less prediction, seems the only philosophic treatment of the great Transatlantic struggle. For every prophecy has in its turn been falsified, and the ingest arguments are made ridiculous by the latest telegram. A short time ago, and no colour could be too roseate for depicting the condition of the South. Its fortresses were impregnable, while its gallant troops were advancing to hoist the secession flag upon the steeples of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Again all changed, for the tenth time. The Confederate General (in his childhood known to the Duke of Wellington, it is said, though dates smile scornfully at the statement) has confronted the Southern victor, prevented his advance, and made his retreat an act of prudent wisdom. Two of the great fortresses have fallen, and the third is menaced by a more powerful force than has yet assailed it. The resources of the South are telling fearfully upon the Confederates.

Meet the next mail, or its successor, may have a new story to tell. Meade will be followed his foe, been led into a trap, and been discomfited; or some new and brilliant stroke of Southern tactics may have thrown some hitherto untracked territory into the alarm which shook Philadelphia and almost roused New York. The dread game is being played on so large a board, and with so utter absence of rules, that none of its chances should surprise us. In the meantime, and at the very moment when Meade's skill and valour have roused the enthusiasm of his countrymen, New York was suddenly delivered over to a worse enemy than the Confederate. Riot was rampant, the negro was hunted down by the light of a score of conflagrations; and the various quarters, the authorities were defied and outraged, and seem to have fallen, paralysed, and violence and plunder were the order—or disorder—of the hour. The rabble had broken loose. We hear since that the military have used shot and steel freely, that large numbers of the rioters have been slaughtered, and that the law is once more master, and will enforce the peace. Of the events the scenes, which are presented to us with a general exaggeration, we shall hear by the elaborate detail which the American reader loves, will scarcely pass from the memory of the New Yorker. He had previously only heard of slaughter: he has now seen it, and in its most repulsive form.

No Englishman can read of such work without regret. Upon the war itself there may be two opinions, and there can be no doubt that there are many British partisans of the South as of the North, though the majority of us cordially approve the policy of our Government and agree with the sentiment expressed in the Royal Speech: but all of us deplore the New York outrages. We never tolerate at home the interference of rioters or the mob in settling a question; and, where there are two sides actively espoused, and a rabble thrusts itself into the struggle, both sides coalesce and put down the rioters. We have the Anglo-Saxon liking for seeing any dispute settled by legitimate means. Hence the people of New York, who have been exposed to the brutalities of a fractional portion of its dangerous classes, have our sympathy, and we shall all be glad to know that the strong hand has restored order. It is a blot upon Englishmen to allege that they have the slightest toleration for the perpetrators of atrocities like those which are described by the American correspondents. It is possible that there may have been some in the riots who hate or fear the conscription, but it is obvious that the majority of the rioters are scoundrels whose ferocity and greediness have been roused, and who took advantage of the absence of troops to commit these outrages. We hope to hear that the castigation has been ample and effectual; and we have a right to expect our relatives in New York to believe that we feel towards them in the matter as they would feel towards us if they heard that a St. Giles's mob had broken loose, had ravaged certain districts of the metropolis, and had been met by a cavalry regiment and dealt with according to desert. We are almost ashamed to have to insist upon this, but certain writers have made it necessary that such an assurance should go forth to the West.

We may add another, and we do so in all heartiness and sincerity. The London season is over, a portion of our population has already escaped from town, and those who remain are but devising plans for recreation and amusement. Another fortnight and our notables will either be in their country houses, regaining their own health and ministering to the pleasures of their friends, or they will be hastening away over Europe, many with their faces set for other continents. The middle class, after a prosperous season, will be imitating their leaders, but in a modified degree. A noble harvest is all but ripe for the sickle. We are assured, on the highest authority, that European complications and American war have not materially injured our commerce. There has been taken for the class most affected by the latter casualty, and there will not be much "complaining in our streets." We are at peace with the world, and we have no epidemic among our people or among our flocks and herds. We have every reason to be thankful; and most of us are about to endeavour to enjoy ourselves. It would be unworthy of us did we, in our own hours of comfort, forget our kinsmen whose fortune is now so different. We speak of the whole of the States of America; we speak not of Federals and Confederates, but of our brethren who talk our language and who think of England as the mother country. At this moment how profound is their condition. Their best men, their citizens, fathers, husbands, brothers are in arms, and engaged in a war which offers no promise of conclusion. Their commerce is hindered, their produce locked up by the armies, and they are struggling with a taxation which must grind them cruelly. A conscription calls Northern and Southern alike into the field. And they have to deplore the loss of thousands and thousands who have fallen in the field, or by a less enviable fate, and who, if this weary war continues, will be followed to the grave by other thousands. Such is the autumn to which our American brethren are looking. Let us think throughout the length and breadth of their noble country, accept the assurance that, though they turn a cold and scornful eye towards those who will take neither one side nor the other, the sympathy of Englishmen and Englishwomen goes forth to them, and that those who seek to promote them otherwise utter cowardly and wicked untruth. Without, we dare assert, any mingling of a selfish motive in the feeling, there was that the quarrel had been somehow adjusted, and that the sword was sheathed, would cause a shout of joy over the island, and as warm thanksgiving would ascend as on the day which President Lincoln has set apart for a religious service. These are not idle words, and, inasmuch as we know that they will be read in most parts of the States, we call upon American readers to note them, and to remember them when the time of slaughter shall have passed away.

We desire briefly to call the attention of our readers to a letter which will be found in another part of our columns, written, in the Queen's name, by Sir Charles Phipps to the Mayor of Birmingham. It is with shame we confess that her Majesty's rebuke might with justice have been addressed to the English people generally. The tragical accident which so recently disgraced Birmingham might as well have occurred in London. Indeed, it is not many months since another wretched woman, whose ghastly toying with death formed the chief attraction of a suburban place of amusement, crippled herself for the rest of her days; and but a few weeks have elapsed since an Italian gave his life for the amusement of the visitors at Cremorne. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the first lady in the realm, scandalised at the tastes of her people, horrified at the heartless unconcern with which demoralising habits have already wrought in them, should raise her voice in reproaching yet severe rebuke, and request, in terms that must be accepted as a command, that a spot which was inaugurated by herself and the Prince Consort for healthy exercise and rational recreation should not be used for exhibitions which are disgraceful to the age and detrimental to the morals of the people. The Mayor of Birmingham, in whose humiliation, so to speak, it is our right that we all should share, expresses a hope that exhibitions of this character may be interdicted by Parliament. We have already more than our own expression to the same hope, but, in the meanwhile, it is perfectly open to the people of England to pass and obey an unwritten law. The fashionable crowds who thronged the Crystal Palace to help on an adventurous Frenchman to make a fortune at the risk of his neck are just as guilty of the blood of the poor female Blondin who died at Birmingham as the sightseers there who turned so callously from witnessing the death agonies to the other amusements of the night. Had not Blondin been made fashionable, no less skilful performer would have been tempted to spe his tricks. Let us generally turn away from entertainments in which the strength and beauty of that form which has been made in God's image are so miserably abused, and there will be no need of the interference of Parliament to prevent national scandals like that which has provoked the Queen's severe yet merited rebuke.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN continues at Osborne, in good health. On Saturday morning last, at a quarter-past three o'clock, the Princess of Leiningen gave birth to a Princess. The Queen was with her niece at the time and during the greater part of the night. Her Grand Ducal Highness progresses satisfactorily, and the infant Princess is perfectly well. On the same day Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Lady Caroline Barrington, drove out.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Dr. Stanley.

On Monday her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir George Grey. The Ministers arrived in London in the afternoon, subsequently, her Majesty accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe and Lord Alfred Paget, drove out.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales cruised in Lord Alfred Paget's yacht, and landed to dine at Osborne.

The Queen and the Royal family and Prince Leiningen have during the week taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe as Lady in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess have remained on a visit to the Queen at Osborne this week.

Their Royal Highnesses, attended by their suite, will take their departure on Monday next, and proceed to Balfluig, where they are expected to arrive about three o'clock in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess will be received at the station by the Mayor and Corporation and detachments of the 4th West York Rifle Volunteers and the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry. They will immediately proceed to their Castle (the Mayor's residence), and remain there for the night. On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, their Royal Highnesses will leave Balfluig, and will be met by a procession of the magistracy, the Town Council, the Deputy Lieutenancy, &c., and proceed to the Townhall, a distance of from four to five miles. On the line of route are the Dorothy Park and All Saints' Church, and here they will inspect their Royal Highnesses will inspect. They will also pass Hazel Dene "Free Hall," where will be seated about 10,000 Sunday-school scholars, a band of 300 performers, and 10,000 spectators. The Mayor will receive the Prince and Princess at the Townhall, and the ceremony of opening will immediately follow. On the conclusion of the performance of the English and Danish national airs, and the presentation of an address, after this his Royal Highness will declare the hall duly opened.

After partaking of luncheon their Royal Highnesses will leave the town and proceed to Studley Park, near Ripon, on a visit to the Lord and Countess De Grey and Ripon.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess will resume their journey northwards, arriving at the palace of Holyrood on that evening. Their Royal Highnesses will gratify their northern subjects by remaining in Edinburgh during Friday; and on Saturday the Prince and Princess will continue their journey to the Highlands.

PRINCE ALFRED.

During last week Prince Alfred arrived in the Hebrides on board her Majesty's ship Racoon, from the Mediterranean. His Royal Highness, attended by Major Cowell and accompanied by the officers of his ship, made an excursion in the Sound of Sleat, and the Firths of Inna and other places of interest. At the various places of landing the Prince was received most heartily, and every demonstration of loyal affection was shown to him.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone and the Rev. Mr. Jeffry, has spent the past week in making a tour in North Wales and in Monmouthshire. Among the places of interest which his Royal Highness visited were the noble ruins of Raglan Castle, the ruins of the ancient castle of Chepstow, Tintern Abbey, the Wye, and Tintern Abbey. In North Wales his Royal Highness ascended Cader Idris, one of the highest Cambrian and Ogwan gold-mines, where he was shown the process of crushing and amalgamating, and some beautiful specimens of gold in quartz were presented to him.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Cambridge entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening at her apartments in Kensington Palace, the Princess of Servia, Prince Edenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Saldanha, and Donna Emily, &c.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly yesterday (Friday) evening at Cambridge House. The mansion was attended by most of the aristocracy at present in London.

Lady Ely gave a garden party yesterday (Friday) evening at her residence in Belgrave-square.

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess George of Saxony, accompanied by Count Seebach, have left the Grosvenor Hotel for Scarborough.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Chartres have arrived at their villa at Ham, where the Duke and Duchess have taken for a term, and where they intend principally to reside.

The Earl and Countess Spencer, Belgrave-square on Tuesday for Boughton House, Northamptonshire.

The Duke of Hamilton and Lord Charles Hamilton, who arrived in Paris on Saturday last from Baden, on their return to Scotland, left on Wednesday to join the Duchess, who has returned to Baden Baden from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and family left their villa at Campden-hill on Tuesday for Inverary Castle.

The Duke of Newcastle has returned to the Clarendon Hotel from Clumber Park, Notts.

The Duke of Grafton left town a few days since to join the Torchers, who are at Grafton.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beaulerk and Viscount Ebrington left Prince's-gate on Wednesday for Skattersleigh, Yorkshire.

Earl and Countess Russell and family have left Chesham-place for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. Viscount Amberley is on a tour in Scotland.

The Countess of Desart and Lady Alice Cuffe have left town on a visit to Mr. and Lady Caroline Barrington, at Wycombe Park, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

Countess Apponyi, accompanied by her eldest daughter, Countess Mary, and Countess Marie Baumgarten, left Chandos House on Saturday last on a tour in Scotland.

The Countess of Listowel has left Belgrave-square for Cranmore, in the county of Cork.

The Earl of Normanton left Seymour-place on Tuesday for his seat, Somerley, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Abergavenny have left Portland-place for their seat, near Maidstone.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere have returned to Combermere Abbey from Buxton. We are glad to learn that the noble Viscount's health is entirely restored.

Viscountess Jocelyn left town on Tuesday for Osborne. Her Lordship and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn will shortly leave England on a Continental tour.

Viscount and Viscountess Doneraile have left Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for their seat, in the county of Cork.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst have left town for Tunbridge-wells, where his Lordship has taken a residence for a few months.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have left Seton-square for Tunbridge-wells.

Lord and Lady Stuart and the Hon. Misses Grosvenor have left town for their seat, Moor Hart, Herts.

Lord and Lady Sondes left Grosvenor-square on Wednesday, for their seat, Elmham Hall, Norfolk.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE Dramatic College fancy fair and general festival at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday and Monday last, brought each day something like twenty thousand visitors to Sydenham; and remembering that the admission was half-a-crown, but making allowance for the exemption of season-ticket holders, we are entitled to hope that the funds of a most valuable and philanthropic charity benefited greatly by the event. Then there must have been a great many additional thousands of shillings taken for admission to Richardson's Show and Wombwell's Menagerie—to say nothing of Miss Kendall's grapes at "the fairy post-office; the performing birds; the dogs and monkeys; the "Fine Arts" and "Useful Industries," round the circumjacent Tools and Tool Pavilion; and the Aunt Sallies and knock-em-downs, under the auspices of Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Widdicombe. Add to all these sources of revenue the patronage given by the Lord Mayor, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mrs. Howard Paul, Mrs. Sowerby, Miss Lydia Thompson, &c., and the grand begins to be dazzled with visions of the plethoric state of the Dramatic College coffers.

The absence of Miss Herbert and Mrs. Frank Mathews, who are both away on provincial engagements, was bitterly deplored; but the visitors did their best to console themselves under the circumstances. The fair itself was a glorified representation of what old "Bartleuy" used to be; and, coupled with the wonderful tragedy of "Barbadoin Longhorne" at Richmond Station, with the Dramatic College and the Booths in the transepts, the whole festival might not be inaptly designated the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew."

We have one very serious complaint, however, to make against the managers of the fair, and we hold that the offenders deserve to be summarised before the bar of Mr. Punch's Court of Justice. There *was no gingerbread*. Not only were the Dutch-metalled kings and queens and the Bath-bunned Princesses absent, but not so much as a gingerbread-nut was to be seen. This was indeed wanton cruelty. Without *pain d'épice* life at a fair is, indeed, a dreary waste; and we have the authority of Mr. Richardson's Show, as well as Punch's, for reminding all *bébêches* of fairs that the first thing they are bound to do on reaching the fair-ground is to proceed to purchase a pound and a half of the best gingerbread-nuts, which, for the sake of convenience, may be carried out securely tied up in a blue cotton handkerchief.

We are afraid that the profits of the lady stall-keepers must have been sorely diminished this year by the churlish behaviour of the ground, who presided at the stall of a gingerbread-nut organ, and snarling at the youthful traders behind the counters as though they were wild animals only just escaped from their cages. but without leaving anything, thus rendering access to this Bizantem and Penny all but impossible to those who really wished to make purchases. We might hint at the propriety of the committee of hoisting placards on poles on the "ear-all-but-pocket-none" principle adopted at the Crystal Palace Football Season, such as "Buns, 1*d*.," "Cakes, but do not linger!" "Stare, but spend your money!" "Curiosity is to find entrance by the first and pay afterwards" and the like.

On Saturday morning last, and in the midst of a pouring rain, the great American steam-fire-engine "Manhattan" was again tested by public. Having been originally selected for the city of New York by New River Head, Clerkenwell; but almost at the last moment the venue was changed to the pierhead of the London Docks at Shadwell. The Chief of Bethelem Fire Brigade, Captain Conroy, the Chief Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, and a goodly number of engineers and firemen were present. Several trials were made, and in about ten minutes, and the hose threw eventually a jet of water to the distance of over a hundred and fifty feet; but it was acknowledged that the trial could not be a fair one, owing to the heavy rain, the repairs which the Manhattan had undergone since the late accident at Liverpool, and the fact that the engine was not in thoroughly working order. In fact, she was shaky, and gave some unmistakable symptoms of leakiness. Enough, however, was done to give an idea of the capabilities of the engine. The trials were not conducted by any practical engineer, manufacturer, or other person, to state falsely, either verbally, or in writing, that the engine *he is in possession of* an Exhibition medal which has not been awarded to him. Such conduct must be held to be dishonourable, heavy blow and sore discouragement to the Major Domo Royal Jewish Mendicants of Trade: but there is full of grave dishonesties, contradictions, and arbitrary assumptions, which cannot fail, we fear, to render it virtually imoperative; and Mr. Ayrton deserves at least the thanks of the House for having so promptly and vigorously investigate against the inconsiderate and indecent haste with which this bill has been pushed through Parliament.

It is a good thing to discourage mendacity; but we are afraid that there are a great many possessors of Exhibition medals and honourable mentions who will be kind enough to send them to Messrs. Brown and Poor Lazarus Archimedes inverts a machine; but Messrs. Dress and Co. buy it on speculation, and sell it, and get the medal. Quintin Matsys or Benvenuto Cellini toil hard to produce a magnificent iron work or carved shields; but Messrs. Crosse, the eminent "artificial cutlers," get the prize, and the reward and glory. Such is the fragrant instance we have heard of, an Exhibition medal formed part of a handle to a stock, and the gentleman who succeeded to the business duly furnished his plate-glass window with the coveted bronze disc. All honour to the good old Painter-Stainers' Company; the award of merit to workmen at the mint is *de rigueur*, and not to those who *sell*.

Sydney, while the "Medallists" have thus been visited and the selfish power of capital alone, the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Royal Academy have embodied in their Report a recommendation to add a representative of the class of workmen in metals, wood, &c., to the number of Associates. This excellent and catholic proposition emanated, we believe, from Mr. Beresford Hope.

In the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* there is a well-written article on Sir Lionel Playfair. The writer says, "It is impossible to say which well-deserved praise is accorded to the author, not alone for his long and active and valuable services, but for the noble and dignified resignation with which he has borne his long exile. The reviewer however has strived hard to convict Louis Blanc of a grave error in stating that Peel and Aberdeen were in favour of the Crimean war under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, and that the attention of the House of Commons was even called to the circumstance *vase de guerre* in Windsor Castle. Sheridan. The first of these assertions the reviewer seeks to disprove by a reference to the speeches of Peel and Aberdeen; but we observe by remarking that no report of the alleged speech of Sheridan is said to be found in the newspapers of the day; and that on the particular occasion when Sheridan is said to have given utterance to the forged assignats the House only transacted private business. The former error, by the way, is somewhat thinking, proved too much. In the good old days when any honourable gentleman who chose to be a stranger present," could at his solitary caprice clear the gallery, even of the reporters, there were many things done in the way of Parliament that never found their way into the newspapers; and within our own recollection—only a few years since—the memory be not treacherous—the reporters were turned out of the gallery. The *Times* took notice of the occurrence as unusual and exceptional, remarking at the time that it was the first case of "*surgeoral* [sic] *clearance*" that we had known.

When so delicate a matter as the complicity of a high-minded Tory Government in a disgraceful fraud was to be discussed, it could be of been more likely than that some zealous supporter of the Government—say Mr. George Rose—should have seen "strangers present?" That the Wednesday in question was a day devoted to private business adds to the probability of its being selected by Sheridan to offer an incidental protest, on which he did not deem proper to found any regular motion. With respect to the forgery of French assignats in England, we are afraid the indictment must be regarded as a "true bill." If "Pitt and Colburn" did not encourage the counterfactors, the Count of Provence and the *émigrés* certainly did so. There are numbers of old gentlemen in Paris who have a passion for collecting the paper money of the Reign of Terror, and on half a dozen occasions we have seen forged assignats, far too skilfully executed to admit a doubt of their being of English origin. Nor was Downing-street new to this wicked mode of annoying an enemy; for during the American War the Atlantic States were inundated with spurious Congress notes, confessedly manufactured in the mother country.

Another word regarding the Royal Academy report alluded to above. If the commissioners' scheme be carried out we shall have sixty R.A.s, in lieu of the traditional forty, and of these ten are to be "*in posse*," deriving no pecuniary emoluments from their position. But of whom is this supplementary "Council of Ten" to be composed? Shall we hazard a "pick?" Say Mr. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton elect), Lord Overstone, Sir Arthur Helps, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Grant. There might, we think, be a worse selection. Thus when the Academy admitted lady members—notably Angelica Kaufmann and Mary Moser. If any ladies were to be made eligible to become "*in posse*" R.A.s, the accomplished Princess Frederick William of Prussia might gracefully condescend to such a membership. Was not Napoleon the Great proud to be one of the Institute; and is not his present Majesty Napoleon III. elected to the covetous old Academy *haute*uil?

The death of Sir Hugh Halkett, the valiant commander of the King's German Legion at Waterloo, has afforded his biographer, in the *Times*, an opportunity for remarking that the much-vexed question as to the precise words uttered by General Cambronne when taken prisoner. It was Sir Hugh Halkett who first made the report that the *vive de la vieille*; and, according to his evidence, Cambronne himself uttered the magnificent, but perhaps mythical, "*Le garde meurt, mais ne se rend pas*," not the colder most unsatisfactory expression attributed to him by M. Victor Hugo, in "Les Miscrables." Sir Hugh, however, was wrong in saying that there was much more noise and shouting at the time as to make what really was said a matter of great doubt. It is just probable that, in the mêlée, Cambronne may have given vent both to the above words and actions. It is perhaps not so dramatical on these subjects. Only the other day the newspapers were full of accounts of the last words uttered by a sailor, as well as by a shipmate at Trafalgar, to have slain the "Tyrolese rifleman" who killed the heroic Nelson. But was it, after all, a "Tyrolese rifleman" who fired that fatal bullet? Is not the matter left to the "French Sergeant," published in 1828, the author, Robert Guillemard, a bookseller in Pall-mall, and the pamphleteer who published the mortal wound on Nelson, and this Robert Guillemard was living at Rochefort late in the reign of Louis Philippe. "*Tit au tarf*," cuoth Mdme. De Genlis, "*tout le suit*;" but it is oftener *tard* than *tôt*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE first day's sport at Goodwood was not very remarkable. A Saunterer filly, the fourth winner by that expatriated black, beat two for the Ham; and Mr. Merry's Gladiateur, which has also sunk down to three starters, all St. Leger colts, was an easy winner for the Stakes. The popular victory of the Duke of Beaufort's Bruiloft over twenty-eight (including Lady Clifden, for her year) in the Maiden Plate, in the Steward's Cup, rather redeemed the failure of those once great stakes, and Ace of Clubs, a colt by the way, defeated six fourth-rates over the severe Queen's Plate course. Dutchess, Cryptic, Knight of Snowden, &c., suffered defeat in the Lavant from the racing-like Stockwell-Alma colt, a bright chestnut, as well as a two-year-old race either this season or last. Jarnicton, the Epsom segment of Lord Clifden's, was beaten by his friends entertain some quiet St. Leger confidence, and prove it by accepting 5 to 1 and little trouble with War Horse on Wednesday. The "great Anfield certainty" for the Stakes was easily overthrown by Mr. Merry's Blackdown, which Fordham "rode as his hook-hunter during the past winter," and Hermit, by the Baron de Rothschild, on whom Crouch, the man-boy, and more engaged to Scott's stable, rode 6 st. 6 lb., went very chilly; and the much-behauled Bellman, who made such a noise in the spring proposing to return Hermit's favour, came to grief with a strained sinew. Macaroni, whose half-brother Lord Lurly's Ace of Clubs, by-the-bye, defeated by 10 lengths, was most gallantly, in the Drawingroom Stakes, against Escape and The Owl, a bright chestnut filly, and a pity that he is not in the St. Leger; but the recent spleu-lid entries for that race show that they are not likely to make such oversights in future; and Mr. Naylor, for one, has got twelve nominations for Hobbie Noble, a promising colt by Stockwell out of Mr. Ten Broeck's Paris in the Findon Stakes, for which Molly Carew, after her accident, was unable to start. The Goodwood Cup was won by Jackdaw, a Lincolnshire Handicap winner coming in second and third.

Epsom opens the ball on Monday, and Brighton, Airdrie, Brighton Club, and Lewes carry it on till Saturday, ere which we trust that the three noble orbiters may have digested some Tomato sword.

The North beat the South by 29 runs on Mr. R. M. Grove making a fine innings of 73 for the latter, and Anderson for the former. The gentlemen of the North will play an Eleven at the Oval v. H. H. v. Tadcaster Twenty-two at Boston Spa; and on Thursday U. A. E. F. Twenty-two at Southgate; A. E. E. v. Twenty-two at Ashton; and Gentlemen of Kent v. Gentlemen of Hants at Beckenham.

Robert Chambers, the Champion of the Thames, has been unfortunate on his favourite Tyne, losing to Harper, winning the toss for north side, beat him easily on Tuesday for a sculling match of £100 aside. "Eely" friends consider that the course was not severe enough for him. The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta takes place next week. Cowes next week.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—The Gunner, 1. Waterwitch, 2. Stag, 3.
Ham Stakes.—Monstimma *l*, 1. Isaak Walton, 2. Mirage, 3.
Chesterton Stakes.—Church Parade, 1. Gamecock, 2.
Stewards' Cup.—Birdbill, 1. Entreaty, 2. Dolphin, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Ace of Clubs, 1. Theodore, 2. Ellangowan, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Etna, 1. Bradamante, 2. Salvoni, 3.
Lavant Stakes.—Almar, 1. Dutchess, 2. Cryptic, 3.
£50 added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Indecision, 1. Th: Principal, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Goodwood Derby of 25 sovs.—Jarnicton, 1. Warborne, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Listen, 1. Despair, 2. Zora, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Castella, 1. Good Day, 2.
Goodwood Stakes.—Blackdown, 1. Anfield, 2. Jack o' Hearts, 3.
Cowdray Stakes.—Hermit, 1. Bellman, 2. Rosicrucian, 3.
Findon Stakes.—Furia, 1. Linda, 2. Polonaise, 3.
Rewing-room Stakes.—Macaroni, 1. Escape, 2. The Gunner, 3.
Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—The Principal, 1. Microscope, 2. Backenham, 3.

THURSDAY.

Goodwood Cup.—Iolline, 1. La Touques, 2. Falconer, 3. Zealand, 4.
12th Benbrick Stakes.—Old Orange Girl, 1. Almack, 2.
11th Benbrick Stakes.—Ace of Clubs, 1. Dutchess, 2. La Belle Promise, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Carnival, 1. Jamicton, 2.
Sweet Stakes.—La Belle Fermosa, 1. Second cave.
11th Benbrick Stakes.—Buckenham walked over.
Chichester Stakes.—Eburnia, 1. Cryptic, 2. Cythula, 3.
Molecomb Stakes.—Fille de l'Air, 1. Scottish Chief, 2. Idler, 3.

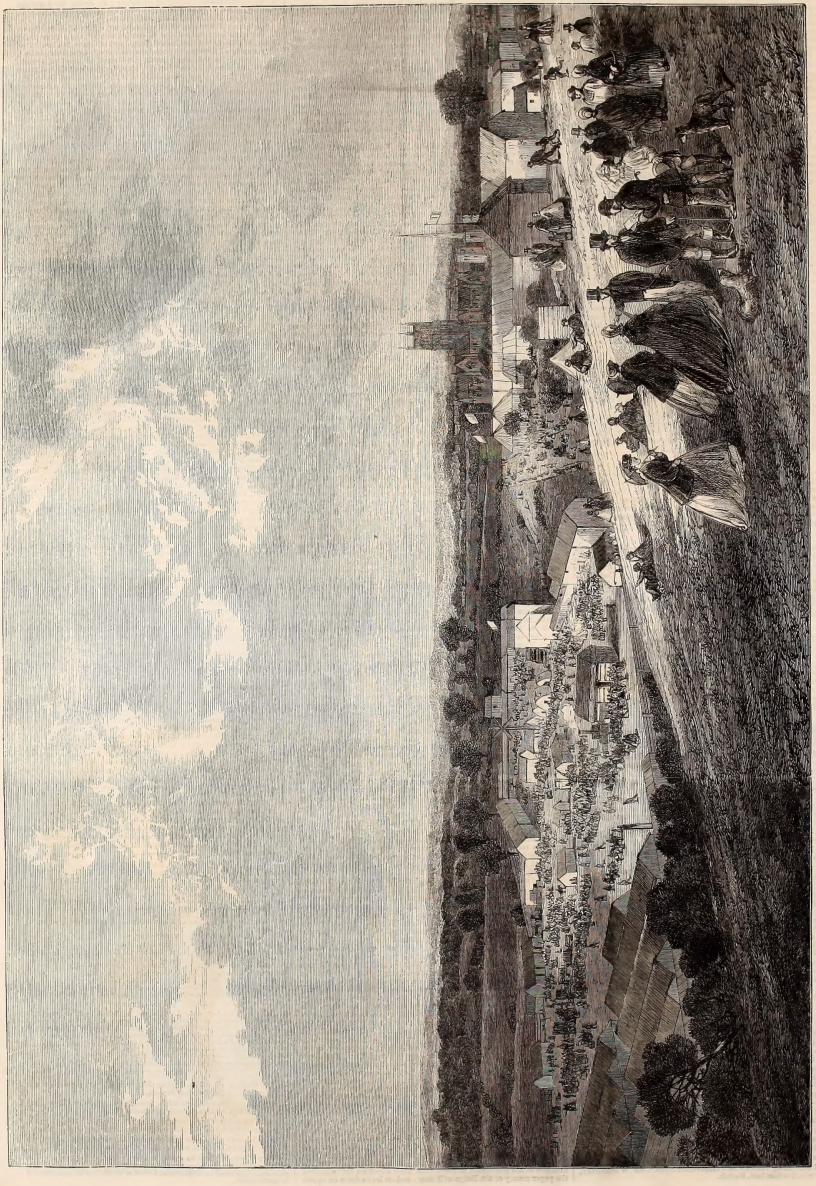
The picture of "The Young Shipwright," engraved in our last Number, is by Mr. Laurence Duncan.

The Turin journals publish intelligence to the effect that Garibaldi's health is almost completely restored.

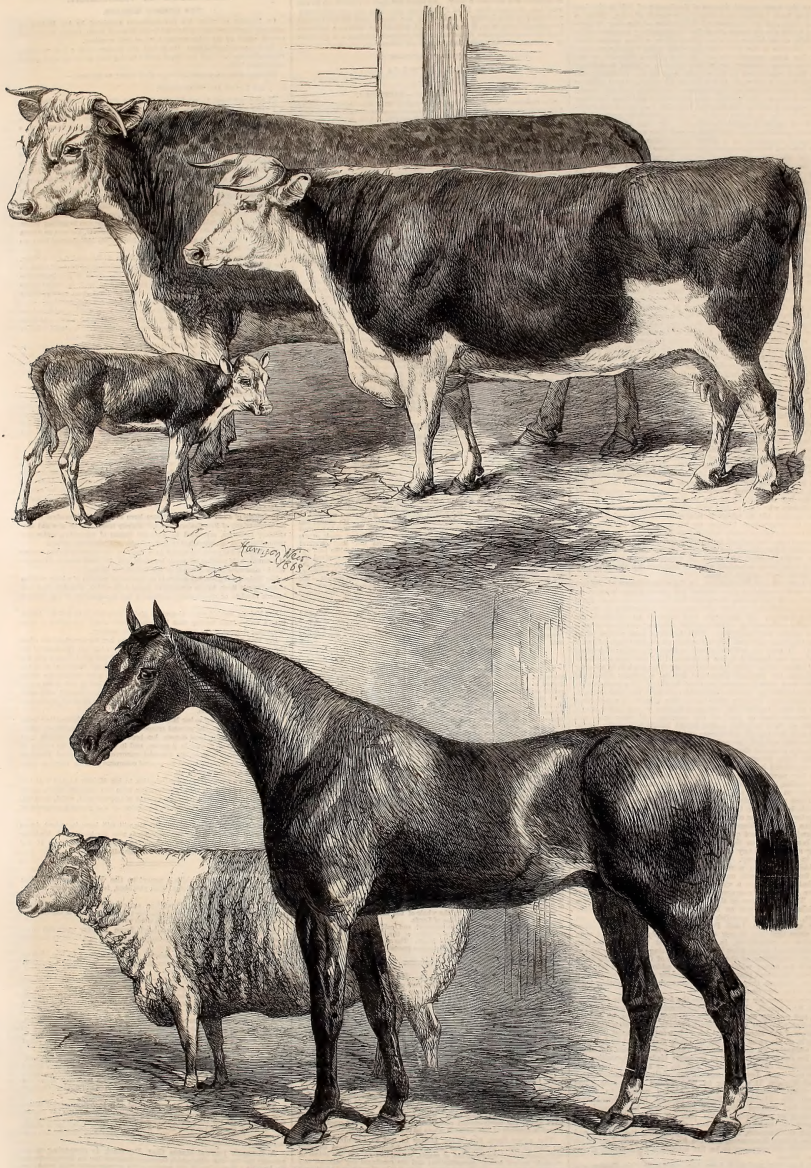
The Circassians have captured, by boarding, a Russian man-of-war, bound for Soukoum-Kaleh, and have carried her into Schouhum-k.

The Channel squadron under Admiral Dacres has arrived in the Firth of Forth, where it will remain about a week.

It has been decided to erect a statue to the memory of the late Lord Herbert, in the square at Salford, opposite the Shire Hall. It is also proposed to send an exhibition at Oxford or Cambridge for boys educated in Staff-stalions.



MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT WORCESTER: GENERAL VIEW OF THE SHOW-YARDS.—SEE PAGE 172.



HEREFORD TWO YEAR-OLD BULL. HEREFORD COW.
RYELAND RAM. HUNTER.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT WORCESTER: PRIZE ANIMALS.—SEE PAGE 122.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Perhaps the most special feature of the Session of 1863 is the fact that it has been brought to a close in the month of July. Many a time has that sort of supernatural intimation of the day of prorogation, which always floats about the Parliamentary atmosphere for a fortnight or so before it takes place, given a date earlier than August; but this is the first time for some years that the consummation has been brought about. In the present instance it was effected by great pressure, for, at the close of a quasi do-nothing Session, there was found to be a great deal to do. Generally, the Commons finish their work and adjourn for two or three days to enable the Lords to clear up their arrears; but this time both Houses have been going on side by side, now one in front and then the other passing ahead, much in the fashion in which two opposition omnibuses perform the operation which, in the technical language of the metropolitan roads, is called "nursing." By dint of this rivalry things were got ship-shape for Tuesday, and then came the end, with its grotesque ceremonial of a Royal Commission in the one House, and the kind of funeral oration by the Speaker in the other, on the reading of the Queen's Speech to the lingering members, who gather in schoolboy fashion before him around the table. On this occasion the right honourable gentleman was obliged to request that members would assume that position, for, either by forgetfulness or intention, they all got into their usual seats, and were preparing to sit down to hear the Speech read. This would be contrary to etiquette, because Parliament having been prorogued, no one has a right to sit down in the house, which is supposed to have been swept clean by that Royal mandate—which same mandate, besides, directs gentlemen to behave themselves as such in their several counties. As this can only in strictness apply to county members, it is to be presumed that the representatives of the boroughs are left to their own unruly devices.

Up to the very last moment of this "humdrum" Session there was a strong development of the talking tendencies of the more talkative members. As may be supposed, the arena has been tolerably clear of obstruction, and advantage has been duly taken of that fact by certain gentlemen who at other times always rise with the fear of being put down. The last few days of the Session are harvest-time to Mr. Darby Griffith, who puts half a dozen questions on the paper every day and on the very last day, and, all uninterrupted, murmurs along like a gentle but rather unmusical brook, the springs of which, though weak in their primary gush, are yet well supplied and qualified to hold out for an unlimited period. Then Mr. Ayrton, careless of the paucity of his hearers, reckless of the suspended stenographic pens in the gallery over the Speaker's chair, and mindful only that his intoned sentences were falling pleasantly on his own ear, talked for an hour on the last evening of the sitting, a kind of diluted constitutionalism, which, so far as it could be understood, meant that people who did not receive medals from the commissioners of the International Exhibition might assert that they had got them without being gainsaid. He, however, had one appreciative listener in Lord Robert Cecil, who was only too happy to seize this last opportunity of uttering a few of those bitter sentences which characterise his Parliamentary eloquence, and which seem to be conceived after an earnest and sympathetic perusal of the sentiments and aspirations of Mephistophiles, or of those portions of "Paradise Lost" in which the chief of the fallen angels states his case and justifies his rebellion. On this last evening Sir George Bowyer distinguished himself by bringing about an unusual event—he got the House counted out during the last real sitting of the Session. If on such a night an hon. gentleman who rises to deal with the last order on the paper by withdrawing the bill to which it relates stands in the place of the leader of the Opposition, buttons up his coat, folds his arms, and starts off on a speech palpably intended to be an hour long—because every one can perceive that he is husbanding his voice in the beginning—why, he cannot complain if one of twenty-six members who remained took pity on the Speaker, who could not escape by any other means, and put a finish to an organised piece of boredom by the summary process which was available to him.

Going back, in crab-like fashion, to the circumstances of the two or three really working days before the prorogation, it may be observed that it has seldom happened that members—at least, those who stayed—exhibited so few symptoms of exhaustion as at the end of this Session. At any rate, they betrayed no inaptitude for the elaborate conversation which is called debating, and their attendance was regular and persistent. This, however, must not be taken as a sign that their personal labours have been slighter than ordinary this year. It may be, and we believe is, true that, so far as putting any mark on our legislation, the Session of 1863 has been singularly barren; but, so far as talking and sitting are concerned, it is actually the case that the House of Commons has sat a greater number of hours this year than in several previous Sessions. The truth is that the vestry element, or the debating-society element, has been remarkably predominant. Perhaps there never has been such a gathering together of small matters for the consideration of the Lower House of Parliament than in the last six months. If they were not chronicled as facts in print, people would hardly believe the extraordinary and the minute grievances which have been brought before the House and solemnly argued and debated. We do do not say it has actually occurred that a member has thought it necessary to lay before the House the complaint of a constituent that a careless nursemaid had suffered a perambulator to run between his legs on the pavement of Belgravia, but such a grievance is an exemplification, *ad absurdum*, of what we mean. Then, take the discussions on foreign affairs which have been so prevalent this year. There was scarcely a week that much time was not spent in a battle between the Government and some enthusiastic member for a day for a discussion on America, Poland, Brazil, Turkey, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Schleswig-Holstein, China, Japan, Triganri (that is in Siam); we are not quite sure about Madagascar, but it ought to have been brought on the carpet; and when, after a fortnight's fidgeting and fencing, any of these subjects were brought on, they all end in the same way. There is an elaborate speech from the sympathising member; a rush of wonderful information on the subject from Mr. Layard, unfortunately neutralised by the circumstance that he gets into a violent rage after his first two or three sentences, and seldom manages to get out of it before he has concluded. Then come two or three milky-watery declamations from such philo-cosmopolitans as Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; and, by-and-by, an oracular speech from Lord Palmerston, which may be taken in any sense that the hearer chooses to apply to it; and then the motion is withdrawn, in the hope that the world, having been enlightened as to what is exactly the thing to be done by the gratuitous interference of the British House of Commons, the right thing will be done; which, however, it seldom if ever is; and, probably, to the secret pleasure of the amateur redressers of national grievances, because they will have opportunity for repeating their speeches in the next Session.

Perhaps the member who has made the fewest speeches this year has been Mr. Disraeli. In most of the prominent discussions of the Session, and notably on those relating to foreign affairs, he has not interfered at all. Nor has he been so steady in his attendance on the sittings of the House as has been his wont. On most evenings he came in at his usual hour; but he rarely stayed, and he has been absent altogether on more occasions than one recollects for many years. No doubt the function of an active leader of Opposition has been neutralised down to nothing; and, so far as the Conservative party is concerned, Lord Palmerston has realised his famous quotation of Richard II.'s saying to Wat Tyler's rebels—he "has become their leader;" Mr. Disraeli—having nothing to watch, not even Mr. Gladstone's Budget, for he has resigned that duty to Sir Stafford Northcote—may well be excused for not keeping so constantly to his post as heretofore. Perhaps the report is true that he has practically taken leave of the House of Commons, and that he is practising the *aplomb*, and the grave, resting demeanour, and the fondness for early Legislative hours, which are supposed to be the attributes of members of the House of Peers.

There has been gathered from the events of this Session one remarkable fact, and that is the impossibility of Mr. Gladstone ever being able to lead the House of Commons. He has been several times placed in temporary command, and it is in vain to deny that he exhibited none of the qualities which are essential to so difficult and delicate a duty. As there has been no doubt up to the very last moment that Lord Palmerston perceives his extraordinary monopoly of the faculty of managing the House, and as Sir George Cornewall Lewis, who, it was predicated, would have been in a different way quite qualified for its future leader, has passed away, the question of succession to this office is in a state of indecision.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Saturday.

The Commons' amendments to the following bills were agreed to—viz., Augmentation of Benefices Bill, the Clergymen (Colonies) Bill, the Statute Law Revision Bill, the Alteration in Judges' Circuits Bill, and the British Columbia Boundaries Bill.

The Indemnity, the Land Tax Commissioners' Names, the Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, the Removal of Prisoners (Scotland), the Charitable Uses, the Poisoned Grain, &c., Prohibition, and the Companies Clauses Bills were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday.

The consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill occupied some time; and, eventually, all were agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to the following bills were also agreed to:—Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill, Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill, Pauper Lunatic Asylums Bill, Waterworks Clauses Bill, Trustees (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, Navy Prize Agents Bill, and Nuisances Removal Act (1855) Amendment Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing to some amendments in the District Parochial Charities (Ireland) Bill, the British Columbia Boundaries Bill, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill, and the Alkali Works Regulation Bill were considered and the amendments agreed to.

The Commons' amendments to the Telegraphs Bill were agreed to.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe called attention to the proposed guaranty of the Ionian Islands when transferred to Greece. He expressed very strong doubts of the wisdom and expediency of the transfer.—Earl Russell defended the proposed cession, and spoke very hopefully of the future of Greece.—The Earl of Derby expressed his disapproval of the proposed cession. After a few words from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the matter dropped.

Lord Stratheden moved for a commission to inquire into the principles which ought to guide further legislation on the subject of metropolitan railways. Lord Stanley of Alderley opposed the motion as being unnecessary, and, after some discussion, it was withdrawn.

Lord Redesdale called attention to the minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 19th of May last and the memorandum of the Committee of the National Society to the Committee of Council thereon. He explained that the effect of the minute was to reduce the grant to endowed schools by the amount of the annual endowment such schools received.—The Earl of Derby believed that if the minute were carried out it would be impossible for many of the schools to receive the slightest benefit from these Parliamentary grants.—The Duke of Somerset defended the minute, and denied that it would have the prejudicial effect attributed to it. A brief conversation ensued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the Telegraphs Bill was taken, and, the House disagreeing with one of the Lords' amendments, a Committee was appointed to draw up reasons.

The Lords' amendments to the Companies Clauses Bill, the Railways Clauses Bill, and the Charitable Uses Bill were considered and agreed to.

Mr. Layard observed, in answer to Mr. H. Seymour, that there was great mystery hanging over the affairs of Herat. Some time ago the Government received a telegram from the British mission at Teheran that Herat had been taken by Dost Mahomed's Affghan forces, but the announcement had not been confirmed. The accounts as to the death of the Dost were conflicting.

On the third reading of the Exhibition Medals Bill, Mr. Ayrton objected to the late introduction of and hasty proceeding with this bill. He moved the rejection of the bill.—Mr. M. Gibson said the object of this bill was to prevent persons who had not received medals, and not even exhibited goods at the International Exhibition, from falsely stating that they had obtained medals.—Lord R. Cecil said that the bill introduced a new principle into our criminal law, enforced by heavy penalties, and it ought to have received the greatest consideration, instead of having been secretly passed through the Houses by two stages in one day; and they were asked to accept it solely on the authority of the House of Lords.—The Lord Mayor supported the bill.—Mr. Butt said the bill did introduce a new principle, for it enacted that if any one said untruly that he had an Exhibition medal he was liable for the first offence to a penalty of £5, and for the second to six months' imprisonment.—After some further discussion, the third reading was carried by 62 to 15.

Sir G. Bowyer withdrew the Benchers' Jurisdiction and Authority Bill, and stated that he had delayed to press it in consequence of its being expected that the benchers of the inns of court would themselves make the reforms which it proposed. The hon. gentleman was speaking when the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

THE PROROGATION.

Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission. The Lord Chancellor and the other Commissioners having taken their seats, the Commons were summoned to the bar, when the Royal assent was given to a number of bills, both public and private, amongst which were the Consolidated Fund Appropriation, Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation, Alteration in Judges' Circuits, Greenwich Hospital (Provision for Widows), Metropolitan Main Drainage Extension, Misappropriation by Servants, Savings Banks Acts Amendment, Stipendiary Magistrates, Removal of Irish Poor, Growing Crops Seizure (Ireland), Land Drainage (Provisional Orders), Clergymen (Colonies), Marriages Registration (Ireland), Colonial Acts Confirmation Bills, Vaccination (Scotland), Local Government Supplemental (No. 2), Volunteers', Waywarden's Contracts, India Stock and the Sydney Naval Mint, Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland), Fortifications (Provisions for Expenses), Nuisances Removal Act (1855) Amendment, Prisons (Ireland).

The Lord Chancellor then read her Majesty's Message, which is given in another column.

At the conclusion the Commission was read by Mr. Edmonds, the reading clerk, at the table, authorising the Royal Commissioners to prorogue Parliament to Wednesday, the 14th of October next. The Lord Chancellor having prorogued Parliament accordingly, the Royal Commissioners left the house, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The Speaker took the chair—for the last time this Session—at twenty minutes to three o'clock. There was a fair attendance of members.

On the motion of Mr. Brand, a new writ was ordered to be issued for Pontefract, in the room of Mr. R. M. Milnes, who had resigned. The motion was met with some cheers, and appeared to afford general satisfaction to the House, it being understood that he is to be elevated to the peerage.

Some returns having been moved for and questions asked, precisely at one minute after three o'clock Sir Augustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, advanced to the table and summoned the Speaker and the House to hear the Royal Commissioner read her Majesty's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament.

The Speaker, accompanied by the whole of the members, immediately left the house and repaired to the House of Lords.

At a quarter to four the Speaker returned, and, calling the members round the table, took up his position at the place of the Chief Clerk, and read the Speech, written on paper edged with black. The right hon. gentleman then shook hands with the forty or fifty members present, and then retired. Thus ended the Session of 1863.

Committee for Privileges.—House of Lords.—On Monday last, before this Committee, the case of the Netterville peerage was greatly advanced in favour of the claimant, Mr. Netterville, of Craicsrath, by the production of a letter of much importance in the chain of evidence. The claim will probably be established at the next hearing. The Wentworth case was also partly heard at this sitting, and derives some public interest from being the claim to the old Barony of Wentworth, on the part of the present Viscount Ockham, the last grandson of the poet, Lord Byron; and from the circumstance of the obscure death of, and mystery that hung around, Viscount Ockham's elder brother, Byron-Noel, who died last autumn unmarried and in some humble occupation, it is said, in the Isle of Dogs. The counsel employed in the respective claims were Mr. Fleming, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Burke, Mr. Molloy, &c. The Solicitor-General, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Clark appeared for the Crown.

A Copenhagen letter contains the following:—"A rather curious incident which occurred a few days back at the Hamburg International Exhibition is now forming the subject of conversation here. The young King George I., being there, found himself, while in one of the compartments of the division where the newly-invented agricultural machines were exhibited, close to King Otho. Every one remarked the embarrassment with which the newly-elected sovereign was seized on being unexpectedly placed in presence of the monarch whom he is about to succeed."

The news from the West Indies is not so favourable as it has been of late. At Barbadoes the coloured labourers had been showing their discontent at the reduction of wages, consequent on the low prices of sugar, by several acts of incendiarism; and the continued dry weather was causing apprehension for the new crop. Two shocks of earthquake had been experienced at Jamaica and Spanish Town, and St. Vincent had been visited by a very destructive storm. Porto Plata, San Domingo, has been almost destroyed by fire, and property to the amount of half a million dollars destroyed.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

On Tuesday afternoon the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty to prorogue Parliament took their seats in the House of Lords shortly after three o'clock, vested in the robes usually worn on such occasions.

The Commons having been summoned, the Speaker, with a few members, appeared at the bar, and the Royal Assent having been given to some public and private bills,

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Message, as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session now brought to a close.

Her Majesty has seen with deep regret the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, in negotiations, the object of which has been to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that those stipulations will be carried into execution, and that thus a conflict distressing to humanity and dangerous to the tranquillity of Europe may be brought to a close.

The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the North American Union still unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the contest. Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from that strict neutrality which her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.

The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of Denmark for their King, her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. For this purpose her Majesty is in communication with the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of 1815, by which those islands were placed under the protection of the British Crown; and the wishes of the Ionians on the subject of such union will be duly ascertained.

Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British subjects have rendered it necessary for her Majesty to demand reparation; and her Majesty hopes that her demands will be conceded by the Japanese Government without its being necessary to resort to coercive measures to enforce them.

The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with her Majesty in consequence of her Majesty not having complied with demands which she did not deem it possible to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil re-established.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals; and her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The distress which the civil war in North America has inflicted upon a portion of her Majesty's subjects in the manufacturing districts, and towards the relief of which such generous and munificent contributions have been made, has in some degree diminished, and her Majesty has given her cordial assent to measures calculated to have a beneficial influence upon that unfortunate state of things.

Symptoms of a renewal of disturbance have manifested themselves in her Majesty's colony of New Zealand, but her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures, supported by adequate means of repression, order and tranquillity will be maintained in that valuable and improving colony.

Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income of a considerable number of small benefices, and she trusts that this measure will be conducive to the interests of the Established Church.

Her Majesty has given her assent to an Act for the revision of a large portion of the Statute Book, by the removal of many Acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the condensation of the Statute Law.

Her Majesty has felt much pleasure in giving her assent to an Act for placing upon a well-defined footing that Volunteer Force which has added a most important element to the defensive means of the country.

Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to an Act for carrying into effect the additional treaty concluded by her Majesty with the President of the United States for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade; and her Majesty trusts that the honourable co-operation of the Government of the United States will materially assist her Majesty in those endeavours which Great Britain has long been engaged in making to put an end to the perpetration of that most disgraceful crime. Her Majesty has assented, with satisfaction, to many other measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours during the present Session.

It has been gratifying to her Majesty to observe that, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the general prosperity of her empire continues unimpaired. Though great local distress has been suffered in Great Britain from the effects of the civil war in America, and in Ireland from the results of three unfavourable seasons, the financial resources of the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and its general commerce with the world at large has not been materially impaired.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to her Majesty to find that her East Indian possessions, rapidly recovering from the disasters which lately overspread them, are entering upon a course of improvement, social, financial, and commercial, which holds out good promise for the growing prosperity of those extensive regions.

On returning to your several counties you will still have important duties to perform; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects, the object of her constant and earnest solicitude.

The Duke of Cambridge's report to the War Office as to the volunteer review at Wimbledon, just published, is in terms very complimentary to the volunteers.

The Government of Peru has sanctioned the construction, and guaranteed 7 per cent on the capital for twenty-five years, of the two new lines of railway connecting the inland cities with the ports.

The conscience-money received from sundry persons unknown, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, amounted to £10,422 in the year just ended.

Mr. Monckton Milnes is about to be removed to the House of Lords, where he will sit as Baron Houghton. He has issued a farewell address to the electors of Pontefract.

The steamer Paris, belonging to the Newhaven and Jersey line, has been lost off the dangerous coast of Jersey. She struck on a rock near Elizabeth Castle on Tuesday morning, and went down immediately; but all her passengers and crew were saved, being picked up by the South-Western Company's steamer Wonder.

A woman has been arrested at Barcelona for practising magic, and in the very act of making cabalistic conjurations! In her apartment were found philtres to produce affection, pills to ensure long life, powders to produce death, a magical cat, entirely black with the exception of the required tuft of white at the end of the tail, and a quantity of diabolical emblems!

There is at the Zoological Society's Gardens a live sturgeon, about 8ft. long, which was caught in a whitebait-net near the mouth of the Thames, brought alive to Billingsgate, and bought by Mr. Charles, fishmonger, of Pimlico, who kept it three days in a tank, and then sent it to the Zoological Society's Gardens. The sturgeon is in a pond in front of the new antelope-house, and seems quite at home and in good health.

The National Debt, at the close of the last financial year—that is to say, on the 31st of March, 1863—consisted of £783,306,739 funded debt and £16,495,400 unfunded, making in all £799,802,139. It is the first year in which the debt has been below £800,000,000 since 1855. In a single year it was raised by the Crimean War from £775,215,519 to £803,913,694, and in 1857 it had reached £808,108,722.

A Brussels journal states that Denmark is preparing energetically for the war with which Germany threatens her on the question of the Duchies. Royal decrees are renewing the arrangements with regard to military quarterings," because circumstances might render the application of them necessary;" and the Minister of Marine is inviting the captains of merchant vessels to enter the naval service of the State as Lieutenants.

MUSIC.

THE "London season" is over. The Queen is at Osborne; the Ministers have eaten their whitebait dinner at Greenwich; Parliament is prorogued; and our legislators, hereditary and elective, are released from their laborious task of sleeping during weary debates about nothing; the opera-houses have brought their campaigns to a close; and concert-givers no longer make vain attempts to attract audiences in the dog-days. In a few days, London—in as far as politics, art, and fashion are concerned—will be deserted, and our most aristocratic streets and squares will present nothing but dreary lines of closed window-shutters.

The "cheap nights" at Her Majesty's Theatre are to be continued for another week, the lessee having found, apparently, that they "pay," as they enable many people not regular opera-goers to see Titiens, Giuglini, and other great stars of the Italian stage, on easy terms. But they present no novelty, and are, therefore, of little interest to musical persons.

Covent Garden closes its doors this evening, the precise time announced by Mr. Gye at the outset of the season. He has kept up the interest of his performances to the very last. Mdlle. Lucca, who created so great a sensation by her magnificent début in "The Huguenots," repeated the same performance on Monday last with undiminished éclat; and on the following night Adelina Patti made her first appearance in another new character—Maria, in the "Figlia del Reggimento"—drawing one of the fullest and most brilliant houses of the season. Success in a part so entirely suited to her was a matter of course; but her success was even greater than had been anticipated. There has never been, probably, such a charming representative of the little French vivandière—so pretty, so piquante, so gay, natural, and unaffected; nor have we ever heard Donizetti's music sung with so much sweetness, grace, and spirit. She was received with transports of enthusiasm, and the "Figlia del Reggimento" will in future be one of her most favourite performances.

There was another concert at the CRYSTAL PALACE on Wednesday last. The performers were the principal stars of the Royal Italian Opera—Adelina Patti, Miolan-Carvalho, Tamberlik, Graziani, Formes, and Mario; and the music consisted of favourite pieces sung at Covent Garden. Such a concert must have been destitute of the attraction of novelty for the habitués of the Opera; but it was not for them that it was intended, but for those popular audiences who are accustomed to frequent the Palace of Sydenham. There was a very large assemblage of visitors on Wednesday, who filled the entire central transept. Though a great portion of them, in so vast a space (for the performers were stationed in the great Handel Orchestra), must have heard the voices of the singers very imperfectly, yet everybody seemed pleased, and every piece was loudly applauded. The beauty of the weather, and the physical enjoyment of listening to music in such a pleasant and comfortable locality, so different from a hot and suffocating London concert-room, contributed, no doubt, to the satisfaction expressed by the audience.

The annual meeting of the metropolitan school children took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, last week. Nearly four thousand children were assembled. They occupied the great Handel Orchestra, in the central transept, and were arranged in rows, making, in their neat and simple dresses, a pretty and cheerful sight. Though the weather was unfavourable, there was a great concourse of visitors, who, comfortably seated within the building, enjoyed the entertainment, unaffected by the skyey influences. The selection of music sung by the children comprised the Old Hundredth Psalm, the Christmas Hymn, "Adeste Fideles;" Luther's Hymn, accompanied on the trumpet by Mr. T. Harper; the Hallelujah Chorus, in "The Messiah"; the chorale "Sleepers Awake," in Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and other choral compositions of a similar kind, the performance ending with "God Save the Queen." The singing, on the whole, was surprisingly good, and the effect of this union of youthful voices was often deeply affecting—sometimes positively sublime. Mr. Buckland was the conductor, and Mr. Coward presided at the organ. After the National Anthem the children raised a cheer for their conductor, which was kept up for several minutes. They then dispersed, and were allowed to range at will through all parts of the palace.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—On Tuesday Mr. Walter Montgomery appeared in a new Shakspearean character, and succeeded better in it than in either of his former parts. The play selected was the tragedy of "Hamlet," and the rôle of the melancholy Prince was supported by Mr. Montgomery. His conception of the character was, perhaps, that with which we have been long familiar on the stage; but the grace and ease of the execution belong properly to the artiste. Mr. Montgomery is evidently a correct and careful actor; and, if he does not soar to any height of sublimity, neither does he fall below the level of efficiency. Some of his scenes were, indeed, striking; his soliloquies were good, and his interview with Ophelia was so effective as to command the applause of the house. There can now be no doubt that Mr. Walter Montgomery is entitled to take a leading place on the London stage.

ST. JAMES'S.—Some excitement was manifested at this theatre on Wednesday, in consequence of a performance having been announced in connection with a body called "The Artistic and Literary Institute." In a prospectus certain theatrical reforms were proposed, and a new play promised under the direction of M. A. Duboys. Some of the statements contained in this paper we do not understand, nor can we satisfactorily interpret the tendency of the proceedings. Considerable delay took place in the opening of the house, and the performances did not commence until late in the evening, when the comedy of "The Serious Family" was performed by an amateur company. Some of the parts were well sustained, particularly that of Lady Soverby Creamly by Mrs. Newbery, Captain Murphy Maguire by Mr. Henry Vernon, and Mr. Aminidab Sleek by Mr. W. Herbert. A new farce succeeded, from the pen of Mrs. Edward Thomas, under the title of "The Embarrassed Man." The purpose and structure of this little drama were somewhat slight, but in performance it was effective. The hero is one Jedidiah Nonplus, a woman-hater, who, being rich, is made love to by three females, who meet him about the same time in the evening, and enforce their claims to his hand. His consequent embarrassment was well enough sustained by Mr. Arthur James, who, indeed, acted with great animation. At the conclusion of the piece the authoress was enthusiastically called for. What further proceedings are intended by the so-called Institute we are not aware; and there are points both in their programme and manner of proceeding which require explanation.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—Dramatic readings from Shakspeare are announced for next Thursday, by Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger, when these two artists propose "to illustrate the passions of the human mind as represented by Shakspeare," in twelve selected scenes, the entertainment being divided into two parts. The undertaking is truly an arduous one, and will task their powers to the utmost.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs German Reed again occupy their old quarters and are attracting numerous and fashionable audiences to their "At Home" in the Charming Cottage which they have rendered so deservingly celebrated. To the characters are now added the Sisters Pry; and these agreeable old maids, with "Mrs. Roseleaf's Little Evening Party," as it is still described by Mr. Parry, contribute greatly to the amusement of the evening.

SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION.—A meeting of the National Shakspeare Committee—as the united Tercentenary Shakspeare Monument Committee and the Shakspeare Committee are now called—was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature on Monday week, when the Duke of Manchester presided. After some discussion Messrs. Coutts and Co. were appointed bankers, and Wm. Tite, Esq., M.P., and F. W. Cosens, Esq., treasurers. For the future meetings of the committee permanent apartments have been secured at 120, Pall-mall, and these may now be regarded as its head-quarters.

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE "FEMALE BLONDIN" CATASTROPHE.

THE Queen has caused a letter to be written to the Mayor of Birmingham in reference to the recent tight-rope accident at Aston Park. Her Majesty expresses her horror that one of her subjects, a female, should have been sacrificed to the gratification of a demoralising taste, and further trusts that the Mayor will use his influence to prevent the park from being degraded by similar exhibitions in future.

The following is a copy of the letter written by command of her Majesty:—

"Osborne, July 25, 1863.

"Sir,—The Queen has commanded me to express to you the pain with which her Majesty has read the account of a fatal accident which has occurred during a fête at Aston Park, at Birmingham.

"Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known through you her personal feelings of horror that one of her subjects—a female—should have been sacrificed to the gratification of the demoralising taste, unfortunately prevalent, for exhibitions attended with the greatest danger to the performers.

"Were any proof wanting that such exhibitions are demoralising, I am commanded to remark that it would be at once found in the decision arrived at to continue the festivities, the hilarity, and the sports of the occasion after an event so melancholy.

"The Queen trusts that you, in common with the rest of the townspeople of Birmingham, will use your influence to prevent in future the degradation to such exhibitions of the park which was gladly opened by her Majesty and the beloved Prince Consort, in the hope that it would be made serviceable for the healthy exercise and rational recreation of the people.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"The Mayor of Birmingham." "C. B. PHIPPS."

In acknowledging the letter, the Mayor of Birmingham says he has in one instance interposed to prevent such an exhibition in the borough; and, whilst expressing a hope for a Parliamentary interdict on such amusements, he has reason to believe that his townsmen will in future be careful to put Aston Park to its legitimate uses.

Her Majesty in Council has appointed Horace Waddington, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford, to be an Inspector of Schools.

The survey of the canal across Nicaragua is reported as progressing favourably, and the prospect appears to be that the scheme will be successfully realised at an early date.

An Act of Parliament has just been printed to continue the Poor-law Board to the 23rd of July, 1864, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, with power to the Crown to appoint a commissioner in the event of a vacancy occurring in the meantime.

A notice has just been issued by the Postmaster-General that arrangements have been made with the French Post Office by which, after the 1st inst., letters and printed papers may be forwarded to India and China by the French line of mail packets, at the same rate of postage as are chargeable on letters and papers sent viâ Marseilles for conveyance by British packets. Letters, &c., intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles." The French packets leave Marseilles on the 19th of each month for Alexandria, in correspondence with a line from Suez proceeding to Aden, Point-de-Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Cochin-China, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai. Letters intended to be forwarded by them must be posted in or reach London at the latest in time for the mail-train to France of the 18th.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

THE amount of business doing in National Stocks, both for money and time, has continued on a very moderate scale. The large imports of the precious metals, over one million sterling, and the favourable state of the foreign exchanges, have produced more firmness in the quotations than in the previous week. The Unfunded Debt has been steady, at par to 3s. premium.

The supply of capital in the General Discount Market has further increased. The demand for accommodation has been inactive, and in Lombard-street the best bills are done as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	3¼ per cent.	Four months' bills	4¼ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3⅜ "	Six months' bills	4½ "
Three months' bills	4 "		

The Continental Markets are tolerably firm. Annexed are the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	4	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels	3	2¾
Frankfort	3	2¾	Hamburg	—	3⅜
			St. Petersburg	5½	7½

The dividend of the London and Middlesex Bank is at the rate of 4 per cent, and of the Electric Telegraph Company, 7.

On Wednesday next tenders will be received at the Bank of England for £100,000 in bills on India.

The premium on gold at New York has declined to 31½. The exchange still shows a profit on bullion shipments to this country.

The returns of the Board of Trade are very favourable. They show an increase in our shipments of goods and produce, during the first six months of the present year, of about 8 per cent compared with 1862, and 3 per cent compared with 1861.

American Securities have shown rather more firmness. Virginia Six per Cents have realised 42½; Erie Shares, 70; Illinois Central, 90 dols. paid, 23 dis.; Ditto, all paid, 69; and Michigan Central Eight per Cents, 82.

About £150,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England. For export the inquiry is limited, as the supply of silver on offer is amply sufficient to meet the Eastern demand.

The Westminster Palace Hotel Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending June 27, current year:—

Bank of England	£20,275,951
Private Banks..	3,023,261
Joint-stock Banks	2,797,001
Scotland	4,375,810
Ireland	5,083,643
	£35,555,712

Compared with the same period last year, these figures show a decrease of £736,986 in the circulation of the United Kingdom. The amount of specie held by the Irish and Scotch banks was £4,440,092.

On Monday English Stocks were very flat; nevertheless, no change of importance took place in prices. Consols, both for Money and Account, left off at 92⅞ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ 93; Bank Stock, 237 to 239; India Stock, 226 to 228; Ditto, New, 108 to ¼; India Bonds, 15s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; India Debentures, 100¾. Consols were steady on the following day, at 92⅞ ⅞; for the 9th of September the quotation was 93; Bank Stock sold at 237½ to 239; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93 to 93⅛; Red Sea Annuities, 21; India Stock, 224; Ditto, New, 108½; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107; the Debentures, 100; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. Prices were rather higher on Wednesday, Consols, for September, having touched 93½; for Money, the quotations were 92⅞ ⅞ 93; Bank Stock sold at 237½ to 239; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93 to 93½; India Five per Cent Paper, 107½; Ditto, New Stock, 108½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 116; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Ditto, Bonds, 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday the market opened with increased firmness, but the advance in prices was subsequently lost. Consols, for Money, realised 93 to 93⅛; for Account, 93 to 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. India Five per Cents are 108½ ¼.

Owing to the recent Federal successes, the market for Confederate Scrip has ruled heavy in the extreme, and the quotation has fallen to 17 dis. Mexican Stock and Greek Bonds have fluctuated considerably in value, and nearly all other Foreign Securities have changed hands at reduced prices. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Australian Five per Cents, 1859, 82 ex div.; Brazilian Five per Cents, 102; Chilian Six per Cents, 102¼; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 89; Egyptian, 102; Greek, 23½ to 32; Ditto, Coupons, 14½ to 12½; Italian Railway, 78¾ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 36½ to 33½; New Granada, 15; Ditto, Deferred, 8½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1862, 86½ ex div.; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48 ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 47½ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1863, 91⅞; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 88 ex div.; Ditto Three per Cents, 58½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90; Spanish Three per Cents, 54 ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 48 ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 31⅞; Ditto Certificates, 11⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92¼; Ditto, 1858, 69½; Ditto, 1852, 66¾ ex div.; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23½ ex div.; Ditto Six per Cents, 85½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½; and Italian, 70½ ex div. Turkish Consolidés have been done at 48⅜ to ⅝.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in fair average request, and the quotations have ruled firm. Agra and United Service have been done at 111; Alliance, 37; Australasia, New, 31; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30; English and Irish, 8¾; Imperial, 21¾; Imperial Ottoman, 18; London and Brazilian, 43; London Chartered of Australia, 28½; London and Colonial, 2⅞; London and County, 45½; London Joint-Stock, 34½; London and South African, 25¾; London and Westminster, 76 ex div.; Metropolitan and Provincial, 16⅞ ex div.; New South Wales, 51½; South Australia, 40; Standard of British South Africa, New, 12⅞; and Union of London, 35¼.

A moderate business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 105; Ditto, Five per Cents, 96½; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 109½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1882, 111; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 106½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 107; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109.

Miscellaneous Securities are in fair request, as follows:—Anglo Mexican Mint, 19½; Crystal Palace, 39; East India Irrigation and Canal, 4⅞; General Credit and Finance of London, 2¼; International Financial Society, 8⅞; Joint-Stock Discount 6; London Financial Association, 6; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅝; Oriental Inland Steam, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78½; Royal Mail Steam, 67; Grand Junction Canal, 75 ex div.; Regent's, 25½ ex div.; Berlin Waterworks, 8⅝; East London, 128½ ex div.; and Grand Junction, 80½ ex div.

The Railway Share Market, almost generally, has been in a most unsatisfactory state. Prices have further given way, although the traffic receipts are favourable. The "calls" for August amount to £382,281, making a total called up, this year, £5,076,102. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 95½; Great Eastern, 53⅞; Great Western, 114½; London and North-Western, 102; Metropolitan, 13; Ditto, New, 5½; North British, 55; South Devon, 31.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern, No. 2, Five per Cents, 112; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 106; North British, 114.

Line Leased at a Fixed Rental.—Buckinghamshire, 98.

British Possessions.—East Indian, 107½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 70; Ditto, 2nd Pref., 63½; Ditto, 4th Pref., 25; Great Indian Peninsula, 107⅞; Madras Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cents, 101⅞.

Foreign.—Northern of France, 38½; San Paulo, 21⅞; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22; Southern of France, 26⅝.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 29 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease in circulation of ..	£400,931	An increase of bullion of	123,903
An increase of public deposits of ..	241,344	An increase of rest of	17,879
A decrease of other deposits of ..	233,753	An increase of reserve of	537,733
A decrease of other securities of ..	497,834		

The total circulation is £31,839,661; public deposits amount to £5,629,282; and private deposits to £14,441,872; securities are £30,477,940; and the stock of bullion is £14,744,235.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 27.—There was about an average supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market. For all kinds the demand ruled heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations gave way 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—moved off slowly, and inferior qualities were lower to purchase. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry. New barley was on offer at 40s. per quarter. The trade for that article was by no means active, at late rates. Malt was in fair average supply, and moderate request, at full prices. New oats, weighing 42 lb. per bushel, were disposed of at 24s. per quarter. Old qualities, as well as beans and peas, were unaltered in value. The flour trade was in a sluggish state, at previous currencies.

July 29.—Both English and foreign wheat met a dull inquiry, and inferior qualities were the turn cheaper. All kinds of spring corn, as well as flour, were held at previous rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 48s.; rye, 31s. to 33s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280 lb.; American, 20s. to 25s. per barrel. French, 28s. to 41s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 540; malt, 1720; flour, 630. Irish: oats, 370. Foreign: wheat, 2940; barley, 1580; oats, 13,250; flour, 2280 barrels.

Seeds.—The demand for most seeds has continued inactive. Prices, however, have been supported. Cakes, both English and foreign, are dull.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 41s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 80s. to 81s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 28s. to 66s.; white ditto, 51s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 29s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 32s. 8d.; beans, 39s. 3d.; peas, 35s. 11d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 7d.; barley, 30s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 1d.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 39s. 10d.; peas, 37s. 4d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 47,965; barley, 679; oats, 2434; rye, 130; beans, 921; peas, 94 quarters.

Tea.—Most kinds are in moderate request, at about stationary prices. The show of samples is extensive.

Sugar.—A fair average business has been passing in this market, at late currencies. In refined goods the transactions are on a moderate scale. Common brown lumps are selling at 45s. 9d. per cwt. The stock consists of 108,000 tons, against 85,000 tons last year.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon has advanced 6d. per cwt., and the value of other qualities is well supported. Stock, 10,000 tons, against 10,800 tons in 1862.

Rice.—No change has taken place in prices; but the market is steady. Stock, 42,000 tons, against 51,000 ditto.

Provisions.—The butter trade is steady, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Fine foreign butter is selling at 102s. to 106s. per cwt. Bacon and hams are quite as dear as last week. Other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—Prices have somewhat advanced. P.Y.C., on the spot, is now selling at 43s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt. Stock, 29,935 casks, against 33,529 ditto in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at 45s. per cwt. Foreign refined rape is selling at £46 to £46 10s.; brown ditto, £44; olive £52 to £61; cocoanut, £46 10s. to £48 10s.; and fine palm, £36 10s. French turpentine is offering at 75s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is held for more money; but the demand for it is by no means active. Proof Leewards, 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; Ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £1 to £4; old clover, £5 to £6; new ditto, £3 10s. to £5; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The demand rules steady, at full quotations. The plantation accounts are far from favourable.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—Most qualities are in request. Prices range from 85s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, July 30.—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with beasts, in about average condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry; nevertheless, very little change took place in prices, compared with Monday. The best Scots realised 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was moderately good, and the mutton trade ruled somewhat heavy, at barely previous rates. The extreme value of the best Downs was 5s. per 8lb. Lambs were very inactive, at a decline in value of 4d. per 8lb. The quotations ranged from 5s. to 6s. per 8lb. Calves—the supply of which was good—moved off slowly, at late currencies. Pigs and milch cows were very dull. Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. to 6s.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 27s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 970; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 10,800; calves, 410; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 220; sheep and lambs, 2500; calves, 350.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade is very inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

BANKRUPTS.

R. KIMBER, St. James-street, Pentonville, plater and jeweller.—A. J. BOUNEVIALLE, Fenchurch-street, globe manufacturer.—D. FINLANSON, Fenchurch-street, tailor.—F. A. FABBAR, Cannon-street, City, solicitor.—J. HOOPER, Charlton, Kent, carpenter.—R. A. WESTBROOK, Marsham-street, Westminster, solicitor.—W. H. J. ROBBINS, Crawford-street, Bryanston-square, boot and shoe dealer.—H. MARSHALL, Langham-street, Portland-place, salt merchant.—G. F. UPWARD, Harwood-square, Regent's Park, stockjobber.—R. E. JONES, Birkenhead, coal merchant.—E. J. PERRYMAN, Carlton Cottages, Kentish-town, tailor.—J. KEARNS, Oxford-street, cutler.—W. MEDDOWCROFT, Norland-square, Notting-hill, boarding-house keeper.—H. STEPHENSON, Cumberland-street, Pimlico, commission agent.—W. ELLIOTT, Cumberland-street, Pimlico, boarding-house keeper.—R. WATSON, Victoria-terrace, Queen's-road, New-cross, watchmaker.—J. P. CROWTHER, Marlborough-square, Chelsea, statuary mason.—A. BROWNE, New-street, Cloth-fair, licensed victualler.—E. STOWELL and A. J. EVERETT, Anerley, schoolmistresses.—G. PHAROAH, High-street, Hoxton, wholesale shoe, saddle, and harness currier.—C. ROBERTSON, Bishopsgate-street, Within, attorney-at-law.—G. MOORE, St. James-place, Bermondsey, lighterman.—J. BURTON, Tottenham, blacksmith.—J. MASON, Duncan-terrace, Islington, diamond merchant.—A. W. LEVETT, Jewin-street, City, manufacturer of hair nets.—V. D. HUNT, Stranraer-place, Maida-vale, Paddington, commission agent.—A. ELKINGTON, South Camp, Aldershott, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General in her Majesty's Army.—W. URQUHART, Wilmott-place, Old Kent-road, paper pulp maker.—G. WEBB, Webb's-place, Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, builder.—J. D. ELLIS, Furnival's-inn, architect.—J. BILLIER, Queen's-buildings, Brompton, carpenter.—G. STANESBY, Chapel-street, Chelsea, livery stable keeper.—W. M'LAREN, Eaton-street, Pimlico, grocer.—H. TOWLE, Bingham, Nottinghamshire, surgeon and apothecary.—S. FLINT, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler.—J. and T. BOUCHER, Newnham, Gloucestershire, carpenters.—D. VAUGHAN, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, merchant.—W. THOMAS, Liskeard, Cornwall, grocer.—W. H. HOCKING, Falmouth, painter.—H. THOMAS, Hereford, innkeeper.—C. BARNES, Cambridge, tailor and robemaker.—H. KEMP, jun., York-terrace, Bermondsey, traveller on commission.—J. A. CLEMMANS, Upper Thames-street licensed victualler.—J. KING, Portswood, Hants, builder and commission agent.—W. JEFFRIES, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, oil and colourman.—H. READY, Old Jewry, surveyor.—W. SPATCHER, Northampton, plumber.—G. CATON, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, chenille and umbrella silk manufacturer.—W. H. PERKINS, Woolwich, tailor and outfitter.—W. S. POOLE and J. L. BURKITT, Kenilworth, attorneys-at-law.—T. SPITTLE, Eckington, Worcestershire, horsedealer.—F. BARKER, Alrewas, Staffordshire, draper.—W. BOLZANI, Birmingham, hosier and haberdasher.—S. H. STEWART, York, linendraper.—G. WATSON, Bedale, Yorkshire, currier.—W. MILLS, Preston, fishmonger.—R. KING, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Lancashire, cigar dealer.—T. HEATON, Ince, Lancashire, coal proprietor.—W. H. BLACK, Clough-end Mill, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. NICHOLSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, engraver.—J. WILSON, Bishopwearmouth, shoemaker.—G. LADMORE, Liverpool, shipwright.—S. HARDY, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, coaldealer.—P. G. STUBBS, Easington, Durham, tailor.—J. YATES, jun., Peterborough, plumber.—J. DAVIES, Birmingham, cabinetmaker.—J. WHITELEY, Bradford, machine woolcomber and top maker.—T. B. HEWORTH, Leeds, builder.—P. REID, York, ironmonger.—W. GREEN, Leeds, galvanised iron manufacturer.—J. HUNTER, Doncaster, teadealer.—J. MITCHELL, Sowerly, Yorkshire, butcher.—W. NEWMAN, Middlewich, Cheshire, grocer.—J. STARKEY, Wolverhampton, retailer of ale.—T. JOLLY, Loughborough, Leicestershire, clockmaker.—T. CHESTERTON, Loughborough, Leicestershire, brush-manufacturer.—J. H. ALDERSON, Everton, Lancashire, merchant.—A. F. MORRIS, Christian Malford, Wiltshire, tailor.—J. LONG, Downham Market, Norfolk, shopkeeper.—G. PATTRICK, Exeter.—J. GUTTERIDGE, Ryde, Isle of Wight, shoemaker.—J. HAYNES, Oakfield, Isle of Wight, postmaster.—H. TAYLOR, Ringstead, Norfolk, baker.—W. C. LUPTON, Harrogate, whitesmith.—E. GUARD, Bristol, timber dealer.—M. TURNER, Chatham, carrier.—B. DRAKE, Northtawton, Devonshire, higgler.—R. BRIGDEN, Brighton, stationer.—J. INGARFIELD, Brighton, fishmonger.—W. DAVIES, Wombridge, Shropshire, tailor and licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. GRAHAM, Summerston, Stirlingshire, farmer.—T. MITCHELL, Pitlowie, Perthshire, farmer.—W. JOHNSTON, Ecclefechan, weaving agent.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

E. W. GLOVER and J. BOULCOTT, Long-lane, Bermondsey, leather-dressers.—R. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Old Charlton, Kent, and Mincing-lane, City, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

D. FINLAYSON, Fenchurch-street, City, tailor.—D. HAYES, Bridge-street East, Mile-end, rope manufacturer.—F. MITTONNETTE, Trinity-street, Islington, and Scott's-yard, City, commission agent.—J. FLIGHT, Grove-cottages, Edgware-road, bootmaker.—S. COWELL, Kennington-oval, vocalist.—W. STOWELL, Torriano-gardens, Camden-road, Dissenting minister.—A. COHEN, Judd-street, Euston-road, furniture-dealer.—J. BURTON, Price's-yard, Islington, farrier.—A. HEYLIN, Paternoster-row, City, and Sheffield-terrace, Kensington, publisher.—G. WRIGHT, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, Master in the Navy.—J. D. MUDDIMAN, Aylesbury, perfumer.—F. SWEBECK, Fowkes-buildings, City, merchant.—A. MARSH, Copenhagen-street, Islington, warehouseman.—H. M. SMITH, Flamstead Lodge, near Dunstable.—G. SACH, Ealing, carpenter.—H. SMITH, Leigham-place South, Lambeth New-road, bricklayer.—W. H. COLE, Sevenoaks, Kent, stationer.—F. E. TUCKER, Old Broad-street, City, bill broker.—A. DISNEY, Kennington-grove, dealer in mining shares.—A. J. SMITH, Stockwell-place, Clapham road, bricklayer.—G. F. CORNELIUS, Pentonstreet, Pentonville, commission agent.—C. LONGMAN, Blackman-street, Borough, dyer.—G. BENN, Park-lane, Piccadilly, and Derby-street, Mayfair, dairyman.—G. RICHARDSON, Kentish-town-road, furnishing ironmonger.—P. J. B. DE CHANTAL, Baker-street, Portman-square, professor of the French language.—J. MARSHALL, Ripon, chorister.—H. F. BARTON, Bath-street, Shoreditch, tripe dresser.—H. STREET, High-street, Hoxton, baker.—B. WRIGHT, Bilston, charter-master.—N. PERRONS, Basford, Notts, coaldealer.—C. PENGILLY, Bodmin, farmer.—J. DRIVER, Bradford, dyer.—T. HERBERT, Wakefield, chinadealer.—H. BARRATT, Wakefield, seedsman.—J. SMITH, Howthorpe, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. MASON, Runcorn, Cheshire, shipbuilder.—W. SIMS, Liverpool, shipwright.—H. BARNETT, Liverpool, toydealer.—J. M. SHIELDS, Long Benton, Northumberland, common brewer.—Z. BATCHELOR, Birmingham, grocer.—G. LAX, Manchester, draper.—G. JACKSON, Liverpool, filemaker.—J. RUSSELL, Axminster, saddler.—C. CAPE, Gainsborough, innkeeper.—S. NAYLOR, Salford, manufacturer of extract of indigo.—J. TOOTH, jun., Greenhays, Lancashire, tobacconist.—G. ATKINSON, Grassthorpe, Notts, miller.—T. REMMITT, Harborne, Staffordshire, chaser.—J. REEVES, Shrewsbury, innkeeper.—W. F. VINCENT, East Mersea, Essex, coachmaker.—J. WILLIAMS, Ruabon, Denbighshire, tailor.—J. WILKINS, Exeter, grocer.—W. WOODS, St. Bordeaux, Devonshire, dealer in powder.—D. and H. HILTON, Sheffield, britannia metal manufacturers.—B. N. PARSONS, Dudley, cattle dealer.—W. H. BIDDICK, St. Issey, Cornwall, carpenter.—J. C. WINGFIELD, Kingston-upon-Hull, confectioner.—W. J. WILLIAMS, Merthyr Tydfil, colliery overman.—J. E. HARRIS, Wisbech, grocer.—C. SMYTH, Portland, shoemaker.—J. MITCHELL, Macclesfield, victualler.—J. LUSHER, Ashill, Norfolk, blacksmith.—W. RAVEN, Chelmsford, baker.—J. COMPTON, Farnham, Dorsetshire, farm bailiff.—J. L. ASH, Cardiff, shipping master.—W. C. CHAPMAN, Crowle, Lincolnshire, plumber.—J. BRIGGS, Northfleet, Kent, carpenter.—HARRIETT PEGRUM, Brighton, letter of flys.—W. BROUGHTON, Great Bolton, shopkeeper.—L. SHAW, Hollin's-green, Lancashire, grocer.—R. ROBINSON, Halifax, sall yarn maker.—J. GAIR, Darlington, Durham, blacksmith.—J. KETTLE, Canton, near Cardiff, beer retailer.—W. GURNEY, St. James-road, Holloway-road, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

E. ANDERSON and J. WILSON, Elgin, wood merchants.—D. MARWICK, jun., Kirkwall, ironmonger.—R. NISBET, Glasgow, wine merchant.—J. STRUTHERS, Glasgow, spinner.—D. COWIE, Fettercairn, Kincardineshire, furnishing tailor.—R. ALLISON, Ardrossan, shipping agent.—W. FORSYTH, Forres, Elginshire, clothier.—W. SMITH, Broughty Ferry, baker.

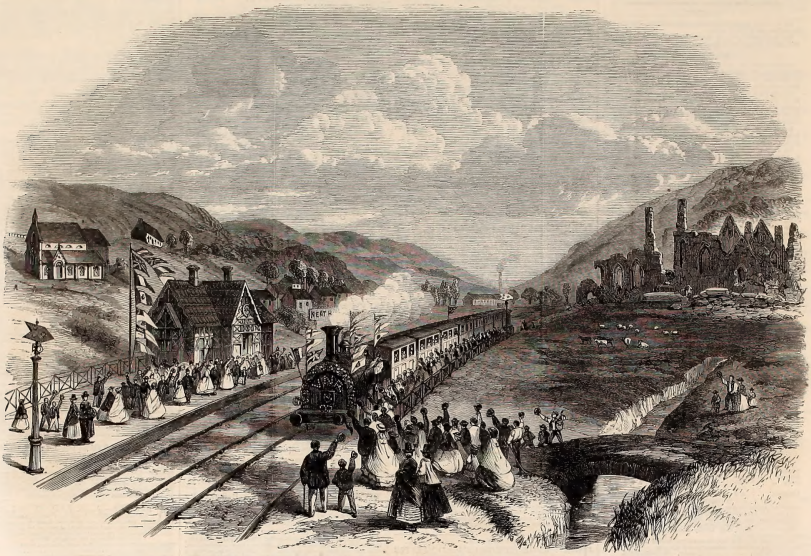
VIEWS IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.



THE TREASURY AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICES.



BOURKE-STREET,—SEE PAGE 124.



OPENING OF THE SWANSEA AND NEATH RAILWAY: THE FIRST TRAIN PASSING NEATH ABBEY STATION.—SEE PAGE 118.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—SEE PAGE 124.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at 48, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Monck, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Claughton, Cheshire, Mrs. T. Wilkinson Tetley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at Wrockwardine, Salop, by the Rev. G. L. Yate, Mr. Samuel S. Horton, solicitor, Birmingham, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Pickin, Esq., solicitor, of Wellington, Salop. No cards.

On the 29th ult., at Henbury, by the Rev. Joseph Clark, M.A., Rector of Kegworth, Leicestershire, and uncle of the bride, John H. Devenish, Esq., of Weymouth, to Rosalie Eyre, second daughter of Edward Clark, Esq., of Brentry, Gloucestershire. No cards.

On June 18, at St. John's, Newfoundland, J. C. Grigg, Esq., R.N., to Catherine Louisa, eldest daughter of the Hon. G. Emerson.

On July 1, at Ascension, by the Rev. R. Hind, William I. Eames, Esq., L.R.C.S.I., surgeon, R.N., to Harriet Dobree, third daughter of Admiral Barnard, Stonehouse, Devon. No cards.

On the 28th ult., at St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, by the Rev. Woodhouse Raven, M.A., of Christ Church, Streatham, assisted by the Rev. Edmund Hickling, Curate of Halesworth, John Sargent, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Buffs, to Alice Mary, second daughter of the late Thos. Tredwell, Esq., St. John's Lodge, Lower Norwood, Surrey. No cards.

On the 28th inst., at St. Peter's, Bayswater, by the Rev. Edward Bonus, M.A., George Alexander Cheffins, second son of the late Charles Frederick Cheffins, Esq., to Ermelinda, eldest daughter of the late Joseph James Forrester, Esq., of Oporto.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd of July, at No. 41, Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, London, after a long and painful illness, Ellen Harriet, the beloved wife of George Chapman, Esq., F.S.A., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 34.

On Sunday, the 19th ult., at his residence at Hounslow, David Getting, Esq., aged 67.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-cross and other principal stations to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Keith, and Elgin: and also

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For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving offices in London, and at the stations in the country. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

London, King's-cross Station, August, 1863.

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	WEEK DAYS.				SUNDAYS.	
	Class 1 & 2	Class 1 & 2	Class 1 & 2	Class 1, 2, & 3	Class 1 & 2	Class 1, 2, & 3
Euston (dep.)	a.m. 10.0	a.m. 11.20	p.m. 8 40	p.m. 9.15	p.m. 8 35	p.m. 9.15
Edinburgh (arr.)	p.m. 9 10	p.m. 12.25	a.m. 7.10	a.m. 9.40	a.m. 7.10	a.m. 9 40
Glasgow ..	9.30	12.30	7.22	10. 5	7.22	10. 5
Perth	11.20	—	9. 7	11.55	9. 7	11.55
Aberdeen ..	a.m. 3. 0	—	12.35	p.m. 4.10	12.35	p.m. 1.10

TOURIST TICKETS, available for one Calendar Month, are issued by all the above Trains except the 8.40 p.m., which is a Special Service Train between London and Scotland, and twenty-four hours' notice should be given to secure places by it for passengers taking ordinary tickets.

The 10.0 a.m. Train stops twenty minutes at Preston to allow passengers time to dine.

On Saturday Evenings passengers are not booked by the 9.15 p.m. Train further north than Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Euston Station, July 27, 1863. By order, W. CAWKWELL, General Manager.

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By order, W. CAWKWELL, General Manager.

Euston Station, London, August, 1863.

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Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

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Edinburgh (Waverley Station), dep.	a.m. 6.40	a.m. 9.45	noon. 12.0	p.m. 4.0
Carlisle (Citadel Station), arr.	11.16	p.m. 12.48	p.m. 4.36	7.18

Passenger, &c., Trains leave Carlisle for Edinburgh—

Class	Expr. 1 2	Parly. 1 2 4	Ordy. 1 2 3	Expr. 1 2
Carlisle (Citadel Station), dep.	a.m. 6.35	a.m. 8.15	p.m. 1.30	p.m. 6.20
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), arr.	9.38	p.m. 12.50	6.2	9.30

For other information see the time-tables of the North British Railway Company, Bradshaw's time-tables, pages 176 and 177, &c.

Edinburgh, July, 1863. THOS. K. ROWBOTHAM, General Manager.

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GENERAL MEADE.

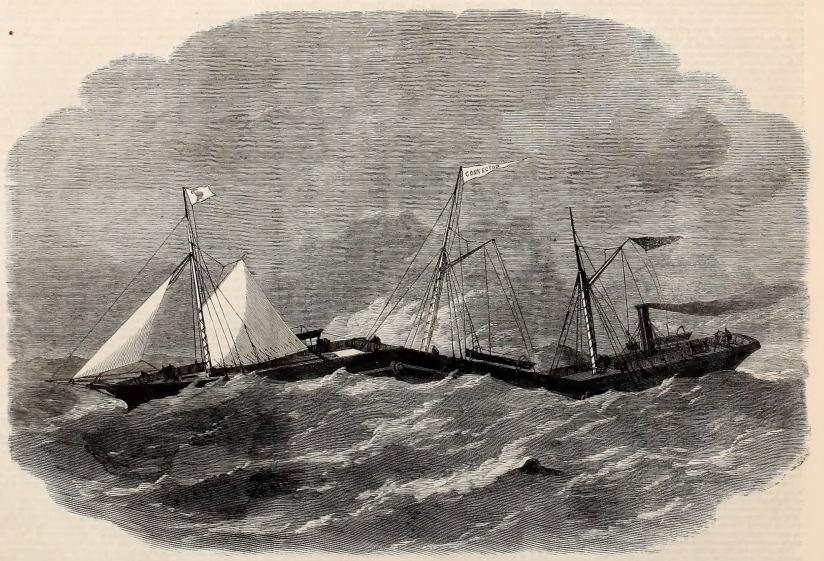
MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, the new Commander of the army of the Potomac, was born in Spain, about the year 1815, of American parents. He entered West Point Military Academy as an appointee from the State of Pennsylvania during September, 1831, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1835. Meade was appointed to the army from the district of Columbia, and entered the service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the 3rd Artillery on the 1st of July, 1835. He did not receive his full commission until the 31st of December, 1835, when he was made a full Second Lieutenant. On the 26th of October, 1836, he resigned his connection with the United States' army, and was engaged in private pursuits until 1842. On the 19th of May, 1842, he was reappointed to the United States' military service as a Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. In this capacity he joined the troops engaged in the Mexican War. His conduct in Mexico was marked by determination and bravery, and at the battle of Palo Alto he won great reputation. During the several conflicts of Monterey, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd days of September, 1846, he again distinguished himself, and for his bravery was breveted a First Lieutenant, to date from the 23rd of September, 1846. This brevet was awarded in May, 1847. During the month of August, 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy of his corps, and on the 19th of May, 1856, was further promoted to a captaincy.

When the war broke out, and President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand volunteers, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was raised and placed under the charge of General M'Call, as division commander, and Generals Reynolds, Meade, and Ord, as brigade commanders. Meade was appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers, with a commission to date from Aug. 31, 1861. He was then placed in charge of the second brigade of that division, and proceeded to organise it at Tenallytown, near the waters of the Potomac, and in this vicinity wintered during 1861-2. When the army of the Potomac began to move upon Manassas, during March, 1862, the division in which General Meade served was attached in the first corps, then under General M'Dowell. With him they remained north of the Rappahannock until after the battle of Hanover Station, when they were added to the army of the Potomac, occupying part of the right wing, with division head-quarters in the vicinity of Mechanicsville. About this time — viz., June 18 — he was promoted to a majority in the Engineer Corps, which rank he still holds in the newly-organised Engineer Corps of the regular army. On the 26th of June he took part in the famous battle of Mechanicsville, where General Stonewall Jackson made such a terrific dash upon General M'Clellan's right wing, and Generals M'Call, Reynolds, and others were taken prisoners. His bravery on this occasion was particularly noticed. The next day he was engaged, under General Fitz-John Porter, in the battle of Gaines' Mill, and was so distinguished that he was nominated for a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for services during that battle. He also took part in some of the subsequent engagements of the seven days' fight. At the battle of New Market Cross Roads he was severely wounded; but, under skilful treatment, he recovered, and almost immediately returned to the army, where he took command of the division until the return of Generals M'Call and Reynolds from captivity in Richmond. When the Confederates invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, after the defeats of General Pope's army, General Reynolds, who had commanded the division, was detached to organise the Pennsylvania Militia, and General Meade was placed in command of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves. He led these troops during the eventful battles of South Mountain and Antietam; and when, at the latter battle, General Hooker was wounded and had to leave the field, General Meade for a short time had charge of the ninth army corps, formerly under General Reno.

After General Burnside had been placed in charge of the army of the Potomac, General Reynolds, who formerly commanded the Pennsylvania Reserves, after the retirement of General M'Call, was ordered to command the whole of the first army corps, and General Meade was formally placed in command of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he again distinguished himself, and his division lost very heavily, the brigade commanders and several field officers being placed hors de combat during the attack on the Confederate right. The whole loss of the division was 1624, being the greatest division loss during the whole of that disastrous fight. On



MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.



THE JOINTED IRON STEAM-SHIP CONNECTOR.—SEE PAGE 120.

the 15th of December, two days after this eventful battle, he was ordered to command the fifth army corps, formerly under General Fitz-John Porter, and more recently under General Butterfield. To enable him properly to hold that position he was appointed by the President a Major-General of volunteers, and was regularly nominated to the United States' Senate during January, 1863. The Senate making certain objections to the lists of appointees, it was revised, and General Meade's name again sent in by the President. During March, the Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the appointment, and General Meade took his rank and commission as Major-General of United States' volunteers, from the 29th of November, 1862, and assumed the command of the fifth army corps.

When General Hooker assumed command of the army of the Potomac and reorganised the same, he retained General Meade as the commander of the fifth army corps, General Butterfield having obtained a position on the Staff of the commanding officer. During the advance upon Chancellorsville General Meade's corps formed part of the right wing of Hooker's army. The corps started on its march on the 20th day of April, 1863, and arrived at Kelly's Ford on the 28th. The next day it crossed the Rappahannock by that ford and the Rapidan by Ely's Ford. It then pushed on to Chancellorsville, where it arrived on the 30th and engaged the skirmishers of the Confederates, taking their rifle-pits and temporary works. During the fearful contests of May 2, 3, and 4 General Meade's corps played its part in the same distinguished manner that had characterised the troops under his special command since the commencement of the war. It bore its part manfully, and in the end covered the retreat of the whole of Hooker's army. During the subsequent heavy forced march General Meade's troops bore up under the burning rays of nearly a tropical sun; and, although other corps straggled and hung back, Meade's corps held its own.

On the morning of June 28 Colonel Hardie arrived by special train from Washington, as bearer of despatches relieving General Hooker from the command of the army of the Potomac and appointing Major-General Meade his successor.

The despatches from America recently published show that General Meade is equal to the duties of his high position. Starting in pursuit of the Confederate army, under General Lee, which had invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, the rival forces met at Gettysburg. A series of fierce assaults made by the Confederates on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of July were repelled; General Lee was constrained to fall back on the Potomac, and, as we learn this week, has withdrawn his army into Virginia, leaving a brigade of infantry, with two guns, in the hands of the Federals.

OPENING OF THE SWANSEA AND NEATH RAILWAY.

This line of railway has been opened under most auspicious circumstances. The great object of the line, we learn from the *Cambrian*, is to secure direct railway facilities for the transit of coal and other mineral deposits in the Merthyr and Aberdare valley, with the port of Swansea. Previous to the formation of the line the mineral traffic was seriously impeded—first, by the over-crowding of the Neath station and the break of gauge; and, secondly, from the heavy gradient at the Skewen incline, the large coal-trains being obliged to be there divided. The new line being carried over the Crumlyn Burrows, the whole of the obstacles named have been removed, and there will soon exist an uninterrupted communication, upon the mixed gauge, between Merthyr, Aberdare, and the large iron and coal producing districts and the port of Swansea. The advantages, however, of the new line are not simply of a local character, for the arrangements sanctioned by Parliament last Session between the Great Western, West Midland, South Wales, London and North-Western, Midland, Taff Vale, and Vale of Neath Railways will connect the port and the whole eastern part of Glamorganshire with the narrow-gauge system of the kingdom.

Tuesday, the 14th ult., was the opening day, and the townsmen of Swansea were fully alive to the importance of the event. The shops of Swansea were partially closed, but the town generally wore a gay appearance, the ships in the docks being dressed with flags, and the various public buildings being similarly decorated, whilst the church bells rang at intervals a merry peal. About half-past twelve a large number proceeded to the new line, and were thence conveyed in a special train, decorated with flags and evergreens, to Neath. There they were met by a special train from Aberdare and Merthyr; and, after inspecting the works at the Neath end of the new line, the whole company were conveyed back to Swansea. As the train approached Swansea it was saluted by a salvo of twenty-one guns from the 18-pounders of the 1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteer Corps, under the command of Captain G. G. Francis, and welcomed by the inspiriting strains of the bands of the 3rd and 4th Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers. On the arrival at the station the directors of the line were met by the corporate and harbour authorities, who presented a joint address of congratulation to them, consequent upon the successful completion of the undertaking. The directors and authorities then proceeded to witness the opening of the massive bridges over the Dock and New Cut by Sir William Armstrong's hydraulic machinery, and these ponderous bridges were opened and shut with great ease and rapidity. Subsequently there was a public breakfast, of which 500 persons partook.

We give on page 113 an Engraving of the train on the opening day passing the ancient and picturesque ruins of Neath Abbey. These ruins, though now defaced by the smoke and coaldust of the neighbouring extensive copper and iron works, formed originally a structure of great magnificence, described by Leland as "the fairest Abbey in all Wales." It was founded in 1111 by Richard de Granville, of Bideford (one of the companions of Fitzhamon), and his Lady Constance, for Grey Friars. The architect was one Lalys, who also built Margam. Here the unfortunate Edward II. took refuge after escaping from Caerphilly; but, being discovered, and the house threatened with a siege, he was fain to depart under the guidance of a monk, who betrayed him into his enemies' hands at Llantrissant Castle. The ruins, which are extensive, are chiefly Early English and Early Decorated besides later buildings by Sir P. Hoby, erected about 1650. There is a curious crypt called a refectory. Even in its desolation Neath Abbey looks imposing.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT WORCESTER.

THE SHOWYARD.

Plenty of banners and plenty of money was the order of the day at Worcester, and if the finance committee are not irretrievably spoiled by such splendid Leeds receipts, they have no reason to be dissatisfied with the return of the money takers. The yard was about three quarters of a mile from the centre of the town, and instead of being low, as has so usually been the case, it was situated in one part on the slight slope of a hill commanding a glorious prospect of rich country, bounded by the Malvern heights. The tower of the cathedral, which has been recently restored, formed a very marked object amid the minor towers and spires on the city side. Forty-six acres, of the farms of Mr. William Coney and Mr. Peter Foxwell, were taken to form the yard, whose shape is thus described by the *Mark Lane Express*:—"The form of the inclosure resembles the rudder of a ship. The entrances are in the shoulder of the figure, and its head and neck, for a considerable way down, is given up to machinery in motion. The middle of the figure is allotted to implements; and the thick end to the cattle, the horse-boxes and ring being at the very base. Within a little space of the heel of the figure runs the railway, with a siding or tramway conducted right into the yard."

In addition to the showyard itself, the committee secured various other pieces of land in its immediate neighbourhood for the exhibition of implements on the days of the show, and others at a distance for the more special trials of this week. Fifty acres were obtained from Mr. William Coney, Middle Battenhall Farm, and fifty-six from Mr. Pitcher, of the Nunnery Farm, besides some stiffer stuff at a distance of six miles, for the searching trials which awaited such implements as made a successful passage through the preliminary ones.

The offices of the society were pitched on the higher ground, and commanded a beautiful view of the rings in which the Leicesters and the shorthorns were judged; but, if Mr. Brandreth Gibbs would not set the judges to work before nine o'clock, and thus enable members and ten-shilling visitors to come in from the neighbourhood without having almost to breakfast and dress over night, and hire special trains, he really would confer a great boon, and even then the judging would be all over by three, and three good hours would be left for digesting the decisions at leisure.

PRIZE ANIMALS.

The Hereford breed of cattle, whose fame as grazers is in all lands, demands more especial attention in connection with the district where the Royal show was held this July. Hence we have given as our two Cattle Illustrations Mr. William Taylor's "Tambarine," and Mr. William Perry's "Beauty," the winners in the two-year-old bull, and cow classes respectively. The older class of bulls, headed as it was by Sir Oliver the Second and Plato, was good, but short in numbers, and it did not earn the general commendation which was awarded to the two-year-olds, among which Tambarine was the winner. This class contained ten, or twice the number of its seniors, and it is remarkable that Tambarine and the second prize bull, Mr. Cooke's Moderator, were both by Carlisle, and both bred by Lord Bateman, at Shobdon; while Sir Oliver the Second and Plato were both by Sir Benjamin, and both bred by Mr. Thomas Rea, at Westonbury. Tambarine is a bull of good size, quality, and substance, and this year he had already enjoyed a walk-over at the Bath and West of England. The third prize went to Mr. H. R. Evans, jun.'s, "Rodney," and the reserve number to Mr. J. Holling's Chieftain the Second, bred by the late Mr. Rea of Monaughty (whose great sale of Herefords comes off in October), and by Wellington from the blood of Chieftain, who is still a prime minister at The Stow.

Mr. Perry's cow "Beauty," bred by himself, and by Noble Boy (1337), from a cow by Noble Boy (751), is a very beautiful specimen of her breed, with neater bone than many of the Herefords, and there was a very nice calf by her side. There were thirteen in the class. Mr. Thomas Rea (who was unable to send Isabel), came second with Kate by Sir Benjamin, from a Chieftain cow; Mr. Duckham third with Delight, by Pope; Mr. Philip Turner was highly commended with his Ursula, a daughter of Sir David, that "Old Parr" of the Hereford bull world; while Mr. Leyshon's "Welsh Lass," and Mr. George Pitt's "Cherry" were commended. Neither the second, third, or reserve cows at Battersea were entered, and none of the winning or reserve two-year-old heifers, except the first prize, "Theora."

The Ryelands, a good, thrifty, top-knotted race of sheep, and great favourites in Herefordshire, cross equally well with Leicesters and Welsh sheep. They were not strongly represented, as only seven entries were made by three owners, but the form, flesh, and fleece of Mr. F. B. Downing's first prize ram, of which we give an Engraving, made us and many others "wish," like Oliver Twist, "for more."

The local class for "hunters up to fifteen stone with hounds" was a very fine feature of the show, although the grand Leeds array, in which Adam Bede, Emerald Isle, Overplus, and Neck and Nothing figured, is still untouched. Our Illustration, Mr. Booth's Beechwood by Lancewood (son of Touchstone), from a mare by Lord Collingwood, amply fulfilled the conditions; and it is something to satisfy a bench which has a judge of Colonel Cotton's taste and experience at the head of it. The city and county got very little for their £40 and £20 prizes for cart sires, but the £20 and £10 in this class were especially well bestowed. Mr. Watkins was second with a daughter of Teddington, and highly commended for Endurance, a daughter of Charles XII., so that blood told its tale. The other high commendation was a chestnut colt from Herefordshire and by Hereford from a Steamer mare (a strain so good that many a horse and mare has been fathered on it without the slightest pretext), and the whole class was generally commended. Mr. Booth's horse was not up to the mark, and therefore unnoticed at Battersea; but his day was to come. He was second at the Yorkshire and beat the winner at Redcar, where, if not sold before, he will, we believe, again appear this week. His prizes are "legion" within the last twelve months, amounting to more even than those gained by his predecessor Vaulter by Voltigeur, which was sold by Mr. Booth into Cheshire. Mr. Booth has thus made Killerby nearly as famous for hunters as it was for shorthorns; and, appropriately enough, he named the first of his good winners "Jeweller," after the Killerby bull, which caught Mr. Eastwood's keen eye in the late Mr. John Booth's day, and laid the foundation of Colonel Towneley's herd.

The King of Saxony has sent Baron Liebeg the cross and insignia of a Commander of the Order of Albert, "in recognition of the services he had rendered to agriculture in Saxony."

The Jews of Tunis have just founded a school in that city for the youth of that persuasion, in commemoration of the visit of the Great Rabbi of Constantinople. In addition to the Hebrew language, Arab, French, and Italian will be taught.

The Toll Reform Committee, in a report just issued, after stating that the Metropolis Turnpike-roads Acts Amendment Bill has become the law of the land, proceed to remark that the great metropolitan benefit conferred by this Act is the removal on and from the 1st of July, 1864, of twenty-five toll-gates and fifty-six side-bars, and the setting free from toll-gate obstruction of about fifty-one miles of road on the Middlesex (north) side of the Thames. The gates and side-bars to be removed on the 1st of July, 1864, are as follow:—Fulham—Walham-green, Earl's-court, and all gates and side-bars in the district; Kensington—Hammersmith, Notting-hill, and all gates and side-bars in Kensington and Hammersmith; Harrow-road and Kilburn, and all gates and side-bars; Camden-town—Kingsland-gate, High-street, Chalk Farm, Haverstock-hill, and all gates and side-bars; Camden-road—Brecknock-gate, and all gates and side-bars; Kentish-town—gate in road, and all gates and side-bars near, and at Gloucester-place; Holloway-road, Islington, and Ball's-pond, and all gates and side-bars; Kingsland-road—Cambridge Heath and Hackney, and all gates and side-bars in Hackney, Clapton, and Stoke Newington; Twickenham and Teddington, all gates and bars; City-road gate, and all gates and side-bars. Since the agitation for the removal of metropolitan gates and bars commenced in 1856, the subject has been constantly pressed by the Toll Reform Committee upon the Legislature and the Government by deputations, memorials, and petitions. A Committee of the House of Commons sat in 1856, and a Royal Commission in 1858-9, the result being the passing of the Act of Parliament now recorded.

Government Emigration.—The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Sir John Lawrence, 700 tons, Captain George Ellery, at £13 19s. per statute adult, to convey emigrants to Adelaide, South Australia. The Sir John Lawrence is to receive her passengers at Plymouth on the 27th inst.——The ship Theresa, Captain Kennedy, sailed from Southampton on the 23rd ult. for Victoria, with 285 Government emigrants on board, equal to 269 statute adults, in charge of surgeon-superintendent W. G. Gunn; matron, Miss Hancox. Of this number 158 were English, 89 Scotch, and 58 Irish. They comprised 28 married couples, 2 single men, 199 single women, 14 boys, and 11 girls between the ages of 1 and 12 years, and 3 infants. Prior to the Theresa leaving the usual distribution of money from Kelsall's charity was made among the emigrants.——The Severn sailed from Plymouth on the 14th ult., for Sydney, New South Wales, with 23 married couples, 131 single men, 98 single women, 21 boys and 21 girls between the ages of one and twelve, and nine infants, in all 326 souls, under the care of Ambrose Newbold, Esq., M.D., surgeon-superintendent, assisted by Miss Armstrong, matron.——The Mary Shepherd arrived at Adelaide, South Australia, on the 18th of April last, with 373 Government emigrants, under the care of Clarence Chapman, Esq., surgeon-superintendent, two deaths and four births having taken place on the voyage.——The Warren Hastings, 566 tons, belonging to Messrs. T. and W. Smith, London, arrived at Brisbane, Queensland, on the 26th of April last, with 251 Government emigrants, under the care of Charles Taylor, Esq., surgeon-superintendent; two deaths and three births took place on board.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons some time ago, Mr. Laird stated that soon after the outbreak of the civil war in America a gentleman from the United States waited upon him ", with the view of getting vessels built in this country for the Federal Government." Mr. Welles, the Federal Secretary to the Navy, has written a letter, in which he states that no person was ever authorised by the Northern Government to apply to Mr. Laird, or any other foreign builder, to supply ships to the United States. On the other hand, the Navy Department had been solicited for orders by persons professing to represent English ship-building firms; and Mr. Welles has an "indistinct remembrance" that "more than one person" "importuned" on behalf of the Messrs. Laird. But he "pursued a uniform and undeviating policy in regard to each and all of those applications, declining, in every instance, any proposition to build, or procure to be built, vessels for our (Federal) navy abroad." Mr. Laird, however, adheres to his original statement, and has offered to place in Lord Palmerston's hands the documents upon which he relies for the vindication of his veracity. He has since replied to the letter of the Federal Secretary to the Navy, by publishing what we presume are the documents he offered to place in the hands of Lord Palmerston, with the view of showing that he only stated the truth when he told the House of Commons that overtures had been made to him for the construction of ships of war for the service of the United States. Mr. Laird withholds for the present the name of the gentleman who represented himself to be the authorised agent of Mr. Gideon Welles; but we infer from one of the letters that the hon. gentleman may yet consider himself bound, in self-defence, to make a disclosure which, in the interest of his correspondent, he has been anxious to avoid. Mr. Laird further states that if any person has "importuned" the American Navy Department in behalf of his firm, he has done so without any authority.

THE FARM.

The receipts of the Worcester meeting are about £3000 behind the £9540 of Battersea, which, in their turn, were £300 or so to the bad, as compared with Leeds; but still it was a most decided success, and one which, in sheep especially, marks the sure and steady progress of the Society. Business at the Hamburg meeting, and the hay and barley harvest, kept many away, and the implement-men did not find much of a mart for their wares. The railways did not give very high satisfaction; but, if exhibitors accept "one fare" favours for their stock, they have naturally to put up with a good deal of shunting and hauteur as well. The two telegraph companies were kept in full work. Such is the interest now taken in the society's contests by its members and others all over the country that *Bell* and *Mark* telegraphed the results for publication that afternoon, and the wires to Hereford were so busy that it took five hours to get a heifer victory message delivered at Malvern. Even *Mr. Punch* has turned agriculturist for the nonce, and chaffed the whole meeting in fifteen stanzas. We can only trust that he will not be summoned to the bar of the council-room next week and hear the "awful accents" of Lord Eversley admonishing him that he has been guilty of breach of privilege.

The capacious rings and prompt giving out of the three "winning tickets" amply satisfied those who did not consider the great disadvantage under which Mr. Brandreth Gibbs laboured at Battersea. Still the system might be, and we believe will be, made more perfect by giving out the highly-commended and commended tickets (green and red) at the same time, and thus the Monday conversazione will become still more attractive to members, who consider the free entrance as their best privilege of membership.

Despite the strenuous philological onslaught of Messrs. Carr and Housman, the word "quality" was still alive and in general use at Worcester, both with the judges and everyone else. Among the shorthorns, the Hemlock decision seems most generally disliked, and it is thought that, bad as the lot might be, they could have placed a better second in the bull-calf class. The two winning aged bulls were pretty good ones, and well away from the rest; and as Mr. Unthank was under the General Murat banner at Worcester, either the bull has gone off since then, or Mr. U. has been outvoted again at Gateshead, where the Duke of Tyne decision was confirmed by two fresh heads. Many of the bulls had very underbred coats, either short of hair or rather coarse; but, as the farmers are gradually availing themselves of bull-calves from the first-class herds this failing will disappear. The Hero's future will be keenly watched. It was quite a delight to handle his rich flank, and nature has only turned a trifle niggardly over the texture of his coat. It was sad to see the shorthorn cows so ill represented as a class, while the Hereford and the Devon dowagers stood out in such high relief; but the winners and the seconds in the female and the extra classes amply atoned for all. Let us hope that the loophole in the present system of entering in-calf heifers may not show so many "flash prizetakers" as it did when the Battersea black-list was published. As specimens of thorough shorthorn training, among the winners we think that there was nothing to beat Frederick's Farewell (a very nice wholesome heifer) and The Hero. The former, as everybody knows, owns Culshaw's hand, and the latter was brought to the post by one of his pupils, a son of the deceased Towneley sub-herdsman, who travelled about with Master Butterfly during his unbeaten career. The Booth blood was very successful, not only for Warlaby but for those who used it, as Rosedale and several other winners were full of it. "Fraudulent Herdsman" was a very remarkable cognomen for a bull, but if "Careless" was substituted, it would suit two of the attendants. One of these men never fed his charge till ten o'clock one morning; and the other must have heard of the Chesterford lad's catechism explanation to the future "Charles James London," that succouring your father and mother meant "giving on 'em milk," as, under the idea of improving his chance, he gave his idol a double supply before it went into the ring, where it promenaded more like a swill-tub than a calf.

The Hereford men stood up gallantly and well in the presence of their fashionable and *petit* rivals. There was, however, not much of the "Aztec" about the second Devon bull Viscount, as he girthed 7 ft. 10 in.—as much as the Hereford two-year-old winner Tambarine. Sir Oliver 2nd, the winning aged bull, was sold by Mr. Thomas Rea as a nine-months' calf for 80 gs., and purchased by Mr. Arkwright at Mr. Vaughan's sale for 100 gs., while his brothers, Sir Oliver and Westonbury, were sold by the same breeder for 120 gs. and 150 gs. to go abroad. Their celebrated sire Sir Benjamin, about whom there was a very unfavourable bulletin during the show week, died at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, the day after the birth of an own brother to the Sir Olivers from Eva, which has been named Sir Cornewall after the lamented statesman, who spent his childhood and his learned leisure not many miles from Westonbury. The Monaughty herd is full of Sir Benjamin blood, and great will be the gathering of the clans round Mr. Russell's rostrum in October. It is worthy of notice that General Hood's Prince Alfred is the only first-prize Battersea beast which took a first again at Worcester. The Channel Islands are going to send in a petition of right for a separate milking class for their greys, and chocolates, and "smoky fawns," &c., as they do not like to be crushed out by the blood-red Suffolk and Norfolk polls, which have quite as good a claim as the Sussex to a separate class, and are, we trust, on the high road towards getting it.

It is a pleasant hearing for the sale of the 120 Sledmere rams on Tuesday that Mr. Borton has been a regular user of the late Baronet's blood, and that his first prize ram is by one of them. Mr. Monkhouse was to be seen at Worcester, in spite of the weight of eighty-two years and blindness, "determined not to be beat by this," and forthwith climbing over the iron rails among Colonel Inge's prize shearling ewes, for the sake of the days when he met Sir Tatton round Burgess's ring and Shrops were not dreamt of. Lord Walsingham's four-year-old ram is the sire of his Lordship's first prize shearling, and has been sold to go to Wurtemberg. It was a tremendous victory for his Lordship and Mr. Woods, and we are glad to find that the slight lack of character about the head, which has hitherto been a point against this flock in the eyes of the great Down breeders, is there no longer. The Hampshires got a great accession in Mr. Rawlence, who is pretty certain to keep the "Shrops," and "Downs," and "Oxfords" moving.

In the horse ring the Sir Peter Laurie decision was not liked, and Elcott or Safeguard would have been preferred by many; while for the hundred pound prize, Cavendish was all the rage till Neville was put in motion, and then, true to the real principle that it is "action which carries weight," the public tide turned. His going was perfection, and many of our best judges thought they had never seen better. The hunter sires were such an *omnium gatherum*, that unless some restriction is made as to three crosses of blood, at least, being a requisite, it will bring contempt on the Royal horse ring.

Mr. Unthank, Mr. Raine, and Mr. Thomas Wetherell were on the Durham county bench on Tuesday. Pride of Southwicke, with her Worcester honours still green, had to lower her flag before Mr Booth's Soldier's Bride (1), in the cow class—a decision which seems odd, as the Worcester bench were not much impressed with the white's touch, although it has improved since Leeds, and her rumps are very slovenly. Still, it was considered by many that in the crops, fore rib, twist, and beneath, Mr. Richard Booth's cow was better; but, query, would a court of dairymaids have confirmed this decision? Lady Pigot must really carry the case into some such "court of error." Her Ladyship was first for the yearling heifers, with her Castanira, third at Worcester; with Mr. W. Lambert's Queen of Beauty—a pretty heifer, nearly eight months younger, and in low condition—next to her. The meeting also witnessed the début of Mr. Booth's Prince of Battersea, a son of Prince Arthur and the gold-medal Queen of the Ocean, who had only one calf to beat. It is long since we have had any bull-calf entries from Warlaby. For the yearling bulls Lady Pigot's Prince Victor was beaten by Mr. Gell's Master Goldschmidt, and Mr. Jolly's Empress of the Sea walked over in the heifer calf class. Only thirty-three shorthorns were entered in all; and the result of the challenge cup may be thus epitomised, coursing tie fashion:—Soldier's Bride beat Pride of Southwicke; Rosedale beat Queen of May 2nd; Rosedale beat Soldier's Bride. Mr. Joseph Simpson swept three out of the four sheep prizes; but in the pen of shearling gimmers Mr. Sam Wiley (who has recently sold seven shorthorn heifers to Captain Edwards) once more upheld the Brandsby charter. The Highland Society holds its meeting at Kelso next week, and this year the classes are to be judged in public.

FINE ARTS.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY COMMISSION.

THE report of the Royal Academy Commission (some of the principal heads of which we gave last week) commences by giving full recognition to the services rendered to English art by the Royal Academy, but recommends various measures of reform which are, with some exceptions, similar in direction, though not in extent, to those we have from time to time indicated as necessary in order to meet the altered and increasing requirements of art.

The commissioners advise that the number of forty academicians and two architectural engravers should be raised to sixty. This increase would, however, be more apparent than real. Eight of the new places are, in the first instance, to be filled by sculptors and architects—sculpture and architecture having been inadequately represented. The remaining ten are to be given to non-professional members. This infusion of "lay element" is a proposal to which the commissioners introduce with considerable hesitation, and it will, we think, be opposed by the great majority of artists. The commissioners seem to have felt the great difficulty of defining the functions of such members, and we do not perceive what effect their body could have in improving the working of the system." They are to have no part in the selection or hanging of the pictures, as have the elected committee of the French Academy *seleur*; they are to be members, yet have "no diploma or titular distinction;" and, as the report also reminds us, they will not have a majority. It is thought that they might have a "valuable tendency in conciliating the confidence of the general public"; but, as the report again admits, if these lay members also on the council, there will be "a cry of 'non-professional ignorance'" added to the cry of "professional jealousy" which at present exists. Some of these members, it is further urged, might render important service by explaining the proceedings of the Academy to Parliament. This mode of obtaining parliamentary information would, however, be rendered unnecessary if (as should be by no public a body) minutes of proceedings were regularly published by the Academy, as they are by the Royal Society and the Society of Arts, for the assistance of the Government," a valuable permanent council of advice and reference in all matters relating to art." Such a body, if public monuments, and buildings, but surely this would be accomplished more effectually by making the Academy comprise the greatest possible attainable and variety of private professional ability than by opening its ranks to little "practical" purpose, it seems to us, and only increasing the chances of the vanity of the unsuccessful candidate acknowledge and taste would inevitably be open to question. Little could be expected from unpaid and merely nominal commissioners with definite duties and obligations, and who would only be bound to attend one meeting in a year. And would they not, in all probability, be as likely to be influenced by personal and professional bias as the Academy itself? The commissioners, however, do not propose that they advise the Academy to claim the "power to fix at any time hereafter a day for the election of the whole body" as the recommendations and suggestions of the report are excellent. It is recommended that the president should be elected by the general assembly, and that the choice be confined to an income of not more than that now bestowed, and on the scale of the remuneration afforded in similar cases elsewhere. In that truth, in order to be fully appreciated, is "the great prize of British art." The commissioners would add two vice-presidents, each of the three to represent with similar dignity the great branches of the fine arts, painting, sculpture, and architecture. They would also append to the Academy "an honorary class, consisting of artists of the highest eminence in each of whom might be distinguished as "Royal Academy medallists." Various suggestions are offered for rendering the elections more liberal, for increasing the usefulness of the schools, and for ameliorating the diploma.

The commissioners devote much attention to the unanimous complaint of the want of exhibition facilities. The commissioners acknowledge that the hanging has, on the whole, been fair; but they point to all the evidence as concurring in the admission that it has been impossible, with the available space and under existing conditions, to avoid injustice. To at once lessen this evil they are for curtailing the privilege claimed by academicians and associates of exhibiting eight works of art, without reference to their quality. They would reduce the number to four. The question of space means of a site, and the scheme for obtaining increased space naturally suggests an inquiry into the claims of the Royal Academy to the Burlington-gardens. Either the opinion that the Academy has a moral though not a legal right to the apartments in Trafalgar-square; and that, as the tenure of the present site is precarious, alone considerations the Academy a public corporation, and in so far, therefore, liable to the ordinary laws of taxation, it is demanded that it be on a necessary accommodation. As the building in Trafalgar-square is notoriously inadequate to the two purposes which it pretends to serve, the commissioners are bound to express an opinion as to the urgent necessity of making immediate arrangements to meet the growing wants of the National Gallery and the Royal Academy. Either the one or the other might be transferred to Burlington-gardens. But the whole of the building in Trafalgar-square will, in a few years, be too small for our united national collections of pictures, and for our united national schools of art for an indefinitely lengthened period. The commissioners, therefore, recommend, to economise space, that meeting the ultimate necessity of erecting a new National Gallery, and only part the whole of the Trafalgar-square edifice to a regenerated, comprehensive, and thoroughly national Academy of Fine Arts.

The Scandinavian Gallery in the Haymarket is more deserving of the appellation and better worth a visit than when we noticed its opening in the spring. Some of the greatest names in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish art are still unrepresented; and still the works of Marcus Larson are too numerous in proportion to their merit; but the many additions of considerable importance. Among these the following are especially noteworthy. Most remarkable is a "A Summer Night on the Mountain Ridges of Sulitelma, in Lapland, Sweden" (106), by George Saal. Night does not, in these high latitudes, break, as our readers are aware, the spell of the glorious day which calls into every eminence through all the hours of a two or three months' summer. Here, however, is a cessation in this picture as to the intensity light, made faint, however, by the pale mist that rises at night, Lenore down in the shadow, which envelopes the foreground crags and rocky shelves in a darkened hues of the reindeer moss. All this, with its peculiar spectral reflections, this cold, grey, vaporous exhalation in the distance strata or gathers in wreaths. The whole assemblage of objects seen under these effects, the weird visionary veil of mist, the almost pathetic tenacible stillness, the preternatural air of the whole scene render this a truly original picture. We also congratulate the Emperor of the French has just bought a similar landscape by this artist. "Fishermen's Cabins" (109), by Frederick Sorensen, is a vigorously handled work, and unusually rich in colour. "Two wild ducks" is of course deserving attention. "Summer Morning at a Norwegian Farm, by Adelsvold, is remarkable for its brilliant white northern light. A large picture of "The Wrestling Fete at Interlaken, Switzerland," by Schlegel, is spirited and arranged. Hockert has a picture of Dalecarlian life; and there are two Swedish subject-pictures by Nordenberg, which have some well-conceived and creditably painted characters. "The First Steps," by Jornberg, has a fine quality of colour; and a group of "Flowers and Fruit," by the same painter, is even more artistic in its solid impasto and Synders-like vigour and breadth of execution. Nothing, however, in the room equals, for technical beauty and completeness, two fruit pieces by the famous Danish still-life painter, Grönland. Landscapes by E. M. Jensen; animal subjects by Kiorboe; a genre picture by Lorck; a marine piece by Melby; and "Ruth and Naomi," by Post, are among the chief remaining items of interest.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Sir Everard's Daughter. By John Cordy Jeaffreson. (One vol. W. H. Allen and Co.) All who remember the *Universal Review* and its early decease are acquainted already with the charming story But they are few only, or the lamented magazine would, in all probability, be existing still. Whether the "Universal" was a mistake or Mr. Jeaffreson's book will be entirely new. The style, the language, the humour, the pathos, and the cleverness of construction for which the author has never failed to receive due meed of praise, are strikingly apparent; and, though the story is short and the plot slight, he has contrived to invest the whole throughout with an air of uncommon interest, and to mingle just sufficient mystery with the events to rivet attention and pique curiosity. How far an author is justified in suggesting to his readers ghastly ideas which the publication of a would never have conceived, and which seem utterly incompatible with the character of her to whom they are attributed, is a matter to be settled between himself and his conscience. An author takes upon himself a great responsibility when he ventures to lay bare the soul he has revelations that are not required, and that can be of even purity (so far as action is concerned) proceed evil thoughts and murders. He tends to foster that suspicion of mind disbelief in one another which is far too prevalent amongst men who have been declared to be brothers. No object can be gained by describing how a sensitive, high-souled, loving sister contemplates, but did not execute, the crime of fratricide beyond the addition of a certain mental fascination to the tale, and it is a question whether a writer is justified in making everything subordinate to the enthralment of his readers. The story opens in the Pump-room, Bath, and lately at Brighton sends for a well-known clergyman, to whom she wishes to make a confession. It is to the effect that she had been long engaged to be married; her heart was also given to Everard Digby, but her parents were too poor to marry; the only obstacle between herself and fifteen hundred a year was the existence of her brother. She and her brother's nurse, and Satan tempted her to murder him by giving him the whole instead of a portion of a narcotic draught. She had been married to her first husband, and was left free to wed Everard, and now her only object was to unburden herself of her awful secret, reclaim her girl to the world, and receive the reward of her sins. The only thing which restrained her was the fear of the calumny which would be her children's portion. This lady was Sir Everard's daughter Emily, and the story is told partly by herself and partly at intervals tormented her must be discovered from Mr. Jeaffreson's pen. A quarrel of a fifty pounds between Sir Everard and Digby gave the potion might have elicited something to the point, but the bottle is altogether ignored. As for the *single* horrible thought which is possessed her, it is not worthy of a record. Of all the evil thoughts, is not rather a forced similitude to liken it to the *rose* in a thousand leaves. Our friend Digby was the severe sufferer. But certainly it has been the fashion from time immemorial to twist about the Scriptures.

Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences. By Lord William Pitt Lennox. (2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.)—These two handsome volumes contain personal anecdotes connected with the life of a Duke's younger son during the first fifty years of the present of the century. He appears to know something about everybody to whom a man or woman of fashion is likely to be introduced. Lord Byron, memory, to Lady Morgan and Madame Patterson. Eating, drinking, hunting, acting, dancing, barnard-courting, and duelling are the topics upon which chiefly he is communicative. The last of these is historic of the life of a well-born, well-introduced, military "fast man" of the last thirty years. No doubt, such a book as this would be welcome. The most useful actions of his life appear to have been stoppages of impending duels, in which he seems to have been remarkably successful.

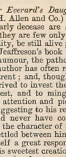
Vicissitudes of a Gentlewoman. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) A short, affectionate, careless, fabulous; two brothers, one shrewd, idle, bold, and boisterous; the other studious, thoughtful, and quiet; and a sort of guardian angel, in the form of a warm-hearted, jocular, and eccentric old lady, and the heroine of the Gentlewoman when she was as yet but a Gentlegirl. She is perfection in petticoats, and her sentiments are of the highest comfort in having her home broken up through her father's indebtedness, going to live with some vulgar aunts and money-grubbing uncles, leaving the vernacular tongue, and becoming a governess to a pompous parvenu and orgulous; having and refusing an offer of marriage on the part of a high-born, handsome, and wealthy lord, ultimately marrying the man of her girlhood's choice. To set the virtue of the Gentlewoman in a stronger light, her brothers (her father having been hopeless from the beginning) are made to exhibit the most unmitigated pulous speculator, the other as a mean-spirited professional man. The tale is not very strongly plotted, but there is one great flaw in Janet's character—her independence and high spirit are not proof against a gift of money. Aunt Rhoda's pecuniary present, which reduces her to the state of a dependent upon relatives, is right. One is haunted, too, by an idea that a recollection of "The Mill on the Floss" has suggested the circumstances of J. Wharton, Esq., of Bloomsbury, and Janet's relations with her uncles, the visit of Janet to the Rectory whilst Tom is there, and the singing and organ-playing with Mr. Darvel are concerned. There may be no actual plagiarism made in these matters, but unnecessarily by intermixture with one's own thoughts breed a imagery with the familiar language of others. The writing is very strong. Nor would there have been anything to regret had a little less detail been thought advisable. From the particularity with which matters relating to the heroine's dress are described, and the manner in which the heroine's dress are described, the prophetic soul would be inclined to class the anonymous author amongst the sisterhood of Eve.

A Vacation Tour at the Antipodes. By B. A. Heywood, M.A. (1 vol. Longman.) Mr. Heywood, having been ordered to take a long "vacation *ho*" has chosen Australia and New Zealand as "the Antipodes." He here presents us with an account of his route through Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand; and his account is a very full and interesting, as well as readable style. What he has to say upon the subject of the Maories and the late war is interesting, and will be read with much attention. Besides two interesting ancient maps, one a facsimile of Tasman's chart, there is a large map (loose) of Eastern Australia and New Zealand; and there are also numerous engravings, which add very useful appendix, containing a "table of temperature," and statistics which will be consulted with considerable interest, revenue, expenditure, &c.; computed up to the commencement of 1861.

The Light of the World; A most true Relation of a Pilgrimes travelling towards the Celestial Country. By Lewis Bayly, D.D. (1 vol.) This handsome volume is reprinted *verbatim*, and apparently with imitation of the original type, from the edition of 1760. It is divided into three parts, consisting respectively of thirty, eighteen, and twenty-eight "conferences" between M. De Cort and Mdlle. Anthionette Bourignon. The lady was at an early period deprived by the wickedness which she observed in the world, and the neglect which, even from her own family, she experienced, of all personal Christians, to make "several Attempts to bring others to lead a truly Christian Life." Originally she was a Roman Catholic; but, under the belief that she was favored by the Almighty with direct communications, she conceived a system of religious doctrine which she wrought out in her own mind. Whether this system was or was not wards inquired of what Religion she was, provided only he loved to put in practice the Doctrine of Jesus Christ, and to recover the Love of God." It appears that early in her career she had been much given to wearing horsehair *shirts* (the preface says) next to her skin, and other things of a mortifying character. Although she lived in the ate earth and ashes instead of the usual condiments, to the end that she might not be tempted by the pleasures of the table. We do not read that our Saviour himself observed this practice at the feasts which he attended; indeed, the words, "thou hast kept the good wine until now," applied to the transformed water would lead one to a very different conclusion, and therefore it is not astonishing to read "she would have continued this austerity still, if at the Age of twenty-five Years God had not commanded her to leave off all this, and to lead an ordinary Life." The "conferences" contain an exposition of her doctrines and a denunciation of monastic corruption, together with an account of God's dealings with her from her infancy, and are written in a forceful style and in quaint language. The work is, of course, a translation from the French.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ISAAC GRANT, BART.



Sir Isaac Grant, sixth Baronet, of Monymusk, in the county of Aberdeen, who died on the 19th ult., was the third son of Sir Archibald Grant, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Mary, only child of John Forbes, Esq., of Newe, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Duff, of Muiriot. He was born on the 25th of July, 1772, and succeeded his brother, Sir James Grant, the fifth Baronet, on the 30th of August, 1839. He was never married, and is himself succeeded by his nephew, now Sir Archibald Grant, the seventh Baronet, who was born on the 21st

of September, 1823, and was for some time a Cornet in the 4th Dragoon Guards. Sir Archibald's father, Robert Grant, Esq., of Tullyfour, J.P., Convener and Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen, was Isaac's youngest brother, married Charlotte, daughter of William Wheler, Esq., and grandniece of Sir William Yea, first Baronet, of Bellair, in the county of Somerset, and died on the 15th of March, 1857, having had by her (who died on the 26th of December, 1848) besides Sir Archibald, the present Baronet, another son, Francis William, formerly of the 16th Lancers and two daughters—the eldest, Mary Jane Forbes, married on the 20th of October, 1853, to John Gregory, Esq., of Burdon, in the county of Durham, and Bramham, in the county of York; and the youngest, Anne Wheler, was married, in 1855, to The Grants of Monymusk—a branch of the Grants, Earls of Seafield—are one of the oldest families in the immediate neighbourhood of the ancient house of Monymusk was Archibald Grant, younger son of Sir James Grant, of Grant, by his wife, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of the first Earl of Moray. The baronetcy was conferred in 1705, by Queen Anne, on this Archibald's direct ancestor, Sir Francis Grant, a senator of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Cullen, one of the most able and honest lawyers of his day in Scotland. He sided, to the satisfaction of the Crown, in carrying out the Union; and George I. subsequently honoured him, in 1720, by a special armorial grant, which added to his arms an eagle bearing in its beak the Scottish crest coronet, and which, in further testimony of his remarkable piety, accorded him the angels for supporters, and the motto (the only Hebrew one in Scottish heraldry) of "Jehovah Jireh (the Lord will provide)." An ancestor of Sir Francis, a few years before, had married Margaret, daughter of Buchan, author of "The Institute of the Law of Scotland." Sir Francis was great-great-grandfather of Sir Isaac Grant, the Baronet just deceased.

THE HON. HENRY LITTLETON POWYS-KEIR.

The Hon. Henry Littleton Powys-Keir, late Major 60th Rifles, was the fifth son of Thomas, second Lord Lilford, of Lilford, Northants, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Robert Vernon Atherton, Esq., of Atherton Hall, in the County of Lancaster. He was born on the 29th of March, 1812. Early in life he entered the army, and served twenty-six years in the 60th Royal Rifles, becoming a Major in 1854, and retiring in 1857. He subsequently went to Turkey, and during the Crimean War devoted his whole time and attention to the families of the soldiers of the war, and was the originator of the Secretary, and chief supporter of the Central Association for Relieving the Wives and Families of Soldiers serving abroad. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M.P., warmly seconded in the daughters of soldiers, and was barred his attention to the condition of Home, at Hampstead (opened by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort on the 18th of June, 1856), which contains 150 inmates. As the sole secretary to the kingdom for the daughters of the soldiers of the whole Army, in 1861, in accordance with the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Astbury Leigh-Keck, he assumed the additional surname of Keck on succeeding to the estate of Stapleton, Grove Leicester. He married there on the 10th ult., after a short but severe illness, brought on by an accident received in the year 1865. Major Powys-Keir married, first, on the 30th of November, 1840, Miss Margarete Matilda Bouverie, daughter of Lord Radnor, by whom he had seven three sons, the eldest of whom was born Oct. 16, 1841. He married, secondly, on the 10th of July, 1851, Miss Elizabeth Harriet, surviving daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., G.C.H., by whom (who survives him) he leaves no issue. Our Portrait of Major Powys-Keir is from a painting by Dickenson, exhibited at the Royal Academy.

THOMAS SADLEIR, ESQ.

Thomas Sadleir, Esq., J.P., of Ballinderry and Castletown, in the county of Tipperary, who died on the 15th ult., was descended from a branch of the Sadleir family, who settled in Ireland temp. Oliver Cromwell, who conferred large estates on Captain Sadleir, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in his army. Thomas Sadleir's immediate ancestor. From this family, in the female line, descend Lord Ashbrook, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir Thomas Deane. Thomas Sadleir was himself the eldest son of Thomas Sadleir, Esq., of Castletown, by his wife, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of J. Wheeler, Esq., of Rockfield, in the county of Tipperary. He succeeded his father in 1842, and, though a staunch Protestant, made himself popular with the Roman Catholic population, for whom he was a kind, liberal, and indulgent landlord; he was also most remarkable for his hospitality. He married, in 1840-50, several of the high sheriff of Tipperary (which county his ancestors had represented in Parliament); and so admirable was the husband in which he conducted his charged his duties that the unusual course was adopted of convening a public meeting to present him with a congratulatory address, which, however, he declined to accept, "fearing," as he said, "that his conduct might thereby be contrasted with that of his predecessors." Sadleir died childless, and his brother, Colonel Sadleir, only daughter of Owen Saunders, Esq., of Ballinderry, in the county of Tipperary, and Lucan, by whom he had seven sons, of whom the eldest is Thomas Owen Saunders Sadleir, Esq., his successor, who inherits his extensive estates on the Shannon and in Tipperary. Of the daughters, of whom the eldest, Jemima, is the wife of Richard Hackett, Esq., of Elm Grove, Somerset, Mary Charlotte, died in 1859, on the funeral was one of the largest long time seen in the county of Tipperary. He was interred in the family vault of the Sadleirs at Sopwell Hall. The Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy attended.

The death of the Marquis of Normanby took place on Tuesday morning, at Hamilton Lodge, Beach-hill, Kensington. His Lordship was in his sixty-seventh year. Intelligence of the Marquis's decease was forwarded to the Queen at Osborne, a few hours after the sad event. We shall give a memoir of the deceased nobleman in our next number.

THE BARONY OF UNFRAVILLE.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent impression of your journal a correspondent, who is a remote member of the family of Stanley, of Reedon Hall, Cheshire, "has a good claim to the barony of Unfraville." That correspondent is wrong. The barony of Unfraville created by the clearest genealogical details, now vested in the representative of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, Cheshire, whose mother was Lucy, daughter of Maud, was the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Unfraville, Earl of Angus, and Baron Unfraville, and Chevy-Chase, which Sir William Stanley, K.G., celebrated that battle of Bangy, fought on Easter Eve, 1421. Captain De Ryther, Haverstock-hill, Kilburn, St. Living, the party. It whom that perage is vested.—GENEALOGICUS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. George Ponsonby, of Woodbeding, near Midhurst, Sussex, was proved in the London Court, on the 18th ult., by his sons, the Hon. James Ponsonby, the Rev. Frederick Ponsonby, the executors. The testator was the son of the first peer of that name, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He married, in 1812, his second wife (now his relict), daughter of the late Hon. Edward Bouverie. The testator attained the age of ninety-three years. His will is 1858, leaving the whole of his property, real and personal, to his wife and her two sons, the executors named.

The will of the Rev. Stephen Clissold, M.A., Hon. Canon of Norwich, late of Wrentham, Suffolk, was proved in the London Court by his son, the Rev. Edward Bouverie Clissold, Rector of Wrentham, the executor and trustee. The personal property was sworn under £40,000. The will bears date October, 1861, and was attested by Samuel Vaughan, clerk, Wrentham; and Thomas Murray Gorman, Gentleman Commoner, Magdalen Hall, Oxford. The testator has bequeathed the whole of his estates, both real and personal, in two equal parts, between his eldest son, Stephen Thomas Austell Clissold, Esq., and his youngest son, the Rev. Edward M. Clissold.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel John Flamank, of Newbridge Hill, near Bath, was proved in the London Court, by his son, John Frederick Flamank, Esq., the sole executor. This gallant military officer served in the 36th Foot, and was at the memorable Battle of Waterloo, and had retired from her Majesty's service. His will is dated June, 1857, whereby he bequeathed the whole of his property of every description to his son, Captain John Frederick Flamank, late of the 54th Regiment.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, KENNINGTON-ROAD.

THE new church of St. Philip, in the Kennington-road, was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of several of the clergy and a large congregation. The Rev. J. H. Lingham, Rector of the parish, and the Rev. A. Edwards, the Incumbent of the church, were in attendance; and, in the course of the ceremony, an anthem was sung by the gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal and the choristers of the Temple Church, under the direction of Mr. Coward, organist of St. Mary's, Lambeth. St. Philip's is situated in Walcot-place, Kennington-road, the fund for the erection of which was commenced as far back as the close of 1849, and was intended by the parishioners to be a thanksoffering church, in token of gratitude to the Almighty for their preservation from cholera. It is in the early style, and was from the design of Mr. Henry E. Coe, architect. There are sittings for above 1000 persons, of which 519 are free. The total cost of building is between £5000 and £6000, the site having also cost £2492. The material used is Kentish ragstone, with carved facings and dressings. At the south end is a lofty spire, while on the other side a neatly-designed parsonage-house has been erected. The district assigned to the new church contains about 6000 persons, by far the great majority of whom belong to the labouring classes, and there was before this no church nor any place of public instruction whatever. The present population of the parish church district is 27,000, for which there is only church accommodation for about one thirteenth.



THE LATE MAJOR POWYS-KEEK.—SEE "OBITUARY," PAGE 119.

THE CHURCH OF ST. CUTHBERT, DURHAM.

THIS church, built from the design of Mr. E. R. Robson, of Durham, is modelled on the type of the early part of the thirteenth century, with a tinge of French character in its general features. It consists of a nave and south aisle, a chancel, with a semi-circular apsidal termination, and a tower at the north-west corner of the nave, which the artist has, very judiciously, made the principal feature in his design. The roof, carried, without any break, over both nave and aisle, seems, at first sight, when viewed from the exterior, rather heavy, but this appearance has been relieved by the introduction of pattern-work in different coloured slates. The west and principal doorway is divided into two sections by a stone support, in front of which is placed a statue of St. Cuthbert, to whom the church is dedicated; he carries, according to ancient usage, the head of King Oswald. Above the doorway is a figure of our Lord, seated in glory, within a vesica, which is surrounded by the four Evangelistic symbols. The large wheel window in the west gable, an important feature in the design, contains in the centre a facsimile of St. Cuthbert's cross (a piece of Anglo-Saxon jewellery, preserved in the Chapter Library), as far as it can be represented in stone. The interior effect of the church is very good, and the artist has shown great skill in the introduction of two polished granite shafts supporting the arches between the nave and aisle. Both in this, as in the massing of his ornament at the west end and the tower in connection with it, Mr. Robson has exercised a true artistic feeling; for, having only moderate funds to deal with, he has not tried to gain effect by a use of frequent and trashy ornament, but by bringing his rich work, so to speak, to a focus he has invested a plain building with an impression of fulness and elaborateness. The interior walls are of red brick, relieved by horizontal lines of black; and in the chancel the effect of this is further insured by a row of marble disks, foriated in black cement. The east end is lighted by five two-lighted geometrical windows, the shafts between which are of polished Frosterley marble. Very little carved work has been introduced, but what there is has a good bold character, and is freely and tastefully executed. The fittings are of oak, of appropriate design, the seats movable, and all free.



ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, DURHAM.

THE JOINTED IRON STEAM-SHIP CONNECTOR.

SOME time since public attention was called to this system of jointed vessels, to be used for commercial purposes upon the coast, the advantages being that, instead of the entire vessel remaining delayed in discharging that part of her cargo belonging to a certain port in her voyage, a section or portion of the ship herself should be left there, and, having discharged and reladen, be called for again on the return of the other parts of the vessel.

At that time the gravest doubts were expressed by competent judges of the success of the system, it being generally considered that, however applicable to rivers and smooth water, the strain upon the connecting parts in a seaway would endanger the safety of the vessel. Since then the subject of our Sketch, the Connector, has been subjected to the most severe tests, in the heaviest weather, and proved herself thoroughly seaworthy. After most careful inspection of the vessel, and evidence of the parties who have navigated her during this time, two qualified engineering authorities, Mr. Edwin Clark and Mr. J. C. Gunn, have just given their unqualified approval of the safety and completeness of the principle.

The projectors, a few days since, invited a party of scientific gentlemen to an experimental trial-trip in the Thames. The vessel left Blackwall, and proceeded down the river to Erith Reach, where, having dropped anchor, in a few seconds, with one circuit of a lever on deck, the fore section (all the sections are perfect ships) was completely disconnected, and the other parts propelled across the river, where the centre portion, on which the visitors were assembled, was as rapidly left free. While the party took lunch the steam or stern section returned for the part left moored on the opposite shore; and, having brought it over, in the space of five minutes the two separate parts were united. Though the water was much disturbed at the time by towing-vessels, the trip was very interesting and gave general satisfaction.

THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY, HARROW.

THIS very pretty Gothic building has just been completed from the designs of Mr. George G. Scott. We give an Engraving of the front facing the street. The building is well placed on the brow of the hill between the church and the Head Master's house, and opposite to the gates of the school. From its general form it might almost be taken for a chapel. As will be seen, it is very simple in outline, depending upon detail and materials for effect. However, it is highly creditable to the taste and skill of the accomplished architect, and is certainly a great ornament to Harrow. The front we engrave is very ornamental in its character, and with the variety of red brick, and stone dressings to windows, buttresses, &c., and a little judicious introduction of inlay-work, forms a very pleasing mass of colour, the advantage of which is, of course, lost in our view. On the opposite side, the architectural details of what may be called the garden front are not so rich; but a bold bay-window in the centre is a good feature, however; and, owing to the fall of the ground, the basement story shows, which gives an additional importance to this front. A broad terrace also adds to the effect. The library is a well-proportioned room, simple in its details, with a plain wooden roof. The effect cannot be well judged of until the books in their cases take their position along the walls; but the great charm and advantage of the bay-window above mentioned can be fully realised even in the present incomplete state of the room. It commands a splendid view of the distant country, giving all the advantages of the elevated position of the building. To the student, with a slight sacrifice of the architecture to the view, the centre mullion of the window stops half way down, leaving one broad sheet of plate-glass for the look-out, which is indeed charming. This bay-window will form a most delicious retreat for the student, and enable him to refresh his eyes, wearied by reading, with a landscape of considerable beauty. The view from the Head Master's garden of the group of buildings, of which the Vaughan Library forms the centre, is a very pleasing one.

This building was erected as a graceful memorial of respect to the late Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and as a lasting monument raised by the voluntary contributions of Harrovians "to commemorate the signal services rendered to the school" during the happy period that distinguished scholar and divine presided over its destinies. Harrow School reached during his superintendence the highest point of prosperity. It retains its proud position under the present able Head Master, the Rev. Mr. Butler.



ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, KENNINGTON-ROAD.

FLOWER GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE Illustration represents the centre of the new and beautiful flower garden recently completed in the Regent's Park, which is laid out in the French-Italian style. On each side of the garden a row of handsome trees forms a grateful shade from the heat of the sun and a pleasing background to the brilliant denizens of the parterre. The garden is in the form of an oblong, divided into three principal parts. Entering at the end nearest to Ulster-terrace, we have before us a neat brilliant coup-d'œil. A broad gravel walk here divides the garden into equal parts for about a fourth of its length; a continuous border forms the outer portions of this part of the ground, the extreme edge of which is bounded by a low hedge of hornbeam (a tree which greatly resembles the beech, and is often mistaken for it); this border is planted with variegated laurels, hollies, and, at equal distances along the length, groups of standard almond, laburnum, and hawthorn trees. Beds are cut in the turf, alternating with elegant vases standing in raised beds surrounded by stonework; these are planted in ribbons of scarlet geranium, lobelia, calceolaria, variegated and ivy geraniums, &c. Two large square beds are particularly noticeable; planted with crimson geraniums they form an extremely handsome mass of colour; but it is a pity that a few plants of a lighter shade of the same colour have been introduced amongst them, as they only look like faded flowers of their more brilliant companions. Near to the light iron railing which protects the turf from the feet of the passers by are small round beds, situated at equal distances, and sown with lobelia and mignonette alternately, a young poplar-tree rising from the centre of each bed; these trees produce anything but a pleasing effect, and, indeed, greatly detract from the beauty of the garden. The trees which border the outer edges of the ground will no doubt, in a short time, have to be thinned by cutting down every other one to give light and air to the garden, and there really seems to have been some want of thought and foresight in planting along the inner portions of the garden trees like poplars, which have not even the recommendation of being evergreen. The pretty spring-flowering azalea, and other flowering shrubs, would have been more suitable; or the graceful juniper-tree and handsome auracaria, placed alternately, would have had a much better effect; at any rate, all must acknowledge the poplars to be most unsightly. The broad walk terminates at about a fourth of the entire length of



THE WIDEBEFORE OAK, AT HOLWOOD.—SEE "COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS," PAGE 123.



THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY, HARROW.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



GARDEN IMPROVEMENTS IN REGENT'S-PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

the garden, and, dividing, leaves the principal part of the garden in the centre. This portion is also laid out in borders of different shapes, amongst which are very handsome vases, also surrounded by raised beds. There is a greater variety of plants in these, and we noticed as a good feature the introduction of evergreens forming a hedge through the centre of the borders, which not only presents a pleasing contrast to the bright flowers on each side of them, but will in the winter keep the garden from having a bare appearance. We think variety and strong contrast have scarcely been enough studied in the planting of these borders, as the vases and beds are almost a repetition of those already mentioned, with the exception of the forming of some of the ribbons with the beautiful purple king verbena and cerastium. Fuchsias, except in the great centre vase, have been quite lost sight of, as also the handsome perilla narkinensis, the dark purple leaves of which form such a magnificent contrast when planted next a ribbon of bright scarlet or yellow. Along the left-hand side of this portion of the garden is a continuous indented border, hedged by hornbeam and planted with Persian lilacs, &c.; an edging of dwarf nasturtiums gives colour to this portion of the ground. In the centre of the garden—which forms the subject of the Illustration—is a circular mound, surmounted by a massive vase supported by four griffins. The vase is filled with fuchsias, and scarlet and ivy geraniums; the raised bed at the base is planted with holly, scarlet geraniums, and lobelia, and finished by a handsome stonework edge. The turf surrounding this centre vase has small circles planted with box-trees, &c. After passing the centre, the next half of the garden is the same as the first, although there is a little variety in the planting of the borders. Some handsome double poppies are introduced among the shrubs with a good effect, their height making them suitable for such a situation, the very small annuals placed in the same position in the first half of the garden having only the appearance of pretty straggling weeds.

On the opposite side of the road a similar garden is being formed, but will be much diversified in the laying out. When this second garden is finished it will doubtless form one of the most delightful promenades in London. Already it must be a source of great delight to those living within easy access of it; and we have but to see the crowds who flock thither on a Sunday afternoon to know how fully such places are appreciated by the public.

THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held in the Manchester Townhall on Monday afternoon—Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The hon. secretary stated that the balance in the bank was £328,742, and that £589 had been received during the week. He had also received a letter from Messrs. Thos. Agnew and Sons, inclosing a check for £696 2s., being the amount received in full for 663 tickets disposed of in the Art-Union for Mr. Ansdell's picture of "The Hunted Slaves." The cost of advertising had been paid by Messrs. Agnew and Son. Mr. Commissioner Farnall read his weekly report, stating that on the 18th ult. there was a decrease in the number receiving relief in the twenty-seven unions, as compared with the previous week, of 3237. Since the 6th of December there has been a decrease of 127,647. On the date above named there were 144,636 persons receiving parochial relief, showing an increase of 96,815, as compared with the corresponding week in 1861. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 18th ult. was £5903, showing an increase of £6484 over the corresponding period of 1861. Mr. Farnall further reported that he and Mr. Rawlinson had personally conferred with the local authorities of 149 places, and the majority had expressed their satisfaction with the Public Works Bill and their readiness to adopt its provisions. Several grants were made.

A meeting of the Emigrants' Aid Society was held in the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday. The executive committee reported that, since the last meeting, forty-two statute adults had been forwarded to Quebec, while those who sailed on the 25th of June had, upon their arrival at Quebec, been received by Mr. Buchanan, the Government agent. Mr. Knight, from Victoria, was now in Manchester, selecting 200 emigrants to sail for Victoria from Liverpool, in the ship Landsborough, on the 15th inst. A selection of 50 suitable single women for free passages to Western Australia, by the Government Emigration Commissioners, was now being made. A grant of £6 per statute adult had been made for six families, to proceed to Victoria. This will meet a similar grant by the National Colonial Emigration Society. The donations since the last meeting had been from Messrs. Leo Schuster and Co., £50; and from Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman, £25. There is a balance of £1509 in the bank. Up to the present time outfits have been granted to persons, equal to 436, and passages to emigrants, equal to 397 statute adults; 50 statute adult emigrants have also been allowed £2 each by the Blackburn committee. When the arrangements with Mr. Knight are completed, the funds will be exhausted, and the committee will be compelled to suspend further operations until the receipt of subscriptions.

The Mansion House Committee held their fortnightly meeting yesterday week, Wm. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., being in the chair. The cashier reported that the total amount received, including interest, was £507,267, of which £428,802 had already been remitted to the distressed districts. The subscriptions received during the week amounted to £2170, of which £69 was from home, the remainder having been sent from the colonies. Grants amounting to £1440 were made.

MR. GLAISHER'S THIRTEENTH BALLOON ASCENT.

From Mr. Glaisher's account, just published, of his thirteenth ascent, which was made from the Crystal Palace on the 21st ult., it appears that his objects were—Firstly, to determine whether there was another stratum of cloud above that from which rain was falling, for the purpose of confirming the accuracy of Mr. Green's deduction relative to rain—viz., "That whenever a fall of rain happens, and the sky is entirely overcast, there will invariably be found to exist another stratum of cloud at a certain elevation above the former." Secondly, to determine the size of the drops of rain at different elevations, as from all results hitherto obtained the amount of rain collected in a gauge placed near the surface of the earth is larger than any gauge placed above it, and that the higher the gauge is the less rain will be collected. Thirdly, to determine the temperature of the dew point with the relation to that of the air below, in, and above the clouds. They left the earth at 4.52 p.m., and descended at 5.34 at Claverhambury Farm, about five miles from Waltham Abbey, and twenty-five miles in a straight line from the Crystal Palace, passing through strata of clouds both in the ascent and descent.

Mr. Glaisher's conclusion is that whenever rain is falling from an overcast sky there is a second stratum above; but with an overcast sky and no rain, then the sun is shining on the upper surface of the clouds. As to the dew-point, the temperature was half a degree only below that of the air before starting; it was nearly two degrees lower on first entering the cloud; then there was no difference between the two temperatures whilst in the cloud, and the difference increased to three degrees on passing above it. These observations were repeated, giving the same results on every occasion, ascent or descent. Regarding the remaining question, the size of the rain drops, Mr. Glaisher says:—"The size of the rain drops as they fell on my note-book before starting was fully as large as a fourpenny piece; they decreased in size on ascending; but our upward movement was too quick, and we soon passed out of rain. On descending from above the clouds we first encountered a dry and then a wet fog, passed into that which may be described as damp air or exceedingly fine rain, then experienced very fine but decided drops of rain like pins' points covering the note-book, then increased in size on approaching the earth, but more rapidly when very near the earth. The drops of rain on returning to the earth were as large as those noted on leaving, and rain had been falling heavily all the time we were in the balloon."

In our remarks upon the New Zealand Chiefs in the Illustrated London News of July 18 we omitted to state that the photographs from which the Engraving was made were taken by Mr. Rosenthal, of Soho-square.

Money orders are issued at all money-order offices in the United Kingdom on the undermentioned colonies—viz., Antigua, St. John's; Gambia, Bathurst; Sierra Leone, Freetown, at the same rate of charge and under the same regulations as those already established with respect to other colonies. Money orders are also issued at these offices on all money-order offices in the United Kingdom.

The Swiss journals are full of animated reports of the proceedings at the rifle festival just concluded at Chaux de Fonds, of the triumphal procession of the federal flag, and of the German rifle corps at the place of meeting. It is generally admitted that no preceding festival has been of so successful a nature. Among the foreign guests were many Germans, thirty Italians, and the members of the Société d'Arquebusse of Paris. The canton of Zurich sent three hundred riflemen, and Berne upwards of a thousand. The now common practice on the Continent of sending congratulatory telegrams was extensively adopted, and the Swiss riflemen not only received many such missives, but sent several to many parts of Germany. At a general meeting of the riflemen it was resolved that the next place at which the festival was to be held should be decided by chance, and thus the honour has fallen on Schaffhausen, on the Rhine; but the meeting will not take place there before 1865, and then it will be from Aug. 8 to Aug. 11. The Germans, whether as competitors or non-competitors, would appear to have been most enthusiastically received by the Swiss, who, by way of reciprocity, received many pressing invitations to pay a return visit to Bremen, where the next German rifle festival is to be held. The Italians and the Germans also appear to have been on the best terms; for at the concluding festival, after the Germans and Swiss had spoken, a Milanese visitor addressed the company and stated that there was no longer any ill-will between the Italians and the Germans, and, as a proof of this, he embraced and kissed M. Müller, the president of the preceding year. The spirit of fraternity then became general, and continued with undiminished ardour to the last.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Ensign A. C. Arkwright to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

1st Dragoons: Lieut. C. S. Glyn to be Captain; Cornet C. F. Morton to be Lieutenant W. G. Williams to be Cornet.

7th Hussars: Cornet F. M. Drew to be Lieutenant: E. D. Fisher to be Cornet. 16th J. F. Chapman and Cadet H. H. A. Arthur to be Cornets.

9th Lancers: Cadet J. Watkins to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Sec. Capt. E. Keate to be Adjutant.

Royal Engineers: Sir A. T. Cotton to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Orr to be Colonel; Capt. C. V. Wilkieson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Sec. Capt. J. O. Mayne to be Captain; Lieut. J. G. Lindsay to be Second Captain; Cadet F. I. Edwards to be Lieutenant. The undermentioned Lieutenants, with temporary rank, to be Lieutenants, with permanent rank: A. H. Kildahl, A. Hill, E. J. Castle, K. C. Pye, R. R. E. Brockman, A. A. Jopp, W. A. J. Wallace, J. G. Booth, H. G. Pilleau, A. G. Foot, and M. T. Sale.

7th Foot: Capt. T. Cartwright to be Captain. 13th: Lieut. A. S. Adair to be Captain; Ensign A. D. Simpson to be Lieutenant; A. H. Swinton to be Ensign. 17th: Lieut. T. R. Hunt to be Captain; Ensign J. Emmett to be Lieutenant; Cadet M. W. Brock to be Ensign; Quartermaster-Serg. S. Slater to be Quartermaster. 18th: Lieut. R. H. Daniel to be Captain; Ensign J. B. Jackson to be Lieutenant; H. Jones to be Ensign. 31st: Cadet E. Redding to be Ensign. 39th: Staff Assist. Surg. W. Everet to be Assistant Surgeon. 60th: Ensigns E. D. O'Rorke and F. W. Grenfell to be Lieutenants; H. A. F. F. Coventry and Cadet F. A. Gordon to be Ensigns. 65th: Capt. H. B. B. L. Gower to be Captain. 75th: Staff Assist. Surg. G. N. Irvine to be Assistant Surgeon. 80th: Capt. A. R. Ord to be Captain. 84th: Cadet F. A. Gore to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade: Staff Assist. Surg. T. Barnwell to be Assistant Surgeon.

3rd West India Regiment: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. N. North to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Capt. C. G. O'Brien to be Captain.

Medical Department.—Assist. Surgs. D. S. Skinner, J. Landale, M.D., A. K. Brysdale G. Baly, and R. Lindsay, M.B., to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

Brevet.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. S. Henry to have the rank of Colonel; Paymasters G. H. Shuttleworth and D. Simpson and Quartermaster J. Campbell to have the honorary rank of Captains. The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir T. E. Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 71st Foot, who died on the 5th of July:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. England, G.C.B., to be General; Brevet Col. C. Cotton to be Major-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. J. Shaw to be Colonel; Major H. F. B. Maxse to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. J. M'Donnell to be Major.

Silver medals for long service and good conduct were presented at the camp at Colchester, yesterday week, to Corporal Maynard and Privates M'Lean, Browne, and Ellis, of the first battalion, 6th Regiment, and Privates Robert and Spicer, of the 56th Regiment.

The recently-formed 103rd Regiment being short of its full complement, his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that volunteers should be supplied by other regiments now in England; and upwards of 200 men have accordingly arrived at the dépôt, at the camp at Colchester. A draught will leave shortly to join the service companies of the regiment in India.

By an Act of Parliament just issued, provision is to be forthwith made for the widows of seamen and marines slain, killed, or drowned in the sea service of the Crown after the passing of the Act. A sum of £5000 out of the revenues of Greenwich Hospital is to be annually appropriated; and, if not expended for the purposes mentioned, to form a widows' fund for the parties entitled to the same under the new law.

An Act of Parliament has just been printed to establish a Royal Naval Reserve. Her Majesty may now accept the services of masters and others of the merchant service as officers of reserve to the Royal Navy, and allowance is to be made to them, and pensions to their widows. The Admiralty is to enrol, as officers of the Royal Navy, so many as may be deemed necessary, and to make regulations for their training, exercise, and actual service.

There was a grand review of all the troops in the Curragh Camp on Wednesday week, followed by a sham battle. The Lord Lieutenant was present, attended by Major Bagot and Lieutenant-Colonel Forster. The troops were commanded by Major-General Ridley, and comprised the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, the 4th Hussars, the 10th Hussars, two batteries of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Horse Artillery, the 10th, 29th, 32nd, and 45th Regiments of Infantry.

The Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards was inspected yesterday week, to the number of about 700 rank and file, at the Home Park, Windsor, by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, the General commanding the south-western district. Amongst the officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Blackett, Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, and Captain and Adjutant Seymour, &c. The men were put through battalion drill by Colonel Carlton, and, at the conclusion, were complimented by the General, who expressed himself highly satisfied with their proficiency.

In a circular just issued by the Admiralty occurs the following passage relative to the future position of Masters in the Navy:—"Masters are to rank with Lieutenants, according to the dates of their respective commissions, Lieutenants taking precedence when the commissions are dated the same day. Staff Captains or Commanders, notwithstanding the new rank conferred on them, and Masters are, in all matters of command, and in all details relating to the duties of the fleet and to the discipline and interior economy of her Majesty's ships, to be held subject to the authority of Lieutenants, of whatsoever seniority they may be."

On Tuesday the annual inspection of Woolwich Dockyard and steam factory was made by the Lords of the Admiralty. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Clarence Paget, Admiral Robinson, Admiral Eden, Sir Frederick Grey, Captain Drummond, Captain Hall, and Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., were met by the Commodore; a guard of honour of the Royal Marines, with their band, being stationed at the entrance. Their Lordships first proceeded to the offices, and passed nearly an hour in looking over books and documents. They then visited the storehouse, being accompanied thither by Colonel Green and Mr. Reed, as well as by Sir Frederick Nicholson. Afterwards, their tour of inspection was continued through the plate-bending shed, where they witnessed the several stages of operations, which include the bending, drilling, and planing of the metal. The party next went on board the Caledonia, and were occupied with a view of that ship, which lasted about half an hour. Passing up the waterside to the outer basin, they had a look at the works for enlarging the entrance. Here, too, their Lordships witnessed the trial of Mr. Roberts's fire-engine, the Princess of Wales—the same which proved too heavy for the class in which it was to have competed in the recent trials at the Crystal Palace, and which, after having consequently been pitted against engines of four or five times its power, gained the high commendation of the judges. This engine got up her steam in rather less than eleven minutes to a hundred pounds on the square inch. The depth of suction was at first twelve feet, but this was ultimately increased to twice that lift; and the powerful stream of water thrown by this comparatively diminutive engine went 30 ft. above the flagstaff on the masting-shears at the edge of the basin. Their Lordships then passed along by the factory department. On coming ashore they went to luncheon at the house of the Commodore, and subsequently visited the infirmary and the marine barracks. Their Lordships expressed much satisfaction as to the result of their examination.

The Himalaya, iron screw troopship, Captain Edward Lacy, having been brought alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, embarked the second battalion of the 25th Regiment on Tuesday morning for conveyance to Ceylon. The hired sailing-transport Herefordshire sailed from Spithead on Tuesday morning with the head-quarters of the 5th Lancers on board, bound to Calcutta. The troops comprise Captains Wyatt (commanding), Carden, Vandeleur, and Smith; Lieutenants Sedley, Weaver, and Gwyther; Cornets Harrane, Ewen, Shriber, and Andrews; Paymaster-Major Biggs, Surgeon-Major Andrews, Assistant-Surgeon Sutherland; 316 non-commissioned officers and privates, together with 76 women and children. The following reinforcements are ordered to embark at Gravesend, from Chatham garrison, for the purpose of augmenting the various regiments serving in India—viz., 60 non-commissioned officers and men of the first battalion, 19th Regiment; 66 men of the first battalion, 20th Regiment; 40 men of the 51st Light Infantry; 13 men of the 77th Regiment; 10 men of the 91st Regiment; 190 men of the 94th Regiment; and 70 men of the 102nd Regiment, together with 11 officers selected from the above corps.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The third annual inspection of the 2nd Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs) Artillery Volunteers took place in the Tower last Saturday evening, before Colonel Hammond, R.A. The inspecting officer expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance of the corps, their state of discipline, and the efficiency of their gun-drill, and said he should not have any hesitation in depending on them for good service in actual warfare.

The annual inspection of the North-east London (4th and 6th Tower Hamlets) took place last Saturday at the Tower. Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Major Delarne, and Major Thomson were the field officers present. Colonel Morris, C.B., the inspecting officer, arrived about seven o'clock, and was received with a general salute. The regiment then marched past in open column and in close column, and both movements were executed very creditably. Colonel Morris examined the arms, and the regiment was put through several manœuvres, which were satisfactorily performed.

On Monday evening the annual inspection of the 3rd London took place in the Tower Ditch, by Colonel Morris, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers, in the presence of a large number of persons. The men, numbering nearly 400, were formed into six companies; one company of recruits also attending and taking part in the latter part of the proceedings, under the command of Major Richards and Captain and Adjutant Furnival. The regiment marched past in open quarter-distance column, and performed several evolutions in a very satisfactory manner, the wheeling and marching being especially most creditably performed. At the close of the inspection Colonel Morris addressed the men, and complimented them very highly on the result of the day's proceedings, which he said had passed off in the most satisfactory manner. Last year it had been his duty to report unfavourably of the corps, but he was exceedingly gratified to find so good a muster this year, and that the corps had made up for the unfavourable opinion he had formed when he last inspected them. Major Richards after the inspection presented to Corporal Gordon a silver watch, a prize he had gained, and which had been bestowed by a member of the corps for competition.

A match took place at Stanmore yesterday week between No. 3 Company Victorias and No. 1 Company Queen's Westminster for the Harrow cup, at present held by the Victorias. The match resulted in a victory for the Victorias' nine (they being disappointed of one of their men) by 14 points, the Queen's scoring 103 points, and the Victorias (nine men) 117.

The South London, or 1st Surrey, were reviewed last Saturday night, at their drill-ground, Hanover Park, Peckham, by Colonel M'Murdo. The regiment was under the command of their Colonel, Lieut.-Col. M'Donald. The Inspector-General put the men through the most difficult evolutions of battalion drill in the most rapid manner, and afterwards expressed his approbation of the precision as well as the celerity with which the movements were performed. A dinner took place afterwards in the drill-shed, at which Colonel M'Murdo, in replying to the toast of his health, made a few remarks with regard to the effect of the new Act upon the volunteer service. He said he was able to tell them that the volunteer force was increasing rapidly both in numbers and efficiency, perhaps not so much in the metropolitan corps as in the country, and in Yorkshire especially, where, in the course of a few days, he expected to review a body of from 7000 to 8000 men. He referred to a statement he had read in one of the Isle of Wight papers, attacking the fortifications, and stating that not only were they useless, but that it would require an increase of the standing army to man them, and also largely increase the taxation. He seldom touched upon political questions, but he emphatically denied this, and said that the volunteers would man them. Instead of six battalions of artillery, which Lord Hardinge found was all the force of that arm to defend the United Kingdom, England now possessed the finest artillery in the whole world, and at that moment they had no fewer than 370 battalions of volunteer artillery alone, and 30,000 artillerymen.——The annual prize meeting of the 1st Surrey took place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the regimental ranges, Peckham Rye. Prizes to the amount of £332 were competed for. On Saturday (to-day) the ranges will be used for a volunteers' all-comers' contest for six prizes, amounting in value to £50.

On Thursday week a review of the whole of the artillery and volunteer corps of Kent, and of the regular troops of the Line and miners corps stationed at Chatham, took place on Chatham Lines, in the presence of at least 20,000 spectators. The entire force was formed into three brigades, the command of the first of which, consisting of the regular troops, was intrusted to Colonel H. Jervis, and the command of the second and third brigades to Colonel T. Lemon, C.B., and Colonel J. E. Thorold. The troops and volunteers thus formed marched to the Great Lines, where they were drawn up in review order. The volunteers alone numbered some 5000 artillerymen and riflemen, while the regulars numbered about 4000 more. The Royal Marines, formed into two battalions, occupied the extreme right and left of the line, the infantry corps taking up ground to the right. On the arrival of Viscount Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant, and General Eyre, the reviewing officers, accompanied by a brilliant Staff, shortly after three p.m., they were received with the customary honours. Prior to the commencement of the review Viscount Sydney distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the county rifle-match, and expressed his gratification with the steady and continued progress the corps were making, as shown by the firing. The various corps next marched past in grand divisions. The customary review manœuvres followed the marching past. Three brigades were massed together at the brink of the lines facing Chatham, and the attack commenced by a strong force of skirmishers being thrown out to feel the way for the advance of the main body to repel an attack coming from the rear of the garrison. Cautiously proceeding across the line, and firing as they advanced, the skirmishers were supported by the first brigade, which, by a rapid movement, soon came up with the supposed attacking party, which was met with a fierce fire. In the meantime, the second brigade was brought to operate on the enemy's flank, while the third brigade was kept as the reserve. Being hard pressed, however, the third brigade was soon brought to the assistance of the other divisions of the corps d'armée, and the action became general, and was accompanied by a series of finely-executed manœuvres. After upwards of an hour the attacking party was supposed to retire within his lines. At the termination of the review the forces were formed into contiguous columns of companies, and the commanding officers were called to the front and addressed by General Eyre and Viscount Sydney, both of whom highly complimented the volunteer officers on the effective manner in which the corps under their respective commands had acquitted themselves. The ground was kept by the Cobham troop of the West Kent Yeomanry and the East Kent Mounted Riflemen.

A review of metropolitan and county volunteers took place at Cookham, Berkshire, last Saturday afternoon, terminating for this season the annual encampment and prize meeting of the Berkshire volunteers. About 400 or 500 of the Queen's (Westminster), and about 200 of the London Rifle Brigade, with a detachment of the St. George's Corps, represented the metropolis, and the aggregate force was between 1500 and 2000 men. The scene of operations—Hedsor Park, the seat of Lord Boston—was admirably chosen for a mimic battle. The ground is a succession of hills, surmounted by a dense wood, and on the left is a castle, which it was expected would be stormed. The rain spoiled the spectacle a good deal; but the manœuvres of a sham fight were nevertheless satisfactorily gone through, under the direction of Colonel Luard, Assisting-Inspector of Volunteers.

The annual inspection of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Isle of Wight Volunteers took place on Thursday week on Mesly Down. The battalion, which was under the command of Colonel Dunsmure, late of the 42nd Highlanders, was formed into six companies, including the volunteers from Ryde, Newport, Cowes, Ventnor, Nunwell, and Freshwater, and numbered in all, including the bands, about 400 men of all ranks. After receiving Colonel M'Murdo with the usual salute and marching past, the battalion went through the usual manœuvres of a field-day. In addressing the volunteers at the close of the proceedings, Colonel M'Murdo warmly complimented them upon the manner in which they had acquitted themselves. He then said he considered the position of the Isle of Wight of the very highest importance to England. Let an enemy but get possession of the island, and even without taking into account any operations they might enter upon, and it would take 50,000 or 60,000 of our best troops solely to watch the position. The Government were erecting fortifications on the island. Fortifications were all very well, but this country could not afford to trust her safety to fortifications. It was to the brave hearts of her people that she looked for fortifications.

On Monday the 2nd North York Battalion of volunteers was reviewed in Castle Howard Park by the Hon. Colonel W. E. Duncombe, M.P. At the close of some hours' work the volunteers were addressed by the reviewing officer in highly commendatory terms. He announced his intention of giving a cup to be competed for by picked men from each company, either at Strensale or at any range the battalion might wish, the corps twice winning it to retain it absolutely. He also announced the postponement of the Doncaster review till late in September, so as to avoid the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Halifax. The battalion was invited to take part in the review.——The first battalion of West York Volunteers, comprising the Harrogate, Ripon, Tadcaster, Knaresborough, and York corps, have arranged (under the sanction of Lord Londesborough) to form the guard of honour at Ripon on the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales, en route from Halifax, to Studley Royal, Earl De Grey's mansion.

The following circular has just been issued from the War Office to Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps:—"Sir,—The Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 58, under the provisions of which returns were required to be sent by you to the Secretary of State, Lord Lieutenant, and general officer commanding in the district, on the 1st of August in each year, having been repealed (so far as it relates to volunteer corps) by the Volunteer Act, 1863, I am directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to inform you that the transmission of the above returns will not be necessary. I am to add that, in future, annual returns will be required to be made up on the 1st of December instead of the 1st of August; and that instructions in regard to the mode of preparing and rendering them will be contained in the revised edition of the Volunteer Regulations which is about to be published.—Hartington."

The new Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to the Volunteer Force in Great Britain, which received the Royal assent on Tuesday week, has been printed. It contains 53 sections and a schedule of forms to be used, and also shows the enactments now repealed. The Act is divided into seven parts. Her Majesty is empowered to accept the service of volunteer corps through the Lieutenants of counties, and to form a permanent staff. The acceptance of a commission in a volunteer corps by a member of the House of Commons is not to render his seat vacant. A volunteer may quit his corps, when not in actual military service, on complying with certain conditions set forth. The general command may be placed under a field or general officer, and an annual inspection is to take place. The Secretary of State may make regulations for the government of the force; and in case of invasion the Crown may call on the volunteers for active military service and grant them an allowance. There are other provisions in the statute respecting discipline and the power to acquire land for drill and practice. The Chief Commissioner of Works may allot a portion of the Royal parks for shooting practices. The law in regard to volunteers is now consolidated and amended.

A notice from the Foreign Office states that British subjects will not be allowed to land at Odessa or enter the Russian dominions without passports.

Official returns show that the European population in India is much smaller than many persons suppose. Exclusive of the army and the wives and children of soldiers, it would not fill a thriving English town. At the Census of 1861 the British-born in all India were 84,083 officers and men of the army, 22,556 civilians, and 19,306 women and girls. A certain number of soldiers marry Indian wives, and the children of the two races, known as Eurasians, or half-castes, amount to a considerable number. At the Census of 1837 they exceeded the English in the city of Calcutta.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on prison discipline have sent in their report. They are of opinion that the penal element of gaol discipline ought not to be weakened; that legislative measures should be taken as speedily as possible to render the adoption of the "separate system" obligatory in all prisons and houses of correction; that the time allowed for sleep should be limited to eight hours; that all prisoners sentenced to hard labour should, unless exempted on medical grounds, be subjected to a regular amount of "crank and treadwheel" work; that corporal punishment is of "great value as one form of disciplinary correction;" that school should under no circumstances become a substitute for labour; and that during short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement, the prisoners should be made to sleep upon planks. With regard to the subject of diet, the Committee suggest the appointment of a commission to examine the "medical and scientific questions as to the effect produced by confinement upon prisoners, and as to the necessity of certain ingredients in the food which require further investigation."

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

AUGUST 1 has been a *red letter day* on the Thames for nearly a century and a half, or since the first anniversary of the accession of King George I.—when Thomas Doggett, "a Whig up to head and ears," in demonstration of his loyalty to the House of Hanover, first gave a waterman's orange-coloured coat, and silver badge of the Hanoverian horse, to be rowed for by six young watermen, whose apprenticeship expired the year before, on the river, on the above day. Doggett, a loyal Irishman, was born in Castle-street, Dublin, date uncertain (Cunningham says, 1670). He commenced as "a little, lively, sprack man, who danced the *Chesshire Round* full as well as the famous Captain George; but with more nature and nimbleness." He is said to have made his first appearance at the Dublin theatre; thence he "strolled" into the provinces, came to England, and became manager of a company in which considerable success attended him, and kept his own horse, on which he rode from town to town. Doggett made his first benefit in London at Bartholomew Fair, by the "Black Barker and Doggett's booth, near Hosier-lane end," in "a new droll, called Friar Dunce, or the Country Justice; with the humours of Teiffree, the Miller, and his Son Ralph, acted by Mr. Doggett. With variety of scenes, machines, songs, and dances." *First Rec.* 1691.] Dr. Rimbault's *Notes and Queries*, 2nd s., No. 177.] Doggett was first brought into notice by his clever performance of Solon, in D'Urfey's comedy of "The Marriage-hater Match'd," acted in 1692. He must have been a capital low comedy actor, for old Downes, the prompter, tells us that Doggett "wore a farce in his face." Cibber's *Apology* has many particulars of him as an actor and manager previous to the last seven years of his life. Doggett wrote one comedy, the "Country Wake," of his performance in which Steele says, in the *Spectator*, there is something so miraculously pleasant in Doggett's acting the awkward triumph and comic sorrow of Hob, in different circumstances, that I shall not be able to say any more than it is acted with a proper air of Addison's, also in the *Spectator*, Doggett would appear to have excelled in grave or elderly men—as alderman, knights and baronets, country squires, and justices of the quorum. He was, in stage phrase, an *excellent dresser*: he could be extremely ridiculous, but knew exactly when and where to stop the current of his jokes. He could paint his face to resemble any age from manhood to extreme senility, which caused Godfrey Kneller to say that Doggett could paint him in his own art, for he could only copy nature from the originals before him, while the actor could vary them at pleasure and yet always preserve a true resemblance. Colley Cibber was a practiser of Doggett, and wrote for him the characters of Fondlewife, in the "Old Bachelor," and Ben, the sailor, in "Love for Love." He became patentee and manager, with Wilks and Gibbon, of Drury-lane Theatre; but on Booth joining the management, in 1711, Doggett retired, with £1000 for his share, a piece of property worked by a letter written by Booth to Cole, the Vice-Chamberlain. Doggett grew rich, and became a member of the Fishmongers' Company. He died September 22, 1721, and was buried at Eltham, in Kent. He had continued to give the coat and badge prize yearly, and bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which was to be appropriated annually, for ever, for the purchase of a coat and badge, to be rowed for "on the first Monday in August, and within fourteen days after the Company's Court, at which the said Thomas Doggett shall have appointed the same to be rowed for." The following lines on a winding-sheet at Eltham, dated July 1, 1722:—

> Tom Doggett, the greatest sly droll in his parts,
> In acting was certain a master of arts,
> A moneyed man, to the last he was found,
> His praise is sung yearly by many a sculler.
> He bounded his money, if due care be taken to long,
> Tom Doggett will still be the theme of their song;
> For while there's a Thames, his name ne'er can be forgot,
> And when numberless Kings in oblivion shall rot.

The last line, we suppose, would have been too strong in the nostrils for Tom's loyalty. There is a small print representing Doggett dancing on the Chesshire Round, with the motto, "De actor ultra crepidam." His bequest, as in ever instance, may be explained by the close association of the Thames with our theatres. According to Taylor, the Water Poet, about 1614, 40,000 watermen usually plied, though "not always playing at the Bankside. Wren's theatre, in Dorset Gardens, had a handsome stairs towards the river, with a landing-place for playgoers by water. Vauxhall Gardens had their "water-entrance," and the proprietors gave a new wherry and a prize cup to be rowed for annually; did also the old Ranelagh. The rider, Astley's Royal Grand, likewise gave a wherry to be annually rowed for; but neither of these prizes have been perpetuated by bequests as in the instance of good and true Thomas Doggett. Long may his memory continue to be embalmed in the living-cup of the Fishmongers' Company!

Troon has, in the ages of the world, been associated with great events in the history of mankind: they chronicle ages upon their furrowed brow, and fixed positions for long periods of time rest upon; and there will be similar record attached to the saplings which are planted upon memorable occasions in the present day. How many great historic events have been handed down to these trees! Treaties have been signed under them: Penn negotiated his treaty of sale with the Indian nations under an enormous elm near the site of Philadelphia, where the treaty was ratified and the league of friendship established, which for more than seventy years was uninterrupted. Of the late peaceful but memorable scene a hundred interest may be regarded the spot whereon Wilberforce resolved to set about his great life-work of the abolition of the Slave Trade. This took place beneath a venerable oak in the grounds of Mr. Pitt's retreat at Holwood, in the parish of Keston, five miles south from Bromley, "a perfect Eden of woods—" I quit reason and my house, from time to time, persons who knew anything about the matter . . . Yet I had Wilberforce's own authority for it began to talk the matter over with Pitt and Grenville. Pitt recommended me to undertake the conduct, as a subject suited to my character and talents." Earl Stanhope has recorded a conversation at this meeting with excellent taste, by causing to be erected upon the spot a seat, the oval portion of which is engraved with the following inscription :—

From Mr. Wilberforce's Diary, 1788.

"At length, I well remember, after a conversation with Mr. Pitt, in the open air, at the end of an old tree-shaded, grass-walk, which descended into the vale of Keston, I resolved to give notice on a fit occasion, in the House of Commons, of my intention to bring forward a motion for the Slave Trade. Erected by Earl Stanhope, 1869.

After quoting the above passage in his "Life of Pitt," Lord Stanhope notes :—"I may add that this very tree, conspicuous for its guarled and projecting root, on which the two friends had sat, is still pointed out at Holwood, and is known by the name of Wilberforce's Oak."—Vol. i., p. 218. The carrying out of this wisdom-tempered resolve was long delayed by illness, perhaps for Mr. Wilberforce till the following year (1789), when, on May 12, a motion was made by Sir William Dolben in the House of Commons, as Burke said, "in a manner the most masterly, impressive, and eloquent." . . . Many persons were so will laid down, and supported with so much force and order, that I should anything but dread her equal in modern times, and was not, perhaps, to be surpassed in the remains of Grecian eloquence.' The Wilberforce Oak is almost the only memorial of interest now remaining at Holwood. The estate was disposed of by Pitt in 1802. To part with his favourite retreat must have been to him a bitter pang; yet Lord Stanhope has not found a word of complaint upon the subject in any of his letters or conversations that is recorded. But he once said to his friend Lord Bathurst, "When I was a boy I used to go bird's-nesting in the woods of Holwood, and it was always my wish to call it my own." The property was sold to Sir George Pocock, from whom it passed ere long to other hands, and some twenty years later the house of Pitt was pulled down. "There is," adds Lord Stanhope, "no trace of him in the modern mansion, except only the writing-table that he used. But in the domain the Pitt Oak still marks a spot where he often sat, and the Wilberforce Oak remains as a record of his own conjoinly with another's fame."—'Life of Pitt,' vol. iii., p. 349.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. L. D.—One great cause of the dissatisfaction is the folly of players in refusing to accept odds. Upon this point we wholly agree with the writer, on the other hand, that the practice of giving the Pawn and move is objectionable; you can neither give nor receive it. The true plan is to play him at odds of Pawn and Queen's Knight, and whatever the player weaker than yourself, be sure to make him take odds—if you can. A marvellous and odd phase in the game of chess is that players will persist in not accepting odds, and call it a diagram. Diagram, indeed! As if the real diagram was not in thinking you can beat a player who is your superior! Diagram, indeed! Why, it is the height of folly. In fact, I can tell you without having him here, Finlay, he is a foolish man; morally, he is a vain man. I can tell you also what he is not. He is not a chessplayer; and, what he is not, he is never likely to make one."

The customary Notice to Correspondents are deferred to next week from want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1013.

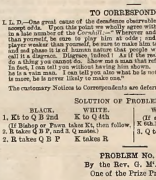
BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 2nd	K to K 4th	(If any other move, then the Q mates at
(If Bishop or Pawn takes Kt, then follow	2. Q to Q B 8th.	once.
B takes B if 2. Q takes Q mates.		
2. B takes Q B P	K takes R	

PROBLEM No. 1014.

By the Rev. A. Pope, Hereford.

One of the Prize Problems.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A spirited little Game between Messrs. PAULSEN and OWEN, played at the Chess Tournament in the London last year.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)
1. P. to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
(This is a favourite defence of Mr. Owen, and one which we believe originated with him.)	
2. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd
3. B to K Kt 2nd	P to Q 4th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th
5. K Kt to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
7. Castles	Castles
8. Kt takes B	P takes K P
9. P to Q 4th	P takes P
10. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
11. Q to K 3rd	Castles
12. P takes Kt	

(Black has now decidedly the better game, owing to the inaccuracy of the White King's position.)

12.	Kt to Q B 3rd
13. Q to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th
14. B to K R 6th	Kt to K B 2nd

A smart Skirmish between Mr. STAUNTON and a distinguished foreign Player. *(Scotch Gambit.)*

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. ——.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 5th, and recommended, as Mr. Staunton observed, by Mr. Morphy	
or P to Q 3rd is decidedly better.	
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
8. P takes P	Kt to K 4th

Terminating Game in the late Match between Messrs. STEINITZ and DEACON.

(Allgaier's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to K B 4th	P to K R 4th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 4th

(At this point the second player has the best of the game, but White's position has advantage with sufficient vigour.)

9. Kt to Q B 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
10. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
11. Castles	Kt takes P
12. P takes B	Q takes K R
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K 4th
14. Q to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd

15.	B to Q R 3rd
16. P takes P	B takes R
17. P takes P	Q to K 2nd
18. R takes B	Q takes R
19. P to K 6th	Q to K 2nd

(He evidently dared not capture this intruding Pawn.)

20. P takes P	R to K 4th

(If he had taken the Q Pawn, Black would probably have proved the better by winning a piece.)

21. B to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
22. Q takes Q B P	P to K Kt 5th
23. P becomes a Queen, checking	Q takes Q
24. Q Mates	

WHITE,

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A spirited little Game between Messrs. PAULSEN and OWEN, played at the Chess Tournament in the London last year.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)
1. P. to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
(This initiates a very beautiful series of moves on Black's side.)	
15.	B to Q R 3rd
16. P takes P	B takes R
17. P takes P	Q to K 2nd
18. R takes B	Q takes R
19. P to K 6th	Q to K 2nd

(He evidently dared not capture this intruding Pawn.)

20. P takes P	R to K 4th

(If he had taken the Q Pawn, Black would probably have proved the better by winning a piece.)

21. B to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
22. Q takes Q B P	P to K Kt 5th
23. P becomes a Queen, checking	Q takes Q
24. Q Mates	

A smart Skirmish between Mr. STAUNTON and a distinguished foreign Player. *(Scotch Gambit.)*

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. ——.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 5th, and recommended, as Mr. Staunton observed, by Mr. Morphy	
or P to Q 3rd is decidedly better.	
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
8. P takes P	Kt to K 4th

Terminating Game in the late Match between Messrs. STEINITZ and DEACON.

(Allgaier's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to K B 4th	P to K R 4th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 4th

(At this point the second player has the best of the game, but White's position has advantage with sufficient vigour.)

9. Kt to Q B 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
10. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
11. Castles	Kt takes P
12. P takes B	Q takes K R
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K 4th
14. Q to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd

(This and the following Game have been selected from a number sent us, as we believe the best position; but for this, it must be remembered, they have given up a game; we may question whether, in reality, they have much advantage.)

15	Kt to K Sq

16.	P to Q Kt 4th
17.	P to Q R 3rd
18.	P to Q Kt 5th
19.	P to K Kt 4th
20.	P to K 6th
21.	Q to K B 4th
22.	Q to K 3rd
23.	Kt to Q B 3rd
24.	P takes Kt
25.	B to Q 3rd
26.	Q takes Q
27.	K to Q 2nd

	P to K Kt 3rd
	P to Q Kt 3rd
	P to Q R 3rd
	P to Q B 4th
	P takes P
	P takes P
	Q to K 2nd
	Q to K 3rd
	Kt to K 2nd
	Kt to Q B 4th
	Kt takes P
	Q takes Q
	Kt takes Q
	And Hobart Town resigned.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE NEW PLANETS discovered by Mr. Peters, the director of the Observatory of Hamilton College, have at length received their names. No. 75, discovered on Sept. 7, 1857, will be Eurydice; No. 77, discovered on Nov. 19, 1862, is named after the Scandinavian goddess, Freiga.

THE BLUE OF ANILINE is the subject of a recent communication from Dr. A. W. Hofmann, of London, to the French Academy of Sciences, in which he gives the full details of the chemical process employed in the production of the colour, and the decomposition of the red of aniline into blue opens up varied and interesting points of view. Dr. Hofmann hopes shortly to submit to the Academy the results of his examination of the numerous and more colouring matters derived from rosaniline—viz., the green and the violet of aniline, as well as the blue magenta matter known as aniline. The general properties of which present a striking analogy with triphenylic rosaniline. With regard to the progress of research in the manufacture of colouring, Dr. Hofmann refers to the following passage, written about two years ago by M. E. Kopp in a memoir on the red of aniline:—"At present we may be usually replaced by methyl, amyl, phenyl, &c., we may easily foresee the existence of a series of very numerous compounds, some of which will possess, we all capable of being constituted colouring matters—red, violet, or blue." This prophecy is now fulfilled in regard to the red of fuchsine.

CIRCULATION OF AIR IN PLANTS.—In a letter to a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Lecoq refers to a series of experiments made on the germination of the acorn, in which the results which these plants live germinating him to follow with great facility the disengagement of the air which it drives from its substance. According to a comparison of the two, only do those vessels always contain air, the composition of which is variable, but that there exists a true circulation of the gas active than that which the branches of insects. Air in these plants, by means of the vessels, proceeds before the sap and with greater rapidity. Carbonic acid, oxygen, hydrogen, and potassagoten, on which M. Lecoq experimented, continually disengaged bubbles of gas visible to the naked eye, in quantity sufficient enough to fill a test tube. Temperature and light have great influence on the evolution of gas.

REPRODUCTION OF LITHOGRAPHS.—In the Abbé Moigno's scientific journal *Les Mondes*, we find the following process announced by M. Lefaucheux:—"A piece of lithographed paper is heated and steeped in pure water for several minutes, whereby it is uniformly moistened without the black lines being wetted. It is then pressed between the leaves of a compendium, by simply the excess of moisture is absorbed. The right side of the lithograph is then placed on the lithographic stone, to which it adheres after a slight pressure. A sheet of ordinary paper is then placed on the back of the sheet, and rubbed briskly with water to about ten times its volume, and pressed in folds of paper, which absorb the moisture. The back of the sheet of paper is then placed upon the lithographic print which is adhering to the stone, and a uniform pressure is applied to both sheets. The printing is to be in the ordinary manner, and repeated as often as may be necessary. One sheet which is damaged penetrates but slowly through the moist lithograph; it acts on the stone in a more uniform manner. One sheet which is damaged penetrates slowly through the pores of the stone as it is produced; the lithographic proof is not injured, and a number of impressions may be obtainable.

NIELLO-WORK.—From an interesting article on this subject in the last number of the *Archæological Journal* we select a few particulars. *Niello*, Greek *melanos*, dark; modern Latin *nigellum*, is a compound of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax, fused together by heat, and hard when cold. The process by which it is applied to engraved work is thus described in a treatise entitled *Secreti di nielli*," *or nielliere*. When *niello* is applied to engravings on silver it gives them the appearance of exquisite pen-and-ink drawings on a dark background. This result is obtained by carefully washing and cleaning the plate until it is brought to a pure silver surface, and then rubbing the powder over the metal surface, which is heated until the grains are fused. The plate is next taken out of the muffle, and when cold is ground and polished until only a portion of the niello allowed to remain is that embedded in the engraved design. Thus the only metals available in engraving a design on one metal is by the inlaying or incrustation. Niello-work was well known to the ancients, and much practised during the middle ages, and may be seen in coins in the MS. Theophilus Eruclius, the Roman, most probably derived from Byzantine sources and composed about the tenth century. A recipe for a niello was found in a work on arts by Theophilus the monk, published by Mr. Hendrie. Mr. Waterton refers to silver cups adorned with niello-work in the Lancashire museum, and gives engravings of various rings—one found in Lancashire having the inscription in Anglo-Saxon, "Eldred owns me." Eldred engraved on a sword-hilt was." Many other examples of British and foreign niello-work are noticed. Amongst these is a super-duke of Tuscany's sword, on the blade of which are inlaid with niello—date, thirteenth century—now in the possession of the Very Rev. Canon Rock, Hethe, Oxon, formerly in the armoury of the Alcazar of Cordova. From Vasari, who died in 1574, we learn that the art of chalcography was derived from niello-work, and that Finiguerra, by which name he was usually printer by Italian and German artists throughout Italy." The art of copper-plate engraving thus originated in Florence, and Finiguerra's Pax, executed about the year 1460; for it was the custom of that artist, whenever he had engraved any work in silver, to take an impression from it, which when he considered he would of it previously with very fine earth. Over this mould he poured melted sulphur, from which, when cold, the earth was removed; the sulphur cast then exhibiting an impression corresponding with the engraved plate, was, lastly, rubbed with powdered niello, so that the lines of the sulphur filled with black, when the whole produced an effect similar to that which the niello afterwards produced on the silver plate. He also took impressions upon damped paper with the same dark tint, pressing a round roller, smooth in every part, over the moist paper, by means of which he obtained one of the impressions so taken assuming the appearance of drawings done with a pen. Hence it appears that the first impressions from engraved plates were executed to take from his engraved silver plates were of two kinds. The first was an impression on sulphur, from earth, from which a sulphur cast was taken: the second was on paper, from the plate itself, by means of a roller. Mr. Waterton mentions that the Hon. R. Neville, junr., possesses a unique impression of a niello on vellum, an object of the greatest rarity. It was taken from a plate of silver, which the artist executed to exist eighteen are in the British Museum. After failing gradually into disuse, the art, or at least the practice of it, was revived by Messrs. Wright, of Birmingham, sent to the Interstational Exhibition of 1862 a chalice ornamented with niello-work executed after designs by Mr. Stannus. Messrs. Mr. White, of Cockspur-street, and Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry, are also introducing the niello-work into articles of their manufacture. We may add, in conclusion, that none of the modern work which he has seen has the fineness and delicacy of the ancient Italian niello.

At a meeting of the council of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, at which Mr. Ramsay Smith presided, it was stated that the Tasmanian Government were about to make further attempts to introduce salmon into the rivers of that colony, and had received also some deer and birds for the society had been shipped from Calcutta, and some sparrows and partridges from Ceylon; they had also received from Mr. Gerard Krefft some black swans and kangaroo had been sent by the society to Calcutta, and one pair of rabbits to Ceylon.

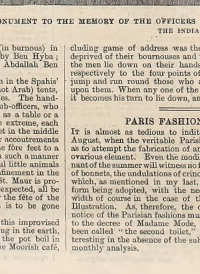
The Census of Ireland for 1861, which has just been issued in the form of a voluminous blue-book of 1196 pages, gives the total number of inhabitants as being 5,798,967, in addition to 36,000 soldiers and sailors, 1174 men belonging to the Navy, and 2262 in connection with the merchant service. The number of houses is 1,046,240, classified as follows:—Inhabited, 1,467,835; Minister, 1,518,558; Ulster, 1,914,236; and Connaught, 913,135. Out of these figures, 1,010,240 are returned as first class houses, 1,072,797 second, and 697,199 incapable of doing either.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.—Several letters from Mr. Baker, whom Captains Speke and Grant left at Gondokoro with Consul Petherick, have been published, giving an account of the proceedings since Captains Speke and Grant left that place. Mr. Baker was at the time of writing at Gondokoro up to the 26th of March, owing to the muttinying of his Khartoum servants, who were determined to proceed no further up the river although they had received five months pay in advance. Gondokoro he describes as a miserable place, and the natives are described as treacherous and cruel. Mr. Baker had had several encounters with the natives, in which many of his followers were murdered, &c.; and the traders, who are chiefly Egyptian subjects, have established a regular system of slave-hunting. Captain Speke confirms this account of the White Nile traders. On the 16th of March Mr. Baker was able to start on his journey to the interior, and, taking advantage of a trader's party of eighty men, started to explore the course of the River Sobat. Mr. Baker reached Latada the 12th of April, he had reached on that date latitude 4°34 N., 101 miles from Gondokoro. Most of his followers deserted on the road, with his guns and ammunition, and joined a slave-hunting party. Mr. Baker, with his few followers, built a village on the mountains, within twelve miles of this spot, for the purpose of stealing cattle from the Bari tribes surrounding him, who annihilated the whole party, with the exception of about a dozen, who escaped, and who were found by Mr. Baker in a wretched state. Mr. Baker was being well armed, and nearly 200 blacks, their allies in the attack, were also killed. Two of the three servants escaped. Mr. Baker had made a forced march one day for a country two days distant, where there was a great variety of game, and where the natives were friendly. On his return he intended to commence his journey east to the River Sobat, but, there being no water, he must wait till the rains set in. Mr. Baker was in excellent health, and intended to write to Gondokoro, and straight to Cairo, en route for England. Petherick was to send him a boat from Gondokoro in January next. Mr. Baker says that Petherick, Captain Speke informs us that the Baron von Heuglin, in giving an account, dated May 10, of his movements, and those of a party of Dekkin near the Bahr el Ghazal, says he "had proceeded on a preliminary tour as far as the Dor country, in eight degrees north latitude, and then returned to Lake Rek, whence the whole of the expedition, including the ladies, were to start about the 12th of May. Mr. Petherick paid them a visit at Lake Rek on the 4th of May, after having, on his journey from Gondokoro, had the misfortune to lose nearly all his provisions, goods, and cattle, to the value of about £3000, according to his own estimate. He intended to go up the Sobat River. Captain Speke supposes from this that Mr. Petherick has abandoned the trailing ; not at N'Zambara, sixty degrees west of Condoro ore, and will, therefore, find it very inconvenient to keep his pr mise to Mr. Baker of sending up a vessel to Gondoko'o next January.

MONUMENT TO THE OFFICERS OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS WHO FELL IN THE INDIAN MUTINY.

AMONG the problems to be solved in the future destiny of India is the result of amalgamation. Whatever that result may be, it cannot be more satisfactory to the country and honourable to those who serve it than that which was attained under the old system by the Bengal Engineers. Will might Lord Canning say :—" Not as a compliment, but in the words of sober truth, there never has existed in any army a body of men who have rendered, individually and collectively, more constant and valuable good service to their country than the Engineers of her Majesty's Indian forces. Men, all of them, of proved ability and highly cultivated intellect, they have been necessarily called upon, in peace as much as in war, to achieve great tasks for the protection and advancement of India; and they have never been found wanting. That when summoned to meet an enemy in the field they can carry their lives in their hands as lightly as any men, your own deeds and those of many of your brother officers have abundantly proved." These words, addressed to Major Innes, were applicable to all the officers, perhaps, of the regiment to which he belonged. The best way of indicating the nature of their services in 1857 is to make a brief statement of the facts. The Bengal Engineers consisted, in 1857, of 120 officers, of whom 14 were absent or retired. When the mutiny broke out 67 were actually engaged with the enemy, of whom 16 were killed in action or died of wounds or exposure, and 22 survive (wounded), being 36 per cent of the number in the field. Of the remainder, several were indirectly employed in measures for suppressing the rebellion. It is to the memory of the gallant dead of this famous corps that Baron Marochetti has designed a monumental slab. Anderson, of Lucknow; Fraser; Whiting, of Cawnpore; Edward Fraser; Fulton, the very life of the defence of the Residency; C. B. Innes; Home, of the Cashmere Gate; Swayden Jervis, of Cawnpore; Lindsay, of Delhi and the gate; Walker, who shared in the siege; Brownlow, whose sad wreck at Lucknow touched every heart; Monckton, a victim of the Nana; Tandy, who fell in the assault of Delhi; Jones, who died of his wounds before the city—these men merited well some more lasting monument than the mere words of despatches or the life which is said to be found in the national memory. And, accordingly, the genius of the sculptor has designed a very significant and characteristic memorial, which is to be sent out to India, the scene of the labours, the sacrifices, and the glorious death of those gallant and devoted men. The monument consists of a large tablet in the form of a portal, in which bronze reliefs of the Cashmere Gate and of other memorable localities, where many of the Bengal Engineers won undying fame in the moment when they ceased to live, are inserted; the upper portion of the slab being occupied by a series of heads, in the same material, of the officers who fell during the mutiny. The monument erected by their brother officers is not unworthy of the deeds it commemorates and of the men who performed them.





MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS WHO FELL DURING THE INDIAN REVOLT.

ENCAMPMENT OF SPAHIS AT ST. MAUR.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

IT would appear that the ordinary comforts of European civilisation are not always favourable to the children of the desert; for the health of the men and horses recently arrived from Algeria suffered so greatly during the late hot weather from confinement in the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay, at Paris that the military authorities decided upon sending the Turcos to the camp of Châlons, and on organising a veritable Arab encampment for the Spahis and their horses on the plain of St. Maur, within view of the Donjon of Vincennes, and close to the little village of Joinville-le-Pont, one of the prettiest sites on the banks of the River Marne.

On our arrival at the camp, to which we had received a friendly invitation *officiel*, coffee was offered to us in one of the officer's tents, and the famous Arab *fan-tan* was introduced to entertain us. The band, seated for the performance, consisted of the most primitive of reed flutes, accompanied by a large plain tambourine and a smaller one with jingles, and played one dreary, almost unvarying air: while one of the Arabs, with half-covered face, cleverly and gracefully simulated the dances of the Algerian bayadères. The dark artist who presided over the destinies of the smaller tambourine then favoured the company with some singing illustrative of the Arab mountain school, tapping energetically with his bronzed, tattoed hands the small round instrument, and alternating the constant repetition of snatches of monotonous, plaintive song—carcisa, certainly, but far from delightful to the European ear.

We now expressed our desire to visit the camp in detail, and were at once handed over to the care of Lieutenant Larby Ben Hyha, said of the tribe of the Bubed Mimmoun, and Abdallah Ben Abdi, Maréchal-de-Logis of the Constantine division, both highly intelligent native officers, perfectly acquainted with the French language. The caid of the Bubed Mimmoun was one of the Arab chiefs who came to France at the time of the Exposition Universelle of 1855, and who were invited by the Emperor Napoleon to assist at the fêtes given by Queen Victoria at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and at Versailles. The principal personage (in burnous) in the foreground of our Engraving is Lieutenant Larby Ben Hyha; and the one officer on horseback is *petite taille*, is Abdallah Ben Abdi, one of the handsomest men in the corps.

We need a very agreeable and instructive afternoon in the Spahis' camp, which is divided into three rows of Tunisian (not Arab) tents, in front of which the horses are drawn up in two lines. The handsomest row of tents is set apart for the officers and sub-officers, who are, in a few instances, provided with such comforts as a table or a tent-bedstead. The remaining tents are simple in the extreme, each being adapted for eight Spahis, whose feet nearly meet in the middle near the pole, around which, on a stand, some of their accoutrements are arranged. The horses are loosely attached by the fore feet to a stake driven in the ground, and also by the neck, but in such a manner as to leave them at their ease. Many of the beautiful little animals are still suffering from illness brought on by their confinement in the Parisian stables; but the fresh air of the plain of St. Maur is producing a good effect upon them, and they will, it is expected, all be cured in time to proceed to the camp at Châlons for the fête of the Emperor in mid-August, when a series of fantasias is to be gone through.

The cooking apparatus forms a curious feature in this improvised Arab encampment. It is composed simply of a hole dug in the earth, in which fire is lighted for roasting sheep or making the pot boil in the open air, as shown in our Engraving, in front of the Moorish café, where the aromatic liquid, abundant in dregs, is dispensed, *sans lait ni sucre*, for the price of ten centimes (1d.) a cup.

The Spahis take two meals a day—at ten in the morning, and five in the evening. The morning repast consists of rice cooked with butter, which they procure from the admirable *ferme impériale* at Joinville; and the evening repast of mutton, with the indispensable *couscoussou*. We looked into several of the tents as the dinner was going on, and observed that the Arabs do not devote much time to the pleasures of the table, for on our return to the French captain's tent he informed us that he had given orders for some of the Arab games to be played forthwith for our amusement. A circle was soon formed between two of the rows of tents, and the Arab music again appeared, to excite the ardour of the wrestlers, who were the first to show in the motley arena. Their movements were astonishingly rapid, and the blows with the naked feet on the back or neck of the adversary still more so. Often, in serious struggles, a man is killed by one of such blows passionately applied. The contending cudgel some address was the *chaiakyah*, played by eight Spahis deprived of their bournouses and turbans for the occasion. Four of the men lie down on their hands and knees, with their faces turned respectively to the four points of the compass; and the other four jump and run round those who are on the ground, inflicting blows upon them. When any one of the up-players is pulled down *by the leg*, it becomes his turn to lie down, and the same sport recommences.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

IT is almost as tedious to indite an article upon Paris fashions in August, when the veritable Parisienne is the *rara avis* of the capital, as to attempt the fabrication of an omelette without the indispensable ovarious element. Even the modistes themselves declare that the remnant of the summer will witness no further innovations in the dimensions of bonnets, the undulations of crinoline, or the form of the dress-sleeves, which, as mentioned in my last, is straight and narrow, the same form being adopted, with the necessary allowance of a little extra width of course in the case of the pardessus, as shown in our third Illustration. As, therefore, the ordinary topics touched upon in our notice of the Parisian fashions must be passed over in silent submission to the decree of Madame Mode, we will advert to what has justly been called "the second toilet," which may not be altogether uninteresting in the absence of the subjects usually comprised in our brief monthly analysis.

"Decidedly the costumes of the Parisian ladies are double," was observed the other day by a noble "dame étrangère" recently arrived from a country which the fashions of the French capital reach but slowly. By that remark she meant to allude to the circumstance that, independently of the rich toilet admired at the first aspect of the "jolies Parisiennes," there exists beneath a second, not less elegant, composed of jupons so rich, so recherché, and so tasteful, that they often exceed in beauty the dress which covers them. Thus, under a simple robe of barège or of grenadine may be seen a pretty jupon of white or grey silk, trimmed with one or two ruchings edged with narrow rolls of velvet, which give solidity to the ruching, and impart to it the firmness necessary for sustaining the lighter material that falls over the jupon. Sometimes, instead of ruchings, strong taffety, wide, and amply fluted at the bottom, is now frequently worn in place of crinoline, and possesses the superior advantage of assuring grace and firmness in the undulations of the robe, a result not always attained by the rival *cages Américaines* or other modifications of the often unbridled crinoline. The English mode of drawing up the dresses having become Parisian, has given rise to the production of an infinite variety of the jupons in question, and they not at all unfrequently vie in richness, elegance, and cost with the upper garment.

Although not strictly within the scope of the present article, we may here call to the notice of our Illustrations by just mentioning the introduction of another English custom into Parisian society. In the marriages à la mode of the highest class it is no longer the fashion to give a breakfast or a dinner followed by a ball usually lasting the whole night through; the *nouveaux mariés* start off on the honeymoon tour immediately after their return from the nuptial ceremony, and the *soirée* presents their felicitations at the home to the parents of the bride and bridegroom.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Carriage Dress.*—Cream-coloured foulard robe, ornamented round the skirt, which is terminated with a narrow black silk ruching, by braid representing grapes and vine-leaves. Camail of the same material, similarly trimmed, and furnished also with a border of rich black lace. Bonnet of the style Marie Stuart, with a bouquet of flowers above and below the front edge of the chapeau.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—Robe of mazarine blue taffety, trimmed with passementerie ornaments and chenille tassels. The corsage is à longues basques, which gives it the appearance of a pardessus. A narrow ruching is placed round the edge of the corsage and on the bottom of the skirt. The narrow, almost close-fitting sleeves, are ornamented with a smaller trimming, but similar in style to that on the skirt. White straw bonnet, with a white drooping feather, and a blue flower on the left-hand side, under the edge.

Fig. 3. *Dress for the Seaside.*—This costume may be either in light straw-coloured foulard or alpaca; but the foulard generally obtains the preference. The skirt and the casaque are trimmed with a light and elegant black braiding, fully detailed in our Illustration. Small Parisian collar, fastened with an extremely narrow pink cravat. Fine tuscan chapeau postillon (in full vogue for the *costumes des eaux*), gaily ornamented with a pink bow and a white feather close to the hat.

VIEWS IN MELBOURNE.

THE TREASURY AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICES.

WE continue our views of Melbourne, Australia, from Mr. E. Haigh's beautiful photographs. The Treasury is not the least remarkable among the many fine public buildings which are completed or in course of erection in the flourishing city of Melbourne. Our View is taken from the public Government grounds, called Fitzroy Garden, the Hyde Park (or, rather, Kensington Gardens) of Melbourne. The picturesque gun-trees occupy a conspicuous place in these grounds, which, at present, are left in rather a wild state. The reverse front of that shown in the View, and which looks towards the city, is a very good specimen of the Italian style. The upper portion of the centre is boldly recessed, and contains arches springing from double columns, resting on rusticated piers. The soffits of the arches are richly carved. The building is of the same stone as the Houses of Assembly, brought from Tasmania.

BOURKE-STREET.

Our second Illustration is a view of Bourke-street, also showing a considerable part of the city, taken from the Houses of Assembly.

Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is the most populous city in Australia. It contains, with its suburbs, about 123,000 inhabitants. The city and its environs are comprised within a radius of six miles. Although a birdseye view of Melbourne presents a collection of buildings of every size and form, the city is really planned with system, all the streets being built at right angles. They are also of considerable width. Their drainage is on the surface, falling into the Yarra Yarra.

Bourke-street is the second street in importance, and, as will be seen from the View, the houses are most irregular both in height and style. A very suggestive building occupies a prominent position in the street—i.e., a "Universal Pawnbroker's Establishment." The spire on the right of the View belongs to a Wesleyan church. Although no more spires appear in the View, there are a great many churches and chapels of all denominations; in the colony they number as many as 980. The building at the extreme distance, in the centre of the View, is the Exhibition building of 1861. The large square blocks of buildings appearing in front of them are stores.

Melbourne possesses a university, also a large public library containing about 30,000 volumes, and an art-museum. The General Post Office is a fine building, on the eve of completion; and there are various public schools, banks, hospitals, and benevolent institutions. At may be interesting here to add a few particulars concerning the colony of Victoria. The total area of the colony is 86,000 square miles, or as large as that of England, Scotland, and Wales. In 1861 the population was 540,322, when there were 67·4 females to every hundred males. It is remarkable that upwards of one third of the whole population live in tents. Contrary to this country, the summer months are the most fatal to life. It has been computed that up to 1860 the gold passed through the customs, and taken from the colony by private hand, amounted to a total of 25,985,044 ounces, of a value, at 80s. per ounce, of £103,940,176.

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PUBLIC OPINION, DIPLOMACY, WAR.

It is not to be denied that the Russo-Polish question is getting, or has already got, into a tangle which diplomacy will find it difficult to untwist, and which the impatience of public opinion, both in Russia and in France, may prefer to cut by the sword of war. It is quite clear that the exchanges of Europe—those sensitive barometers which indicate the changing currents of the political atmosphere—have exhibited considerable unsteadiness of late, and have momentarily pointed more than once to "Stormy." No observant mind, in which there exists a predominant desire that the peace of Europe may be preserved, can have watched the signs of the times without some quickening of its anxieties. It is not simply that alarm is felt because the sky is overcast; there are more threatening symptoms than this. There is, first, the moral impossibility of allowing the question at issue to work out by a natural process its inevitable results. The Polish question constitutes, as it were, the frontier line of two greatly differing systems of policy—that which had its origin, and still derives its strength, from the East, and that which is indigenous in the West. Poland has been for centuries the coast-line of Western civilisation, upon which Eastern autocracy and barbarism have been steadily encroaching. The real struggle between Russia and Poland is a struggle between Asian and European ideas, sentiments, interests, political institutions, and religious creeds. The antagonism between the two is not accidental merely, but essential; and hence it is not a fancy, but a fact, that whatever happens to Poland must vitally affect the political and social condition of Western Europe. Then, again, it is unfortunate that diplomacy, although fully aware of this fact and of its importance, has chosen to assert its claims, as though the fact did not exist, and has made proposals which, whatever be their recommendations in other respects, do not touch the merits of the question at issue, and are repudiated by both the combatants, Russia and Poland. Not only, therefore, is the ground of contest broadly European, but, as far as matters have yet gone, it appears to be one in which diplomacy is very unlikely to succeed. Here are, consequently, two of the main elements of



THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: ATTACK BY THE MOB ON THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—SEE PAGE 143.

war, *à priori* enveloping, like a mist, every trial of strength between Eastern and Western interests.

If, again, looking away from the essentially European nature and consequences of the pending struggle, we fix attention only upon the circumstances which surround it, and to which it has given rise, we shall hardly be surprised that the great capitalists of the West deem it prudent to shape their proceedings as if war were imminent. There is a covert but exceedingly biting sarcasm running through the several replies given by Prince Gortschakoff to the Notes of the three Powers, which, spite of the flourishes of courtesy which cover it, is unpleasantly suggestive of a determination on the part of Russia to risk a collision. There are warlike preparations at Cronstadt and elsewhere which are probably meant to signify that Russia can dare a blow as well as reply to a remonstrance in defence of what she assumes to be her rights. There are signs that war, however disastrous to the empire over which Alexander II. presides, would, at least temporarily, unite the Sovereign and his nobles—an end which may be thought worth a large venture—and would sacrifices to effect. There is evidently a tendency at St. Petersburg to turn towards the subjects of the Russian Empire the religious aspects of the quarrel, with a view to win over beforehand the sympathies of the newly-enfranchised peasantry, and induce them to submit with patience to the draughts of the conscription. And, while Prince Gortschakoff is busy with diplomacy, Mouravieff and Berg are unscrupulous in their use of the sword, the torch, the knout, and the halter—doing the work of suppression with unhesitating brutality, in hopes that the winter will complete what they have left unfinished. The last few days, it is true, have cast a doubt upon the warlike intentions of Russia, as if she had been scared by her own temerity; but, on the whole, the indications which are to be described in that quarter cannot be interpreted in favour of the continuance of peace.

Then there is France. The late panic upon the Paris Bourse gives the key to the feelings and expectations of the French people. Public opinion in France is excited, is indignant, and, on this Polish question, is bellicose. What may be the Emperor's intentions cannot with any certainty be assumed. The language of his Government has been singularly moderate, and it is probable that Napoleon III. means to play a single-handed conflict with Russia and Prussia unless for dynastic reasons of overpowering weight. But they must be blind who cannot see that the pulse of France is being covertly felt and her temper ascertained in relation to possible territorial changes of immense moment. Pamphlets, with just enough of pretension that they speak the sense of the Imperial mind to attract the notice of the public, but with too little to prevent their being repudiated when they have served their purpose, are beginning to discuss the Russo-Polish question in its European aspects much after the fashion in which the Italian question was discussed in anticipation of the campaign in Lombardy. The Emperor's demonstration of readiness on the part of France to "make war for an idea," the same expression of contempt for what is regarded as the sordid sluggishness of England, the same freedom in suggesting changes in the present map of Europe, There are here and there graver symptoms, among which the naval review at Cherbourg will probably be reckoned; and the license given to the newspaper press to vilify Russia ad libitum will not pass unnoticed. In short, the political atmosphere in France is highly charged with electricity, and no one would be astonished at a sudden flash of lightning proclaiming to the world that the storm-cloud had burst.

Ominous, however, as appearances are both in France and Russia, and incompetent as we hold diplomacy to be to find a permanent solution of the question, we incline to the conclusion that war will not result from present complications. There is too much reason to fear that before negotiations shall have secured any practical result for the Poles, whether they be abruptly terminated or not, winter will seal up the Baltic, and will, more effectually than all Mouravieff's atrocities, put out the fire of insurrection. At any rate, it is too late in the season for France to act alone, even if she were so disposed. Although the battle of Solferino was fought as late as the middle of October, it does not follow that two months would suffice to enable France to prepare for and force a march through Prussia by an approximate date, especially with the prospect of wintering her army in Poland; and all idea of an effective naval movement in the Baltic before May Fest can exercise this dominion will, no doubt, be dismissed by the Minister of Marine as preposterous. Such being the contingencies, we have but little misgiving as to Europe being precipitated into a war with Russia by the impetuosity or the romance of public opinion on the other side of the Straits. The alternative of peace or war practically rests upon the decision of Austria, for the position of Austria in relation to Poland is such that her immense military power could be wielded almost instantaneously in assertion of the claims of Western civilisation. But Austria is in no hurry to give effect to the aspiration of the Poles to national unity and independence. Heartily as the disappearance of the administrative rule of Russia in Poland, and anxious as she is to compel a change for the better, it is quite a mistake to suppose that a war on behalf of the nationality of Poland would spare with the general policy of the Austrian empire. So far, therefore, as the voice of Austria shall influence the counsels of the Western Powers, it will no doubt be lifted up emphatically against any premature abandonment of diplomatic effort.

The temper of England is wholly averse to a war on behalf of Poland if it may be avoided without dishonour; and should Austria remain firm, as there is strong probability that she will, the odds seem to be decidedly in favour of a preservation of the peace, at least for the time being. Under no less pressure than that of actual conquest can Russia be expected to consent to a resuscitation of the Poland of 1772; but in the presence of an alliance, formal or virtual, between England, France, and Austria, she will probably deem it politic to abate somewhat of her lofty pretensions. When she has fully ascertained that the three Powers are resolved to resent a diplomatic insult, she will disown the intention of offering one, and will, perhaps, concede on paper all that has been demanded of her. She will do this all the more readily should Prussia falter, as she has lately seemed to do, in separating herself altogether from Western combinations. We have but little expectation that Prussia will attempt such advantage by diplomatic intervention, much less that such a vantage will be of a permanent character. Poland craves national independence, and cares nothing just now for representative government unless as an instrument for securing the one object of her passionate desire. But when Poland shall have succumbed in the unequal struggle, as there is too good ground for believing she must, the diplomacy of the three Powers may possibly avail to save her from the cold-blooded vengeance to which she would otherwise be exposed, and the hapless victim will probably bide her time, and nourish her strength for a fitter opportunity.

Public opinion in this country, however reluctantly, acquiesce in a conclusion very far short of what is desired by, and may be desirable for, the Poles—not from insensibility, but from a conviction that neither can war nor diplomacy obtain, at this late period, full compensation for the crime of 1772. There are many obvious and some occult reasons why England should object to follow the lead of France in the present contest with Russia. She knows that she could do little or nothing in Central Europe by means of an armed intervention, and she is too wary to upset the present balance of power in Europe until she can see her way to something better and more stable. The Emperor Napoleon's idea of the least pretension to influence are agreed that no essential good could be promoted by a war on behalf of Poland, and that incalculable mischief might come of it. Unless, therefore, Russia be intent upon precipitating hostilities, which would terribly cripple her as a European Power, there would seem to be a progression of probabilities that Poles compromise will be effected between East and West, and that the real cause of quarrel between them may be suffered to remain in abeyance until the issue is ripe for settlement, and events not only favour but demand it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor returned from Vichy to St. Cloud on Wednesday, and his Majesty presided at a Council of Ministers on the following day.

The Empress arrived at Fontainebleau from St. Cloud yesterday week.

The *Revue* in an article signed by M. Emile de Girardin, recommends that the Duke de Morny should replace M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and that the Duke de Montebello should be recalled, his position in St. Petersburg being, as the *Revue* considers, become untenable.

Some sensation has been produced in Paris by the issue of a pamphlet bearing the title of "The Emperor, Poland, and Europe." This brochure has been ascribed to divers official pens—"M. Mocquard," said some; "the Minister of Foreign Affairs," said others; but in general endeavour to persuade the public that the pamphlet was the result of direct Imperial inspiration. It is not by any means certain that the publication has a really official character; even if it had, it does not appear to contain anything very new or surprising. It develops the idea of a congress, which the Emperor of the French stand together a war would be scarcely necessary, and that in the event of war the personal intervention of the Emperor could not be long difficult, or formidable. Much of the pamphlet is occupied in reading to Russia various benefits which France believes she has of late years conferred upon her—such as the conclusion of peace in the Crimea, the potting aside all temptation to encourage a Polish movement, and so forth. If the pamphlet be official, it undoubtedly means that France will, if necessary, take up arms for Poland.

The preparations for installing the Campana Museum at the Louvre are now being actively carried on. The whole of the Spanish Museum have been newly floored and decorated to receive the paintings, which will be thrown open to the public late next week.

The vintage in the south of France promises to be among the finest of the present century.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The report of Marshal Forey, dated the 14th of June, giving an account of the operations of the French army in Mexico up to that date, has been published. In it Marshal Forey states that he had sent a column to protect the mines at Real del Monte, which the enemy intended to plunder, and to destroy the engines. The Marshal announces that he has received the thanks of the national Government, which, following out the intentions of the Emperor, will be composed of men of moderate and liberal principles.

La France asserts that Marshal Forey will leave Mexico on the 10th of September, giving up the command to General Bazaine.

The intelligence from the Mexican New York represents the position of the French army of occupation as anything but a comfortable one. Detachments of 1,200 men were posted between Orizaba and the capital; Ortega was in command between it and San Louis Potosi; Negrette, at the head of a strong body of cavalry, was endeavouring to destroy the communications with Vera Cruz; and another significant fact is that no couriers had arrived at Mexico from the latter place for thirty days prior to the 1st of July.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Finance has resigned. He will be replaced by the Minister of Public Works, whose post will be filled by Senor Alonzo Martinez.

PORTUGAL.

The Royal family continue to reside at Mafra. The state of the Queen's health is very satisfactory. On Thursday week the King and the Duc de Penthièvre went on board the Portuguese war-steamer Bartholo, which was awaiting their arrival. The Duc de Penthièvre, who has been staying on a visit to the King, leaves shortly for New York.

The Government is prosecuting the company formed for supplying Lisbon with water, for breach of contract. The Government has purchased on account of the Crown 500 coutos of reis in the Portuguese Funds with the proceeds of the diamonds recently sold.

The municipal elections have terminated in favour of the representatives of Senor Salamanca continues. The last section of the line of railway from Crato to the Spanish frontier continues closed to the public, but the Government surveyors.

The keels have been laid at the Royal Arsenal of two new corvettes, to be named Duke of Palmella and Duke de Terceira.

The vine disease continues to be developed.

ITALY.

The Turin Parliament terminated its Session last Saturday, after passing the bill regulating taxation upon articles of consumption and sanctioning the purchase by the Government of the Victor Emmanuel Railway and the concession to the Laffitte Company of the right to construct a railway, facilitating the communication between Calabria and Sicily. The Chamber of Deputies, after a discussion of several days' duration, voted the law for a levy of 35,000 men by a large majority.

A revival of brigan dage is reported. A mixed band of Neapolitans, Spaniards, and Bavari ans lately made a raid in the neighbourhood of Sora. They were, however, speedily put to flight by the national troops, and some of their number fell into the hands of the victors.

The French authorities have surrendered to the Italian Government the six brigand chiefs who attacked Santa Anatolia on June 7.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The King of Prussia is staying at Gastein, a small town in the secluded archiduchy of Salzburg, situated on the frontier of the German Tyrol, at a short distance from Ischl. The King will leave that place about the middle of the month for Baden-Baden, and return to Berlin on the 15th.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Gastein on Sunday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock. He received immediately a visit from the King of Prussia, who was accompanied by General de Manteuffel. The two Sovereigns remained together for a quarter of an hour. Shortly afterwards the Emperor, accompanied by the Archduke Louis, returned the visit of the King.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

It is officially announced that the Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter, has invited all the Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation and the Senates of the Free Cities to meet in an Assembly, at which all should personally attend, with the object of discussing the question of a reorganisation of the German Confederation suitable to the requirements of the age. That the Emperor proposes Frankfort-on-the-Maine as the place, and the 16th inst. as the time, of meeting. Thursday's *Oesterreichische Zeitung* announces that the Emperor personally takes the initiative in introducing reform in the German Confederation. The same paper states that the German question was discussed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia at Gastein.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

An alliance between the Scandinavian monarchies—that of Denmark and that of Sweden—is considered to be close at hand. The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the Cabinets of London and Paris, protesting energetically against the intention of the German Confederation to interfere in the affairs of Schleswig.

The Danish Government has declined to accede to the request of the Schleswig Diet for an alteration of the regulations as to the use of the Danish and German languages in schools, and courts of law in the district of Schleswig which are inhabited by a mixed population.

The German party in Schleswig have succeeded in stopping the legislative business of the country, but the Diet was dissolved by decree on Thursday week on account of the necessary number of deputies not having attended. In the evening the Royal Commissioner at Flensburg, where the Diet was held, headed by a band of music, made a demonstration in honour of the Royal Commissioner and the loyal deputies, who were warmly cheered.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 27th ult., in the *Nord*, says:—"The Emperor Alexander left yesterday for Tsarskoe. He goes by sea direct to Helsingfors, whence he will proceed by the new railway to Tavastehus. His Majesty will, on returning, is to visit the fortifications of Sweaborg, and will arrive here in seven days. The Czarewitch is still at Tsarskoe-Selo, not having removed to Peterhoff on account of the state of health of the Empress, which requires great care."

The *Gazette de Riga* states that provisions and military stores are being sent to Finland in great quantities. At Tavastehus 150,000 sacks of flour have been received, and 70,000 sacks at Helsingfors. The quantity forwarded is described as sufficient for the support of an army of 150,000 men for a year. The fortifications of Sweaborg and Helsingfors are progressing rapidly.

The Emperor has issued a ukase declaring free landowners the 2,000,000 peasants who are tenants of the crown domains and appanages.

The *Courrier d'Orient* publishes news from Circassia confirming the belief in the serious nature of the insurrection in Daghestan. The same journal has a letter from Monks (Caucasus), of June 20, which mentions an important movement, headed by an ex-Imaum of Schamyl, who, with a band which increased from 1500 to 8000 men, has been besieging Tiflis Mountains, and had succeeded in cutting off the communication on the postal route from Nouka to Tiflis.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

A despatch has been published from Prince Gortschakoff to Councillor de Knorring, Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, upon the 27th ult., with regard to the note of Count Rechberg of the 19th. The despatch expresses the regret of the Russian Government at indeed the possibility of Russia entertaining a reservation, and proceeds :—

It this view of the subject has been put forward by Count Rechberg from a desire to remove from it as separate agreement which he has judged incompatible with the engagements contracted by Austria, and with the point of view in with which she connected her measures, let us hasten to bear witness that no agreement whatever has taken place between her and ourselves upon the subject of the negotiations. We have therefore approached from the Austrian note of the 16th of June, and have anticipated her refusal of a conference. We have not thought of establishing any analogy between Galicia and Poland; but tradition, precedents, and the assistance received by the insurrection from Austrian soil attest their connexion, and show the necessity of an understanding between the three northern Courts. The proposition that a conference was convened in a friendly spirit, in conformity with the relations and interests of the two Courts, and we should reject any different interpretation.

The despatch terminates with an expression of Prince Gortschakoff's regret that the note of Austria implies a different interpretation.

The Poles have recently had, according to their organs, some fresh victories over bodies of Russian troops. Some of these victories are of course disputed by the Russian organs, but the question of importance of the encounters are not denied, and the palm of success is only timidly claimed by the Russian side.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes a decree of the National Government at Warsaw, dated July 3, ordering a forced loan for twenty-one millions of Polish florins. The decree appoints Ladislaus Czartoryski, Joseph Ordega, and Severin Gadeowski trustees.

The National Government at Warsaw have issued a warning to the people of Warsaw against being entrapped into an insurrectionary demonstration which Russian agents were alleged to be getting up for the 6th inst. "In that case the Government will not hesitate to intervene when the right time for insurrection shall have arrived."

The insurgent Generals Mielenski, Wisniewski, and Heinz were hanged before the citadel of Warsaw on the 29th ult. Transportation by wholesale is going on.

TURKEY.

The Government, in consequence of charges made against the Greek Patriarch, has decreed his dismissal.

The *Levant Herald* of July 16th states that the subscription among the merchants and bankers of Constantinople to present the Sultan with a number of English rifles is proceeding vigorously, and promises to attain a figure which will equip a full regiment with the best Enfields Birmingham can produce.

The Turkish National Exhibition closed on the 16th ult. Its commercial result has been a heavy balance on the wrong side of the account. There is a deficit of more than £14,000, which sum, however, the Sultan has, it is said, promised to make good to the company out of the Imperial privy purse.

On Saturday, July 18, the Sultan attended the occasional annual meeting of the Grand Council to hear the report on the business of the past year. It was one by which his Majesty and his hopefully colonised as regards the state and prospects of the country.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.

We have intelligence from New York to the evening of July 25.

The position and intentions of General Lee were at that date somewhat doubtful. It was at one time thought that he was rapidly retreating down the west side of the Shenandoah Valley, and General Meade crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and moved down the western side of the Blue Ridge to intercept him; but it was found that the Confederate General was closely hugging the line of the Upper Potomac, and fears were entertained of another invasion of Maryland. Another conjecture was that he had delayed there to carry across his plunder and to carry away the new crop of that fertile valley, and that he intended to make his communications into Eastern Virginia at Chester or Thornton Gap. In that case probably a battle

would take place. It is reported that General Lee has been reinforced by General D. H. Hill with 10,000 men from Lower Virginia.

General Kelly, who was superintending the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was driven back by the Confederates fifteen miles from North Mountain to Hancock. General Gregg had encountered General Stuart's cavalry, 10,000 strong, between Shepherdstown and Martinsburg. An obstinate fight ensued, General Gregg holding his ground, but suffering heavy losses.

The daring raid of Morgan into Ohio has, according to one account, come to an abrupt termination. General Shackleford officially reports that he defeated General Morgan over fifty miles, bringing him to a stand, when a fight ensued which lasted an hour. At the expiration of that time, the Confederates fled, leaving the rogue upon a high bluff. General Shackleford demanded the immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his forces. They responded with the exception of Morgan, who deserted his command, taking with him a small squadron. General Shackleford captured 1500 to 2000 prisoners. But General Morgan, it now appears, has established, was at the last advices, still marauding Ohio at the head of a large force.

An extensive Federal cavalry expedition left Newbern on the 18th ult. to penetrate into North Carolina, destroying bridges and railroad communication. The expedition burned the railroad bridge over the Tar River and 600 bales of cotton. Another Federal cavalry expedition, after severe fighting, captured and destroyed Wytheville, Pemb-Brook Virginia, taking 100 prisoners and two pieces of artillery. They cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wytheville.

From Charleston the accounts are conflicting—one version affirming that Fort Wagner was still in the hands of the rebels, and the whole of *Morris Island* has been captured by the Federals. The Charleston papers state that the city will be defended street by street. The whole coloured population had been impressed to work on the defences.

The main interest of the news from America is with respect to the feeling in the South. Accounts from Richmond to the 30th ult. to 5000 Southern men who had paid for substitutes for military service must themselves be enrolled. Declaratory measures are chained daily by Jefferson Davis, and martial law insisted on for the whole Confederacy. In Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia it was announced that the negro slaves were to be employed on the forts. The *New Orleans Era* says President Davis has issued a proclamation ordering all men between the ages of eighteen and fifty to be enrolled in the Confederate army. The *Richmond Inquirer* speaks of a Navy Company having been formed, the object of which is to put as many privateers as possible upon the waters to prey upon Federal commerce. The paper contemplates the disintegration of the great Southern armies and a consequent increase of the force which should be principally upon the sea.

The news from Mississippi Valley shows that the Federals are following up their late successes. General Johnston, retreating from the neighbourhood of Vicksburg, threw his army into Jackson, where he held the key to the railroad and river stock. On the 14th he evacuated the town, and his pursuers gave up further chase of him. The *Richmond Examiner* says the evacuation of Jackson left in the enemy's hands the rolling stock of the Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, and Mississippi-Tennessee Railroad. Over forty engines are taken. The loss . . . continues the paper, "is, indeed, incalculable, important, and wholly irreparable."

The garrison of Port Hudson has very surrendered, had eaten their last mule. The moment the surrender was decided on the enemy sent out a request that six thousand rations should immediately be sent in, for the men were dying of hunger in the trenches while he literally the fact.

We have further tidings of the operations of the Confederate cruiser Georgia. That vessel had, since our last news of her, captured three American vessels, two of which were released, whilst the third, which was laden with coal, was ordered to Liverpool under charge of a prize. It was being emptied, with the view, it is alleged, of fitting her also out as a privateer. The Georgia has been captured off Absco, and the steamer Kate Dale off Portugal, with 800 bales of cotton. The City of New York has arrived out. The Scotia has been intercepted off Cape Race.

THE LATE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

New York is again quiet, and the negroes have once more begun to show themselves in the streets. The Common Council have passed a series of resolutions, voting a fund of 500,000 dollars to pay the 300 dollars exemption fee of all who have been drafted, or who may be drafted, and pledging themselves to try the validity of the Conscription Acts. Mr. Opdyke, the Mayor, vetoed the resolutions; but it is supposed they will be carried again by the body, so large is the majority by which the veto. It was supposed that the draught would recommence in a week. General Wool was to be appointed to superintend the new draughted men. The Mayor has offered a reward of 500 dollars for the apprehension of any person who committed murder or arson during the late riots. Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of coloured people. Governor Seymour, in a special order, had released the special constables from further duty, and states that a sufficient force of the State militia had arrived to maintain order. Fears, suspicions, and alarms are mentioned as existing respecting the designs of Governor Seymour with respect to his nomination to be the control of the State militia.

In a list of the rioters secondary fires seventeen distinct fires are enumerated, comprising one or two buildings, and the estimated loss is 90,000 dollars. Forty patients have been taken to the Bellevue Hospital, of whom thirteen have died. Fifteen dead bodies have been placed in the dead-house of the hospital; the names are unknown. Most of the dead were coloured people, and number unknown. Thirty persons concerned in the riots have been captured by General Brown, and are confined as prisoners. It is stated, however, that they will be handed over to the civil authorities. Seven of the rioters were shot or bayoneted.

The city of New Orleans has resumed its silly gasconade about a union between North and South to make war on France and England. It asserts that the proscription will be enforced, not to put down the rebellion, but to meet the threats of England. The rebels have been determined no longer to suffer privateers to be fitted out in that country. They require the Government to grant the Confederates all their rights, under the Constitution, and at once proclaim war against France and England.

THE VIRGINIA RAIDERS.

The department of Virginia has been annexed to that of North Carolina, and placed under the control of General Foster, whose head-quarters will be at Fortress Monroe.

A steamer had arrived at New Orleans from Natchez, and left on a return trip to St. Louis, thus demonstrating the reopening of the Mississippi.

The *World* announces that General Meade tendered his resignation to the President as soon as he discovered that General Lee had crossed the Potomac, but that the President refused to accept it.

The United States' District Court has affirmed the decisions of the Lower Court, condemning the steamers Oscatchis and Elizabeth, the schooner J. S. Gardner, and Sarah Bell, with their cargoes, captured by Mr. D. Evans, but has reversed the decision condemning the cargo belonging to Mr. Lay.

Mr. Vallandigham, in an address from Niagara, accepts the nomination for Governor of Ohio. He says that, after his journeyings, he found himself a free man on British soil, and contrasted with the villages and rights the usurper had denied him at home. He denies the practical existence of the Union by force of arms, and declares it states that he met in the South not a man, woman, or child who was not resolved to die rather than yield to force. He met no one in the South, whatever his opinions, who did not believe that those who did not declare his readiness, when war shall I have ceased and the invading armies withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion.

The brother of Mr. Vallandigham, a clergyman, together with Dr. Clarke, were arrested on the 17th, at Newark, Delaware, but were released upon taking the oath of allegiance. No cause was assigned for the arrest.

At New York, on the 25th, gold was at 27 per cent prem., and the exchange on London 1 at 110.

The whaling barque Maria, of New Bedford, United States, the eleventh vessel afloat, has just been condemned on the Peruvian coast. She was mostly years old, and was the first ship which carried the United States' flag in the Pacific Ocean.

The Hon. W. Whiting comes to Europe by the Asia as the accredited agent of the Federal Government to the European Courts, and as legal adviser to the Federal Ministers in England and France, in reference to important matters. His mission is said to have direct reference to the fitting out of privateers.

INDIA.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.

There are strong grounds for believing that Nana Salib, author of the Cawnpore atrocities during the sepoy rebellion, has at length fallen into our hands. A telegram was received in Bombay on the 3rd of June, from the Governor of Ajmere, dated Ajmere on the 22nd of June. Ajmere (says the *Bombay Gazette*) is the capital of Rajpootana, a place of great wealth, a hotbed of disaffection and disloyalty, and just the place to which Nana Sahib would be most likely to resort if it were not for the proximity of the important military station of Nusseerabad. The station is but fifteen miles from Ajmere, and is garrisoned by Bombay, although civilly under Bengal. Major Davidson is the political agent at Ajmere, and there is a detachment of the Queen's, the 83rd Regiment there. It is stated that Nana Sahib was tracked to this place by two Bombay detectives, acting under the instructions of Mr. Forjett, the superintendent of police in Bombay; that the detectives traced a companion of the Nana from the Deccan to Bikaneer, and that the Nana was found there a short time ago. The detectives, it is said, were allowed to depart thence to Ajmere and there denounced, his trackers having passed him on the road. They are now in Ajmere acting as agents from a neighbouring durbar. He was at the time busy sowing the seeds of disaffection, and the papers taken with him are said to have revealed the existence of a very extensive conspiracy, of which he was the centre. In his report, Major Davidson says, "the Commissioner has directed me to secure the person of the conspirator given in the roll, except that his hair is white; he has lost two front teeth, and his cheeks are not so full as they were six years ago." The prisoner is to be sent to Agra in close secure for trial.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

By intelligence from Shanghai to June 5 we learn that Major Gordon has succeeded to the command of the army.

The latest news from Japan says that active hostilities had not been entered upon. A third delay of three weeks had been granted to the Japanese, who represented that native preparations for defence were progressing at Nagasaki.

EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

A PEARFUL earthquake took place at Manilla on the 3rd of June. The town was destroyed and 10,000 natives were buried among the ruins. The shock was felt throughout the island of Luzon, and vessels at sea from that time until six o'clock on the following evening a number of other shocks were felt, but none of such violence as to cause much alarm or disappear in enormous chasms. The San Fernando and French hotels were destroyed, and the principal buildings, including the Cathedral, the Convents of St. Domingo and St. Isabelle, the palace, military hospitals, and Tribunal of Commerce are reported to be in a dangerous condition. The Custom House, The Espeandera, a Spanish steamer lying off the port, was wrecked and all on board were lost.

A correspondent thus describes the catastrophe :—"On the 3rd of June, at half past seven in the morning, I was sitting in my office, when suddenly I felt the city of Manilla, and at the same instant a most terrific quaking of the ground took place, which continued for seventy-five seconds. The effect was the whole of the Manilla has been reduced to a heap of ruins. The abomination of desolation has overwhelmed the beautiful city. The Jesuits' College, the palace, and death and destruction have ridden triumphantly over the land. Scarcely an edifice has escaped destruction. Priests, monks, nuns, friars, choristers and sacristans, and the faithful who were hearing the vespers of the Holy Virgin, fell a victim to all these scenes of horror, and even in the cathedral and other churches. The only church that has escaped wholly is the San Augustin church, which is considered unsafe to enter. The new palace, and nearly all the public and private, as well as commercial, edifices have either been destroyed or rendered unsafe to be inhabited. The English property, left to the British nation, and where the British Consulate was, has been entirely destroyed. The ground from the bay to ascend towards the sky; and another gush of flame came from the land over the water to the shipping, and the heavens, the earth, and the waters all seemed to the earth has everywhere sunk at least two feet."

Manilla is the capital of the Philippine Islands, and the capital of the Spanish possessions in the East. It is situated on the south-west coast of the island of Luzon, in the Bay of Manilla, in lat. 14° 35' N., long. 120° 58' E. The city, including that of its populous suburbs, was more than 140,000, of whom not more than 3000 are Europeans. It appears that not a single foreigner was killed, although some were seriously hurt.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Ely consecrated a new burial-ground at Downham, in the Isle of Ely, last week.

The Bishop of London, on Tuesday levées, at London House, St. James's-square, are discontinued until further notice.

Lord Leconfield has given £500 towards the erection of a new church at Petworth, Sussex. Yesterday, the Rev. Henry Wyndham, M.P., laid the first stone of this new church on Monday.

Shrewsbury, Shropshire, having been restored at a cost of £600, was reopened on the 23rd, by the Bishop of Lichfield, after having been said by the Rev. R. R. Mantell, Rector. The Rector afterwards entertained the Bishop and a numerous company at luncheon.

The Bishop of London laid the foundation-stone of St. Chadwick's Church, Hackney, in the parish of St. Matthias and Gouldurn, yesterday week. The Bishop subsequently presided at a luncheon, at the conclusion of which subscriptions to the amount of £700 were announced.

The Association for the Augmentation of Poor Benefices in the Deanery of Hackney held its annual meeting at the Vestry Hall, and collected during the past year. Liberal grants were made to All Saints' Church, St. Mary's, St. Elizabeth's, St. Peter's, Vauxhall; and to St. Mary's, Somers-town.

Sir R. Cairns and Dr. A. Stephens have given it as their opinion that Dr. Trower, being already a Bishop of the Anglican Church, would not, if appointed to the office of Bishop of Gibraltar, be competent to discharge the spiritual functions of a Bishop in the Church of England and Ireland in that see. The Bishop of Gibraltar must, in their opinion, be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury according to the form and usage of the Church of England.

Shrewsbury Abbey Church was reopened by the Bishop of Litchfield on the 26th ult., after very considerable restorations under the direction of Mr. Ferrey, architect, occupying over a period of several years, and which are not yet concluded. It is intended to add a new transept, may be restored, the roof of the nave to be stripped resting on the triforium, and thus the building may one day be extended to its original length, with transepts and a tower. The cost of the restorations has been £6000.

The sixth annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Society was held at the offices, Southampton-street, Strand, on Tuesday; the Rev. T. Hankinson in the chair. The report stated that the total amount received was to £1866. The expenditure consisted of £2019 in grants to clergymen, widows, and orphans; clothing and the expenses of collecting amounted to £450. The number of recipients during the past year reached 234. In addition to pecuniary grants, a number of clothing had been distributed to a number of applicants, 135 in 1862, the probable value of which was £620.

The congregation of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, have presented a handsome purse to the Rev. G. Bracebridge, on his relinquishing the incumbency of St. John's, Pitch and Bescot.—Last Saturday afew members of the congregation of St. Mary's, Bilston, presented their late assistant pastor, the Rev. D. Davies, with a complete set of clerical robes, as a mark of their regard for him as a minister and their appreciation of his services in the district.—A handsome chest of plate has been presented to the Rev. Henry Hallward, late curate of Wednesbury, and other friends, on his retiring from the curacy of Arrow, Warwickshire.

The parish church of Combe St. Nicholas Church, Somerset, having been completed at a cost of £2000, it was reopened on the 23rd ult. by the Bishop. The work has been performed under the superintendence of Mr. W. White, and a handsome reredos has been presented by Miss Walter. The restoration was commenced by the late Vicar, the Rev. J. L. Mogridge (to whom it is mainly owing), and zealously carried out by the Rev. Hans F. Hamilton, his successor. A collation was afterwards partaken of under a marquee in a neighbouring field, under the presidency of Mr. W. Gore Langton, M.P. for West Somerset, by upward of 800 persons, including the Bishop, clergy, and visitors, to the number of about 200. About £60 had been raised by subscription for dining the poor. The farmers, tradesmen, and visitors were liberally entertained by the Vicar, who, on the following day, provided tea for all the children of the parish under seven, who subsequently spent a pleasant evening at various sports.

The Chapel of St. Gabriel, in the ancient palace of Bishopscourt, near Exeter, has just been restored and re-dedicated. The palace was built A.D. 1182, by Bishop Branscombe; but in the end of the fifteenth century the episcopal residence was transferred to Exeter, since which time Bishopscourt has been in lay hands. The chapel, however, was in use till about eighty years after the Reformation. Upon its disuse it fell gradually into decay, and subsequently it was divided by doors and converted into servants' offices and nurseries. Mr. Garratt, the present owner, has had it thoroughly and handsomely restored, under the direction of Mr. William Waite; and it may be licensed by the Bishop as an oratory for the use of the family, but not only for domestic purposes, but also for the ministrations of the Church, with the exception of a celebration at the three great festivals.

St. Mary's Church, in the little parish of Stockleigh Pomeroy, Devon, was reopened yesterday after a thorough repair and restoration. This church, which was first consecrated in the year 1261, and enlarged about 1451, consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, south porch, and western tower. The walls of the church had been rebuilt about twenty years since by the late Rev. Nicholas Lightfoot, then Rector. About two years since some parts of the roofs having been found to be in a state of very serious decay, large repairs and restorations became necessary. These have now been carried out, after the designs of Mr. White, of Wimpole-street. The expense, which will have amounted to nearly £1100, has been defrayed by the present Rector, the Rev. R. B. Fortescue, the parish contributing £150, borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners on the security of the parish rates.

Her Majesty has ratified schemes for constituting separate districts for spiritual purposes on representations for the formation of contributed chapelries in the parishes of Sunderland, Durham; Ecclesfield, Yorkshire; Crosthwaite, Cumberland; Kirby Malzeard, York; Prestbury, Cheshire; St. Mary, Battersea, Surrey; Bromsgrove, Worcester; St. Paul, Middlesex; Wokingham, Berks; Croxdale, Southampton; Louth, Lincolnshire; Kimbolton, Huntingdon; Tettenhall, Staffordshire; Wokingham; and Kirby, Derby. The Queen has also ratified a scheme for the purpose of extending the courses of education at St. Bees College, Cumberland, so as to be equivalent to the ordinary course for a Bachelor's Degree at Oxford or Cambridge; a scheme appointing the Archbishop of Canterbury honorary canon in the Cathedral of Canterbury; a scheme for disposing of the property of the diocesan rectory of Orpington, Kent; and schemes for the division of the parish of Ecclesfield, provision for the cure of souls in various places. Her Majesty has also made various orders in council on ecclesiastical matters.

An Act of Parliament has just been printed empowering the Bishops of Welsh dioceses to facilitate the making provision for English services in Wales. Wherever any part of a parish is situated in any parish, district, or place in Wales shall certify in writing to the Bishop of the diocese that they are desirous that the whole or some part of the services or sacraments administered in the English language, and that they will undertake to provide a building, and a clergyman to officiate in such language, he shall apply to the Bishop for the license, it shall be lawful for the Bishop, if it shall appear to him that sufficient provision is not made for such services in such parish, by the consolidation of the Incumbent of a fit and proper person as minister of such chapel, to license the Incumbent of such parish for any term not exceeding five years, and to issue the minister to perform the services. In the event of the Incumbent not nominating, then the Bishop may appoint. The Bishop may also license to be a parochial chapel without the assent of the Incumbent, and the Act is not to affect the Incumbent's rights as to fees, emoluments, &c.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Law Lectures of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, given notice that his special course of lectures for the medical candidates for the Indian Civil Service will commence on the 20th of October next.

The Bishop of London declares have been declared the successful candidates for the Scholarships at King's College, Cambridge :—1, Cole; 2, Bodkin; 3, Canterbury. The Scholarships examination on Friday, when the Bishops of the lower boys terminate on Sept. 23. On Sept. 24 the fifth form will return; and the Michaelmas Term will begin on Oct. 1, when the school will have assembled. The following have been elected to the foundation of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital:—Hartley, Goldney, Wilcox, Dyneley, Armitstead, Hawkins, Tilley, Denton, Wodehouse, Trudal, Warner, Carter, Martyn, Perry, Thornton, Hayes, Bell, Bowden, Lee, Rand, Cornish, Barnes, Bryans, and Radcliffe; J. D. Tremlett and F. Whiting, posers. About 180 boys leave the school for good this term, and an equal number of new boys are expected to join the school at the reassembly of the students. The number is at present 837 boys.

The distribution of prizes to the successful pupils attending the junior school in connection with University College took place on Saturday week in the theatre of the institution. The chair was occupied by Professor De Morgan, who, in the course of his address, stated that during the last session of the academical year 1862-3—the council, in compliance with a recommendation of a committee appointed of the medical committee of the hospital, conferred on Mr. Henry Thompson, in consideration of long and laborious service as assistant surgeon, the honorary title of professor. The appointment of another assistant surgeon was resolved on.—The result of the class examinations for the Exhibition of the Faculty of Arts and Laws was ascertained at a meeting of professors and students held yesterday week in the botanical theatre of the college. The following were declared to be entitled—Medicine—Gold medal, Frederic B. Nunnesley, of Burton-on-Trent; 1st silver medal, Herbert Mayo, of Bishop's Stortford; 2nd silver medal, Francis John Grove, of Dinapore. Pathological Anatomy—Gold medal, Alexander Hunt, of London. Medical Jurisprudence—Gold medal, Herbert Mayo; 1st silver medal, Andrew Stuart. Practical Chemistry—Gold medal, James Stanton Duffin; 1st silver medal, Alexander Hunt; 2nd silver medal, Henry Ist silver medal, Griff, Griffiths, of Aliwan; 2nd silver medal, William Alderman, of St. John's, Newfoundland. Botany—Gold medal, Charles J. Hardy Smith, of London.

The Commemoration Festival of St. Mary's College, Harlow, was held on the 28th ult., and numerously attended.

The annual distribution of prizes at Islington Proprietary School took place yesterday week, in the presence of a large number of those interested in the welfare of the institution. The Rev. J. Scott was in the chair, and was supported by the Bishop of Goulburn. Favourable reports were read by the committee and examiners.

The thirty-first annual distribution of prizes at the Stockwell Proprietary School, in union with King's College, took place on Thursday week, before a crowded assemblage of proprietors and parents. The chair was taken by Sir Thomas Phillipps de Lisle, Bart., the President, the Rev. C. B. Dalton, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, with an address to the pupils.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School (in connection with King's College) took place in Portman Institute, Edwards-street, Portman-square. Sir Cusack Roney presided.

The annual commencement festivities of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Stationers' Company, took place on Wednesday week, at the school buildings in Bridgewater Square, Barbican, in the chair. The reports of the examiners were of a highly favourable character, a number of exhibitions being distributed by the chairman to those pupils who had distinguished themselves at the examination.

The Rev. Charles Daubeny, D.D., Archdeacon of Worcester College, Oxford, and recently Second Master of the Leicester Collegiate School, has been appointed Incumbent of the Proprietary Grammar School, Bournemouth.

The Rev. Edgar Sandcroft, B.A., late Senior Scholar at Clare College, Cambridge, has been appointed Head Master of the Liverpool Institute School, Weymouth.

Mr. R. C. Jones, of the Training College, Cheltenham, has been appointed English Master of Christ's College Grammar School, Christ Church, New Zealand.

The Queen has appointed Thos. Graham, Esq., to be Treasurer for the colony of British Columbia.

The Académie Française has this year given one of its two prizes of 3000f., destined for work of the highest moral utility, to the new famous "Journal and Letters of the late Admiral Fitzroy, R.N.," edited by Mr. Pelvidius.

A traveller from Hanover, Hermann Quensell, Counsellor of the Tribunal at Hildesheim, left Zinal, in the valley of Anniviers, Switzerland, on the morning of the 17th ult., and returning with a guide in the evening, and robbed by a troop of highwaymen. The guide was murdered by a ball. Four of the robbers have been arrested.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

I LEFT Charleston with some of the regiments ordered to report to General Gillmore in view of the immense operations now commencing in the south-west. The campaign in the valley of the Mississippi will, I believe, decide the duration of the war; and the battles that will be fought there will surpass in magnitude anything of General Johnston and General Grant (Federal), will, I think, be on a much larger scale than those of Virginia. The map I have illustrated in the Engraving on the next page will give you an idea of the chance of travelling on a used-up military railroad. Three times the cars ran off the line, bringing down the whole train, and on one of these occasions the carriage in which I was got smashed all to pieces. Every time I was unaware of what had taken place until I shook myself together, and then I found that my arm was badly bruised. We can hear heavy firing in the direction of Vicksburg. The place still holds out bravely, with a loss altogether, so says a prisoner, of nearly 20,000 men. The dead are lying unburied between the besieged and besiegers. The town is completely invested, and we only get intelligence by an occasional courier, who runs the gauntlet of the Yankee lines.

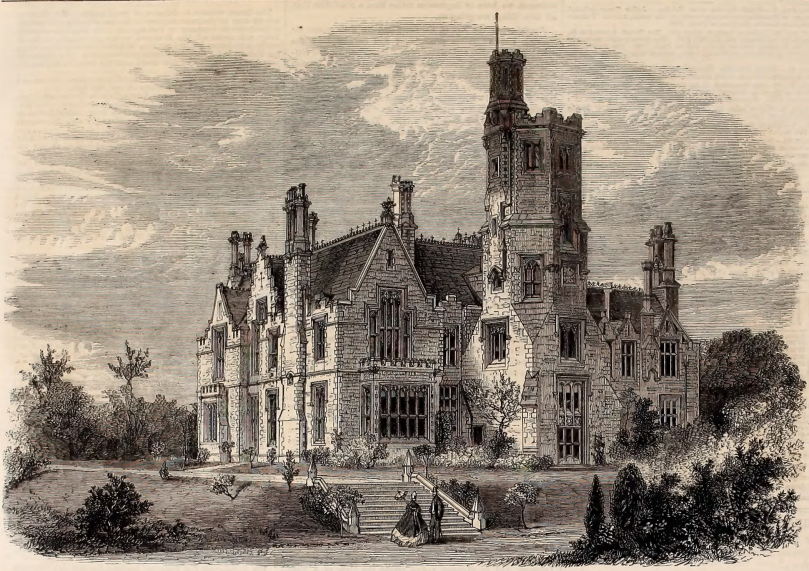
Jackson for a short time was occupied by the Federal army under General Grant. The enemy entered the town in overwhelming force before after a smart engagement with very inferior numbers, who were com-



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: TRAIN WITH REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL JOHNSTON RUNNING OFF THE TRACK IN THE FORESTS OF MISSISSIPPI.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: RE-OCCUPATION OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, BY THE CONFEDERATES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



MANOR HEATH, THE SEAT OF THE MAYOR OF HALIFAX.—SEE PAGE 131.

pelled to retire on the army collecting under General Johnston for the relief of Vicksburg. During their occupation, which lasted two days, the Yankees were guilty of every kind of vandalism; they sacked houses, stole clothing from the negroes, burst open their trunks, and took what little money they had, besides which they drove off the stoutest and strongest, against their will, to work on intrenchments; and behaved, indeed, more like savages than civilized troops. I arrived here the day before yesterday with the reinforcements, a portion of which you see entering the town. I entered it with them We found a large part of the place in flames, buildings being fired indiscriminately by the retreating enemy, who fled precipitately before our advance.



THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: THE MOB LYNCHING A NEGRO IN CLARKSON-STREET.—SEE PAGE 142.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15.

SUNDAY, Aug. 9.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Julius Cæsar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia, and became master of the world, B.C. 48. Fulton's steam-boat tried on the Seine, at Paris, 1803.

MONDAY, 10.—St. Laurence, martyr, about 259. The French defeated at St. Quentin by the Spanish and English, 1557. The Swiss guards massacred and the Tuileries stormed by the mob of Paris, 1792. The Federals defeated the Confederates at Wilson's Creek, but lose their General, N. Lyon, 1861.

TUESDAY, 11.—Martin Frobisher discovers the straits bearing his name, 1576. The Republic of Bolivia, South America, established, 1825.

WEDNESDAY, 12.—The Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, defeated the Sultan of Egypt at Ascalon, 1099. Bengal subjected to the East India Company, 1765. Plymouth Breakwater commenced, 1812.

THURSDAY, 13.—Cortez takes the City of Mexico, 1521. Death of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, 1667.

FRIDAY, 14.—Book of Psalms printed by Faust and Schoeffer, 1457. The new French charter published, 1830. Rose opened, 7h. 8m. A.M.

SATURDAY, 15.—Bohring discovered East Cape, 1741. Napoleon I. born, 1769. The French General, Joubert, defeated and slain by the Russians under Suwarrow, at Novi, 1799.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
0 20	11 0	0 51	11 0	1 30	11 0	2 11	11 0	2 53	11 0	3 34	11 0	4 15	11 0
12 49	11 0	1 31	11 0	2 11	11 0	2 53	11 0	3 34	11 0	4 15	11 0	4 56	11 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 16″. N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″. W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours, Read 10h. M.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. 0 Clear. 10 Overcast.	Minimum in Air.	Maximum in Sun.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles per Hour.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
July 29	Inches. 29·777	° 56·9	N.E.	0-10	50·2	70·1	N. NW. W.	141	Inches 0·000	
30	30·186	49·2	N.E.	4	42·6	69·4	N. NE.	210	·000	
31	30·243	48·3	N.E.	3	42·0	68·2	ENE. E.	226	·000	
Aug. 1	30·059	42·4	S.W.	0	40·0	71·8	E.	...	·000	
2	...	...	...	...	49·0	76·0	...	...	·000	
3	29·937	45·5	S.S.W.	0	5	50·4	72·4	SW. SW.	302	·000
4	29·878	52·9	S.S.W.	8	53·7	71·7	SSW. SW.	282	·000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ...	29·925	29·936	29·925	29·956	29·965	29·931	29·937
Temperature of Air ...	59·8°	59·5°	59·5°	60·7°	56·9°	49·5°	52·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ...	57·1°	57·0°	57·0°	57·1°	53·1°	47·1°	49·5°
Direction of Wind ...	...	...	...	NE.	E.	S.	SW.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our Special Agent for Germany. Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-Year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HALIFAX.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Aug. 15 will contain the following Engravings of the PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO HALIFAX :—

Arrival at the Railway Station.
Exterior of the Townhall.
Procession up Princes-street.
Presentation of Address to the Prince in the Townhall.
His Royal Highness Declaring the Hall Open.
Scene at the Piecehall, &c., &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

"GOING! Gone!" should be the motto for the period immediately succeeding the close of Parliament and the opera. The locomotive idea is now in the ascendant, and, in fact, excludes nearly all others. It is true that we have a general impression that the American war continues, and that the Confederates are getting the worst of it; that the Poles maintain their struggle, and decline to allow Europe to interfere except upon the basis of Polish unity and independence; that Sherard Osborn may be gallantly demolishing Chinese rebels; and that the Damios of Japan may be beginning to think that their Protectionist ideas are out of date. We just know, too, that there is unpleasantness in New Zealand, and that the brigands of Naples are not exterminated; that Etna is in flames and Manilla in ruins, under which ten thousand persons are said to be buried; and that General Forey is giving the Mexicans "the freedom of the press as understood in France," a freedom regulated by a black man and three warnings, and is also confiscating the property of those who resisted the entry of the missionaries from the Tuileries. We heard, and really gave a moment of stern satisfaction to the news, that the miscreant Nana "Sahib" had been hunted down, and would probably be blown from a gun, as the most effective lesson to those who would contribute to a martyr if he died in any other way, but who deem extermination by fire-arms a comparatively obliteration of being. Something, too, we know about Herat, but not much, and we are not greatly excited about Dost Mohammed. The Suez Canal difficulty, we are told, is got over; and, by a curious coincidence, English newspapers, always true to science except when politics interfere, are beginning to admire the bold and useful work. We have a little sympathy with Mrs. Crosbie and the Yorkshire people, who were deprived of the sight of the Princess of Wales, but are a little in the attitude of the man who said to his friend, "I can't understand how you can be hungry: I have had a good dinner; " we have seen so much of Royalty that we do not deeply feel with the city of the Holy Face of the Baptist, if that be the derivation of "Halifax." And we should just like to know who is to be the new Friend of Woman in the place of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and we are pleased that the post-politician and author of "Palm-Leaves" is now Lord Houghton. All these things of the day are in a manner forced upon our attention; for Paterfamilias *will* read his paper at breakfast, and will mention what is in it, at the risk of being thought rather frivolous by the ladies, whose minds are on the serious business of planning tours or country amusements; but at strongest we have an impression rather than a conviction that all these things are going on.

Bradshaw is the lord of the hour, and his little quarto for "eighth month" drives even "Lost and Saved" from the drawing-room table, and causes even "Faust" to be less constantly talked about than it was a month ago. Mrs. Norton and Mr. Forsyth must retire before the Irrepressible Quaker. And how the economy of social life is overthrown during the transition state! Invitations are looked upon rather as impertinences, and they are accepted with an "if" and at least a half-resolve that they shall be too late. There is no disorder in a gentleman's household; nevertheless, there is a sensation of what the American ladies used to call "anyhowishness." Neptune in the skies was discovered, not directly but by inference, from the observed fact that there was a disturbing influence operating upon his neighbours, and thus Baden-Baden is detected in hypocrisy. We don't practice quite so regularly as mamma wishes, and Petrarch is certainly ill-treated by the Lauras with red feathers in their hats, and a short letter has gone off by this mail to Cousin Cameron at Allahabad, and we have asked dear Mrs. Quickfidget, who is only too happy to be busy, to attend the visiting committee. Papa, with a sly and silent satisfaction, manages to stop at the club for his "chop," which means just a spoonful of turtle, and eight other little constituents of a gentlemanly dinner, and mamma makes no complaint, and, indeed, takes it kind of him to be so considerate and keep out of the way when we are so busy. Then the afternoon of destroying all the cards, and invitations, and cards, and the consequent startling discovery of how rude we have been to the Winterblossoms. We have never called; well, then, probably we do not live all that way off. Besides, we met them at the Zoological Gardens and spoke to them; and that must do, for we can't go now. "Some more parties at *their* house," Emily remarked slily, showing Flora a card and making Flora look a little red; yet why should she? A young lady need not accept a gentleman if she does not like him. And there is a card which will be blackedged when left next. We must call there and see the poor little dear. Besides, Lucy is dying, and it is a strange thing how the dust will get into the best regulated card-basket.

Away and away! Who is that writing in a great review to show that our ancestors travelled as much as we do. Nothing of the kind. The world had to be discovered and the map invented, of course, and there must have gone a great deal of gallant labour and enterprise to the work; but it was done by comparatively few. But we emigrate by thousands, with our wives and our children. The great Pyramid sparkles with the white hats of young ladies from Rotten-row, and courageous matrons (we will not stand their being called "frisky") gaze upon Lebanon, and in pleasant voices repeat the lines of a poet fashionable in their girlhood, and since biographized by the Foreign Secretary. The Englishwoman is a Biarrite; and at Algiers; and is examining the Escurial; and is meekly enduring the sham classical enthusiasm of her lord amid Athenian dust; and is looking with real curiosity at that wooden spout sticking out of the seraglio at Constantinople, and wondering whether it is really the spy which the spare wives of the Padishah are sent in a sack; and bravely yachting in the North, or gliding down the Lower Danube and getting a new and half-melancholy sensation out of the interminable and neglected forests,

> Unheeded sprawls thy blossom'd bud
> No sickly bosom to the bee,
> Unheeded falls along the flood
> Thy desolate and aged tree.]

"What part of the world has not seen our labours" in the pursuit of pleasure? But all is well. The change is essential to those who lead the high-pressure life of "society" and for those whose duties are monotonous and whose pleasures are humble the great happiness of a month's break up of all their humdrum arrangements is a pleasure of which the others, foolishly envied, can have no idea. We rejoice to see this annual separation, the only approach to a real change of scene in the journalist. The autumn shines no holiday for him. He must be at his post, or not far from it, and it is not permitted to him to be out of the way of the newspaper. It is true that a wit in society declared that the dulness of a newspaper during the recess shows that it is conducted by gentlemen, and that they are away at country houses; but the public is not so gracious, and will have its newspapers done in the best manner while the readers are enjoying their indolence *in excelsis*. So we are at our work; but we have, we think, in this article shown that we know what we lose by our fidelity, and we wish everybody *bon voyage*. The world will go on very well though society is out of town.

We regret to announce that the accounts of Lord Clyde's health are again discouraging.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on Monday, the 10th inst. They will be reopened, under the usual regulations, on and after Thursday, the 20th inst.

It is announced from Copenhagen that the young King of Greece will leave Denmark for Athens on the completion of the arrangements for the cession of the Ionian Islands.

A telegram from Lahore communicates the fact that Dost Mohammed has been thrown by strong reinforcements of Cabul strangers without. There seems to be no doubt of the death of the Dost, and other telegrams, however, did not take place until after the fall of the strongh.d.

The annual assembly of the Royal Caledonian Society takes place this evening in Rochdale hall-work. There was a more numerous gathering of representatives than on any previous occasion. The Rev. John Gairdner was elected president. The Rev. Joseph Coleman and Mr. John Benson were appointed Conventional secretaries.

The presence of the Channel Fleet in the Firth of Forth has been a source of much enjoyment to the inhabitants of Leith and Edinburgh. On Tuesday the Warrior was converted into a pleasure-boat, and took a large party of the *élite* of the Scotch metropolis on a trip down the estuary. There were pleasant entertainments on board, dancing, music, and an elegant lunch. In the evening a banquet was given to the officers of the fleet by the city of Edinburgh, which was numerously attended. A ball in the Assembly Rooms followed. The fleet left Leith for the north of Scotland, at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Osborne, in good health. Her Majesty, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, will embark at Woolwich for Germany on Tuesday next. The Royal steam-yacht Fairy will arrive off the Dockyard to-day (Saturday), to be in readiness to convey her Majesty from Woolwich to Gravesthithe, where the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht will be moored. The Queen will pass the night on board this vessel, and sail early on Wednesday morning for Antwerp.

The Duke of Newcastle and Earl Russell have visited Osborne as the last audiences of her Majesty within the past few days.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred landed in Cowes Reads this afternoon, from her Majesty's ship Racoon, and arrived at Osborne, attended by Major Cowell.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family have taken daily riding and walking exercise in the vicinity of Osborne during the week.

Prince Alfred arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday in her Majesty's steam-yacht Fairy, accompanied by Mr. Cowell, R.E. His Royal Highness had arrived from Osborne expressly to attend the funeral of a seaman-gunner, late belonging to the Racoon (the Prince's ship), named William Keyer, aged twenty-two years, who was killed by falling from the foretop of the Racoon on the 31st of July. On the Fairy arriving in harbour the Prince left her, and left the Enchantress, and paid his respects to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat have succeeded Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke and Captain Grey, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday afternoon, from Osborne.

The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday morning at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Hon. Mrs. Coke and Major Teesdale were in attendance. Later in the day their Royal Highnesses received a visit from the Duke of Cambridge, and subsequently took a drive in an open carriage. The Princess had complained of hunger during the day, and on leaving her Royal Highness was so unwell that it was considered absolutely necessary that her Royal Highness should proceed to Osborne, accompanying her illustrious consort on his visit to Halifax.

The Prince left town on Monday for Halifax. His Royal Highness was attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys and Major Teesdale. At Halifax the Prince was met by Mr. Crossley, Mayor of the borough, who had received his Royal Highness in the private residence, Manor Heath, and subsequently conducted the Prince through several of the important establishments which abound in this industrial neighbourhood.

On Tuesday the Prince officiated at the opening of the New Townhall in Halifax, and returned to town the same evening.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess left town for Studley Royal, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Grey, near Ripon. The progress northwards would depend on the health of the Princess; but it was expected their Royal Highnesses would reach the palace of Holyrood on Thursday evening; and, passing the Friday and Sunday in the Scottish capital, continue their journey to Abergeldie this day (Saturday).

Mr. Joseph Wyon has had the honour of sittings from the Princess of Wales for a model to be executed for the city of London.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday from Goodwood. His Royal Highness has been the guest of his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, at Molesworth, and of the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood, during his absence from town.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff returned to town from Brighton on Saturday last, and have since left London for Carlsbad.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has left town on a tour in Germany.

Mdme. Musurus and family have left the residence of the Turkish Embassy for St. Leonards-on-Sea, where they have taken a residence for a few weeks. His Excellency remains in town.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who arrived in town on Saturday from Goodwood, have since left, en route for Lady Wharncliffe, at Wortley Hall, Yorkshire.

The Duchess of St. Albans, and Viscount Falkland and Lady Diana Beauclerk, have left town on a visit to Lady Molesworth, at her seat, Pencarrow, in Cornwall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, who arrived in town at the latter end of last week from the Continent, have since left for Bowood.

The Marchioness of Exeter has arrived in town from a tour in Germany. The noble Marquis is confined to his residence in Grosvenor-square by indisposition.

Earl Cowley has arrived at Montagu House from the British Embassy in Paris, in order to be present at the marriage of Viscount Dungan, his eldest son, with Miss Rice Williams.

Earl Granville has left town on a tour of visits in the north.

The Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe have left Grosvenor-street for their seat, Mount-Edgcumbe, in Cornwall.

The Earl and Countess of Devon and Lady Agnes Courtenay left town a few days since on a Continental tour.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone have left town for Rawarden Castle, Chester.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden Manor.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Marsham, eldest son of the Earl of Romney, with Lady Constance Hastings, youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Hastings and sister of the present Peer, took place on Thursday se'night at Castle Donington, where the event was celebrated with great rejoicing. The marriage of Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox with Miss Townsley, daughter of Lady Caroline Townsley, took place in London on Tuesday last.—The marriage of Viscount Dungan, eldest son of Earl Cowley, with Miss Piers Williams, takes place at St. George's, Hanover-square, this day (Saturday).

It is said that Prince Louis of Hesse has bought the arsenal at Mayence, to convert it into a palace. The view from the windows over the Rhine is a most beautiful one.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alfred Seaman Kindred as Consul at Belize for the Emperor of Austria, and of M. Gustav A. Schlag as Consul in Lower Canada, to reside at Quebec, for the Free city of Bremen.

A Parliamentary return states that there have been seventeen deaths and ten casualties on the Goodwin Sands, occasioning loss of life, during the last twelve years, ending December, 1862.

A fire has just devastated a portion of the château of Hietzgwitz (Austrian Silesia), belonging to the Empress Eugénie. The Prince had been for some weeks residing on the property, and directed in person the operations for those engaged in getting the fire under.

By the last Brazil mail we learn that Mr. Elliot, the British Minister at Rio, had demanded and received passports for himself and Legation, and had not left Rio.

A letter from Catania mentions that Mount Etna broke out in eruption on the 7th ult., but subsided again the same day. There was a heavy fall of sand at Catania, Aci Reale, and a good deal of damage.

The Head Master of Harrow School has ordered that the ride trousers pockets of his pupils shall be dispensed with, his reason for the prohibition being that the boys continually had their hands in those pockets, and thereby contracted a lounging and stooping habit.

On Wednesday a satisfactory harbour trial was made at Limehouse with a new life-boat belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, and intended for Hastings. She is thirty-six feet long and eight feet wide, and rows twelve oars, double-banked. The life-boat was forwarded by the institution on the following day to Hastings, to replace a smaller one, which was deemed less suitable for the locality. A fine conveyance was, as usual, given to the new and old life-boats and their transporting carriages by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company over their line.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX.

It has not been unusual, when an important town in the provinces has erected some public municipal building, to seek to give its inauguration the sanction of the presence of Royalty. The Queen has on more than one occasion presided over such ceremonials; and it is not surprising that the Prince of Wales should, during the sort of viceregency which he at present exercises in such matters, be called upon to fulfil like functions. The ancient borough of Halifax, having built a new Townhall, invited the Prince and Princess of Wales to grace with their presence the formal opening of the building. This invitation was accepted, and Tuesday last was appointed for a demonstration in which it was believed the whole of the West Riding of Yorkshire would be fully represented in the persons who would compose a large assemblage of visitors to Halifax. The authorities of the town, acting under the influence of a popular impulse, as well as under their own sense of what was due to an occasion of this kind, spared no trouble nor any reasonable expense in preparations for the event. Artists and decorators were brought from town, and to them mainly were intrusted the construction, in front of the Townhall, of a triumphal arch and a temporary corridor, flanked by handsome balconies and a range of banners dependent from lofty staffs; while festoons of artificial flowers, Prince of Wales plumes, mottoes, and devices, were disposed about in every available position. The streets in the vicinity of the Townhall were also decorated in a similar manner, and notably that portion of them which lead from the railway station into the town. The programme of the proceedings had been so arranged that the procession, would necessarily pass through almost every part of the town; and, consequently, stands of seats were built up in all directions, while all the houses along the route were made available for sightseeing. Whether by chance or design, it occurred that there had been elected Mayor of the borough for this year John Crossley, Esq., who is one of the wealthiest manufacturers in Halifax, and the possessor of a truly magnificent residence, furnished in the most complete and tasteful manner, and situated within a short distance of the town itself. Here there was a residence provided without difficulty for the Prince and Princess; and, in passing, it may be said, once for all, that the duties of a host were performed by the Mayor with the liberality and success which might be expected from a combination of all the appliances which wealth and taste could bring together. Everything was thus prepared for a worthy reception of the Royal visitors, and Halifax awaited with pleased anxiety the conferring upon it the honour of being the first town in Yorkshire which the Prince and Princess of Wales have visited. Partaking of that feeling which characterised London on the 10th of March last, the greatest part of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, of all ranks and classes, was evidently turned towards the Princess of Wales. Without any impeachment of loyalty to the Prince, it was evident that his presence was at least the second consideration. It would be difficult, therefore, to describe the disappointment, deepening into positive anger, which was aroused in Halifax when, on Sunday afternoon, it was announced that the state of the Princess's health would not allow of her undergoing the fatigue necessarily attendant on such an occasion. Wide, deep, and, at times, almost threatening was the sense of defeated expectation which prevailed, and there were mutterings about the probability of a reception being given to the Prince when he came alone which would have been anything but loyal. One effect was palpable on Monday, and that was, that, whereas numbers of persons were expected to come into Halifax from the towns and district within fifty or sixty miles, after the first two or three special trains arrived in the morning, which were pretty full, comparatively few persons came in those that followed during the day. On the whole, however, by the afternoon, good-humour had been restored, and as many persons as could crowd themselves into the streets abutting on the railway station, and in the line leading to the Mayor's residence, began to assemble as early as midday. The hour fixed for the arrival of the Prince was three o'clock. Some time before that hour a battery of volunteer artillery, four troops of the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry (a remarkably fine and well-trained body of horsemen), drew up in the courtyard of the station, and a strong detachment of the Halifax Rifle Volunteers were disposed on the platform within to act as a guard of honour. In due course, the Mayor, Aldermen, councillors, and other officials of the borough, dressed in robes of divers colours, and looking very fine, as the story-book says, came upon the scene, and ranged themselves upon the arrival platform. Curiously enough, in a town which is celebrated for its carpet manufacture, not even the conventional strip of red drugget which is usually spread for Royal footsteps when they tread the platforms of railway stations, was spread on this occasion, nor was any attempt made to decorate the station. On the extreme point of the range of lofty hills which look down upon the valley in which Halifax is so picturesquely situated, and which is called the "Beacon Hill," a battery of heavy artillery had been stationed. While the persons assembled were awaiting the arrival of the Prince, two ordinary trains ran into the station. For some reason or other the last of the two was mistaken for the Royal train, and as it glided up to the platform the Mayor and his satellites hastened towards the central carriage, the guard of honour presented arms, and the battery on the Beacon Hill thundered out a Royal salute. These proceedings first astonished and then infinitely amused the somewhat rough occupants of the third-class carriages, of which the train principally consisted, and who, thinking that after such honours had been paid them they were entitled to see the "soight," manifested an inclination to remain on the platform; but they were soon disabused of any such notion, and were politely but peremptorily shown the "way out" by a detachment of the A division of the metropolitan police, which was on duty in that spot. Presently, but after the Royal salute was over, the Prince arrived, was hastily greeted by the Corporation, glided rapidly through the door to the courtyard of the station, and was driven away to his place of destination for the night almost before any of the spectators could catch a glimpse of him or satisfy themselves by ocular evidence that the Princess was really not with him; for there had been rumours that her Royal Highness would come, after all. Subsequently, the Prince drove through parts of the town, and visited several of the principal manufactories. He was serenaded in the evening by a picked band of singers, and a guard of honour of volunteers kept watch around the house during the night.

It has been shown that something more than a damp had been cast on the prospects of the demonstration by the news that the Princess would be absent; but the damp soon ceased to be metaphorical, and became intensely real. In fact, about ten o'clock rain set in, and all through the night and until ten o'clock the next morning it poured down in such torrents as may be expected in a valley surrounded by such rain-conductors as lofty hills. Under any circumstance this would have proved a serious drawback to the festivities of the day; but, in the present instance, it threatened to mar the most special and characteristic feature of the demonstration, and one which is peculiar to Yorkshire and to the North of England generally. There is in Halifax a large area open to the sky but surrounded by corridors and galleries, which was formerly much and is now a little used as an "exchange" for the merchants and manufacturers of the town. It is called the "Piecehall;" and there it was proposed to assemble no less than 16,000 Sunday-school scholars of the town and districts adjacent, who, in combination with a large number of vocalists and instrumentalists, were to sing several hymns and the "Hallelujah Chorus" before the Prince. The terrible downcome of rain threatened to put a stop to this, as it could hardly have been reasonable to expect that a number of persons, including a large proportion of children of various ages, could stand beneath such a pitiless pelting as they would have had to encounter for more than three hours. However, at ten o'clock the rain diminished from its waterspout character into something which could be tolerably well resisted by umbrellas, and the "scholars" duly marched into the "Piecehall" and took up their appointed stations, where, hiding themselves, literally and in the strictest sense of the term, under umbrellas, they sung two or three hymns and patiently awaited the arrival of the Prince. The effect of the weather elsewhere was visible in the comparatively sparse gathering of people in the streets and in the empty condition of the stands and seats which had been erected, most notably in the thrice-privileged balconies around and about the Townhall, which were so desolate in appearance that, in order to make up a show in them, persons from the streets were invited to enter them and occupy the melancholy vacancies in the seats. Things at this time looked sad and dreary enough, it must be confessed. In due course, however, the Prince, whose experience of wet weather is tolerably extensive, accompanied by the prescribed procession, made the circuit set down for him, visited the "People's Park," drew up in his carriage in the Piecehall, and, under the influence of a shower rather more gentle than heretofore, listened to the vocalisation of the 16,000 scholars and accepted an address from them. Thence his Royal Highness proceeded to examine a church erected by Mr. Akroyd, one of the magnates of the town, which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, and afterwards, by a circuitous route, reached the Townhall. By this time the rain had ceased, and although everyone, specially and particularly, including the Prince, was damp and dishevelled, if not wet, things brightened up a little. The crowd grew thicker, and the shouts of welcome and congratulation were continuous and hearty, and by the time that the alternate point of the ceremonial was attained, the sense of failure which had previously prevailed diminished. In the "hall," strictly so called, of the corporate building which was then to be inaugurated, and which is a small but very tasteful and elegant room, the élite of the inhabitants of the town and district were assembled. The Prince, attended by his suite, took his place on a daïs, and the Mayor and Corporation, the members for the West Riding of Yorkshire and Halifax, and other local functionaries, ranged themselves semicircularly before him. The National Anthem and the Danish National Anthem were sung by a trained choir; the Bishop of Ripon delivered a speech and appropriate form of prayer; an address was presented and replied to by the Prince; and his Royal Highness declared formally that the "Hall was opened." Immediately afterwards the Prince proceeded to a balcony erected over the portico of the building and there made a similar proclamation to the outside assemblage; and the ceremony and the festival, which will mark an epoch in the history of Halifax, and which was to have been the joy and delight of its inhabitants and those of the West Riding, but which was marred and maimed by circumstances over which those who planned and carried it into execution had no control, were practically over; for, although the town was illuminated at night, and the Mayor feasted the distinguished personages who had assembled on the occasion and were not immediately attached to the Prince's suite, yet, with the departure of his Royal Highness for London at three o'clock, the main interest of the day subsided.

MANOR HEATH, NEAR HALIFAX.

At page 129 we engrave a picture of Manor Heath, the residence of John Crossley, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, in which his Royal Highness was the guest of the chief magistrate during his recent visit to the borough to preside over the ceremonial of opening the new Townhall. The house is situated about a mile from Halifax, and stands in a handsome and well-arranged domain and beautifully laid-out gardens. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Alfred Smith, of the Adelphi, one of the architects of the Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall. Mr. Smith's designs were chosen by Mr. Crossley from competitive drawings, all in the Italian style, of six selected architects. Eventually, at the request of Mr. Crossley, the design was altered to the Gothic, and in that style the mansion was built. While the peculiar features of this style have been accurately preserved, they have been adapted to house architecture, and the mansion has nothing ecclesiastical about it, but looks like a comfortable, while it is a handsome, and indeed an elegant, gentleman's residence. The furniture and decorations of the interior are in strict keeping with the architectural style; and the general effect is one of solid but tasteful magnificence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The foundation-stone of the new wing in connection with the Sailors' Home, Well-street, was laid by Lord Palmerston on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge was elected a Fishmonger last Saturday, and his freedom was presented to him in a gold box. He was afterwards entertained at a dinner by that company.

The Maharanee Jendan Kower, the widow of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh and the mother of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, died last Saturday, at Abingdon House, Kensington.

The governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, it is stated, have definitively arranged for the purchase of the proposed site at Stangate, on the bank of the Thames, adjoining Westminster Bridge, for £95,000.

It is stated that the directors of the Alexandra Park Company have arranged with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas for the reconstruction, on an improved design, of the Exhibition building of 1862, on Muswell-hill.

To the many benevolent schemes with which London abounds another has been added. It is announced that an early date a prize-show of costermongers' donkeys will be held, with a view to the encouragement of humane owners among the poor and the well-being of that useful and too often misused animal.

Some thousands of people assembled on Sunday afternoon on Blackheath to assent to expressions of sympathy with the cause of Poland. Several resolutions were adopted, all breathing a spirit of resistance to Russia and looking to the sword alone as a means of freeing Poland. An attempt to abuse the Emperor of the French was promptly put down by the meeting itself.

A large number of persons assembled yesterday week on Blackfriars Bridge to witness the driving of the first pile for the construction of the temporary wooden bridge across the Thames, for the conveyance of foot passengers during the building of the new bridge. The site chosen for the erection of the bridge is from the steps between the works of the railway bridge and Blackfriars Bridge on the south side, to the steam-boat pier on the Middlesex side of the river.

The idea of a new street from Charing-cross to the Thames embankment, which was the subject of so much controversy some time ago, is not abandoned. Some members of the Metropolitan Board of Works proposed at their meeting yesterday week that plans for the new street should be prepared. A conversation ensued, which ended in the adoption of a suggestion made by the chairman that the whole subject of the approaches to the embankment should be referred to the Embankment Committee.

A meeting of gentlemen, for the most part connected with the Australian colonies, was held yesterday week, in Willis's Rooms, to protest against the conclusions arrived at in the report of the commission on transportation, which recommended the transmission of convicts to Western Australia. Sir Charles Nicholson was in the chair, and he, as well as the other speakers, strongly objected to the suggestions of the report, and urged that they would lead to great irritation, discontent, and disaffection in the other Australian colonies. Resolutions embodying these sentiments were agreed to.

Last week the births of 1941 children—1007 boys and 934 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1810.——A high rate of mortality prevailed in London last week. In the four weeks that ended July 25 they were successively 1187, 1287, 1364, 1452. In the week that ended last Saturday they rose to 1514. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks—viz., the thirty-first week in each of the years 1853-62—is, with a correction for increase of population, 1284. Scarlatina appears to be increasing. It was fatal in 87 and 110 cases in the two previous weeks, and last week in 122. The deaths from diarrhœa and cholera were 217, and were not quite so numerous as in the previous week.

A festival of Oddfellows took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The metropolitan lodges connected with the Manchester Unity assembled in large numbers, which were swelled by a considerable arrival of provincial members. The entertainments provided were much relished and enjoyed to a late hour.——The new station at Sydenham Hill, on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, was opened for traffic last Saturday. It is close to the mouth of the tunnel which runs near to the north end of the Crystal Palace, and will be found a great convenience for passengers from Brixton, Stockwell, and the neighbourhood of the Elephant and Castle.——The fifth annual drawing for prizes of the Crystal Palace Art-Union took place at the Crystal Palace on Thursday week—Dr. Doran, F.S.A., occupying the chair. It is said that the position and prospects of the institution have never been in a more satisfactory condition.

On Monday the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at a meeting of the friends of the Metropolitan Home for Cripples, on the occasion of the opening of the new premises, Northumberland House, Marylebone-road. The report stated that the cost of removing the Cripples' Home, with its female refuge and public laundry, from Hill-street, Dorset-square, to Northumberland House, would be £3000. There are sixty-eight inmates, forty-eight of whom are cripples, the remainder being strong, active girls employed in household and laundry work to fit them for domestic servants. The inmates, by means of the seaside fund, are sent in the summer to Sandgate. The nursery will not be transferred to the new premises. Resolutions in favour of a further promotion of the objects of the institution were proposed and spoken to by the chairman, Viscount Raynham, Mr. Hanbury, M.P.; the Revs. C. P. Eyre, J. Keeling; Messrs. Haldane, Maxwell, and others.

On Wednesday the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which her Majesty is the patron, entertained Mr. Tite, M.P., at dinner at the Trafalgar, at Greenwich, on the occasion of his retiring from the office of president, which he had held for two years. Professor Donaldson acted as chairman; and the company was made up of all the more distinguished members of the profession in the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, including Mr. Gilbert Scott, Mr. Charles Barry, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Pennethorne, Mr. F. P. Cockerell, Mr. P. Hardwick, Mr. S. Smirke, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Crace, Mr. Ashpitel, Mr. J. Fergusson, Mr. B. Ferrey, and many other architects and persons of note. All the "styles," indeed, may be said to have been represented on the occasion. The Lord Mayor was likewise present; as were also Mr. Hawkshaw, president of the Institute of Civil Engineers; and Mr. Thwaites, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

LAW AND POLICE.—The case of "Broan (Swynfen) v. Kennedy" was decided yesterday week. A short time ago a bill was filed in the Court of Rolls to set aside a deed by which the plaintiff had bound herself to pay the defendant £20,000 for his services as counsel in the celebrated Swynfen trials. It had been previously held that the defendant could not legally enforce any claim for services rendered as a barrister, and the present application was made to set aside the deed in question. Mr. Kennedy opposed the bill in person; but the Master of the Rolls held that the deed had been obtained by undue influence, and ordered it to be cancelled.

A discovery of gold coins (rose nobles) has been made in the precincts of Westminster Abbey. A labourer was brought before Mr. Arnold yesterday week on the charge of having disposed of a number of gold coins which he found in the groin of an arch in the cloisters he was employed to pull down. The man appears to have believed he was entitled to keep the coins, and he generously admitted his fellow-workmen to a share of the profits. After hearing the facts, the magistrate liberated the man on his own recognisance to come up again on Tuesday, when the case was dismissed, Mr. Arnold being of opinion that he had no jurisdiction.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE AT SHEFFIELD.

On Thursday week, the preparatory committees having been completed, the Conference proper was opened at nine o'clock with the usual devotional exercises. The first business was the filling up of vacancies which have occurred in the legal hundred of ministers, or the Conference proper. There were seven such vacancies to be supplied this year; five by seniority, and two by nomination. The five elected from among ministers qualified by years of service were the Revs. Joseph Floyd, vice Corbett Cooke; Amos Learoyd, vice Robert Day; H. B. Trethewey, vice John Hobson; W. Blythway, vice — Bayner; and C. Haydon, vice Joseph Stinson. The first elected by nomination was the Rev. W. B. Boyce, vice W. Ash, whose claims to the honour were suggested by Dr. Hoole, as resting on lengthened and valuable services, chiefly in Australia. As a second nominee, in the room of the Rev. Roger Moor, the Rev. Thomas Jackson presented the Rev. B. B. Waddy. Dr. Rule then asked for votes in favour of the Rev. David Hay, as a laborious pastor, and eminent for his services during the Lancashire distress; and Dr. Osborn nominated the Rev. W. B. Pope, on the ground of personal and ministerial excellence, and of eminent literary attainments and labours. The votes recorded were—D. Hay, 54; W. B. Pope, 71; B. B. Waddy, 117. These elections were all duly confirmed. The President of the Conference was next elected. The Rev. W. L. Thornton and Dr. Osborn each had a large and earnest band of supporters. The voting gave Dr. Osborn the presidency of the Conference. The votes were—Dr. Osborn, 129; Mr. Thornton, 122; Mr. Shaw, 64. In handing over the seal of the Conference, Mr. Wesley's Bible, and other insignia of office to his successor, the ex-President (Rev. C. Prest) referred to his co-entrance into the ministry thirty years ago, and his association in it since, with Dr. Osborn: and spoke in the highest terms of his preaching, his abilities, and faithful defence and development of Methodist polity. Dr. Osborn made an address in reply on taking the chair of the Conference. The Rev. Mr. Farrar was then elected secretary of the Conference, and the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman one of the official letter-writers.

The first business after the devotional services on Friday was to accept, with thanks, a new chapel built by Mr. Thomas Hazlehurst, at a cost of £2500, in the Runcorn circuit. The address of the Irish Conference was presented by the Rev. H. Price; after which the Rev. R. Wallace addressed the Conference on the state of Methodism in Ireland. There was a considerable diminution in the number of members this year, owing to the hindrances they had to contend with. There was, however, abundant reason for thankfulness. While Popery had lost two millions of members since 1834, the Established Church 150,000, and the Presbyterians an equal number, Methodism had increased. They had now 1800 chapels or preaching-rooms in Ireland, eighty or ninety day schools, and were making arrangements for a first-class educational establishment, where the sons of ministers and others could be trained. The Revs. Dr. Rule, W. D. Boyce, and M. C. Taylor were deputed to prepare an answer to the Irish address. On the presentation of the French address, the Rev. James Hocart, President of the French Conference, adverted to the small increase of Methodism in France and the difficulties which beset the Ministry and Church there. He spoke cheerfully of the spread of religion in Italy, and urged that though the French Conference had great expenses to provide for in connection with the Corsican and other missions, none of them should be abandoned. Methodism, he maintained, was essential in France, and he trusted France would not be forgotten in the jubilee year of the Methodist Missionary Society. The Rev. W. Gibson adverted to the progress of the English mission in Paris; and the President hoped that the improved missions in France and Italy would be maintained, feeling convinced that there was a great work for Methodism to accomplish on the Continent. The Revs. G. Scott, W. Arthur, and F. Greaves were appointed to prepare an answer to the French address. After the reading of the Australian Conference address, the Rev. W. Butters, the representative of that Conference, spoke of its loyal attachment to Wesleyan polity. An invitation was read from Bradford to the Conference to hold its next sittings in that town, Bradford agreeing to provide accommodation for four hundred ministers. The invitation was cordially accepted. The Conference next entered upon the inquiry with regard to admitting the ministerial probationers.

On Sunday the pulpits of all the Methodist chapels in the Sheffield, Chesterfield, Rotherham, Wath, Doncaster, Barnsley, Retford, and Worksop circuits were occupied by ministers attending the Conference. In the Conference Chapel, at seven o'clock a.m., the Rev. B. B. Waddy preached, and the Rev. Benjamin Gregory at Norfolk-street at the same hour. The attendance was good. The most important service of the day was the official sermon by the ex-president (the Rev. Charles Prest), in Carver-street Chapel, at half-past ten. There was an overflowing congregation, including the President, who occupied his official seat on the platform, and who was supported on his right and left by several ex-presidents and other ministers. The secretary of the Conference (the Rev. John Farrar) read the Liturgy. The 27th and 28th verses of the twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews formed the text. Some of the evening services in Sheffield were very largely attended, especially those conducted by the Rev. John Rattenbury, Carver-street; the Rev. Luke Tyerman, in Brunswick; and the Rev. W. M. Punshon, in Ebenezer.

On Monday the reading of the obituaries of deceased ministers was continued, the memoirs being those of the late Revs. T. F. Tranmer, John Cannel, and Robert Bruce. The Conference then proceeded with the inquiry, "Are there any objections to any of our ministers or preachers on trial?" which occupied the remainder of the session, and was not concluded when the adjournment took place. Public examinations of candidates for the ministry, preparatory to their ordination, were conducted in the evening in the Carver-street Chapel by the president of the Conference; in Norfolk-street Chapel, by the ex-president and Dr. Waddy; and in the Wesleyan Chapel, Rotherham, by the Revs. John Rattenbury and Francis A. West.

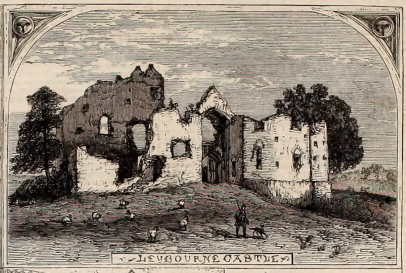
On Tuesday the Rev. John Bedford read the "record of previous acts." Several committees were appointed, one of which was directed to examine, and, if needful, to report upon, cases in which the conditions of the Chapel Committee had not been complied with in the erection or enlargement of chapels and schools. Disciplinary inquiries and proceedings next occupied the Conference. After this the candidates for ordination were examined in theology by Dr. Hannah. It was then unanimously agreed that the whole number (fifty-seven) should be received as ministers in full connexion with the Conference, into which the president welcomed them in an affectionate address. The business of the day closed with the inquiry, "What ministers retire from active service and become supernumeraries?" The following ministers received the requested permission:—Revs. Edward Lightwood (for one year), Jacob Stanley, William H. Clarkson, Richard Haddy, Thomas Collins, Aquila Barber, William Henley, John Osborn, George B. Macdonald, George Jackson, Alfred J. French, B.A. (one year), Samuel Broadbent, George Ranyell, Abel Dernaley, John A. Faull, Isaac Keeling, James Catton, Charles Hawthorn, William D. Goy, Robert Lyon, Thomas Denham, John W. Cotton, Samuel Broadbent, and Matthew Cranswick (for one year). It was agreed that a special letter should be addressed to the Rev. Isaac Keeling (an ex-president), expressing the high esteem in which the Conference held his character and services during the fifty-two years of his ministry. It was also agreed that a kindly letter should be sent to each of the ministers now becoming supernumeraries, and not present at the Conference.

On Wednesday morning the ordination service took place in the Brunswick Chapel, Sheffield. There were present a large number of the members of Conference, and a densely crowded congregation. The president opened the service with the 704th Hymn, after which Dr. Hannah prayed. The president then read the ordination service used by the Wesleyan Methodists. It consists of the greater portion of the Church of England form "for the ordering of priests," a few extracts from that "for the ordering of deacons," with some additions, and adapted throughout to Methodist usages. At one part, the whole congregation was invited to engage for a few minutes in silent prayer for the Divine blessing. Ordination was administered by the imposition of hands, in which the president, the secretary, and the ex-president took part, assisted by the Revs. Thomas Jackson, Dr. Hannah, John Bowers, Dr. Waddy, William Shaw, John Rattenbury, Francis A. West, and others. After a hymn and prayers, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the newly-ordained ministers by the president. The ex-president (Rev. C. Prest) then delivered the charge. It consisted of an exposition and enforcement, seriatim, of the several matters respecting which the candidates had made answer in the course of the ordination services; and closed with some plainly-worded counsels to the young ministers, and with fervent commendation of them to the Divine blessing. The Doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by the president.



THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: THE MOB BURNING THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—SEE PAGE 142.

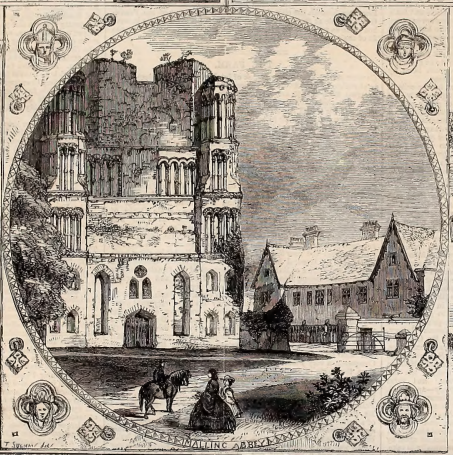

YARD OF ANCIENT HOSTELRY.


LEWSBOURNE CASTLE.


LEYBOURNE CHURCH.

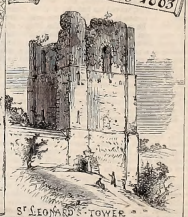
ANNUAL MEETING

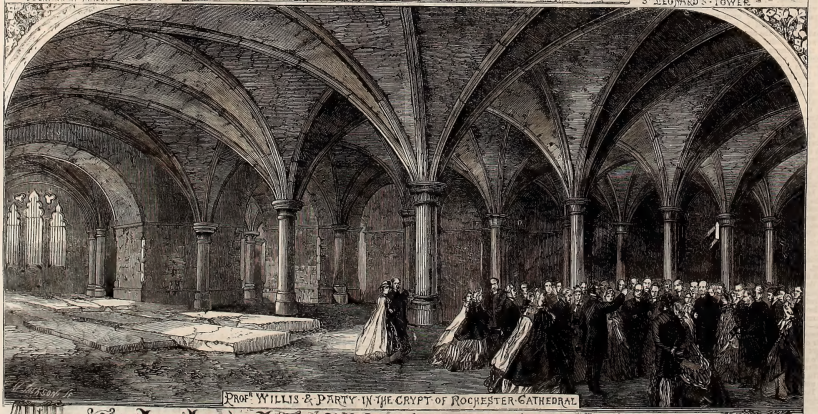

FOUNTAIN AT MALLING ABBEY.


MALLING ABBEY.


FOUNTAIN AT STEAM

ROCHESTER. July 1863


ST LEONARD'S TOWER.


PROFR WILLIS & PARTY IN THE CRYPT OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Archæological Institute of Great Britain & Ireland

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE recent frightful catastrophe at Aston Park, Birmingham, through which a poor, pregnant woman, calling herself "The Female Blondin," met her life while attitudinising on the high rope, has, as our readers know, elicited from her Majesty the Queen a most dignified and pathetic letter of remonstrance, addressed to the Mayor of Birmingham. The Queen's womanly sympathy for the sufferer, and her indignant horror at the heartlessness of the audience, who remained dancing, drinking, and singing in the park for hours after the accident, are most forcibly expressed. The Mayor has replied to the Royal missive as Mayors are wont to do—namely, in acquiescent generalities. Mr. Charles Pemberton has, it is very sorry, that the performance of "The Female Blondin" took place without his knowledge; and, in conclusion, he gives vent to a hope that the Legislature will, ere long, at once and for ever put a stop to these degrading, dangerous, and demoralising exhibitions.

It is a very old saying that people are not to be made virtuous by Act of Parliament. By a parity of reasoning it may scarcely be doubted whether such legislative measure would definitively abrogate exhibitions of foolhardiness for gain. We will assume the Government, covered by an immense feeling of disgust and horror, to bring in a bill prohibiting dancing, running, or vaulting on the high rope, tight or slack. Nay, for additional security, we will throw the bar rope in. What, then, will be next? To-morrow there may arrive from America a wonderful Bank Note, head downwards, balancing itself on the ceiling of a theatre, as Sands actually did. He succeeds. Crowds of imitators start up in all quarters of the town, two, three of them killed. Straightway an Act of Parliament to put down walking on the ceiling—and the Chinese conjurors, who throw knives at each other—and the gentleman in the street, who puts out on the pretext of his or her second-floor windows—and the professors of the flying trapeze—and the artists of the *salle d'armes*—and the Vauxhall gymnasts—and the Arabs, who take double somersaults over groves of fixed bayonets. But our continued enumeration may awaken impatience. Why not pass a general Act of Parliament to prohibit, in each and every feat of strength and agility peculiars to life and limb, and thus at once be rid of the race of mountebanks, gymnasts, posturers and acrobats? Simply for this reason: we should also have to put down steeplechasing and ballooning; and even then we should never be free from the invention of new amusements, and be overrun with personal risk, but the possibility of which was not foreseen by the framers of the Act. Let us, then, leave those who are to be shot at as walk on the slack rope may be yet to come; but if we crush them by anticipation we put manacles on art, and gives on science.

There are two plans only to be pursued in this case, however, for the evils of which the public so justly complains. After the Royal reproof, it will be scarcely probable, we should think, that the Mayor of Birmingham will to have the bad taste to permit women to appear on the tight rope, or for any such gardens to be licensed by the magistrates without a clause inserted to the effect that persons who are engaged in such "demoralising" exhibitions are to take place. Another remedy is to confide discretionary power to the police, and to leave it with them to decide on the comparative danger or safety of gymnastic feats. This plan is pursued all over the Continent, from Copenhagen to Constantinople, and works very well. But in the present state of the British public, a proposition to curtail the powers of the police, instead of extending them, would be received with howls.

It is curiously worthy of remark, that while this tight-rope question was under discussion, a man-o'-war's man belonging to the Channel Fleet, at Edinburgh, had his arm amputated by performed a feat more reckless and adventurous than any attempted by the Female Blondin. The man stood in the main top of the mizzen pinnacle of the Scott monument, and, without any stay or support, threw out his legs, waved his hat, gave three cheers, and descended in safety. A sailor, as already remarked, would be loth to follow his example, when he was prevented by the keeper of the monument. All the same, the half-suffocated Jack-tar was a spectacle for the Princes-street, below. For a sailor to stand on the mainstruck of a three-decker at a naval review, or when yards are manned, is by no means an unusual occurrence; in this instance he has risen above the things put down by law, if Parliament take action in the matter.

The Shakspeare Tercentenary Festival is to be held in two proportions, and is steadily receiving accessions of vice-presidents and members, held a meeting on Monday last at the Church Gallery, which has been generously placed at the disposal by Mr. Gambart. Sir Richard Macdonald was in the chair, and the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Charles Scott, Bentley Ord, and J. O. Halliwell, were present. Among numerous other "representative" men, Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. George Dawson, A.M., and M. Louis Gallait, the distinguished Belgian painter, were elected members; and three gentlemen—Messrs. Furnival, Colley Grattan, and R. Dicey—appointed, as qualified by their connection with eminent literary societies and admirers of Shakespeare in America, to endeavour to enlist Transatlantic sympathies for the objects of the memorial and celebration committee. The time for both is rapidly drawing near, and with the long vacation imminent, it is essential that the public should be as soon as possible informed of the plan of the memorial scheme and the aim of the committee. The form which the monument is eventually to take, and where it is to stand, must be considered at present as pure matters of speculation, and of even secondary importance. The first and most pressing need is to make the public fully aware that the organisation of the committee is complete, and that its executive are in full working order, that trustees and treasurers have been appointed, and that Messrs. Coutts have undertaken to receive subscriptions. When the necessary steps to flow in, and a round sum has been secured, it will be time enough to discuss plans for the memorial.

Mr. Gustave Masson, of the Collége Rollin, Paris, has published a tract, writer under the *nom de plume* of "Viator Verax," which is now in the hands of the public, and has created a decided sensation. "Viator Verax" has travelled, it would seem, from Dan to Beersheba, and has found all barren. He, or she, discourses very pleasantly, and, in the main, on the exclusive character of foreign travel on the one hand, and the unclealiness prevalent in some foreign hotels. But "Viator Verax" has likewise disembodied from an article of the *Times* a wonderful mare's-nest, which we feel bound to pick to pieces. We allude to the "nasty nice" suggestion that at many of the best hotels in Paris it is a common occurrence for "Viator Verax" to find "spy places" in the bedroom doors, to enable prurient foreigners to scrutinise English ladies who are practising the mysteries of the toilet.

As an old traveller, who for twenty years has been wandering up and down every part of Europe, we do protest for the ladies of Great Britain to "get this nonsense out of their heads." It is a stupid, wicked calumny. So far from "English ladies" being objects of curiosity, we have found, scores of times in hotels abroad, that when bedrooms communicated one with the other—for many families prefer rooms *en suite*—the doors had been scrupulously plugged up by some previous lodger. Moreover, may we hint that foreigners arriving at the hostelries of their own countries are liable to be fatigued and to require attention to get to rest as British tourists, and that they have something better to do at night than to enact the part of "Peeping Tom" while Lady Godiva is disporting herself?

The only instance of a "Judas hole" abroad that ever came under our notice was, six weeks' since, in the post-carriage that took us over the Brenner Pass from Innsprueck to Botzen, in the Tyrol, a distance of eighty miles. We travelled by night; and our sole companion, a very narrow couple, was a very young and pretty lady, a total stranger to us. Although our travelling name happens to be Scipio Africanus, we were nervous. The lady felt no such qualms. She seemed to divine our uneasiness, and pointed significantly to a little glazed orifice in the *coupé* through which the *conducteur*, who sat in the *cabriolet* above, and who *had a lamp*, could see from time to time all that was going on in our padded cell. Now this was a "Judas hole" of which we conscientiously approved. It was a check on the rude or ungallant traveller, and if it were carried out in English hotels we should hear of fewer scandalous outrages on ladies.

In every basket of falsehood, there may be a grain of truth; and we apprehend that the "Judas hole" delusion, propagated by "Viator Verax," is based on the following very simple circumstance:—The vast Continental hotels, which have frequently been palaces or mansions of the nobility, are intersected by numerous and dark corridors, the only means of giving a little light to which is by placing two and three a glazed fanlight high up in the wall above a bedroom door. But, be it observed, *chambermaids* are continually passing to and fro in these corridors at all hours of the night, and should any English lady really suffer from the apprehension that some impertinent foreigner is standing over, plug to a stout cotton her door in order to pry into her room, nothing would be easier than for her to mount on a couple of chairs or a chest of drawers and pin a shawl over the hand-moulded fanlight. In hotels of modern construction does not exist at all.

Those who are desirous of forming a definite idea of Oriental magnificence in its most ornate and elaborate form would do well to visit the great porcelain and crystal showrooms of Mr. Henry Greene, in King William-street, London-bridge, where he has, for many years, been at has been submitted to private view a sumptuous suite of chandeliers manufactured for his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. It is the boast of that mysterious potentate at Hyderabad. The chandeliers are of colossal dimensions, eight in number, tinted in the most gorgeous hues, and with a profusion of lustre-hanging that is positively Indian. Only imagine a nautch of bayadères in the Nizam's great saloon, hundreds of wax-lights burning in the chandeliers, which are reflected in myriads in numbers of pier-glasses! And not one Englishman in a million has ever seen the Nizam, or knows what kind of a palace he has at Hyderabad!

Fashion in Paris, ordinarily frivolous, has suddenly become authoritative. The Empress has issued her decree that dresses should be trimmed with *dentelles aux traités de Vienne*, worn, consistently enough, *en tambours*—in rags; but the Imperial mandate has failed to *create a fashion*. The public is unchandchandelled tied in a large, loose bow beneath the chin, in perpetual remembrance of the French Lords Byng and Cowley. The Empress of Russia has been seen in the hat haste as to be unable to give due Brummellian symmetry to the fit of their neckcloths. *Vanité! où va-t-a ta nicher?*

THE FARM.

CATTLE SHOWS have come so thick of late that it is almost impossible to chronicle them. At Boston, where £506 was taken in shillings at the gate, Lady Pigot's trio all took firsts. The Messrs. Dudding did well with Shorthorns, and Mr. Tuxford was first in the small bull class with his Grand Royal, by Booth Royal, dam by Baron Warlaby, a large roan bull. Mr. Stephenson's Cleveland bull was second, and chestnut foal by Father of the Turf beat a field of some thirty hunting foals. At Bridlington Messrs. Barker, Stamper, and Lovell were formidable with their sheep, and Barker took the Sir Singleton with their shorthorns. Mr. Booth had two firsts at Redcar with Queen of the Vale, looking very well, and Duke of Oxford, where the former was shown both bare and at Reasham Mr. Wiley took his prescriptive prize for gimmers. Mr. Booth's two were very strong at Durham, but an objection was taken to one of them on the ground that their entries had never been received. The committee, however, overruled it on receiving an explanation from the secretary. Mr. Booth also took the Ocean beat Soldier's Bride in the cow class; while Queen of the May 2nd and Prince of Battersea took first as two year olds, preceded in the latter case only by the Duke of Northumberland's, although very hard run by the elegant Queen of Athelstane, whose half-sister, Pride of Athelstane, was second to another Booth winner, the Duke of Montrose's Duchess. The Wiley blood is not come. Mr. Balfour's very true made Lady Windsor headed the yearling heifers, and Mr. Burdon's long-backed Duchess of Cleveland was second to the dam of a heifer triplet. The Battersea decisions among the poll Angus and Galloways were in some instances reversed. Prompter 2nd, a fine compact animal, was the only peculiar class of aged bulls, which was won by Mr. Walker's "Rox Maule." The polled Galloway cow class was a very fine one, Mr. Hope Scott's Capitola from Ayrshire honours to the Duke of Hamilton, but came out strong in the Highland classes, winning four firsts and one second to Mr. Mac Dougall's Glenfalloch heifer. The Wiley Scott among them, made up a very grand array. The Duke of Hamilton, whose noble father principally founded the Ayrshire breed of cattle, appears to have the only exhibited out of deference to the wishes of Mr. Maxwell, who felt how much the show would be the poorer for the absence of Mr. Paterson's, and Mr. Stirling, of Kerr, who did not bring any of the grand quintet of mares which he had at Battersea. The blood horses, which, in America, are all the rage, Captain Percy Williams; Mr. Thompson, master of the Fife Hounds, and Mr. Hunt, were a poor lot, and beaten easily by the thorough-bred Mr. Cookson's the property of Mr. J. M'C. Old Era, at 23, and full of life and riot, was the reserve; and Storm, Hotspur, Ebony, and eight others were "also."

The Leicester shearling ewes and gimmers were rare specimens of hardy borderers, and the latter have seldom been seen in finer form. The supporters of Mr. Sherwin took the four firsts and two seconds; Mr. Elliot, of Hindhope, coming in for a second and three thirds; and Mr. Robert Oliver, of Bonchester, for a fourth. A splendid pen of gimmers of Bryden blood, Mr. Murray, of Pencaitk, led in the black-faced classes, and Mr. Beale Browne, of Cheviot, in Cheviots and Walsingham." The pig show was good, and the competition far stronger than at Wiley. The Duke of Argyll in the class for sows, cracks cattle, and won nine prizes in six classes. The implement part of the show was very good, and Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, enlisted a large afternoon's audience by the display of their steam-plough, of which three or four have already been sold in the county. It was tried on a light clover ley, and did it well enough, but the herbage was so thick that it was not possible to get a very nice tilth. The people did not seem to care for the cultivators, but the ploughing was a great success. The Bedford men seem as audience take more interest or express more pleasure. The great banquet was held on Tuesday under the Duke of Argyll in the chair. Mr. Pierce spoke forcibly and at great length, and the subject of overpreservation of game was very deftly touched upon by Mr. Wilson, of Lancaster, Mr. Mallin, by replying to the toast of "Trade."

Mr. Shepherd of Shethin's herd of 155 head were sold on Wednesday last by Mr. Stratford, and realised £6,000. The Cruickshanks gave 90 gs. for the highest lot, Waterloo 24th, and five lots went to Ireland. The Messrs. Cruickshanks were among the buyers, and the company was very large. The Cruickshanks' Waterloo 2nd realised 2,000 gs. for 112; the highest three shear making 61 gs., and the highest shearling 51½ gs.

The council of the Royal Agricultural closed their session on Wednesday with two very hard days of committee work, under their new president, Lord Feversham. It was decided to substitute a triennial for a quadrennial trial of implements, and the system will be as follows:—Implements and Machines—(1) for the Driving, Tillage, and Cultivation of Land; (2) for the Cultivation and Harvesting of the Crops; and (3) for the Preparation of Crops for the Market and for Stock. Steam cultivation may be taken in any or every year. The meeting at Worcester are a trifle over Warwick, and it is expected that there will be a loss of at least £1000 on the meeting. As in the Warwick meeting, thousands of people were left behind through the bad railway arrangements. Leeds can show the best-attended days as yet; but the Worcester Thursday stands third, a few hundreds ahead of the Battersea show.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NANCY in 1851 inaugurated quite a three-year-old era for the Goodwood Cup, and thrice only since then have the "four-year-olds and upwards" won. The high weights have no chance now, and Fram (9st. 13lb.) and Caractacus (9st. 11lb.) seem almost irrepressible winning tradition. Buckstone's Ascot Cup penalty had quite defeated him when Caractacus reached the distance-post, and the struggle home was a very fine one, at even weights, between Isoline and La Toxcopus, the latter staying much better than the Parisian "steeplechaser" had promised. The Cup got a bad start and, we believe, a disappointment in the Oaks, for which she ran an excellent fourth, and was purchased by Mr. Tom Naylor from Mr. Verrall. The triumph of the "pure Barb" Mazagan shows that the highest performances at Gibraltar give no line for Goodwood. Scottish Chief suffered no easy defeat from Mr. D'Adair, but had a field of seven behind him; Ace of Clubs (who is said to have been cured of roaring by firing his throat through the wind) won the Chesterfield Cup cleverly; and Isoline, despite her severe race of the day before, followed Ambassador till within two strides of the finish of the Prince Consort Stakes, and then caught and beat him by a neck. The great Tomato case has come to an end at last, and the decision of Messrs. Osborne and Sturt has been overthrown, in error, before three of the Judges (in equal agate, it is thought, to Leamington) before Mr. Robert Jo noon's rostrum. Snyder (the celebrated dam Bathelde was purchased last year) is to be sold for 1000 guineas, the same price as was put by Mr. Stirling Crawford upon Mayonnaise.

The season has been a very good one in England and Scottish, are most favourable. In all the West Highland forests, also, the deer have thriven remarkably well, and so many antlers have seldom been seen at this season.

The hunter shows have been in great force during the past week. At Boston Mr. Booth's Rosebud was the first prize in his class, and twenty-two were shown for the Chaplin prize. Sir G. Strickland's Nora Creina was the first prize winner both at Bridlington and Driffield. No less than fifty-two were entered in one class at the latter place, and hence the numbers at the Cleveland show, which was fixed for the same day, considerably reduced. The Cleveland mood was saved for the Yorkshire, and little Topsy, the steeplechase mare, took the second prize. Mr. Barker's Jet was first in the hunting-mare class, and gave a high specimen of her jumping powers.

The Burworth and the Vale of White Horse did not send their entries; but eleven packs mustered at Basingstoke, and made up a wonderful show. Earl Wemyss, who won the challenge cup for the best three couples of Guidwater hounds last year, had not concentrated his strength into one lot, and hence his Lordship was beaten by Mr. Thompson's beautiful three couple of "Fife ladies." The Cheshire, all of which were descended from blood that have been all there had been another prize; and if the other two couples had been as good as Lightning and Lustre, they would have been able to beat them. The first prize for puppies was won by Lord Middleton, Norah just balancing the points against her companion Prior; and Lord Yarborough, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Colonel Anstruther took the silver cream-jug for the best dam not less than a four-season hunter, next to Lord Middleton's Melody. The close of the day was made with Lord Middleton's Modish; and the hound sire prize was given to the same kennel for Gambler, the old dog who won at Pontefract three years ago, the Grosvenor cup at Chester in 1860, and the Ham prize were given in plate, and the whips and huntsmen about fifteen in number, were presented with a hat by Mr. Hall, and Mr. Farrington as their centre, when the judging was over. Sir Watkin Wynne, Major Fletcher, Mr. Mitbanke, and Captain Williams were the hound judges, and Mr. Thompson, Lord Middleton, and Colonel Anstruther the hunters. The dinner in the middle of the day, between the foxhound and hunter judging, was a pleasant moment, and given up, but the old system was introduced again, much to the detriment of the afternoon. The show will be held at Middleboro' next year, and as still larger hound show at Bakewell and Salfords will be held as has just opened quite a "Clavedon" for Cleveland, we may expect to meet a perfect parliament of masters, with their "three couple" each.

Six young watermen went for the Doggett's coat and badge, which was won easily by Young, of Wandsworthshire. Chambers and his friends are most anxious that Cooper, who beat "the champion" at one mile should try a longer race.

The Surrey Club played a weak eleven against Southgate, which made 494, and won by 301 in one innings. Mr. J. D. Walker's wickets were not reached till the 7th wicket fell. All England had only five to make when they began their second innings against the Longsight 22, and no less than 21 of their 27 in two innings were made off Tinley. The Gloucestershire gentlemen have beaten the Devonshire by 154 runs, 132 of which were made for them in one innings by Mr. E. M. Grace, who made the most masterful style at polo. The 2 Langar have beaten Liverpool by seven wickets; and Warwickshire has proved itself a foeman worthy for Worcestershire. Kent has made rather short work of Sussex, for whom James Lillywhite bowled remarkably well; while John Lillywhite scored more than any other batsman for his county's innings. Surrey scored nothing but great play 91 innings of last month. Surrey fought an up-hill game with the North of England (which had to follow on) for a draw, and won by three wickets, when G. Griffith (56) and T. Lockyer (36) had their hands well in. The North fielding broke down at last, and their wicket-keeping was wretched throughout.

BRIGHTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Bristol Plate.—Deerfoot, 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... Parsons, 1.
Marine Plate.—Cherrill, 1. Topsy, 2. Dolphin, 3.
Goldstick Stakes.—Mandrake, 1. Madame Tagliabue, 2. Verbena, 3.
Brighton Stakes.—Magnum Bonum, 1. Blackbird, 2. Spencer, 3.
Brighton Nursery Handicap.—Cherrill, 1. Jet, 2. The Clown, 3.
Second Year of the Eleventh Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Avondale, 1. Catalena, 2. The Gunner, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Pavilion Plate.—Cherrill, 1. Tippler, 2. Kingswood, 3.
Sussex Stakes.—Question, 1. Tippler, 2. Jet, 3.
Ovingdean Plate.—Birdlime, 1. Acorn, 2. Creole, 3.
Brighton Cup.—Jet, 1. Question, 2. Scud, 3.
First Year of the Twelfth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Fille de l'Air walked over.
Hampshire Handicap.—Tippler, 1. Question, 2. Waterstitch, 3.
Grand Stand Plate.—Gunner, 1. Deerfoot, 2. Saliverne, 3.

THURSDAY.

£100 Plate.—Lady Derby, 1. Blanche of Lancaster, 2. Keane, 3.
Brighton Club Stakes.—Aldhelm, 1. Ace of Clubs, 2. Tonio, 3.
Brighton Club Plate.—Topsy, 1. Sir Roland, 2.
Claret Stakes.—Cherrill, 1. Doncaster, 2.
Fourth Biennial.—Tyrant, 1. Archduke, 2.
Fifth Biennial Stakes.—Durham, 1. La Belle Feronniere, 2. Junius, 3.
£100 Plate.—Topsy, 1. Zetes, 2.
Sweepstakes of Seven.—Lady Clifden, 1. Holsworth, 2.
£100 Plate.—Clown, 1. Bosley, 2.

The Dieppe Regatta took place on the 2nd inst., with great éclat, the weather being fine and the attendance numerous. The yacht Ariel, of the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club, belonging to Mr. John Arthur, of Paris, won the first prize, consisting of an *objet d'art*, given by the town of Dieppe, and a gold medal; also, the prize of honour, given by the Emperor, for being the winner of the Course d'Essemble. In the rowing-matches an English crew, from London, was successful.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, K.G.

The Most Noble Sir Constantine Henry Phipps, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., first Marquis of Normanby, second Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby, and Baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave, in the county of York, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and Baron Mulgrave of New Ross, in the county of Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland, was the eldest son of Henry, first Earl of Mulgrave, by his wife, Martha Sophia, daughter of Christopher Thomson Maling, Esq., of West Herrington, in the county of Durham. He was born on the 15th of May, 1797, and was educated at Harrow School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he took his degree as M.A. before he was nineteen. Shortly after he attained his majority he entered Parliament as member for Scarborough. His maiden speech in the House of Commons, made in 1819, was in favour of the Roman Catholic claims, and was considered a decided success. He also energetically seconded Lord John Russell's resolutions on Reform. He shortly afterwards resigned his seat in Parliament and retired to Italy. In 1822 he was elected member for Higham Ferrers and resumed his position in the House of Commons. He about this time also wrote several political pamphlets of unquestionable ability. At the general election of 1826 he was chosen M.P. for Malton, and supported Mr. Canning's Administration with earnest and masterly eloquence. He, on the 7th of April, 1831, succeeded his father as second Earl of Mulgrave, and in the summer of the following year he was appointed Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica, and his administration there, which lasted two years, was most successful. In 1834 he accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the Cabinet; and in 1835 he was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he was most popular there, and held his Court in Dublin with great brilliancy and spirit during the four years of his viceroyalty. He was, on the 25th of June, 1838, created Marquis of Normanby. In 1839 he was for a short time Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the August of that year to September, 1841, he administered the Home Department. In August, 1846, he was appointed Ambassador at Paris, where he remained till February, 1852. His last public employment was that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, which he held from December, 1854, to March, 1858. The Marquis was a politician and statesman of considerable power; he was an eloquent speaker, and a man of exquisite address and of manners most fascinating. With these qualities he combined great aptitude for and industry in official business. His career in connection with the Whig party was the main and the bright period of his life, and that which will make him be favourably remembered. Latterly, owing, no doubt, to ill health and declining years, his sentiments varied, and his mind seemed to lose its former equanimity. He, with excitable bitterness, complained of the policy adopted by Government in the affairs of Italy, and expressed continually and eagerly his sympathy for the fallen Italian dynasties. He appeared to have quite forsaken his former political friends, and generally voted with the Opposition. He was, however, gently and considerately treated by his antagonists. Lord Normanby, besides his political writings, was the author of several works of merit, both in prose and verse; among others, his novels "Yes and No" and "Matilda" had quite a run when published. His Lordship was, in 1832, made a Privy Councillor and a G.C.H., in 1847 a G.C.B. (Civil), and in 1851 a K.G. The Marquis died on the 28th ult. at his town house, Hamilton-lodge, Kensington-gore. He had married, Aug. 12, 1818, the Hon. Maria Liddell, eldest daughter of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, by whom, who survives him, he leaves an only child, his successor, George Augustus Constantine, now second Marquis of Normanby, who was born on the 23rd of July, 1819, and who, as Earl of Mulgrave, was M.P. for Scarborough during several Parliaments. He was in early life in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and subsequently in the North York Militia, and was Treasurer of the Queen's Household from January, 1853, to February, 1858; and in the January of that year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, whence he has recently returned. His Lordship married, Aug. 17, 1844, Laura, daughter of the late Robert Russell, Esq., and niece of Elizabeth, late Duchess Dowager of Cleveland, and has a youthful family of sons and daughters. This house of Phipps, Earls of Mulgrave and Marquises of Normanby, is of Lincolnshire origin, and was of Cavalier distinction in the time of Charles I. Sir William Phipps, the inventor of the diving-bell, was of the family; and his cousin, Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1710, was the immediate ancestor of the Marquis just dead, and of the present Marquis.



THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.

The Right Hon. William Richard Arthur Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, sixth Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle, and Baron Mornington of Mornington, in the county of Meath, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Maryborough, of Maryborough, Queen's County, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the head and representative of the illustrious house of Wellesley, which the great Duke of Wellington, his grand uncle, has linked with English history for ever, and which derived no little reputation also from his other grand uncle, the eminent Marquis Wellesley. He was the elder son of William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, fifth Earl of Mornington, by his wife, Catherine, eldest daughter and eventual heir of Sir James Tylney Long, eighth and last Baronet of Draycot, Wilts. He was born on the 7th of October, 1813, and was educated at Eton. He succeeded his father as sixth Earl of Mornington on the 1st of July, 1857. He led a life of retirement, and died, unmarried, on the 25th ult., at the Hôtel du Rhin, Place Vendôme, Paris. His younger and only brother died, unmarried, before him, in 1851, and an only sister, Lady Victoria Long Wellesley, survives. By his death his Lordship's barony of Maryborough, of the United Kingdom, becomes extinct, while his Irish titles and the representation of the house of Wellesley pass to his cousin, the present Duke of Wellington, who consequently, to the twelve British and foreign titles of nobility he already possesses, now adds the viscountcy of Wellesley and earldom and barony of Mornington, and becomes what his father, though ennobled in various countries of Europe, was not—an Irish Peer.



SIR CRESSWELL CRESSWELL.

The Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, P.C., S.L., Judge of the Court of Probate, and Judge Ordinary of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, was the fourth son of Francis Easterby (afterwards Cresswell), Esq., of Blackheath, by his wife, Frances Dorothea, elder daughter and coheir of John Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, in Northumberland. He was born in 1794, and was educated at the Charterhouse School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1814. He was, in 1819 called to the English Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, and went the Northern Circuit, where his ability and industry led him eventually into the most leading and extensive business. He also acquired very great practice in the Courts of Westminster. Prior, however, to his success as an advocate, he earned a high reputation at the Bar as the second co-editor, with the late Richard Vaughan Barnewall, Esq., of those famous King's and Queen's Bench Law Reports, of which two other editors, besides himself, have attained the ermine—viz., Judges Alderson and Blackburn. Mr. Cresswell, in 1834, became a King's Counsel, and succeeded Sir Frederick Pollock as leader of the Northern Circuit, and maintained his lead till his elevation to the Bench in 1842. He was a firm Conservative, and as such entered Parliament, in 1837, as M.P. for Liverpool. He showed himself in the House to be an active, intelligent, and effective supporter of his party, and spoke on all occasions well and fluently. He was elevated in 1842 to a Puisne Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, and was knighted. Sir Cresswell Cresswell displayed on the Bench the acuteness, impartiality, and dignity of a thoroughly experienced and upright Judge, and soon won the esteem and respect of the Bar and the public. After being a Justice of the Common Law for fifteen years he was transferred, in 1857, to be the first Judge of the new Court of Probate, and the first Judge Ordinary of the new Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and he took his seat for the first time on the 16th of January, 1858. His appointment proved a most fortunate one; and both in establishing his new tribunals and in managing them, he displayed incomparable fitness for the office. His indefatigable diligence, his unerring sense of justice, his high bearing and perfect rectitude of mind and heart, and his continual patience have no doubt rendered the questionable establishment of a divorce court less unpalatable to the public than it would otherwise have been. As Judge of the two new courts, Sir Cresswell Cresswell earned a fame which will not soon die out. Sir Cresswell, while in the midst of apparent health and vigour, met with a miserable and mortal accident, thus:—While riding from his court up the mall of St. James's Park, on the 17th ult., he was thrown off his horse by a sudden thrust from the pole of Lord Aveland's carriage, of which the horses had run away, and the axle was broken. Sir Cresswell sustained an injury of the knee, and was taken to St. George's Hospital, and thence removed to his town house, 21, Prince's Gate, Hyde Park, where he seemed to be gradually recovering until the 29th ult., when he suddenly fainted and expired. His death is everywhere deplored, and, indeed, looked on as a great public loss. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, through his mother, was descended from one of the oldest of the Northumberland families—that of De Cresswell, which has held land in that county since the time of Richard I. Sir Cresswell's father, Mr. Easterby, got one moiety by marriage, and the other by purchase of the Cresswell estate, and took the name of Cresswell. That estate is now in the possession of Sir Cresswell's eldest brother, Addison John Baker-Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, J.P. and D.L., and, in 1821, High Sheriff of Northumberland. Sir Cresswell's next brother, Francis Cresswell, Esq., married Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Fry and his wife, Mrs. Fry, so deservedly renowned for her benevolence. Mr. Francis Cresswell's son, Captain Samuel Gurney Cresswell, R.N., returning to England in 1853 with despatches from the Investigator, Captain M'Clure, was the first person who accomplished the North-West Passage. Sir Cresswell Cresswell's youngest brother is the Rev. Oswald Joseph Cresswell, Rector of Hanworth, Middlesex.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Ogilvy, surgeon, of Coventry, has died in the Isle of Man from a puncture received while dissecting.

A rumour is current in Nottingham that Newstead Abbey, the seat of the late Lord Byron, has been purchased by the Prince of Wales.

A deplorable accident occurred on Monday to an excursion-train which was proceeding from Hunstanton to Lynn. When near Wooton station it struck a bullock which had strayed on to the line. Three carriages were thrown off the rails, six persons being killed, and a number much injured.

Lord Londesborough concluded a series of entertainments given at Grimston Park, Yorkshire, last week by assembling around him on Saturday his tenants from various parts of Yorkshire, entertaining them at dinner and with amusements provided in the park. Including tenants and their wives, there were 1800 persons present.

On Thursday week the directors of the Royal Atlantic Mail Company entertained the Lord Lieutenant and a number of the citizens of Dublin on board the splendid steamer Adriatic, now lying in Kingstown Harbour. After the consumption of the good things provided, there was the usual amount of speaking. His Excellency, Lord Clancarty, Mr. Malcolmson, the chairman, and others, addressed the company.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen was on Monday elected member for the county of Clare without opposition.——The elevation of Mr. Monckton Milnes to the peerage has cost the Government a vote in the House of Commons. Major Waterhouse, a Conservative, was on Monday elected for Pontefract without opposition. Sir Edmund Head had offered himself as a candidate in the Liberal interest, but at the last moment he retired.

The county of Surrey has up to this time been without any other medical or surgical establishment than the metropolitan hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's. Advantage was taken of the feeling caused by the death of the Prince Consort to raise subscriptions for a county hospital dedicated to the Prince's memory, and bearing his name. The foundation-stone was laid yesterday week in the neighbourhood of Guildford by the High Sheriff of the county, in the presence of a large and influential assembly.

Mr. Gregson, M.P., has presented the borough of Lancaster with baths and wash-houses, which have just been erected at a cost of about £5000. The opening ceremony took place on Wednesday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The building is after a design by Mr. G. Martin, of London, and is fitted up in the best style. Its dimensions are 100 ft. by 84 ft. It contains five private baths for women and ten for men, with wash-house, ironing-room, and spacious swimming-bath.

A libel case of some importance has been on trial before Mr. Justice Hayes, at the county Antrim Assizes, for the last week. The plaintiff is the Mayor of Belfast, and the defendant is John Rea. The libel consists of charges made by Mr. Rea against the Mayor during discussions in the Corporation, and conspiracy and perjury form the least serious. The defendant is a man of great eccentricity, and has kept Belfast in a state of turmoil for many years; but he is also possessed of considerable ability. He conducted his own case, and, in closing his address to the jury, made use of the following singular language, as reported by a correspondent of the *Morning Post*:—"I require your verdict of acquittal. I demand it. On every principle of law and justice I am entitled to it. But don't believe that even your verdict or conviction will dismay me; for I defy it. Justice, you may think, will be defeated; who says that lies in the face of the gods. She is immaculate and immortal, and, though all the guilty globe should blaze, she will spring up through the fire and soar above the crackling ball without a downy feather ruffled by its fierceness. Gentlemen of a jury, well and fairly packed to convict me, I defy your verdict!"

The great Egmont case was commenced at Cork yesterday week, before Mr. Justice Keogh and a special jury. All the leading Irish counsel were engaged on one side or the other. The question at issue was the validity of a will executed by the Earl of Egmont on the 14th of December, 1841, nine days before he died, and bequeathing all his property, now valued at £12,000 a year, to his agent, Edward Tierney. The Earl was in embarrassed circumstances, his estate in the hands of trustees; and for many years he lived retired in Wiltshire, passing under the name of Mr. Lovell, and having contracted "the worst and most degrading of vices," drunkenness. In 1840 he went to Lisbon, returning to London in October the following year, where he was found at the beginning of December by a friend of both parties, in a bad state. This friend wrote to Mr. Tierney to know what was to be done. The latter immediately started for London, which he reached on the 7th. A solicitor unknown to any of the parties was employed to make the will. All the parties present, except one, at its execution are dead. The Rev. Sir W. L. Darell, successor to Mr. Tierney, defended the will against the present Earl of Egmont. When the pleadings had very nearly come to a conclusion on Wednesday, the case was compromised without being allowed to go to the jury. Although the terms of the compromise made have not been stated, it is generally understood that Sir Lionel Darell and the other plaintiffs are to receive £125,000 in lieu of the estates devised by the will in dispute, and that Lord Egmont is to pay all costs. Mr. Justice Keogh expressed his complete satisfaction with the arrangement.

At the quarterly meeting of the Nottingham Town Council, held on Monday, it was unanimously resolved to invite and memorialise the British Association for the Advancement of Science and Art to hold their meetings in that town in 1864.

Intelligence from Réunion to the 7th of July states that the reaction against foreigners at Madagascar continues unabated, and that the Minister who signed the late treaty with France has been assassinated and the French prohibited from taking possession of the land which had been conceded to them under its provisions. The French flag has been hauled down, and the Consul has withdrawn from the capital.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 3.—There was a very moderate show of English wheat in to-day's market. Last year's qualities changed hands slowly, at about stationary prices; whilst new samples were in fair request, at from 48s. to 58s. per quarter. The supply of foreign wheat was extensive, and most descriptions moved off heavily, at barely late rates. Floating cargoes of grain commanded very little attention. Both English and foreign barley ruled inactive; in prices, however, no change took place. New qualities were worth 36s. to 40s. per quarter. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Good sound oats were the turn dearer, and other qualities were steady in price. Beans and peas met a slow inquiry, at last week's quotations. In flour very little was doing, at late rates.

Aug. 5.—The demand for nearly all kinds of produce to-day was confined to small parcels, at rates about equal to Monday.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 1862, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 50s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb.; French, 38s. to 41s.; American, 21s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 380; barley, 20; malt, 450; oats, 60; flour, 240. Irish: oats, 640. Foreign: wheat, 10,780; barley, 580; oats, 17,720; flour, 15,010 barrels.

Seeds.—New seeds are coming forward steadily, but the demand for them is by no means active. Linseed and cakes are quite as dear as last week.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed 80s. to 81s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 66s.; white ditto, 54s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 31s.; oats, 23s.; rye, 37s. 11d.; beans, 39s. 11d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 5d.; barley, 30s. 5d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 34s. 5d.; beans, 39s. 9d.; peas, 37s. 1d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 57,033; barley, 971; oats, 3432; rye, 21; beans, 1272; peas, 270 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, at about stationary prices. Privately, the demand is inactive. The shipments from China to the latest dates were 117,000,000 lb.

Sugar.—The market, generally, is very quiet, at late currencies. Barbadoes has realised 32s. to 40s.; Jamaica, 33s. to 35s.; and Demerara, 29s. to 38s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is 108,427 tons, against 86,268 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market is less active. Prices, however, are well supported. Stock, 9922 tons, against 10,168 tons.

Rice.—All kinds are a slow inquiry, at previous rates. Stock, 41,136 tons, against 56,187 tons in 1862.

Provisions.—Most descriptions of Irish butter are in request, and Clonmel are worth 9 a. to 96s. per cwt. The best foreign butter is steady, at 96s. to 101s. per cwt. Bacon has advanced 3s. to 4s., and all other provisions command full prices.

Tallow.—The demand is steady. P.Y.C., on the spot, 43s. to 43s. 3d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 45s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 40,305 casks, against 44,359 ditto in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £44 15s. to £45; rape, £43 to £46; olive, £52 to £60; cocoanut, £47 to £49; and fine palm, £37. American turpentine, 90s.; French, 74s. to 75s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at 1s. 6d. for proof Leewards, and 1s. 5d. for East India. Brandy is freely offering at 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6; new ditto £4 to £5; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Selected samples are in fair request, at full prices. All other kinds move off slowly, at late rates.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily, at full quotations. Privately, the demand is steady.

Potatoes.—The supplies are on the increase, and the trade is inactive, at from 60s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, August 6.)—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts as to number; but their general quality was inferior. The few prime breeds on offer sold slowly, at about previous rates, the top quotation being 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Inferior stock was very dull, at barely stationary prices. The show of sheep was moderate. Downs and half-breds were in fair request, at full currencies—viz., 4s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lb.; but inferior sheep ruled heavy, at prices barely equal to Monday. Lambs were in moderate supply and sluggish request, at late quotations. There was a large supply of calves in the market, and the veal trade was very dull. The most inferior calves sold as low as 3s. per 8lb. Pigs and milch cows moved off heavily, at late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. to 6s.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 20s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1100; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 10,800; calves, 600; pigs, 350. Foreign: Beasts, 550; sheep and lambs, 2200; calves, 450.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

BANKRUPTS.

F. SWENBECK, Fowke's-buildings, Great Tower-street, merchant.—F. STEPHENSON, Joseph-street, St. George's-in-the-East, iron founder.—E. C. LAMBLE, Kentish-town-road, carpenter and builder.—F. C. THOMAS, Elm street, Gray's-inn, cab proprietor.—E. CROSS, Southampton, boot and shoe maker and leather seller.—ANN NORDABY, Hammersmith.—J. OWEN, Monk Sherborne, Hants, surveyor.—T. YOUNGMAN, Montagu-street, Montagu-square, horsedealer.—J. HANCOCK, Bolsover-street, Portland-place, sculptor.—J. HITCHINS, Clarendon-place, Vassall-road, Brixton, photographer.—H. N. TOLLERVEY, Cardinal-terrace, Balls Pond-road, paperhanger.—F. L. WATSON, Holt, Norfolk, bookseller.—J. PACE, Lombard-street, iron merchant.—J. H. MARSDEN, Shoe-lane, hat manufacturer.—J. RIGBY, Upper Whitecross-street, fruiterer.—W. MILWARD, Cardiff, publican.—J. BAILEY, Plumstead, builder.—R. LATHBURY, Leighton-road, Kentish-town, cattle dealer.—J. S. WEST and H. HUGHES, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, brush manufacturers.—S. FROST, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, mariner.—F. C. MARSHALL, Market-row, Oxford-market, pork butcher.—FRANCES H. I. NAPIER, Brunswick-square, Camberwell, private boarding-house keeper.—J. R. BREWSTER, Birmingham, bookseller.—W. STARK, Bristol, carpenter and cabinetmaker.—J. CHADBOND, Great Bolton, Lancashire, filesmith.—M. CARNEY, Rugely, Staffordshire, marine-store dealer.—R. HOYLE, Boston, boot and shoe maker.—H. S. PETERS, Bristol, ship-chandler.—H. MEE, Chesterfield, jeweller and watchmaker.—W. MASON, Sheffield, electro-plate manufacturer.—W. B. GILES, Leeds, dealer in horses.—G. WILKINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, smack-owner.—H. J. LYONS, Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmonger.—A. NUTTALL, Accrington, Lancashire, contractor and stonemason.—W. J. SMITH, Manchester, manufacturer.—J. J. SEELY, Buxton, dealer in fancy goods.—S. GREGG, Chester, plasterer and painter.—J. HOWATSON, Bensham, Durham, wine and spirit merchant.—W. A. BLAKSTON, Sunderland, schoolmaster.—T. GOODALL, Fareham, Hants, pipemaker.—J. STEAR, Belper, Derbyshire, boot and shoe maker.—F. W. H. CHARLES, Worcester, shoemaker.—J. BEARDESLEY, Thorpe, Derbyshire, licensed victualler.—W. T. HAND, Egmanton, Nottinghamshire, schoolmaster.—C. SMITH, Sandown, Isle of Wight, manager of the Sandown gasworks.—J. SCURLOCK, Pembroke Dock, builder.—J. BURLING, Newmarket St. Mary, Suffolk, publican.—H. CADOGAN, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, licensed victualler.—J. HAWKES, Cambridge, dealer in cattle and publican.—W. GADSDEN, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, poultry-dealer.—T. STOCKER, Basingstoke, Southampton, general dealer.—J. HUGILL, Kingston-upon-Hull, provision dealer.—C. WHITE, Hull, pilot and smack-owner.—R. GULLICK, Newport, Monmouthshire, china and glass dealer.—J. P. O'BRIEN, Maindee, Monmouthshire, teacher of music.—T. RICHARDSON, Bury, Lancashire, fishmonger.—W. BARLOW, Radcliffe, Lancashire, grocer.—J. DENTITH, Briggate, Leeds, eating-house keeper.—J. H. BEAUMONT, Leeds, painter and paperhanger.—G. EXLEY, Leeds, coal merchant.—R. LYON, Leeds, grocer.—J. DAVIES, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, brickmaker.—L. JONES, Liverpool, printer and publisher.—S. LIGHT, Manchester, flour factor.—T. S. GOODE, Leicester square, commission agent.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.

BANKRUPTS.

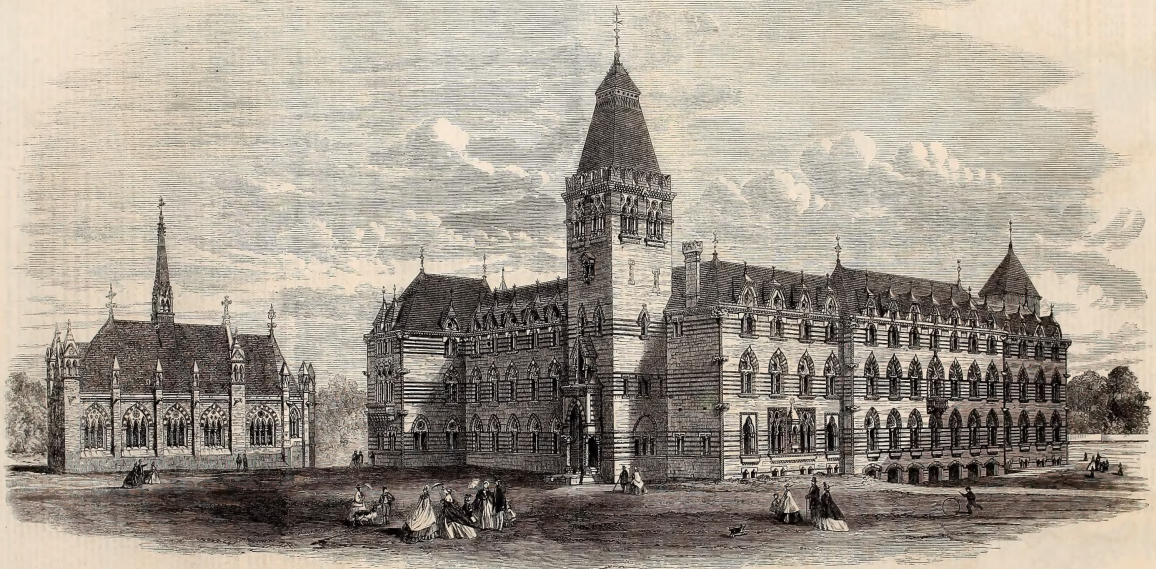
C. L. TRACY, Hammersmith, African merchant.—G. MYERS, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, printer.—T. GROVER, jun., Orpington, Kent, gardener.—I. RUDNISKY, Stratford, Essex, watchdealer.—C. TREE, Elizabeth-street, Pimlico, watchmaker.—F. ROBERTS, Three Tun-passage, Newgate-market, licensed victualler.—R. GRIFFITHS, Bow-lane, City, fringe manufacturer.—G. VAN HARE, Stafford-place, Pimlico, proprietor of an equestrian circus.—J. BRINGLOE, Elizabeth-place, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, surgeon.—W. H. CASE, John's-mews, and Cockpit-yard, Little James-street, Bedford-row, cab proprietor.—H. LEVY, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, clothier.—D. JOLLY, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. KIRKLAND, Tickhill, Yorkshire, watchmaker.—L. WATSON, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, whitesmith.—T. TAYLOR, Hastings, fruiterer.—J. KING, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, saddler.—C. KING, New-street, Old-street, coachmaker.—J. P. BURROUGHS, Canterbury-row, Kennington-road, commission agent.—R. EVANS, Cowley, Oxfordshire, builder.—W. BURTON, Holt's-place, Hoxton, farrier.—J. M. WELCH, High-street, Camberwell, licensed victualler.—G. M'CRAE, Bow-road, Mile-end, nurseryman.—R. MARRISON, Norwich, gunmaker.—R. BAGLEY, Fulham, Middlesex, gardener.—W. T. LYON, Lower Tulse-hill and Brixton, Surrey, plumber.—MARY ANN BELL, Charington-street, Camden-town, late licensed victualler.—GEORGIANA NEWMAN, Salisbury-street, Old Kent-road, late beershop-keeper.—E. SLIP, Bath, oil and colour man.—W. ADAMS, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, innkeeper.—C. DARCH, Weston-super-Mare, butcher.—C. PENGILLY, Bodmin, farmer.—R. TREGASKIS, Perran-ar-worthal, Cornwall, accountant.—S. R. SANDERS, Rotherham, waggon-dealer.—J. B. MARKLAND, Manchester, wine merchant.—G. HOWARTH, jun., Manchester, provision dealer.—H. H. LORD, Bacup, plumber.—G. S. THOMPSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, builder.—T. CASTLE, Birmingham, baker.—J. TURNER, Poulton-by-the-Sands, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—C. ASHMORE, Birmingham, saddler.—S. KING, Penzance, Cornwall, jeweller.—J. CHAFFER, Blackpool, Lancashire, glass-dealer.—M. SPENCE, Leeds, mason.—J. B. SCRASE, Bolney, corn-chandler.—J. FLEYD, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, collier.—W. PEARSE, Burnham, Somersetshire, baker.—W. BERRY, Warrington, Lancashire, slater.—C. MOSS, Newark-on-Trent, stationer.—E. SOUTHWICK, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, builder.—J. SMITH, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, bootmaker.—T. BLACK, Haswell-lane, Durham, publican.—J. JONES, jun., Worcester, huckster.—SARAH DARBY, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer.—HARRIET MASON, Chesterfield, victualler.—W. DAVENPORT, Liverpool, grocer.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. A. S. WALNE.

THE British residents at Cairo have just presented a handsome service of plate to Mr. Alfred Septimus Walne, for the eminent services rendered by him in the discharge of the offices of her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, Agent at Cairo of the Home Government of India, her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Guddah, and Acting Agent and Consul-General in Egypt; and in remembrance also of his private worth.

The committee appointed to carry out the object of the subscribers, acting in concert with Mr. Walne, commissioned Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to prepare a service of plate, of the value of £500. This commission has been executed to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Walne and of the committee. The plate consists of a centre candelabrum, carrying seven lights; two vases, for ice or flowers; four dishes for fruits, with twelve ornamented dessert spoons; sugar-basket, four saltcellars, and a salver; and, in addition, an inkstand and two candlesticks. The centre piece is formed with a ground supported on three Andro-Sphinxes, and bearing two date-trees and a vine, symbols of Egypt's abundance. The vine-stem separates above into branches for the lights. On one side of the date-trees and vine is a model, executed, with the aid of Mr. Bonomi, from Burton's "Excerpta Hieroglyphica," of the obelisk which stands, within view from Cairo, on the site of the city of On—the same which was beheld by Herodotus. On the other side is a postal dromedary, equipped; and in front the well-known figure, modelled from a photograph from life, of its rider, the janissary Ibrahim Agha, for twenty-two years attached to the Consulate, and the chief attendant of the British mails on the Nile and through the desert. The whole group is in good contrast and highly effective. The height, in all, of the piece, from the sphinxes to the light sockets, is thirty-one inches. The vases are eleven inches high, of Etruscan form, gilt, relieved with raised leaves of the date palm and banana, in dead silver, springing from their foot. The dishes represent a graceful cluster of vine-leaves, and the bowls and stems of the spoons are wrought with raised flowers. The sugar-basket is of open-work, with an edging of flowers; and the saltcellars are pecten shells, on scroll feet. The inkstand is an Etruscan vase, supported by two Andro-Sphinxes, mounted on a plinth of ebony edged with silver worked into lotus-leaves. The candlesticks are 12 in. high, of the Etruscan model.

The following is a copy of the full inscription on the salver:—"To Alfred Septimus Walne, Esq., on the occasion of his resigning the office of H.M. Consul at Cairo, in testimony of the judgment, ability, and integrity with which, as Consul, and as H.M. Acting Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, he promoted the well-being of the British community, supported the rights and interests of his country, and at all times, during an important and successful career, fulfilled the duties and powers intrusted to him by the Sovereign; and in acknowledgment that to his exertions were greatly due the railway constructed in 1851 by his late Highness Abbas Pacha between Alexandria and Cairo; the increased public security resulting from the supreme criminal jurisdiction confirmed to his late Highness by the Sultan in 1852; also in recognition of the efficiency manifested by him when agent at Cairo of the Home Government of India in organising the first regular conveyance of



THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM AT SNARESBROOK.

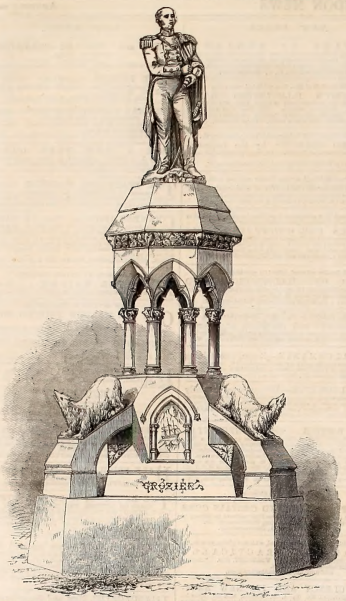
the Indian mail in 1838 between Alexandria and Suez; and when appointed H.M. Commissioner for the affairs of Guddah, after the outbreak there in June, 1858, in conducting inquries into injuries and losses for which H.M. Ambassador subsequently obtained full reparation from the Sublime Porte; the British residents in the consular district assembled in public meeting, the 25th of December, 1861, have, with an accompanying address, presented this service of plate; while, to one who passed among them twenty-five years of his life in honour and kindness, they have no less cordially desired to offer a lasting remembrance of his private worth."

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN CROZIER, R.N.

THE monument, surmounted with a colossal statue of Captain Crozier, R.N. (engraved on page 137), has been erected in his native place, Banbridge, in the county of Down, Ireland. The statue was sculptured by an Irish artist, Mr. J. R. Kirk, R.H.A. The Polar bears on the novel and picturesque pedestal are very suggestively and appropriately introduced in a memorial of one whose life was sacrificed to Arctic exploration.

Captain Francis Rawdon Moira Crozier, who was second in command in the ill-fated expedition under Sir John Franklin, entered the Navy in June, 1810, and, under the command of Sir Thomas Staines, sailed in the Briton to the Pacific, and visited Pitcairn's Island, which was found peopled by the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. In 1824 he was appointed master's mate of the Fury, and he accompanied Parry in three of his voyages to the Polar Sea. In 1826 Mr. Crozier was made Lieutenant, and was employed on the coasts of Spain and Portugal till December, 1835, when he sailed with Captain (now Sir James) Ross to search for the missing whalers in Baffin's Bay. His reputation for science, seamanship, and fertility of resource secured his promotion; and he commanded the Terror, in the expedition under Sir James Ross, for the exploration of the Antarctic regions, which sailed in 1839, and was absent three years.

In March, 1845, he was re-commissioned to the Terror, and sailed with Franklin to discover the north-west passage, since which time he has not been heard of. He was in the prime of life on his departure, and died probably in his fiftieth year. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, and was distinguished as much for devotion to duty as for love of science.



MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN CROZIER, R.N., AT BANBRIDGE, DOWNSHIRE, IRELAND.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

The Stewards' Cup was run for on Tuesday week, and won by the Duke of Beaufort's Birdhill. It consists of a group in silver, representing an equestrian statuette of Queen Mary in her magnificent robes of state, and mounted upon a highly-caparisoned horse of the period. Her Majesty is attended by a page, who is also in very rich costume, and is leading the Queen's horse, with a group of hounds in the background. It was manufactured by C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

The Goodwood Cup, run for on Thursday week, and won by Mr. Naylor's Iroline, is an equestrian group, representing the Bruce attacked by Highlanders in a mountain pass. R. and S. Garrard and Company, Panton-street and Haymarket, were the manufacturers.

The Chesterfield Cup was won by Lord Annesley's Ace of Clubs on Friday week. It is a lazza in silver, partly gilt. The group on the cover represents King Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, on the battle-field of Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346.

"Sweet son! God give you good perseverance! You are my true son, for loyally have you acquitted yourself this day, and worthy you are of a crown." Young Edward bowed very lowly, and, humbling himself, gave all the honour to the King his father.—*Vide Froissart.*

On the foot are figures of Fame and Victory, and shields bearing the feathers and coat of arms, as on the tomb at Canterbury. It was manufactured by Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.

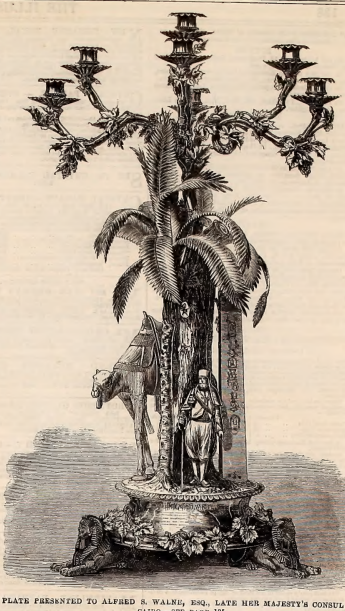
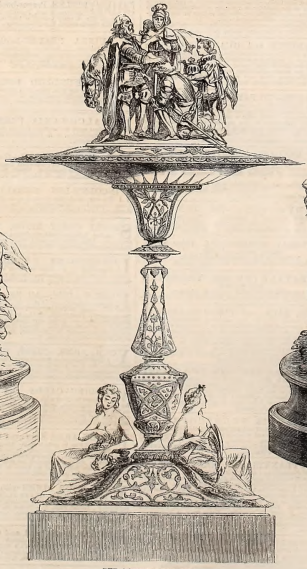


PLATE PRESENTED TO ALFRED S. WALNE, ESQ., LATE HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 135.



THE GOODWOOD CUP.



THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.



THE STEWARDS' CUP.

THE GOODWOOD PRIZE CUPS.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at 12, Park-road, Holloway, the wife of Mr. George Robinson, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Newcastle, in the county of Down, the wife of Vesey E. Knox, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 4th inst., at Coptfold Hall, Essex, Lady Catherine Petre, of a daughter.

At Tadcaster, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lane Fox, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Mark's Church, Kennington, by the Rev. Cyrill Herbert Wyche, B.A., Curate of Kennington, Percy Innel Clement, Esq., eldest son of the late George William Clement, Esq., of Clapham New Park, to Mary Anna, the youngest daughter of Henry Jones, Esq., of Kennington Park.

On the 29th ult., at St. John's Church, Richmond, Emma Isabel, eldest daughter of Thomas Beech, Esq., late of Manilla, to Lawrence R. Bell, Esq., of Leith. No cards.

At Bandon, Colonel Aldworth, late 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of Richard O. Aldworth, Esq., and Lady Letitia Aldworth, of Newmarket, Cork, to Lady Mary Catherine Henrietta Bernard, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bandon.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Tenby, James Pickering Ord, Esq. of Langton Hall, Leicestershire, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 2nd inst., at No. 7, Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, Jessy Annie, the beloved wife of Captain G. Robinson, of H.M. Indian Navy.

On the 20th ult., at St. Moritz Baths, Upper Engedine, Switzerland, James Christie, eldest son of Charles Maitland Christie, Esq., of Durie, Fifeshire, Scotland.

On the 24th ult., suddenly, at St. Gall, Switzerland, Annette, the wife of William H. Chishell Plowden, Esq., of Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke.

At Brighton, Martha, relict of Thomas Carpenter, author of "The Scholar's Spelling Assistant," in her 87th year.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The favourable accounts from most parts of the United Kingdom in reference to the crops, the steady influx of the precious metals, and the great abundance of money, have produced rather a better feeling in the market for Home Stocks. The business doing has been by no means extensive; nevertheless, the quotations have slightly improved. The Unfunded Debt, however, has continued very inactive.

There has been only a moderate inquiry for accommodation. In Lombard-street the best commercial paper is readily discounted, as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3⅝	Four months' bills	4¼
Sixty days' ditto	3¾	Six months' ditto	4½ 5
Three months' ditto	4		

In the Stock Exchange money is worth about 3 per cent, if for short periods.

Scarcely any change has taken place in the rates on the Continent; the demand has rather improved. The quotations in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	4
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾
Amsterdam	3½	3½
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	2¾
Hamburg	—	3¼
St. Petersburg	5½	7½

Several parcels of gold have arrived from various quarters, and nearly the whole of them have been disposed of to the Bank of England. The export demand has been trifling.

The foreign exchanges are for the most part favourable. The quotation for bankers' bills at New York comes at 139½, and the premium on gold 27 per cent. These rates are in favour of steady shipments of bullion.

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at previous rates. The applications within the limits amounted to £1,980,000.

The half-yearly report of the Bank of Egypt recommends a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

The directors of the Imperial Bank have carried over the net profits—£4012.

The London and County have declared a dividend of 6 per cent.

The old banking firm of Messrs. Hankeys is now amalgamated with the Consolidated Bank, which will have a paid-up capital of £600,000.

The dealings in Consols and Indian Securities on Monday were limited, and the quotations were with difficulty supported:—Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅞ to ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ 93; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 108⅛ ⅛; Ditto, Debentures, 100. India Stock sold at 224, and the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107. On Tuesday, Consols left off at 92⅞ ⅞ for Money, and 93 to ⅛ for the 9th of September. Bank Stock, 237 to 239; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ 93; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 108⅛ ⅞; Rupee Paper, 107 to ½, and 116 to ½; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; India Debentures, 100⅛ ⅛. The quotations had an upward tendency on the following day. Consols, for Money, touched 93 to ⅛; Ditto, for Account, 93¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ ⅛; India Five per Cents, 108⅛ ⅛; Ditto, Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock, 239; India Stock, 225½; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto, Debentures, 100. On Thursday the market was less firm. Consols, for Money, marked 92⅞ to 93; for Account, 93⅛ to ¼; Reduced and New Threes, 93¼; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. Long Annuities sold at 15⅛. India Five per Cent Stock realised 108¼ to ½; and Bank Stock, 237½.

American Securities have been very firm, and prices have steadily advanced. Virginia Six per Cents have been 42¼; Pennsylvania Seven per Cents, 72½; Erie Shares, 70 ex div.; Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 78⅞.

The market for Foreign Securities has continued dull, and a further decline has taken place in the quotations:—The scrip of the Confederate Loan has sold as low as 26 dis. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 93¼; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 90; Egyptian, 102⅞; Greek, 32; Mexican Three per Cents, 36; Moorish, 95½ ex div.; New Grenada, 14¾; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1852, 86½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto, 1862, 48; Russian Three per Cents, 58; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 92⅞; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90; Spanish Three per Cents, 53½; Ditto, Deferred, 48½; Ditto, Passive, 31⅝; Ditto, Certificates, 12; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92¼; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 67⅛; Ditto Four per Cents, 101½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23½; Ditto Six per Cents, 56; Dutch Four per Cents, 102; and Italian Five per Cents, 70⅞.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been far from numerous. Annexed are the leading transactions for the week:—Agra and United Service, 112; Alliance, 34¼ ex div. and ex new; Australasia, 76½; Imperial Ottoman, 17⅞; London and Brazilian, 43; London and County, 47¼; London Joint-Stock, 34½ ex div.; London and South African, 26; London and Westminster, 78; National Provincial of England, New, 26; Oriental, 57½; Union of Australia, 52; and Union of London, 35¼.

Colonial Government Securities have been in limited request, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104; Cape Six per Cents, 1890, 114½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 105½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1866, 100½; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 102; South Australian Six per Cents, 111; and Victoria Six per Cents, 112½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably active. Crystal Palace shares have realised 40½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3; Electric Telegraph, 108½; English and Australian Copper, 1¼; General Credit and Finance of London, 2⅞; Hudson's Bay, 3⅝; International Financial Society, 8⅝; Italian Irrigation and Canal Six per Cent Bonds, 71; Joint Stock Discount, 6; London Financial Association, 11⅝; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅝; National Discount, 9½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78; Regent's Canal, 25¼; East London Waterworks, 129½; Berlin, 8⅛; Grand Junction, 80¼; Southwark and Vauxhall, 127.

The Railway Share Market has continued in a very inactive state; on the whole, however, prices have shown more firmness than in the previous week. The dividend of the London and South-Western is at the rate of 4½; of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Northern, 4½; Victoria and Pimlico, 6; Vale of Neath, 3¼; Midland, 5⅞; Bristol and Exeter, 4; London and Blackwall, 3½; and of the Salisbury and Yeovil, 4½ per cent. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 52⅞; Great Northern, 124½; Ditto, A Stock, 122; Great Southern and Western, 65⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113⅞; London and Brighton, 114 ex div.; London and North-Western, 102⅛; London and South-Western, 105⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½; Metropolitan, 11¼; Ditto, New, 4⅞; Midland, 128⅞; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 99; North and South Western Junction, 11⅝; West Midland—Hereford, 105½.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern—East Anglian Stock, 108; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 136 ex div.; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 24½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London and Chatham, 93½; North Western, 17½; Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal, 97⅞.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½; Ditto, E Shares, 8¾; Cape Town and Dock, 107⅞; East Indian, 108½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 70; Great Indian Peninsula, 108⅝; Great Southern of India, 107; Madras, 107½; Scinde, 107½; Delhi, 2⅞.

Foreign.—Dutch Rhenish, 21⅞; San Paulo, 9⅛; Ditto, 22⅛; Turin and Savona, 3 ex int.

The return of the Bank of England, for the week ending August 5, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£511,128
A decrease of public deposits of	52,014
A decrease of other deposits of	651,017
An increase of Government Securities of	31,538
A decrease of other Securities of	220,251
An increase of bullion of	98,950
An increase of rest of	102,140
A decrease of reserve of	376,915

The total circulation is £22,340,800. Public deposits amount to £5,577,268; and private deposits to £13,790,855. Securities are £30,289,227; and the stock of bullion is £14,843,165.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

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Chorus of Two Hundred Voices, by the London Vocal Union.
The Selections for the Choir will include—
Tramp Chorus .. .. Bishop.
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"Lass of Richmond Hill" .. .. Arranged by H. Leslie.
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Finale, "Euryanthe" .. .. Weber.
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PROFESSOR GLOVER, Editor of "Moore's Irish Melodies," will LECTURE at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Regent-street, THIS DAY (Saturday), on the NATIONAL MUSIC OF IRELAND. He will introduce also his New Pianoforte Concerto on Irish Melodies.

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2 Sauce Ladles	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0
1 Gravy Spoon	5 6	7 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	6 8	6 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
1 Mustard Spoon	1 8	1 8	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
1 pair Sugar Tongs	2 0	3 6	4 0	5 0	5 0	4 6
1 pair Fish Carvers	18 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	38 0
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	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Euston (dep.)	10.0	11.30	8.40	9.15	8.35	9.15
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Edinburgh (arr.)	9.10	12.25	7.10	9.40	7.10	9.40
Glasgow ..	9.30	12.30	7.32	10. 5	7.32	10. 5
Perth ..	11.20	—	9. 7	11.55	9. 7	11.55
	a.m.			p.m.		p.m.
Aberdeen ..	3. 0	—	12.35	4.10	12.35	1.10

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12 Table Forks	30	.. 11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	.. 15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	.. 7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	.. 9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	.. 3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	.. 4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	.. 3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	.. 4	2	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	.. 3	18	4	4 Sauce ditto	12	.. 4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		.. 1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		.. 2	2	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)		.. 2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)		.. 3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	.. 3	18	4	12 Tea Spoons	14	.. 5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		.. 0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		.. 1	5	0

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BRUSSELS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE JUBILEE OF KING LEOPOLD, AT ST. GUDULE, BRUSSELS, ON THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF HIS COMMENCEMENT OF HIS REIGN.

ANNIVERSARY OF KING LEOPOLD'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE OF BELGIUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual celebration of King Leopold's accession to the throne of Belgium was rendered doubly interesting this year by the presence of the venerable King himself. This fact, combined with the glorious weather and the accident that Brussels was celebrating its "kermesse" and St. Gudule, its most solemn festival, at the time, gave extraordinary éclat and animation to a commemoration always loyally and joyfully observed. Every English traveller knows Brussels and St. Gudule. It may be easily imagined, therefore, how beautiful each looked under the combined influences of loyalty and religion. The church displayed its most costly ornaments on the occasion; and the nave, aisles, and sanctuary were decorated with orange-trees, candelabra, flags, banners of the richest tissues, and tapestries equal to the finest paintings. Towards noon all the Ambassadors and high Court and civic functionaries assembled in compact and gorgeous masses on each side of the sanctuary, and with the dense mass of well-dressed and perfectly good-humoured people, chiefly from the country, awaited the arrival of the man whom all Europe in general, and Belgium in particular, on this day delights to honour. Punctually at twelve the state carriages, containing the King and Royal family, arrived at the grand entrance to the cathedral. They were received in solemn procession by the Curé Doyen and all the dignitaries of the church, and conducted by them, amidst the sound of fanfares, swaying of incense, pealing of bells, the distant cheers of the multitude outside and the profound reverence and respect of those within, to the throne and respective positions allotted to them. After a slight pause the "Te Deum" commenced. Magnificent as it was, and as magnificently executed, music at such a time is but of secondary importance. All eyes were centred on the three principal figures—the dignified and still hale old King, the charming Duchess, and the Duke of Brabant, whom the Belgians have but recently welcomed back to their capital, his delicate health compelling him to spend the winter months in more southern latitudes. At the conclusion of the vocal thanksgiving, prayers were intoned and benedictions solemnly invoked upon the King and Royal family by the Dean and officiating priests. The proceedings then terminated as they had begun, and the King was loudly cheered by the masses of the people, who thronged the streets through which he had to pass on his return to Lacken; and these tokens of a people's love he acknowledged with evident emotion. The Duchess, who sat on his right hand, and looked radiant, as usual, smiled her concurrence in the loyalty that for once made her an object of secondary importance.

It may be interesting to English travellers to know that beneath the brass lion to the left of the Sketch lie the remains of John II., Duke of Brabant, and of Margaret of York, his wife—circa 1312; and in the stained windows above the high altar are represented, Philip II.—and Mary (Tudor), the daughter of the unfortunate Catherine of Aragon, his wife.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

THE ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Close upon dusk a crowd, small in numbers, had gathered before the *Tribune* office. A few groans, a few cheers, and some "Hi hi's!" left one at a distance in doubt of what was going on or intended; but a closer acquaintance with the feeling of the crowd showed clearly enough that a very rough demonstration was in contemplation against the said office. A gradual ebullition of hostility, first among a parcel of boys in front, and gradually extending to the rougher and more determined spirits behind them, broke out into a regular attack. A crash of glass was heard, at the sound of which numbers of lookers-on immediately stampeded, as if the neighbourhood had become already too hot for them. But crash followed upon crash, doors were rent open, and all the sounds of a speedy demolition of counters and furniture inside told that an entrance had been effected, and that the work of destruction under many hands was going on.

To the first body of the more active participators in the stone-throwing and window-breaking operations, were added, with the rush of a hurricane, an immense body from the direction of Chatham-street, who joined in immediately, and the work of destruction inside the building was evidently culminating to what appeared must be the final result of the continued attack—the complete destruction of the *Tribune* buildings. The first stone was thrown at a quarter to eight o'clock. In a very few moments the lower portion of the building was taken possession of. In almost as few moments the police appeared, walking up leisurely through Nassau-street; following them pretty closely, and as leisurely, came a second body of about equal numbers, both numbering not more than about 150 men. They halted between Beekman and Spruce streets; there both joined and formed in column at the magic signal of the "baton on the flags." The contents of the lower part of the building were then flying through broken windows and gaping doors, hundreds of ready hands aiding in the work of destruction. This halt of the police had a purpose. But a very brief time elapsed from the forming of the column in Nassau-street when an answering signal on the flags was heard coming from some distance in front. The same moment the whole body of police in Nassau-street rushed forward in a charge, baton in hand, some of the forward men raising the cheering cry of "Hi, hi!" which was as cheeringly answered by numbers of people on the side walks and door-fronts, and by clapping of hands as they rushed past. Two bodies of police on the same instant charged from two other points converging on the very centre of the crowd, through whom they dashed, scattering them like chaff before the wind. Down they fell by dozens in the street, the fellows who had got into the office of the *Tribune* tumbling over each other like Merry Andrews as they hurried to escape from the scene of their own depredations, often stricken down as they rose by the touches of the inevitable baton-Nemesis, which mercilessly descended upon them. Instantaneously the streets were cleared.

A NEGRO HANGED.

Intense excitement prevailed on the west side of the town. News had reached the people up town that their fellow-citizens were in open resistance to the draught. The feeling was, as in all other sections, very severe against the negroes, and several were badly beaten. At last, towards night, one negro got into difficulty with a white man; loud words followed, and the crowd set upon the black man. He retreated a little way, and finally drew a pistol and discharged its contents into the crowd. The ball took effect in the breast of one of the assailants, who fell forward as if killed. The negro, terrified at the act, took to his legs and ran with all possible speed towards Hudson-street, the affray having taken place in Cornelia-street, where he lived. When near Hudson-street he was overtaken and severely beaten. He was then stripped of all his clothes except the shirt, and a rope was loudly demanded. One was procured from a store near by—a stout clothes-line—and it was attached to the negro's neck. The other end was then slung over a tree, and he was drawn up several feet. Some of them then set his shirt on fire, and the sight presented was a frightful one. The body remained hanging, surrounded by a dense crowd of people, who shouted and yelled, pursuing every negro who made his appearance. At last orders were given to have the body cut down; and this was done, a large force being detailed for the purpose.

THE RIOTERS CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES, AND SETTING THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S HOUSE ON FIRE.

The rioters, having arranged their plans, began to move down town by way of Fifth and Sixth avenues, until they reached the vicinity of Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, along which they proceeded in an easterly direction. When they arrived at Fourth-avenue, along which the New Haven and Harlem railroad tracks run, it was suggested that the authorities might telegraph to Albany for troops. Scarcely were the words uttered when the axes were laid at the foot of the telegraph poles, and down they came with a terrific bang. That part of the wires that could not be thus destroyed was divided by means of men climbing the poles, throwing slings, stones, &c., until the wires were severed and rendered completely useless. Another branch wire, leading from the railroad to Third-avenue, and that along Third-avenue, were similarly damaged, and then the crowd again moved on to the Provost Marshal's office. This office was situated on the north-east corner of Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street. As soon as the people had reached this position they began to flank the building on the avenue, and on that part of Forty-sixth-street which leads to Second-avenue. When they had taken a position to suit themselves the signal was made to commence the attack. This signal was given by the throwing of a large stone through one of the panes of glass, and as soon as this was done a rush was made for the entrances and windows.

After a very short interval, and before any of the persons in the upper part of the premises had had time to remove their furniture, the flames burst out of that part of the building where the offices were held (on the ground floor), and soon were master of the entire edifice, which was four stories in height. A current of wind blew the flames across Forty-sixth-street, and soon a number of frame workshops and stables were ablaze. The firemen began rapidly to arrive at the scene of the destruction, and made a few vain efforts to plant their apparatus for the extinction of the fire. The crowd, however, refused to let them work, asserting, in positive terms, that they should not extinguish the flames until the intended work of destruction had been accomplished.

THE ASYLUM OF THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANS, SNARESBROOK, ESSEX.

The Asylum of the Merchant Seamen's Orphans is an institution founded for the support and education of the children of deceased and shipwrecked mariners, for whom an asylum and chapel have recently been erected at Snaresbrook, from the designs of Mr. G. Somers Clarke. The building, of which we give a general View, is at present constructed to accommodate 130 boys and 75 girls, and will be capable of further enlargement, to hold 400 children, when the funds of the charity are sufficient to warrant the erection of an eastern wing for boys, a dining-hall, and Head Master's residence, without which some of the arrangements of the plan are only temporary, and therefore necessarily incomplete. The asylum, in the style of the civil buildings of North Italy, is built externally of red bricks, made from materials on the ground, the fronts being relieved by black Ewell lacing courses, and the window heads and other arches throughout are also in alternate black Ewell cutters and red cutters. The general stonework is from the contractors' quarries at Ancaster, except the upper portion of the tower, in Combe Down. The external walls of courts, and the internal walls of corridors, schoolrooms, dormitories, kitchen offices, &c., are faced with pale stocks made on the ground. The south front of the building is appropriated to the boys, and the west to the girls. On the basement of the south front, which is only 5 ft. below the general level, is a covered playroom, 84 ft. by 24 ft., opening into the playground. Lavatories., &c., and a boot and shoe room are provided adjacent, and to which easy access is obtained by a corridor 8 ft. wide communicating by a staircase with the ground floor of this portion of the edifice. Under the kitchen offices, forming the north front, is a range of cellars and store-rooms, with distinct staircases from the girls' wing. The washhouse and engine-house are also on this floor, and have a separate staircase, by which communication is maintained with the kitchen corridor. The ground floor has two main entrances; the principal one in the tower, and the another in the girls' wing. The former has a rich and elegant porch, over the doorway of which is a bas-relief of a shipwreck, executed by Mr. Sarp from a design by the architect, with monolith shafts of Devonshire marble, and bases of red Mansfield stone. The base of the south column of this porch was laid by his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, on June 28, 1861. The entrance-hall, 17 ft. by 17 ft., divided by an open arcade of two arches resting on three-quarter Devonshire marble shafts, is groined and vaulted in red hexagonal coffered bricks and Ancaster stone rib-mouldings, springing from Dolphin corbels. The principal staircase, 21 ft. by 17 ft., is executed in Portland stone, and the floor laid with Minton's and Hollier's tiles. The girders of the ceiling of the ladies' reception-room are cased with pitch pine, and an ornamental screen across the room, supported on columns, is executed in the same material. The chimneypieces are of marble, inlaid with majolica tiles.

The boys' schoolroom is 84 ft. by 24 ft., and 15 ft. high, the floor being constructed of half-brick rings, in cement, carried on wrought-iron girders 12 ft. apart, and the spandrils filled in with concrete. Upon this the floor is laid. The walls of all the schoolrooms are faced with pale stocks, and the girders cased with pitch pine. Rooms are provided in this wing for the master, under master, and secretary. The corridors throughout are vaulted with hexagonal, coffered bricks, the spandrils being filled in with concrete and floated with Portland cement. Efficient ventilation is obtained by circular openings from the schoolrooms and dormitories into the corridors. In the west wing is the present temporary dining-room, 60 ft. by 24 ft. This will eventually be used as a girls' schoolroom when the future dining-hall is built. The room used now for their school will then be converted into classrooms. The girls' staircase, 17 ft. by 11 ft., is constructed in Yorkshire stone. Water-closets and a lavatory adjoin. The officers have a private dining-room, 24 ft. by 12 ft., adjoining the present general dining-room; and there is also a girls' visitors'-room. The kitchen is 30 ft. by 21 ft., lighted from the roof, and fitted with a cooking apparatus by Messrs. Jeakes and Co. The other rooms on the ground floor are a scullery, pantry, larders, laundry, and storerooms. On the first floor are two dormitories for boys, 15 ft. high, 31 ft. by 21 ft. and 84 ft. by 24 ft.; overlooked from the master's bedroom. The corridor is fitted with lockers that serve the purpose of a linen-store. The matron has a sitting-room in the tower, 17 ft. by 11 ft., on this floor. The girls have a large dormitory, 60 ft. by 24 ft., and a smaller one for the elder girls, 36 ft. by 24 ft.; lavatory, 17 ft. by 12 ft.; mistress's bedroom, 17 ft. by 12 ft. The arrangement of the second floor is similar to the first, with the exception of temporary sick-rooms in each wing, provided with nurses' rooms and lavatories complete, until a special building as an infirmary is erected. The upper part of the tower contains water-tanks for the supply of the building, a clock-room, and also servants' bedrooms. The belvidere, or uppermost stage of the tower, is fitted up as a museum. Gas is laid on throughout the several floors, and water from the East London Waterworks.

Messrs. Kirk and Parry were the general contractors; Mr. Earp executed the stone carving; the gas fittings were by Messrs. Strode and Messrs. Start, from designs by the architect; the kitchen apparatus and stoves by Jeakes; and the laundry fittings by Brown and Green. The total cost of the building and site of seven acres, including the playgrounds, fencing, and walls, the fittings, and furnishing, will be about £30,000, exclusive of the chapel, which will cost £4000, and is a gift to the schools by Lady Morrison, of Snaresbrook.

"The Newe Testament translated into Englysshe, by John Wycliffe, with a Rule and Kalendar of pistles and gospels after ye use of Salisburie," a very elegant manuscript on vellum, in a very clear hand, with capitals illuminated in gold and colours, sæc. xv., was sold during last week, among other interesting varieties, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, for £350. It was purchased by Mr. Henry Stevens, after a severe contest with Mr. Boone.

The fête in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows' and Orphans' fund took place on Tuesday week, in Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire, the seat of Mr. Harcourt, and lately occupied by Countess Frances Waldegrave, was unusually successful, the public liberally responding to the invitation of the officers of the society. The holiday at Oxford, Reading, Wallingford, Abingdon, &c., was regarded with general interest, most of the tradesmen of these towns closing their shops at midday, in order to give their assistants an opportunity of visiting the park. The amusements were of a very diversified character, giving entire satisfaction to the thousands of holiday-seekers, and reflecting great credit on all parties concerned.

A return has recently been issued of all gold, silver, and copper moneys of the realm coined at the Mint from the 1st of January, 1853, to the 31st of December, 1862. It appears that the weight of the sovereigns issued was 13,433,307·345 oz., the number of pieces 52,305,938, and the value £52,305,940. Half-sovereigns—weight 1,720,217·970 oz., number of pieces 13,396,192, and the value £6,698,098. Silver coin—crowns and half-crowns none; florins—weight 5,836,654·750 oz., number of pieces 16,050,800, and the value 1,605,080; shillings—4,288,229 oz., pieces 20,589,261, and value £1,179,263; sixpences—weight 1,830,400 oz., pieces 20,134,410, value £503,360; groats—weight 112,095 oz., pieces 1,849,574, value £30,826; fourpences—weight 2520 oz., pieces 41,580, value £693; threepences—weight 798,758 oz., pieces 17,577,076, value £219,713; twopences—weight 1440 oz., pieces 47,520, value £396; pence—weight 1200 oz., pieces 79,200, value £330; three-halfpenny pieces—weight 10,901 oz., number of pieces 479,670, value £2997. The copper was as follows:—Pence—weight 784 tons 5 cwt, pieces 109,683,840, value £457,016; halfpence—weight 942 tons 16 cwt., pieces 150,112,925, value £312,735; farthings—150 tons 5 cwt., pieces 42,635,988, value £44,412; and half-farthings—5 tons 18 cwt., pieces 2,546,592, value £1326.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

With pleasant weather and a goodly company the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has just held its yearly congress in Kent, under the presidency of Marquis Camden, K.G. Rochester was the head-quarters, but the society was more than usually excursive this year. Many excellent papers were read, and a fine museum of local antiquities was collected at Rochester.

The congress commenced its sitting at Rochester on Tuesday week, under highly favourable auspices, there being an unusually large attendance of the members and friends of the institute, including Marquis Camden, President of the Kent Archæological Society; the Earl of Darnley, Earl Amherst, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Bishop of Rochester, the Provost of Oriel, Lord Leigh, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Rev. Professor Willis, and several of the most distinguished archæologists of the country. The opening meeting of the institute was held in the Guildhall, a fine building, which was enlarged and beautified at the expense of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who formerly represented the city. This, as well as the various other public buildings in the city, has been placed at the disposal of the institute during its sitting. The chair was occupied by Marquis Camden, who was supported on the occasion by most of the leading noblemen and gentry of the county. The Marquis, in opening the proceedings, expressed the pleasure he felt in taking part in the proceedings of the institute in the ancient city of Rochester, so rich in archæological remains, and anticipated great pleasure from the paper promised to be read by so distinguished an individual as Professor Willis, on Rochester Cathedral. A congratulatory address from the Mayor and Corporation of the city was then read by the town clerk, which the noble chairman briefly acknowledged, thanking the Corporation for the warm reception which they had given the institute, and especially for their kindness in having placed the whole of the public buildings at their service. The Earl of Darnley, on behalf of the Kent Archæological Society, welcomed the institute to Rochester, which was second only to Canterbury in historical interest, possessing, as it did, in its magnificent castle one of the most remarkable monuments of the feudal ages. Lord Talbot de Malahide, on behalf of the association, acknowledged the cordial welcome given to the institute by the Earl of Darnley—by the Kent Archæological Society—which was most highly prized. The Provost of Oriel (Dr. Hawkins) welcomed the institute to Rochester on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, and remarked that Rochester Cathedral stood on the site of the second Christian church of the Anglo-Saxon times. The meeting was subsequenly addressed by the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Leigh, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Roach Smith, and other gentlemen; after which the members of the institute commenced an exploration of the chief objects of antiquity lying within the city, Mr. S. Steele acting as cicerone to a party which numbered some two hundred ladies and gentlemen. After inspecting the site of All Souls' Chapel and St. Clement's Church, both of which have entirely disappeared, the party visited the ancient Crown Inn, immortalised by Shakspeare, but which in the course of a few months will be demolished to make way for a modern hotel of the same name. The visitors then inspected the sites of the ancient gates of the city and its massive walls, considerable portions of which are still standing, and show the enormous strength of their construction. They afterwards inspected the ancient Danish, or more probably Roman, mound at the base of the castle, termed Boley-hill, and paid a brief visit to the ancient Satis House, so named by Queen Elizabeth on her visit to the mansion, in which the present Archbishop of Canterbury was born. The city walls were then traced, and the party spent some time in exploring other objects of antiquity with which the city abounds. The institute held a sitting at the County Court in the evening, under the presidency of Marquis Camden, when a highly interesting paper was read by the Rev. J. R. Petit "On Beyham Abbey," the architectural features of which beautiful structure, now a ruin, were very fully pointed out. This was followed by a lengthened paper, contributed by Mr. Foss, "On Legal Archæology," with a sketch of several of the most legal celebrities connected with Kent, from the earliest times down to a recent period. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Foss dwelt on the extreme antiquity of many of our law names and customs, some of which, still in use, had their origin as far back as the reign of Edward the Elder. After a sketch of the antiquity of the terms Hilary, Easter, and Trinity, as well as the courts of law and the dresses of the Judges and barristers, Mr. Foss alluded to the first public trial of which we have any record, that in which Lanfranc was the plaintiff, which took place on Penenden Heath, Kent, and lasted three days. Mr. Foss then gave a valuable sketch of most of the celebrities of Kent who had risen to eminence as Chancellors or Judges, and pointed to the fact that no fewer than fifteen Archbishops of Canterbury and seven Bishops of Rochester had attained to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor. At the close of the paper, the reading of which occupied some time, Lord Neave addressed a few brief remarks to the section, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Foss for his exceedingly valuable memoir.

On Wednesday morning the section of Early History and Mediæval Antiquities assembled in the Guildhall, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide. There was again a numerous attendance. A paper was contributed by Mr. Joseph Burtt, one of the assistant keepers of the public records, "On Roger de Leybourne, and his Share in the Barons' War." This was followed by a paper by the Rev. H. M. Scarth "On the recent Roman discoveries at Uriconium, or Wroxeter, Shropshire," in which he advocated the importance of the Crown appointing a commission with the view to the preservation of descriptions of any archæological remains, as was the case in France. It gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Beresford Hope, and the Rev. Mr. Scarth took part. Mr. Roach Smith spoke strongly in favour of the suggestion. The concluding paper was read by Dr. E. Guest, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, "On the Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain." The afternoon was devoted by the members of the congress to a visit to Cobham Hall, the ancestral seat of the Earls of Darnley, to which they had been invited by the noble proprietor. Previous to visiting the hall the members of the congress inspected the fine collection of brasses extant in the recently-restored church at Cobham, the whole of which are commemorative of the once powerful baronial family of Cobham. The adjoining ancient hospital, founded in 1392 by John, Baron Cobham, was also inspected, after which the visitors proceeded to Cobham Hall, a magnificent Elizabethan structure, portions of which were built from the designs of Inigo Jones. The principal points of attraction in the edifice—where Queen Elizabeth spent some time—is the elegant music-hall, pronounced by George IV. to be "the finest room in England." The chief feature of interest, however, was the remarkably fine collection of paintings, including some of the choicest works by Vandyke, Guido, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Holbein, and some other painters of less note. The members of the institute spent a considerable time in exploring the contents of the hall, which possesses many archæological features of considerable interest. Mr. G. Scharf, secretary to the National Portrait Gallery, acted as guide to the party at Cobham Hall, and gave a description of the various paintings. In the evening a special meeting of the section of History was held in the County Court Hall, Rochester, under the presidency of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester. The first paper was read by Mr. W. B. Rye, assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum, "On Visits to Rochester and Chatham by Royal and Distinguished Persons, English and Foreign, between the years 1300 and 1783." In the description of the Royal and other visits paid to Rochester, Mr. Rye gave interesting details of the visits of Edward, Henry V., Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, James I., King Christian IV., Prince Henry, the King of Bohemia, Charles I. and II., Peter the Great, Hogarth, and Dr. Johnson, the last-mentioned of whom spent some time in the city a short period before his death. After an interesting discussion on the subject of the paper, in which the names of other Royal and illustrious personages were given as having visited the city prior to the period not included in Mr. Rye's paper, the Rev. J. L. Warner read a paper "On some hitherto unpublished Passages in the Life of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester." This estimable prelate lived in the early portion of the seventeenth century, and was chiefly distinguished for his uncompromising fidelity to the Royal cause, and remarkable as being almost the only Bishop who held his see both before and after the Commonwealth.

The members of the institute proceeded on Thursday, by special

train, from Rochester to Sevenoaks, and the day was occupied in visiting the Mote, at Ightham, the residence of Major Luard; St. Leonard's Tower, the ruins of Malling Abbey, and Leybourne Castle and Church. By special invitation of Marquis Camden, president of the institute, the members partook of luncheon at Wilderness Park, the hospitable mansion of the noble Marquis. In the evening a conversazione was held at the museum of the institute, Corn Exchange, which was attended by the principal archæologists of the country, and most of the members of the institute.

The sections of Architecture and Early and Mediæval Antiquities resumed their sittings in the Guildhall, Rochester, on Friday morning, when the chair was occupied by Marquis Camden. There was a large attendance. A French savant, in the person of M. A. Maury, specially deputed by the Emperor of the French to attend the congress, was also present, his Majesty having directed that distinguished archæologist to attend the meetings of the institute for the purpose of hearing the paper by Dr. Guest, Master of Gonville and Caius College, "On the Landing of Julius Cæsar in England." That paper, however, was read on Wednesday, before the arrival of M. Maury in this country. The first paper was read by the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, "On the Life and Times of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester." In an exceedingly interesting paper, Dr. Hook traced with remarkable fulness the history of this Prelate and his connection with Rochester, the see of which he held from 1077 till 1107, a portion of which period he was, *de facto*, Archbishop of Canterbury, after the death of his friend and patron, Lanfranc. Gundulph, however, is principally known as the builder of the White Tower of London, the Castle at Rochester, and Malling Abbey. The theory of his having built Rochester Cathedral is now abandoned by archæologists, Dr. Hook being of opinion that he only erected a very small portion of that edifice—viz., the crypt, while there are no reliable grounds for deeming him the builder of Rochester Castle. This remarkable Prelate, more, perhaps, than any other individual of the time, stamped his character on the age in which he lived. At the close of the paper, the Bishop of Oxford proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Hook, many of the incidents in whose life his Lordship gracefully compared with those in the life of Gundulph. The next paper was read by Mr. J. H. Parker, "On Gundulph, considered as an Architect." This was to have been followed by a paper by the Rev. W. Stubbs, "On the Early History of the see of Rochester, more particularly in its relations to that of Canterbury;" but, in the absence of Mr. Stubbs, a paper was read by Mr. W. H. Black "On the remarkable Manuscript Work known as the 'Textus Roffensis,'" which is still preserved in the cathedral library at Rochester, a manuscript well known to the literary world. Mr. Black's paper exhibited considerable research into the history of the work, the authorship of which has given rise to a considerable amount of conjecture, many contending that it was the work of Ernulph, who died in 1124, while others deem that Bishop Ascelin was its author. Mr. Black, however, is disposed to give its authorship to Humphrey, precentor of the Cathedral, who lived in the twelfth century, and who was the author of several documents now preserved in the British Museum. The remaining paper was that by Professor Willis, "On the Architectural History of Rochester Cathedral and Conventual Buildings." This was a most valuable contribution to the institute, and was looked forward to with some considerable amount of interest, the Guildhall in which Professor Willis delivered his address being exceedingly crowded. Professor Willis entirely ignores the claim of Gundulph to having erected the cathedral, the building itself proving beyond dispute that it was erected by different individuals at different periods. There is little doubt that the whole cathedral was formerly of the Norman style; but the only portion of Norman now remaining is the nave, the remainder being of the Early English style. The only portion he was disposed to attribute to Gundulph was the crypt, "but certainly not another stone." The Norman portion of the cathedral he was disposed to consider as possibly erected by Ernulph, who built the crypt at Canterbury, as well as a portion of Peterborough Cathedral, when he was Abbot, before his removal to Rochester. He was inclined to believe that the Early English portion of the cathedral was built by William de Hoo, and that the choir was erected out of the offerings at the shrine of St. William, who was murdered by his servant when on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, being afterwards interred in Rochester Cathedral, and subsequently canonised by the Pope. Two Bishops, St. Paulinus, who came with St. Augustine to England, and Ithamar, the first English Bishop of Rochester, who died in 655, were also buried in the cathedral, thus showing the antiquity of the building to be very remote. In the afternoon Professor Willis conducted a party of between 200 and 300 of the nobility and gentry over the cathedral, when he lucidly explained the various styles of architecture which compose the building, and pointed out the internal evidence which it contained of having been erected at different periods. The party were also conducted into the crypt, where are still to be seen some portions of the old Saxon edifice, as well as the part of the building attributed to Gundulph. The other points of chief interest visited were the fine choir, the magnificent chapter-room, St. William's shrine, St. Edward's Chapel; the tomb of Bishop Merton, the founder of Merton College, Oxford; and other portions of the edifice, together with all that remains standing of the adjoining cloisters and conventual establishments. Professor Willis was occupied nearly two hours in conducting the visitors through the cathedral, every portion of which calling for any remark was lucidly explained. The meeting of the sections was resumed in the evening, when papers were read by Mr. R. Morris "On The Dialect of Kent in Early Times;" "Remarks on Old Rochester Bridge," by Mr. J. R. Foord; and "On the Monumental Remains in the Cathedral," by Mr. M. H. Bloxham.

On Saturday a party of the members and friends of the institute, to the number of about two hundred, proceeded from Rochester to Aylesford, an ancient village on the banks of the Medway, near Maidstone, where formerly existed a priory, now in ruins. The party thence proceeded to Leeds Castle, the residence of Mr. C. Wykeham Martin, a fine old baronial structure, in a remarkable state of preservation. The visitors were conducted over the building by the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Parker, who pointed out the principal objects worthy of notice. After quitting the castle the visitors inspected Battel Hall and Leeds Church, and in the vicinity examined some Roman remains, which were pronounced to be those of a Roman villa. At the termination of this portion of the day's proceedings the party visited the ancient town of Maidstone, formerly called Medway's-town, where they were hospitably entertained at a sumptuous luncheon given in the Townhall of the borough by the Mayor and Corporation, and of which about 150 guests partook. The Mayor (Mr. G. Edmett), decorated with his gold chain of office, presided, and was supported by Marquis Camden, the Bishop of Oxford, Professor Willis, Lord Neaves, Mr. Beresford Hope, and other visitors. At the close of the entertainment Marquis Camden proposed and the Bishop of Oxford seconded a cordial vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for the hospitable welcome accorded the institute, a compliment which was briefly acknowledged by the Mayor. In the afternoon the members of the institute visited the chief points of interest at Maidstone, including the fine old parish church, the college, the museum of the Kent Archæological Society, Chillington House, the Charles Museum, and Allingford Castle, the seat of the once famous family of the Wyatts, who, four centuries since, played such a prominent part in the history of the times. The members and friends returned to Rochester by special train in the evening. The museum at the Corn Exchange was lighted up on Saturday evening, on which occasion there was a conversazione of the members, the attendance being very large. The museum has been arranged under the able superintendence of Mr. C. Tucker, F.S.A., assisted by Mr. Albert Way, M.A., F.S.A. The collection is enriched by contributions forwarded by her Majesty, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary of State for War, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Amherst, the Rev. F. Russell, and various distinguished archæologists. Among the most prominent features of the museum are the Faussett and Gibbs collections of Saxon, Roman, and British remains, found chiefly in Kent, the most perfect collection of the kind ever brought together.

The sections of Architecture and Ancient and Mediæval Antiquities resumed their sittings at the Guildhall, Rochester, on Monday morning—Marquis Camden in the chair. The attendance was again exceedingly numerous, the interest manifested in the sittings of the congress appearing unabated. Among the more distinguished of the visitors present were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, who occupied a seat on the platform on the right of the president; the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Gibraltar, the Earl and Countess of Darnley, Lord Neaves, and Mr. Beresford Hope. The distinguished French savant, M. Maury, was likewise present, and manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings. The first paper was read by Mr. Edward Hawkins, "On the Mint of Rochester," in which a description was given of that ancient building. This was succeeded by a paper by Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, "On Points of Interest in the Early History of Kent," communicated by Mr. C. Roach Smith. At the conclusion of this paper Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope gave a lecture "On General Considerations on the Church Architecture of South-eastern England," in which he entered into a description of the different styles of the various churches to be found in the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, with explanations of the architecture of each of those calling for any special observation. The address of Mr. Hope was listened to throughout with the deepest attention, and at its close the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a few words, proposed a vote of thanks to him for the interesting paper he had contributed to the institute. Marquis Camden, in putting the resolution, expressed the deep sense the institute entertained of the goodwill felt towards them by the Emperor of the French, in having deputed M. Maury to attend the sittings of the congress. M. Maury, who was loudly cheered, expressed, in English, the pleasure he had experienced in being present at the various sittings of the institute, and said it would be his most pleasing duty to report the result of his visit to his Majesty, who was desirous of doing everything in his power to advance the literary as well as the mercantile pursuits of the two nations. This speech was received with loud applause. The last paper read was by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, "On the Architectural History of Rochester Castle," when the rev. gentleman gave a sketch of the present edifice, as well as of the castle which formerly stood on the same site, and which was built during the sixth century. Scarcely any portion of the existing edifice, he considers, was erected by Gundulph, as has been popularly supposed; and Mr. Hartshorne is of opinion that the present castle was erected about the middle of the twelfth century, under the auspices of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, to which see it was attached. This appears conclusive from documentary evidence discovered among the "pipe-rolls" in the Exchequer. At the close of the paper Mr. Hartshorne and a numerous party of visitors proceeded to Rochester Castle, and were engaged for some time in the inspection of the ruins of that edifice, which is perhaps the finest specimen of massive Norman architecture now in existence. In the afternoon the members of the institute proceeded to visit Stone Church, near Dartford, which they spent some time in exploring. There is every reason for believing that this church was built by the architect who designed Westminster Abbey. The members of the institute also inspected Darenth Church, Dartford Church, and the interesting church at Horton Kirby, an edifice erected in the thirteenth century. In the evening a paper was read "On the Sepulchral Bronzes found in Kent," by Mr. J. G. Waller; and a paper "On the Poet Gower, and his probable Connection with the County of Kent," by Mr. W. Warwick.

The proceedings of the congress were brought to a termination on Tuesday. The sections of History, Architecture, and of Early and Mediæval Antiquities resumed their sittings at the Guildhall, Rochester, under the presidency of Marquis Camden. There was a numerous attendance. The first paper was read by the Rev. E. Venables, and was contributed by the Rev. W. Stubbs, librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "On the Ancient Connection between the Sees of Canterbury and Rochester." Mr. Stubbs showed the extreme antiquity of the See of Rochester, which, until within a comparatively modern period, was always intimately connected with that of Canterbury. It was also deserving of especial notice that Rochester was the see of the first suffragan Bishop in England, while the first Englishman (Ithamar) who ever held a bishopric was appointed to the See of Rochester in the year 644. A paper was also read by Mr. J. Burtt, assistant keeper of the public records, "On the Archives of Rochester," relating chiefly to those of the corporation, the cathedral, and the bridge wardens, all of which are of great antiquity, several being dated in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. A general mee ing of the presidents and members of the various sections was held in the Guildhall for the transaction of the general business of the institute. At the close of the meetings of the sections, the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, who had contributed a valuable paper to the institute, "On Rochester Castle," conducted a large party over that remarkable edifice, the principal points deserving of notice in which the reverend gentleman pointed out. The members of the institute afterwards returned to the Guildhall, where the general concluding meeting was held, Marquis Camden presiding. After the formal business of the institute had been concluded, the names of several new members were enrolled, including the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Mansfield, M. Maury, the French commissioner, and other eminent archæologists. Marquis Camden proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester for the kindness shown the institute in placing all the public buildings at their disposal, and for their hearty co-operation in the proceedings of the institute. Lord Neaves next proposed a vote of thanks to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester for the courtesy they had shown the institute in throwing open the Cathedral for inspection by the members. The Provost of Oriel acknowledged the compliment, and assured the institute that the capitular body was anxious to do all in their power to foster a knowledge of archæology. Addresses of a complimentary character were subsequently delivered by the Mayor of Rochester, Professor Willis, the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, and Mr. Roach Smith, the proceedings terminating with a vote of thanks to Marquis Camden, which was acknowledged by his Lordship. In the afternoon the members of the institute visited Cliffe Church (in which two synods were held during the Saxon period), Cooling Castle, and other places of interest in this locality. This brought the proceedings of the congress to a close, the meeting in Rochester having been one of the most successful ever held.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

LEYBORNE CHURCH AND CASTLE.

The church of Leyborne is Early English, with Perpendicular additions; and on the north side of the north aisle is a remarkable niche of Decorated character. It is of considerable size, much ornamented, and has two trefoiled arches, divided by a shaft and filled with solid masonry about half way up. In each of these arches is a small tabernacle, within one of which was found, during a recent investigation, a heart in a leaden box. The other had been prepared to receive a similar deposit, which, however, had never been placed there. The heart was, perhaps, that of Sir Thomas de Leyborne, who died temp. Edward II.

Close to the church stood the ancient castle of Leyborne (Leleburne of Domesday, from the "little burn" or stream that runs through the parish), held by a family of the same name from the reign of Cœur de Lion to that of Edward III.; when their ancient race became extinct in the person of Juliana de Leyborne, called the "Infanta of Kent," from the broad lands and manors she inherited in this county, and which she carried successively to her three husbands. She gave Leyborne to the King (Edward III.), for the endowment of religious houses; and by him it was bestowed on the newly-founded Cistercian abbey of St. Mary Graces, in London. Since the Dissolution it has passed through various hands, and finally into those of the Hawleys of the Grange, who are now lords of the manor. The site of the castle may still be traced, and a fine gateway remains.

THE CROWN INN, ROCHESTER.

The Crown is a picturesque and venerable hostelry, with gables and barge-boards, at which Queen Elizabeth sojourned in 1573, and in the courtyard of which the scene of the carriers in "Henry IV."—Part I., act ii., sc. 1—may be supposed to have taken place.

MALLING ABBEY.

The remains of Malling Abbey are full of interest. They contain portions from Norman to late Perpendicular. The principal Norman fragment is the west front of the abbey church, of which the slender turrets and ornamented pilasters so greatly resemble the west front of Rochester Cathedral as to leave little doubt that both are the work of the same designer. The cloisters, now included in the modern residence, are late Early English, with broad trefoiled arches, very good and interesting. The fronting of the great gateway, which is entire, is Perpendicular; but examination will show this work to be only a facing. To this gatehouse a chapel was attached, which has been recently restored.

THE QUINTAIN ON OFFHAM GREEN.

Offham Green boasts of a venerable relic in the shape of a quintain, both parts of which—the upright post and the cross-piece, to which the bag of sand was attached—remain. The estate on which it stands is, it is said, bound to keep it in repair. Quintains of this form are scarcely earlier than the reign of Elizabeth, the more ancient having been in the shape of a giant or "Saracen," with a broad wooden sword, which struck the unskilful tilter as the figure turned on its pivot.

ST. LEONARDS TOWER.

At St. Leonards, a short distance south of Malling Abbey, was a cell with a chapel, the site of which is uncertain. A large, square tower, of considerable interest, still remains here, which has been pronounced a Norman keep. On this, however, the archæologist may speculate for himself. A fragment of wall has been traced, running east, below the tower. The manor, at the time of the Domesday survey, was in the hands of the Bishops of Rochester, by whom the stronghold must have been erected.

THE CRYPT OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The crypt extends under the whole of the choir. The west and east parts are evidently of much earlier date than the central, which is Early English, and of the same period as the choir above. In building this the ancient crypt was probably broken through, and in part reconstructed. The earlier portions are distinguished by very massive piers and circular arches. Between the piers are small pillars with plain, broad capitals. It is not impossible that this part of the crypt may date from before the Conquest. At all events, it is the earliest portion of the existing cathedral, and cannot be later than the work of Bishop Gundulph. Traces of former altars and of extensive mural painting remain in different parts of the crypt. There are no monuments.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Mary Rawson, of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire, and Tilney-street, Park-lane, was proved in London, under £90,000 personalty, by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Rawson, and bears date Sept. 4, 1857. She disposes in, one clause, of her entire property, devising and bequeathing all her lands, moneys, securities, and all other real and personal estate and effects to her sister, Elizabeth Rawson absolutely.

The will of George Augustus Bruxner, Esq., formerly of Binfield Manor House, Berkshire, but of Regency-square, was proved in the London court by David Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Bishopsgate-street, and the testator's son, Michael Frederick Bruxner, Esq., of Langham-place—the personalty in England being sworn under £200,000. The will bears date March, 1856. The dispositions are confined to the testator's family, with the exception of £500 to his executor, Mr. Morgan. To each of his three sons legacies of £3000 are bequeathed, and a participation in the residue of his entire property, which is to be divided, in five equal parts, amongst his three sons and two daughters, or their representatives.

The will of the Right Hon. William John Monson, Baron Monson, of Burton Hall, Lincoln; Chart Lodge, Kent; and Gatton Park, Surrey, was proved in the London Court by his son, Lord Monson, and Samuel Ball and Harvey Gem, Esqrs., the surviving executors. The personal property was sworn under £35,000. The late Baron succeeded his cousin in 1841, and died at the age of sixty-six. Has had a large family. His Lordship executed his will in 1853, a codicil in 1855, and another in 1861. To his wife, in addition to a jointure of £1000 a year, is also bequeathed for life the Chart Lodge and estate, which, upon her decease, descends to the second son, the Hon. Debonnaire John Monson. To younger children there is also a provision of £20,000. Many specific bequests are made to the members of his family, and several family relics are to be held as heirlooms, amongst which are some pearls, his late father's sword, various MSS. and collections, and a journal of travels made and kept by himself and others of his family. His son, the present Baron Monson, is appointed residuary legatee of the real and personal estate.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

HENCEFORWARD, the ordinary postage, as well as the fee of twopence payable on notices of objection to voters, sent by post, under the provisions of the Acts 6 Vic., c. 18; and 13 and 14 Vic., c. 69, must be paid by means of postage-stamps. The posting of these notices is confined to those post offices in England and Ireland at which money-orders are issued or paid.

Letters for California, Oregon, and Washington territory, forwarded by British or United States' packet to the United States, will in future be liable to the same rates of postage as letters for all other parts of the United States—namely, not exceeding half an ounce, 1s.; above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 2s.; above one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, 4s.; every additional ounce, 2s. And the postage may either be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender.

Information has been received from the Director-General of the French Post Office of the establishment of a branch packet between Martinique and Trinidad, calling at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada, in connection with the line of French mail-packets leaving St. Nazaire on the 16th of each month for Mexico, and touching at Martinique; and arrangements have been made by which mails for these places will be made up in London, and forwarded by the day mail to France on the 15th of each month, or, when that day falls on Sunday, by the night mail of the 14th. The rates of postage chargeable upon letters, newspapers, and other printed papers will be the same as by British packets. The postage upon letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender. When, however, it is not prepaid, the letters will be charged on delivery with one additional rate, besides the usual postage. The postage upon newspapers and book packets must in all cases be paid in advance. Letters, newspapers, or printed papers intended to be forwarded by this route to either of the colonies mentioned, must be specially addressed "by French packet."

Alderman Mechi's annual gathering at Tiptree Hall has just taken place. In addition to the usual entertainment for the visitors, there has been held this year a fancy fair, for the benefit of some schools in the neighbourhood. Mr. Mechi has magnificent crops. The statistics of his cultivation, as explained by himself, were interesting in a high degree.

SCHELDT TOLL.—Tuesday's *Gazette* publishes the text of the treaty for the redemption of the Scheldt toll, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Brussels on Monday last. The treaty is one between eighteen maritime Powers (the United States is not among them) on the one part, and Belgium on the other; and for the redemption of the toll the Powers agree to pay to Belgium a sum of 17,141,640 Netherland florins, of which the share of Great Britain is nearly one half.——A grand fête was held at Antwerp to celebrate the freedom of the Scheldt. Early in the morning all the ships in the river were decked out with flags, and a flotilla of vessels of all sizes, headed by the steamer Liberté de l'Escaut, prepared to accompany as far as the Dutch frontier the Marnix de Sainte Aldegonde, bound for Valparaiso, the first vessel to profit by the suppression of the tolls. At eleven o'clock the Liberté de l'Escaut, carrying the stewards of the fête, an excellent orchestra, and a crowd of the principal inhabitants of Antwerp of both sexes, slipped her moorings and steamed off amid the cheers of the spectators. On her deck she carried a colossal gilt statue representing the Scheldt breaking her chains and treading under foot the Treaty of Munster of 1648. The passage of the flotilla was everywhere saluted by the enthusiastic cheers of the people assembled on the shore; and at Lillo by the guns of the fort. At the Dutch frontier the Liberté de l'Escaut quitted the Marnix (which pursued her voyage alone), and returned, with all the attendant vessels, to Antwerp. In the evening a grand dinner was given at the Théâtre des Variétés to 360 persons, at which, after the usual toasts, which were proposed by MM. Foulon and Gunther, President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, others appropriate to the occasion were given and received with immense applause. The proceedings of the day were concluded by a general illumination.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.—An interesting letter, dated River Shire, Feb. 20, 1863, has been received from Dr. Livingstone by a gentleman in Glasgow. The doctor says:—"The slave-hunting system has nearly depopulated the valley of the Lower Shire. Our labour is very much increased by it, as we must go at least 300 miles for all the food our native labourers require. Several half-caste marauders and others make forays; any one with a few guns and slaves may do the same. No notice is taken of it by the authorities till the culprit is rich enough to stand a squeeze. He may then be imprisoned. It would be uncharitable to say that there is any mulcting—but he is released, and at liberty, after a short confinement, to begin again. This system has been going on for a long time; but we did not become aware of it by actual observation till lately, because the slaving which went on under the name 'French Free Emigration' was supplied by forays in the countries north and north-west of Quillimane." In a subsequent part of his letter this distinguished African traveller says:—"You are probably not fully aware of what Lord Palmerston has done by his policy on the West Coast. Were he not in power, I could say a great deal more than, for fear of being set down as a 'toady,' I dare do now. Mr. Wilson, an American missionary, who has written the best book I have seen on the West Coast, says that, had it not been for his policy, Africa as yet had scarcely been accessible to missionary labour. By means of the security which our squadron imparted over twenty missions have been established, twenty dialects reduced to writing, and 12,000 communicants have been received by the different churches. Education is imparted to thousands of the young, and good influences are spreading inland. Lawful commerce has been increased from £20,000 annually to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000; and more tonnage is employed in carrying it than ever was engaged in the slave trade, even in its palmiest days."

BUSH LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.



MUSTERING-DAY AT A CATTLE-STATION.



"RUNNING IN" HORSES FROM THE BUSH.—SEE PAGE 146.

BUSH LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.



A BUSH ROAD.



NATIVE POLICE PREPARING FOR AN ENGAGEMENT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BUSH LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mustering day is one of the most important on a cattle station. Every spare hand, white or black, that can sit a horse is mounted and sent out on the "run;" and neighbours, on their best nags, gather from far and near to lend their aid. After getting fairly off, the party scatters in different directions, so that every portion of the run may be visited, and the cattle swept into a common centre, called the "main camp."

To this point a well-broken herd will run on hearing the crack of the stockwhip, which, wielded by a stalwart and practised arm, makes a report like that of a pistol. When the whole party has reached the camp, each one driving before him his quota of cattle (by which time a thousand or more may be collected), the whole mass is started for home, and this is sometimes a very difficult operation, as the animals will often cling tenaciously to the camp, especially on a hot day. After a great hubbub of dogs barking, horses galloping, and men shouting and cracking their stockwhips, the mass moves—at first slowly and reluctantly, but gradually the pace quickens until it ends in a downright rush, the young strong cattle leading off, and leaving their weaker brethren so far in the rear that a "mob" will often extend to a mile or two in length, when the flanks must be well attended to to prevent straggling.

The column, properly directed, is made to enter the stockyard, as shown in my first sketch. If the herd is large, and a good haul is not made on the first day, the process must be repeated until all the outlying parts of the run are cleared and the whole of the occupants brought in.

My next sketch shows the mode of running in a "mob" of horses from the bush. Old brood mares and broken horses are generally very tractable, and run home at once when started; but when there is a large proportion of young, unbroken stock it is often difficult to make them go the right way, and some very serious "rough-riding" may be the consequence.

My third sketch shows some of the difficulties the squatter has to contend with in getting his wool to market and his supplies back. One of the drags, laden with ten bales, each containing about 500 lb. of wool, has accomplished the feat of descending the steep bank of a "gully," or creek, and is slowly creeping up the opposite side, the oxen goaded to exertion by the constant application of the drivers' heavy two-handed whip, accompanied by language of which the less is said the better.

The second drag is descending; the wheel is locked, and the "polers" are made to hold back, no easy matter in such a place. Most bush roads in Australia are quite unfit for draught horses. The slow, but powerful, hardy, and patient ox is the only animal that can be relied on, and sometimes it is necessary to put two or three teams together to clear the impediments.

The sketch of native police in fighting costume, shows them stripped for action and ready to beat up the quarters of some hostile tribe, who have been committing depredations in the thick "scrub," in the background, where horses cannot be used. All natives have great difficulty in reconciling themselves to the restraint of clothing; so that, when active service is the word, those most advanced in civilisation will strip themselves of everything superfluous.

FINE ARTS.

Another series of carte de visite photographs of the Royal family has just appeared, which surpasses in merit and interest any which have preceded them. We allude to a set of sixteen cartes de visite taken from time to time at Windsor Castle by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, at her Majesty's command, and published by Messrs. Marion, of Soho-square. We reviewed, as the best which had then appeared, a series of cartes de visite of the Prince and Princess of Wales, by the same photographer, published immediately before their Royal Highnesses' marriage. The present photographs are fully as admirable examples of manipulation as regard clearness and tone, while artistically they are even more commendable for the skilful grouping, the *pose* of separate figures, and the arrangement of accessories. Above all, several have the interest of novelty. First, there is a most charming photograph of Prince Alfred in the elegant uniform of a Lieutenant in the Navy—the Prince who left us a boy and returns a man, and just such a handsome young sailor as Britannia herself might set up as her ideal. This carte de visite has, however, been published some little time, and already noticed in our columns. Next, there are two photographs of the Prince and Princess of Wales together, in their splendid bridal costume; and two of the Princess alone, also in her wedding dress. If the beauty of the Princess were not already universally appreciated we should be fearful of provoking a suspicion of courtly adulation in unreservedly expressing our admiration for a rare sculpturesque loveliness which, in passing through the severe test of photography, only seems to acquire more perfect symmetry and refinement. One of these photographs in particular, presenting a three-quarter view of the face, and with the veil drawn nearer its sides, strikes us as truly exquisite, not merely for beauty and grace, but for an expression of modest sweetness, momentarily subdued into something approaching half-wistful reverie, that seems to carry photography fairly into the domain of fine art. Two groups are of much interest. One, taken "the day before the wedding," comprises all the Royal family, with the exception of the Queen, Prince Alfred, and Princess Beatrice, together with the Royal family of Denmark: the other represents her Majesty and the Royal family surrounding a bust of the late Prince Consort. The Prince of Wales in the uniform of a General is manly and unaffected in bearing. The Crown Princess of Prussia, amiable as ever, has acquired proportions of riper womanhood; and her husband, the Crown Prince, while growing externally more like his obstinate father, betrays by a smile in one of his cartes de visite the gay spirits and excellent disposition which, happily for his own future and that of Prussia, he is reputed to have. Photographs of Princess Alice (Princess Louis of Hesse), her younger though less slender sister, Princess Helena, the next younger sister, Princess Louisa, who is remarkably like Princess Alice, and of the little Princess Beatrice, complete this admirable series of cartes de visite.

The Society of Arts are inviting additional subscriptions to their memorial of the Prince Consort, in order that it shall take such a form as will complete the decoration of their great room in harmony with what was the original intention of James Barry. In Barry's design the spaces at the end of the room, where the portraits of Lords Romney and Folkestone are now placed, were to have been filled, one with a portrait of George III., and the other with a group representing Queen Charlotte superintending the education of her family at Windsor Castle. Barry did not like to complete these pictures, but his intentions were accurately recorded in his own etchings. It is now proposed to fill these spaces with two pictures by distinguished artists, one to represent the Prince Consort holding in his hand the charter of incorporation of the Exhibition of 1851, and the other the Queen surrounded by the Royal family at Windsor. These pictures, with the bust already decided upon, would cost about £750, of which amount £683 4s. 6d. are already obtained. The council recommend that the bust be executed by Mr. Theed, and the pictures, one by Mr. Cope, R.A., and the other by Mr. Horsley, A.R.A.

The Rev W. J. Beaumont, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, has published a letter addressed to the members of the Senate recommending fine art as a branch of academic study at Cambridge. He alludes to the recent expansion of the University system in granting the B.A. degree to persons who have obtained honours in classics, natural and moral sciences, and asks the University now to extend that privilege to a knowledge of fine art. This, with a thousand other indications, shows how much more than formerly public opinion points to the desirability of a general cultivation and knowledge of the fine arts.

New applications of photography are being every day devised. A proposition by Mr. M'Lachlan, of Manchester, very suggestively indicates the future importance and usefulness of the art. Mr. M'Lachlan proposes that the negative plates of great men should be secured and placed in a museum for safe keeping, properly authenticated, attested, and registered by the mayor or other authority of the place where they were taken; and, to provide against accident, he suggests that in every instance three plates of the same individual should be deposited. This can easily be done, as the original one can be always reproduced at pleasure. Of the three secured plates "one should be kept sacredly within the institution, and the other two be lent, at the discretion of the authorities in charge; for instance, to any author of eminence for book illustration; and by that means the memories and images of those who have been great and have passed away would be transmitted faithfully to all posterity. In almost every instance there would be several portraits of the same individual in different museums in the country, affording a still greater security for their permanent preservation. All local celebrities might be taken in their own towns, and deposited in the museums of their respective localities; and, should a time arrive when their genius became acknowledged by the world, then they might claim a place in a great national (photographic) museum." When, however, the carbon process of printing photographs is perfected, or the art of fixing the photograph in true enamel (some beautiful examples of which were in the last exhibition of the Photographic Society), or any other means are devised and generally adopted for rendering the positive impressions permanent, the precautions for preserving negatives will be less necessary, for the positives will then supply a permanent national portrait-gallery.

LITERATURE.

Dreamthorp: A Book of Essays written in the Country. By Alexander Smith, Author of "A Life Drama," &c. London: Strahan and Co.

It is strange how fond youth and strength are found to be of toying with thoughts of age and decay, as children love to play in a churchyard among the green grave-mounds. But, common as it is for the young to stray from the sunshine of life into gloom of their own making—perhaps because death and trouble seem to them so far off that the chill of their coming shadow affords a not unwelcome pleasure—it is not wholesome. Bolingbroke's advice is sound. "I used to think sometimes of old age and death," he tells us, "enough to prepare my mind, not enough to anticipate sorrow, to dash the joys of youth and to be all my life a-dying."

We are glad to hear Mr. Alexander Smith's voice again. There can be few pleasanter hours than those passed hearing his estimate of Dunbar, the Scottish poet, discussing Mr. Hawthorne's literary merits, following him while, with singular distinctness and felicity, he brings back the sunny days that browned Chaucer's hearty face. But we had rather bear Mr. Smith company in his rooms in Edinburgh than in the cottage at Dreamthorp to which he has chosen in fancy to consider himself exiled, and from which, with locks of grey and with the voice of age, he affects to address the world. Why, we know not. Youth is a glorious possession, manhood a noble privilege. Age has its advantages, no doubt; but it is dearly purchased by the loss of all the world loves or cares to imitate. Mr. Smith, speaking in his own proper person, would command a far larger and more admiring audience than any hermit of Dreamthorp.

It is worse than affectation, too, for any man in life's prime, doing and suffering in and with the world about him, to separate himself from the human interests of his kind, to isolate himself from the struggles of humanity in which he has brains and muscles given him to take his share, to withdraw his ventures from the sea because storms rage and vessels founder, to escape from life's battle to some secure vantage ground that he may lean upon his sword and look on while others fight, to sing no song because the blackbird's natural notes are unapproachable, to dip no brush in colours because Nature herself paints grander pictures than any art can imitate. It is a vain excuse to say that such isolation, such denial, will make the individual happier who practises them. It is not true, in fact; and if it were the man who seeks happiness for its own sake, away from and except in sympathy with the world about him, deserves to lose it. To desire enjoyment, animal or intellectual, as the end of existence, is purely selfish; to wring it from the circumstances of life, to find it amid the excitement of action or the endurance of suffering is legitimate, and sometimes glorious. "In my garden," writes Mr. Smith in his assumed character, "I spend my days; in my library my nights." Had he said "the leisure of my days and nights hard wrung from the noble turmoil of life," well. If not, be sure the time will come when some foe, if no fiercer one than ennui, will find a way in and destroy the Dreamthorp hermit's happiness. Not so did the first and greatest of English essayists write. No one knew better than Bacon how to speak reverently and graciously of Nature or of "the dead in their books." We remember how he delighted in the sweet-savoured flowers of his garden, his green grass finely shorn, and alleys spacious and fair. "The Almighty," he tells us, "first planted a garden, and its enjoyment is the purest of human pleasures." But Bacon's was the "ease after pain, refreshment after toil," of the man of the world, hurrying away from the claims of duty for occasional draughts of this innocent sensuous enjoyment.

We do not deny that Dreamthorp, as Mr. Smith has painted it, would be a pleasant spot to stay at, not to live in. The village Rector and the village doctor, the innkeeper and the blacksmith, the peasants who till the fields and gather in the harvest, the old lock-keeper on the canal bank, and the widow who shows the ruined castle to the passing tourist, have, each and all, their mission in Dreamthorp, and may stay there to pursue it. But, however attractive so pleasant a village may be—and no one with a dash of vagabond blood in his veins but knows, and would like to start this August weather for such a spot among the round green hills, with its westward-looking windows painted by the sunset, the ruined castle grey against the rosy air, the sluggish canal on which the great water-lilies sleep, the still lake giving back every hue of the burning sky, the roofs on which time has laid another thatch of moss above the straw—it would be but as a resting-place, not as a home, that the true pilgrim of life, weary as he might be, would consent to stay there. A few days given to the speckled trout in the brown hill burns, an hour or so dozed idly on the lake, and then he would be ready to hie him back to work and the world again.

From every man something may be learned—from some men much. The latter are they who possess sufficient reticence and judgment to talk only on subjects which they thoroughly understand. Mr. Smith might have taught us Southerners much had he been content to address us as a Scotchman upon Scotch subjects. There are numerous social customs of his country on which we should be glad of the information that he could give us. There is no people on the face of the earth of which your thorough Englishman is more ignorant than he is of those who live north of the Tweed—there is no people from whom he differs more in habit, temper, and thought. And yet, with so many good texts, Mr. Smith must needs, knowing nothing of it, take our great winter festival for one, and out of his consciousness construct for his English readers an English Christmas, producing, of course, the most grotesque caricature imaginable. To say nothing of the fact of his spending the day in an English village *alone*, he, by way of recreation, pictures to himself how it is being enjoyed elsewhere, and introduces us to the crowds who, in the great cities, are laughing at the pantomimes on Christmas night. He describes their enjoyment as if from experience, draws a vivid picture of the pit—a sea of grinning delight; the boxes—a tier of beaming juvenility; the galleries—a mass of happy laughter, brought down by the clown's jokes in mighty avalanches. As the night grows old, he writes, "Even now, in the great cities, the theatres will be dispersing, the lights will be put out, the empty stage be left to ghosts;" as though any properly constituted English family would consent to leave their fireside on Christmas night, or any English manager and actors be found to tempt them.

But these are trifling faults in a book that is rich in poetical thought, felicitously expressed. Somebody has said, "if there be sincerity in this world it is in the selection of the books we buy." In token of our honest admiration of Mr. Smith's work, we will go so far as to recommend the purchase of "Dreamthorp" to our readers.

Victor Hugo. A Life. Related by One who has Witnessed It. 2 vols. Allen and Co.

In the year 1802 there was born at Besançon a child so small, so delicate, and so puny that the doctor declared at once that he was not likely to live. He was not longer than a table-knife, his mother used to say. Having dressed him in swaddling-clothes, they placed him in an armchair, where he occupied so little space that there would have been room for a dozen more of the same size. Sixty-one years later and there lives in Guernsey a famous French exile, the most dangerous foe, perhaps, of the second Empire, a writer for whose utterance the world attends impatiently. The child and this man are Victor Hugo. The witness, it is supposed his wife, comes forward to fill the void between these two extremes. But, if other evidence were wanting of the important share which the great writer himself has had in preparing this memoir of his life, it would be found in the singular quality the biographer possesses, in common with M. Hugo, of making small the men his life has brought him into contact with. The Abbé Lamennais, for instance, whom the Count de Montalembert, in his life of Lacordaire, built up into a giant for the pleasure of demolishing one, becomes in M. Hugo's hands "a little man poorly clothed, wearing an old great coat of grey cloth, displaying a shirt of brownish linen, and a cravat, originally of black silk, but now reduced to a mere rag, shortened trousers scarcely reaching his lean ankles, and permitting a pair of stockings of faded blue colour to be seen; while at every step the treble row of nails with which his coarse shoes were fastened clang against the ground." In like fashion Chateaubriand is dwarfed into a figure so grotesque that Cruikshank could scarcely succeed in caricaturing it.

Victor Hugo was early remarkable. He had distinguished himself while in his teens; at twenty he was receiving a pension from the King; while he wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honour in his button-hole so young that once he was arrested by gendarmes, who found it hard to believe that a boy had a serious right to the decoration. By this time he was married, too; and he was bearing up against the *res angusta domi* and the responsibilities of paternity at an age when most of us are reading for a degree or mastering the rudiments of business. At twenty-five he was planning a dramatic campaign in which naturalness should be pitted against conventionalism, and was being talked of by the startled world in this way: "What is remarkable is the disdainful and haughty tone in which a young writer, whose reputation has not yet extended beyond a few friendly circles, speaks of all who differ from him. There was a time when he contented himself with writing odes, like other people; to-day, it is quite another thing. The young and modest poet is become a professor, proudly distributing his instructions to his absent audience."

To revolutionise the theatre was no light undertaking, and a great part of the second volume is devoted to the difficulties which beset the young dramatist's progress, but which have no particular interest for the English reader. The book contains, however, many anecdotes of famous men which cannot fail to amuse. We meet Béranger, so fêted and petted by Paris that he exclaims, "See how they spoil me! I have positively nothing left to desire but a stomach." Of Lamartine some interesting details are given, and Jules Janin is spoken of, whose honest affection, we are told, has resisted the lapse of time, and been generously redoubled now that its object is an exile. And a glimpse is given us of a fair young man, with an agreeable, gentle countenance, who was so much in love with freedom that he wished to compliment M. Hugo, under whom the theatre was about to assert its liberty, and who has since grown into the Ultramontanist M. de Montalembert.

The chapters which tell how "Notre Dame de Paris" was written are among the most interesting of the volume. It was so successful that the publishers besieged him for others, and went so far as to advertise the appearance of new novels for years upon the strength of titles supplied them by the author. But more stirring work than novel writing lay before him, of which subsequent volumes may give us the history, and the successor of "Notre Dame de Paris," published in 1830, was "Les Misérables," which saw the light but yesterday.

The Book of the Royal Horticultural Society. Bradbury and Evans.

This beautiful volume, towards the production of which art, printing, and photography have done their best, is characterised by its compiler, Mr. Andrew Murray (Assistant Secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society), as a modest attempt to add a stone to the cairn being raised to the memory of the late Prince Consort. Mr. Shirley Brookes contributes, as his share of the task, a charming dedicatory sonnet to him who, he tells us,

> Lived in this loving wisdom—that the soul
> Should be a garden, by the generous dole
> Of Heaven, made richer daily.

Mr. Murray's history of the Horticultural Society, leading him, as it does, into a history of gardening generally, will be found highly interesting. It is not more than a hundred years ago since public attention was directed to the subject. The Botanic Garden at Kew was at that time formed, and experienced travellers sent on voyages to China, Ceylon, Australia, and Brazil, with instructions to send large collections home. In this way enormous materials were secured, and for a century Kew has been regarded as the richest garden in the world. The example thus set spread, "and public taste was so directed towards ornamental gardening that by the beginning of the present century a well-furnished pleasure-ground became an indispensable article of luxury." Withal, Mr. Murray tells us, horticulture did not become a science—a result which it was left to the society whose history he records to bring about. In what way, and through what difficulties, we must refer our readers for information to the book itself; which also contains a description of the new gardens at Kensington Gore, which are now so familiar to and popular with the world, illustrated admirably by Messrs. John Leighton, Thomas Scott, and C. Thurston Thompson.

Reissue of Punch. Bradbury and Evans.

If Swift be right, that "To expose vice and make people laugh with innocence does more public service than all the ministers of State from Adam to Walpole," we owe a great debt of gratitude to the genial spirits who have filled these volumes. The republication of our facetious contemporary is due to the merits of the brilliant wits whose contributions to the pleasure and profit of the world would otherwise have been lost. Turning over the pages of *Punch*, we cannot fail to be reminded how swiftly the busy makers of this world's history change their forms and names, and what a long while back is fifteen years ago. Another more cheerful reflection has struck us. It is that, while many an abuse has happily never rallied from the shafts directed at it from *Punch*, there are plenty of individuals among us alive and flourishing, none the worse in spirits, health, or reputation for its *badinage*. It is well, seeing the sometime license which our contemporary claims and is permitted, to know that "to blow a public man up with a jest" does him no serious or lasting injury.

The Flute in its Transition State. By the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington, M.A.

The reverend author of this little book is evidently an accomplished lover of music, and well acquainted with the subject on which he has undertaken to enlighten his fellow amateurs—the improvements, namely, that have been made upon the flute during the last fifty years, and the present capacities and powers of that most elegant and fashionable instrument. When a long-vexed question is reviewed by an able and impartial authority, we may reasonably look for a satisfactory solution of the points in dispute. The treatise before us enters minutely into the subject of all the modern flutes, tracing the progress of the instrument from infancy to maturity. It is sensibly written, and free from bias or prejudice. Beginning with the first improvement, known as the "Boehm Flute," Mr. Skeffington enumerates the various modifications which the instrument has undergone of late years, and concludes with an explanation of the last and most important, the "Equisonant Flute," with cylindrical tube and graduated holes, invented by Clinton and Co. We quite agree with the author's views, more especially as we find that the jury of the International Exhibition of 1862 have fully adopted them in awarding to those makers the only medal for improvements on the instrument. We have satisfied ourselves on this point by referring to the final report of the jury, as published by the Royal Commissioners, that being the only reliable authority. Mr. Skeffington has done signal service to flute-players by his clear and well-written explanations. His little work will enable all amateurs to understand the subject and to form their own judgment as to the merits of the various new flutes which now contend for preference.

A pleasure yacht built for the Empress Eugénie by MM. Mazeline, of Havre, was launched a few days ago in the Vauban Basin. Its dimensions are:—Length, 18m.; and breadth, 3m. 75c. It has two screws, both aft, worked by engines with tubular boilers constructed after designs by M. Cody, an engineer attached to MM. Mazeline's establishment. The hull is made of sheet steel, and the internal fittings are mahogany. This yacht is intended for the use of the Empress between Paris and St. Cloud. Its draught of water is about twenty-four inches, and its speed nine knots an hour.

THE MAGAZINES.

The present number of the *Cornhill* witnesses the conclusion of the story which has so long basked and displayed the genius of George Eliot. From the practice (scarcely fair to the readers of magazines) of publishing fictions before the serial issue is completed the book is probably already in the hands of most who care to read it; and it is needless to say more here than that, while the catastrophe will strike many as somewhat tame conclusion to a work conceived in so epical a spirit, it is difficult to see how it could have been otherwise. Tragic authoress has so steadily kept before her, it could have been widely different. The final appearance of Tomkinson on all great noblesse and dignity, and in the lesson of her history the authoress seems to have summed up with great felicity the conclusion of many thoughtful minds. "The Small House at Allington" is scarcely to be called a sequel: but the very natural and interesting character of John Eames continues to be worked out with much knowledge of the human nature, and an easy breadth of treatment which communicates the idea of extraordinary power and resource. "Mrs. Archer" is very amusing, if not very probable, story. The paper on "The Ethics of the Medical Profession" is apparently written by a physician, and is considerably frightened, and somewhat angry, at the attack on the writings of the sons of Æsculapius, when these do not relate to some professional dispute. But by much the most remarkable contribution to the number is Mr. Arnold's "Essay on Heine," which exhibits a most thorough knowledge of the works of that extraordinary man, great acuteness in detecting and appreciating the peculiarities of their manifold bearings on the problems of our civilisation, and the truest critical power, enhanced by a singularly lucid and accurate style. Mr. Arnold's mind is more of the critical than the creative order, and hence it does not surprise us that his criticisms on aspects Heine's social and political than his poetical writings. We think that he attaches more importance to Heine's tendencies than they actually deserve, overlooking, here, how immeasurably the writings are by far the exponents of the modern spirit, they represent rash entirely on its negative side, and that with nothing like the same positive power as their contemporary generation, will eventually share the fate of Voltaire's works in being merely read for their wit without possessing any real hold upon the sympathies of the world. The truth seems to be that Heine's genius is much less original than as a satirist, and, however the fact may be disguised by his wit and by a peculiarly fine and delicate style and colouring, he is in reality but a member and continuer of that great school of German song which dates from the Minnesingers.

Macmillan's Magazine has for its leading article the memoir of the contributor Feldeau has the roll of any English magazine been simultaneously graced with the names as those of Mr. Grote, Professor Max Müller, Liebig, and Harriet Martineau. As is often the case, however, the rank is not to the worth; for the most interesting paper is Mr. Andrew Hamilton's account of his visit to the Ionian Islands, which Mr. Gladstone allowed Schiller to go to his rest, and the manner in which the dispatches were received by the Government of the Queen of the Seven Islands. We may say that we do not think Bacon's fame is likely to retain much influence from Baron Liebig's bitter but sophisticated attack. The chemist has evidently been provoked by the spirit in which some of his own theories have been received in this country, and only too readily seizes the chance of a fling at the Philosophers when he accuses of fostering, if not originating, his countrymen's eagerness for words and indifference to abstract truth. No paper on the whole magazine literature of the month will have been more eagerly looked for as Mr. Carlyle's "American Iliad in a Nutshell"; none, we fear, will be entirely disappointed. We are afraid of all but those already convinced by the "Latter-Day Pamphlets" that the style of writing has not lost the power of bringing its vigorous understanding to bear upon political matters. The less these he has now indited are so much waste paper, unless we are prepared to see the most extraordinary confusion of right-headed abuse, sold to the highest bidder, is a hired labourer; secondly, that the present war, instead of being a struggle for the Union, is a crusade undertaken by the Northerners against the peculiar institutions of their neighbours. It will be quite time to argue with him when he has redressed a few of the grievances of the moment; meanwhile his positions be now assumes with such sanguine coolness. The thin veneer of the Englishman, Mr. Martineau, we think has for colleagues many times over; her paper on the sanitary condition of the British army in India being not only excellent in itself but written with an earnestness which proves how much the subject interests her, and with what strenuousness her mind has been applied to it. The "Competition Wallah" is not so amusing as in the last month, but writes so much like a man of sense as to entitle his observations on the opium trade and native education to considerable attention. The paper on Dante will, with many, slightly but we must confess that the weak behaviour of the hero has almost entirely destroyed our interest in his fortunes.

The most remarkable article in *Blackwood* is Mr. Oliphant's detail of his experiences among the English insurgents, which will be read with great interest for the light it throws on the social peculiarities of this truly actual struggle, so different from that of 1831. We suppose we can only allude to the review of Lord Lytton's and Mr. Tennyson's translations of Mr. Worsley. It is written with much warmth of appreciation and considerable literary intelligence, we think the writer too apt to go into estimates over the name felicities by which Messrs. Martin and Conington vindicate their claims to scholarship and the friendly of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" is not to the point. "Indian Prosperity" are excellent articles on their respective ways: and the review of the life of the late Lord Macaulay is eminently appreciative of "The Story of Elizabeth," "Chronicles of Carlingford" is continued with great success. The writer evidently has George Eliot in her eye, but is anything but a successful imitator.

Fraser opens with an able and vigorous notice of Mr. M'Culloch's work on taxation. There is also a most interesting and curious interest—a comparison between the French and English systems of military management, as exemplified at Chalons and Aldershott; and Mr. Ellmore continues his reminiscences of the last days of the Irish Parliament. Though deeply indebted to Mr. Buckle's travelling companion for his introduction, we cannot altogether congratulate him on the manner in which he has performed his task. We cannot approve of vague declamations calculated to produce an unfavorable impression, and we hardly know what to say to statements which Mr. Crichton puts forward as apology for his indebtedness ought, if really entertained, to have prevented belonging to the Club at all. We do not think that the extenuating considerations to which he advists with sufficient warmth, or attach proper weight to the many pleasing traits in Mr. Buckle's character which his more intimate friends hope to light. At the same time we acquit him of any conscious unfriendliness of feeling. The sketches of Dublin society are in exaggerated estimate of Mr. Buckle's abilities, which were, at least, by no means universally appreciated at their just merit, as the conception of his great work demonstrates. The other contributions to his letters are highly characteristic. "Late Lamels" contains a very amusing account of Mr. Horsfall's Liverpool experiment, a scheme and place-withholding Administration. "Robertson of Eilon" is one of those sensational novels which come every now and then to admonish us to what moral and intellectual depths a writer can attain if but born and bred north of the Tweed.

After *Macmillan* and *Fraser* nothing appears so pointedly the readers of culture as the *Victoria*. The present is an excellent number, nearly all the contributions being by writers of eminence. Mr. Maurice's paper on "Sisterhoods" affords an agreeable surprise, being not only distinguished by his usual merits, but, for once, pointed, straightforward, and categorical. He is decidedly favorable to the system. Mr. Nassau's reminiscences of his Egyptian tour have not nothing of the freshness and interest usual to a pleasant chapter on "Nature in India," by Mr. Edwin Arnold. Mr. T. Taylor's story, "Lucy Hamilton," is the most original fiction which we have yet met with in this magazine. Oliphant comes to the rescue with what promises to be a very interesting novelette. Mr. Macdonald's poetical contributions are very good, and Miss Ina Craig's pre-eminently so.

The *Dublin University* for once presents nothing worthy of note, except a graceful and humorous poem by Mr. Mortimer Collins. *Temple Bar* has some good light reading—notably Mr. Sala's report of the Archiconfraternity Society's dinner and Mr. Yates's inculcations on "Sir Risking up One's Heels"—i.e., as it appears, shaking off conventional restraints at the seaside. There is another paper of greater pretensions "On Captain Speke's discovery of the source of the Nile," which the writer endeavours to show has yet to be found. However this may be, we think no person of good breeding will seek to dispute Captain Speke's claim to be considered the virtual discoverer. He pointed out and first explored the route by which the source could be reached, a merit surely greater than his for whom it may be reserved first of white men, to drink from the fount itself, if other fount there be. Columbus never saw the mainland of America, but no one contests his title to the discovery of it. The *Churchman's Family Magazine* has a good article on the Russian Church; the rest of the contents are insignificant. The *St. James's Magazine*, the *Sixpenny Magazine*, and *Bell's Weekly* are filled with light reading, more or less agreeable, but contain nothing that calls for any particular remark.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The auspicious Royal nuptials which have spread so much loyal gladness through the land have had the usual effect of stimulating the efforts of our lyric poets and song-composers. Many of the very ephemeral productions has been the consequence, and much of it, of course, is worthless: but the bustle of effort has been without some grains of wheat. Some of our poets and musicians of genius and reputation have produced things which deserve to live beyond the brief period of festivities which called them forth. Amongst these there is the serenata, the joint work of Mr. Oxenford and Mr. Costa, performed at Her Majesty's Theatre on the opening night of the season and on several subsequent occasions, and published by Messrs. Cock, Hutchings, and Co. The poem is worthy of Mr. Oxenford's well-known powers: it is full of graceful fancies, and the skill and experience in lyrical numbers has most happily fitted his verses for musical treatment. The composer has extended the serenata consisting of an instrumental introduction and a series of solo and concerted pieces. The introduction is in a clear, broad, melodious style. A duet for a soprano and tenor, "The Wanderer," is followed by a recit. for soprano, tenor, and bass, "Daughter of the Baltic hail!" are especially charming; and the concerted pieces, a joyous and brilliant quartet, a recit and an several subsequent occasions, and published by Messrs. Cock, Hutchings, and Co. The poem is worthy of Mr. Oxenford's well-known powers: it is full of graceful fancies, and the skill and experience in lyrical numbers has most happily fitted his verses for musical treatment. The composer has extended the serenata consisting of an instrumental introduction and a series of solo and concerted pieces. The introduction is in a clear, broad, melodious style. A duet for a soprano and tenor, "The Wanderer," is followed by a recit. for soprano, tenor, and bass, "Daughter of the Baltic hail!" are especially charming; and the concerted pieces, a joyous and brilliant quartet, a recit and an several subsequent occasions, and published by Messrs. Cock, Hutchings, and Co. The poem is worthy of Mr. Oxenford's well-known powers: it is full of graceful fancies, and the skill and experience in lyrical numbers has most happily fitted his verses for musical treatment. The composer has extended the serenata consisting of an instrumental introduction and a series of solo and concerted pieces. The introduction is in a clear, broad, melodious style. A duet for a soprano and tenor, "The Wanderer," is followed by a recit. for soprano, tenor, and bass, "Daughter of the Baltic hail!" are especially charming; and the concerted pieces, a joyous and brilliant quartet, a recit and an

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The Observer states that Colonel Henry White, of Woodlands, who was created a baronet in the Coronation honours, and whose elevation has been raised to the House of Lords, under the style and title of Lord Annaly, in the county of Longford, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

On Saturday an important Act of Parliament was printed to amend the Nuisances Removal Act of England, 1855, with respect to the seizure of diseased and unwholesome meat. The Act is now in force, and a medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances may inspect and examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetable, corn, bread, or flour exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale or preparation, or intended for the food of man; and, in case either appear to him to be diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for food, to seize and take it away, and to have the same dealt with by a magistrate, who, on conviction, may fine the offender a sum not exceeding £20, or commit him to prison for three months, at the discretion of the medical officer or inspector is liable to a fine of £5. The meat so seized is to be destroyed.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

REPRODUCTION OF ENGRAVINGS, ETC., BY THE AGENCY OF LIGHT.—L. Moser has reported the following process to the French Academy of Sciences:—On a lithographic stone, which has been coated in a dark place with a varnish composed of situmen and bichromate of potash, he places the right side of the picture to be reproduced, whether it be an etching, or a copper plate. The stone is then exposed to the action of light for from thirty seconds, to two or three minutes only, if it be placed in sunshine; but for from ten to twenty-five minutes more if it be in the shade. At the expiration of that time he takes off the picture and washes the stone—at first with soapy water, and then with pure water, which causes the engraving to peel from the printer's roller. The design is already fixed, for the image begins to appear black on the white ground. It is then covered with gum, and the operation is finished. The light has fixed the varnish and rendered it insoluble, whereas it has already in part, as it has been shaded by the pictures have remained soluble, and consequently liable to be attacked by the acids which harden retaining the stamp of the design. Proofs have been produced on the stone is applicable alike to engraving and lithography. Mr. Moser points out the advantages which he considers to result from the rapidity and facility of the operation; exactness of the reproduction; no need of negatives; the impossibility in obtained positive results from imperfect negatives; the inexhaustible; it possesses ability at least equal to that of engraving on stone prosperity as called; and, finally, extreme economy of the process, due to the moderate price of the substances employed.

TORTOISES are now being reared at Tregullow, in Cornwall. About fifty years ago a female land-tortoise, about the size of a watch, was brought from the West Indies and given to the mother of Mr. Wm. Williams, who, in a communication to the *Zoological Society*, described to the *Annals of Natural History*, states that about four years ago another tortoise, a male, was obtained, and in the month of June last proved to be in full season. Fifteen eggs were found, but were not hatched, from insufficient heat. Mr. Williams next obtained a hot-bed, and the female tortoise was brought to such a pitch with her feeding as to deposit in its tub eggs; and shortly after she endeavored to cover them over with earth. The male was immediately removed from to a flower-pot stand about two inches deep, filled with white sand, to a plan put; and placed there on a hot-bed. On the 15th of the latter half he observed two of the eggs had been hatched, and on looking round he found, much to his astonishment, fifteen young ones. The eggs were about the size and shape of a pigeon, and much the same in appearance. The young tortoises are kept in a cool box in a pig-sty, and are fed on cabbage-leaves, lettuce, and potatoes. They are fond of lettuces and strawberries, but do not eat much. They appear to feed chiefly at night, morning and evening, but they are now a little more than half-grown. The eggs were not disturbed while in the pine pit, the temperature of which during the time they were there was from 70 deg. to 80 deg. by day, and from 60 deg. to 70 deg. by night. The female measures 10 in. by 8½ in., and the male 7 in. by 6½ in., while over the back.

FIBRMATIC SPECTRA OF THE PLANETS.—In a note on this subject recently read to the French Academy of Sciences by Father Secchi, he reports the results of his experiments instituted with the object of obtaining the determination of the absorption bands in the solar spectrum, and of the celestial bodies; and the settlement of certain interesting comitial questions relative to the planetary atmospheres. The apparatus which Father Secchi employed consisted of a pocket spectroscope applied to the eyepiece of the great equatorial by Merz, to which was attached a prism of 60 deg. across the axis of the prism, in order to determine the position of the rays; and a lamina of reflecting prisms, by means of which he could introduce into the field of a vascicle or split-lamp, to fix the point of departure of the rays. With this apparatus (afterwards much improved) he examined the solar spectrum of various planets and stars. For Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, and Mars, he says that the atmospheric absorption is more intense in the light refracted by them than there exists not only the proper rays of the direct solar light, but that some of the rays are enormously increased in intensity. He enters at length into which thus act in the same manner as the atmosphere of the earth does on the solar spectrum. In the spectra of these planets and of the same kind as our terrestrial atmospheric spectrum, except that in them certain rays are enormously increased in intensity. The rays which these bands are more coarse, especially in those of Saturn. In directing his observations more particularly to the satellites of Jupiter, Father Secchi made an enormous difference between their spectra. The spectrum of the moon has only the blue solar rays, but in that of the first satellite the rays are so much increased that there were any being very weak and imperceptible. On the contrary, in the spectra of the fourth satellite were observed in the indicated place, which appeared true black lines when the atmosphere was tranquil. Hence Father Secchi considers that the rays which are absorbed by our atmosphere are whose action is very slight, and which requires very delicate research for its examination. Lastly, he says that the planetary atmosphere also produces certain rays which are not in the solar spectrum, but expresses his opinion that, if there is any probability of success, more reasons will be found in the solar spectrum. He observed that the latter exhibited bands nearly in the place of those of our sun, while the others are in different positions.

LIFE IN THE ATMOSPHERE.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris Mr. James Samuelson, the founder of the *Cayuga Snow Review*, presented a report of experiments made for several years on the germs of animals and plants suspended in the atmosphere. In September, 1862, he obtained a number of flasks filled with pure water, and thereby become possessed of the atmospheric dust of Alexandria, Japan, Bielefeld, Cayuga, Lake, etc. On the 15th of May, 1863, he sprinkled some of the dust on five months in vases of distilled water exposed to the air. At the same time he exposed some of the same water in vases which were dried, sterilized, and yellow. All the dust produced crowds of infusoria; and on the dust of Alexandria over species were observed. In each vase, for one or four days, a great increase in the amount of life took place, which afterwards gradually diminished. In the vases of pure water after the coloured glasses remained covered nothing lived in it; but the day after the dust was sprinkled on the water there deposited in it. Where a light sediment was perceived, formed of mineral and vegetable molecules, combined by a transparent gelatinous matter, which contained and bore on a multitude of monads. These animalcules soon became animated not peopled but with a troupe. From experiments Mr. Samuelson deduces the following conclusions —1, The atmosphere in all the great divisions of the world is more or less charged with germs of animals. 2. Those kingdoms of nature, mineral, animal, and vegetable—with spores and germs of animalcules, and also with germs of the germs of animalcules. 3. The infusoria comprise, in a great part, not only the observe types, known as monads, vibrions, and bacteria, but also gregarines, rotifers, tardigrades, etc. 4. The germs are found in the air in greater quantities in dry weather than after much rain. 5. The development of these germs is greatly favored as opposed by the partisans of the doctrine of spontaneous generation. This theory is generally remarkable in the fact that the germs of animals and plants live under the most unfavourable circumstances. It is nearly impossible. Mr. Samuelson also says he assigns the time when to revivification occurs when these animalcules are revived they are very sensitive of surrounding influences. And kills them, and the moment of their death is the moment when the development than the celestic rays. The chemical rays do not produce these phenomena of life, but they do so by promoting the decomposition of the substances submitted to their action, they furnish to the already living germs the elements necessary for their development and life.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANIC CELL is the subject of a memoir in the *Annals of Natural History*, translated from the German of Professor H. Schacht, of Bonn. The object of the author in the publication of the first problem to be solved in the science of anatomy and physiology, is human having arisen out of both animal and vegetable tissues consist of cells of like nature. Since the time that Robert Brown indicated the presence of a nucleus in several cells. Professor Schacht has endeavoured to show that the cell was already regarded as a single sac, in reality consists of several endogenous superposed cells, and that the fundamental idea of Professor's study has been to determine the physical and chemical changes of the histological elements of cells during their development and subsequent changes. He then details the views which govern the origin and growth of an organ or organism, and which differ from those of Mr. Herbert Spencer. Mr. Miller, in the work on human histology, has given the following definitions:—1, The external wall of the cell serves only as a defence, and also protects the cell from the action of the cell in various ways. 2, The cell acquires tissue-cells are chosen to occur by changes in its inner substance. 3, The cell is a morphological elementary organism constitutes the living portion of the cell; and, 5, The cell nucleus plays the most important part in cell formation. Professor Schacht then describes the structure of the cell in various plants, especially in specimens of urtica, spirogyra, glaucilaria, and the nymphæaceæ. Observations of some of these are given in an engraving illustrating his paper. The very interesting examinations of the cell in the vegetable kingdom are followed by those applied as a certain stage of their development by a tissue composed of nonnuclear cells, which are distinguished from each other not by form but by a fluid intercellular substance. When such a hair-cell is examined with other, inhibitory take place, and the several cells, as well as the intercellular matter gets diffused, the more remote portions becoming intermingled with that more closely connected. The author has searched for hours, and the reasons seen to set out, until at length the delicate dissemic and assimilating membrane of the endogenous cell—to be found in the cambium of the dicotyledonous plants. Professor Kanten, the physiologist might satisfy his problem of explaining the vital phenomena of the organism from its structures, and from the physical and chemical changes taking place in it, without being compelled to have recourse to an inherent contractility not referable to them. The rotation of the cell juices appears to be a mere phenomenon of diffusion. The cultivation of the Confervæ spirogyres proved to him that this plant, when literally supplied with organic nitrogenous matter, generates new cells profusely, but that, if this nourishment be withheld, growth is limited to the cell-wall. He concludes his paper with the remark, "Owing to the complicated structure of the tissue-cells which enter into the composition of developed organisms, it is erroneous to speak of molecular plasma and animals. With as little reason can we speak of cell-walls, membranes, and cuticles, in my opinion, that it be designated drops or granules."

THE QUAYS OF PARIS.—No. III.

SEE PAGE 153.



THE INSTITUTE. THE PONT DES ARTS. THE OLD AND NEW LOUVRE, AND THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.

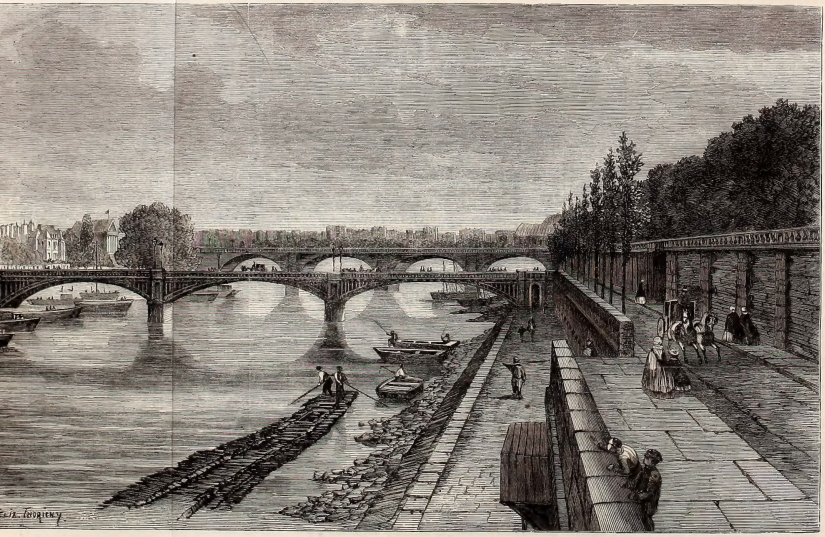


THE ORSAY BARRACKS. PALACE OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE. PALACE OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. GARDENS OF THE TUILERIES.

PARIS.—No. III.



LOUVRE, AND THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.



CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

GARDENS OF THE TUILERIES.

THE QUAYS OF PARIS.—No. III.

We now conclude our series of Illustrations of the Paris Quays, commenced in the Number for Aug. 17, 1861, and continued in the Number for May 2, 1863, of this Journal. Our present Engravings bring us to the west-end of the city, which comprises the Palace of the Tuileries, the Chamber of Deputies, the Champs Elysées, the public offices, and many of the town residences (or hotels) of the old aristocracy.

The first Illustration, taken from the point of the island of the city looking down the river Seine, comprises, on the right hand, one of the most interesting views of the Paris Quays, including the Old Louvre, the New Louvre, and the Tuileries, which form together perhaps the most remarkable block of ornamental architecture in Europe; and, on the left, a portion of one of the wings of the façade of the Institute. The building, the roof of which is seen beyond the Tuileries, is the Palace of Industry, built for the Great Exhibition of 1855; and in the far distance the top of the triumphal arch, separating the Champs Elyeées from the Bois de Boulogne, is just visible. Three bridges are seen from this point of view; the Pont des Arts, passing from the Institute to the Old Louvre; the Pont du Carrousel; and the Pont Royal, which leads directly into the gardens of the Palace of the Tuileries. Immediately below the large tree on the point of the island in the foreground are a couple of the barges called *lavoirs*, much resorted to by the Parisian washerwomen of all classes, who there unmercifully beat out the dirt from the linen with large wooden clubs; these aqueous establishments form a characteristic feature of the Seine in its course through Paris, which possesses upwards of 160 public *lavoirs*, more than half of that number plying their occupation in similar barges upon the water.

The principal bridge depicted in the second figure is that of Solferino, connecting the Faubourg St. Germain with the quarter of the Tuileries; the second is the Pont de la Concorde, which serves as the direct communication from the Chamber of Deputies to the Champs Elysées. Paris possesses but few pleasure-steamers on its river; in the summer season, however, a certain number run frequently from the Qua d'Orsay to Saint Cloud; one of these small boats is seen lying off the quay in front of the Orsay cavalry quarters. The houses in the distance constitute a portion of Passy, a former suburb, now united to the capital. The terrace running parallel with the quay on the right of our second figure is the boundary in that direction of the Tuileries garden. Passing alongside is a wood-raft, showing the manner in which that combustible is brought down from the Upper Seine wood-growing districts for the Paris markets.

FIRST ILLUSTRATION.

1. *The Institute of France.*—The several learned bodies composing the French Institute (the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Literature, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Academy of Moral and Political Science) were installed in this building in 1795; they had previously held their sittings at the Louvre. It was formerly called the Palais Mazarin, in honour of that learned Cardinal, who by his will, dated March 6, 1661, founded a college here for sixty gentlemen. It was constructed on the site of the ancient Hôtel de Nesle, of which the remains were then demolished. [A full description of the Palace of the Institute, with Engraving, was published in Number 1016 of the Illustrated London News.]

2. *The Pont des Arts.*—The Pont des Arts is an iron bridge, intended for foot passengers only: it was built in 1802. Formerly a toll was levied upon persons passing over this bridge, which owes its name to that glorious palace of the arts, the Old Louvre, that stands on the quay at its northern extremity.

3. *Old and New Louvre, and Tuileries.*—The first section of building on the right is the Old Louvre, built by Francis I., and occupied by those celebrated collections of sculpture, painting, and antiquities that have rendered its reputation universal. The second section, as far as the vane, is the New Louvre, the glories of which cannot fail to throw a permanent lustre over the reign of Napoleon III. Here are concentrated the offices connected with the different Government departments. The third section is a part of the Palace of the Tuileries. Our view of the river façade of this magnificent pile of buildings will enable our readers to estimate their extent, when we add that they are built in the form of an oblong square, of which our Engraving reproduces one of the longest sides.

SECOND ILLUSTRATION.

1. *Orsay Barracks.*—This *caserne* is one of the cavalry quarters of the city of Paris, and takes its name from its situation on the Quai d'Orsay. Till the recent installation of some of the Imperial Guard in a portion of the New Louvre, they were the barracks nearest to the Palace of the Tuileries, which is on the opposite side of the river.

2. *Palace of the Council of State.*—This sumptuous Government edifice is one of the finest buildings in the French capital. It was commenced under the first Empire, and terminated during Louis Philippe's reign. Its architecture is of two orders superposed, the Tuscan and Ionic.

3. *Palace of the Legion of Honour.*—This building, at present known as the Palace of the Legion of Honour, was built in 1786, by the renowned architect Rousseau, for the Prince de Salm; its style is Corinthian. In 1803 it was purchased by the Emperor Napoleon and presented to the Order, then recently instituted by his Majesty. All the business connected with the Chancery of the Legion is transacted here.

4. *The Chamber of Deputies.*—What we should call the French House of Commons held its sittings here for upwards of half a century. It is now called the Palace of the Legislative Body (Corps Législatif); but before its adaptation to State purposes, which occurred in 1790, it went by the name of the Palais Bourbon. The fine peristyle ornamenting the river façade was added by Napoleon I. in 1807. A long series of illustrious French orators and statesmen has rendered this building extremely worthy of interest, independently of the exciting political scenes of which it has on so many occasions been the silent witness.

Another action against the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, arising out of the Winchburgh collision, was concluded yesterday week at the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, when £3000 damages was awarded to the pursuer, Henry Welsh, of the firm of Holtum and Welsh, of Edinburgh.

Sir George Grey has addressed a letter to the directors of Aston Park, Birmingham, expressing a hope that they will not in future permit dangerous exhibitions, such as that which recently led to the death of Madame Geneive. In their reply to the communication of the Home Secretary the directors state that they entirely concur in his views on this subject, and that, on the melancholy occasion referred to the managers had let the park for a charitable purpose, and omitted to reserve to themselves any right to control the performances.

The directors of the South Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Company have had placed in their engine-house, at Wallgrange, near Leek, a fine bust of the late Duke of Sutherland, by Noble. The bust is about 5 ft. high, and stands on a pedestal of the same height. The latter bears the inscription:—"To record the name of George Granville, Duke and Earl of Sutherland, K.G., a truly Christian nobleman, whose great and unobtrusive benevolence led him uniformly to promote every judicious design for the health, comfort, and well-being of his fellow-men, the proprietors of these works, commenced in the year 1848, and carried out under his patronage, have erected this memorial. Dec., 1862."

Dublin and Edinburgh Precedence.—The letter of Ulster King of Arms, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in reply to the opinion of Garter King of Arms, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. In this letter Ulster commences by saying, "The point at issue is not a question of nationalities, or of the relative superiority of Ireland over Scotland, or Scotland over Ireland. That question, a very invidious one, is not now raised, and will, I trust, never be: the only result which could arise from such a discussion would be to wound the feelings and the love of country of one or other of two very sensitive peoples. Scotland is, as your Excellency is well aware, naturally and justly proud of her great and glorious antecedents. Ireland, too, is not less proud of her past history. She might point to that early period when the light of knowledge was diffused by her over the gloom of other parts of Europe, and she might remind even England that, at the Council of Constance, in the fifteenth century, it was as Lord of the Kingdom of Ireland that the King of England claimed and was given precedence among sovereigns. . . . The question is simply which of two Corporations has the higher precedence?—a right to be determined by municipal charters, Royal grants, and other legal evidence." Ulster concludes in favour of Dublin, on the ground of the greater antiquity of its charters over those of Edinburgh, and on the undoubted fact that Charles I. conferred the title of "Lord Mayor" on the chief magistrate of Dublin in 1642, while authority to bear the title of "Lord Provost" was not given to the Provost of Edinburgh until 1667.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot to be Lieutenant; T. H. Clifton to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Surg. R. M. Allen to be Surgeon-Major. 7th: Cornet H. Bulkeley to be Lieutenant; E. A. Thomas to be Cornet.

5th Lancers: Major F. Beswick and Capt. and Brevet Major F. R. C. Grant to be Majors; Lieut. and Adj. E. F. Weaver to be Captain; Cornet L. M. Carmichael to be Lieutenant; Cornet G. C. K. Baldwin to be Cornet; Lieut. F. Sedley to be Adjutant.

13th Hussars: J. T. Hone to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Desborough to be Lieutenant Colonel; Second Capt. C. F. Cockburn to be Captain; Lieut. H. Edmeades to be Second Captain; Cadets E. H. H. Collen and G. F. D. Sutton to be Lieutenants; Second Capt. and Brevet Major A. H. Bogle to be Adjutant.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. G. R. Fitz Roy to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. D. H. Baring to be Lieutenant and Captain; Cadet C. N. M'Murdo to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

9th Foot: Ensign R. D. Hare to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. G. Wavell to be Ensign. 19th: Staff Assist. Surg. H. Walker to be Assistant Surgeon. 20th: Staff Assist. Surg. W. Hensman to be Assistant Surgeon. 21st: Staff Assist. Surg. J. Land, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 25th: Major H. T. Walker to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. G. Bent to be Major; Lieut. H. G. Ramadge to be Captain; Ensign W. B. Brown to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. R. Rathborne to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. W. Armstrong to be Assistant Surgeon. 36th: Cadet A. H. W. Kennedy to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. T. Ball, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 37th: Capt. W. W. Worswick to be Captain. 54th: Lieut. M. W. E. Gossett to be Adjutant. 64th: Ensign A. G. Spencer to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. B Campbell to be Ensign. 78th: Lieut. T. Mackenzie to be Captain; Ensign W. Thorp to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. G. Grant to be Ensign. 98th: Cadet C. F. Calland to be Ensign. 103rd: Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott to be Adjutant. 107th: Lieut. F. W. Leman to be Adjutant.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: C. H. Hignett to be Ensign.

3rd West India Regiment: Capt. J. Jones to be Captain.

Medical Department.—Surgs. A. Morphew, C. Martin, P. A. M'Dermott, and W. Skeen to be Staff Surgeons; Assist. Surgs. G. A. Davidge, K. J. Parr, E. J. Boulton, J. Wales, J. Greig, M.D., G. Cardell, E. B. Grant, and T. P. Flynn to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

By direction of the Admiralty a police fire brigade has been established at Woolwich Dockyard.

The transport-vessel Holmesdale left the river on Saturday with Royal Artillery and other troops for Calcutta.

The Lords of the Admiralty having determined to abolish the naval yard at Deal, all the available stores from that establishment are being removed to Sheerness, Chatham, and Woolwich.

A new code of instructions for establishing a uniform system at home and abroad of artillery duties has been issued from the Horse Guards, by command of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

A sum of £90,619 has been spent on the purchase of land, erection of buildings, repairs, and other expenditure for the factories for making and storing military clothing, since their formation.

During the last three years ending the 30th of June last, 94 non-commissioned officers have received commissions in the Army. They are described thus:—Cavalry, 12; Royal Artillery, 18; Royal Engineers, 1; Military Train, 2; Foot Guards, 2; Infantry, 59.

Directions have been received at Chatham Dockyard from the Admiralty for the construction of a 12-gun iron vessel, the first of a squadron of iron frigates of a somewhat smaller size than those of the Warrior and Achilles class, which are to be built from the designs of Mr. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy.

The examination of officers, candidates for admission to the Staff College, before Major-General Hamilton, C.B., vice-president, and the other members of the Council of Military Education, which commenced on the 22nd ult., at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, concluded on Thursday week. The number of officers who presented themselves was under thirty.

The arrangements for theatrical entertainments at the Soldiers' Institute at Chatham garrison are completed, and on Wednesday week, and again on Saturday last, performances were given by amateurs belonging to the corps of Royal Engineers. The extensive lecture-room, in which the stage has been fitted, was crowded on each occasion, many officers and ladies being present.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that, in future, the last post of watch-setting is to sound, for all arms, at 9.30 p.m., from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, and at nine o'clock from the 1st of October to the 30th of April, in all garrisons and barracks, unless especially otherwise ordered by the general officer commanding, who will report his reason for any change.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester visited the camp at Aldershott on Thursday week, and consecrated the church built there in connection with the camp—the first purely military church that has ever been consecrated in the kingdom. Sir John Pennefather, the General in command, afterwards presided at a collation, when the Bishop, the Secretary for War, and other distinguished personages attended.

The Louisa, sailing-transport, embarked a company of the Royal Engineers, under the command of Major Edwards, and a detachment of the Commissary Staff Corps on Saturday, at Portsmouth Dockyard, after which she was towed out of the harbour by the Government tug to Spithead, whence she sailed shortly afterwards for Ireland, where further detachments will embark, as well as wives and children of troops already in China.

On their visit to Woolwich during last week the Lords of the Admiralty directed that a new iron-clad steam-vessel should be commenced at this dockyard, and the hull is to be laid down on the slip from which the Caledonia was recently launched. The screw-frigate Repulse, the work upon which has been postponed during the past two years, has also been surveyed, with a view to her alteration and completion as an iron-clad vessel.

The Prince of Orange has presented the officers of the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards with a beautiful Badminton jug of silver-gilt and crystal, manufactured by Messrs. London and Ryder. On the lid are a Coldstream star and the drum of the regiment, and on the base is the following inscription:—"Presented by H.R.H. William Prince of Orange to the officers of the second battalion Coldstream Guards, in remembrance of a happy week spent with them at Windsor, June, 1863."

The military authorities, guided by the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, have come to the conclusion that the manner in which the court-martial upon Paymaster Smales was conducted tends to vitiate the whole proceedings. They have therefore recommended her Majesty to grant her free pardon to that officer; but it is understood that this act will not involve his reappointment to the paymastership of the 6th Dragoons. He will probably be appointed to another regiment when an opportunity offers.

The substitution of steel tubes instead of wrought iron for the interior of rifled guns, which is the invention of Mr. John Anderson, acting superintendent of the Royal gun factories at Woolwich, has been fully tested in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee, and is found to answer in every respect. An experimental gun prepared on this principle at the Royal Arsenal has been subjected to every description of proof, firing four hundred rounds with a full charge of ammunition without the slightest injury to the weapon.

A portion of the Portsea town line of fortifications, at their north-western extremity, and extending from high-water mark to the Unicorn-gate, have been disarmed and handed over by the War Department to the naval authorities at Portsmouth to be incorporated with the plot of ground on which the Admiralty have already caused operations to be commenced for the building of naval barracks. The Portsea lines of fortification are all about to be levelled with the ground, and their site appropriated to barracks and parade and drill grounds. For all defensive purposes they have long been useless. The extensive suburb of Landport, which is considerably larger than Portsea itself, runs up to the very foot of the glacis, and surrounds ditch, bastion, and curtain in such a manner as to leave the guns on the works nothing whatever to point at but the bedroom windows of the inhabitants outside the walls.

A circular memorandum has been promulgated, addressed to general officers in command and to the infantry at home and abroad, intimating that, as it has been found that the frequent use of the steel rammer causes the wear of rifled barrels by its friction, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, with the view of obviating its unnecessary use, is pleased to order that the several motions of the platoon exercise be gone through by drilled soldiers without drawing the ramrod. His Royal Highness accordingly issues new instructions, substituting simulated motions for the present exercise; and these, with the occasional use of the rod at firing blank and practice ammunition, will answer every purpose of maintaining the efficiency, in this respect, of trained soldiers. Recruits will be trained in the usual manner, with the second-class arms provided for their instruction.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the expenditure on improved ordnance since 1858, and the results, have issued their report. They state that, as the expenditure has been almost altogether on the manufacture of Armstrong guns, their inquiry has been practically limited; and they find that altogether £2,539,547 has been paid, of which £1,067,794 has been paid to the Elswick Ordnance Company, while the expenditure at Woolwich has been £1,471,753. According to a statement by Mr. Whiffin, one of the Assistant Accountants-General of the War Office, there would have been a saving on these portions of the Elswick work which admitted of a comparison with Woolwich of £242,173 on an expenditure of £593,275, had the work been done at Woolwich; but the evidence on this point was conflicting, and the Committee, looking at the pressure for guns, cannot impugn the wisdom of the course adopted by General Peel, and followed by succeeding Administrations, with respect to the Elswick Company. As to the results of this large expenditure, the Committee report that the 12-pounder, although stated by some of the witnesses to be too complicated a weapon for service, is generally approved of. It appears to the Committee that the Armstrong field-gun is the best known for field purposes. Out of 570 issued for use, 13 have been returned for repair; three have proved unserviceable, but the remainder were repairable at inconsiderable expense. The 110-pounders, though useful as chase-guns, ought not to be admitted as broadside-guns; but it is considered by men of eminence in their profession as a valuable weapon in its present proportion to the armament of a ship. For close quarters nothing is better than the 68-pounder, which is the most effective gun in the service against iron plates. The committee, remarking on the doubts as to the delicacy of the weapon and its liability to get out of order, refer to the experience of China to show that there was no difficulty in keeping the gun in order in any weather. The testimony as to the Armstrong shell was universally favourable—it was the most destructive weapon ever used against wooden ships. The time-fuzes, however, were uncertain, and had been condemned. Without expressing an opinion as to various controverted questions, the committee express a hope that the different systems, not only the Armstrong and Whitworth, but those of other able men now engaged on ordnance questions, may be fairly experimented upon. No restricted trials can be satisfactory. They also recommend a uniform system of accounts for the manufacturing departments at Woolwich, so that the cost of guns and other produce may be clearly ascertained, and they point, in support of this recommendation, to the embarrassment occasioned by the want of such means of comparison with regard to the Elswick Company.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty paid their official annual visit to Chatham Dockyard on Thursday week, for the purpose of inspecting the various naval and other establishments. Their Lordships visited, in the first instance, the iron frigate Achilles, 50, 1250-horse power, in the inspection of which they were engaged some time. They next visited the ropery and gave directions for the erection of additional machinery, after which they went through the factory and workshops in which the iron slabs for the Achilles are prepared. Their Lordships afterwards spent some time in the inspection of the several vessels on the stocks, as well as those in dock, and at two o'clock proceeded to the residence of Captain Fanshawe, where they partook of luncheon. At three o'clock the members of the board resumed their inspection of the dockyard and visited the slip on which the new iron-clad frigate Lord Warden is ordered to be constructed. After leaving the dockyard the members of the board inspected the range of buildings just erected for the officers and constables of the dockyard police, and subsequently visited the Royal Marine Barracks, where the entire division, numbering nearly 2000 men of all ranks, was drawn up in the barrack-square, in review order, under the command of Colonel Lemon, C.B.——The Lords Commissioners, having completed their inspection at Chatham and Sheerness yards, proceeded to Woolwich on Saturday, in the Admiralty steam-yachts Vivid and Enchantress, for the purpose of inspecting the naval armament equipments in the Royal arsenal. They proceeded first to the Royal gun factories, where they were engaged upwards of an hour with Mr. Anderson, acting superintendent of the department, in examining a multiplicity of designs and draughts of guns for sea service submitted for their Lordships' sanction and approval. They also visited in succession the whole of the department, passing through the various forges and workshops now standing idle. The party appeared to be struck with the deserted appearance of the Royal gun factories since their last inspection. The Board and accompanying officials then proceeded to the gun store, where they inspected with much interest guns on the new breech-loading principle which supplies the expanding gas ring, introduced by Mr. Broadwell, and now under proof by the Select Committee of the Arsenal. They also examined some models of Krupp's cast-steel guns, which have been submitted to trial and fired successfully. Passing onward, they entered the shell foundry, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Boxer, which department is likewise comparatively still. Leaving the shell foundry, the party passed through the joiners' and wheelers' branches of the carriage department, examining the naval productions of the establishment, such as the carriages, platforms, and equipments for ships' guns. They afterwards visited the cartridge-mills and machinery-room of the Laboratory, where they terminated their inspection.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual fête and regimental dinner of the Queen's (Westminster) took place last Saturday at the Crystal Palace. Besides an amateur theatrical performance, which was given in the theatre that last week was known as "Richardson's," there were foot-races for a series of money prizes, steeplechases, blindfold racing, long jumping, and high jumping. At the dinner Lord Grosvenor presided. A large number of ladies were present. The chairman proposed the toast, "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," to which Colonel Lindsay replied for the Army and Major Hughes for the volunteers. Lord Grosvenor replied to the toast of "The Queen's (Westminster)," proposed by Lord Elcho.

The half-yearly contest of the Queen's (Westminster) twelfth company, for the Ladies' challenge cup took place on Monday at Wormwood. Sergeant Shipway, who had held it for twelve months, had to compete with Corporal Griffiths and Private Criddle. There were ten ranges, from 150 to 700 yards, two shots at each. Sergeant Shipway made 22 points, the Corporal 19, and the Private 12. Having won it three successive times, the Sergeant is now the absolute possessor.

Six companies of the London Irish, numbering about 350 of all ranks, were inspected in Hyde Park last Saturday evening by Colonel Erskine, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers. The men were under the command of their Lieutenant-Colonel, the Marquis of Donegal, Major Verner, and Captain and Adjutant Daubeney. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Erskine complimented the officers and men on the manner in which the evolutions had been performed.

The 1st Tower Hamlets Battalion was inspected on Saturday evening by Lieutenant Colonel Morris, C.B., Government Inspector, on the Cricket-ground, Bow. The battalion was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Buxton. In his address the inspecting officer said that, on the whole, the movements had been creditably performed. In some instances the firing had been unsteady, but the precision of the 10th company was very good. Later in the evening the Commandant entertained 720 of the battalion to supper in the Whitechapel Schoolroom, the gallant Colonel being in the chair. After the removal of the cloth Sergeant Stephenson presented Colonel Buxton, in the name of the battalion, with a handsome sword as a mark of their appreciation of his important services.

The members of the sixteenth (Soho) company of the Queen's (Westminster) competed yesterday week for a challenge cup, presented by Captain Nightingale, which, after a close contest, was won by Sergeant H. J. Young.

On Saturday evening Colonel M'Murdo held an official inspection of the 1st Middlesex Engineers in Battersea Park. There were two companies present, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod, and the working parties were under the direction of Captain R. A. Thompson and Lieutenant Webber. A guard of honour was also present, under Captain Peel. The operation gone through was the formation of four piers, composed of barrels lashed to pieces of timber, and the construction upon them of a bridge across a piece of ornamental water 100 ft. wide. The materials were placed by the water side, and from the time the order to commence was given until the bridge was completed not more than an hour and a quarter elapsed. After the bridge had been thoroughly tested, Colonel M'Murdo said it had given him very great pleasure indeed to come down there that day to inspect the progress they had made in engineering, and it was with great pleasure he saw the proficiency they had attained.

The inspection dinner given by the officers of the 37th Middlesex took place yesterday week, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Between forty and fifty gentlemen sat down. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Corrie.

On Saturday afternoon the annual inspection of the 40th Middlesex (Central London Rangers), by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., took place at Enfield, on a charming piece of ground, called Bush-hill, in the occupation of Mr. James Lacey, and kindly lent by him on this occasion. There were a good many visitors present to witness the proceedings, and the character of the park afforded them a good opportunity of doing so. The weather was delightful, and the scene in the park all that could be desired, some additional éclat being given to it by the presence of several visitors and neighbours in the uniform of the regulars and the yeomanry, who assisted to form rather an imposing Staff around the General inspecting. Several evolutions having been successfully gone through, the officers were called to the front, and Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett said, "Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset and members of the Central London Rifle Rangers Volunteer Corps—I have watched this corps from its infancy, and I congratulate you now on having become a very well-disciplined and consolidated corps, one that really may be said to be efficient and of real service to this country; and I assure you I shall make a very favourable report to the Secretary of State for War."

The annual dinner of the 19th Middlesex took place at the Whittington Club on Monday week; Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst presided. Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, in proposing "Prosperity to the corps," spoke of the favourable position which it then occupied. Although they had had many disadvantages to contend against, they were working well together. He was also happy to say there was every probability of their soon having a good range. He attributed much of their success as a battalion to the exertions of Major Hughes, whose name was received with much cheering. Several toasts were proposed, and duly acknowledged.

The annual inspection of the 5th Administrative Battalion, 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs), and 42nd Middlesex (St. Katharine's), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, took place on Wednesday week in the Tower moat. The battalion, consisting of eight companies, under Majors Hamel and Collet, Captain and Adjutant Elliot, and Captains Wybrow, Bernard, Pickford, Lilley, Jones, Nicholas, and Lieutenants Owens and Crundwell, numbering above 500 men, was drawn up in line at open order, and received the inspecting officer, Colonel Morris, with the usual salute. After a minute inspection of the arms and accoutrements, the battalion marched past in quick time at wheeling distances, and afterwards in quarter-distance column. Several battalion movements were then executed with a steadiness and precision which elicited the marked approval of Colonel Morris, especially the advancing and retiring in line, which were performed, in this instance, as he was pleased to say, "in a manner worthy of troops of the regular Army."

The third annual prize meeting of the 1st Surrey was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, last week, the 29th, 30th, and 31st of July, at the regimental ranges, Rye-hill, Peckham. The challenge cup given by Lieutenant Puckle, honorary secretary of the corps, value ten guineas, conditions 150, 200, and 300 yards ranges, five rounds, was won by Private C.

Waterman with 46 marks. Mrs. Macdonald's prize, value ten guineas, conditions, 200 and 300 yards, five rounds, was won by Private Curtis with 30 marks. The Kennington (No. 2) Company's challenge cup, value twenty guineas, conditions, 500 and 600 yards, five rounds, was won by Private Macrone with 25 marks. The Camberwell (No. 1) Company's prizes were competed for at 450 and 550 yards, seven rounds. The first prize, fifteen guineas, was won by Private Fisher with 45 marks; the second, ten guineas, was won by Private Macrone with 37 marks. The principal officers' prize (at 500 and 600 yards, five rounds), ten guineas, was won by Private Macrone with 31 marks. Through an order received from the War Office on Friday to stop the shooting at the range until further orders, no prizes were won that day. The prize meeting was brought to a conclusion on Monday at the ranges of the London Rifle Brigade and Tower Hamlets Rifles, Plaistow. Although the range was unknown to the corps, and a strong wind was blowing from the right and rear, several good scores were made. The first prize shot for was a challenge cup, value 40 guineas, given by General Sir George Pollock, the honorary Colonel of the corps. The winner for the year also receives a silver medal. This was won by Sergeant Nevill. In a prize of 10 guineas, given by Lady Pollock, ties were made by Sergeant Palmer and Private Bicknell, and, on being shot off, the prize was won by Sergeant Palmer. The 1st Surrey challenge cup, value 25 guineas, presented by Colonel Macdonald, was won by Private Bicknell with 31 marks. Mr. Bicknell having won this prize last year, it is now his absolute property. Sergeant Nevill and Private Hewett made 30 marks each for this prize. The next prize on the list was the Ladies' challenge cup, value 25 guineas, which had been commenced on the previous days. The winner was Private Twentyman with 54 marks, Sergeant Chisholme and Private Curtis each making 53 marks. The competition was closed by shooting for two Whitworth Rifles, value 15 guineas each. Mr. Bicknell won the first rifle, and the second was carried off by Private Allport.

The annual inspection of the 19th Surrey, now under the command of Major Labrow, took place in Kennington Park on Monday before Colonel Morris, C.B. Upwards of 250 men, with their officers, and the two regimental bands, mustered for the occasion. The corps was put through several manœuvres. Colonel Morris, in a brief address, said he was pleased with the state of the arms, and, upon the whole, there was nothing particularly to complain of in the manœuvres. Though no great advancement had been made since the last inspection, doubtless great allowances were to be made, and he knew the difficulties and troubles which the corps had sustained in the loss of their late commanding officer, Captain Watkins. He could not conclude without referring to the admirable conduct of Captain Prewett, who undertook the command of the corps at a most critical period. The men were then formed into column and marched to the drill shed, in which refreshments were provided by the Major.

In Essex the volunteer movement is actively kept up. The Tendring Hundred Company has had a competition at the butts at Weeley for an electro-plated tankard. Colour-Sergeant Bones proved the winner. On Wednesday ten of the Colchester corps and ten of the Tendring Hundred Company had a match at Weeley. Colour-Sergeant Bones again made the highest score and became entitled to a cup, which was subscribed for by the whole party previous to the commencement of the shooting. The score at the close stood as follows:—Colchester, 414; Tendring Hundred, 389. The 2nd Essex battery of Artillery has had a competition for prizes at West Tilbury. The first prize, a silver cup of the value of £10, given by Captain R. B. W. Baker, for competition among twenty members who had attended the greatest number of drills from Jan. 1 to June 8, 1863, was won by Gunner Mann. The second prize, of the value of £5, was given by Lieutenant C. Asplin, and was open to all members who had attended eight drills from Jan. 1 to June 8; Sergeant Sackett and Sergeant-Major Biddell tied; in shooting off the former won. A prize, of the value of £5, was given by Lieutenant F. Asplin; Gunners Reeve and Tomlin tied, and in shooting off the former won. A party of seventeen of the Brentwood company have competed at their butt for a silver cup, which was won, after a well-sustained match, by Private Meadway, who had to shoot off a tie with Sergeant Taylor.

The Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, received at his seat at Henham, on Wednesday week, the whole of the county volunteers, in whose equipment and organisation his Lordship has always evinced a warm interest. The volunteers were conveyed in special trains to the Darsham station on the East Suffolk division of the Great Eastern Railway, and about 1500 altogether assembled—the three administrative battalions of the county, under the respective commands of Lieutenant-Colonel Thelluson, Lieutenant-Colonel Schreiber, and Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, being all represented in nearly their full strength. The day was observed as a great county fête, and an immense crowd of all classes assembled to testify their interest in the volunteer cause and the respect entertained for the noble Earl and his amiable Countess. A series of manœuvres were executed under the inspection of Colonel M'Murdo, and at the close the volunteers and a large party were hospitably entertained by their noble host. The noble Earl, it should be stated, had the volunteers conveyed to Henham and back at his own expense. The festivities were intended not only to sustain the interests of the county in the volunteer movement, but also to celebrate the birth and baptism of Viscount Dunwich, his Lordship's son and heir.——The Suffolk County Rifle Association will hold its annual prize meeting at Ipswich on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 10 and 11. The 2nd Suffolk battery of Artillery shot for a number of prizes last week. The first contest was for a challenge cup presented by the honorary members. After several ties had been disposed of, Sergeant Rand was proved the winner. The next prize, the ladies' cup, was won by Gunner J. Cardy. The third competition was between second-class shots for a silver cup presented by the Commandant of the corps, Lieutenant R. D'Eye, and Second-Lieutenant Cobbold proved the winner. The third-class shots competed for three prizes of £2, £1, and 10s., given by Captain W. R. D'Eye; the prizes were won respectively by Gunners Laws, Emmany, and Bartlett. A prize offered to the corps by the honorary members was won by Captain E. D'Eye.

The 1st Norfolk Administrative Battalion formed an encampment on Wednesday week in Gunton Park, the seat of Lord Suffield, Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion. It was continued on Thursday and Friday, and broken up on Saturday. The tents were furnished with blankets by the War Office, and with an abundance of straw by Lord Suffield. A large tent was provided, in which the non-commissioned officers and men messed together, while a smaller one was used by the officers. In each tent there was accommodation for six men. The actual business of the encampment was not commenced until Thursday morning, when, after an early breakfast, the troops engaged in battalion drill. They were then dismissed, several of the non-commissioned officers and men competing at butts provided by Lord Suffield within the park for a number of prizes given by the officers of the battalion. The shooting was followed by battalion drill, one of the great objects of the meeting. At nine p.m. a camp fire was lighted, the volunteers forming a circle round it, while Lord and Lady Suffield and a number of distinguished guests looked on. Friday was passed in much the same manner as the preceding day.——The second prize competition of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association will commence at Norwich on the 24th inst., and the proceedings will extend over a week. The High Sheriff of Norfolk (Mr. J. Scott Chadd) has offered a prize of £25; Mr. J. Middleton, of Hainford, £50; and Mr. R. J. H. Harvey a silver challenge bugle. A contest for the championship of Norfolk and several other matches will also take place.

A series of handsome prizes, offered to the Lincolnshire battalions by Lord Aveland, Lord Lieutenant, has just been competed for in that county. In the case of the Lindsey battalion, the first prize, a silver bowl of the value of 20 guineas, was secured by Private Marsden, of the Louth corps; the second prize, of 5 guineas, by Corporal Clitheroe, of the Horncastle corps; the third prize, of £3 3s., by Private Frith, of the Grimsby corps; and the fourth prize, of £2 2s., by Private Stephenson, of the Alford corps. The shooting, which was conducted at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, was followed by a dinner at the Townhall, Louth, at which a sword was presented to Major Smyth. In the case of the Kesteven and Holland battalion, Private Richardson, of the Stamford corps, won the silver bowl; and Private Popple the second prize, of 5 guineas; the third prize, of £3 3s., went to Sergeant Hardy, of the Holbeach corps; and the fourth to Private Wadesdon, of the Sleaford Company. Corresponding prizes, offered to the Artillery Brigade, were shot for at the Scalp Battery, near Boston. The first prize, a silver tankard, was awarded to Sergeant Marshal, of the Boston battery; the second, of £3, to Gunner Sheen, of the Louth battery; and the third, of £2, to Gunner Tester, of the Boston battery. The Lincolnshire County Rifle Association held its prize meeting this week at Lincoln.

A squad of nine men of the Cotswold company of the Gloucestershire Volunteers shot on Saturday for the honour of wearing marksmen's badges. To achieve this distinction, it is necessary that more than seven points (old scoring) be made in 20 shots, at ranges of 650, 700, 800, and 900 yards. All the men acquired more than the required number.

The fourth annual prize-meeting of the Bristol corps terminated on Saturday, when the numerous prizes, which had formed the subject of competition, were distributed among the winners at the Zoological Gardens, Clifton, in the presence of a brilliant company. The shooting commenced on Thursday week at the practice-ground of the corps, at Sneyd Park, and on that and the two following days the entrances were confined to the members of the corps. Monday and Tuesday were blank days. On Wednesday the all comers' prizes, twenty in number, and amounting in the aggregate to £173, were competed for. About 150 fired in the principal match, and about the same number in the second match. The grand match was contested with the long Enfield, any position, any ammunition, seven shots at 500 and 600 yards. The first prize, £50 and a silver medal, was won by Private Miller, of the Bristol corps, with a score of 42. Nineteen other prizes were won with scores varying from 41 to 33. The second all comers' match was at 200 and 300 yards, Enfield rifle, five shots at each range standing, any ammunition. The first prize, £10 and a silver medal, fell to the lot of Private Leute, who scored 31 marks. In the course of the day a large number of ladies assembled in a field adjoining the rifle-ground, and at a range of 100 yards competed with Prussian needle rifles. The winners were Mrs. Giles and Miss Blanche Baker. A number of archery prizes was also competed for by members of the local clubs. On Thursday the military and volunteer matches were the principal features. In the first, five shots at each range, Hythe position, long Enfield rifle, any cartridges, open to all men bearing arms in her Majesty's service or hon. members of volunteer corps, the winners were—at 200 yards, Mr. Metford, Taunton; at 300 yards, Private Dighton, London; at 500 yards, Private Gilbert, Bristol; at 600 yards, Major Pipon. In the all comers' match, five shots at each range, any rifle, any position, the winners were, at 200 yards, Ensign Brazil, Westminster; at 300 yards, Ensign Brazil; at 500 yards, Sergeant Gibbs, Bristol; and at 600 yards, Sergeant Kemp. The matches at the long ranges were fired on Friday, when the scores were of a high average. Captain Heaton carried off the first prize at 700, 800, and 1000 yards, and also the gold medal for the highest gross score at the eight ranges, from 200 to 1000 yards, having made the extraordinary score of 146 marks. He also won the silver medal for the highest gross score at 700, 800, 900, and 1000 yards, with the still more extraordinary score of 74 marks, the highest number that could possibly have been made being 80. Ensign Brazil, of the 61st Lancashire, also made some first-rate scores, as did Sergeant Kemp and Private Miller, the latter of whom made five bull's-eyes at 900 yards.

The 1st Somersetshire Battalion, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 7th, 14th, 17th, 18th, and 22nd companies, were officially inspected on Tuesday week, at Bath, by Colonel Hume, Government Inspector. There was a good muster, and the men fully merited the commendation pronounced upon them for their progress since the last inspection.

The annual meeting of the Staffordshire Rifle Association was held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last week, on Cannock Chase, at Brownhills, a few miles from Lichfield. The weather was splendid throughout, and the contest drew together a large number of spectators. On Monday and Tuesday the prizes offered by the Association to the five battalions of rifle volunteers organised in the county were shot for. The prizes were as follow:—200 yards—first prize, £10; second, £6; third, £4. 400 yards—first prize, £15; second, £10; third, £5. 600 yards—first prize, £20; second, £15; third, £10. The number of entries for these prizes was 173—a considerable advance upon last year. Sergeant Nicholls, of Stoke, who won the Harold cup at Wimbledon last year, carried off the first prize at 200 yards with 18 marks. Sergeant Edwards, of Burslem, and Private Patrick, of Wolverhampton, each scored 17, and in shooting off the tie Patrick made a centre and Edwards an outer. The shooting at 200 yards showed rather a low average, but was much better at 400 and 600 yards, the firing at which ranges took place on Tuesday. At 400 yards four competitors made 18, within two of the highest possible number. They were Captain Bridgwood, Longton; Lieutenant Brougham, Kidsgrove; Sergeant H. Palmer, Hanley; and Private R. Smith. In shooting off the ties Palmer won the first prize, Lieutenant Brougham the second, and Captain Bridgwood the third. The shooting at 600 yards was excellent. Private Hodgkinson, of Wolverhampton, won the first prize with 19; Sergeant Tate, of Coseley, the second, with 18; and Private Winzer, of Newcastle, the third, in shooting off a tie of 17 with Private Cooke, of Newcastle. The highest score at the three ranges was made by Sergeant Palmer, of Hanley (49), who thus became the possessor of the Countess of Lichfield's prize of £50 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association.

Seven companies of the Birmingham battalion, together with the whole of the officers, were entertained on Thursday week, at the residence of Mr. C. Shaw, of Hartorne-road. The volunteers went through a number of movements, under the direction of Major Elkington, assisted by Adjutant M'Innis. After this they dined in a large marquee. In the evening a ball was given by Mr. Shaw to a numerous company, including the officers of the battalion.——The Liverpool Press Guard, under the command of Colonel M'Corquodale, proceeded to Newton from Liverpool on Saturday, for the purpose of being reviewed by Sir G. Wetherall and Sir J. Gerard. The corps consists almost exclusively of gentlemen connected with the Liverpool press and the principal printing establishments of the town. Large numbers of people assembled to witness the review.

The Yorkshire volunteers were *en fête* during last week. On Monday the Howden company held a contest for a silver cup, given for competition by Mr. C. Bowman. The contest was held at Skelton. After a close contest Private Woodall won the prize. On Monday detachments from the various corps composing the first brigade East York Artillery Volunteers, assembled at Scarborough to compete for two silver cups and money prizes. The companies represented were Filey, Bridlington, Whitby, Scarborough, York, and Flamborough, altogether fifty-eight competitors, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haworth. The first prize was a silver cup, value £15, presented by Lady Middleton, and the second prize was a cup of £8 value. The results of the firing showed that Sergeant-Major Taylor (Scarborough), who led off with three bull's-eyes, was the winner; Gunner G. Woodhouse (Flamborough) was second, and chose the cup in lieu of its value in cash; Gunner Collison (Filey) won the third prize; and the remaining two prizes fell respectively to Corporal Mainprize (Bridlington) and Gunner Bailey (Flamborough), after shooting off a tie of 43. A very large company witnessed the contest. An all-comers' sweepstakes was subsequently shot for, which was won by Sergeant W. Dove, Scarborough Volunteer Rifles. The 1st West York Administrative Battalion, comprising the York and Hull brigade of Volunteer Artillery, and the 1st East York Volunteer Rifles, together about 1500 strong, assembled at Grimstone Park, on Wednesday, for review by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Londesborough and inspection by Colonel Harman. The company present was extremely large, including a distinguished party of Lord Londesborough's friends. The battalion went through various manœuvres with soldier-like precision, the proceedings closing by a charge of rifles upon artillery, which they were supposed to capture from an imaginary enemy. Colonel Harman expressed his gratification at the way in which the evolutions had been performed, complimenting the artillery for their steadiness in working the guns, and the two battalions generally for their excellent firing. A banquet to upwards of 1000 guests was then given in the Riding-school by Lord Londesborough, who presided.

The second annual competition of the Aberdeenshire Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Association commenced on the Links, at Aberdeen, on Tuesday week, and continued over Thursday. The number of "company," as well as individual, entries was considerably larger than last year, while the shooting generally showed a decided improvement. For the chief prize—"the Aberdeenshire bugle"—thirty companies contended. It was won by a country corps—the Ellon Rifles—which can boast of having some of the crack shots of the county in its ranks. Among the other prizes were "the Aberdeenshire badge," won by Volunteer Wilson, Alford Company; "the ladies' brooch from the county," won by Volunteer Reid, Echt Company; "the ladies' brooch from the city," won by Volunteer Webster, Aberdeen. There were also a number of presentation rifles given as prizes, and these were very fairly distributed among the men of the city and county corps. "The long range" prize, open to all comers, 900 and 1000 yards, five shots at each distance, was won by Lieutenant N. Peterkin, Cambridge Rifles, with a score of 12 points. Lord Haddo stood next with 9 points. "The all comers' prize," a fine rifle, given by the Aberdeen Rifle Club, was keenly contested by the best shots on the ground. The conditions were five rounds at each distance of 800, 900, and 1000 yards. The competitors made the following scores:—Ensign Walker, Sixth Kincardineshire Rifle Company, 20; Lieutenant Peterkin, Cambridge University, 19; Captain Lord Haddo, Tarves Company, 18; Lieutenant Morison, Peterhead Company, 17. The winner, Mr. Walker, is Ensign to, and a favourite pupil of, Captain Horatio Ross, "the old deer-stalker." For the artillery there were heavy gun and carbine prizes. The honours of the heavy-gun firing (a medal and £20) were won by the Peterhead Artillery Company, while the carbine trophies went to Cullen. Gunner Alexander Watt, Citizen's Artillery Corps, won the brooch given for individual carbine practice.

The screw steam-ship Great Eastern, Captain Paton, which sailed from New York on the 21st ult., at noon, arrived at the bar of the Mersey at seven o'clock on Saturday evening. She brings 6000 tons of cargo and 337 passengers, but no specie.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Ida, 1157 tons, to convey emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £13 4s. 9d. per statute adult. The Ida is to receive her passengers at Plymouth on the 14th of September next.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday week at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £20 14s. were voted at this and the previous meeting of the institution to the crews of some of its life-boats, and to those of shore-boats, for either saving or attempting to save life from various wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom. A reward of £12 was also granted to the crew of the Ipswich life-boat of the institution stationed at Thorpe, Suffolk, for putting off at midnight and rescuing, with great difficulty, the crew of six men from the brig Florence Nightingale, of London, which, during a heavy gale of wind, was totally wrecked on Sizewell Bank, on the Suffolk coast. William Alexander, the gallant coxswain, had on several occasions, in this and another life-boat, been off to save life under very perilous circumstances. The society voted to him its silver medal in testimony of his valuable services as coxswain of the Thorpe life-boat. The cost of this life-boat was presented about twelve months ago to the National Life-boat Institution by the residents of Ipswich. A reward of £4 10s. was likewise voted to the crew of the society's life-boat at St. Ives, Cornwall, for going off and saving the crew of four men from the schooner Azores, of Falmouth, which, during a heavy gale of wind, had stranded, and afterwards sank at the entrance of the harbour of St. Ives. The cost of this and three other life-boats was presented to the institution by a benevolent lady, who has withheld her name. It was reported that the life-boats of the institution had during the seven months of the present year saved 123 shipwrecked persons, in addition to assisting several vessels into port. The crews of shore-boats, to whom the institution voted pecuniary rewards, had also saved 216 lives, making altogether a total of 339 lives saved during the present year. For these joint services £648 18s. 2d. had been granted by the institution. It had also during the same period paid £7055 9s. 1d. on various life-boat establishments. The committee earnestly appealed to the public for continued support to enable them to maintain the large fleet of life-boats of the institution, now numbering 125, in a state of efficiency. It was reported that R. W. Hollon, Esq., and Mr. Hollon, of Spellow Park, had presented to the institution the cost of a new life-boat, to be stationed at Filey, on the Yorkshire coast. During the past month the institution had sent new life-boats to Tenby, on the Welsh coast, and to Lytham, on the Lancashire coast. The cost of these life-boats had been presented to the society by benevolent persons, and the several railway companies had given the boats a free conveyance over their lines to their respective destinations. Messrs. Forrestt reported that the Government of Mecklenburg had ordered a life-boat on the plan of those of the institution to be supplied. Payments amounting to £1250 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

PARIS DEMOLITIONS.—THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE TEMPLE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SINCE writing last upon the Paris demolitions the march of the pick-axe has proceeded with rapid strides in the work of renovation or transformation which does so much honour to the reign of the present Emperor. The system of amelioration pursued with so much energy has the great merit of not being confined to any particular quarter of the city, but is applied to Paris generally; so that when the proposed plans shall have been fully carried out, the capital of France will present an ensemble of elegant streets and houses not to be met with elsewhere, and free even from such comparative eyesores as the Quartier Mouffetard, the precincts of which are already invaded by the iron pioneer of light and fresh air. But it is not with the *villas des chiffonniers* that we have to deal at present; another quarter, in an opposite direction—le Quartier du Temple, merits attention as the fortunate victim of alterations that will leave behind them nothing but the name, which, from powerful historical recollections, is calculated to outlive the changes the district is now undergoing.

Before entering upon the details of the Engraving, it may be as well to note that the quarter owes its name to the Knights of the Temple, or Templars, the famous association founded by Hugues De Pains in favour of the defence of the Holy Land. Down nearly to the period of the Third Crusade, undertaken by our Richard I., the Prior of the order alone inhabited the Temple at Paris; but about that time, in 1182, he made such additions as enabled him to accommodate all the Templars residing in the city. The order was very rich, and purchased from time to time neighbouring land, so that, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, the Temple property, inclosed by high and thick walls, was considerable in extent, and the building was regarded as one of the ornaments of Paris. The place itself was a stronghold, and such was the confidence in its security that when Philip Augustus left Paris for the Holy Land he made his will, and gave orders to six of the most notable citizens to collect his revenues and services and to deposit them in the Temple. The famous tower, which forms the subject of one of our Illustrations, was, however, not built till 1212. It was constructed by the Frère Hubert, treasurer of the order, and was originally flanked by four turrets, one of which, of immense strength, was devoted to the preservation of the archives of the order. The Templars "at home" possessed great privileges, were independent of all authority, and administered justice on their own domain. Their property was a place of refuge for duellists, bankrupts, and insolvent debtors—a privilege enjoyed by the locality down to the Great Revolution; but in 1792 the order was abolished in France by an ordonnance of the Legislative Assembly, and the home of the Templars soon became the silent witness of gayer and graver scenes—the resort of the witty and joyful Société du Temple (of which the celebrated Philippe de Vendôme, the Abbé de Chaulieu, the Marquis de la Thare, Voltaire, and other men of note were members), and the terrible prison of persecuted Royalty.

With these few words of historical introduction the different sections of the Engraving may be described, commencing with the "Old Tower," which disappeared entirely in 1811. This tower served as the place of confinement of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his family. It also witnessed the sufferings of the Dauphin of France, who died there, in a room on the second story; subsequently, M. de Remusat, Toussaint-Louverture, Sidney Smith, Pichegru, and Captain Wright (who both committed suicide there) inhabited for a time as prisoners this sad vestige of a nobler occupation.

"The Wooden Galleries" and "The Rotunda" constituted the modern Temple; the former are composed of four large squares, intersected by an immense number of narrow passages, and each square pile contains nearly five hundred shops or stalls, let at a weekly rent of 1s. 10½d. These "galleries" are the receptacles of large quantities of cast-off articles of wearing apparel, classified with such order that the accustomed visitor can at once proceed to the division where the object he requires is stored. The two squares shown in our Illustration are the "Pavillon de Flore," where sheets, counterpanes, curtains, and bedding of all kinds are to be had; and the "Palais Royal," the resort of persons in quest of cheap pieces of silk, velvet, ribbon, bonnets, caps, and other objects dear to the followers of the Parisian modes, and all, be it understood, at fabulously low prices, albeit some of the articles are occasionally new, either in fact or in appearance. I have heard it averred that a complete summer outfit for a man may be obtained at the Temple for less than two shillings; but there are articles for all purses, and many well-to-do people make their purchases at the Temple out of a spirit of economy. The stocks of these two thousand stalls are principally supplied by contributions from domestics of the upper classes, and also by the numerous *marchands d'habits* who scour Paris daily in the pursuit of their avocations. The two other squares are known by the names of the "Pou Volant," the quarter devoted to the resale of old iron and steel articles, such as hammers, nails, saws, and other objects of the rusting class; and the "Forêt Noire," the receptacle of all the old boots and shoes that fastidious Parisians throw aside, and which here take on a new shape and a fresh owner.

"The Rotunda," which at this time has nearly disappeared, was a picturesque pile of shops, with lodgings above, around which rose a rather fine series of Doric pillars, blackened by time or perhaps by locality. It was the resort of the *marchands d'habits*, who used to meet there late at night to dispose of their day's harvest of old clothes to the best advantage. The property came to be of great value, and had passed into the hands of a poet, M. Laurent Pichat, who very recently received an indemnity of one million and a half of francs (£60,000) in exchange for his "Rotonde du Temple," since fallen under the axe of the demolisher and now numbered with the things that are no more. It was a favourite lounge for the curious, and an interesting one for those in search of a cheap outfit.

"The New Square" is the only portion of the present Temple actually *en permanence*. It is one of those health-giving gardens which the Imperial Government has done so wisely to bestow upon the Parisian public in different quarters of the great city, and comprises a superficies of 8000 square yards, inclosed by a tasteful iron railing. At the northern extremity of the square is a cascade composed of a rock brought from the Forest of Fontainebleau; and the garden possesses over 14,000 trees and shrubs, the most venerable of which is a famous weeping willow, said to be upwards of four centuries old. Another relic of past times is the group of linden-trees whereunder, in the sunny days of the autumn of 1792, Louis XVI. sought a sad repose while listening to the prattling discourse of the Dauphin of France.

Thus the Temple was, has been, and will be again, only under other forms and with fresh attributions. "The Rotunda" is demolished; "The Wooden Galleries" are to be entirely remodelled, and rendered worthy of this period of architectural progress; and when the changes now in contemplation are accomplished, the transformation of the Temple will be complete, and nothing will remain to remind one of the mixture of sadness and strife of its past history but the souvenirs which will ever cling to the monuments of the middle ages.

The most celebrated organist of Italy, Father Davida, of Bergamo, recently died at Piacenza.

The Queen has approved of Don Juan Antonio Arguch as Consul at Gibraltar for the Queen of Spain.

In the recent Session, which commenced on the 5th of February and ended on the 28th of July, there were 125 public Acts passed, against 114 in the preceding year.

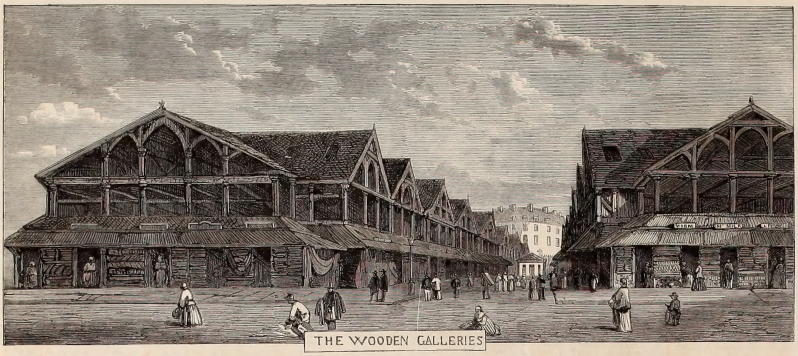
The Theatre Royal, Jersey, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday se'nnight, and with it a large quantity of theatrical property. The building and property were insured to only a small amount. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The new Jewish synagogue which has been built at Berlin surpasses in size and in magnificence the largest buildings of the kind in Europe—those at Pesth, Vienna, and Cologne. The edifice has in the interior five large and five small cupolas, lighted from above.

The Act to enable cities, towns, and boroughs of 25,000 inhabitants to appoint stipendiary magistrates has just been printed. The local board of a city or place may resolve to have a magistrate, and fix the salary. The Crown is to appoint a barrister of not less than five years' standing. A police-office is to be provided, and a clerk appointed by the magistrate. The expenses are to be defrayed out of the local rates.

PARIS DEMOLITIONS: TRANSFORMATION OF THE TEMPLE.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE



THE WOODEN GALLERIES



INSIDE THE ROTUNDA.



THE OLD TOWER.



THE NEW SQUARE



THE DEMOLITION OF THE ROTUNDA.



FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION AND PUBLIC FÊTE AT LEIGHTON BUZZARD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FÊTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION AT LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

On the 24th ult. there was a public fete at Leighton Buzzard in connexion with several recently-established fire-brigades in Beds, Bucks, and Herts. The Leighton Buzzard Fire Brigade, which is in a very effective state, owes its origin and its success chiefly, we believe, to the exertions of Mr. James Young, its superintendent. Representatives were present from the brigades of Berkhamsted, Buckingham, Dunstable, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin, Newport Pagnell, Tring, Woburn, and other places. The town early assumed a holiday aspect. Triumphal arches had been thrown across the principal entrances to the town, each of which bore a welcome to the respective brigades that would proceed in its direction. By eight o'clock in the morning and eleven the brigades began to arrive, and at twelve the procession started from the back way of the Plume of Feathers Inn, and proceeded down Hockliffe-street, Lakestreet, North-street, High-street, as far as the railway station, and back through Church-square to Vicarage Island, a pleasant meadow situated south of the church and adjoining the recreation-ground. Here the horses were taken from the engines, and they remained for inspection, and the firemen and the engines appeared in excellent condition. There was considerable variety in the style and colour of the uniforms, but dark blue and black were the colours most prevalent. Some of the brigades were furnished with helmets, and some were provided with weapons of demolition. The order of the procession was as follows:—

Superintendent of Police, Police Constable, and Town Crier.
Band of Music.
Dunstable Old Engine, 284 years old, termed the "Father of Engines."
Hemel Hempstead Pioneers.
4th Herts Rifle Corps Band.
Engines from the Queen and Berkhamsted.
Second engine driven by four horses and postilion.
Hemel Hempstead pioneers.
The Berkhamsted Engine and Pail Brigade.
Van containing Leighton Buzzard Brigade.
Four mounted pioneers.
Newport Pagnell Engine and Brigade.
Seven mounted pioneers.
Fenny Stratford Engine and Brigade.
Dunstable Engine and Brigade.
Pail set.
Buckingham Brigade and Engine.
Mounted pioneers.
Fenny Stratford Engine and Brigade.
Twenty-five mounted pioneers.
Call messengers and turncock.
Superintendent and two others.
Leighton Buzzard Engine and pail Brigade.
Mounted pioneers.
Van containing Volunteer Brigade.
Superintendent's private engine and small model engine.
Van containing Superintendent's private Brigade.

The entrance to the Vicarage Island was under another triumphal arch, bearing the words "Welcome to your brigade." The island surmounted by lines of poetry composed by the foreman of the Dunstable Fire Brigade, Mr. W. H. Derbyshire. It was entitled "Hail to Our Fire Brigade evening."

In the afternoon there were a musical gala and a rural fete, and in the evening a public dinner took place at the Swan Hotel, and the new Corn Exchange, attended by the united force of the brigades.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE.

The annual fete and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place under the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and was continued on the following Monday. It passed off very pleasantly for the visitors and profitably for the objects in view.

The extensive area for erecting the Crystal Palace for the Dramatic College fete was never more apparent than it was on Saturday. Though a nearly drizzling rain, which began about noon, continued to fall throughout the afternoon and evening, more than 17,000 visitors were able to enjoy the fun of this unique fair, in spite of the unpleasant weather, moved by a vast conservatory, and surrounded by trees, flowers, statues, and fountains, the loss of the fine Italian garden and the fairy-like fernery fronting the College could have been considerably increased by the concentration of attention on the indoor amusements. Only a few exceptions, all the actors engaged after their hard and exhausting day's work at Sydenham, had to bravely off about six o'clock in the evening to be at their post in the different departments. In spite of this, however, no part of the varied fancy fair programme was omitted, and the highest credit is due to the committee and the management for all the arrangements. The moving and distribution of the fair materials, the erection of the shows, and the planning of the performances must have cost much trouble and of severe labour, and this was borne chiefly by that select few who give the college far more substantial support than a mere annual subscription or donation. Foremost amongst this few is Mr. Benjamin Webster, the worthy master, ably assisted by Messrs. Bodmer, Childs, Churchill, Jerwood, Reddish, Scott, and others, the most active of the working members of the college. Mr. Toole and Mr. Phillips stand prominent amongst the actors who shook off working night and day for the fete and annual entertainments; and Messrs. Byron, Brough, E. L. Blanchard, and Halliday are the chief dramatic authors who assist the charity with their pens.

The entertainments this year differed very slightly from those of 1862, as there was not the same novelty in the fete as on previous, about half-past one, by Mr. Robert Rosner, who attired in a gorgeous garb, and attended by a retinue of running footmen, proceeded from a highly amusing burlesque proclamation of the time of Edward II. After this formality the barriers were withdrawn and the eager public were admitted, where a number of the most popular dramatic actresses were playing the parts of auctioneers. Prominent amongst these engaging salesmen were Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Fanny Josephs, Mrs. Charles Young (now Mrs. Vezin), Miss C. Saunders, Miss H. Simms, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss Lamert, E. Bellair, Miss Davis, Miss Hall, Miss Hickson, Miss Latimer, Mrs. Howard Paul, Mrs. Conquest and daughter, Miss Swanborough, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Patty Oliver, Miss Bristow, the Misses Nelson, and Miss Elsworthy, the latter completely embowered in flowers. There were the wheels of Fortune, the fairy post-office, the gipsy tent, the fortune-telling money-lending gipsy, and Miss Burdett, as usual, presided under the Gipsy Tent.

The fancy fair was also graced by Mr. Leigh Murray, as the immortal pepsbow, assisted by Mr. Paul Bedford; while Mr. C. J. Smith, Mr. Rouse, and Mr. Wigan Leathes gambolled up and down the nave as my Lord, my Lady, and the Clown of a Jack-in-the-Green party. Mr. Rivers soon after this took his place at his popular Punch and Judy show, and Mr. Willmott presided over the Aunt Sallies, and Mr. Garden tried to sell some wonders. Till pitch was reached the following quaint doctor, the shows of the fair, arranged as usual along the nave, were Richardson's booth, Tanner's exhibition of performing dogs and monkeys, Signor Guerini's performing canaries, birds and mice, Mr. Berry's tortoiseshell tom-cat, the Chantrell family of acrobats, the pigeon theatre, and Mr. Bhrington's serpentine, Mr. Pepper's scientific booth, and a burlesque Wombwell's Menagerie. The last exhibition was the chief novelty this season, and was invented, we believe by Mr. Nelson Lee, the author of ten thousand pantomimes. The painting outside, by Messrs. Beaumont and Mason, was very effective, and the performance, by Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, was amusing and instructive. The doors were kept by the Payne family; and the barkeeper was Mr. Bunn, who consisted of a humorous description of the animals by Mr. Addison, who played the keeper, and the exhibition of lion and lioness taming, in which Mr. Joseph Robins as Van Amburgh and Mr. Maxted as a salty gorilla were particularly funny.

The "parade" at Richardson's show was ably sustained by the Lauri family and Mr. Paul Herring, one of the good old clowns, assisted by Messrs. Garden, Johnstone, and Brooks. Mr. Robert Keeley had no sinecure in his character of money-taker. The plan of the performances was based on the old Bartholomew Fair model—never to play until the booth was well filled, and to make the drama as brief as possible. The piece this year, provided by the gentleman who signs himself "Conjuno," was called "Barbadan'do Vanagloreous the Duncon of the Castle Heights; or the Double Revenge," and it was just one of those productions which must be seen to be appreciated. It was supported by a double company. Later in the evening the "Barbeny" drama, called "The Port Admiral," was performed, sustained chiefly by a band of amateurs. The music throughout the fair was arranged and conducted by Mr. Isaacson.

Next door to this thriving but unlicensed theatre was Mr. Toole's facetious booth, and the assistance rendered by Mr. Toole and a lecture was delivered every quarter of an hour by this popular and active comedian. A Maori chieftain was exhibited in company with a "crystal ball," and as much amusement as possible was extracted from two such very promising subjects. The exertions of the performers were in all cases well rewarded by the public.

MUSIC.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA closed on Saturday last, when Adelina Patti created the part of Maria in the "Figlia del Reggimento." The house was crowded to the doors, and the performance went off with great éclat.

The "cheap nights" at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE continue to draw such crowded houses that the free list is constantly suspended. Multitudes of people, not in the habit of going to the Italian Opera, avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy this elegant and costly entertainment on comparatively easy terms.

Mr. Alfred Mellon has announced a series of Promenade Concerts in COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, to begin on Monday next.

Mdlle. Titiens is to appear at the Grand Opera in Paris about the end of this month, in the character of Valentine, in the "Huguenots." It is said that Meyerbeer himself will be present at her début. She afterwards returns to England for the Norwich Musical Festival.

The arrangements of the NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL of this year are now completed, and have been announced to the public. The Earl of Kimberley, the President of Norwich, is the president; Lord Suffield is the chairman of the general committee of management. Mr. Benedict is the conductor, and Messrs. Hullah and Blagrove are the leaders of the band; Mr. Harcourt is the organist, and Mr. I. J. Hill the chorus-master. The following are the principal vocal performers—Mdlle. Lucca, Mdme. Lemaire-Sherrington, Mdme. Weiss, Mdlle. Trebelli, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Mario, Signor Graziani, Herbert, Mr. Santley, Signor Belletti, Mr. Weiss. The instrumental orchestra and chorus will number about 100 performers. The performances will take place in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of September next. On Monday evening Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" will be given. On Wednesday morning the performances will consist of "Joash," a new oratorio, by Mr. Hullah; "Israel in Egypt," by Mr. Henry Leslie's oratorio, "Immanuel"; selections from the "Stabat Mater" of Haydn, Pergolesi, and Rossini; and choruses in new oratorio, by Mr. Hullah; "Israel in Egypt," by Mr. Henry Leslie's oratorio, "Immanuel"; selections from the "Stabat Mater" of Haydn, Pergolesi, and Rossini; and choruses in "Judas Maccabæus." On Thursday morning "Messiah"; on Thursday morning "Messiah" and "Elijah"; and Friday morning "The Messiah." On each evening, after the oratorios, and Thursday there will be miscellaneous concerts, which will include Mr. Benedict's new cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion"; Mr. Cusins's "Royal Wedding Serenata," in honour of Princess Alexandra of Denmark becoming Wales; selections from Gounod's "Faust" and Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera"; and miscellaneous pieces by most of the favourite composers, with madrigals, part-songs, and symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, Spohr, and other masters. A full-dress ball on Friday evening will, as usual, terminate the festival.

Mr. Vincent Wallace has returned from the Continent, with his new opera for the Royal English Opera completed. He is now at work upon the libretto.

Miss Louisa Fyne is now residing at Gravesend in order to recruit her health, impaired by the fatigues of the past season. A few days ago she was thrown from her horse, but, we are glad to say, escaped with a bruise only.

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Mr. Alfred Mellon has announced a series of Promenade Concerts in COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, to begin on Monday next.

Mdlle. Titiens is to appear at the Grand Opera in Paris about the end of this month, in the character of Valentine, in the "Huguenots." It is said that Meyerbeer himself will be present at her début. She afterwards returns to England for the Norwich Musical Festival.

The arrangements of the NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL of this year are now completed, and have been announced to the public. The Earl of Kimberley, the President of Norwich, is the president; Lord Suffield is the chairman of the general committee of management. Mr. Benedict is the conductor, and Messrs. Hullah and Blagrove are the leaders of the band; Mr. Harcourt is the organist, and Mr. I. J. Hill the chorus-master. The following are the principal vocal performers—Mdlle. Lucca, Mdme. Lemaire-Sherrington, Mdme. Weiss, Mdlle. Trebelli, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Mario, Signor Graziani, Herbert, Mr. Santley, Signor Belletti, Mr. Weiss. The instrumental orchestra and chorus will number about 100 performers. The performances will take place in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of September next. On Monday evening Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" will be given. On Wednesday morning the performances will consist of "Joash," a new oratorio, by Mr. Hullah; "Israel in Egypt," by Mr. Henry Leslie's oratorio, "Immanuel"; selections from the "Stabat Mater" of Haydn, Pergolesi, and Rossini; and choruses in new oratorio, by Mr. Hullah; "Israel in Egypt," by Mr. Henry Leslie's oratorio, "Immanuel"; selections from the "Stabat Mater" of Haydn, Pergolesi, and Rossini; and choruses in "Judas Maccabæus." On Thursday morning "Messiah"; on Thursday morning "Messiah" and "Elijah"; and Friday morning "The Messiah." On each evening, after the oratorios, and Thursday there will be miscellaneous concerts, which will include Mr. Benedict's new cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion"; Mr. Cusins's "Royal Wedding Serenata," in honour of Princess Alexandra of Denmark becoming Wales; selections from Gounod's "Faust" and Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera"; and miscellaneous pieces by most of the favourite composers, with madrigals, part-songs, and symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, Spohr, and other masters. A full-dress ball on Friday evening will, as usual, terminate the festival.

Mr. Vincent Wallace has returned from the Continent, with his new opera for the Royal English Opera completed. He is now at work upon the libretto.

Miss Louisa Fyne is now residing at Gravesend in order to recruit her health, impaired by the fatigues of the past season. A few days ago she was thrown from her horse, but, we are glad to say, escaped with a bruise only.

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THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'—Mdlle. Stella Colas having been induced to prolong her stay for two nights beyond the time appointed, this theatre was kept open, as usual, during the week, and the success of the season formed for the last time this season. So far the legitimate drama has received every support from the public, and much has been done so without the intervention of foreign talent has not, unfortunately, been proved. Those, however, who are most intimately connected with theatrical interests in this country have shown that, both by its antecedents and its situation, is most suitable for the production of a work upon the scale of "Joan of Arc," and in other respects, whether original or Shakspearean. The loftiest poetry must be interpreted by the best of acting and the most appropriate accessories; the performances must appeal to the art-intelligence of the nation and satisfy cultivated minds. The audience at this theatre are select and fashionable, and ready to appreciate the excellence of the pieces these first formed is of itself attractive, and capable of drawing a full house in the present dull time. Encouragement do its part, and it will not have to complain of want of patronage; nor is it needful to call either on the foreign artiste or the foreign drama.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday the theatre reopened for "Shakspearean and other plays." The direction appears for the present to be under the management of Mr. Phelps, of Sadler's Wells fame or fame merit, who has performed Macbeth and Othello. In both he manifested an accurate conception of the text and familiarity with the business of the scene. His voice, though deficient in flexibility, is strong and good, with a tendency to become too loud in the more passionate passages of declamation. He should be warned to avoid this fault. He has been well assisted by Miss Atkinson, Mr. Basil Potter, and Mr. Barrett, and, as the season progresses, and the stock company gets a few nights for which these artistes are engaged, it is to be hoped that they may meet with adequate encouragement. Before, however, much can be done, the theatre must have time to recover its prestige.

The Portrait of the late Mayor Powis-Rock, in our last Number, is taken from a photograph by Mr. Gilbert, of Aldermanbury, and, as stated, from the painting by Mr. Dickinson.

The official report on the loss of the Arctic Sea-post Office published Wednesday, states that the chief cause which led to the loss of the vessel and of so many lives was, the omission to make observations for ascertaining the compass error, which, owing to the large magnetic speed at which the vessel was driven during a thick fog and in the vicinity of land.

The Registrar General has just published his quarterly returns of births and deaths registered in England during the summer quarter of the present year. The two former are above the average, but so also is the last. There have been 90,000 more births registered in England than in the last quarter, and 30,000 more deaths than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The number of births registered in the quarter was 168,000, and the deaths 104,000. The births registered in the quarter were equal to 34·4 in every 1000 persons living during the spring quarter and amounted to 33,454, which is more than 2000 above the number in the corresponding quarter of last year. The increase in the metropolis, but Lancashire also participates in the increase. The total number of births registered in the quarter in England was 90,446 went to the United States, and of these at least 40,000 were Irish.

By the Magdalena we receive advices of a rupture having occurred between Monte Video and the Argentine Republic. It appears that, after the declaration of Flores upon Monte Video territory, an Argentine steamer was seized at Buenos Ayres on suspicion of being laden with a cargo of arms destined for the use of the invaders. As the trade in arms between the two countries had not then been prohibited, this strong measure called forth remonstrances on the part of the Argentine Government; but these being unheeded, the latter, by way of reprisal, seized the Monte Video war-ship General Artigas. Official relations were at once broken off, and it is said that the mediation of some of the neighbouring States has been invoked by the parties to the quarrel. Cordova, the second city of the Republic is in the hands of Peruvians and his followers; and troops have been directed from Buenos Ayres upon that point with the Minister of War at their head.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the dance have ever ranked high among the innocent recreations of England, and scarcely an evening passes in a country house without a song or an impromptu waltz, quadrille, or polka being got up. The taste for good music has increased very much of late years; and, in addition to native ballad-singing, the majority of young ladies of the present day thoroughly understand the Italian and German compositions. Independent of private concerts, many societies have formed to promote first-class vocal and instrumental science; and the Wandering Minstrels, originally a mere set a noble example of combining amusement with usefulness. They have ever been most successful in the cause of charity, or to promote any public object. It may here not be uninteresting to refer to the antiquity of dancing and music.

According to Bourbon, the dances to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C. The Greeks were the first who united the dance to their recitations and comedies. Pantomime dances were first introduced on the Roman stage 22 B.C. Dances by clumpsiers were introduced into England from Italy A.D. 1541. In modern times the French were the first who introduced *ballets nacheyes* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre danse*) is of French origin, but that of the waltz is German.

In referring to Asbe, we find that previous to the Reformation there was but one kind of music in England—the sacred music, the sacred chant, and the descant, built upon it. This music was, moreover, only applied to the Latin language. The original English music, from the time of the Saxons to that era in which our countrymen imbibed the art and copied the manners of the Italians, was of a character entirely its own, neither partaking of the soft nor cheerful. But as all the arts seem to have been the companions of successful commerce, our music soon improved; our taste was chastened, and sweet sounds formed an indispensable part of public recreation. Prior to 1600 the chief music consisted of masses and madrigals; but dramatic music was much cultivated before the time. About the end of the reign of James I. a music professorship was founded in the University of Oxford by Dr. William Heyhin, and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederic Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria Von Weber in 1826.

Upon the subject of the influence of particular studies with respect to longevity, it has been said that many of those who pay attention to the more refined arts, particularly music, live in general to a very great age. Of course those are meant who are real admirers and artists, from true feelings of the power which music has in composing the mind to peace and serenity, and who have distinguished themselves by celebrated works and compositions. As to mere mechanical performers, their lives are too often shortened by dissipation and excesses. Among the celebrated admirers and composers in Italy, Germany, and other countries, may be mentioned the following professors, who lived a good old age:—Geminiani, upwards of 80; Turini, ditto; Antoniotto, ditto; Lavardin, 90; Bach, 80; Handel, 75; Gluck, 80; Haydn, 77; Cervito, above 100; Hasse, 85; Farinelli, 90; Dr. Arne, 80; Alessandro Scarlatti, 87; Dr. Pepusch, 85; Rosingrave, sen., ditto; Dibdin, ditto; Bach, 80; Purcell, 91; Dr. Blow, 80; Dr. Boyce, 67; Dr. Arne, 74; Keeble, 75; Dr. Boyce, ditto; and Sir John Hawkins, about 80.

The origin of the violin is involved in obscurity, as is the name of the inventor of it. By the word violin we include every species of the viol genus, which may be defined as "a stringed instrument, with a neck, a belly placed under or behind the strings, and played upon with a bow, including the violoncello and double bass." Some writers, for, as the transition from one to the other is so obvious, it matters not whether we speak of the bracchi or the viola di gamba, as they evidently spring from the same source. The same in addition sufficiently distinguishes the violin or fiddle from the ancient lyre, the modern harp, the lute, the mandolin, and guitar. That a musical instrument of this kind was in use in England before the dissolution of monasteries, temp. Henry VIII., is generally believed, from the fact of its having been depicted in the window of the old parsonal of Denfield Church, in Derbyshire, which rectory previous to the Reformation was appropriated to the support of the choir at some county. The chancel, which is equalled by very few of our parochial churches, was erected by the Abbot and convent of that house, long before the year 1536, when their property was confiscated; but not until after 1300, when this rectory was first appropriated to this object. It is also the representation of the same instrument, rude and uncouth, in the painted glass window in the church of Staples, Kent. Whether the absence of the bridge, the neck, and one of the strings in the former, or the artist's want of skill in the instrument, or that the original was merely the rudiment of a violin, he will not pause to question, but merely to say that the word "viols" occurs several times in the "Decameron" of Boccacio, a work written A.D. 1348, so that in truly this instrument seems to have been a native of Italy. The name is supposed to be of Spanish origin, but on satisfactory.

At Bosworth Court-House at Tulbury, in Staffordshire, a King of the Fiddlers was annually chosen, in pursuance of an establishment of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, bearing date 1361; and in this manner a reference is made to the customs of more modern times. This officer was formerly called King of the Minstrels, an expression so vague that it may comprehend both vocal and instrumental. Nothing, therefore, conclusive as to the use of violins in the time of Richard II. can be gained from the above. Chaucer's "crowdes" are ancient words for a fiddle and a fiddler; and it appears from Junius's "Glossary," Sir Henry Spelman, and Cassiner, that they are terms of antiquity. Still it will be difficult to collect whether the "crowde" meant originally a musical instrument, different from the violin, or a mere appellation applied to the particular one by analogy, for in the glossary to Chaucer we find "to crowde" is explained "to play on a crowde," or any musical instrument: also, "to sing or to play melodiously."

While upon the subject of violins we may quote an obituary from an old newspaper, dated May 14, 1788:—"At a Parliament Court-shop, in the Haymarket, died Mr. Cervetto, father to the celebrated violoncello performer of that name. This extraordinary character in the musical world was 102 years old on November last. He came to England in the winter of the hard frost, and was then an old man. His sons after was engaged at the Play House in the Haymarket, and continued in that employment till a season or two previous to Mr. Garrick's retiring from the stage. One evening, when Mr. Garrick was performing the character of Don Felix, during the latter Garrick's muttering and dosing, till he falls fast asleep in the chair (the audience not being acquainted with the circumstance to be admitted behind), Cervetto in the orchestra uttered a very loud and immoderately lengthened yawn. The moment Garrick was off the stage he sent for the musician, and with considerable warmth reprimanded him for so ill-timed a symptom of somnolency, when the modern Naso, with infinite good-nature, answered, 'Why, my dear, I was only sorry to see a thing 'I' ten thousand pardon; but I always do so when I am *per donch please*.' Mr. Cervetto's property was left to the Foundling Hospital."

Violin-music, and was distinguished among his friends of the gallery by the name of Nosey. Hence, in our days, we have often heard a cry from the upper gallery, "Play us, Nosey, a tune."

The invention of the organ has been attributed to Archimedes (about 220 B.C.) as also to Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria (about 100 B.C.). It was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was first applied to religious devotions in churches A.D. 657. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I. (1810), when one was constructed by an Italian priest. The organ at Winchester is one of the largest in England; it has sixty stops and 4000 pipes. At Seville is a one with 1000 stops and 5000 pipes. The largest in England is in York Minster, and the next in size those in the Musical Association's Exhibition, and in Christ Church, London.

Evelyn, in his Diary, Oct. 5, 1664, thus writes:—"To our society there was brought a new-invented instrument of music, being a harpsichord with gut strings, sounding like a concert of viols with an organ, made vocal by a wheel and a rone of parchment that rubbed horizontally against the strings."

The pianoforte was invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717, who presented a model of his invention to the Court of Saxony; and, some time after, G. Silverman, a musical instrument maker, began to manufacture pianofortes with considerable success. Soon, however, scribe the invention to a Florentine. Pianofortes were made in 1706, in London, by M. Zumpie, a Germane.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE periodical visits of our Archæological Societies are usually productive of authentic illustration of our national antiquities. Thus, at the recent anniversary meeting of the Ecclesiological Society, held in the White Tower, Mr. Parker directed special attention to the Chapel Royal of the Norman Kings: its character is typical of the architecture in the time of Gundulphus of Rochester, as proved by the similarity of the original part of St. Stephen's Church, Caen, to that of the chapel; thus showing the fallacy of supposing the rich Norman architecture of Iffley Church, and others, to represent the condition of that style as imported at the time of the Conquest. Yet Iffley is described as a specimen of early Norman, and even Dr. Ingram seemed to entertain considerable doubt as to its age. Mr. Parker had already settled Iffley Church as one of the best examples extant of rich Norman work belonging to the *latest* period of the style; no portion of it being, probably, earlier than 1160, and the whole, except the eastern bay, being finished within ten years. Every visitor must remember its "west front of remarkably fine and rich Norman work, and the deeply-recessed central doorway, affording, perhaps, one of the best specimens in existence of this style." (*Archæological Journal*, vol. iv., p. 219.) Professor Willis has shown that the zigzag ornament, with which Iffley Church abounds in its exterior and interior, did not come into general use until late in the Norman style. We remember, in one of our visits to Iffley, to have inquired of a farmer's boy, who lay upon one of the altar-tombs in the churchyard, what could induce so many persons to come to see this old church. "Why, Sir," replied the lad, "because there's so much zigzag about it." To return to the Tower. Mr. Parker added that the triforium gallery is of the same width and nearly of the same height as the aisle below, and has a similar arcade in the front. The passages leading to the aisles and triforium could contain the guards of the King, as indicated by Shakspeare. The walls of the keep, 23 ft. thick, were wholly of concrete. As a Royal palace, it was, probably, originally cased with ashlar. The lower story is vaulted for the security of stores. The hall, however, is separated from the council-chamber above it by a wooden floor only, carried on wooden posts, the original arrangement, although those existing are temp. Richard II. Mr. Beresford Hope pointed out the minster-like character of the chapel, adding that the Royal chapel was in the triforium, the lower portion being used by retainers. When he first visited the chapel, the two extreme pillars of the apse retained the grooves into which the altar-stone was inserted, which marks have, unluckily been obliterated by the workmen.

Many ancient book-rarities are, doubtless, shut up in various parts for lack of such illustration as we have just referred to. Thus, the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, in their recent annual excursion, visited Chipdham Church, when the library belonging to the rectory, which is kept in the chamber over the the south porch, was inspected by the archæologists. Here are specimens of the typography of Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson, including a reprint of Caxton's "Royal Book," by the latter, which is very rare. Here is likewise an illuminated Psalter, written on vellum, in a fine bold hand, of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. At Merton Hall, the mansion of the De Greys, the archæologists, having inspected its art treasures, were gratified with seeing in the gardens a *Liliam giganteum* in full bloom, the flower spike eight or ten feet high. The old oak here is believed to have flourished 1000 years; its foliage is thin and scattered, but the bole, at 5 ft. from the root, is in circumference, 8 yds. 4 in.

The annual congress of the Archæological Institute, held last week at Rochester, was a most gratifying meeting. Rochester is second only to Canterbury in historical interest. Its castle is a magnificent monument of the feudal ages; the cathedral, the Provost of Oriel (Dr. Hawkins) said, "stands on the site of the second Christian church of the Anglo Saxon times;" All Souls' Chapel and St. Clement's Church have disappeared; and the Shakspearean inn, The Crown (King Henry IV., act ii., sc. i.), will be demolished in a few months. Considerable portions of the city walls remain; and the ancient Satis-house was named by Queen Elizabeth on her visit to the mansion. Among the papers read to the meeting, that by Mr. Foss, F.S.A., on "Legal Archæology," with sketches of the legal celebrities of Kent, was well-timed and attractive. He stated that many of our law names and customs, some still in use, had their origin in the reign of Edward the Elder (900-925); and Mr. Foss added the first public trial of which we have any record, that in which Lanfranc was the plaintiff, took place on Penenden Heath, in Kent, and lasted three days. No fewer than fifteen Archbishops of Canterbury and seven Bishops of Rochester have attained to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor. Another well-timed paper was that "On the Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain." The fine collection of brasses in Cobham Church, the ancient hospital adjoining, and Cobham Hall, with its pictures and magnificent music-room, were visited. Professor Willis illustrated the Norman architecture of the cathedral; and among the contributions to the museum were the Faussett antiquities, from East Kent, and a vast collection of Saxon antiquities found at various times in the county of Kent.

Such of our readers as are familiar with civic festivities will remember that the Fruiterers' Company have annually presented to the Lord Mayor certain bushels of early apples, and have been entertained by his Lordship at the Mansion House. This year the fruit-offering has been increased to a remarkably fine dessert, and the Lord Mayor, in the liberal spirit which has distinguished his Mayoralty, extended the invitations to 170 guests, including representatives of the twelve great livery companies, and the three companies of which the Lord Mayor is a member. The banquet took place on the 29th ult. By-the-way, how many noted fruitshops and horticultural shows of costly fruit have disappeared in our time from Change-alley and Pope's Head-alley, and from opposite the Mansion House, the latter reminding one of Stocks Market?

In the very interesting account which Mr. Gilbert Scott recently gave of the Norman Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, in connection with its proposed restoration, there is a correction of a popular mistake, which it is important to record. Mr. Parker explained that the Early Pointed Gateway in West Smithfield was not the doorway to the south aisle, as it had been considered even by the architects of the restoration in their published report, but the entrance to the Close. The grant of the Priory by Henry VIII. defines the nave as it was then, "a void ground, 87 ft. in length and 60 ft. in breadth," and was reserved as a churchyard, for which purpose it has been used to our time. The discrepancy of the present dimensions with those in the grant, it is remarkable, had not before occurred to antiquaries. Mr. Parker has, however, explained the matter: besides, the size of the doorway and extent of the mouldings are unsuited to the position assigned to them in the church.

It has been proposed to distinguish the former residences of celebrated men in the metropolis by affixing "a brass-plate on the door." Such is the suggestion of Mr. Cowper; in better taste, Mr. Henry Cole recommends a decorative tablet. A few ornamental shields and escocheons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to be seen here and there in our old streets, may be still more suggestive.

In the last Part of Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's *Reliquary* is a paper of antiquarian value and of touching interest, entitled "Findern and the Fyndernes," the former a picturesque village, five miles south-west of Derby; the latter an ancient family who probably settled at Findern at the time of the Conquest, and continued here until they became extinct in the middle of the sixteenth century. Of their stately mansion a few faint traces exist. But, until lately, where Art had fallen to decay, Nature, year by year, lent a charming memorial in a bank of "Fyndernes' flowers," traditionally said to have been brought by Sir Geoffrey from the Holy Land, and, being planted by the hands of the crusader himself, "would never die." Thus, after the Fyndernes had been extinct for more than three centuries, the tiny flower kept their proud name in remembrance; until a tenant of the field where the flowers—narcissus and others—grew, rashly dug them up wherever seen, and removed them to his garden, where they died away! Mr. Jewitt's paper likewise describes the old Norman church of Finderne, destroyed in 1862, when some interesting Fynderne relic were discovered.

Cabalistic insignia have been unusually attractive of late. At a recent meeting of the British Archæological Association Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a magician's signet of lead, 2⅛ in. in diameter, bearing two lines of inscription, one within the other, round the verge, and having the field divided into three spaces, in each of which are characters. These mystic or cabalistic legends are composed of letters approaching the Greek in form, but mingled with a few which might pass for Arabic. Beside the words there are some signs, two of them being the potent *pentacle*—i.e., a figure of three trigons, interlaced and formed of five lines, and which must not be confounded with the two conjoined trigons which are held in such high estimation in the East under the title of *Khatim Sooleymain*, or Solomon's Seal; both devices are, however, regarded as talismans against demons. The leaden matrix was, probably, employed for making charms of wax or earth, and may be ascribed to the fifteenth or sixteenth century. In the Doucean Museum, at Goodrich Court, is a silver bowl, for casting nativities, within which are graven both these mystic signs.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. B. S.—The treatise on chess by "Gustavus Selenus" (in reality Augustus, Duke of Brunswick Lüneburg) was published at Leipsic in 1611, and is at this day somewhat rare. One of the finest copies of it known is that now on sale by Mr. R. Simpson, which formerly belonged to W. Lewis, the chess author, to whom it was presented by his chess preceptor, Sarratt, half a century back.

F. T, Derby.—Many thanks. They shall have speedy attention.

H. D. BALM.—The notation you adopt is quite familiar to us; but, as you will see by the last Number, your solution of 1013 is a failure.

M. P.—Mr. Cochrane's "Loose Indian Chess Leaves," so long promised, so often asked for, have not yet been given to the world.

COLONNA.—We cannot spare the time necessary to examine your very elaborate article on "A Game of Damiano" at present.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1013 by Alfred, G. W., Iota, S. P., R. W., Felix, T. V., Omega, Box and Cox, Vernon, Quidnunc, W. P. W., F. C. S., George, M. P., Perigrine Stanley, D. D., Percy, F. M. G., N. C., Wilfred, Sigma, T. P. C., W. B., J. N., T. D. H., F. K., Civis, Bumble, Peon, R. and P., Caroline, Etonensis, Rector, G. G. S., Arbaces, Trinculo, Q. E. D., H. D., Conrad, E. P. S., R. F. S., Rudolph, S. E. M., Dolphin, Old Joe, C. W., Rook, F. B. L., Aunt Sally, Kenneth, J. R. D., W. S. L., Sandwich, Charley, I. D. L., Douglas, Gorilla, Rex Blanche, T. B. V., Nemo, W. G. R., Clement, S. Oliver, T. Smith, H. K., I. Brown, W. V., Medicus, Subscriber, Olaf, Paracelsus, A Medium, A. Z., 1863, Victoria; B. A., Oxford; Major H., Cavendish, Clericus, Rusticus, Punch, A. W. R., G. M'G., Cosmo, T. B. C., R. O., T. C. D., Kilkenny; G., of Antrim; R. M., Scarson, Trim, Régence, Philip, Anna, S. P. D., Lionel, Oxoniensis, Try-again, Garryowen, Sim, N. S. P., G. M., Argus, Adelpai, Tyro, Smallbore, Volunteer, and B. Temple are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1014.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th (best)	3. Q to K 8th	Any move
2. Q takes K R P	Kt to Q 6th, or (*a*)	4. Q mates.	

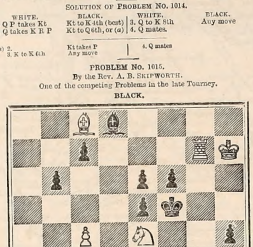
(*a*) 2.	Kt takes P	4. Q mates	
3. K to K 6th	Any move		

PROBLEM No. 1015.

By the Rev. A. B. SKIPWORTH.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A brilliant Affair between Mr. STEINITZ and Mr. B., in which the former gave the odds of his Q Rook.

(*Remove White's Q Rook from the Board.—Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
8. B to Q R 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd

(Lost time. He should have shut out the adverse Q Bishop by playing P to Q 3rd.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
10. K P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
11. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd
12. P takes B	

(The combination from this moment, though not original, is extremely captivating. It is not often so pretty an end-game occurs in real play.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
12.	Kt takes Q
13. P takes P (double ch)	K to Q 2nd
14. B to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
15. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
16. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R 4th
17. B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to R 5th
18. P takes Kt	Mate

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Mr. MORPHY gives the odds of his Q Kt to Mr. THOMAS.

(*Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.—Philidor's Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	P takes K P
5. Kt takes K P	P takes Kt
6. Q to K R 5th (ch)	

(Black gains a piece for the one sacrificed, but not without some sacrifice of position. The opening, in fact, is ill chosen for a game where large odds are given.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)
6.	P to K Kt 3rd
7. Q takes K P (ch)	Q to K 2nd
8. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	

(Had he taken the Rook at once, White would have won a piece.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)
8.	B to Q 2nd
9. Q takes R	B takes B
10. Q takes Kt	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
11. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 5th
12. Q takes Q	B takes Q
13. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
14. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
15. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q 5th
16. Castles on Q's side	B to Q R 6th (ch)
17. K to Kt sq	P to Q B 3rd
18. B to Q B sq	

(A very ingenious move, by which Black gains a Pawn.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)
18.	B takes B
19. R takes Kt	B to K Kt 4th
20. R takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
21. P takes P (ch)	P takes P
22. K R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
23. P to K B 4th	B to K B 3rd

(He might have left the K Bishop to be captured, and have played the other Bishop to Q B sq with safety and advantage, we believe.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)
24. Q R to K 6th	R to Q sq
25. K to Q B 2nd	R takes R
26. K takes R	B to Q sq
27. R to K 8th	B to Q B sq
28. R to K R 8th	P to K R 4th
29. R to K R 7th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
30. K to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th
31. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
32. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P
33. P takes P	B to K B 3rd
34. P to K R 3rd	B to Q Kt 7th
35. K to K 3rd	B to Q B 6th
36. P to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
37. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q B 5th
38. R to Q Kt 6th	B takes Q Kt P
39. R takes P	B takes P (ch)
40. K to K B 3rd	K to Q 5th
41. R to Q R 6th	B to K 5th (ch)
42. K to Kt 3rd	K to K 6th
43. R to K 6th	B to Q Kt 5th
44. K to R 4th	K takes P
45. P to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 4th
46. R takes B	K takes R
47. K to Kt 5th	

And the game was drawn.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1341.—By Mr. C. BAYER.

White: K at Q B 8th, R at Q Kt sq, Bs at K 2nd and Q B 5th, Kt at K B 4th, P at K R 7th.

Black: K at K sq, R at K R sq, Kts at K B 3rd and Q R 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 2nd, Q B 3rd and 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1342.—By Mr. R. WILLMERS.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at K R 3rd, R at Q B 3rd, B at Q R 2nd, Kts at K R 4th and Q Kt sq, Ps at K B 2nd and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, Rs at K R sq and Q B sq, B at K B 2nd, Kts at Q B 3rd and Q Kt 2nd; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 4th, K B 5th, K 3rd, and Q Kt 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1343.—By Mr. I. E. VERNON.

White: K at K B 7th, Rs at K B sq and Q sq, B at K R 8th, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K Kt 6th and K 3rd.

Black: K at K 4th, R at K Kt 4th, Kt at K R 4th, Ps at K B 3rd and K 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

IT appears from the report read by the honorary secretary at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, that during the past month twenty-one local committees have either suspended operations or given notice of their intention to do so in the course of the present week. There are now 235,827 operatives on full time, 121,718 on short time, and 178,205 out of work, compared with 234,641 in full work, 125,097 on short time, and 180,729 wholly unemployed in the last week of June. There is a further considerable diminution in the number of persons receiving assistance from the guardians and the relief committees; out, notwithstanding the gradual improvement which has taken place in this respect, there are still 214,115 persons in receipt of relief. The report states "that wherever outdoor employment has been provided by the local committees the operatives have soon become not only skilled in their new occupation, but their physical condition has been greatly improved."

A Poor-law Board order has been issued, directing a number of unions in Lancashire and Cheshire to contribute, under the Rate-in-Aid Act, to the relief of Ashton-under-Lyne. The amount of this rate in aid is £1954. The Ashton Union has also been authorised to borrow a sum of £8000.

Mr. E. Potter, M.P., has delivered a short address at Carlisle on the Lancashire distress and the cotton supply. He considers that our prospects are very dark, and looks for little or no relief from the 300,000 bales of Indian cotton that are now on their way to the European market. The cost of commencing to work it, and the possibility of a fluctuating market, caused, he said, a serious risk that few millowners would venture to hazard.

Mr. P. R. Morris has been elected by the Royal Academy a travelling student in the class of Painting.

Mr. Hawkshaw's report to the Egyptian Government on the Suez Canal has been printed, and is favourable to the scheme. When the late Viceroy of Egypt was in this country last year, he requested Mr. Hawkshaw to visit Egypt and examine the site of the proposed canal, and report his opinion. Accordingly, Mr. Hawkshaw proceeded to Egypt last October, and was occupied twenty-seven days in examining the district traversed by and adjacent to the canal, and of so much of Lower Egypt as appeared likely to throw light on the question under consideration. Mr. Hawkshaw is of opinion that, "as regards the engineering construction, there are no works on the canal presenting any unusual difficulty of execution, and there are no contingencies that he can conceive likely to arise that would introduce difficulties insurmountable by engineering skill;" and further, as regards the maintenance, he is of opinion that "no obstacles would be met with that would prevent the work, when completed, being maintained with ease and efficiency, and without the necessity of incurring any extraordinary yearly expenditure."

The Governor of Queensland, in a recent address to the Legislative Assembly, thus alluded to the rapid progress of the colony:—"I congratulate you on the very remarkable results exhibited by the statistical register of Queensland for 1862. It will be seen that our population has doubled during the period of little more than three years which has elapsed since the erection of these districts into a separate colony. In all the other items the returns show the progress of only two years, and yet during that brief interval our revenue and our trade (including both imports and exports) have both been nearly doubled. The shipping, inwards and outwards, has increased by 75 per cent. Pastoral occupation has advanced further towards the north and west over fully 400 miles of our territory. The amount of land brought under cultivation has also increased by 100 per cent, and cotton has become one of our permanent staples. The returns of the amount of coin and bank-notes in circulation, and of the live stock in 1862, when compared with the figures of 1860, exhibit an almost equal rapidity of progress."

GENERAL LEE'S CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WE present our readers with a carefully-prepared map of that part of Pennsylvania which has already been made interesting and important by the several expeditions and battles that have taken place therein. Should the war be prolonged, it will doubtless again become the scene of momentous events. Our Map, it will be seen, embraces Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Washington, and points out very clearly the line between the Northern and Southern States, called "Mason and Dixon's line." This line was surveyed by Mason and Dixon during the last century, and became the means of settling old and troublesome contests between the independent nationalities which claimed jurisdiction under grants made by the Crown to William Penn and Lord Baltimore. The circular line on the north of the State of Delaware became the starting-point of the survey. Beginning at this circle, ten miles from Newcastle, the survey goes due west to a point near the Ohio River. Should the future boundary of the Southern Confederacy, however, be fixed in accordance with the wishes of the South, it will no doubt be made to follow the Susquehannah River, and thence down the Ohio and up the Missouri and the Platte.

It would be vain to speculate upon the motives which induced the Confederate Government to order General Lee's advance north. Beyond doubt, the difficulties of the task were underrated; and, after the succession of reverses sustained by the army of the Potomac, President Davis may well be excused for not having foreseen the gallant manner in which it fought under the command of its new General, Meade. A great object of the advance was, of course, to make the North feel more acutely the burden of the war and to supply the army with food and forage. But, beyond a doubt, more important results were expected, and there is no ground for regarding the failure of General Lee's campaign as anything less than a severe, if temporary, blow to the cause he fights for.

General Lee effected his advance, which was over the extensive rivers, mountain ranges, &c., of some 165 miles of country, by throwing forward cavalry forces on the east side of Bull Run mountains to Leesburg and the Potomac, in order to clear the country of Federal signal-stations, which, posted on the mountains, gave notice of his movements. Lieutenant-General Ewell, the friend and successor of Stonewall Jackson, then marched by a route in the rear of those mountains, and, deflecting his course north and west, crossed the Shenandoah River between Salem and Winchester, and fought General Milroy at the latter place. General A. P. Hill followed, Longstreet bringing up the rear.

Sufficient forces were left in and near Richmond to defend the city against the formal advance of an army of 65,000 or 70,000 men; but not enough to take the field and check the inroads of marauding parties who might, therefore, approach almost within sight of the city, and do damage to the railroads, &c.

General Milroy was routed, and several thousand prisoners were taken. The rest of his forces escaped by night, scattering over the country and reaching Pennsylvania by various routes. General Ewell thence crossed the Potomac River at several fords above Harper's Ferry and below Williamsport. He steadily advanced, viâ Hagerstown, Maryland, to Chambersburg and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Bodies of cavalry were dispatched in every direction, destroying Federal property, public bridges, railroads, &c., but respecting the persons and property of private citizens. General Stuart's cavalry advanced to a bridge over the Baltimore and Washington Railroad (the only rail connecting Washington with the United States), at Beltsville, fourteen miles from Washington. He destroyed the bridges of the Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad, connecting Baltimore with Harrisburg; ruined the track and bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, connecting Washington and Baltimore with the West, and compelled the Federals to burn bridges over the Susquehannah River, to check his advance on Philadelphia and Harrisburg, one of which cost a million dollars. Besides this, contributions on towns and cities were levied. In one case, £30,000 was exacted from the city of York, Pennsylvania.

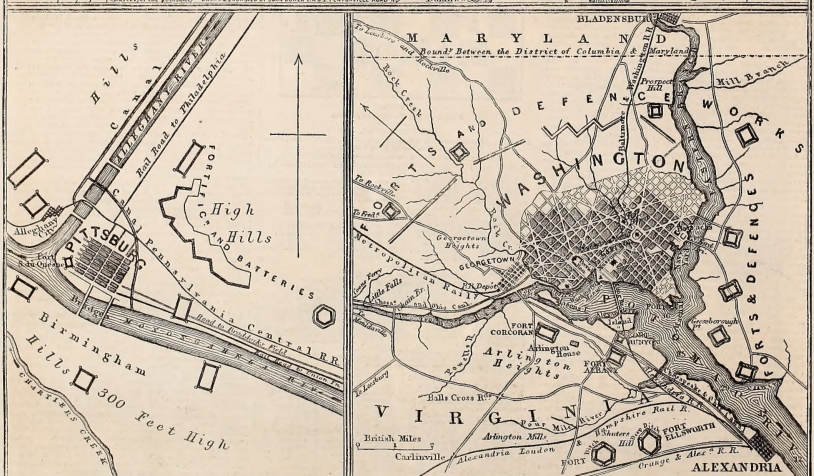
When General Hooker left the Rappahannock, Longstreet advanced to the Potomac; and when General Hooker crossed the Potomac Longstreet was still in advance. General Lee, assuming that he could engage Hooker with Longstreet's division, employed the corps of Ewell to open the way to Pennsylvania. It was at this juncture that General Hooker, with great sagacity, resigned his command.

The particulars of the battle of Gettysburg are still fresh in the recollection of our readers. Although the forces of General Lee were far inferior to those under the command of General Meade, he had the advantage of handling veteran troops who had acquired confidence in many a hard fought and victorious field. Against this advantage, however, Meade had undoubtedly the superiority of numbers and position. The Federal army fought well and long, the battle raging for three days. Upon the first day the combined forces of two of Lee's Lieutenants—Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell—fell upon the advance of Meade's army north-west of Gettysburg, and drove it back, with great slaughter, some two miles and a half to the south of that town.

The second day there was a general engagement, extending over miles of ground, and contesting the strong position to which General Meade had fallen back, commanding all the roads and affording excellent defensive works to the Federal army. On the third day,

MAP ILLUSTRATING GENERAL LEE'S ADVANCE INTO PENNSYLVANIA.





PLAN OF PITTSBURG.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

when fortune, long doubtful, seemed inclining to the Confederate arms, two brigades of fresh troops arrived to reinforce General Meade, and changed the fate of the day. Simultaneously with this General Lee received advice that a large force of the enemy was about interrupting his trains. He immediately fell back upon Hagerstown, and prepared there to decide the great event of the war. It is impossible to say what, but for General Lee's recall, might have happened. Much might have been expected from the Confederate General's skill, and the character of his troops; but, on the other hand, his position was not altogether favourable. Meade was advancing from the south-east; another corps neared him along the banks of the Susquehannah, from the east; a small division advanced upon him from the west, and all the Federal forces that had collected at Harper's Ferry were pouring in from the south. Meanwhile, a large force of cavalry hung upon his rear, taking up the stragglers, sick, &c., of his army. But at this juncture the Confederate Government, alarmed by the fall of Vicksburg and the threatened attack on Charleston, recalled him, purposing, it is said, to entrust to Lee the management of the important movements rendered necessary in the west and south. And so ended the second Confederate campaign in Pennsylvania.

As this region, however, may hereafter become interesting, either by future battles or treaties, we append the following facts concerning the principal towns.

Pittsburg and Philadelphia are connected by one of the finest rail roads in the world. It is somewhat less than four hundred miles in length, and the journey is made in about fourteen hours. There are eight lines of telegraph wire running the whole distance. Pittsburg is the Birmingham of America. It is exceedingly wealthy. A quarter of a century ago its *élite* used gold forks, spoons, &c. Iron, coal, glass, steel, copper, kerosine oil, pottery, cotton, woollen goods, ships, &c., are made there to an enormous extent. The Map shows its situation between two navigable rivers and at the head of a third, which is navigable for large vessels for one thousand miles down to the Mississippi River, and thence up and down one thousand miles each way. The city is surrounded and commanded by hills, some 300 ft. high, which are now being fortified. General Braddock, an English General of last century, was killed at "Braddock's field," twelve miles from Pittsburg, on the north bank of Monongahela River.

Philadelphia lies between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, on a fine large plain, about two miles and a half broad, connected with suburbs over the rivers by six first-class stone and iron bridges, and some twenty-five steam-ferries. The population, before the war, was about two-thirds of a million.

Harrisburg is the seat of Government of Pennsylvania, and quite a populous city. The Susquehannah River is not forâable, and is crossed by several large and expensive bridges, one of which is nearly one mile in length. The country around is very productive.

Baltimore, Maryland, is a city of nearly 200,000 people, the majority of whom are opposed to the Federal Government. Washington, the Federal capital, is very strongly defended by bastioned works and a sufficient force of well-disciplined men. Its inhabitants are generally in favour of the Confederate Government. The people of eastern Maryland and the region around Washington are Southern, those west of Frederick are generally Northern, in their sympathies. Delaware is divided in sentiment.

The plans which we append of Pittsburg and the fortifications of Washington will speak for themselves.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

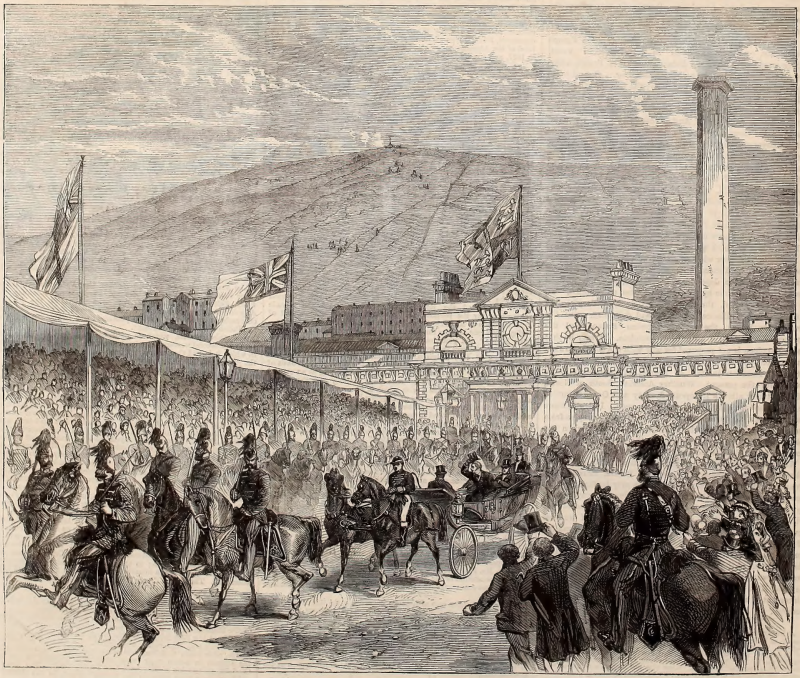


No. 1217.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IN these times predictions of events, to be prudent, should be confined within the limits of a week. The annalists of the day, who venture, as they sometimes must, to speculate on what is to come to pass, and to calculate on cause and effect, must perform that part of their duty with cautious care, lest they should find their beliefs and hopes of yesterday contradicted and nullified by the facts of to-day. When, therefore, we take upon ourselves to say that there seems every probability that the coming autumn will be deficient in materials for sensational history at home, we must not be understood to pledge ourselves to an opinion covering a period of much more than seven days! What is certain is, that Parliament, having passed into its dormant season and left the country in the hands of a Government practically irresponsible for the next six months, in the usual sequence Ministers, after a decent show of lingering at their posts, and having got up a final Cabinet Council, are, as the phrase goes, dispersing. To a single Secretary of State and a number of junior clerks the functions of administration are committed; and the machinery of the State, which it is the theory to suppose must always be superintended by certain very high functionaries, somehow or other goes on with tolerable regularity and exactness. Looking at that national barometer which is known under the name of Consols, we find it vibrating by what is technically called an eighth between 92 and 93; we hear that bullion flows into the Bank of England; that a warning panic a short while ago has checked an unwholesome tendency to speculation which had arisen; and that every one is awaiting the effects which are to be produced by the extraordinary harvest which is in process of being gathered in. Even into the dark regions of the north gleams of light are peeping. We hear, statistically, of diminution in the number of operatives unemployed in the cotton districts; of prospects nearer and nearer of a revival of manufacture, and hopes that the coming winter may be looked forward to, if not without anxiety, yet without horror or despair.

As far as can be at present discerned, the country has no apprehension of being involved in war; but a little while ago



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: THE ARRIVAL.—SEE PAGE 163.

there seemed to be a prospect of our being involved in no less than four wars, great or small, before the present year closed. Our amateur hostilities in China seemed likely to assume a more decided shape as we had sent in an ultimatum to Japan ; there was a possibility of our being engaged in a contest with Russia on the Polish question, in conjunction with France and Austria; and with Austria and the Germanic Confederation, on behalf of Denmark, on the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. At the present moment, however, all these complications seem for the next few days, there seems no reason to suppose that there will be any material enlargement of our warlike operations in the Celestial Empire; the Tycoon of Japan has displayed a spirit of conciliation which, if his power be equal to his will, may prevent further complication in that quarter. France never intending to go to war with Russia, unless in strict allegiance with England, and England declining to take even such diplomatic action as would eventuate in war, the danger which threatened in that direction seems to have been suspended; while Lord Palmerston's declaration of war against the Germanic Confederation if that body assailed Denmark will probably come to nothing, since the Confederation appears to be about to be occupied with reforming its own Constitution at the suggestion of the Emperor of Austria.

For the immediate public interest everywhere is concentrated on the affairs of Mexico. In considering the events of something less than a year in that region of the western hemisphere, we almost recognise a revival of the times of Cortez and Pizarro, and are reminded of our own raid into India under Clive. A handful of armed adventurers, under a General who is supposed to be a soldier and nothing else, have, not without difficulty but in the end triumphantly, subdued a country larger than France, and probably, as the result of something like an order of the day from Marshal Forey, an empire has been established on the ruins of a republic, and the Archduke Austrian Archduke proclaimed Emperor. Those who claimed to be well informed as to the policy of France in regard to Mexico have asserted that the proclamation of the empire and the choice of the Archduke Maximilian were by no means the desired results. It was possible that the Archduke would decline the proffered Imperial Crown; and then, the whole responsibility being cast upon France, there could remain only that alternative which was provided in such a case—the nomination of a Sovereign as the occupant of the new throne by Louis Napoleon. Practically, this meant the selection of a cadet of the House of Buonaparte; the permanent occupation of Mexico by a French army; and, in reality, the establishment in that country of a French protectorate, political as well as physical. In short, Mexico would have become a distant province of France under a viceregent, who would be called an Emperor. All these speculations have been set at nought by the fact that the Archduke has accepted the crown which has been offered to him. This alters the whole state of affairs. It is impossible that the brother of the Emperor of Austria can consent to be maintained on his throne by French bayonets. If he does not, it is certain, bayonets are to be the props of the Mexican empire they should, and must be, Austrian, and not French. At once Austria, through one of her Imperial family, becomes the ostensible arbiter of the destinies of a new addition to the Powers of the world, which, by a curious complication, she can influence only under French inspiration. Mexico is a present from France to Austria, and must represent a close alliance between those two Powers in Europe—a scheme of policy which is not new in the ideas of Bonapartism.

Beyond this we think we see a design on the part of France to relieve herself from what might have been a great difficulty. The occupation of Mexico by the French, and the conversion of that country into a dependency of France, might have been resented in due time by the Federal States of America. It has been hinted, the new Franco-Mexican Empire had entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, the rupture between France and the Northern States would have been complete. It may be that Louis Napoleon is not prepared for war with the North, even in conjunction with the South; and, therefore, if Mexico becomes ostensibly Austrian instead of French, this danger may be averted for the present. Whether North America, South or North, will eventually allow a European dynasty and Government to be established in Mexico remains to be seen. In truth, there lies more peril to quiet enjoyment of a Mexican empire from the Southern than from the Northern States; for, when the latter establish their independence, the extension of their territory to the Gulf is inevitably upon the cards.

Whatever, however, may be the condition of affairs abroad; whatever complications may perplex Russia, Prussia, and Denmark; however France and Austria may be inaugurating new policies and fresh alliances and founding new empires and dynastics, at home, unless the season for railway accidents, which has already set in, should prove to be one of unusual severity, we bid fair to pass a quiet autumn, the best occupation of which will be the garnering up of a most bounteous harvest for the coming winter. What this season may be estimated by the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when, in the year following the disastrous failure of the wheat crop in 1860, he said that a bad harvest in England represents the displacement of a sum of twenty-two millions of the capitals of the country.

A letter from Chamouny states that the eleventh and twelfth ascents of Mont Blanc have been effected this year. They both took place on July 20. The first who ascended were two priests, the Abbé Lombard, Curate of Chamouny, and the Abbé Gerai, Curate of Honches. Next followed an English party. The previous week three young men completed the ascent of the Faulhorn from the Brienzersee. When they had arrived at Grilli on their return, the hair of one of the companions, Harry Seiler, of Berniguu, was blown away. He made an effort to catch it, but his balance, and fell into a precipice. Two hours later a hunter from Lauterbrunnen, who heard of the accident, found him still living at the bottom of a rock. He expired shortly afterwards.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived at Le Pin, near Marseilles, on Saturday last, to be present at the races. More than 100,000 persons were present, who cheered his Majesty lustily. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The Emperor has returned to St. Cloud.

The Emperor will hold a grand review to-day (Saturday), this being his fête day. Great preparations have been made on the Esplanade of the Invalides and other parts of Paris for the fête. Temporary theatres have been constructed as usual for military representations, and the capture of Puebla and the triumphal entrance of the French into Mexico are to form the subject of the performances. Climbing-poles have been erected, and boat-racing takes place on the Seine. At night there will be illuminations in Elysées, from the Place de la Concorde to the Old Rond Point, will be illuminated with candelabras supplied with gas, and all the trees in the side alleys will be lighted with Chinese lanterns and coloured lamps.

The Minister of Justice and Public Worship has addressed the following circular to the Archbishops and Bishops :—

Monseigneur,—The Emperor will receive the faithful to celebrate one of its most religious solemnities, which has become the national fête of France. I am happy, Monseigneur, at being the interpreter of the sentiments which the Sovereign feels at that anniversary inspires his Majesty's mind, and I invite the clergy to unite on that day the blessings of Heaven on the country and on the Government who so gloriously presides over its destinies. The populations will joyfully take part in this prayer; they are ready to thank God for the new and fresh success of our soldiers, who nobly support beyond sea the cause of civilisation, the interests of the Catholic religion, and the honour of the French flag; they wish at the same time to return thanks to God for all the favours He has shed on the country since the re-establishment of religious worship, and to the Emperor and the Imperial family. You will therefore please to order, Monseigneur, that their wishes by ordering that, on Sunday, the 15th August, the "Domine Salvum," shall be sung on the 15th after Divine service in each parish of your diocese. *The Prelate* will comply with you a service in each parish of your diocese. *The Prelate* will comply with you as to the manner in which the ceremony may require.—J. BAROCHE.

A similar circular has been addressed to the Presidents of the Directory of the Israelites, of the Augsburg Confession, of the Christian Jewish Consistory, and of the Consistories of the Reformed Churches.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects, presided on Tuesday at the distribution of prizes among the students of the Louis le Grand Lyceum. He concluded a speech, giving good advice to the young students, by saying :—"Above all, be loyal to the Emperor, and sincerely democratic institutions which prevail in France, each of you can become in turn the depositary of power." (Cheers.)

The *Pays*, speaking of the attacks made by the *Presse* against M. Drouyn de Lhuys, points out to that journal that the Constitution does not give the Emperor's Ministers the right to answer in the name of a minister. The *Pays* continues :—"*Presse* is but one policy in France, and it has not the policy of the Government. The Emperor has right of forming such a policy, the supreme direction thereof, and the honour of it, belong to the Emperor." The *Pays* adds that the policy, as represented by the young men of Paris, responds to the true wants and to the duties and the ideas of France.

The *Sovereign* says that Spain is having lately announced an exchange of letters between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, has received a first warning on the ground that the news was false and calculated to mislead public opinion.

The accounts received with respect to the present harvest are unanimous in declaring that it will be excellent both in quantity and quality; that it has been gathered in the best condition; and that the price of wheat is falling in all the markets.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report on the commerce and navigation of Algeria, presented to the Superior Council of Commerce, Agriculture, and Navigation. By M. Le Roy de Saint Arnaud. From this document, filling seven columns of the *Moniteur*, it appears that the total of the duties and dues levied on exports and imports for the year in 1857, and 100,000,000 in 1847, amounted to 238,000,000 in 1861.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN AS EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

The *Moniteur* officially announced on the 10th of July the Archduke Maximilian was proclaimed Emperor by the Assembly of Notables held in Mexico. The Emperor and Empress have been proclaimed in the capital. Maximilian on his election; who, in reply, is said to have expressed himself in terms implying his acceptance of the throne of Mexico. The Paris *Observer*, states that the Archduke has made his acceptance of the Mexican throne dependent upon the consent of his brother, the Emperor of Austria. If that consent should decline the proffered honour, the council reposes that the Emperor will kindly send a person of his own choosing.

The Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, was born on the 6th of July, 1832, and married, in July, 1857, to Archduchess Charlotte, daughter of King Leopold of the Belgians. The Prince is Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian fleet, and up to 1859 was Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

BELGIUM.

On Saturday last the first stone was laid of a new palace at Ostend, which is to be added to the King of the Belgians' already splendid palaces of West Flanders. The weather was delightful, the number of spectators great, and the enthusiasm manifested by the populace was the whole of the ceremony. The King, who had consented to officiate on the occasion, arrived at four o'clock, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, and was received by M. Vyncke, Minister of Justice, the province, at the head of all the provincial and municipal authorities. Amid the warm acclamations of the multitude, the King, as soon as the King and the Royal family had ascended the estrade constructed for the purpose, M. Vyncke read an address full of loyal devotion to his Majesty, which was received in these terms :—"May this stone become the solid basis of the favourite residence of your Majesty and your descendants! Placed by your hands, may it easily support the weight of that edifice, as the fundamental institutions of free Belgium, consolidated by your wisdom and religiously maintained by it, have served as the basis of prosperity and order nationality. May this palace, Sire, remain standing as an eternal evidence of the love which the population of Ostend and the nation bear you, Sire, to express a wish which is in every heart, that you may long live for the happiness of Belgium."

The King replied in appropriate terms for the Belgian people, and for the town of Ostend in particular, and concluded by saying :—"In virtue of the laws I already very fond of. I shall continue to devote myself to securing the national independence, the free institutions, and the happiness of my country."

His Majesty then descended from the estrade, and went through the usual formalities of laying the stone, which bore the following inscription :—"On the 1st August, 1863, his Majesty Leopold I. accompanied by his august family, laid the first stone of this edifice, in testimonial of veneration and gratitude from a people to its beloved King."

The King and his family shortly afterwards withdrew to the palace, followed by the enthusiastic shouts of the spectators.

ITALY.

The treaty of commerce between England and Italy was signed on the 6th inst.

It is announced that Sir James Hudson, who has so ably represented England at the Court of Turin for many years, and through a most critical period of that time, has resigned his post. His successor is to be the Hon. Mr. Elliot, formerly English Minister at Naples.

The appointment of Mr. Elliot to the place of Sir James Hudson is creating some sensation at the Italian capital. The *Post* correspondent writes :—

Whatever the slightest wish to disparage the merits of the Hon. Henry Elliot, I think I may safely say that the announcement of this change will be received in every Italian circle—whether social or political, throughout its length and breadth of the whole peninsula—almost in the light of a direct domestic and personal calamity. Never, surely, within the memory of the present generation, has our country been represented abroad so boldly yet so prudently, with so constant a regard to English interests, yet with so absolute a command over foreign sympathies; with such comprehensive views of European policy, and so discriminating an insight into individual character, as it has been during the last thirteen years by Sir James Hudson at the Court of Italy.

The *Stampa*, in announcing this change, accompanies it with the following brief remarks :—

Sir James Hudson had acquired, by his long experience and by his long residence, so intimate and so well-informed a knowledge of the condition and of public opinion in Italy that, without at all detracting from his successor, it will be impossible for any other to possess it in the same degree. The departure of Sir James from Italy will be regarded by all as the departure of a friend, and it is difficult to believe that the influence of England will profit by the same. His successor was accredited at the Court of Francis II. when the Italian Revolution swept away King, throne, and kingdom.

The sensation created in Turin by the above announcement has completely cast into the shade the news even of the conclusion of the commercial treaty with England.

Mazzini has published a letter calling the young men of Italy to arms, and pointing out to them that they have their firm object "the task of to-day," he says, "is war with Austria. You will do what remains afterwards." Garibaldi has addressed a letter to the Venetian committee of action complaining of the timid holding back, and urging them immediately to fly to arms, "and strike without pause till the last link of our chains has been broken."

THE PROPOSED GERMAN CONFERENCE.

The German journals are almost exclusively occupied with the Frankfort Congress. The *Free Press* of Vienna says that Von Schmerling will accompany the Emperor of Austria. The assembly will be held in the Romer, or Townhall, in which the Emperors of Germany were formerly elected. The Emperor of Austria will open the assembly with a speech, and reporters from the public press will be admitted and allowed to take notes.

Twenty-one German Princes have accepted the Emperor's invitation to the proposed Congress. The only refusals as yet received to the Emperor's invitation have been those of the King of Denmark and the King of Holland, the latter of whom would represent the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Duchy of Limburg. The King of Prussia has not yet come to a decision on the subject.

The *Free Vienna* correspondent gives the following account of the object of the conference :—

Men in office profess to know little or nothing of the intentions of his Majesty, and as a form of diplomatist has not been adopted that his intentions are the principal features of the Austrian project of reform [—1. Germany to have representative institutions. 2. The Sovereign Princes of Austria. 3. The German Parliament to consist of two Chambers, the upper one to be a House of Peers, the lower one a Chamber of Deputies. 4. The Upper House to be "purely" composed of persons nominated by the different German Potentates, the Lower House to be formed of deputies elected by the representatives of the people in the various German States. 5. Only those Austrian and Prussian provinces which now form part of the German Confederation to have a right to send representatives to the German Parliament. 4. The method of proceeding in Federal matters to be simplified. 7. A Federal Executive Power to be established. Such power either to consist of the representatives of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, or of the representatives of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and Hanover. As the ex-Minister, Count Bernstorff, declared that Prussia wished to remain a member of the German Confederation, it is not likely that the Austrian propositions will find favour at Berlin; but the German nation so evidently desires a reform of the Federal Diet that it will hardly be inclined to attend to the special interests and by-ends of the Princes. In my opinion, a well-organised, and, above all, independent German Confederation would be a great boon to the world at large, as it would be a guarantee for the maintenance of the representative system in the Powers of States, and a safeguard against the encroachments of France on the one side and of Russia on the other.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The notes of the three Powers—France, Austria, and England—have been dispatched to St. Petersburg.

Prince Gortschakoff's reply to M. Drouyn de Lhuys's despatch on the Russian rejection of the Austrian note has been given to the Prince, in this document, gives no indication of a desire to yield to the remonstrances of the three Powers; on the contrary, he maintains, step by step, the position he took up in his previous circular. The previous despatch, and repeats the charge he had made against France, that that country was the instigator of the Polish movement. He is "painfully surprised" at the impression produced in Paris by the general sense of his reply, and says that his despatch "contained neither irony nor unwonted tone, nothing of wounded dignity as might have manifested itself in the expression of our ideas." He is conscious of having performed a task in the work of conciliation; but, he adds, "our task would be difficult if France misunderstood the necessities imposed upon us by the sentiments of our nation, which cling to the traditions and the vital interests of the country."

La Presse declares that the French note, in reply to Prince Gortschakoff, denies the serious claims advanced by the three Powers in common, and insists upon the admission of the eight Powers to the conference. The *Presse* adds that the note is full of moderation which allows the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to yield without disadvantage to its dignity.

According to the Vienna papers, the direction of the insurrection is now entirely in the hands of the aristocracy. The seat of the National Polish Government is at Paris, and Prince Czarcoyski is at its head.

The fighting continues, success sometimes attending the Russian troops, but more generally the Polish.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin state that the Prussian Government has declined to attend the Frankfort conference. The reason assigned is that, while Prussia is quite willing to aid the other German Governments on the necessity of Federal reform, she considers that such a measure ought to be put in execution only after having been made the subject specially appointed by the Sovereigns to prepare a scheme. At a conference of this kind the Prussian Government declares itself ready and willing to be represented.

The *New Prussische (Krew) Zeitung*, the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Preussische Correspondenz*, the *Spenersche Zeitung*, the *Volks Zeitung*, the *Borsen Zeitung*, the *Publicist*, the *Berliner Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Gazette de Voss*, have not issued on Sunday, probably for having published the last proclamation of the Polish National Government.

The *Ober Schlesische Post* is published at Brieg, in Silesia, has received a second warning for a feuilleton-novel, entitled "The Queen." in which is said that men are immolated in Europe on the altar of the priests and the feudal party.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

Towards the close of the stay of their Royal Highnesses on the Island of Rugen, a review was made with the Prince and Princess Puttbus to a little hunting-villa possessed by the latter. On Monday week the Crown Prince and Princess paid a visit to Prince Adalbert, who was at anchor a short distance off in the Prussian war-steamer Niobe. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses left the island, after a residence there of about a month. On their departure the Prussian National Hymn was played, and the inhabitants cheered most heartily, as they had done during the whole time the island a demonstration which the Prince and Princess repeatedly acknowledged.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived in Berlin the same evening, and were received at the railway station by Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, the City Commandant, and by several general officers. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses visited the Summer Palace of the Prussian Royal family residing at Potsdam, and later in the day many distinguished military officers had the honour to pay their respects to the Prince and Princess.

The King summoned the Crown Prince by telegraph to Gastein, and the Prince started to attend the summons on Saturday evening, accompanied to the railway station by the Crown Princess, who returned to Potsdam. We have already mentioned that very animated conferences have taken place between the King, the Crown Prince, and Herr von Bismark, relating to the proposed conference at Frankfort. It is asserted that Prussia intends to soothe from the Confederation. The Crown Prince left Gastein on Wednesday.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to the evening of the 1st inst. It is varied and interesting, though not of great importance.

General Lee "escaped," as the Northern journals described it, out of the Shenandoah Valley, and passed through Chester Gap to the east side of the Blue Ridge. On his march his rear was attacked by the Federals and 1200 cattle were lifted. The armies of Lee and Meade, after much marching and countermarching, have reoccupied the district in which they were established previous to the late Confederate invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The army of the Potomac is once more on the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Falmouth, and the Confederate forces have resumed a defensive

position on the old, well-fought ground between Culpepper and Gordonsville. The Federals have, it is stated, seized the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg. General Lee officially denies General Meade's report of having captured a brigade of infantry and two pieces of artillery as Lee was retiring across the Potomac. "The enemy (he says) did not capture any organised body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. No arms, cannon, or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were of necessity left behind."

It is officially announced that the famous Confederate partisan leader General Morgan has been captured in Ohio, with several of his officers and about 400 of his troopers.

A body of 2500 Confederates, under Pegram and Scott, crossed the Kentucky River, but were attacked at Paris and repulsed, after severe fighting. Martial law was proclaimed in Kentucky, in consequence of the invasion of that State by the Confederates. The latter were beaten at Winchester, and driven towards the Cumberland River.

In the West Rosencranz, a Federal leader, was organising his forces to attack Atalanta, for the defence of which important place and the railway to Chattanooga great preparations were in progress. A rumour was afloat that Rosencranz had captured Chattanooga on the 16th of July; but the information on which it rests is not mentioned, and later dates represent the city as still in possession of the Confederates. It is certain that Brashear City had been taken possession of by the Federals. Grant's army was, however, falling back on the Big Black River; and Johnston, said to have been reinforced by Bragg, was thought to intend making the Mobile and Ohio Railway, from Okalona on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defence. Federal General Herran's division had left Vicksburg for Mobile.

At Charleston, the persistent attacks of the Federals had still been repulsed. On the 18th ult. Fort Wagner, after having been bombarded, was stormed; but the assault was thrown back with heavy slaughter—Confederate accounts say 2000 killed and wounded. A week subsequently James Island was abandoned by the Federals as untenable. On the 24th and 25th the bombardment of Wagner was renewed, with what result is not stated; and the Federals had strengthened their position on Morris Island. We learn by telegraph to Farther Point, on the evening of the 1st inst., that General Gilmore has abandoned for the present the notion of taking Fort Wagner, the shells making but a slight impression upon the sand of which the fort is composed. General Gilmore is said to be confident that his siege-guns will reach Fort Sumter.

The details of the proceedings in Charleston Harbour to the 26th of July are epitomised as follows by the *New York World*:—"Our military and naval forces were still engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner, and everything was going on favourably. General Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a heavy battery of siege-guns, each weighing twenty tons, within 1000 yards of Fort Wagner. Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson, on James Island, kept up a continual fire on the Federal forces on Morris Island, but with little effect, our casualties averaging only about six a day. The assault upon Fort Wagner failed, it is said, for the want of daylight. The ironclads kept up a steady fire till our troops reached the fort, the rebels meanwhile hiding under bombproofs. The instant the vessels ceased firing they were hurriedly formed for battle, and our soldiers, as they entered, were mown down by whole companies at a time by the concentrated fire of the 2500 rebels within the fort. Darkness coming on, friend could not be distinguished from foe, and our forces were compelled to retire."

The Provost Marshal General had ordered the draught in New York to be carried out, and the 3rd was mentioned as the day for its resumption. A bitter controversy continues between the Republican and the Democratic press concerning the constitutionality and policy of enforcing the draught; also between the State and Federal officials who were engaged in quelling the late riots. The Mayor of New York, Major Opdyke, had vetoed the City Council's appropriation of money for draughted men.

The following is from the *Richmond Inquirer*, Mr. Jefferson Davis's own organ:—"Riot, murder, and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that this good work did not commence long ago; and this excellent outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten society and leave the Northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood-soaked ashes. We bid it good speed. The news is cheering to us, indeed, because it portends the breaking down of the whole structure of Yankee society. Yet the process may be long; and in the meantime the desperate energy of their war for the conquest of the Confederacy may grow more furious for a season. No matter; we can at least now see to the end of it. This one insurrection may be suppressed for the moment, but it will be the parent of other and still worse convulsions. Yet a little while, and we shall see the giant but hollow bulk of the Yankee nation bursting into fragments, and rushing down into perdition in flames and blood. Amen."

Not the least significant feature of the American struggle is the receipt of letters from a new special correspondent of the *Times*, who writes after this fashion:—

> The South has been wearied out and used up, if not conquered. The Federals may meet more than one repulse at Charleston; but so they did at Fort Donelson, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, and all these strongholds ended by falling into their hands. A cause that shelters behind walls and trenches may be looked upon as hopeless. The Mississippi is lost, and Jackson, Mobile, and most of the Southern cities, with Charleston and Richmond itself, are likely—are sure—to follow. Lee alone is the Southern tower of strength, and we incline to think him still unbroken; and so long as he holds his ground he is fully a match—more than a match—for the adversary he has now in front. But vast forces are said to be moving from the West to the South-West. Grant, Rosencranz, and other leaders, elated with recent success, are expected to breathe a new spirit into the councils of the irresolute Meade, and to infuse fresh blood into the sluggish army of the Potomac. Before the contending parties are again likely to venture on a decisive contest, it is confidently asserted that the Northerners will be more than two to one against the Secessionists.

President Davis has issued the subjoined proclamation, urging the people to receive in thankfulness the lesson taught them in the recent reverses, and appointing Aug. 21 as a day of fasting and prayer:—

> Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and His over-ruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under his chastening hand, and beseech His favour on our suffering country. It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our success on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many of us into worshippers of gain, and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow-men, and to their God. Who, then, will presume to complain that we have been chastened, or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father? Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, is due the honour and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat; our humble supplications are due to His footstool. Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of these Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favour and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us. In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern States, was making a tour of the Confederacy. On the 17th ult. he made a speech at Charlotte, North Carolina, in which he expressed confidence in the military genius of General Lee, and declared that the South had previously sustained more serious blows than the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Final and complete separation from the North was, he said, the only terms on which peace could be secured, and rather than submit to anything short of that they would all, he trusted, "die like men worthy of freedom."

The Southern journals, although acknowledging the late reverses, appear still confident of the ultimate independence of the South.

Among the items of intelligence are the announcement of the death of Mr. Crittenden, the author of the famous "Crittenden compromise," and the statement that the library and papers of President Davis had been seized at Jackson, Mississippi, by the Federals.

Another item of news, most important if true, is that President Davis has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance to Louis Napoleon, who is tempted with the acknowledgment by the Confederate Government of the French Protectorate in Mexico and a modification of the "domestic institution."

Both the *New York Herald* and *Tribune* concur in stating that the Federal Government has notified England that the sailing of privateers from English ports will be considered as an unfriendly act.

The United States' District Court has condemned the cargoes of the steamers Peterhoff, Springbok, Gertrude, and Liorvi.

Perhaps the most significant and important piece of news by the last arrival is a recommendation of the Southern journals that, if the decision in the case of the Alexandra be affirmed in England, the Confederates should promptly avail themselves of it to give a death-blow to Northern commerce and strike some Northern cities.

The Confederate cruiser Florida was at Bermuda repairing and taking in coal from a Confederate vessel, a supply of that article having been refused by the authorities. It was asserted that she had, since June 18, destroyed twelve vessels, and that she had transferred 500,000 dols. in silver bars to a steamer bound for Wilmington.

The Federal cruisers are making sad havoc among the steamers and sailing-vessels engaged in running the blockade. Intelligence was received on Monday at Liverpool of the capture of the Confederate blockade-runners Emma, Merrimac, Lizzie, Kate Dale, Kate, and the destruction of the Racoon, by the Federal cruisers off Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade. The Merrimac was captured by the gun-boat Iroquois, on the morning of the 25th ult., after a chase of seven hours, having run the blockade of Wilmington on the previous night. The Merrimac is a side-wheel steamer of 535 tons and 600-horse power, and was built in London in 1862 for the Confederate Government. At the time of her capture she had on board 576 bales of cotton and 34 half bales, eleven casks of tobacco, and a large quantity of turpentine, &c. The Lizzie was captured on the 15th ult., after a chase of two hours, by the Santiago de Cuba, while attempting to run into Wilmington. Her cargo consisted of brandy, dry goods, provisions, &c. The Emma was captured on the 24th ult. by the United States' transport Arago. The Emma was loaded with cotton, rosin, turpentine, and tobacco, and was commanded by Captain Leslie, a half-pay British naval officer. Although the Arago was only a transport, and had not a gun on board, yet the Emma surrendered without a shot being fired. The Emma was owned in London by Hart and Tennett. The Racoon, one of Frazer and Trenholme's blockade-breaking fleet, was chased ashore while trying to run into Charleston, and completely destroyed by a Federal gun-boat.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We have intelligence from Shanghai to June 22, when the neighbourhood was quiet. The Imperial army was before Nankin.

In Japan affairs are temporarily settled. The American Legation has been burnt.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Golden Fleece, which arrived at Penzance on the 11th inst., we have Cape news to the 2nd of July.

The long-disputed boundary line between the Queenstown district and British Kaffraria has at last been settled.

More Kaffir robberies have occurred on the frontier. At Whittlesea they had perpetrated a daring robbery, leaving two Europeans for dead. The Synod of the English Church at Graham's Town had been opened by the Bishop of the diocese.

Pretorius resumed the presidency at the Volksraad on June 17.

THE JUNGFRAU AVALANCHES.

Mr. Francis Galton writes to the *Times* for the special edification of the many Swiss travellers "who cross between Lauterbrunen and Grindelwald by the way of the Wengern Alp with the object of seeing the vast precipices of the Jungfrau range, and especially of witnessing the avalanches that rush and roar at frequent intervals down its sides." In pursuance of an idea which occurred to him last year, he made an excursion to see how near he could get with safety to the channel down which all the avalanches from the north face of the Jungfrau necessarily fall; and as the result he assures future tourists that the majesty of these avalanches "may be safely witnessed by those who are capable of a short scramble, at the distance of a few yards, instead of from the Wengern Alp, which stands a mile from their course, and whence they appear of such insignificant proportions as grievously to disappoint the spectators."

As in the excursion he examined one of the most astounding Alpine phenomena "with a leisure and nearness which he believes no mountaineer, however practised, can have attained in his ordinary expeditions," the account of it will be interesting to a much larger class than intending Swiss travellers. He says:—"The channel I went to directly faces the Jungfrau Hotel, on the Wengern Alp, and may be reached from it in an hour and a half. It is the sole outlet of the Jungfrau glacier (that goes here by the name of the Giessen), and conveys its snow waters and its avalanches to the bottom of the deep valley that separates the Jungfrau range from the Western Alp. In some seasons ice falls down it half-hourly; in this peculiarly hot and dry month they are much more rare, but in the course of a long half-day I witnessed three magnificent ones at ten yards' distance, besides many occasional peltings. The avalanches are detached from the snowfields above; they then slide, tumble, and roll down a steep slope of perhaps 40 deg., through a descent of 2000 yards, to the head of the channel of which I have been speaking. Thence they dash down it in two great leaps and numerous minor cascades, amounting in the whole to 1000 feet of descent, and, hurtling together and rattling as they go, they rage and burst forth at the foot of the channel (by which I took my stand) like a storm of shrapnell. The avalanche here mainly consists of a mass of iceballs about one foot in diameter, and which seem never to exceed a yard; a vast quantity of smaller pieces of rounded ice is also projected, and fills the interstices between the larger balls, as the whole slides along a final slope of another 1000 ft. of descent to the bottom of the valley. After they have burst from the channel their course is steady, but rapid; they follow the undulations of the slope like a ribbon. Occasionally one of the larger balls would break loose and roll, and so get the start of its companions; but the general appearance of the moving mass is that of an orderly mob filling a street and hastening, not hurrying, to the same object. The noise they make is peculiar. I often shut my eyes and tried to conceive what I should have guessed it to be had I heard it unexpectedly. It has the "whish," but not the splash, of water from a broken waterpipe, and it rises and falls like the noises of the sea. The best comparison I can make is to the sound of a rapid tide rushing up many channels. Neither in the fearful rattle of the ice cascade, nor in the sound of the slide, could I trace any resemblance to the roar that is always heard at a distance. Precisely as after lightning, where a harsh, rending sound, composed of innumerable electric crepitations, is echoed and reverberated at a distance into prolonged thunder, so do similar sounds made by the ice and acted on by similar influences produce the roar of the avalanche."

Mr. Galton adds:—"I strongly advise tourists to follow my example. They will mostly require a rope to enable their guide to assist them up two short terraces of rather slippery rock, in which a stonemason could scoop a set of steps in half a day. An enterprising Swiss might also avail himself of the natural disposition of the strata, and cut a perfectly secure 'covered way' within five yards of the icefall."

A grand military camp will be established, and a review held, at the end of this month, near Dannekirke, in Schleswig. The King of Denmark will visit the camp.

In Smyrna the Sultan has, at the instance of the Protestant population of the place, changed the market from Sunday, when it was formerly held, to a week-day.

The following description of a "battery" recently launched for the Federal service is given in the *New York Times*:—"The Onondaga is constructed wholly of iron. The hull is 227 ft. 6 in. in length and 48 ft. in width. The frames are of angle iron, 5 in. by 3 in. rivetted to a central plate at the bottom. There is no keel, properly speaking, but a ribbed or arched plating in the place of it, to which all the frames are joined. The lines of the ship are very easy forward and aft, presenting much less resistance than some other ironclads now afloat. There are no projecting armour shelves on the sides, but the vessel is protected from shot by single plates 4½ in. in thickness, bolted directly to the hull. There is no wooden backing of any kind to support this armour, but inboard there is a series of iron knees or angle pieces, secured to the deck and hull, which strengthen it materially, and enable the weight outboard to be carried without straining the ship or making her liable to leakage. The draught of water will be 10 ft.; the rate of speed is not known yet. There are two propellers or screws, one on each side under the stern, each propeller being driven by two engines. The turrets are the same as those upon all the Monitors—11 in. thick in the walls, 9 ft. high, and 21 ft. in diameter inside. There are two 15-inch guns in each turret. The quarters for the officers generally are aft, although some of them—the engineers, for example—have accommodations forward. A great part of the storeage is also aft, including the magazine and spirit-room. Neither the bow nor stern of the Onondaga overhangs the hull, the stern projecting only enough to cover the screws and protect them from damage by shot. There are thirteen transverse water-tight compartments, and the coal-bunkers surround the boilers in addition to the protection afforded by the iron plating."

A CRUISE IN THE PALESTINE.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE time has now arrived when all who can leave this busy City will do so, and in the minds of most of us the foremost consideration is where their interval of holiday, long or short, as the case may be, shall be spent. There are many who are wearied of highlands and lowlands, who have done France, Belgium, and the German cities over and over again, and are anxiously looking out for new routes, fresh scenes, and more exciting adventures. I think I shall be doing this class of your readers, as well as many others, good service by giving them, through the pages of your Journal, some account of a journey I made last year along the shores of the Mediterranean and up into the Black Sea.

On a certain Monday morning in the beginning of September I found myself at Liverpool, in the offices of Messrs. Burns and M'Ivor, the agents for the British and Foreign Steam-ship Company, where I engaged a passage in the good ship Palestine, Captain Martyn, bound to the Levant and Archipelago. On Tuesday morning at nine o'clock I was on board the Palestine, in the Huskisson Dock. An hour afterwards she swung round the quayhead, the screw was turned on full speed, and the ship was on her voyage to Constantinople. I found the Palestine to be a ship of about 1000 tons burden, brig-rigged, with engines of about 300-horse power, and one of the handsomest and smartest ships I ever saw. She is one of a large fleet which run to all parts of the Mediterranean, carrying passengers at exceedingly low fares, although offering every comfort and convenience that is expected in the largest class of ocean steamers. I feel sure if they were as well known as they deserve to be an immense number of persons would avail themselves of such cheap and simple means to visit the classic shores of Asia Minor, Greece, and Sicily, the glories of ancient Italy, and the mediæval art treasures in those curious and quaint cities of which Genoa and Venice are examples.

I found the same man-of-war smartness and rigid discipline aboard this ship that I had always found in other ships belonging to this company, which is in reality the same as the Royal Atlantic Mail, or Cunard Company as it is often called; and it is to this discipline and good management that the extraordinary immunity from accident which this company enjoy is due; for, although for many years, winter and summer, they have run a line of weekly steamers between Liverpool and the United States, a line to all parts of the Mediterranean, a line to Havre, and another to Glasgow, yet they never lost but one ship, and that many years ago, in the Atlantic Mail line, while during the same time a whole fleet of ships belonging to other companies have been lost, and in many cases all hands with them.

My fellow passengers did not number a dozen, and were all very agreeable people. They consisted of three ladies and two pretty children, two officers returning to duty at Gibraltar (one, a young Lieutenant of Artillery, soon became a special favourite), a Presbyterian clergyman bound to the "rock" for the benefit of his health and the souls of his friends there, and a homesick Maltese youth, in the service of the company, going home for a holiday. We were soon out of the Mersey, had got rid of the pilot, and in the afternoon were abreast of the Skerries. At sunset we saw the peaks of the Welsh mountains, red with its golden rays, and the last of British land. Two days after we were rolling about in "Biscay's troubled waters;" but Sunday found us in a smooth sea off the coast of Portugal, and prayers were read by the captain in a simple and dignified manner, after which the Scotch minister addressed the congregation in a discourse adapted to the place and circumstances. There is always something very impressive about these church services at sea; everybody appears in earnest; all are for the time equal; those in authority forget it for a little while; the rich luxurious passenger ceases to think of himself and his wealth; the common, working hands of the ship, who at other times appear to belong to another race of people, on this occasion take their seats on the rich velvet cushions in the saloon; a thorough equality is acknowledged, for the greatest and meanest man in the ship meet for a common object: all alike share the same dangers, and meet together to thank God that they have thus far passed unharmed through them, and to pray for strength and His help in those they may be called upon hereafter to encounter. It is the invariable custom in all the ships belonging to this company, whether navigating the blue classic seas of Southern Europe or the stormy, ice-hampered and fog-darkened waters of the Northern Atlantic, to have the Church Service performed on Sunday if the weather and the business of the ship permit, the crew, all neatly dressed alike in blue Guernsey frocks, assisting in it. The afternoon of this day was interesting, for we passed within a few feet of Cape St. Vincent, which I have made the subject of an Illustration. Cape St. Vincent is a bold rocky headland, of a deep red colour, with an old monastery and a lighthouse on the top. There is a huge mass of rock detached in front of the headland, which gives the cape a very picturesque appearance; but the great interest of this spot does not lie in the rock, but the circumstance that, on the 14th of February, 1797, Admiral Sir J. Jervis, a few miles to the westward of this point, fell in with the grand fleet of Spain, commanded by Admiral Don Joseph de Cordova in the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns, and, after a hard day's fighting, obtained a brilliant victory, capturing four of the enemy's largest ships. But next morning we passed over another battle-ground which, to an Englishman, surpasses in interest that of every other; for not only did the British Navy here gain its most celebrated victory, but here, also, died its greatest naval Captain. Away in the east are the pale blue mountains of Spain, with some yellow plains in front, and, still nearer, a small block of white buildings and a lighthouse; these latter stand on Cape Trafalgar. We were crossing the bay, passing over the precise spot where, little more than half a century since, the great battle was fought. It looked calm and quiet enough as we saw it, not a vessel to be seen except a little black guazda costa chasing a smuggling boat under the land. What a different scene must this bay have presented on Oct. 21, 1805, when sixty line-of-battle ships were pouring their broadsides into each other. Imagine the terrific roar of the artillery, the crashing of falling masts and spars, the shouts of the victorious, and the groans of the vanquished and dying! We think we see the Victory, with the Bucentaure, the Redoubtable, and the four-decked Santissima-Trinidad, all pouring their shot into her; and the good and great Collingwood, the most accomplished seaman of his time, in the Royal Sovereign, the centre of a circle, the San Justo, Indomptable, San Leandro, and the Faugeux surrounding and raking him, while the Santa Anna is cannonading him from alongside. And what a sight as the sun went down that day! all the sea littered over with the wrecks of great ships; some were mere hulls—broken, pierced, and disfigured, without spars, sails, or rigging, and one a blazing ruin; while on a midshipman's pallet, in the dimly-lighted cockpit of one ship, lay the body of the greatest naval hero that ever lived, struck down in the moment of victory. But the Palestine is a quick ship; and, while we are thinking of the great battle, has run close in under the Spanish land. Sura is away on the hilltop, and the Moorish fort and lighthouse of Tarifa close to us. We enter the straits of Gibraltar, and by mid-day cast anchor close in under "the rock," where we were quickly surrounded with shore boats of all kinds. Official boats, which came for certain papers; bum-boats, which came to sell melons, grapes, scrubbing-brushes, pomegranates, cigars, figs, tin mugs, apples, china basins, Dutch cheese, lucifer matches, tobacco, scents, needles and thread, short pipes, capsicums, and many other things required by those who go to sea in ships. A smart gig rowed by half a dozen gallant soldiers came off to fetch our popular Lieutenant of artillery, his comrades seemed as glad to have him back as we were sorry to lose him. Gibraltar is so well known that I need not describe either the rock or its fortifications; but the straits struck me as being different to what I had expected. Looking across from the upper part of the bay, the sea-passage into the Mediterranean is not seen, neither is that into the Atlantic; the mountains and hills of Africa and Europe appear to meet, and the effect is that of a beautiful lake entirely enclosed by highlands. The Spanish mainland is very picturesque, and the steamer stayed long enough to enable those who wished to have made a trip across the bay to Algesiras, or to have galloped over the neutral ground and up to the bull-ring of St. Roco and back.

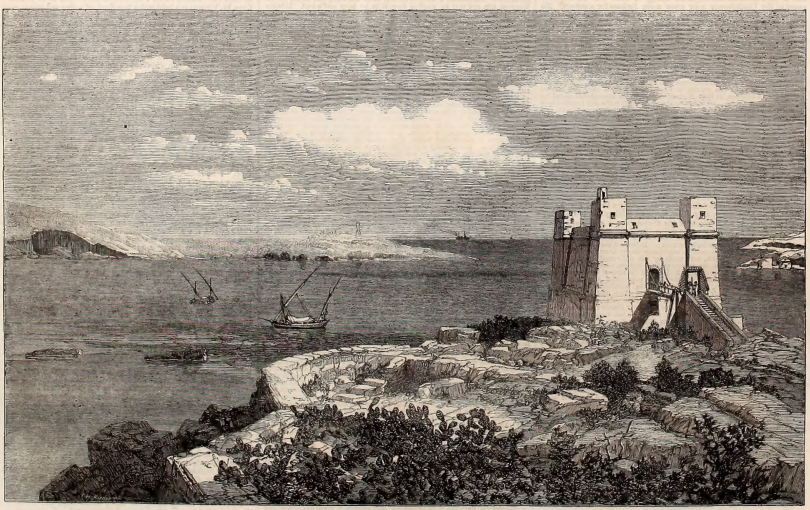
Before dark the Palestine was again under way, and by midnight the bright light on Tarifa Point had disappeared. Next morning the snowy summits of the mountain peaks of the Sierra Nevada were all that could be seen of Europe. The weather was beautiful; the sea



CAPE ST. VINCENT.

that wonderful deep blue that can neither be described nor painted. Artists never attempt to paint this effect of colour unless the sea in their pictures be perfectly calm; even Stanfield always paints rough water in the Mediterranean of the same colour as in his subjects taken in the English Channel or on the coast of Holland. About noon we saw a long low bank of land to the southward; this was the coast of Africa. The next day we passed the city of Algiers so close that we could see the people walking in the streets. The effect of the city from the sea is extremely picturesque, the white houses being piled up one above another on the hillsides. A fair breeze springing up, we soon ran by Capes Matefan and Bengut, and, long before midnight had passed, the light on Cape Bujeya. By the next morning the breeze had become a gale, and, being fair, at sunset we passed the islands Galata; the largest is about three miles long, the others are mere rocks of different sizes, all uninhabited. The effect was beautiful. The rocks red with the slanting rays of the setting sun, and relieved with deep purple shadows; the heavy rolling sea, of the deepest blue; the white broken water rushing up over our foredeck; an acre of white canvas overhead, and the smooth, black, shining hull of the ship below, made up an effect of light, shade, and colour that will cause me to remember for a long time how the sun went down that night off the rocks of Galata. Early next day we were off the island of Gozo, often called Calypso's Island; it is without any port, being surrounded by bold precipitous cliffs. It contains five or six villages, and there is a castle in the centre of the island. Corn and cotton are grown upon it, and the grapes are abundant and good; the pasturage is fine, and cattle are raised in considerable quantities for the use of the inhabitants of the island of Malta. In the evening we made the lights of St. Elmo, and by ten o'clock were safely moored in the harbour of Valetta.

Malta has certainly not been done full justice to by those who have described it. Byron for some cause disliked it and gave it an ill name. Those who have followed seem to think they are bound to do the same. I think it one of the prettiest places in the Mediterranean. It is true that it is naturally but a bare rock; but then it is not dull, cold, and grey, as bare rocks usually are, but is a bright, light cream colour; and as it is generally seen in bold relief before a pure, deep blue sky, and as all its capes, headlands, and shores rise out of an equally clear blue sea, the effect is invariably fine. In the neighbourhood of Valetta there are several deep indentations on the land which form the different



ST. PAUL'S BAY, MALTA.

harbours. The promontories between these bays are generally high, rocky eminences, surmounted with very picturesque castles, light-houses, and watch-towers. Upon one of these which lies between the Quarantine and great (or merchant) harbour, having the Castle of St. Elmo on its northern extremity, is built the principal portion of the city. The architecture of Valetta is not merely picturesque, but is in many places very rich and fine. The streets are exceedingly narrow, and so steep that many of them are cut into stairs. They are Moorish in character, nearly all the houses having projecting balconies, supported on corbels generally richly carved. The principal public buildings were formerly the auberges of the Knights of Malta: the Governor's palace was formerly the residence of the grand master. The Church of St. John is, externally, a rather plain building, but the interior is one mass of painting, gilding, and sculptured decoration. The effect is gorgeous, yet not painfully so, as some of



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN BRYANSTON-SQUARE IN MEMORY OF W. P. BYRNE, ESQ.

the churches in Italy are. Time has toned the colour and taken the glitter from the gilding, and a remarkably fine effect is the result. The costume of the lower orders of Malta is picturesque, that of the fishermen and boatmen especially so. The dress of the women is ugly; they have invariably a kind of black hood hooped over the head, which does not look well from any point of view.

There are several towns and villages in the island. The principal is Citta Vecchia, which has some fine buildings in it. The most remarkable peculiarity of Maltese architecture is the redundancy of sculptured ornament. This is generally well designed and sharply executed. The peculiar purity and softness of the stone renders it specially adapted to the purpose, and stone carvers abound, carving all kinds of vases, figures, bas relievos, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

Malta has a peculiarly Eastern character, for palms, orange-trees, prickly pears, aloes, and cotton plantations are constantly to be met with. There are many points of interest in the island; but, in my opinion, by far the most interesting is St. Paul's Bay, situated on the north shore of the island, about nine miles from Valetta. The bay is somewhat semicircular in form, and almost entirely shut in by the island of Salmona, which nearly joins the long peninsula of the same name. It was upon the bar which connects this peninsula with the island that St. Paul's ship is supposed to have struck, for he describes the locality minutely. Upon the island of Salmona is a solitary building which contains a chapel, and near to it a colossal statue of St. Paul has been recently erected. Many attempts have been made to prove that St. Paul suffered shipwreck in a totally different locality. I read St. Paul's account of the wreck on the spot, and found it fit the place exactly; but the course he took after leaving Melita shows clearly that it must have been this island, and no other. He says:—"After three months we departed in a ship for Alexandria which had wintered in the island, whose sign was the Castor and Pollux, and, landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days, and from thence we fetched a compass and came to Rhegium; and after one day the south wind blew and we came next day to Puteoli, where we found brethren, and were desired to tarry with them seven days, and so we went to Rome." Now that is precisely the course any person would be carried by the ordinary steamers running between Malta and Central Italy—that is, from Malta to Syracuse, from Syracuse to Messina (which is exactly opposite the Rhegium of St. Paul), from Messina to Naples, which is close to Puzzuoli, and thence to Rome by land, as St. Paul did, or to Civita Vecchia by sea. St. Paul describes waiting at Rhegium for the south wind; that was positively necessary to enable the ship to go through the Faro of Messina and avoid those terrors to ancient navigators the whirlpool of Charybdis and the rocks of Scylla. The illustration of St. Paul's Bay is from a sketch I made from a point at the back of the bay near the castle. The island shown as shutting in the bay is Salmona, upon which St. Paul was shipwrecked. The building upon it stands upon the spot where the fire was made, and where St. Paul threw the viper from his hand.



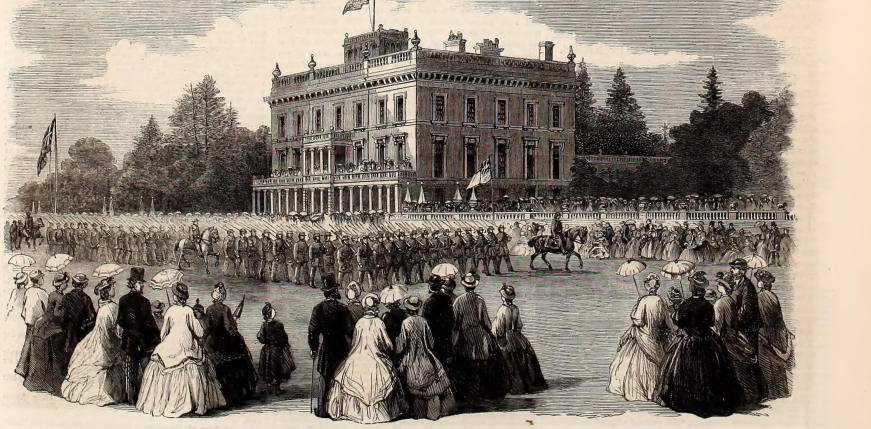
THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-ON-THE-HILL, SCARBOROUGH.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN BRYANSTON-SQUARE.

A MEMORIAL fund having been raised by the friends of the late Mr. William Pitt Byrne, a marble drinking-fountain has been erected to his memory at the south end of Bryanston-square, being the best site in the neighbourhood of his town residence. Mr. Byrne was for some years editor of the *Morning Post*. His literary abilities were considerable, and he wrote with force, elegance, and ease.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-ON-THE-HILL, SCARBOROUGH.

THIS beautiful church was consecrated on the 11th ult. by the Archbishop of York. It is built on a site given by the South Cliff Company, and was erected mainly through the liberality of Miss Mary Craven, whose donations to the church, amounting to several thousand pounds, were made by her in memory of her father, the late Martin Craven, Esq., of Hull. It is from the designs of Mr. George Bodley, architect, of Upper Harley-street, and consists of nave and aisles, and chancel and its aisles. The nave is 84 ft. by 25 ft. 6 in., the aisles being of the same length as the nave and 15 ft. wide. The chancel is 30 ft. long. The entire external length is 136 ft., the breadth 64 ft., and the height to the nave ridge is about 60 ft. The tower stands at the north-west corner, over the north aisle, and is 20 ft. square and 150 ft. high. It is finished by a gabled roof. The church is built of Whitby stone. It is lighted by a clerestory of two-light windows; by three-light windows, one in each bay of the nave; and by four rose windows in the chancel, besides the east and west windows. The architectural style is that of the earliest part of the fourteenth century. The chief features of the interior are the piers and arches, of massive character and wide span, thus opening out the aisles well. The effect of the interior is much improved by the stained glass with which some of the windows are filled. These are—the east window, two of the west windows, the east window of the north aisle, and two at the side of the same aisle. The general scheme for the subjects of the glass is as follows:—The two west windows have figures of Adam and Eve, commencing the series. The north aisle windows have figures of the Old Testament worthies. One is a memorial window to the Prince Consort, with figures of the three good Kings, Hezekiah, David, and Josiah. This is the gift of Miss M. Craven. The other is a memorial window to the late Major Monins, given by his widow, having St. Michael



VOLUNTEER FÊTE AT HENHAM HALL, SUFFOLK, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF STRADBROKE.—SEE PAGE 167.

in the centre and the warriors Joshua and Gideon in each side light. The subject of the east window of this aisle is John the Baptist Preaching: it is a memorial to the late Joseph Hesp, Esq., of Scarborough, inserted by his widow. The east window, which is in three lights, contains the subjects illustrating the Parable of the Heir. In the centre light is the Crucifixion—"At last He sent His Son." The south side windows, as they can be placed from time to time, will contain figures of Christian saints, beginning with the Evangelists, Apostles, &c.; and it is proposed to fill the great west window at the west end with the subject of the Last Judgment, and in the clerestory it is designed to have figures of angels. The glass is from Morris and Co., of Red Lion-square. The font is placed in the extreme west end: it is a large square basin of Purbeck marble, on an alabaster base, and is very handsome and effective. It was the gift of Mrs. Esty. The pulpit stands on an alabaster base. It is of oak, panted decoratively, and is a beautiful work of art. The east end has an arcade, over an alabaster wall lining. The seats throughout are new and similar, as well as the seats and desks in the chancel, are of oak. There is but little in the display of enriched ornamentation throughout, and the effect has been produced rather by proportion and the use of genuine material than by elaborate detailed ornament. The communion plate was supplied by Mr. Vincent, of Scarborough, from the designs of Mr. Bodley, and is the gift of John Woodall, Esq. The organ stands in the south chancel aisle. It is an instrument built a few years ago, but has been rebuilt and greatly enlarged and improved by Mr. Willis, of London. The principal contractors for the building were Mr. Kirby, of Scarborough, for the woodwork, and Mr. Peacock, also of that place, for the stonework. The whole has been ably carried out. All the seats in this church, except the north chancel aisle, are free. It is at present a debt of about £400, for which the Rev. R. H. Farr, the Incumbent, is responsible.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22.

SUNDAY, Aug. 16.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Spurs, or Guinegate: the English defeat the French, who use their spurs more than their swords, 1513. The Order of the Garter bestowed on Henry VIII.

MONDAY, 17.—Battle of Verneuil: the French and Scots defeated by the English with great slaughter, 1424. Admiral Elphinstone captured the Dutch fleet and many ships in Saldanha Bay, 1781.

TUESDAY, 18.—The Scotch rebel Lord, Kilmarnock and Balmerino, beheaded, 1746. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830. Battle of Aspern: the Austrian Church compromised by a Concordat with Rome, 1855.

WEDNESDAY, 19.—Dunbar's last victory at Cachagena, 1702. Earl Russell born, 1792.

THURSDAY, 20.—St. Bernard of Clairvaux. Day assigned for the defeat of the Persian fleet by the Greeks at Salamis, 480 B.C. Pneumatic dispatch experiment at Battersea, 1863.

FRIDAY, 21.—Prince Arthur's victory over the French under Junot at Vimiera, 1808.

SATURDAY, 22.—Battle of the Standard: the Scots defeated by the English at Northallerton, 1138. King Richard III. defeated and slain at Bosworth-field, 1485. Venice retaken by the Austrians, 1849. Moon's first quarter, 6h. 30m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
3h 8m	3h 53m	4h 38m	5h 23m	6h 8m	6h 53m	7h 38m
3 32	4 17	5 2	5 47	6 32	7 17	8 2

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER			WIND.		RAIN in inches.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea-level.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity. Complete Saturation = 1000.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement in miles.	Velocity in miles per hour.	
August	Inches						Miles.	Inches	
5	29·905	52·3	0·59	0	55·6	71·4	W.	173	·157
6	29·960	49·2	0·78	13	46·1	68·9	W. by W.	409	·137
7	30·041	49·6	0·61	0·0	41·1	70·7	W. SW.	342	·013
8	30·079	49·1	0·75	0	41·1	70·1	W. SW.	342	·000
9	...	...	...	...	57·4	80·9	...	231	·000
10	29·618	57·5	0·77	0·7	50·9	67·9	NW. WSW.	219	·000
11	29·703	54·9	0·85	0·0	6	57·7	74·4	W.	232	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in Inches, at 10 A.M. and 10 P.M.:

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·843	29·903	29·923	29·712	...	29·666	29·666
Temperature of Air	57·2°	56·7°	54·7°	72·0°	...	57·2°	56·7°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·1°	56·0°	54·7°	69·0°	...	57·0°	56·0°
Direction of Wind	...	W.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	...	SW.	W.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our Special Agent for Germany. Terms of Subscription or Advertisements, Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 29 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

"The railway people" have been gradually accumulating an enormous quantity of ill-feeling against them; and, strong as they are (though they are not so strong as they vaunt themselves to be, even in Parliament), they will do well to consider the wisdom of allowing themselves to be regarded as the natural enemies of the human race. A few mawkish arrives at the conviction that it has a foe, from that instant, no matter how potent may be the antagonist, his doom is sealed. It may take a long time to bring it about, but it comes, and mankind is avenged. "The railway people!" are proud and strong; they have eleven through the noblemen's park, the temple of science, and the manu's home. They have driven away all other conveyance than their own, and we are in their hands. They make us pay for services before they are performed, often for services never performed at all, and almost always for services not performed according to contract. They make us prisoners and lock us up, and if we resist the penalties of their orders we are dragged from our moving cell, our money is forfeited, and we are cast into the world adrift, with a threat that we shall be prosecuted. If we lose one of their wretched little pawnbroker's-duplicate-looking cards they imprison us until we find it or pay over again. They throw us into a locomotive dungeon and deny us the power of even appealing to their mercy if our carriage is in flames, or a maniac is committing vivisection upon us, or another of their strings of dungeons is rushing upon us for our immolation. They resist compensation to us for loss of me or less of limb, and on system fight all round with a ty army of lawyers; and if we obtain anything from an ient assumance company, "the railway people" make that for cutting down what the law would give us. They talk ffrent style of statesmen about the public benefit, and wrangle in the lowest style of retail tradesmen when a fourpenny piece is to be gained. "The railway people," in fact, are spoken of much in the way that the Irish peasant speaks of "the little people," as malevolent folks possessed of inhuman power. But at present we are under their command, and must submit. Still, the Poles have relished against tyranny, as have the Confederates, and the Greeks, and the Neapolitans, and the turn of the English may come. The Railway King is discrowned; but there is an oligarchy which reigns, and whose reign may not be permanent.

At this very moment the "railway people" are being exhibited in three lights, not one of them favourable. We will take them in the order of anti-climax, for the sake of getting rid as early as possible of the most disagreeable consideration. We have just had the verdict of a jury on a fearful accident attended with loss of life, and their verdict, which is couched in the severest language, condemns one of the great companies and directly charges it with the disaster. We make no doubt that another jury will have to give weight to the verdict; hard words do not hurt, but heavy damages do. But, in the next place, we have had the company suddenly thrown upon London for the public. The new underground line had been at once accepted by the public, and thousands had learned to use it; a network of arrangements for connecting it with various points had been constructed, and the railway was working well. According to the statement made at the last meeting of the company that was working for the line with the small one discovered that the line was not making the large profits that were expected, and therefore took advantage of the fact that the contract was not "signed," though it had been acted upon, to repudiate the connection and withdraw its carriages. The result was, that there was more or confusion, the public were refused conveyance, an accident happened, and one of the greatest conveniences of the day was practically withdrawn. Now we say, deliberately, that this conduct ought to be made the subject of either prosecution or legislation. The company that was working the line was not a large district, to pull down houses, to inconvenience the whole central metropolis for years, on the understanding that we were ultimately to gain something. Caprice, or greed, or wrangle—we neither know nor care which it is—throws the line out of work, and the public is told that it has no redress. Why, we can see no reason to pad for refusing to carry the fare he has undertaken to convey. Why not the chairman and directors of a company? Let us have equal laws for all our coachmen, whether they drive hansoms or locomotives. Here is, certainly, one law for the rich and another for the poor. The whole way a season ticket is issued for the underground line, there is clearly a case for damages for nonconveyance, and if a lawyer is now to be found in London he had better look after a job.

But sentimental grievances touch people much more than real injustice. We can fight our oppressors, but we are slow to do those who only benefit us! London is to be disfigured by a series of the most hideous and abominable tanks that can be devised. St. Paul's is to be excluded from view from the west, but the tank is to be ornamented, and there is to be a walk over it, and somehow, in a surly way, we seem to like a species of ugliness that is to prevent us from having far more hideous things being put together in other directions—long, black, frightful, straight tubes, cutting the picturesque to pieces, and suggesting nothing but barbarous economy. These insults to our eyes enrage us more than substantial injuries. At the time when architects are trying to make the Thames a feature of beauty, it resolute for the adornment of the banks of the Thames, and another has just thrown across it a bridge so beautiful that it is worthy to be named with that of Waterloo, the river is be spanned by the ugliest and most prosaic masses of iron that ever "railway people" have been allowed to perpetrate. The railway people would wear a red wig, so it may turn out that the British public, which has borne every kind of ill-treatment from "the railway people," may be driven into rebellion (and this means Parliamentary action) by the wanton way in which they are disfiguring the metropolis.

The Emperor of Russia has concluded his visit to Finland, he arrived at Tsarskoe-Zelo during the night of Sunday week.

The Council of the Government of Spain have resolved to bestow some relief on the sufferers from the earthquake at Manilla.

A stone, says the *Peterhead Sentinel*, has been successfully cut from the Cairngall quarry, Longhaven, which will form a vase for Prince Albert—on a smaller scale, but on the same principle as the tomb of Napoleon at Paris—to be placed in the floor of the vault, and under ground. The stone is ten feet long, by about seven broad, and three and a half deep, and is hewn out of the finest description of granite. The sculptor's eyrie are to be cut in the stone for the insertion of coffins, and lids left to be ornamented. The design of the late Prince Consort is not known, but so we believe, it is the express wish of her Majesty that her own remains shall be deposited in the vault. The stone is expected to have been a work of extreme difficulty—one or two blocks having been already rejected for flaws. The stone will be shipped immediately.

General Beazie, who succeeds General Forey as Commander of the corps d'armée of 18,000 men which is to remain for the present in Mexico, is one of those colonial soldiers of fortune not unfrequently met with in the French service. In 1831, at the age of twenty, he enlisted as a volunteer, and obtained his first commission two years later in the Foreign Legion, composed of men of all countries, in the ranks of which many British and Irish officers have won their epaulettes. He served in Algeria in Africa, and then proceeded to Spain on the Staff of the Legion which the Government of Louis Philippe had sent to that of Queen Christina to assist against the Carlists. Captain in 1839, he again landed in Africa in 1840, and there for thirteen years his name was frequently to be found honourably mentioned in the despatches reciting the many combats between French and Arabs. Combining the most daring courage with natural military talent, he was looked upon as an officer who was sure to rise high in his profession. In 1854 he was transferred to the Crimea, and in two years' service there he won the rank of Brigadier-General, and then of General of Division. His name was cited among those who rendered the best services in the Kinburn expedition. In Italy, at the head of a division of the 1st Corps, he maintained his reputation, distinguishing himself at Melegnano and Solferino. He took a prominent part in the Mexican expedition, was favourably reported of by Forey, and received the cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour by the same despatch which conveyed to his chief the baton of a Marshal.—*Pre Times Paris Correspondent.*

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated. The christening of the infant Princess, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, took place at Osborne in the afternoon; the ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. L. Onslow, chaplain of her Majesty's ship Racoon. The sponsors were the Queen; Princess William of Baden, representing the Grand Duchess of Baden; Princess Helena, representing the Crown Princess of Prussia; and Prince William of Baden, representing the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Her Majesty named the child Marie Victoria Feodora Leopoldine Ernestine. There were also present at the ceremony the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, Comte and Comtesse Gleichen, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. The Dowager Princess of Leiningen was one of the sponsors to the infant Princess, but was prevented being present.

On Monday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold were attended by the Hon. Mrs. Dere, Lieutenant-General and the Hon. C. Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, left Osborne at ten o'clock and proceeded to Windsor. The Royal party arrived at the castle at half-past one p.m. Prince Alfred travelled with her Majesty to Basingstoke, and thence proceeded to London, attended by the Royal Household.

Princess Louisa will remain at Osborne, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, during the absence of the Royal family in Germany.

Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left Windsor Castle for Bagshot Park on Tuesday.

Mrs. Thornycroft has been appointed by the Queen instructress in the art of sculpture to the young Princesses.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR GERMANY.

The Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, and Prince Leopold left Windsor Castle on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, en route for Germany. The suite attending her Majesty consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, Major Cowell, Dr. Jenner, and Mr. Reid. The Royal party travelled by the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall, whence the route was continued by the Victoria and Chatham Railway to the Strood junction. Arrived, where the Royal carriages, seven in number, arrived at five o'clock. At the landing-place, the Queen and the Royal family were received by Vice-Admiral Yelverton, Colonel Gerard Sir David Wood, Sir F. W. E. Nicholson, Colonel Maude, and Captain Seymour. The Royal party were immediately conducted on board the Fairy, which, in a few minutes, proceeded down the river bound for Gravesend, accompanied by the Vivid and the Royal yacht. The squadron arrived off Gravesend shortly before six o'clock, when her Majesty and the Royal family went on board the Victoria and Albert yacht, Captain Sir Frederick Grey, R.N. The other vessels, including the Osborne, which was lying at Gravesend with the Royal yacht, then dropped down the river to the Nore, where they anchored for the night.

The squadron sailed for Antwerp early on Wednesday morning, and the Royal children arrived in the evening at the Palace of Laeken. The King of the Belgians and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant received the Royal party at the Railway station. The Queen and party were conducted to the Palace at Brussels. A grand dinner was given at Laeken in honour of her Majesty.

Earl Granville is the Secretary of State in attendance on her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess reached Aldershot (the termination of their railway journey) at a quarter past three o'clock, p.m., on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses were much gratified at the enthusiastic reception which greeted them at every point of their journey from Shidley Royal. While the guests of Earl and Countess De Grey at their place, the Mayor and Corporation presented an address to their Royal Highnesses, and the Princess graciously accepted a bouquet from the Mayoress. The Princess accompanied Lady De Grey on a visit to the ruins of Fountain Abbey, and passed some time in tracing out the design of the old monastic edifice. Their Royal Highnesses visited Studley Royal, preceded by the North-Eastern Railway on route for Edinburgh. The Royal train was met at Darlington by the Mayor and Corporation, with the borough maces. The Mayor presented an address and the volunteers saluted the Prince and Princess. At Newcastle the Mayor presented another address. Flowers offered some flowers, and Lord Ravensworth a basket of fruit. At Berwick the Mayor received their Royal Highnesses, and the train at the first Royal Highnesses and the train at half-past seven o'clock on Thursday. The train was met by the Lord Provost, the Lord Lieutenant, the Sheriff of Edinburgh, and the 3rd Hussars kept the route to the Douglas Hotel, where their Royal Highnesses remained for the night. The Prince and Princess Royal Highnesses remained for the night. The Prince and Princess left the hotel at a quarter past eleven o'clock on Friday morning, amid the cheers of many thousand persons, for Holyrood. The Royal party were received and lunched in the old palace, visiting Queen Mary's apartments, the picture-gallery, &c. The grounds of the abbey were also inspected. Her Royal Highness expressed her delight with all that was shown her, and especially admired the situation of the city. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards driven to the Queen's Drive, which they viewed Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craig, the ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel and Nichol Maxtwa's Cave. Thence they proceeded Anthony's Chapel and Nichol Maxtwa's Cave. Thence they proceeded to the castle, and inspected Queen Margaret's Chapel, the regalia, the armoury, &c. Their Royal Highnesses then returned to their hotel, where, after partaking of luncheon, they took their departure northwards, leaving Edinburgh at half-past three o'clock and arriving at Perth at half-past five. The Lord Provost and the Sheriff and deputation received the Prince and Princess at the railway station, and accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the British Hotel, where they passed the night. The Highlanders formed a guard of honour. In the evening the Prince drove out to the palace at Scone, to pay a visit to Lord Stormont. On Saturday morning their Royal Highnesses left Perth en route for the Highlands.

The Princess has presented Mrs. Crossley, the Mayoress of Halifax, with a gold watch, in the centre of which is a ring of diamonds on a blue enamelled surface. Her Royal Highness presents it "as a slight memorial of the Prince of Wales's very agreeable visit to Halifax."

The Mayor of Halifax has received from a letter from Lieutenant-General Knollys, by command of the Prince, expressive of his high satisfaction at the great attention paid by the Mayor and Mayoress to his consort during the visit of Monday last. The letter states that the Prince will long remember with feelings of gratification his visit to Halifax, and the opportunity it afforded him of inspecting the various manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Marshall Wood, the sculptor, has received a commission from Mr. John Crossley for a statue of the late Prince Consort, in marble, to commemorate the Royal visit to Halifax.

The wedding gift from the ladies of Edinburgh to the Princess, will, it is stated, be presented to her Royal Highness on her return from the north. The gems and pebbles of Scotland will enter largely into the casket, which will probably be one of the most elegant and costly that has yet been manufactured.

His Royal Highness the Comte de Flandre, attended by Major Purnell, has left the Clarendon Hotel for Abergeldie, N.B.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Trentham for Cromarty Castle, Sutherlandshire.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lady Louisa Cavendish, the Marquis of Hartington, and Lord Frederick Cavendish left Chatsworth for Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Duke of Cleveland and Lady Augusta Paulet have left St. James's-square for Raby Castle, Durham.

The Duchess of Montrose and Colonel and Lady Agnes Murray left Belgrave-square on Saturday last for Buchanan House, Stirlingshire.

The Duchess of Inverness is passing the season at the Castle Hotel, Richmond,

Marquis and Marchioness Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have left town for the Isle of Wight.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have left town for their seat, Longleat, Wilts.

The Marchioness of Ely arrived at her residence at Prince's gate, on Saturday last, from Ireland.

The Marchioness of Lothian and Lady Alice Kerr left town a few days since on a tour in Germany.

The Marquis of Abercorn has left Baudesert for his seat, Baron's Court, Tyrone. Viscount Hamilton has arrived at Baudesert.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley left Dover on Tuesday, en route to Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland left Tilney-street on Tuesday for their seat, Apthorpe House, Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Hopetoun have left town for his Lordship's shooting-quarters in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left Stratford-place for their seat, Heron Court, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have left town for their seat, Stanly Hall, Derbyshire.

The Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe has left town for Mount-Edgcumbe, Devonshire.

Lord and Lady Robert Cecil, Miss Montagu have left Portman-square for Paris, on a visit to Earl and Countess Cowley.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Sir Charles Young with the Dowager Countess of Ilchester, Tuesday.—The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel George Grant Gordon, eldest son of the late Lord Francis Gordon, with Miss Bertha Lennox Peel, only daughter of the late Col. Lawrence and the late Lady Jane Peel, was solemnised on Saturday last at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.—The marriage of Mr. Charles Wood, eldest son of Sir Mark Wood, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, M.P., and Lady Mary Wood, took place on Thursday at St. Margaret's, Westminster.—The marriage of Mr. De Vesci with Lady Alice Grey Egerton took place on Thursday.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Oxford, acting upon medical advice, has gone for a few weeks to Switzerland.

A mural monument, by the sculptor Theed, to the memory of the late Dr. Wilberforce, has been placed in Winchester Cathedral.

Lindsell church, Essex, a very ancient edifice, has undergone a complete restoration, and has been re-opened for Divine service.

The 140th "meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester," which commences on the 8th proximo, promises to be one of the most successful ever held.

On Thursday week the handsome church which has just been erected at Morden, in the parish of Bideston, Cheshire, by the private liberality of Miss Jane Inman, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester.

A memorial window has been placed in the south transept of Peterborough Cathedral, in memory of the late Rev. P. Edmonds, Rector of Middlethorpe and Thuddlethorpe.

The foundation-stone of the new parish church of St. Clement's Hall, which was to be built on the site of the old one, was laid by the Rev. William O'Neile, of Stone's Castle.

A beautiful window, by Hardman, architect, has been presented to Boston Church by a parishioner, Mrs. Conington, in memory of her husband, the late Rev. Richard Conington.

Dr. John Reid, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Anatomy at Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in Aberdeen University, vice Dr. Allen Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.

The children of the schools in connection with St. Philip's Church, Bethnal-green, made their annual excursion on Thursday week. They spent the day in Petersham Park, excepting the time for the dinner and dinner for the teachers.

The parish church of Barnstaple is about to be restored by Mr. Scott, architect. The building, which was originally erect-d in the twelfth or thirteenth century, has been very much mutilated, the wooden bowing been taken down about forty years since, and Corinthian columns substituted.

A letter has been received from the Rev. H. Rowley, of the Central Asian Mission, from Tette, of the same date as the last news from the shire. Mr. Rowley had succeeded in purchasing a number of sheep and goats, and was about to return with them to the mission station at Magomero.

Dr. Goulburn preached at St. Paul's on Sunday, and the following will be the order of the successive Sunday mornings of this month:—Aug. 16, the Rev. G. Mackenzie; Aug. 23, Dr. Binney; Aug. 30, Archdeacon Hale; 27, the Rev. Dr. Dallas, Incumbent of Highgate; 30, the Rev. W. C. F. Wethey, Incumbent of St. Botolph, Aldgate.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Chester consecrated the church which has been erected at Oxton, near Birkenhead, and which is dedicated to All Saints. The site of the new edifice is about two and a half miles from the parish church of Birkenhead, and within one minute's walk of the railway station.

A full choral wedding took place on Wednesday in Westminster Abbey, the contracting parties being Mr. William Bates, son of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., for North Lancashire, and Miss Thynne, the daughter of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The service was performed by the Rev. Canon Jeune, assisted by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the bridegroom, and nearly all the Abbey staff officiated.

Last Saturday the Illustrated Missionary News was presented to the young Earl of Ellesmere at the domestic chapel of his Lordship's family at Worsley Hall. The late Earl of Ellesmere commenced the restoration of the chapel, and the organ has been enriched for by the clergy and congregation of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, incumbent of his Lordship.

The Rev. W. Williams has been presented with a handsome mediæval lectern, by the Sunday class, on his leaving the curacy of Ferryside; also with a purse containing upwards of 100 guineas, by the congregation of St. Thomas's, where he had been Curate for four years. The Rev. T. Wynne, late Rector of Llanwenog, who for a short time held benefice in conjunction, and nearly all the Abbey staff officiated.

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The Bishop of Oxford and Mrs. Tait gave a garden fête at Fulham Palace on Thursday week in honour of the Archdeaconry Union. It was attended by 200 of the nobility and gentry. At five o'clock the Bishop received the New Zealand chief now in this country, and entertained him to tea in the palace—a very short and impressive service was held in the private chapel by his Lordship for him.

The parish church of Longbredy, Dorset, was reopened on Thursday week after extensive restorations, executed by Mr. Crickmay, architect. In carrying out the good work the Rev. Prebendary Fust, Rector, has been liberally supported. Prince of Wales, who owns about one third of the parish, gave £100, and the late Duke of Bedford, £100, which was augmented by the present Duke to £500, so as to retain what may be regarded as his own transepts. Mr. R. Williams, of Bridehead, the patron of the living, gave £200; Mr. G. W. Digby of Minterne Magna, who for a short time held some property in the parish, £100. The Bishop was the first subscriber, giving the other £100 to the fabric fund.

The Lord Chancellor's Church Patronage Act, for the augmentation of certain benefices, the right of presentation to which is vested in the Lord Chancellor, has been issued. By this measure his Lordship is empowered to sell the advowsons of no less than 329 livings, enumerated in one of the schedules. The Act states that the object of the measure is the same being to establish to nominate and present clerks to benefices, or to dispose of them in such manner as the proceeds of the money may be applied to increasing the incomes of poor benefices remaining in gift. The principle upon which the sales are to be effected is very simple. Any individual or corporation may make an offer, which the Lord Chancellor may accept or reject; nor is he bound to take the highest bidder the prevalence. The purchase money is to be paid into the Bank of England and applied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the direction of the Lord Chancellor; and no living disposed of under the Act is to be again sold within a period of five years. Finally, with a view to ascertaining the precise value of the benefices; and he is empowered to make such rules as he may consider necessary to carry out the objects of the Act, which rules are to be laid before Parliament. The Act is to take effect on the 1st of November next.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. T. E. Abraham, Rector of Risby, Suffolk, to Thedwastre; Rev. G. Howell, Rector of Llangattock-cum-Llangenny, to South Brecon; Rev. S. M. Talbot, Vicar of Basingstoke, to Western, East.—*Livings:* The Rev. J. A. Blekenstaff to Bensall, near Selstock; Rev. W. Bree to Allesley; Rev. M. S. Faulkner to Chiverdiel; Rev. E. Harris to Swanton Abbot; Rev. S. F. W. O. Hembray, to Bristow-cum-Theodethorpe; Rev. F. H. Hyllus to Kinsley; Rev. J. Oulve to Gowerby, Yorkshire; Rev. H. W. Plumptre to Eastwood; Rev. H. V. J. Stanton to Halesworth and Vicar of Chedi-ton aforesaid; Rev. H. A. Stewart to Ashbourne; Rev. J. Tait to Fulham; Rev. J. Thomas to Llanwenog; W. Wainewright to Ilere, Suffolk; Rev. T. Woodman to Chapleton, and Rev. Scott Redfordon, Evercreech.—The Rev. E. Bates to Outlane; Rev. T. York to Great Everdon, Cambridgeshire.—*Incumbencies:* The Rev. E. C. Appleton to Ashwell; Rev. J. Bowden to Ashwell; Rev. J. Bowden to Ashwell; Rev. J. Batchelor, Yorkshire; Rev. G. H. Townshend to St. Andrew's, Holborn; and Rev. J. Wilkinson to Ellel.—The Rev. J. W. Burke to the Staff of Cumberland Provincial Corps.—The Rev. M. A. Camilleri to Lyford, near Wantage; Rev. J. B. Dalton to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Dixon to Hale, Bucks; Rev. J. Dixon; Rev. C. A. Lusignan to Wyresdale, Lancashire; Rev. W. Fewer to Kirkby Thore, Westmoreland; Rev. J. Hall to Bedlington; Rev. W. Hayes to Sutton Maddock, Somerset; Rev. R. Pulbeck to Aston, Birmingham; Rev. Rhodes Revell to Bromsall, Somerset; Rev. T. Owen to Clayton-le-Moors; Rev. A. W. Derr to Alton, Hants; Rev. C. Hind to Bolton, Lancashire; Rev. W. G. Hutchins to Minehead, Somerset; Rev. A. Rye to Bibury with Winson; Rev. W. Stears to Wootton Warren; Rev. G. D. Unley to Aldrich and Lindsey; Rev. J. Wilson to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Wood to Leamington Priors; Rev. H. J. R. Rathbone to West Retford, Notts; Rev. S. H. Rigby, Hull, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Rigby to St. Mary's, Hull, Yorkshire; and Stepton Beauchamp; Rev. J. Sullivan to Ilminster, Somerset; Rev. J. W. Sutton to Bramham; Rev. G. A. F. Walker to West Dereham; Rev. A. J. Webb to Wilderche, Bath; Rev. J. Wilkes to Newton-in-the-Isle, near Wisbech; Rev. H. Wood to Alberbury.—*Chaplaincies:* The Rev. J. Bolton, Curate of Trinity Church, Marylebone, to the Minister of St. James's, Wolverhampton.—*Guardian.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Thomas Jessop was elected Master Cutler of Sheffield yesterday week.

The christening of age of Viscount Newry, grandson of the Earl of Kilmorey, was celebrated on the family estates during the last week.

Warwick has been selected by the Archeological Institute as the place of meeting for the annual congress.

Mr. James Cox has been approved of as Vice-Consul at Dundee for the Republic of Hayti.

Mr. Thomas Hall has been the proprietor of Newstead Abbey to contradict the rumour that it has been purchased by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Queen has appointed Lord Belhaven, K.T., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Lanark, in the room of the Duke of Hamilton, resigned.

According to the thirty-fifth annual statement of the Lincolnshire Coast Shipwreck Association, 214 lives have been saved by the company's lifeboats, and 1,000 persons have been rescued from wrecks by other means.

It is understood that Mr. Francis William Brady, Q.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General of the city of Dublin, in the room of the late Alderman George Roe.

The final meeting of the committee for the relief of distress in Ireland was held at the Mansion House. The total sum received by the committee was about £60,000.

The Shire Hall is about to be numerous at Bicester. A marriage took place there last week, in which, according to the *Bicester Herald*, the bride and bridegroom, the bridesmaids, the witnesses, the officiating minister, and the registrar were all required in the name of Smith.

The Prince of Wales has sanctioned a donation of £50 from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall towards the erection of a statue for permanent use of the Sailors' Home at Falmouth, of which his Royal Highness is patron.

A few days ago, several hundreds of acres of heath and furze were burnt at Sandford, in Dorsetshire. Earthen embankments had to be thrown up to keep the fire from destroying the property of the adjacent valuable property.

Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., has appointed Mr. Edwin Truscott Gill to be his steward for the numerous estates. The said Mr. Gill is a singular circumstance, a will and a marriage settlement, the property of the late Mr. Thomas Gill, of Bungay, were executed on the 1st of August.

A new synagogue was on Monday consecrated at Dover with all the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish faith. It is in the Greek style of architecture, and is capable of accommodating about 200 persons. During the proceedings the building was crowded, many Christians being present. The order of service occupied about two hours and a half in reading.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued an order that from the list of dutiable articles are to be omitted the Isle of Man and Douglas, Isle of Man, shall, under the name of Castletown, be constituted an outport subject to the Act 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 107, section 18. Douglas is to be stations for all vessels arriving at or departing from the port of Castletown in the Isle of Man, and to be subject to the Customs regulations.

On Tuesday a two-oared boat-race for £50 a side took place on the Tyne, between the veteran Harry Clasper and George Strong against Matthew and Robert Chambers, both of Gateshead, for the money. The course on the Tyne was from the High Level Bridge to the Meadows House, the distance being about two miles and a-quarter. Clasper, the favourite in favour of the Taylors, who won by about 100 yards.

The Essex Archæological Society held a most successful meeting last week at Colchester. Mr. Burch Western was in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. King, the Medieval Secretary, on the extensive excavations now being made on the site of the Roman amphitheatre. In other papers were by Colonel Chester, of the United States, Mr. Crisp, and Mr. Gurdon, M.P., on the Roman roads in the neighbourhood of Colchester.

The evidence taken before the inquest on the persons killed on the Lea and Hertford Railway, by the explosion of the boiler, has returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but declared that it arose from the overheating of the boiler, owing to the low state of the water. The present state of the carriage cupboard. They also censured the Government inspector for having certified the boiler as safe without sufficient examination.

As Sir Eardley Wilmot's furniture was being removed from Bristol to London, in three railway trucks, the trucks took fire from a spark of the engine, and the furniture was destroyed. Among the pictures was one, presumed. Among the pictures was the portrait of Sir Eardley Wilmot's grandfather, painted by Gainsborough, and which was much prized by the Wilmot loyalists, painted by their countryman West, and presented by them to Mr. Wilmot, the father of Sir Eardley.

A cotton mill, belonging to Messrs. Ratcliffe, was burnt down on Wednesday week, at Sowerby Bridge, Manchester. The loss (£35,000) is only partially covered by insurance. Between 400 and 500 hands are thrown out of employment. The fire originated in the picking room. The building was of wood, and was speedily enveloped in flames. Two fire engines were promptly on the spot, and subsequently a third was brought from Halifax, but the fire had obtained such a hold that the efforts of the firemen were unavailing.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland gave the customary annual treat to the children of the schools usually supported by their bounty, and to the pupils of the nations and industrial schools of Brentford and Isleworth, on Thursday week, at Syon House, Brentford. A grand display of fireworks was given in the lawn in front of Sion House for 60 children. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the clergy and gentry of the surrounding districts attended the invitation of the Duke and Duchess. Refreshments and a band of music were also provided for the recreation of the children.

At the Croydon Assizes, on Friday week, a printer's engineer, named Joyce, recovered £400 damages from the Croydon Gas Company, as compensation for injuries he received in January last, in a collision at Selhurst Junction, while returning to his employment. The collision occurred on Thursday week, a commercial traveller, named Spence, living at Leamington, was killed, and Joyce, who was in the same train, was severely injured. The injuries received by falling over a piece of timber, which the defendants' servants had left on the line owing to the train not stopping at the proper station, in October. A blind basket-maker, named Hooper, living at Acton, was killed on the line, through the train not having been lighted. On Saturday, against the London and North-Western Railway Company, for their sudden starting by the guard and subsequent fall, which caused the loss of her arm.

The *Inverness Courier* records a strange scene which occurred a few days ago at the Nigg salmon fisheries:—"Literally hundreds of fish came surging up in shoals, and struggled with difficulty over the forts. Troops of excited boys jumped after them through the shallows, pelting them, driving them back, and causing dire consternation among the poor fish. On the ford below Hedge Mills a monster salmon, shoved himself bending up a great deep of lesser fish. His dimensions as he splashed about in the shallow water, turning on his deep, silvery side to lessen the difficulty of finding water, could not escape notice, and two or three lads rushed into the water to give chase. The incensed brute bent to effect the rescue, and his scaly fellows for a moment remained quiet to watch the result; but the enemy was too active and too formidable. He turned tail and foundered away down the stream, never halting till he found himself safe in Macintyre's Pool. His flank was scattered, some rushing to the right and some to the left, the greater part midway down way upwards, but many returning to the safe haven which they had so recently left. The stranger fact is that all this time the river had not undergone the slightest change. It was lower and clearer than it has been almost in the memory of man. Not a drop of rain had fallen for weeks; but a change was impending, and we presume that the salmon knew it. Within twenty-four hours thunder-showers were pouring down torrents in the hills of Glengarry and Lochiess, and no doubt the fish were impatient for the slightest hint or imposition that up stream there would shortly be water enough to cover their nakedness.

The newly-built church of Crathie was opened for Divine service on Thursday week. The congregation of this edifice was built on the 15th July, 1862, by Lord Dalhousie. The church is built upon the estate of Abergeldie, the lease of which has been granted by the late Baron Conset—with consent of Admiral Gordon, the proprietor—and signed by him a very short time before his death. The Rev. Dr. Gordon delivered the address in connection with the opening. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the very gratifying connection of his late revered Highness the Duchess Kent with the undertaking. "I am rejoiced," said the Doctor, "to think that this church not only stands as a memorial to her lowly family, as well as to herself, but that it stands as a memorial of the large and liberal mind and catholic spirit of the noble Prince whose death filled not only her own lowly family, as well as nations in the land, with sorrow. This admirable example, set in the highest quarters, cannot fail to encourage the whole world to those works of love. Churchmen, or to Dissenters of any other kind, a bit of ground to worship upon. I have not in my remarks of this occasion the slightest wish or disposition to act hastily, and in a living, catholic, and generous spirit even to those who may differ from them. I have nothing to say and I have nothing to do but to mind my history, and nothing to lose by faithfulness; but, in reference to the following to the Divine Liberty, I am most thankful that we have such a sovereign and such a Queen—a Queen the purest of which I believe there is any record in history, and a Queen who has proved herself to be a loving mother over her country, and the desire to bless that empire over which God has placed her, and over which I pray God she may long reign."

A cavern, similar to those found in England and on the Continent, containing osseous remains of men and of lower animals, has lately been discovered at Cefn, near St. Asaph, Flintshire, in North Wales. By the liberality of that gentleman the cavern has been fully explored, and its contents carefully collected by Mr. Boyd Dawkins, of the British Museum. These contents consist of the remains of men, of other animals, and shells of existing species. The only human remains found in it were a portion of a skull, a flint flake; and the only domestic animal was a scalping shell, or *pecten maximus*—the shell used by the natives of Wales in drinking-cups. The cavern was evidently used as a place of residence, for beneath the cave stuff, or debris, were found the remains of a hearth, or fireplace, and bones broken for striking fire, and stones, which, from their form and position, seem to have served for anvils. The remains discovered were those of animals which appear to have been those of persons who had fled there for shelter when the adjacent country was full of wild beasts. Among the relics found were those of a lesser Mexoil Cetic. The absence, however, of metal weapons and culinary vessels—both which were of common use in the days of Julius Cæsar—and of pottery, and which undoubtedly would have been conveyed by the refugees to their place of encampment—and the presence of coals and ashes prove that the cavern to disprove this opinion and to points to a much higher antiquity for its inhabitants. What proves the great antiquity of the human remains of the bones, teeth, and shells are so firmly imbedded in a calcareous matrix as are the fossil remains in the lias and carboniferous limestone. Mr. Macdonald is engaged in examining its contents, and preparing a report on the subject, which, it is to be hoped, will further elucidate the history of this interesting cavern and of its interesting occupants.—*Glasgow Herald.*

A singular action for contract—Dolley v. Reeve—was tried at the Gloucester Assizes on Tuesday before Mr. Baron Martin. The action was for the recovery of £200 damages, which the plaintiff and the defendant had entered into a bond to pay. The plaintiff was the Rev. Edward Dolley, of Bromsberrow, in Worcestershire, and the defendant was Mr. George Baring Brown Collier, a gentleman residing at Gorsley, in the county of Gloucester, and a Fellow of the Geological Society. The defendant is the secretary of the Geological and Historical Society, in London. It appears that Mr. Collier's descent is from a family named Nicholls, who were connected by marriage with the family of the late Rector. The plaintiff had some time in possession, through his ancestor named Nicholls, of a valuable property which came to a Miss Nicholls, who lived about the year 1620; but he desired to have the title disputed between Gilbert and Edward Nicholls, and therefore entered into a bond by a writ of common to Parliament by Edward I. about the year 1307. He consulted the defendant, who undertook to have the title disputed for £100 and his expenses, and a further sum of £200 was to be paid for House of Lords' expenses in case the matter was carried to that House. The defendant made journeys about the country and spent £300 in the matter, which the plaintiff had entered into to recover his title did not succeed in obtaining the desired information; and, in fact, it could not be found, and thus the matter rested. The defendant, in his defence, stated that he had not gone to work in a proper manner, and that he had visited himself in inquiries about the later generations instead of beginning with the foot of the pedigree, and connecting him with the last year who sat in Parliament. He had also made inquiries at the British Museum, or the other places where old records of titled persons in the different reigns are kept, and that he had not gone about the matter in a proper manner he did. Mr. William Hardy, an antiquary, was called in support of the plaintiff's case. He had made inquiries about the matter, and had been consulted by the plaintiff and the defendant concerned that a jury should be withdrawn. Eventually it was proposed that the case should be tried before a jury. He produced a packet of 250 parish register certificates and 150 extracts from wills, which he had made in the investigation of the claim of the defendant for £100 was included. Accordingly, a juror was withdrawn.

THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE 33rd annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Wednesday, the 26th inst., when the fifth general meeting will be held in the Town Hall, under the Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., who will resign the chair, after which Sir W. G. Armstrong will assume the presidency and deliver an address.

The local, executive, and general committees in Newcastle are making ample preparations for the reception of the association, and have invited members from a distance who will attend the meeting will be entertained with unbounded liberality by the Newcastle Field Club.

The following is a programme of the proceedings:—

Thursday, Aug. 27.—Section committee meetings at 10 p.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m.—Evening lecture, in the Central Exchange Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

Friday, Aug. 28.—Gun experiments at Whitley, by Sir W. G. Armstrong, at 9 a.m.—Section committee meetings at 10 a.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m.—Evening lecture, in the Town Hall, at 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, Aug. 29.—Section committee meetings at 10 a.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m.—Excursion to Hexham, Allendale, and Kielder; and Excursion of the Northern Mining Institute—Excursion to Sunderland.—Excursion to Crag Lough, under the direction of the Cumberland Natural History Club.

Monday, Aug. 31.—Section committee meetings at 10 a.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m.—Geographical section, at Literary and Philosophical Society—Microscopic soiree, in Central Exchange Rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.—Section committee meetings at 10 a.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m.—Evening lecture, in the new Townhall, at 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.—Excursion to Alnwick, at 8 p.m., at Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms—Concluding general meeting, at 3 p.m., in the new Townhall.

Thursday, Sept. 3.—Excursion to Cleveland to see the remains of Roman and Iron Age—Excursion to Durham.—Chairman's Address.—Excursion to Marsden Rocks and South Shields.

The following gentlemen have been chosen presidents of sections:—

Mathematical and Physical Science—Mr. W. J. Macquorn Rankine, C.E., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Engineering in the University of Glasgow.

Chemical Science—Mr. Alexander W. Williamson, Ph. D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in University College, London.

Geology—Mr. Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Professor of Mining and Mineralogy in the Government School of Mines, London.

Zoology and Botany, including Physiology—Mr. J. Hutton Balfour, M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh.

Geography and Ethnology—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, K.C.B.

Economic Science and Statistics—William Tite, M.P., F.R.S.

Mechanical Science—Professor Willis, of Cambridge.

Among the more important business of the meeting it is anticipated will be found the reading of papers descriptive of the great branches of industry in the district, such as coal-mining, the glass and iron trades, iron-ship-building, &c.; and the visit to the mines, works, and other objects of interest in the district will partly will be entertained with magnificent hospitality by the townsmen as of the Newcastle Corporation. On Monday, Aug. 31, Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., and the Corporation of Newcastle, will give a grand concert; and there will be several balls and other galeties during the week of the association's meeting. Sir William Armstrong will give a very several great gun experiments upon Whitley Sands on the morning of the meeting. A meeting of the General Local Committee was held on the Literary and Philosophical Association on Saturday afternoon—the Mayor in the chair. It was attended by Mr. Ingham, M.P.; Mr. Bessemer, M.P.; and a number of influential manufacturers. It was reported that the committee was only £150 short of the £4000 guaranteed by the town and district, and that before a week had come in. Mr. Griffith, the general secretary, of the association, was present, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements made by the executive committee for the meetings.

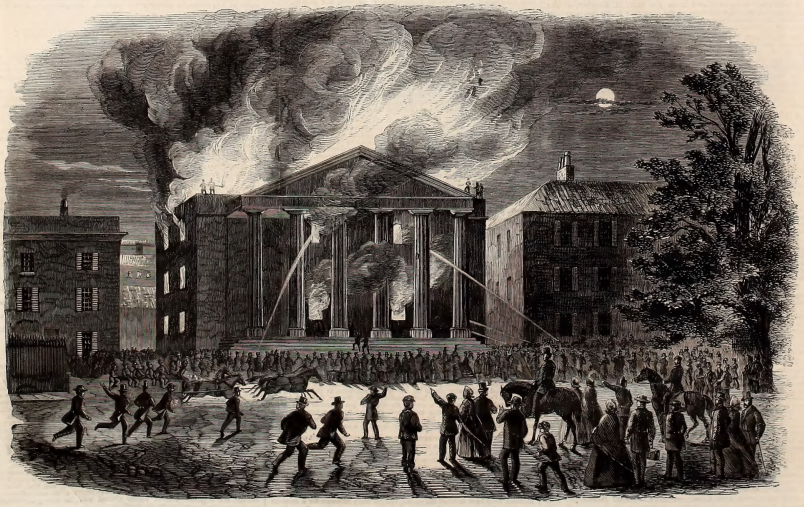


LORD PALMERSTON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A BUILDING FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE SAILORS' HOME, WELL-STREET, LONDON DOCKS.

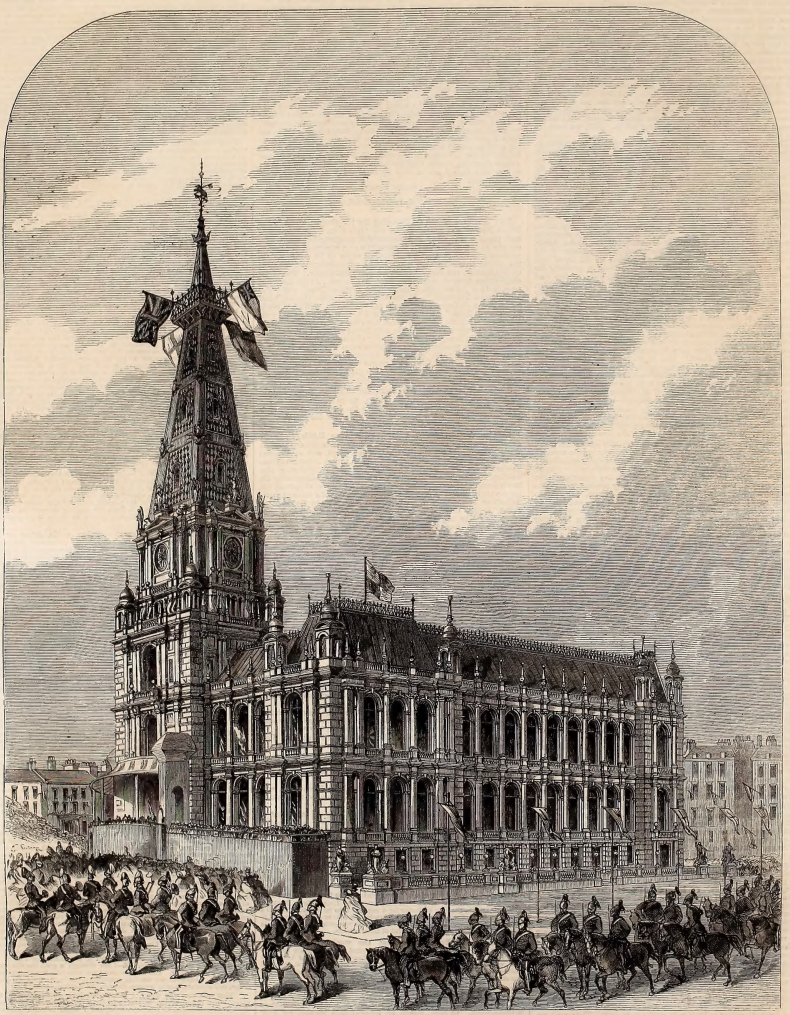
THE SAILORS' HOME, WELL-STREET, LONDON DOCKS.

THE foundation-stone of the new building in extension of this institution was laid on Tuesday week by Lord Palmerston. The "Home" was founded in 1830, and was opened for the reception of sailors in 1835. Since the opening, 139,180 seamen have availed themselves of the advantages of the institution; and no less a sum than £1,110,980 has been received from these men and directed into legitimate channels for their benefit. The proposed addition is to be made in Dock-street, London Docks, immediately adjoining the original building. The estimated cost of the new building will be about £10,000, which much exceeds the funded property at the disposal of the directors.

Lord Palmerston having taking his place in the immediate vicinity of the foundation-stone, Admiral Sir Wm. Bowles, the president of the institution, read an address, in which he said, during the last six years, the demand for accommodation had been gradually increasing; so that it had been determined to erect an auxiliary building for the reception of 100 additional seamen. The plans, which embraced all the various contrivances conducive to light, comfort, and health, had been prepared by Mr. E. L. Bracebridge, architect. The cost of the building, as per contract, would amount to £10,626, to realise which, together with a further sum of £2000 for fittings, &c., an appeal had been made



BURNING OF THE JERSEY THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: THE TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 173.

by the directors to the public at large, more especially to the shipping and mercantile community of the port of London. The "Home" had for its object to provide a place combining security, freedom of action, and social enjoyment, for the sailor on his return from a perilous voyage, and to promote his moral elevation and religious improvement. After the reply of Lord Palmerston, and other portions of the ceremonial, his Lordship proceeded to lay the stone, which he did in due form. His Lordship then said, "I declare this stone duly laid, and long may it last." A copy of the inscription, on parchment, was deposited in the cavity. The inscription was read by Mr. Bracebridge, who was assisted on the occasion by Mr. Mowy, the builder. The noble Premier went through the ceremony of laying the stone in a style which elicited the cheers of the company. The secretary, Captain Wm. H. Webb, R.N., then read a list of subscriptions towards the building fund, including thirty guineas from the Prince of Wales and fifty guineas from the noble Premier, amounting altogether to some £1000. The Bishop of London then pronounced the benediction, after which the ceremony was concluded by the bands playing "God Save the Queen," the whole assembly singing the words in unison.

Lord Palmerston was then conducted by the directors over the institution, and shown the accommodation which is provided for the seamen frequenting the home. On leaving he was again heartily cheered, both by the visitors who had accompanied him in his tour of inspection and by the crowd that waited in the street to see him depart.

DESTRUCTION OF THE JERSEY THEATRE.

THE Theatre Royal at Jersey was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 31st ult. The fire was discovered at four, and by nine o'clock it had literally burnt itself out, nothing being left but the bare walls. The Theatre Royal belonged to a company, who built it at a cost of about £5000. It was a fine building, of the mixed style of architecture, and well adapted to the wants of the island. It is insured for £1000 only. Mr. Harrison, the lessee and manager, is a great loser, for, although the value of the stationary property is partially covered by an insurance of £200, the entire loss of everything that he is possessed of will amount to between £600 and £700. The fittings, wardrobes, and a mass of books and music, are destroyed.

A number of sculptors are at present engaged in executing an important work at the Porte du Zodiaque of the grand entrance of Notre Dame. All the figures and almost all the ornamental details had been mutilated. Those artists are employed in restoring noses, ears, hands, fingers, and arabesque flowers with admirable art and patience, so that in a short time that wonderful portal, with its rich collection of saints, angels, kings, &c., will be restored as it was in the fourteenth century. The door takes its name from the signs of the Zodiac being carved on it in bas-relief.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There are Imperial fêtes in Paris—illuminations and transparencies, reviews and alfresco theatrical performances, conjuring and tumbling and greasy poles galore. There is grouse shooting in Scotland; there have been archæological institutes disporting themselves in Kent; there will be a yacht club festival, and balls, and banquets at Cherbourg; there are the lakes, and "wild Wales," and Killarney, and the Isle of Wight, and "peaks, passes, and glaciers," and excursion-trains, for aught we know, everywhere, even to the source of the Nile; but, alas! there is nothing in London, and, ere long, there will be nobody. "Dere's no use knockin' at de door." We called on Echo and she was not at home. We sought out Rumour and found her obstinately holding every one of her hundred tongues. We even heard that Gossip had gone up the Rhine, and that Scandal was off to Switzerland, although we need scarcely say that we should not think, under any circumstances, of leaving cards on such disreputable persons. The truth is that the London season is over, and that our annual bankruptcy of social topics has set in. Still, we must do our best.

The authoress of "Aurora Floyd" is advertised to commence, without delay, a new tale in the *London Journal*, with the suggestive title of "The Outcasts." If Miss Braddon is only intent on doing for the "outcasts" of London a tithe of what Victor Hugo has done for "Les Misérables" of Paris, her new novel can scarcely fail to be full of exciting interest and graphic description. She will find, however, that some indefatigable French romancers have been in the field before her. M. Paul Féval has already written a most horrific prose epic, called "Les Mystères de Londres;" and in a weekly magazine, published in Paris, *L'Omnibus*, another master of the appalling in fiction, M. Pierre Zaccone, has only just begun a blood-thrilling novel, "Les Misérables de Londres." Of M. Pierre Zaccone's admirable fitness for the task—of his intimate knowledge of the *couleur locale*, and his minute acquaintance with the manners and customs of the British metropolis, our readers may judge when we tell them that the author describes the "city of London" as being in precisely the same state now as in the days of Charles II., and remarks that you meet none save "négociants" in the streets. In "le Pickadilly, in the High Parck, in the Whitechapel," says the lively author, "you may rub against various nationalities; but in the Cité only Britannic commerce is visible." It appears to us that in a City street, say in Cheapside, or Leadenhall-street, or especially the Minories, the observant wayfarer may see in the course of one fine afternoon more "various nationalities"—foreign mariners, gaberdined Hebrews, turbaned Turks, and all manner of outlandish creatures—than he will be able to view for a whole week together in "the Pickadilly" or the "High Parck." One of M. Zaccone's most elaborate opening scenes is devoted to a description of the enormous premises occupied by "M. Styler," a rich City merchant. A range of warehouses occupy the ground floor; then come the counting-houses; and above are the private apartments of Mr. Styler and his daughter. Fancy a London merchant of the present day—a Baring, a Goschen, or a Huth—having his "warehouses" by the side of his "counting-houses," and his "private apartments" on the first floor! M. Pierre Zaccone's commercial explorations have evidently failed to penetrate beyond the "Maison du chat qui pelote," in the Rue St. Denis.

A respected correspondent, an Englishman, who has resided many years abroad, writes to us concerning our remarks on the assumed "*trous Judas*," or spyholes in Continental bedroom doors, and offering a very lucid explanation of how the mistake, into which a few zealous British travellers have fallen, has arisen. A few years since the ubiquitous and useful "Murray" advised lady tourists to provide themselves when going abroad with *gimlets*, which, driven into panels, might be used as nails to hang dresses upon, and removed when quitting the hotel. We seem to remember also some notable devices in ironmongery to prevent thieves from getting into your room at a strange hotel, and which you fastened by screws into the wall above and the floor below. Now it is, we consider, very feasible for some wiseacre to have seen these marks of defunct screws and gimlets in a few doors abroad, and to have forthwith jumped at the conclusion that they were "Judas holes." We have reverted to the subject, however unimportant it may seem, as this is the season when Pater, Mater, and Filia familias are all flocking beyond sea, and it is expedient to disabuse their minds of the silly delusion lately propagated. And, we beg to observe that we are going abroad (D.V.) with our better half on the first of September, and that we are not at all afraid of "Monsieur Judas."

Miss Thackeray's exquisite "Story of Elizabeth" has reached and will probably soon exhaust a second edition; and the commercial success of this charming and most womanly story would be enough to vindicate it—did not its intrinsic merit furnish a sufficient answer—from the slur which one, one solitary and ill-conditioned critic strove hard, but unsuccessfully, to cast upon it. Ah! when will novelist A acquire just so much wisdom and charity as to learn that the fact of novelist B, having also ventured into the realms of fiction, does not necessarily make B a victim to be tomahawked in small type?

The all but completion of the Indian telegraph, constructed on Government account at Mr. Henley's works, North Woolwich, under the auspices of Colonel Patrick Stewart, Sir Charles Bright, and Mr. Latimer Clarke, has come on the public with a suddenness—the simile will not be inappropriate—of an electric shock. Sheathed now, not only in incorrosible wire, but in good hemp covered with a "patent composition" composed of asphalte, Swedish pitch, and powdered silica, the new cable is said to be capable of resisting decay and the ruinous embraces of coral and barnacles. The inner wires are coated with gutta-percha, and that is the only item which brings a doubt to our mind. Will gutta-percha produce the same amount of absolute insulation as is producible by the employment of indiarubber? A punster would say, "There's the rub!"

Punch found a rival—not a very formidable one—in *Fun*, but *Fun's* best man, Mr. Burnand, has joined the orthodox camp in Whitefriars, and hebdomadally floods the columns of the old-established periodical with most excellent fooling. Mr. Burnand, it would appear, disdains to write anything that has sense in it; but his nonsense is nevertheless of the most diverting order. You may begin by shaking your head at the "out-of-door gamester," but you end by shaking your sides. We may remark *en passant* that some ingenious gentleman in *Punch* has lately taken to writing "Shadows of the Week," in laudable emulation, we presume, of our "Echoes." It is a pity that he cannot find something better to parody. So long as the inimitable pencils of Mr. Leech and Mr. Tenniel continue to illustrate the pages of our facetious contemporary, the great luminary of weekly humour will have but scant cause to fear the "little people of the skies" who blinkingly imitate him; but in the literary department of *Punch* a backbone—a *pièce de résistance*—is sadly needed. Puns and playful paragraphs are all very well, but those who remember the days of "Mrs. Caudle," and "the Unprotected Female," and "Miss Violet and her Offers," sigh for something more solid—*quelque chose en chair et os*—in addition to the present *menu* of farfetched funniments and whimsical jocularities.

But we began with *Fun*, and struck off at a tangent. The rival is now rivalled by another laughter-soliciting periodical, called the *Comic News*, which is edited by Mr. Henry J. Byron, the prince of modern burlesque writers. All these minor comic papers doubtless sell by thousands at omnibus doors and on steam-boat decks; but they must all, sooner or later, split on the same rock. They can't get hold of first-rate caricaturists. You may teach a very dull young man to write "comic copy;" you may instruct him in the arts of punning and word-torturing, and in time he will become a very tolerable proficient; but it is impossible to turn an average draughtsman into a really humorous artist. Remember the culinary apopthegm—"One learns to boil, but one is born a roaster." The supply of good caricaturists is always wofully limited, and the want of their pencils has shipwrecked many a comic craft more pretentious than that whose clever helmsman is Mr. Byron.

A late very painful and dubious case, arising from a charge of assault made against a respectable gentleman by a young lady who had travelled with him in a railway carriage, reminds us of what we recently wrote of the means of communication between guards and passengers abroad, not only in railway carriages, but in diligences and postchaises, and is another most striking illustration of the necessity for establishing some such facilities in English locomotion. In the case we allude to the gentleman, notwithstanding the strongest protestations of innocence on his part, and various collateral evidence which rendered his guilt extremely questionable, was convicted and fined by a bench of county magistrates. From their decision there was no appeal; the defendant has no means of proving his innocence (if innocent he be), and under a scandalous stigma he will probably remain till his dying day. A contemporary has suggested that the perils of travelling with strange ladies might be obviated by marking certain carriages in every train with the significant inscription, "For gentlemen only;" but it is certain that some mode for the protection of railway travellers—the gentlemen quite as much as the ladies—must be speedily adopted. It is a common remark that a lady may travel from one end of the United States to the other without suffering insult; but how does she travel? Not in an isolated compartment or shut-up *coupé*, but in a long, commodious car, common to perhaps a hundred passengers of either sex, and up and down the centre aisle of which a vigilant conductor is always walking. Cars on the American system of construction may be seen on the Royal Wurtemburg Railway, and very elegant and comfortable vehicles they are; but till the existing rolling stock on English railways can be replaced by more sensible carriages, we might suggest that the compartments in every class should be cut down a good six inches from the roof, so that outrage or dispute in one carriage should be impossible without its being heard, and, if need be, seen by the occupants in the next. It is quite as important that women should be secured from the brutality of a ruffian or a drunkard as that men should not be shut up with crafty and hard-swearing adventuresses.

THE THEATRES.

The Lyceum closed on Saturday for the season, when "The Duke's Motto" was represented for the 174th time. The long run of such pieces is with many an unaccountable accident; but were it now our cue, as it may be shortly, to adventure on a *résumé* of the season, we should be able to deprive the event of much of its mystery. On the present occasion we are content with announcing, with the close of this theatre, the conclusion of the theatrical season. The West-end theatres open are reduced to three in number. At the Adelphi we still have "The Irish Tiger," "The Haunted Man," and "The Ill-treated Il Trovatore." At the Olympic, "Ladies, Beware," and "The Ticket-of-Leave Man;" and at the Strand, "While there is Life there is Hope," "The Motto—I'm All There," and "Keep your Temper;" these are the survivors of the close of the London season. The theatres where these wonders are effected are small theatres, and the fact speaks loudly for the eligibility of small houses, which are thus enabled to provide salaries for actors when the larger ones find no work for them to do. The East-end theatres are still open. Of these the Standard and the City of London are the chief; but the heat of the weather effectually prevents their filling, notwithstanding the evident desire of the people for amusement.

There is a report of the Princess' theatre reopening in another week for a short summer season, under the direction of Mr. Walter Montgomery. If he should make the venture, we shall wish him success; and all the more heartily as, under his conduct, the Shakspearian drama will be duly encouraged.

At the Marylebone Institution Miss Edith Heraud's dramatic readings, on Thursday week, had an extraordinary success. The selections were made from Shakspeare's plays, and so arranged as to be illustrative of the passions. Love, Filial Affection, Compassion, Grief, Ambition, Fear, Regret, Gratitude, Suffering, Distraction, Emulation, and Jealousy were thus in turn delineated by the two ingenious artists by whom the entertainment was supported. A great variety of characters was thus exemplified, and a series of grand recitations accordingly accomplished. Miss Heraud appeared as Juliet, Portia, Constance, Lady Macbeth, Queen Katharine, and Cleopatra. The lady was in fine voice, and her musical and flexible utterance had thus for its range almost the whole gamut of the passions. The ability with which she availed herself of her natural advantages commanded unbounded applause. Herr Krueger, as Hamlet, Macbeth, Cardinal Wolsey, and Othello, to all a German's subtle appreciation of the text of Shakspeare, added that demonstration of histrionic talent which indicated a competent acquaintance with the Continental stage, and proved him to be a well-qualified and practised actor. He shared largely and deservedly the plaudits of the numerous and highly-intelligent audience by which these readings—which have already become celebrated—were attended.

Mr. John Bowring has presented to the British Museum his extensive and magnificent collection of insects.

The Maories have been completely routed at Taranaki by General Cameron.

The Ionian Parliament has been dissolved, and a new one has been summoned to meet in forty days.

The longest Act of the late Session has just been issued. It extends to twenty-two folio sheets, and has reference to provisional orders made by the Board of Trade.

Among the 5,798,967 persons enumerated in Ireland at the Census of 1861, no less than 742 are returned as being of the age of 100 years and upwards: 278 of these aged persons were men and 464 were women.

A sheet of paper was recently manufactured at Mr. Van Benthuysen's paper-mill at Cohoes, Albany county, New York, forty inches wide and eight miles and a half long.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week notifies the elevation to the Peerage of Colonel White as Baron Annaly, and of Mr. M. Milnes as Baron Houghton.

Sir James P. Wilde, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, will succeed Sir Cresswell Cresswell as Chief Judge in Ordinary of the Court of Probate and Divorce.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated Aug. 8, says that a portion of the Arbazehs who had submitted to Russia have made common cause with the Circassians. The Russians have abandoned three forts; they lost 150 men, and their General has been made prisoner.

Further particulars had arrived of the revolution in Madagascar, confirming the opinion that the assassination of the King arose from a reactionary spirit among the people, and their suspicion of his too liberal tendencies and concessions to Europeans. Queen Robodo and her supporters had, however, not shown any symptom of reversing the King's tolerant policy.

One of the last Acts of the late Session was to amend the law relating to the removal of poor persons, natives of Ireland, from England. After one month, the only authority for a removal is to be by warrant, and a wilful desertion of a person mentioned therein before he or she is conveyed to the place of destination is to subject the offender to a penalty of £10, and in default of payment to an imprisonment of three months.

Advices from Rome state that the workmen engaged in preparing the ground for the erection of a central railway-station near the Villa Massimi, have found a colossal statue of Faustina, the wife of Antoninus Pius, with the symbols belonging to Concord. There are several traces of gilding on the head, and of red paint on the face. The Pope has presented this statue to the museum of the Capitol.

There are now six daily newspapers published in New Zealand; namely, the *Daily Times*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Evening News* in Dunedin; the *Southern Cross* and the *New Zealander* in Auckland; and the *Press* in Christchurch. Of these, several are old-established journals, but their publication in a daily form is of recent date. The newspapers published in New Zealand number twenty-three, besides those published at the Otago diggings, concerning which we have no accurate knowledge.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued on the property and income tax, showing the number of persons charged to the income tax for the year ending on the 5th of April, 1861 and 1862, under schedules D and E in England and Ireland. In the year ending the 5th of April, 1861, the number of persons charged with income tax under Schedule D in England was 278,723, and the amount of tax charged £3,429,175. In the year ending the 5th of April, 1862, the number of persons was 285,457, and the amount of tax charged £3,222,033. Under Schedule E the number of persons assessed for income tax in 1861 was 100,628, and the amount of tax charged £710,907. In 1862 the number of persons charged is reduced to 98,700, and the amount to £664,160. In 1861 the number of persons assessed for income tax in Ireland under Schedule D was 17,721, and the amount of tax charged was £184,732. In 1862 the number of persons was 17,602, and the amount charged £168,132. Under Schedule E in 1861 the number of persons assessed was 6152, and the amount of tax £47,543, and in 1862 the number of persons was 6077, and the amount charged £44,566. In 1861 the net amount of property and income tax classed under the several schedules in Great Britain was £10,764,604, and in 1862 £10,196,119. The total amount of property and income tax classed under the several schedules in Ireland was in 1861 £862,627, and in 1862 £793,984.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Adhesion of Liquids to Mercury.—Mr. Gore has reported in the *Philosophical Magazine* some interesting experiments on this phenomenon. If a drop of Nordhausen sulphuric acid (about one tenth of an inch in diameter) be carefully placed by means of a glass rod upon the centre of a clean globule of pure mercury about eighty grains in weight it instantly diffuses itself in a thin film over the surface of the metal, and the mercury becomes flattened and exhibits vortical movements all over its surface; but if the experiment be made with a strong aqueous solution of ammonia, or of caustic potash, no such results occur; the alkaline solution contracts itself into a spherical form, and persistently floats to the side of the mercury without spreading itself over the surface, especially if the mercurial globule weigh less than sixty grains. Mr. Gore made arrangements to ascertain the order in which various liquids stood with regard to this particular behaviour with mercury. He made use of a uniform weight of eighty grains of pure mercury in a clean watch-glass; a small drop of liquid, as nearly as possible of uniform size, was carefully placed upon it, and the degree of rapidity with which it spread and the diameter it attained were repeatedly noted. Mr. Gore gives a list of the liquids tried, which shows that, with regard to this phenomenon, acids are at one extreme and alkalies at the other—water and solutions of neutral salts being intermediate.

Phosphorus in Steel.—M. Caron, whose experiments in relation to the chemistry of steel we have frequently reported, has just submitted to the French Academy of Sciences the conclusion of his researches for the elimination of phosphorus from steel. After having several times treated ores completely free from phosphorus with wood charcoal, phosphate of lime, and silica, he has constantly found in the casting thus produced nearly all the phosphorus which he had placed in the crucible in the state of phosphate. Since then, says M. Caron, there does not seem to be any method of taking away from the steel castings the phosphorus they contain, as they never fail to combine with that body wherever they meet with it, it is of the utmost importance that the causes that contribute to the presence of this injurious metalloid should be removed, and the chemical composition of the combustible vegetable employed attentively considered. Nearly all woods contain phosphorus; thus the cast steel made by wood from ores which have no phosphorus, according to Karsten, contains at least two per cent. In this proportion phosphorus is not injurious, and even at five per cent is inoffensive; but at seven per cent the steel obtained breaks with percussion, although it may be bent to a right angle. Wood which will give this last percentage ought, then, never to be employed; since the different elements of wood contain different quantities of phosphorus, not only according to the nature of the soil on which they grow, but also in the same soil, according to their species. M. Caron refers to the analyses of Berthier, which show that some wood ashes contain only 0·008 of phosphoric acid, while others have as much as 0·9, 0·1, and even 1 per cent. The latter would certainly produce castings of bad quality.

Electric Action of the Solar Rays.—M. Musset has recently reported to the French Academy of Sciences some additional facts in relation to this subject obtained by causing the rays of the solar spectrum to fall on a delicate Nobili's galvanometer. In the shade the needles remained perfectly immovable; but so soon as they were struck by the solar rays, whatever the hour or temperature might be, they performed oscillations the amplitude of which varied to the extent of 90 deg. When M. Musset caused the coloured rays of the spectrum to fall on the needles, he was led to consider that the violet rays excited the most action. He took great care to ascertain that the movements of the needles were not due to change of temperature or agitation of the air, and therefore does not hesitate to recognise in them an electric action. In conclusion, he says:—"In reflecting on the important part which the sun plays in nature, is it not rational to admit its electric influence? In the shade the chlorophyl in plants disappears, the leaves of the mimosa sleep, chlorine and hydrogen remain together inert, and the needles of the galvanometer are unmoved. But if the solar rays strike these bodies the plants become green, the leaves unfold, the two gases combine, and the needles oscillate. These diverse phenomena, taken together, have so much analogy that they may well legitimate an opinion which, by an ascending induction, attributes to electric influence the manifold and often mysterious actions of the sun upon nature."

Porosity of Cast Iron.—In reference to the experiments of MM. Deville and Frost, M. Barreswil, in the *Repertoire de Chimie*, states that he once, during an experiment of Thilorier, made with the view of liquefying oxygen by enormous pressure, observed that the mercury in the receiver was forced through and oozed out of the pores of the very thick mass of the cast-iron envelope. A paper placed beneath the receiver assumed an ash-grey colour, which microscopical examination proved to be due to the presence of finely-divided mercury.

Combinations of Arsenic.—When acids, more or less diluted, disengage hydrogen from the water in the presence of zinc or iron, and the gas be brought into contact with a soluble compound of arsenic, a gaseous hydrate is produced. Dr. Blondlot, of Nancy, in the *Annales de Chimie*, points out a remarkable exception to this rule, and which he believes unique and important in relation to toxicology; it is this—that when nitric acid and its derivatives are used, as indicated above, a solid hydrate is formed, which is precipitated on the zinc in the form of brown floccules. The writer gives details of cases of poisoning, and considers that the knowledge of this fact may throw much light on the investigation of the phenomena.

Amount of Carbonic Acid in the Air.—M. Mène has forwarded to the French Academy of Sciences the results of his observations on this topic in a series of tables, from which he derives the following conclusions:—1. During the whole year carbonic acid does not exist in the atmosphere in the same quantity. 2. During December and January, the gas in the air is nearly in an equal quantity; the amount increases in February, March, April, and May, but diminishes from June to August; an increase takes place from September to November, and in October it attains its maximum for the year. 3. There is more carbonic acid in the air during the night than in the day. 4. There appears to be a slight oscillation in the amount during the day, a small increase being observed towards midday. 5. The amount of carbonic acid in the air is generally found to be greater after the fall of rain than previous to it.

BALLOON SURVEY OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Mr. Coxwell has written to the *Times* an account of an aerial reconnaissance on the 10th inst. at Portsmouth, of a similar nature to his recent experiment at Aldershott. The ascent was a public one, at the request of Mr. Brown, the proprietor of the Portsmouth recreation-grounds, and Mr. Coxwell only agreed to make it on two conditions—"Firstly, that it should take place if the wind was fair for the Isle of Wight; secondly, that I would offer no objection if I could even skirt the coast or proceed somewhat inland." There was no time to inflate Mr. Coxwell's mammoth balloon, or even his smaller one, "The Evening Star;" and Mr. Coxwell borrowed a small one from Mr. Gouens. In this, relying upon previous careful observations with chart, and compass, and pilot-balloons, and allowing for local variations, Mr. Coxwell started at 7.15 p.m., with full confidence as to his course, although at the surface of the earth the wind was fresh from the westward.

"The scene," he says, "which opened out in the space of five minutes was altogether novel. Instead of the widespread landscape so familiar to aerial voyagers, with its variegated surface of green and brown fields, I now had a commanding view of a beautiful island and of a town and harbour so surrounded by water, with the Channel beyond, that, had it not been for the reliance I had in the direction of the wind, appearances would seem to indicate that I was likely to be blown away due south and to drift out to sea. Although I was provided with an excellent barometer, thermometer, &c., by Negretti and Zambra, and presented to me by Mr. Glaisher, I had very little opportunity of using them frequently, and I felt how valuable Mr. Glaisher's presence would have been in the car. What most engaged my attention was a general survey of the town, fortifications, and shipping, with a view of military applications for war purposes. I was agreeably surprised, the atmosphere being clear, how well I could perceive and count the cannon mounted on the ramparts, the ships in ordinary, and, by their white streaks and portholes, their relative sizes, whether corvettes, frigates, or line-of-battle ships. The bold and leading features of Portsmouth as a naval and military stronghold might have been canvassed in an interesting manner had I had companions instead of being alone. I very soon satisfied myself most thoroughly as to the extent of objects visible to the naked eye and to an ordinary vision assisted by a common opera glass. At 7.35—barometer 26·6, thermometer 46—I saw through a glass the visitors on Ryde pier promenading. The distance could not have been less than seven or eight miles. I observed also marines or soldiers of the line in front of a guard-house, and several steamers between Gosport and Southsea Castle.

"Being soon over the water, I had to withdraw my attention and look ahead. The course of the balloon was direct to Chichester, but a more southerly breeze began to alter my course, and I hoped to reach Goodwood, where we so lately descended, after a scientific voyage from the Crystal Palace. As the shades of evening came I found I was making for several extensive woods on high ground between Singleton and Arundel. As I crossed the first wood a large meteor shot towards, but over, the balloon from an easterly direction, another quickly following; and, although I relied upon their supposed altitude and felt personal security, yet I could not but compare my situation to that of a ship which receives a shot or two across her bows, or perhaps a 24 lb. rocket, as a warning to haul to or alter her course, in obedience to the dictates of an enemy. The late hour of the night, and the high ground upon which Nore Wood is situated, compelled me to cast anchor among several high beech trees. Indeed, I had to let off gas and leave the balloon suspended all night before I secured and packed it up. Several gentlemen volunteered to assist me at daylight, and we proceeded at five o'clock to the place of descent with ropes, ladders, and hatchets, ready to lop off boughs or fell a tree, if necessary, rather than injure the balloon. I was obliged to return to terra firma down a tree at least sixty feet from the ground. In the morning the balloon had quietly slid down through the boughs, and was not in any way damaged.

"The magnificent and complete birdseye view I had of the Isle of Wight would occupy too much space and time to describe. Altogether, my voyage on Monday was most exciting, and in many respects peculiar, differing as it did from previous trips. I beg therefore to furnish you with my own account of it, trusting that some few of your readers may find it interesting."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A woman, attending as a monthly nurse, in the New North-road, incautiously brought a lighted candle near the bed of her mistress, and set it on fire. The mother and baby were severely burnt; and the nurse herself, in her efforts to extinguish the fire, was fatally injured.

The first stone of a new Roman Catholic church and Dominican monastery in Southampton-road, Haverstock-hill, was laid on Thursday week by the Archbishop Elect of Port of Spain, Trinidad. The church is to be Gothic, and Mr. G. Blount is the architect.

The floating battery Pervenetz, which was built for the Russian Government on the Thames, went down to Gravesend on Thursday week, en route for Cronstadt, and on her way nearly crushed her Majesty's ship Warspite, into which, being unmanageable, she ran. A Russian frigate, the General Admiral, has come over to escort her to Cronstadt.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has assented to an application from Mr. J. A. Mays, the secretary to the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (Limited), asking for leave to erect, on a piece of land close to the Great Northern Railway station, King's-cross, several large blocks of dwellings, after the model of those recently built for Mr. Alderman Waterlow in Finsbury. The dwellings will comprise separate and distinct houses for about one hundred families.

Last week the births of 1772 children—919 boys and 853 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1797.——The deaths in London, which were 1514 in the last week of July, declined to 1402 last week The average number of deaths derived from ten corresponding weeks (viz., the thirty-second week in each of the years 1853-62), with the omission of deaths from cholera in 1854, and with correction for increase of population, is 1252.

For some years a Masonic Institution for boys has been established at Wood-green, with accommodation for sixty or seventy inmates. The Masons, it would seem, however, are a growing body, and the building in question so far falls short of their requirements that it has become necessary to enlarge it. The foundation-stone of a new edifice in connection with that already existing was accordingly laid on Saturday. When completed, the enlarged institution will have room for one hundred and twenty boys, all of whom will be boarded and educated at the expense of the craft.

The long vacation, properly so called, commenced on Monday morning, and will continue, as prescribed by the Uniformity Acts, until the 24th of October next. During that period all pleadings and proceedings in actions commenced and pending can neither be dated, filed, nor delivered. In the mean time all actions may be commenced and persons held to bail where it is shown to the satisfaction of a Judge that the debtor is about to leave the country. Proceedings may also be taken in cases coming within the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act.

A general meeting of the committee and members of the Printers' Orphan Asylum was held on Tuesday. Mr. Glynn, the honorary secretary, reported the progress made since the last meeting, which had been very satisfactory. A number of practical details were discussed and adopted, having reference to the proper carrying out the objects of the institution, which it is desired shall be in full operation by the close of the present year. The names of several gentlemen, representing large establishments in the trade, were then placed, with their sanction, on the committee.

Application has been made at Judges' Chambers before Mr. Justice Keating for the release of Colonel Waugh from the imprisonment in which he is detained on the order of Mr. Justice Blackburn, at the instance of the managers of the London and Eastern Bank for the sum of £50,000. The application was resisted on the part of the bank. After a good deal of argument, the learned Judge decided that the case did not come under the statute, and the summons was dismissed with costs. By this decision Colonel Waugh must find bail, as directed by Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, not for his protection but for his release, or remain in custody until the completion of his case and his discharge by the operation of the law.

A young gentleman, calling himself Lieutenant A. Styles, late of the Garibaldian army, was brought up on a warrant at Bow-street on Tuesday, charged with a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in endeavouring to enlist persons in this country for the service of the Polish Insurrectionary Government. The prisoner, it seems, had an office whence he issued advertisements and circulars, with the object of forming a regiment of volunteers in aid of the Poles, of which "an English General of great experience in the Crimea and Italy" was to be appointed to the command. The defendant, who said he did not think he was doing anything wrong, was remanded, and heavy bail was fixed. The agents of the Russian Government prosecute in the case.

Mr. Greenwell, the vestry-clerk of Marylebone, was on Monday presented with a large silver salver and three hundred guineas. The salver bore the following inscription:—"Presented, together with a purse of 300 guineas, to Walpole Eyre Greenwell, Esq., vestry-clerk of St. Marylebone, by the Rector, churchwardens, inhabitants of the parish, members for the borough, with other noblemen and gentlemen of local influence, to mark their deep sense of his valuable services in promoting parochial contributions to the Patriotic Fund, the Indian Mutiny Fund, and especially to the Lancashire Distress Fund, and as a general testimony to his talents, integrity, and public usefulness."

The twenty-fourth anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, was held on Monday—Mr. J. Anderson in the chair. The following noblemen and gentlemen were added to the council for the year 1863-4:—The Duke of Buckingham, Lord Alfred Hervey, Dr. Neil Arnott, General E. P. Buckley, Mr. J. W. Freshfield, Mr. J. Heywood, and Sir R. J. Murchison. The Earl of Delawarr was re-elected president, and Mr. E. Marjoribanks, treasurer. The reports of the council and auditors stated the affairs of the society to be in a very prosperous condition; that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales had become vice-patron and vice-patroness of the society; and that 118 new fellows had joined the society since the last anniversary meeting. The total receipts had been £11,022, and the payments, £9150. The exhibitions and promenades had been fully attended. The reports of the secretary and curator congratulated the fellows upon the healthy condition of the valuable trees and plants in the society's collections, and the high state of cultivation and beauty of the gardens. The result of the society's endeavours for the furtherance of botanical study had been very successful during the past year. 165 students had been gratuitously admitted to the gardens, including many artists; and above 22,000 specimens had been distributed to professors at the hospitals and colleges to illustrate their lectures.

According to *Galignani*, Earl Cowley has become an honorary member of the Paris cricket-club, as well as Lord Gray, of Gray; and all the secretaries of the British Embassy are playing members. The club may now be said to have taken a permanent footing, and its success seems certain.

The old castle of Abergeldie—which has been recently re-decorated and furnished anew for the Prince and Princess of Wales—stands on the margin of the Dee, about two miles to the eastward of Balmoral, and has for centuries been the seat of one of the branches of the Gordon family, so numerous in this part of the kingdom. The estate is situated between Balmoral and Birk Hall, and was leased for forty years by the late Prince Consort. It was the residence of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and was put into excellent order; but from its limited dimensions and inconvenient apartments is not so well adapted for the more extended appointments of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the walks through the fine birches by which the estate is covered extends to the policies of Balmoral, so that both castles are within walking distance of each other. The three estates constituting the Royal demesne contains upwards of 35,000 imperial acres, and extend along the banks of the Dee eleven miles. All the varieties of game common to the Highlands are to be found upon them, and there is good fishing in the rivers. The improvements projected by the late Prince Consort have been carried out, and Balmoral now presents a greatly improved appearance. The home farm is in a very promising condition, and the new cottages with which the estate is dotted give to the place an air of comfort which contrasts very strikingly with the mud huts and miserably-cultivated spots of land by which they were surrounded. A new free church has just been erected near the Lochnagar Distillery; and, what with churches and schools and the public library, the fortunate inhabitants of this property should surely be wise and good, as they have ever been dutiful and loyal.

The salmon season is drawing to a close, and altogether has been the most successful that has been experienced in the Severn and Wye—two of the most important salmon streams in England—for a great many years. Not only has the take of fish been greater, but the fish have been unusually fine. Fish from 20 lb. to 30 lb. in weight have been quite common, while several have been taken in the Severn 40 lb. in weight, and one recently 52 lb. The taking of such large fish is one of the most significant signs of improvement in the management of the fisheries. The Act of 1861, for the improvement of salmon fisheries and protection of the fish when in a breeding condition, has no doubt had a salutary effect. The putt and putcher fisheries in the lower part of the Severn and Wye, and in the estuary between the mouths of the Wye and Avon and Newport, are found so difficult of management, in consequence of the necessity of closing them from Saturday at noon to Monday morning, that it is likely they will be abandoned for net fishing. This will be a great boon to the fishermen in the upper portions of the rivers, who complain that the putts and putchers take more than a fair toll of the fish. The executive of the local protection associations have strictly watched these fisheries, and in all cases where the weekly fence time has been disregarded have prosecuted the offenders. Informations against several fishermen for offences of this class were laid on Tuesday, and the cases will be heard before the local magistrates next week. It must be taken as a proof of the increase of the fish that a shoal of grampuses have lately appeared in the Bristol Channel in pursuit of the salmon. One of these has been captured as high as within three miles of Gloucester, and he had no doubt pursued the salmon up the river so far, no fewer than forty-five salmon having been taken in one draught near the spot where the grampus was captured. This fish was 16 ft. long and about 12 ft. round the thickest part.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE death of poor Drew, the jockey, followed as it was so immediately by that of "Mr. Flutter," who was only thirty, from a knee cut, received while bathing his ancle in a basin, which broke during the operation, threw rather a damp over the Brighton week. The jockeys subscribed £60 for a monument to their comrade, a judiciously close and well-behaved lad, and none of them attended the theatre, even on the evening when it was under their "patronage." The Lewes Queen's Plate produced an even finer contest than that of last year between Zetland and Paste. Challoner rode Caller Ou in his best manner and beat Bellman (who will be Lord Clifden's St. Leger trial-horse) by a head. We hear that his Lordship has quite given up his intention of sending "Clifden" to Whitewall to finish his preparation, a measure which would have been rather hard lines for Edwin Parr, who prepared him so admirably for the Derby. Many have a strong notion that he may be found too much for Queen Bertha, as winning an Oaks with so little to spare does not convert an animal whom the stable thought only second class before the race by magic into a flyer. The Tomato money has been all paid up, with the exception, we believe, of between £200 and £300, from two recusants, who will, no doubt, think better of it. The Cesarewitch has closed with 191, and the Cambridgeshire with 213, entries.

York meeting occupies Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Dover comes off on Friday, and Plymouth on Friday and Saturday. Bonny Bell, the chosen of Dr. Shorthouse, the February prophesier of Macaroni for the Derby, will, no doubt, put in an appearance for the Yorkshire Oaks and the Great Yorkshire Stakes, for which Lord Clifden is not likely to go. His lordship is up again at 7 to 1, which price is taken very freely about Avenger; and Queen Bertha keeps her precedence at 6 to 1. Light Bob has some very enthusiastic believers at Middleham; but the public still offer 50 to 1.

At the Yorkshire show Cavendish won the blood-sire prize with only Motley, Cawston, and High Treason against him; and for Lord Wenlock's five-year-old cup the Royal Worcester winner was caught and beaten by the magnificent Overplus, by Augur, the winner in the great 52 class at Driffield. Mr. Hall, of Scorboro', was third with Blondin, who won the four-year-old prize against Beechwood last year. Mr. Botterill's fine mare Enchantress, by Maroon, was first in the six-year-old class against First Whip; but, alas! poor Dick Stockdale, like Philip Ramsdale, was absent from the scene. Mr. George Holmes won the four-year-olds with a King Caradoc chestnut. At Driffield Sir George Strickland had two specially-good Orpheus winners, two or three years old, which seem likely to be dangerous among these white and green ribbons in another year or two.

E. B. Mather, the present holder of the two-mile champion cup, and F. Beckwith swim from Hammersmith to Putney, for £100 a side, on Monday.

The Sporting Magazine is illustrated with a good likeness, after Harry Hall, of Queen Bertha, the seventh Oaks winner that John Scott has trained. *Baily* has Mr. Naylor as its portrait of the month. His turf career has been a remarkable one, as he only won his maiden race with Summerside in the Houghton of 1860. In '61 he was second for the Chester Cup and Northamptonshire Stakes, and Sam Rogers made that splendid Findon Stakes win for him on Caterer. Biondella proved a flyer the next year over short courses; Caterer was second for the Two Thousand in the memorable race when three Stockwells were in the three front places. Sawcutter, for whom he gave 1500 gs., won the City and Suburban, and Feu de Joie the Oaks. This year he has reached his zenith with Two Thousand and Derby; and a troop of brood mares at Stockwell's paddocks, which may be fairly bracketed with Mr. Blenkiron's. "The Van" is amusing, and remarks, *inter alia*, upon the curious "chaff" which goes on between Peers and betting men in front of the Subscription Rooms at Newmarket; and "The Gentleman in Black" is very dark, as usual. The best article is one on the Four-in-Hand Club.

The Cricketers' Fund Benefit Society have published their accounts, which show that they have £1630 stock in the New Three per Cents. The payments to players in 1861 was only £80, and rises to £99, and so on to £116 this year. The United got a terrible beating from Mr. J. Walker's Sixteen at Southgate.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Ladies' Purse.—East Lancashire, 1. Herdsman, 2. The Queen of Trumps, 3.
Cleveland Cup.—Fairwater, 1. True Heart, 2.
Staffordshire Nursery Handicap.—Geduld, 1. Hypatia, 2. Acceptance, 3.
Holyoake Stakes.—Misfortune, 1. Middlewatch, 2. Lord of Linne, 3.
Patshull Stakes.—Lady Clifden, 1. Livingstone, 2.
Stewards' Plate.—Chiquot the Jester, 1. Southport, 2. Highland Mary, 3.
First Year of the Fifth Stamford Biennial Stakes.—Procella, 1. The Gordian Knot, 2. Lady De Trafford, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Shakspeare Stakes.—Ophelia, 1. David Aun, 2. Sorceress, 3.
Chillington Stakes.—Faith, 1. Persuasion, 2. Acolyte, 3.
Stamford Biennial Stakes.—Trumps, 1. Borealis, 2. Gladstone, 3.
Borough Members' Plate.—Hesper, 1. East Sheen, 2. Lufra, 3.
Wolverhampton Stakes.—Oldminster, 1. Change, 2. Jack o' Hearts, 3.
Wrottesley Stakes.—Erythia, 1. Poetess, 2. Southport, 3.
Enville Welter Cup.—Misfortune, 1. Knave of Trumps, 2. Middlewatch, 3.

READING RACES.—THURSDAY.

Easthampstead Stakes.—Golden Dust, 1. Fontenoy, 2. Lioness, 3.
Reading Stakes.—Crisis, 1. Lady Williams, 2. Isca, 3.
King's Meadow Stakes.—Topsy, 1. Lufra, 2. Tailor, 3.
Berkshire Stakes.—Change, 1. Blackdown, 2.

The Leander Club scullers'-match was contested on Thursday week by Mr. H. N. Monck, who rowed the stroke-oar in the Westminster eight last year against Eton, and Mr. E. Berens, formerly of Westminster, and late of the University of Oxford; which, after a hard struggle, was won by the former, who was the favourite, by four lengths.

The Great Eastern is again on her way across the Atlantic. She left the Mersey on Wednesday morning for New York, viâ Queenstown, and, as usual, large numbers of people crowded both sides of the river to see her off. Besides a large cargo, the big ship takes out 900 passengers; and at Queenstown, we understand, she will take on board about 200 more.

Men sometimes devise strange subjects on which to risk their money in a bet. *Galignani* states that on Monday a party of four—consisting of Mr. Crockett, the lion tamer; Mr. Davis, his secretary; Mr. Cooke, the leaper at the circus; and a M. Beranger, of the Batignolles—visited the column of the Bastile, and, on the spur of the moment, Mr. Cooke laid Mr. Crockett a wager of 500f. (£20) that he could not find a man in Paris who could carry him (Mr. Cooke) on his back from the entrance to the top of the column without resting by the way and without aid from the side railings. The secretary undertook to attempt the feat, M. Beranger being named referee. The task was ultimately undertaken and fairly accomplished. Mr. Cooke weighs 11 st. 10 lb., and Mr. Davies, 8 st. 4 lb.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 10.—Very little old English wheat was on offer here to-day, but the supply of new amounted to 3000 quarters, in fair average condition. The demand for most kinds was inactive. In prices, however, very little change took place. The usual runs of new red sold at from 44s. to 48s.; and new white, 50s. to 54s. per quarter. Talavera samples were worth 58s. Foreign wheat—the show of which was good—moved off slowly, and, in some instances, the currencies gave way 1s. per quarter. Barley, both English and foreign, was very inactive, at about previous quotations. No change took place in the value of malt. The trade, however, was steady. Oats, beans, and peas moved off slowly, on former terms. The demand for flour was somewhat restricted, at late rates.

Aug. 12.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of produce to day was somewhat limited. In prices, however, compared with Monday, no change took place.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 50s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks 29s. to 31s. per 280lb; French, 38s. to 41s. American, 21s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 280; barley, 10; malt, 950; flour, 210. Irish: oats, 1500. Foreign: wheat, 4020; barley, 960; oats, 13,270; flour, 170 sacks, 9900 barrels.

Seeds.—American red clover seed is in fair request, at full prices. All other seeds move off heavily, at late rates. Cakes continue a dull inquiry.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 3d.; barley, 31s. 6d.; oats, 23s.; rye, 31s. 6d.; beans, 38s. 8d.; peas, 34s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 5d.; barley, 30s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 33s. 8d.; beans, 39s. 7d.; peas, 36s. 10d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 70,034; barley, 974; oats, 4212; rye, 31; beans, 1951; peas, 260 quarters.

Tea.—The amount of business doing is very moderate. Prices, however, are supported. The stock amounts to 75,364,850 lb., against 63,116,949 lb. at the same time last year.

Sugar.—No change has taken place in the quotations, but the market is very quiet. Barbadoes has sold at from 31s. 6d. to 38s.; Jamaica, 30s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; and St. Nevis, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is now 108,310 tons, against 88,743 tons at the same time last year.

Coffee.—Prices are a shade easier, and the demand is less active. Stock 9120 tons, against 9993 ditto in 1862.

Rice.—The quotations are supported, but the trade is inactive. The supply in warehouse amounts to 40,744 tons, against 58,919 tons last year.

Provisions.—Most descriptions of Irish butter are a slow inquiry, and prices are a shade lower. Foreign qualities move off slowly, at drooping currencies. The bacon market is firm, at full quotations. Most other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s. 3d. to 43s. per cwt., with a slow inquiry. Stock, 41,180 casks, against 35,653 ditto.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £44 10s. to £44 15s. Rape is selling at £43 to £45 10s.; olive, £52 to £60; cocoanut, £46 10s. to £48 10s.; and fine palm, £36 10s. to £37. French turpentine has declined to 65s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is steady, at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof Leewards, and 1s. 5½d. for Penang. Brandy is firm, at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6; new ditto, £4 to £5; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 3d. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. to 16s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Most kinds are in but moderate request, at about stationary prices.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at full quotations. Privately, the market is firm.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the demand is inactive, at from 60s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Aug. 13.)—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was only moderate, and in very middling condition. Owing to their scarcity, prime breeds were taken off freely, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday, of 2d. per 8lb. Otherwise, the beef trade was inactive, at late rates. The extreme top price was 4s. 10d., and the most general quotation 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was rather limited—commanded more attention, and prices had an upward tendency. A few very superior Downs realised 5s. 2d. per 8lb. Lambs sold briskly, at 4d. per 8lb. more money. The supply was limited. Calves moved off slowly, at late rates. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing, on former terms. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 25s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 934; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 8500; calves, 310; pigs, 412. Foreign: Beasts, 310; sheep and lambs, 1850; and calves, 215.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Trade generally is firm, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

ELIZABETH WOMBELL, Johnston's dairy, Highbury.

BANKRUPTS.

G. WILLSMER, Lewisham-road, Kent, carpenter.—G. STRUTT, Havelock-terrace, Meeting-house-lane, Peckham, builder.—T. S. STEARMAN, Aldershot, ironmonger and general-shop keeper.—J. WOOLLEY, Kettering, Northamptonshire, draper.—J. T. GLASSPOOL, Southampton, corn and seed factor.—T. DAVIES, sen., Aberystwith, grocer.—G. FRENCH, Park-road North, Bow, mariner.—W. B. MURRAY, Strand.—CAROLINE PAULINE, Princes-street, Hanover-square, milliner.—A. CHOIMET, Oakley-terrace, Chelsea, upholsterer.—E. MORRIS, High-street, Wapping, engineer and corkcutter.—C. H. HOSSFELD, Palace-road, Lambeth, newspaper proprietor and publisher.—S. MITSON, Tottenham, corndealer.—W. M. MINTY, York-road, Lambeth, plumber and painter.—J. R. HENCHLEY, Birmingham, chemist and druggist.—W. SANSOME, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer.—C. TOWNSEND, Birmingham, surgeon.—T. MAWBY, Liverpool, warehouseman.—R. WALLIS, Liverpool, provision dealer.—H. B. FOX, Liverpool, commission agent.—J. ASPIN and W. WARD, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.—T. W. WOOD, Bishopwearmouth, furniture dealer.—T. S. H. LOWE, Birmingham, gasfitter.—G. H. KIDD, Leamington, book-keeper.—W. STARK, Bristol, carpenter.—J. LEE, Bradford, Devonshire, wood turner.—W. HERBERT, Crickhowell, Brecon, beer-house keeper.—J. WHITEHAND, Wymondham, Norfolk, tailor and farmer.—G. QUARTERMAN, Bicester, Oxfordshire, watchmaker.—G. VINCENT, Mistley, Essex, blacksmith.—R. QUICK, Cliftonville, Sussex, fencing and drilling master.—B. BOTWOOD, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, hairdresser.—H. LUSTY, Bristol, grocer and provision dealer.—E. E. B. BATHE, Bristol, cordwainer.—J. LINDLEY, Shrewsbury, fishmonger.—J. POLLARD, Halifax, beer retailer and lurryman.—S. MARSH, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, butcher.—S. K. KAUFMANN, Newcastle-on-Tyne, professor and teacher of languages.—J. ALLEN, Runcorn Gap, within Widnes, Lancashire, grocer and provision dealer.—G. WALKER, St. Helen's, Lancashire, miller.—J. PAGE, Tavistock, shoemaker.—W. BOWDEN, Barnstaple, gardener.—MARY ANN BUTLER, King's-road, Chelsea, baker.—J. LANGTRY, Napier-terrace, Bow-common, grocer.—A. W. BERNAL, Saint James-street.—F. HALE, Limehouse, Sussex, miller.—A. CEILEUR, Camden-road, photo-lithographer.—R. MARTIN, Lower Park-road, New Peckham, licensed victualler.—C. VERNON, Wimbledon, cowkeeper and dairyman.—J. ULLMAN, Oxford-street, general merchant.—N. A. HARRIS, Leinster-street, Cleveland-square, Bayswater, licensed victualler.—J. BLANCHARD, East-place, Kennington-road, Lambeth, carpenter.—J. CRAVEN, Harrogate, Yorkshire, carter.—R. PRESTON, Great Bolton, Lancashire, butcher.—J. EYRE, jun., Derby, mail contractor.—A. McDONALD, Everton, near Liverpool, book-keeper.—J. WINTERBOTTOM, Lees, near Oldham, tin-plate worker and gasfitter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. CRUICKSHANK, farmer, Haremoss, Aberdeenshire.—A. WOOD, leather merchant, Glasgow.

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Staff Assist. Surg. St. John Stanley to be Assistant Surgeon.

14th Hussars: Lieut. F. J. S. H. Newton to be Instructor of Musketry. 15th: Lieut. J. R. H. Maxwell to be Captain; Cornet J. Norton to be Lieutenant.

Royal Engineers: Staff Surg. T. W. Fox to be Surgeon.

Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. W. L. Stucley to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. H. A. Coventry to be Lieutenant and Captain; the Hon. N. L. Grosvenor to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. A. Conolly to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. F. C. Howard to be Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign the Hon. F. A. Wellesley to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

6th Foot: Serg.-Major R. Hyde to be Quartermaster. 23rd: Lieut. W. J. Twyford to be Captain; Ensigns A. P. Hutchinson and W. H. Adams to be Lieutenants; Cadets C. N. Todd and T. Cummings to be Ensigns. 36th: Lieut. and Adj. A. F. Kelsey and Lieut. E. D. Newbolt to be Captains; Ensigns T. M. Maxwell and W. E. Price to be Lieutenants; Cadets C. F. W. Underwood and T. H. M. Brown to be Ensigns; Lieut. W. Neal to be Adjutant; Lieut. T. E. P. Tyrwhitt to be Instructor of Musketry. 51st: Capt. S. A. Madden to be Major; Lieut. W. C. E. Scott to be Captain; Ensign H. M. Trenchard to be Lieutenant; Cadet D. R. Macqueen to be Ensign. 57th: Ensigns A. C. Manners and H. D. C. Barton to be Lieutenants; Cadet R. J. Holmes to be Ensign. 58th: Quartermaster P. Hopkins to be Quartermaster. 60th: Ensign B. H. Davidson to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. R. Green to be Ensign. 61st: Lieut. C. H. Atkinson to be Instructor of Musketry. 64th: Lieut. T. C. Foster to be Lieutenant. 83rd: Lieut. N. Pennefather to be Instructor of Musketry. 88th: Ensign F. R. Wickham to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. Howorth to be Ensign. 107th: Cadet A. M. Fisher to be Ensign. 108th: Cadet F. E. Apthorp to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. D. Gardiner to be Lieutenant.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.—Capt. W. J. Anderson to be Instructor of Musketry; Quartermaster J. Clarke to be Quartermaster.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals S. M. Hadaway to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surg.-Major F. C. Annesley to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Staff Surg. C. M. M. Miller, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—Second Capt. C. V. Arbuckle, to be Captain of a company of Cadets.

BREVET.—The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Ulysses, Lord Downes, G.C.B., Colonel of the 29th Foot, on the 26th of July, 1863:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B., to be General; Major-Gen. A. Fraser to have the rank of Lieutenant-General; Major-Gen. Sir W. H. Elliot, to be Lieutenant-General; Major-Gen. Sir J. H. Grant to be placed on the fixed establishment of Major-Generals; Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. C. Wolfe to be Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major A. C. Snodgrass to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. B. Drew to be Major.

BANKRUPTS.

T. SMITH, Canterbury, victualler.—T. SHARP, Palmer's-green-road, Colney-hatch carpenter.—J. STADDON, jun., Uxbridge, late outfitter.—SARAH BOX, Ilford, Essex.—G. BUTT, Salisbury, whitesmith.—C. L. T. LORRETTE, Aldermanbury, and Packington-street, Islington, lithographer.—A. ARNOLD, Faversham, Kent, grocer.—T. STEADMAN, Shoreham, Sussex, baker.—J. H. MURPHY, Tooley-street, late dealer in jewellery.—F. HALE, Linchmere, Sussex, miller.—S. NYE, Little Tower-street, City, licensed victualler.—C. BIANCONI, jun., New Inn Hotel, Seaford, Sussex.—H. A. WILDES, Maidstone, attorney.—W. MEAD, Linslade, near Leighton Buzzard, Bucks, builder.—S. WOODROOF, Union-place, Islington, corndealer.—J. BOOK, Hulme, Lancashire, teacher of languages.—A. PILOTTI, Princes-street, Hanover-square, professor of music.—W. LEARMONTH, Ellington-street, Islington, messenger to the Lord Chancellor.—J. SANDERSON, Mortimer-road, Kingsland, and Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, dressing-case maker.—H. J. TURNER, Victoria-terrace, New-cross, and Coleman-street, City, accountant.—J. BURNINGHAM, Farnham, Surrey, baker.—T. W. T. PRESCOTT, Elm-tree-road, St. John's-wood.—W. and J. SMITH, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers.—D. S. SOUTHWELL, Dudley, Worcestershire, confectioner.—J. GITTOES, jun., Great Bridge, Staffordshire, coke merchant.—T. MALTBY, Selston, Notts, farmer.—S. THOMAS, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.—S. HIRST, Bradford, woolstapler.—E. HUGHES, Machynlleth, Merionethshire, and Penpompren, Cardiganshire, miller.—J. BOLTON, Sheffield, cheesedealer.—ELEANOR HARRIS, Newcastle-on-Tyne, furniture broker.—G. WILSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, builder.—J. THOMPSON, Bedlington, Northumberland, provision merchant.—T. HALL, Newcastle-on-Tyne, joiner.—J. FOX, Northampton, beerseller.—E. TRUSLER, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—J. CHESTER, Manchester, beer retailer.—W. RICHARDSON, Manchester, wharfinger.—F. HUNT, Leeds, gamedealer.—H. LOVELL, Bugbroke, Northamptonshire, innkeeper.—W. M. BRUSTER, Oystermouth, Glamorganshire, printer.—L. STOCK, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder.—J. DEAN, Kidderminster, victualler.—R. THOMPSON, Boston, Lincolnshire, corn-dealer.—S. JOHNSON, Waddington, Lincolnshire, dealer in skins.—J. HARTIL, Westbromwich, plumber.—J. LOWE, Branston, Leicestershire, cottager.—E. TOWNEND, Pontefract, Yorkshire, accountant.—R. TURLEY, Awre, Gloucestershire, beerhouse-keeper.—C. DOBSON, Wakefield, wood-turner.—E. BOWERS, Stafford, baker.—S. F. SMITH, Cassington, Oxfordshire, schoolmaster.—T. THOMAS, St. Bride's Major, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, cattle-dealer.—C. BRADLEY, Doncaster, cabinetmaker.—J. PLATT, jun., Saddleworth, Yorkshire, wool-carder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

E. REID, Glasgow, tailor.—G. M. DUNLOP, Glasgow, merchant.—J. RICHARDSON, Annan, grocer.—J. DEWAR, Auchtermuchty, bootmaker.

LORD STRADBROKE'S COUNTY FETE.

ONE of those great rural county fêtes that gather together the landowners and tenantry of a whole county was given on the 28th, 29th, and 30th ult., by the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke to upwards of 3000 guests, at their seat, Henham Hall, Suffolk. The occasion of this great rejoicing, nominally a volunteer review, was in reality to celebrate the birth and christening of the infant Viscount Dunwich, the first heir male that has made his long-wished-for appearance in Lord Stradbroke's family, and whose advent saves the title and broad acres of a family that has been foremost in Suffolk for the last two hundred years from passing into almost strange hands. The christening was celebrated on Tuesday in the presence of a very large circle of the county nobility and gentry, and on Wednesday the great volunteer review and public entertainment commenced.

The centre of the park in front of the hall was railed off with hurdles for the volunteers, and here, on the terraces, were assembled all the special visitors of the county. The volunteers were anywhere and



THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: DESTRUCTION OF THE COLOURED ORPHAN ASYLUM.



THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE RIOTERS IN FIRST-AVENUE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

everywhere within the inclosure, strewed about in the shade of the trees in picturesque groups. The various corps were divided into three battalions — the first battalion of which, under Colonel Anstruther, was made up of the 6th Stowmarket, 10th Eye, 11th Sudbury, 13th Bury, 16th Hadleigh, 18th Wickham Brook, 19th Brandon, and 20th Mildenhall; the second of which, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Schreiber, consisted of the 1st (Suffolk) Ipswich, 2nd Framlingham, 3rd Woodbridge, 5th Wickham Market, 8th Saxmundham, 12th Needham, and 21st Aldeburgh. The third battalion was under Colonel Thellusson, and consisted of the 1st Suffolk Artillery, 4th Bungay, 15th Wrentham, 7th Halesworth, 9th Lowston, 14th Beccles, and the strongest and best corps on the ground, the 17th Lowestoft. Though this list of regiments would appear to imply the presence of a formidable force, yet in reality it was far from being a large one; each company of volunteers being a kind of representative company sent specially in reply to the special invitation to the corps. The whole force on the ground, therefore, was short of 2000 men; but, as they were the very best men, they made a fine, smart, and well-disciplined division. With this was a detachment of the Suffolk Yeomanry.

Colonel M'Murdo reviewed the volunteers. The regiments were first marched past in open columns of companies, and all got through this preliminary test with credit—some, such as the 17th Suffolk, marching admirably well. The sham battle then commenced, and was continued with varying success, but unabated spirit, for more than an hour. The manœuvres comprised marching in open columns of companies, quarter distance column, close column, forming square, wheeling into line, volley and file firing, advancing and retreating, and, in short, all the combinations of evolutions of which drilled men, in three battalions, are capable. Some of the movements were, as mere spectacles, exceedingly pretty, seen as they were in the midst of the park, and with a rich background of trees and crowded spectators on the grass beyond. The finale to the whole affair was an impetuous bayonet charge by the entire force in line, which excited the country people to boundless enthusiasm and carried panic and dismay among the special visitors near the house against whom it was apparently levelled. Colonel M'Murdo then called the officers together and in a few kind words praised them liberally for the general efficiency their men had displayed; and after this the whole force, accompanied by nearly half their number of invited guests, moved from the park into the pleasure grounds close to the hall to dine.

This gigantic dinner party of nearly 3000 guests was entertained beneath two immense marquees coupled together so as to form one large pavilion, 200 ft. long by 200 ft. broad. Along the whole length of this were laid eighteen tables profusely supplied with all the necessaries and luxuries for a most hearty cold dinner. All the tables were decorated with flowers, flags were hung round the tent, and the whole scene, when the marquee was filled with its great assemblage of visitors, was a very lively and even brilliant one. The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, who were welcomed by the volunteers with tumultuous cheering, presided over the banquet at the dais, and the festivities were kept up until five o'clock, when the noble chairman gave the health of "The Queen," "The Royal Family," "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," &c., were duly given and duly cheered, Colonel Anstruther responding for the latter. Sir Edward Kerrison then gave the health of the fair, which was drunk uproariously, followed by that of Lord and Lady Stradbroke. The party then broke up; at seven o'clock the assembly was shown; the volunteers fell into the ranks in front of the hall, and with cheers marched off in various directions. Before dark the last visitors had left, after having enjoyed one of the most pleasant county gatherings which have been held for many years past.

On Thursday all the workpeople on the estate, with the smaller tenants, their wives and children, to the number of nearly 4000, were entertained at a country-fair in the park, where two waggon-loads of toys were distributed among the juveniles, and a dinner in the marquee, with music and games, racing in sacks, climbing the greasy pole, with dancing and music, kept up the amusement till dusk again. During these three days nearly 8000 people of all ranks were entertained at Henham Hall.



GENERAL PEZET, PRESIDENT OF PERU.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE RIOTERS AND THE MILITARY IN FIRST-AVENUE.

A messenger brought information to the 7th Regiment armoury, at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, July 15, that the mob was in great strength in First-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, apparently organising, preparatory to moving on a marauding expedition. Colonel Winslow, of the 5th Regiment (Duryea Zouaves), then in command at the armoury, immediately ordered a detachment of volunteers under arms. The locality abounds in tenement houses, where the class of persons live of which the mob is composed, and into these buildings the mass of the rioters took refuge on the appearance of the soldiers. From the roof and windows of every house the mob at once opened an attack, delivering a brisk and persistent fire upon the military of musketry and pistols as well as a volley of bricks and other missiles. To this assault the soldiers replied, and the howitzers raked the avenue up and down with canister, of which ten rounds were discharged. It is estimated that this fire killed as many as thirty persons, and the effect was a partial dispersion of the rioters, although some of the more bold among them lurked behind the corners of the buildings, whence they would sally out, discharge their guns, and again go to cover. The infantry force, meantime, although un-uniformed, and just carolled for the emergency, stood gallantly up to the work, loading with rapidity and firing with precision at the rioters wherever they showed themselves—at window, or upon roof, or at the street corners. The mob in this instance, however, clearly had the small force of soldiers at an advantage. Colonel Winslow had not men enough to make a charge upon the buildings, and as many as ten of his little command, after twenty minutes' fighting, had already fallen, several of them being killed outright. He reluctantly, therefore, ordered a retreat, which was conducted with veteran coolness, notwithstanding the fact that, as the soldiers marched through Nineteenth-street, they were followed for some distance by the howling mob, who were left masters of the field.

GENERAL PEZET, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU.

THE Engraving which we publish to-day is taken from a photograph by Rout, of Paris, in which city General Don Juan Antonio Pezet happened to be when the news arrived of the death of the late President, San Roman, which occurred at Lima on the 3rd of April. As General Pezet was already the legal Vice-President, he was at once summoned home by the then Government of Peru, and left Southampton on the 2nd of July last, so that by this date he will have taken his place at the head of affairs. He is the first Peruvian President who, before assuming the direction of the Republic, has paid a visit to Europe, and we entertain every hope that under his administration progress will be made in public affairs of a country naturally so wealthy but hitherto so unfortunate. General Pezet distinguished himself in the War of Independence in Spain, and in the civil offices which he has fulfilled in times of peace he has merited the general approbation of his countrymen. On the occasion, therefore, of his name being put forward for the vice-presidentship by the Liberal party, all the other political parties equally supported him, and he was elected by general acclaim. As Minister of War and Marine he acquired the respect of both the army and navy, and from these united qualities Peru trusts to reap a long period of peace and prosperity.

Before leaving England he was most graciously received in private by her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and the Emperor of the French likewise gave him an audience at the Tuileries, where he received him with all the honours accorded to a reigning Sovereign. These relations must be favourable to Peru, because General Pezet has been enabled to judge for himself and learn the sentiments of the European Sovereigns respecting the States of South America.

General Pezet, both in Paris and London, visited the principal political and literary establishments and institutions, and he entertains a fervent desire to initiate such in his own country, so as to secure its progress. The principal works to which his attention will be immediately directed are railways, irrigation canals, and the immigration of Europeans. He is likewise desirous of pushing on the exploration of the River of the Amazons, from whence fertile banks Europe might draw infinite products adapted to her trade. We have been informed that the new President had an audience of Mr. Cobden, the result of which will probably be a certain monetary system of Peru, which is now the source of so much prejudice to a free and reciprocal trade.

General Pezet is of the right age for work, and his health has been greatly improved by his stay at Vichy. Both there and elsewhere the kindness of his manner and the soundness of his views won for him golden opinions from all who came in contact with him.

LEAMINGTON PUMP-ROOMS,

THE institution which forms the subject of our Engraving has been recently rebuilt through the instrumentality of a public company, to whom Dr. Jephson, familiarly known as "The Father of Leamington," liberally gave a donation of £500; and the edifice itself will soon be one of the most attractive in a town celebrated not more for the beauty of its locality than for the elegance of its architectural arrangements. With the Royal Pump-rooms much of the rapid rise and progress of this "inland city of fashion" is associated. The structure occupies a central situation, with the Jephson Gardens in front, and behind is an area of several acres of pleasure-ground, bounded on one side by the River Leam. The principal façade rises in bold and elegant outline amidst the bright green foliage of the surrounding trees. The treatment of the structure is Renaissance; the centre niche, under the pediment, is designed for a statue, and the flag-tower constitutes a special feature in the elevation. Internally, the spacious hall or pump-room is intended to serve as a promenade, and also for a concert or ball room, for which purposes it is admirably adapted. It possesses a good orchestra and gallery, and on one side is an alcove for the convenience of those who desire to drink the mineral waters. This portion of the room is in communication with the ladies' and gentlemen's baths, which have, in addition, a private entrance at each end of the building, both communicating by corridors with superior Turkish and swimming baths, which are set apart on certain days for the exclusive use of ladies. On the whole, the institution is replete with every convenience essential to a first-class establishment of this character, and we are gratified to learn that the spirited efforts of the directors have already obtained the liberal support of the inhabitants and the visitors from different parts of England and other countries.

THE NEW PUMP-ROOMS, LEAMINGTON.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

THE MOB SACKING AND BURNING THE COLOURED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE disturbances on Monday, July 13—the first day of the outbreak in New York—culminated in an outrage which fitly crowned the day's excesses. The Coloured Orphan Asylum, a large plain building situated in Fifth-avenue, was first about five o'clock in the afternoon. The infuriated mob, eager for any outrage, were turned that way by the simple suggestion that the building was full of coloured children. A few policemen who attempted to make a stand were instantly overpowered, several being severely or fatally injured. While this was going on a few of the less evil-disposed gave notice to the inmates to quit the building. The sight of the helpless creatures stayed for a moment even the lowest mob; but the cowards were no sooner out than the work of demolition commenced. First the main building was gutted and then set on fire. While it was burning the large wing adjoining, used as a dormitory, was stripped inside and out. The fire-engines were there in great numbers, but were not permitted to work, except upon the adjacent buildings. Eyewitnesses of the dastardly outrage state that they saw scores of half-intoxicated Irishwomen, staggering along under burdens of bedding and clothing, shrieking as they reeled along, "Hooray for Jeff. Davis!" "Death to the Negroes!"

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, of a daughter.

On the 30th of July, at 88, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of G. L. Clowser, Esq., C.E., prematurely, of a son, which only survived its birth a short time.

At Carton, Maynooth, the Marchioness of Kildare, of a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Turrell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 30th of July, at the church of St Clement Danes, Strand, London, by the Rev. F. S Newman, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Harding, Augustus W. Wollaston, Esq., of Allahabad, to Emily Frances, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Lewin Newman, Esq., of York. No cards.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Arthur Henry Turner Newcomen, Esq., Kirkleatham Hall, Yorkshire, to Rachel, third daughter of Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Bart., Idsworth, Hants.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Dr. Stanford, D.D., S. E. Ricks, Esq., formerly of the 72nd Highlanders, son of L. Ricks, Esq., 12th Regiment, to Marie Marguerite, only child of Mons. F. Billiard, of Meaux, Paris.

On the 13th inst., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Sydenham, by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, M.A., Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, Alfred Cutbill, Esq., M.A., of the Inner Temple, only son of A. R. Cutbill, Esq., of Dartmouth Hill House, Blackheath, to Ellen Sarah, eldest daughter of T. S. Cutbill, Esq., of Lawrie Park, Sydenham. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Cromer, Norfolk, Arthur John Vernon, only child of Francis G. M. and Lucy H. Boileau, of Tacolnestone Hall, Norfolk, aged 2 years.

On the 9th inst., Edward White, Esq., surgeon, of Lamb's Cond uit-street, after intense suffering, in his 74th year. R.I.P.

On the 9th inst., at Lisle Villa, Cheltenham, Frances March Phillipps, last remaining sister of the late Charles March Phillipps, Esq., of Garendon Park and Gracedieu Manor, in the county of Leicester, aged 76.

At Woolwich-common, Margaret, daughter of the late Major Alexander Young Spearman, R.A.

At Kensington, Jane Parry, wife of Dr. Edward Davies, retired Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

At the British Legation, Pekin, William C. Milne, M.A., Assistant Chinese Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in China.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

INCREASED firmness has been apparent in the market for National Securities, and prices have had an upward tendency. A full average amount of money stock has been absorbed by the public, the progress of harvest work is very satisfactory, and the foreign exchanges are, for the most part, in favour of this country. These important features have induced somewhat heavy speculative purchases for the account.

Notwithstanding that the supply of capital on offer in the discount market is large, the rates for accommodation have slightly advanced; indeed, it is very difficult to obtain advances under the quotations demanded by the Bank of England. Those for the best commercial bills are now as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3¾ 4	Four months' bills	.. 4½
Sixty days' ditto ..	.. 4¼	Six months' ditto ..	.. 4½ 5
Three months' ditto	.. 4¼		

In the Stock Exchange money is in moderate request, at 3 per cent. The price for accommodation at Amsterdam has been reduced to 3 per cent. At St. Petersburg the rates continue very high—viz., from 7 to 9 per cent. In the leading cities the quotations are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris ..	4	4½
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3¾
Frankfort	3	2¾
Amsterdam ..	3	3
Turin ..	5	5
Brussels	3	2¾
Hamburg	—	2¾
St. Petersburg	6	7 9

On Wednesday next the Council for India will receive tenders for £300,000 in bills on the various Presidencies.

The imports of the precious metals have been on a full average scale, and over £400,000 has been disposed of to the Bank of England. About £100,000 in gold, however, has been withdrawn for shipment to the Brazils.

The steamer for India has taken out £139,520, chiefly in silver, and £35,000 has been forwarded to the Morea. The silver market is steady, and Mexican dollars have realised 63d. per ounce.

The directors of the Agra and United Service Bank have declared the usual interim dividend of £2 10s. per share for the past half-year.

The dividend of the Berlin Waterworks Company will be 3s. per share, free of income tax.

The latest advices from Australia report the shipment of 36,250 oz. of gold, value £145,000.

On Monday Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅞ 93; Ditto, for September, 93⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; India Five per Cents, 108¼ ½; Ditto, Bonds, 16s to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem.; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; Red Sea Ditto, 21⅛. Bank Stock was 240; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116¼. Scarcely any change took place in the quotations on Tuesday:—Consols, for transfer, realised 92⅞ 93; Ditto, for time, 93⅛ ¼; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; India Five per Cents, 108⅜ ⅝; Rupee Paper, 107 to ½, and 116 to ½; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, advanced to 93⅛ ¼; Ditto, for the 9th of September, 93⅛ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; India Five per Cents, 108⅜ ⅝; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem. Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis to 2s. prem. Rupee Paper was done at 107 to ½, and 116 to ½; India Stock, 226. On Thursday a moderate business was transacted, at about stationary prices:—Consols, for Money, sold at 93⅛; for Account, 93⅛ to ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem; India Five per Cent Stock marked 108⅛ ⅜.

The announcement that Mexico has been proclaimed an empire has created a much firmer market for Mexican Stock, and an improvement has taken place in the quotations. Confederate Scrip has ruled heavy, at 27 to 25 dis. In other Foreign Securities a very moderate business has been transacted at about stationary prices. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have sold at 93; Chilian Three per Cents, 86⅞; Egyptian, 103¼; Greek, 32⅞; Ditto, Coupons, 15¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 39¼; Moorish Six per Cents, 96 ex div.; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48¼; Ditto, 1862, 48; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 92⅞; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90¼; Spanish Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto, Passive, 32⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 12⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 82⅞; Ditto, 1858, 74; Ditto, Small, 74; Ditto, 1862, 67⅞; Venezuela Six per Cents, 56½; and Italian Five per Cents, 71⅛.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and the following are the leading quotations:—Agra and United Service, 112½; Alliance, 35½ ex div. and ex new; Australasia, 78½; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 29½; City, 100½ ex div.; Consolidated, 9⅞; English and Irish, 9½; Imperial, 20½; Imperial Ottoman, 18; London and Brazilian, 43; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 33; London and Colonial, 7½; London and County, 48½; London Joint-Stock, 34⅞ ex div.; London and South African, 25⅞; London and Westminster, 78½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 4½; Standard of British South Africa, 17½; Ditto, New, 12½; Union of Australia, 52½; Union of Ireland, 13⅞; and Union of London, 34½.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has ruled steady:—Canada Six per Cents, 104½; Ditto Five per Cents, 95⅞; Mauritius Six per Cents, 106⅞; Ditto, 1878, 108½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 102½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 113.

In Miscellaneous Securities a fair average business was transacted. Anglo-Mexican Mint shares have realised 19; Copper Miners of England, Seven-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 17; Crystal Palace, 40½; Ditto Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 118; East India Irrigation and Canal, 5; General Credit and Finance, 2⅞; Hudson's Bay, 3½; London Financial Association, 11⅞; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4½; National Discount, 9 ex div.; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 27½; Van Diemen's Land, 14½; Grand Junction Canal, 75 ex div.; Berlin Waterworks, 8⅞; East London, 129½; Southwark and Vauxhall, Five per Cent Preference, 75.

Rather a large business has been transacted in American Securities, at enhanced quotations. Illinois Central Seven per Cents have marked 79; Ditto, 100 Dollar Shares, 75½; New York Central, 73; Ditto, 100 Dollar Shares, 85.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been much restricted; in prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, A Stock, 47; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113½; London and Blackwall, 76⅞; London and Brighton, 114; London and North-Western, 101⅞; Metropolitan, 11½; Midland, 128⅞; South-Eastern, 92½; Vale of Neath, 85.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107⅞; Cape Town and Dock, 104; East Indian, H Extension, 11⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½; Great Western of Canada, 110⅞; Ditto, New, 8⅛; Madras Five per Cents, 107½; Ditto Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cents, 101½; Delhi, 107⅞.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 13⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 9⅞; San Paulo, 9½; Ditto, 22; Turin and Savona, 2⅞.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 12 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£403,611
An increase of public deposits of	177,595
A decrease of other deposits of	212,497
An increase of Government Securities of ..	50,000
A decrease of other securities of	681,391
An increase of bullion of	197,634
An increase of rest of	4783
An increase of reserve of	611,349

The total circulation is £21,937,198. Public deposits amount to £5,754,813; and private deposits to £13,578,358. Securities are £29,657,832; and the stock of bullion is £15,040,819.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

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Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

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12 Dessert Spoons	1	16	2	0	1 19	2	10	2	5	3	0
12 Tea Spoons	1	0	1	10	1	12	1	16	2	0
1 Gravy Spoon	0	12	0	16	0	16	1	0	1	2
1 Soup Ladle	0	12	0	16	0	16	1	0	1	2
1 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0	5	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	16
1 Mustard Spoon	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	6
1 pair Sugar Tongs	0	3	0	5	0	6	0	5	0	8
1 pair Fish Carvers	1	10	2	0	2	10	3	0	3	15
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6 Table forks	0	18	0	1 pair sugar tongs	0	3	6
6 Dessert spoons	0	13	6	2 Salt spoons	0	3	4
6 Dessert forks	0	13	6	1 Butter knife	0	3	6
6 Tea spoons	0	8	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
3 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	Pair of meat carvers	0	7	6
1 Pair fish carvers	0	14	0	Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
2 Sauce ladles	0	8	0	Ivory-handle steel	0	3	0
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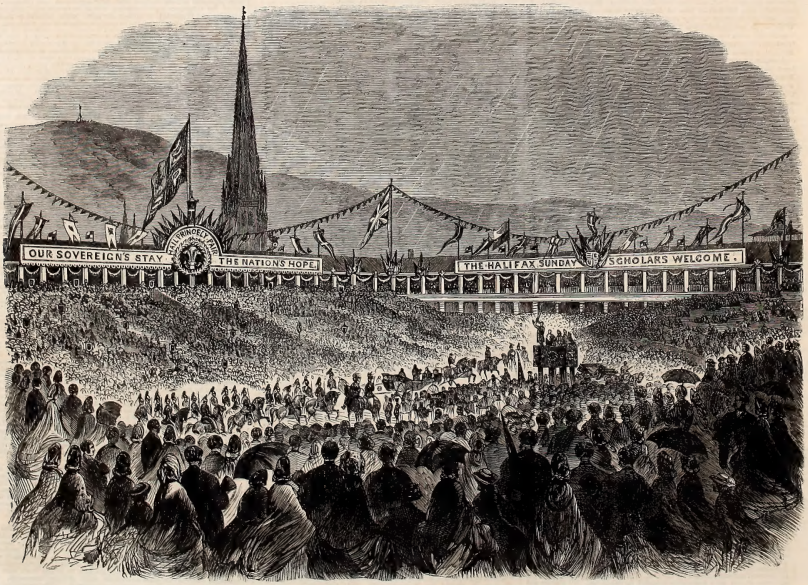
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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 15, 1863.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS DECLARING THE TOWNHALL OPEN.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE PIECE-HALL.—SEE PAGE 179.

THE FARM.

MR. RAWLENCE, who did such wonders this year in the Hampshire lawn classes at Worcester, has had a very good sale and letting at Bulbridge. The highest lot for a ram lamb was 28 gns., and the highest for a ram lamb and a two-tooth ram, 26 gns. There has been a reversal of the Worcester judgment upon the Shrops at the Wyrnor sale, as a highly commended sheep made 50 gns.; a commended, 42 gns.; and a specially commended, 36 gns. Mr. William Lane's Cotswold average is 514 14s. lid. for 56; and Mr. Robert Garne's, the Worcester champion of this year, 515 15s. 9d. At Mr. Charles Barton's sale one lot made 38 gns. and another 86 gns. Mr. Borton began to show his Leicester rams at Barton-le-Street on Thursday; and on Wednesday next "Georgey" is to be in his place at the head of affairs at Sherburn in the ring at Holmiepierrepont, where Mr. Stratford disperses the shearlings, 60 rams and 100 ewes and gimmers. At Mr. Sandys' Hillsborough Leicester sale of 1847-63, will live only in the past. The Dumbleton "Shops" are to be let on Aug. 28; and Mr. Torr, of Aylesby, on his Lincolnshire estate.

The Yorkshire meeting, with Mr. Unthank as the Chief Justice, was very much en évidence at Worcester, save in the aged bull class, where Savile was put before Vice-Chancellor. Queen of the Ocean and her bull-calf Prince of Battersea were Mr. Booth's first-prize winners; and Second Queen of the May was beaten, for about the seventh time, by Rosedale. Colonel Towneley had three firsts, a second, and three "high commendations," so we may truly say "Jack's Alderneys were no willow." But the show was not what it has been, and but for the horses it would have been a failure. Mr. R. Stanger, with his Scotch Humbies of Holmpere and Holmpierrepont blood, beat Mr. Borton for the shearling runs; Lord Wenlock and Mr. T. Straffen's sheaf in the shortwools; and in Lincolns; and again in Leicesters Mr. Samuel Wing had the felicity of winning both prizes. Mr. Pease sent his fine white ox; and there, too, was Mr. Ross, the Smithfield Club's chief heifer, which he failed to endure high pressure for the crown of more Christmas laurels. From the Royal Northern meeting at Aberdeen we hear of abundance of "Scotch mist and in pace. Mr. Moir's three-year-old horned ox girthed 9 ft. 3 in., and Mr. M'Combie's polled Angus, which was a year younger, 9 ft. 1 in. more. And this feast of fat things, the Messrs. Cruickshanks held their own in the breeding classes, with a first, two seconds, and two thirds. Three of Aberdeen finally put their heads into the challenge cup and Highland medal for "the best shorthorn in the yard," with Mr. Campbell's bull, which was bred by Baron of Sittyton, and they were thus beaten by their own blood. In consequence of its clashing with Worcester, a measure, the history of the Great Hamburg Agricultural has never been of the first order. But the most interesting and curious stories of it from some who were over that we almost wish we had been left a lecture. The Zollverein Commissioners to have been more an adjustment of prizes than judging, although the foreigners know the points well; but they had to refer everything to the country, who changed some of the awards, as we were in seeing the animals, or at all events did something which sadly puzzled exhibitors, and which the Cherwell cannot solve.

What with Pride of Southwicke and Rosedale, and her dam Rosy, Rosy's bull-calf, Costanzia, La Valliere, Second Duchess of Gloucester, &c., in it, the Bicknell will have a sensational sale of eighty-one lots at Beachus Park on Sept. 22. This herd has recently received an addition in a Princess Alice bull-calf bred from the Old Georgians, which is to be kept to train, as its brother, one of the very last of the Windsors, would have been. The Duke of Bedford's Cakebread by Cleveland Lad, and Rose of Towneley did not go to Stockton, although the lesding journal stated she was beaten. She had, in fact, a bull-calf on December 6, and the latter event that has fallen at Towneley since July 1; so that their Newcastle Royal chances in that class look healthy. Mr. Cruickshank has had a very bad year in calves, a bull and a heifer, we believe from some of Mr. Carrington's heifers, and both rich roans. We should like to have seen the latter at the Royal, but he pays a good deal of attention either to let to Holker or trust to the tender mercies of a railway. Mr. Richard Cotton Pastures, who was for so many years the retainer for next year, and the late Mr. Antony Maynard's breeding herd will also be sold by him at Maurice-Moor on September the 8th, and Sedbusk at the Hawes Auction Mart, Yorkshire, on the Wharton, so celebrated when "Exchequer Athorpe" was alive for its "quiet rise with the starboro'hens," has been sold to Mr. Duncan of Gosforth, Northumberland. Its 1207 acres, in a ring fence, realised £63,500, without a stick of the timber.

Another curious old shorthorn of the Devon herdbooks has just been published. The latter is embellished with James Dary's Bartram's gold-medallists, Duke of Clarence and Duchess of York, who was not seen in the Worcester ranks this season; but we quite hope that, to use his favourite expression, he "will take up the running" in Newcastle. Mr. W. Perry with his Lord Arthur and Lord of the Isles Beauty (whose picture we gave lately) that she has won five firsts, a second—one of them at the Royal—and has sold for 1000 gns. The aunts on the dam's side had Royal first prizes and Paris prizes and gold medals as well.

The Bath and West of England meet at Bristol next year, but their 1895 locale is not quite decided upon. The Royal Agricultural Society are about to draw up some very important rules for their implement trials, whose practices Professor Simonds gives a very dark picture; and a reform will is also to be passed about clipping and "getting up" sheep. The latter brought both the Worcester judges, which had been something to a regular crises. The Messrs. Howard let Messrs. Fowler walk over their Yorkshire steam cultivation prizes; and now two letters have been published by the former firm, stating, with very fabulous cost, that they decline to receive the third prize which has been awarded to them at Worcester.

Mr. Marsh, of Elkstone, near Cheltenham, has published his commended Dairy essay on steam production, in which he gives accurately detailed records of every day's and hour's work which a set of tackle at a time for season, as well as every expense—breakage, package, and hindrance—connected therewith. The latter items are on thus :—"drum chain broken," "20 lb. cotton waste," "three hours shifting." one time was bent. &c.

Mr. W. Brooke has been approved of as Consul at Moulmein for the Kingdom of Belgium; and Mr. G. Mellen as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, for the United States of America.

On the afternoon of the 5th inst., between four and five o'clock, a shower of meteoric stones fell in the Mhow district, in the village of Sisernchi, in Rhenah Pruetia. The storm was of unprecedented violence. Some of the stones fell in a field of sugarcane, which was about 200 ft. in width. Immense damage was done to the fruit-trees in the village, which is the property of Maharajah Scindia. The stones, Baskirkhan circle also, and did considerable damage.

POMPEII.—A communication from Naples says:—"Five fresh rooms have been brought to light in the course of Pompeii which had been uncovered this year, not far from the Forum. I have visited those rooms, and was astonished at the fine tints and preservation of the colours with which they were wrapped up in napkins, the thyme of which is still in a perfect state of preservation. In the centre of the room found on the south side there is a fine work of Art. Mo.' which M. Fiorelli, the learned inspector of the excavations, tells me was a banquet-room.—Asiatic Review. The Italian Government are persevering acriel who is reproducing Pompeii in cork, at one hundredth of its natural size, has added considerably to the value of his collection by the addition to the small museum of odds and ends which have not been sent to that of Naples. The most interesting specimen of all the objects found in the houses and other articles of private life, which form the riches of the Neapolitan galleries. The remains of Pompeii are, in fact, a mine of wealth and intelligence since the union of Naples to Italy, reflect the highest honour on the Government.

An agricultural exhibition is to be held at Calcutta in January, 1894, under the direction of the Government, with the assistance and co-operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. The object of the exhibition is to bring together, for show, competition, and reward, raw, cattle and other live stock, agricultural implements and machinery, and articles of Indian agricultural produce. The machinery will comprise cultivators, ploughs, harrows, threshing-machines, sawmills, oilmills, pumps for irrigation, steam-engines, locomotives, and other implements. The exhibition will be held on the grounds adjoining the Lieutenant-Governor's house, at Belvidere, facing the Chowringhee, in extent. It will commence on the 15th of January, and end on Saturday the 27th. No charge will be made for the admission of live stock and articles of agricultural produce, and machinery and implements for show must arrive in Calcutta and be sent to the exhibition on or before the 1st of December, 1893, and live stock before the 15th of January, 1894. Live stock and articles exhibited and intended for sale must have their prices attached to them.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THAT the course of public improvement sweeps away many a pile of ancient note, and deals ruthlessly with its antiquarian and poetical associations, is yearly attested in changes in the architectural aspect of Paris. Although retaining its picturesqueness, not to say its romantic nooks and corners, a distinct modern character, during centuries, the French capital has, however, parted with many an attraction of this class during the progress of the Imperial improvements of the present century. Among the most recent has been the demolition of "the Rotunda" of the modern Temple. Now, though "the Rotunda" had nothing poetic or antiquarian as an edifice, yet the purpose to which it was originally devoted—that of sanctuary—altogether belonged to a former age. The Rotunda of the Temple was built in 1781; and its rooms were principally occupied by runaway or fraudulent debtors; for among the great privileges of the Temple was that of a refuge or asylum for debt; so that the Temple ground was as safe a sanctuary for the debtor as the Mint or Whitefriars, Alsatia of London; and the Mint in Southwark, which retained its pest of a privilege until the reign of George I. However, the Parisian protection dated from the Middle Ages, it was confirmed by the Revolution. No bailiff's officer ever ventured near the dens of the Rotunda in its days of privilege. It had five stories, and a courtyard into which a ray of the sun never entered. Its twelve staircases and lines of corridors were but wide enough for a single person to pass. They were dark and close in the brightest weather, and by their gloom terrified many a visitor unaccustomed to "all manner of unrest" (as Dick Gossop would have the being in debt), and made such a sympathizing person wonder "how anybody would, except to spite his creditor, seek an asylum in such a place, and shut himself up in one wretched prison rather than be free to walk about." Less dingy quarters were much sought after, and fetched good rents.* But the debtors' prison of our own province in days gone by was more horrible, and more closely ventilated, than the best rooms in the Temple Rotonde. Contrasting the dens of the Rotunda with the spaciousness of the Queen's Bench or "Pentonville," and its airy terrace, how appropriate an inmate may have sung *almost* in the vein of the Cavalier poet :—

Brick walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds, innocent and quiet, take
That for an hermitage.

The Parisian asylum for debtors lost its privilege at the Revolution when the old age market was reopened in the Temple. But the Rotunda continued to stand until its demolition the other day. It found room for not less than 800 lodgers, and was, to the last, a hive of industry.

However, conservatism in architecture is better studied at Vincennes, than the restorers of the castle, which, for centuries past, and to this day, since, has been finished on the western part of the northern façade to the left of the Devil's Tower. The old fortress now presents the appearance of a mixture of the Middle Ages, in consequence of the sloping sides of the ramparts being concealed by parapets; the windows have been enlarged, and the whole modernized.

Remains of Roman London are continually being brought from many feet below the present level, more especially upon the north side of the City wall. One of the most important finds has been made in Upper Thames-street, at the corner of Suffolk-lane, and adjoining Pudding-lane. Mr. Edward J. Watkin, who has "sold the manor of the Rose," where Sir John Poultney built his palace in the reign of Edward III.; though the estate is better known as belonging to the De la Roches, Lords of Fingall, Barons Trimlestown, Earls of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham. These ancient premises were destroyed in the Great Fire, Shadwell Dock was afterwards dug over their level, very interesting memorials of our early Roman colonisation. From some 16 ft. or 18 ft. deep have been dug up a large quantity of Roman tesserae, and a beautiful tessellated pavement, perfect for the river. Opposite Vintners' Hall similar remains have been found at a depth of 14 ft. Roman pottery, of which a large quantity has been was, many years since, unearthed at 19 ft. deep.

In Mr. Riley's translation of "The Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London," we find under the date 1260, "Cherringe near Westminster," upon which Mr. Riley notes, at page 50, "This passage however remains as confusing the notation that has been erroneously made, that Charing owes its name to the cross erected there in memory of the *chere reine*, Eleanor, wife of Edward I. The Cherringe of the translation is evidently that described by Pyne, in his edition of the Works of Peele, the early Dramatist.

The cloisters of the Charterhouse in Austinfriars, "the largest remnant of ecclesiastical architecture in the city of London," is not yet entirely averted. The church was founded in 1253, but the nave which now alone exists, was erected a century later.

It is (says Mr. Gilbert Scott) a noble model of a preaching-nave, for which purpose it was constructed, and has a grand and great size and of unusual spaciousness. It is upwards of 130 ft. by 80 ft. internally, supported by light and lofty pillars, and covered by a timber roof, and lighted by large and magnificent windows with flowing tracery. It is, in fact, a perfect model of what is most exactly suited for preaching purposes. The choir of the church likewise was destroyed soon after the Dissolution, and the noble steeple—the finest in the City of London—was taken down by the Duke of Northumberland, in spite of opposition to the earnest remonstrance of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London.

In consequence of the late fire, which destroyed the roof of the nave and the north aisle, it has been proposed to take down the remarkable and interesting structure, and rebuild it. Mr. Gilbert Scott, however, shows that the walls and internal stonework are not injured by the effects of fire, and are in a condition allowing of easy restoration; and that the roof is the only portion which requires renewing this than the average of churches which are every year undergoing restoration, and that the proposed substitution of anything resembling this noble structure would consign to destruction one half the ancient monuments which have reached our day." The authorities, it is hoped, will not allow the Charterhouse to be added to the most important of the few antiquities spared to our city.

That Lord Mayor Walworth believed the head given to George III. which is inscribed upon his monument in the Guildhall, is much controverted. Gifford says that Beckford "never uttered one syllable;" had he done so, Fox, who was present, would have heard it." In 1794, upon the Mayor and Aldermen going fealty to the King at Kensington, Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier, we find in the "Chronicles of Mayors and Sheriffs," this marginal note :—

Then those who were present might see a thing wondrous and unheard of in this age; for the Recorder, Sir John Macpherson, Mayor, was heard to utter words in such as these, saying unto his Lordship the King, in presence of the people, "My Lord, I am sorry to see your Majesty in this state." But, King, we will be faithful and duteous unto you."

This we take to be pretty strong for the thirteenth century!

The collection of "relics" in the temporary museum held at Rochester during the congress of the Archæological Institute, proved a very attractive feature. Among the most curious was a unique series of illustrations of his labours included the famous manuscript from Lambeth Palace, MS. 306, containing pictures of the Prelate's expenditure, containing the until recently accredited portrait of Caxton, and the only known contemporary representation of the ill-fated Archbishop Juxon. The document was presented to the Archæological by Earl Spencer, the Rev. Fuller Russell, Mr. William Tite, M.P., and other collectors. The Society of Antiquaries exhibited a fine Celtic brooch with large letters, and Caxton's monogram. Here also was shown the Rev. Fuller Russell's fine copy De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiarum," printed at Lambeth in the first Caxtonian press in England.

In the sale of the magnificent collection of the late Mr. J. Rean Baillie, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood, last week, was a Louis XIV. commode, massively mounted with ormoulu, in the finest taste of the period, which was bought, after much competition, for 1210 gns. for the Marquis of Hertford; and a pair of encoignures, en suite with the commode, for 1100 gns.

In the paragraph in our "Column" of last week relating to the proposed distinction of the former residences of celebrated men, the suggestion was made that there is a terrible confusion in Piccadilly, whereas it should be "seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." Spectators will be aware that one of the streets to the north side of the Strand (Cecil-street); Haymarket (James-street and Orange-street); and a few City streets and lanes.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The annual inspection of Portsmouth Dockyard by the Lords Commissioners took place last week.

Sir J. Simpson is gazetted Colonel of the 20th Foot, and Major-General Lord W. Paulet Colonel of the 87th Foot.

Major-General George J. Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Artillery, left town last Saturday, on a tour of inspection of the northern district and of Scotland.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Deputy Commissary-General Humphrey Blaider Deane, and Assistant Commissary-General Henry Robinson to be Companions of the Bath.

The great artillery review, which was to have taken place at Dover yesterday, is postponed till Wednesday next, when there will be a large number of troops from the garrisons of the South-Eastern district, and which will number in all, it is believed, about 10,000.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Captain his Serene Highness the Prince Victor of Hohenlohe to be an honorary member of the civil division of the second class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

A Birmingham firm has received an order for 2000 rifles, Whitworth's barrels, with the breech-loading arrangement. The rifles when finished are to be in stock at the various parts of the world, so that they may be tested under different conditions.

The Royal Sovereign, hired tranship, arrived at Spithead from Madras on Tuesday, with military invalids and time-expired men. The military invalids were discharged and sent on to Netley Hospital, and the time-expired men to their several depôts.

The Orontes troop-ship, Captain W. H. Rice, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday morning, having on board the unmanned hulk in Stokes Bay, to make her official trial of speed. The trial was considered very satisfactory.

On Tuesday a detachment of the 94th Regiment, numbering 120 non-commissioned officers and men, left Chatham garrison, and proceeded to Gravesend, where it was joined by a detachment of the 2nd Battalion, at Canterbury, and proceeded to Harwich, to join the Royal Sovereign, which is to take them to Malta. The detachment received the usual bounty of £1. A number of men from the different depôts at Colchester have been transferred to the 94th Regiment.

During the past week Aldershott Camp has presented a strange appearance. The accommodation at present being inadequate, nearly the whole of the military have been compelled to leave the camp at Aldershott in general headquarters, and have their localities more extended, as a abundant supply of good water are to be obtained for both men and horses at Warwood Sandpits. The troops are for a time almost depopulated, and a quiet brook over the neighbourhood such as has rarely been witnessed at Aldershott became a pardieu town.

Yesterday was the visit of Cambridge inspected in Hyde Park two battalions of the Guards—one of the Coldstream Guards and one of the Scots Fusiliers, under the command of Major-General Sir E. Bulwer. His Highness wore the uniform of a Colonel of the Guards. The appearance of the soldiers was excellent, and they went through the Battle Drill with great thoroughness, which consisted first of marching past in grand review order, then in column, followed by a sham attack, manœuvres.—His Royal Highness held an inspection on Tuesday week, at Warwood Sandpits, of the Royal Engineers and the Army Service Corps. Both regiments marched past the Duke, after which they went through the manœuvres, and finished with a sham attack on the entrenched camp. At the conclusion of the manœuvring the Duke of Cambridge expressed his satisfaction at the efficiency of the various units belonging to both regiments.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The St. George's Rifles, under the command of Colonel Lindsay, were inspected by Major-General Sir Lintorn Simmons, who expressed himself satisfied with their appearance and efficiency. His Excellency addressed the volunteers briefly, in that strong and emphatic tongue, and illustrated the value of discipline by the fact that at the fall of a platform, when the Duke of Devonshire's guests were about to run, a man moved out of the ranks to look after the [illegible] friends till he gave the word to fall in. The Duke of Wellington [illegible] of the distinguished corps, which commenced on Monday at Wormwood Scrubs, was largely brought to a close on Tuesday afternoon, when the private members held its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P., and the officers a garden party, a review order parade, presided over by Lieutenant Hawkins. The prize, a Lansdowne revolver pistol, was being shot for with revolver pistols, at the competitor, who was standing close to Colonel Lindsay, fired a shot, when the rest of the party had fired their full quota, and the ball passed obliquely through one of Colonel Lindsay's legs. An order was immediately issued, that ammunition was not to be brought on parade, to suspend all further prize shooting until the recovery of the gallant officer.

The 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers (Darlington corps) held their annual entertainment at Aspley House to those members of his regiment, the Victoria, who attended the annual inspection. Major Wilson presided over the hospitality of their commanding officer.—The annual competition of the 20th company of the 2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers, for a silver cup, took place on Thursday week at Wormwood Scrubs. The first prize, a silver cup, presented by W. A. Bowden, Esq., was won by Sergt. Bye, the silver medal by private Matthews and S. T. Holland tied for the second prize, Captain Bouk's challenge cup, 11 pts. and on shooting off the tie six all scores, Mr. Matthews a centre, and Mr. Holland an outer, taking the third prize, a long Enfield rifle. The fourth prize, a Lee-Metford rifle, was won by Mr. M. M'Gregor.

Prizes were competed for by No. 3 Company of the Queen's (Westminster), on Thursday, at Wormwood Scrubbs. Of the first series the first prize was won by Private Bowden, second, Sergeant Bye, third, by private Marcott; fourth, by Private Oliver. Of the second series the first prize was won by Private Dabney, second, by Private Allen, third, by Private Turner; fourth, by Private Munday. A consolation subscription prize was won by Private Munday, Private Bowden second.

The competition for the prizes given by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum, for those officers connected with that establishment, took place at Wormwood Scrubbs on Tuesday week. The first was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Hayes, of the 37th Middlesex; the second by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, Middlesex; and third, by Private O'Sullivan, of the 37th Middlesex. Of the next three prizes the first was won by Mr. Boyce, of the Middlesex Militia, after a shoot-off with ties. Private John Slaughter, 37th Middlesex, they having tied three times; the fourth, their fourth shot scored a centre, and Slaughter an outer, and won the prize. Slaughter to the second prize. The third prize was won by Private H. Lowe, 37th Middlesex. Of the consolation prizes the first was won by Mr. Bird was won by Bugle-Major Steele, 37th Middlesex; the second, by Mr. Scales, of the Middlesex Militia; and the third by Lance-Corporal Myhill, 37th Middlesex.

Several thousand spectators assembled in Regent's Park on Saturday afternoon to witness the inspection of the 37th North Middlesex by Colonel Morris, C.B. The regiment, to the number of between 500 and 600 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Barke Bird, was formed into six strong companies, marched, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, Major Pike, and Brevet-Major Wilson, to Broadway, and headed by its bands, into the inclosure of the park, on the eastern side of Albany Street, and there, after the customary ladies' day review, about 100 men of the 8th Middlesex (Paddington), at the conclusion of the evolutions Colonel Morris addressed the regiment from the top of the ammunition battery. Here were some faults he wished to point out before he expressed his general opinion, but he was pleased to say that the perfect 24 hours' rest-drill of when he inspected them last year. As to their marching past, it was correctly slowly and steadily done. The Colonel was much pleased generally the volleys. He would tell them unhesitatingly that they were the smartest, best equipped, best drilled, and most efficient corps he had inspected in the volunteer service, and he had inspected a good many.

A challenge cup, value £21, was shot for a few days since by all the members of the first (or Clerkenwell) division of the 37th Middlesex, at Caterham, and won by Sergeant Jago.—The annual competition for the Brompton Company Challenge Cup, in connection with Queen's Barracks, took place at the range, Caterham, on the 7th, Sergeant Spencer, who held it last year, being the winner. Private Bowden and M'Kendal tied for the second prize, presented by Private England, which was shot off at the longest range, Private Whitehead making a bull's-eye, and Bowden a miss.

The 2nd Surrey Artillery was officially inspected on Saturday week, at their head-quarters, Gresham-road, Brixton, by Lieut.-Colonel Hammond, R.A. After the usual battalion movements, the men were marched to the battery for gun drill under Captain Bouk and Lieutenant Dorrington. Colonel Hammond said he was much pleased at the smart and soldier like appearance of the battery, and the precision in which the men went through the drill. He felt it his duty to inform them that their marching past was very good, and he considered the regimental pride in the drill was the best he had seen. The corps he had inspected.—The regimental prize shooting was held on the 5th Surrey rifle range, Wimbledon, on Saturday, generally given by the 5th Surrey were competitors for the Colonel's challenge cup, value £11 11s., presented by Major Beresford, which is held

subject to the condition of being won on two successive years by the holder, when it becomes his property. It was won by Private Rosenburg. The next prize of importance was a silver cup, presented by Ensign Tetley, value £10. The winner was Private Crisnett. Mr. Tarn gave a cup to be fired for on this occasion, value £10 10s. Captain Porter won. Mr. Shepherd, of the Surrey Theatre, gave a challenge cup, subject to the condition of proprietorship as that presented by Major Beresford. The competition for this prize was highly interesting and the firing excellent, Sergeant Hyett, Corporal Fisk, and Private Collins each making 24 points. In firing off the ties Sergeant Hyett won. Amongst the prizes of honour was a silver medal, value £5 5s., presented for competition by Private Bardell. It was won by Sergeant Hyett, after having tied with Sergeant Bissell and Private Brown, jun. Many other prizes were shot for, some of which were stoutly contested.——The annual fête and sports in connection with the 13th Surrey (Guildford and Godalming) came off with great éclat in Stoke Park on Thursday week. The bands of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia and of the 13th Surrey Rifles were in attendance, and amongst the varied amusements were a series of amateur dramatic peformances by the Godalming Dramatic Reading Society. There were, besides archery, Aunt Sally, dancing, donkey racing, &c., a series of sports.——The Surrey Light Horse have been quartered for a few days at Epsom for their annual training. Cups presented by General the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, Honorary Colonel, and by Sir C. Forbes, Bart., have been run for.

In Essex the Chelmsford corps has been entertained by Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, at Writtle. The company executed a variety of manœuvres under the command of Captain Bringhurst. A match has taken place at Saffron Walden between sides of eight each selected from the corps of that town, and a corresponding number from the 6th Herts, or Bishop Stortford company. The Saffron Walden men proved victorious, scoring 337 to 313 obtained by their opponents.——On Friday and Saturday last a fancy fair was held in the grounds of Captain Leask, at High Beech, on behalf of the funds of the 22nd (West) Essex Rifles. Captain and Mrs. Leask dispensed a liberal hospitality throughout the day at the house, and exerted themselves to the utmost to make everybody happy. To Lieutenant Bulmer and the committee great praise is due for the successful issue of the undertaking.

The members of the 5th and 6th Kent competed for two prizes on Thursday week, at the Government range, Canterbury. The prizes consisted of two timepieces, value ten guineas and five guineas, subscribed for by the tradesmen of Canterbury. The first prize was won by Corporal Martin, and the second by Corporal Amos.——On Thursday week the 12th Kent Artillery Volunteers, Captain E. Beveridge, proceeded from Gillingham to Sheerness, for the purpose of practising with shot and shell at the Government range from the batteries of that place. The guns used were 32 and 68 pounders, at a range of 2000 yards, the number of rounds fired being 125. Some very good practice was made, one shot shattering the target. Competition firing for a prize of £3 afterwards took place between the four guns constituting the battery, which was won by No. 3 gun (32-pounder). Lieutenant-Colonel Gladdish, commanding the 1st Administrative Brigade, Kent Artillery Volunteers, and Captain Weston, Adjutant of the brigade were present.——The second battalion, 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal), which is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding, was inspected on Woolwich Common on Saturday last by Colonel Luard. The battalion marched past in open column of companies in quick time, wheeled into line on the original ground, and were put through the manual and platoon exercises by Major Baker, after which followed various battalion evolutions and light infantry movements, under the command of the Lieut.-Colonel. The district Inspector eulogised the performance of the battalion in the field, and pointed out their shortcomings in some matters of less importance.——A portion of the 3rd Administrative Battalion, consisting of the 9th Chatham, 19th Rochester, 22nd Sheerness, and 45th Rochester, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Scott, with Major C. W. Martin and Adjutant J. Laurie, assembled, on Tuesday afternoon, on the ground at the rear of the General Hospital, Fort Pitt, where they were inspected by Colonel R. G. A. Luard. At the close of the proceedings the District Inspector eulogised the performance of the battalion in the field, and pointed out some of their shortcomings in some matters of not much importance.

A match which had been arranged between two elevens of the Northamptonshire and London Scottish, by Earl Spencer and Lord Elcho, took place at Althorp on the 7th inst. Each squad included the Adjutant of the regiment. Northamptonshire won by 51 marks.

Colonel M'Murdo has made an exceedingly favourable report with regard to his inspection of the three battalions of Suffolk volunteers at Henham. The review will be allowed to count as one of the battalion drills, three of which the volunteers are bound to attend every year. Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson will inspect the third county battalion in September. Captain T. Lucas (of the firm of Lucas Brothers) has offered £50 to be shot for by the members of the battalion; £25 will be applied towards a battalion challenge cup.

The prize meeting of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association has been postponed from the 24th inst. to Sept. 7 and four following days. In a match between eight from the East Dereham and eight from the Swaffham company the former won. A similar match has taken place between the members of the Lynn corps and ten of the first company, Norwich battalion. The scores made were—Lynn, 393; 1st Norwich, 400. The Great Yarmouth corps has had its annual competition for prizes during the past week. The first prize, a cup of the value of £5 5s., given by the Mayor (Mr. R. Steward), was won by Private Barrett. A prize of the value of £10, given by the members for the borough, was won by Corporal Wilshak. A tradesmen's plate was won by Private Boreham. A cup, value £30, given by the ladies of Yarmouth, and to be held by the winner for three consecutive years before it becomes his property, was again won by Sergeant Fenner.

In Cambridgeshire the 1st County Administrative Battalion has just been reviewed at March by Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers. A challenge cup, given by the city of Ely, has been won by Corporal Latham. A monthly challenge cup, competed for by the Cambridge corps, has passed into the hands of Bugle-Major Shing.

The Lincolnshire County Rifle Association held its third prize meeting last week at Lincoln. For the Lord Lieutenant's challenge vase (held at present by Sergeant Grummitt, of Bourn), Lieutenant Gee and Armourer Slingsby, of the Boston corps, and Sergeant Preston, of the Spalding corps, made the highest scores, 33 marks each. In shooting off the ties Armourer Slingsby was declared the winner. A contest followed for prizes of £30 and £10 offered by the association, and was competed for by two members from each company in the county, Sergeant Webber, of the Bourn corps, taking the first prize, and Private Daws, of the Grimsby corps, the second. A silver cup was offered by Mr J. E. Brogden, to be shot for with any description of rifle, in any position. Sergeant Mason and Private Richardson tied with 23 each, and on shooting off the latter won. The next contest was for prizes of £25, £20, £15, £10, and £5, offered by the association to subscribers of 10s. 6d. each and upwards. Lieutenant Gee, of the Boston corps, gained the first prize; Corporal Tinkles, of the Stamford corps, the second; and Lance-Corporal Barker, of the Lincoln corps, and Sergeant Dickinson, of the Grantham corps, tied for the third and fourth prizes, and divided the money.

The annual meeting of the Notts Rifle Association commenced on Tuesday week, and terminated on Friday. There was a large number of volunteers from all parts of the county. At the first series, open to volunteers of the county, Corporal Redfern took the first prize. The next range Private Belton took the first prize. In the third series Private Folkes (2nd Notts) took the first prize. On Wednesday the prizes offered by the association for file, volley, and skirmish firing were competed for. In file-firing the first company of Robin Hood Rifles (Captain Mundella's) took the first prize. The first company also took the first prize for volley-firing. The No. 1 company also carried off the first prize for the skirmish-firing. Mr. Lambert and Mr. Worth made the best target of the day. On Thursday the first all comers' prize, for which all the crack shots in the neighbourhood competed, was won by Private Brownsword (5th R. H. R.), and the second by Private Goodyer. At the long ranges for the second all comers' prize, Colonel Halford was successful in taking the first prize; Colour-Sergeant Simkins won the association prize. On Friday the bronze medal offered by the National Rifle Association was competed for, and won by Private A. Brewster. This brought the meeting to a close.

The three battalions of Somerset volunteers were reviewed in brigade by Colonel M'Murdo, the Inspector-General, at Taunton, last week. The muster was nearly 2400, and the movements were executed to the great satisfaction of the gallant Colonel, who complimented the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Portman) highly on the efficiency of the volunteers of his county.

The Dorsetshire Volunteer Association held its third annual competition at Marden Castle, near Dorchester, a few days since. The first competition decided was that of the Queen's Own (Dorset Yeomanry) Cavalry with regimental carbines. Private Rogers, of the Blandford troop, was the first, winning £10. The High Sheriff's prize, a rifle of the value of 10 guineas, was won by Private Homer. Several prizes were competed for by the artillery corps of the county. The gold and silver medals of the association and the bronze medal of the National Association were won respectively by Private Burden, of the second company. The Lieutenant-Colonel's silver goblet fell to the lot of Private Homer, of Dorchester. A piece of plate, worth £10, for competition among the officers, was won by Ensign Fizard, fifth corps; Captain Thresher, of the same corps, being second, having missed the tie. A purse of £10, for drill instruction, was won by Mr. Satchell, Wimborne.

There was a review of the Devonshire volunteers on Haldon Downs, on Thursday week. About 3000 of them mustered on the ground, and were put through various evolutions by Colonel M'Murdo, who expressed his satisfaction at the military proficiency of the corps. Just after the volunteers had passed the inspecting officer, the grand stand gave way. A number of persons, chiefly ladies, were severely injured, one of whom has since died. The spectators were numerous, about 10,000 being on the ground.

The Glamorganshire volunteers and artillery had a grand field-day last week at Port Talbot, on the grounds and under the management of the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, M.P. The corps mustered to the number of 2225, and were divided into four battalions. Colonel M'Murdo was the inspecting officer, and, the volunteers having marched past, a sham fight took place, the various evolutions being executed in a very creditable manner. Afterwards the Lord Lieutenant distributed a number of prizes to the winners. The Lord Lieutenant's prize of £50 and champion silver medal were handed to Sergeant David James, and Major Grenfell's cup to Corporal D. Powell, who also gained the second ladies' prize, Captain-Commandant Talbot taking the first, and Sergeant F. Davies the third. The silver cup for Captains and subalterns was won by Captain W. Llewellyn. The all-comers' prizes were awarded as follows:—First, £50, to Private H. Holloway, 5th Gloucester Rifles; second, £40, to Private W. Child, 1st Glamorgan Engineers; third, £30, to Private J. Burt, 5th Isle of Wight; fourth, £20, to Private Thomas, 9th Glamorganshire; and fifth, £10, to Bugler Woodcock, 14th ditto.

The Shropshire Rifle Association held its third annual meeting last week. The following was the award of prizes at this meeting:—Lord Berwick's prize, won by Sergeant Owen; first-class prizes, won by Corporal Gray, Private R. Roe, and Sergeant Owen; second-class prizes, won by Private Pugh, Sergeant P. Jones, and Private A. J. Jones. Artillery prizes—first, Sergeant Peele; second, Gunner Powell. Lord Newport's prize—first, Sergeant Barnaby; second, Sergeant Bagnall. Eleventh prize, won by Sergeant Peele. Challenge cup—Private Dallaway first, Williams second.

The third annual contest of of the Cheshire Rifle Association took place last week on the Shotwick Sands, near Chester. Among the visitors present were Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Fielding, and Colonel King. The contest commenced for the volunteer prizes, nineteen in number, of the aggregate value of £195. The following were the winners:—Major W. Chambers's prize of £5, Corporal Day, 6th C.R.V.; Mr. W. Chambers's prize of £5, Private Hindley, 23rd; Mr. Halsall Segar, jun.'s (Claughton) prize of £5, Private A. Thompson, 2nd; Mr Alfred Turner's (Derby House, Rock ferry) prize of £5, Private Prince, 6th; Captain D. Graham's prize of £5, Captain Lovatt, 8th; Mr. John Parson's (Birkenhead) prize of £5, Captain Greg, 27th; Association prize of £5, Sergeant Abraham, 34th; Ditto of £5, Private R. Wilson, 12th; ditto of £5, Private Jeffery, 27th. At 500 yards.—Captain W. Horner's prize of £5, Private J. Prine, 6th. 600 yards.—Captain W. Inman's prize of £5, Corporal Day, 20th. Several ties were shot for Captain J. Ravenscroft's prize of £5. In the prizes for all comers (confined to the county) the first prize was taken by G. E. Rawson and the second by Lord Fielding. In the others there were ties, which were subsequently shot for.——The prize-meeting was brought to a close on Saturday by a review of the volunteers on the racecourse at Chester. Earl Grosvenor distributed the prizes. There were upwards of 5000 spectators present at the review. Colonel Parkes, late of the 72nd Highlanders, acted as reviewing officer. During the evolutions a private of the 2nd Cheshire Artillery was shot in the back by his rear-rank man, and a private in the Runcorn corps had his fore-finger blown off while unfixing his bayonet. Colonel Parkes said the skirmishing was remarkably good considering everything, and he was glad to say that it reflected great credit upon the whole brigade; but they required a little more practice in forming squares. He should make a favourable report of them to Government.

The members of the Lancashire corps have been encamped at Everton during the past fortnight, under Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, who gave up, for the purpose, the large field in front of Priory House. There are twenty-four tents for the men, and these are arranged in "streets," with four tents in each row. Besides these there are six tents for company officers, and in the rear are the tents for the commanding officer and his staff. On the ground there is also a canteen. The volunteers are supplied with breakfast, tea, and other refreshments at an exceedingly cheap rate. From 100 to 150 men have slept under canvas each night. After the military duties of each day, sports of all kinds are indulged in, and the "out" is thoroughly enjoyed by the men.——The bazaar and fancy fair for the benefit of the 31st (Oldham) was brought to a close on Saturday night, having been very successful. Upwards of £500 will be realised for the funds of the corps.——On Saturday the Bury, Heywood, Radcliffe, and Wigan companies were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, on the drill-ground of the corps, near the New Market, at Bury. The battalion was formed of the 8th Lancashire, to which the two Wigan companies are attached for drill purposes. About 460 volunteers of all ranks mustered under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson and Acting Major Eckersley. After a variety of evolutions the battalion was formed into a solid square, when Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce complimented the corps on the manner in which they had gone through the various movements. The firing, he said, was good, and the few mishaps that had happened had arisen through carelessness or through the arms being out of order.——A correspondent directs our attention to a fact which is worthy of prominent mention as an example to all volunteer corps. The 27th Lancashire were inspected on the 1st inst. by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, and the muster on the occasion is an instance of what may be done by the zeal of all ranks. This corps consists of eight companies, and has an enrolled strength of 717 members. On the day of inspection 34 members obtained leave of absence on grounds previously submitted to the commanding officer. The remainder, 683 members, were all present under arms on parade, not a single officer, non-commissioned officer, or man being absent without leave. Indications of the zeal of the corps were given in other respects; for Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, in addressing the regiment, spoke in the highest terms of its efficiency, and the excellent state of the arms, accoutrements, and clothing.

A review of the rifle volunteers of the county of Stafford was held on Monday at Ingestre Park, near Stafford, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The brigades, which consisted of five battalions and a corps of artillery, numbering 3022 men of all ranks, were under the command of Colonel M'Murdo, the inspecting field officer. After going through the usual evolutions, the brigade formed an open square facing the saluting-post, and were addressed by Colonel M'Murdo. He said he felt great satisfaction in being there that day and seeing them go through brigade movements. All the movements were well done. In brigade movements all depended on the mounted officers. He had first moved them in masses to shake them into shape, and had then worked them in extended order and in direct echelon movements. The object of the echelon was to advance one part of the line before another. It often happened that the whole line could not move together; one part might advance in line, another in echelon, another by fours. The echelon movement was useful in striking a quick succession of blows on an enemy. Another advantage was that, as in advancing they were open to attacks from cavalry, they were better able to form squares and fire clear of one another. He did not think that cavalry would much longer be of service against them, armed as they were with the best weapon made.—The Earl of Lichfield said that they had now to receive the prizes which had been won at the last county prize shooting, and he had great pleasure in telling them that the ladies had consented to give them away.—The names of the successful men were then called out. Sergeant H. Palmer, of the 36th S.R.V., who had won the Countess of Lichfield's prize of £50 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, also a prize of £15, was called up, and received his prizes from Lady Lichfield, who expressed her pleasure at the good shooting of the Staffordshire corps, and at the fact that a Shropshire man had won the Queen's prize at Wimbledon. The other prizemen followed and were presented with their winnings by the Marchioness of Abercorn, Mrs. Adderley, Mrs. Willoughby Wood, Ladies Adelaide and Gertrude Talbot, Mrs. Thomas Bagnall, and Lord Lichfield. The following are the principal prizeholders:—Sergeant Nichols, 10th; Sergeant H. Palmer, 36th; G. Hodgkinson, 32nd; R. Johnson, 8th; J. Walker, of Leek; Sergeant Overton, 4th; Lieutenant Brougham, 13th; and F. W. Morson, of Wolverhampton.

The great annual prize-meeting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held last week, upon Strensall-common, a moorland adjoining the York and Malton Railway. Lieutenant-Colonel Harman had the charge of the ground, and Captain Hedley, of the second battalion North Riding Volunteers, was umpire. The proceedings opened with the contest for the Yorkshire volunteer cup, first stage. There were four money prizes, varying from £10 to £2, for the winners of this stage, the best twenty-five shots to be placed in their order of merit to compete in the second stage. The ranges were 400, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each. Sergeant Lupton, of York, and Mr. Golden, of Bradford, tied for the first place, Sergeant Lupton winning in shooting off. Mr. T. C. Dawson, of Halifax, was third, and Sergeant Thomas, of Halifax, fourth, winning the tie against four others. The Great Yorkshire volunteer cup, value £50, and the bronze medal given by the National Rifle Association were shot for by those qualified in the previous contest. There was a second prize of £10. The ranges were increased to 700 and 800 yards, five shots at each. The contest was a keen one; but the achievement of scoring four bull's-eyes and a centre in the first five shots by Sergeant Kirk, of Hull, at once marked him out as the winner of the cup, and with it the medal conferring the championship of the county. Sergeant Lupton, of York, won the second prize. The all comers' prizes, for small bores, open to the world, was one of the most interesting contests of the meeting. Captain Heaton made ten bulls'-eyes in succession, and out of a possible score of 60 registered 58. The first prize fell to him, the second to Captain E. Ross, who made 55. The two great marksmen were again in the lists at 800 and 900 yards, five shots at each, for a sweepstakes. Captain Heaton was again the victor, with a score of 35, after a tie of the same number with Captain Ross. In the second round, amidst breathless attention, Captain Heaton again made a bull's-eye, while Captain Ross only made a centre, thus yielding. On Friday the combatants returned to the fight in another sweepstakes, any rifle, any position, five shots at 400 and 600 yards. For the third time Captain Heaton maintained supremacy, scoring 39, Captain Ross 37. Every shot Captain Heaton fired produced a bull's-eye except one, and this was done in a pelting rain which almost obscured the targets. [A different version is given by the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. According to his statement "Captains Heaton and Ross each gained a score of 39. In the shooting off each made a bull's-eye, and then Mr. Ross followed with another bull's-eye to Captain Heaton an outer. The result, therefore, was that Mr. Ross gained the first prize, and Captain Heaton the second."] The all comers' prizes, for Enfield's, Government pattern, formed the next contest, at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards. There were eight money prizes, varying from £20 to £2. The contest resulted in Seargeant Dove, of Scarborough, being declared first, and Mr. Hyam, of Leyburn, second. The first series of prizes, given by the city of York—four money prizes, varying from £20 to £3—open to militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, were next shot for. The distances were 200 and 300 yards. The results were:—Lieutenant Harrison, of Rotherham, first; Mr. A. Micklethwaite, of Wakefield, second; for the fourth prize a tie existed between Mr. J. Meakstone, of Ripon, and Sergeant Webster, of Knaresborough, who divided. The second series of the city prizes were open to all but regulars. The ranges were increased to 400, 500, and 600 yards. It was agreed to determine this contest by five shots at 500 yards, which gave the following results:—Sergeant W. Dove, of Scarborough, first; Mr. W. Hyam, of Leyburn, and Colour-Sergeant Gulliver, of Barnsley, tied and divided second and third prizes. The £100, given by the town of Halifax, also open to all but regulars, was then competed for. There were five shots at 200, 400, and 600 yards. The winner of the chief prize (£20) was Mr. Othee, of Carperby, who made the remarkable score of 51 marks; Sergeant Dove, of Scarborough, won the £15 prize with 48; Mr. T. C. Dawson, of Halifax, Sergeant Thomas, of Halifax, and Sergeant Chapman, of Carperby, each scored 47, and took £10 each.

The annual rifle contests of the Durham Rifle Association were held at Stanley burn during two days of last week. The most complete arrangements had been made for the meeting. The number of entries of riflemen and artillerymen was about 180, a great increase of last year. The Earl of Durham, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Mr. H. Fenwick, M.P., were present during the contests. Mr. Pemberton's challenge cup was won by Sergeant J. Tweddle, of the 3rd Durham Artillery; Private Redshaw, of the 10th Durham (Middleton-on-Teesdale), won the association's first prize of £25 and the Lord Lieutenant's challenge cup of £10. Private Pringle gained one of the association prizes of £15, and Private Blackburn received the other of the same amount, after shooting off a tie with Sergeant Forsyth, who received £10. Private Chambers and Private Parker divided another prize of £10. The 10th and 13th Durham Rifles gained the first and second prizes for file-firing. Mr. Fenwick's challenge cup was won by Corporal Pinkeney, 12th Durham, he also taking off a silver cup presented by Lord Ravensworth, after shooting off a tie with Private Mole, of the 6th Durham.

The Angus and Mearns Rifle Association—"the Wimbledon of Scotland"—commenced their fourth annual meeting on the Links of Montrose on Wednesday week, the proceedings terminating on Saturday. Prizes amounting to £156 in money and £95 in cups were given by the association, these being supplemented by prizes from Lord Dalhousie, Major Moir, Captain Horatio Ross, Messrs. Mappin, Ludon, and others. The following are the results of the principal contests:—The bronze medal of the National Association for Forfarshire was won by Private Will, and that for Kincardineshire by Ensign Walker. Private Walker, Fetteresso, carried off the Montrose Corporation challenge cup, and Private Ritchie, Laurence Kirk, stood highest for the counties' cup for skirmishers. Colour-Seargeant Smith, Kincardine, took the Angus and Mearns cup, value £20. For the strangers' cup, open to all comers, there was a keen competition, the best shots in Scotland having entered for the prize. The following were the highest scorers:—Mr. J. Farquharson, Rosebery (Henry rifle), 53; Captain Mitchell, Alloa (Whitworth), 51; Captain H. Ross (Whitworth), 48; Master of Lovat (Whitworth), 45. Mr. Farquharson, therefore, won. "Scotland's cup," value £25, brought out a strong array of celebrated marksmen, the prize entitling the holder to the title of "Champion Shot of Scotland" for the year. The second prize was £7; third, £5; fourth, £3; to be given in cash. The following were the chief scorers:—Lord Haddo, 74; Captain M'Gibbon, 74; J. Farquharson, 73; Captain Mitchell, 71; J. G. Peterkin, 70; Master of Lovat, 70; Corporal Ferguson, 69; Mr. Milne, 69; Harvey Hall, 69; Captain H. Ross, 67; Ensign Crum, 67. In shooting off the tie on Saturday between Lord Haddo and Captain M'Gibbon the latter made the winning points, and so earned the championship. In the contest between "The North and South of Forth" (a challenge cup given by Major Moir, of Leckie), shot for by eight competitors on each side—selected for the North by the Master of Lovat, for the South by Major Moir—the South were the victors. The total scores stood thus:—South, 568; North, 550. The Montrose battery carried off the artillery honours.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., D.C.L., M.P., P.C, of Harpton Court, near Radnor, South Wales, and Kent House, Knightsbridge, was proved in London by his brother, the Rev. Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis, Bart., M.A., Canon of Worcester, Rural Dean, and Rector of Mornington-on-Wye, Herefordshire, the sole executor. The personal property was sworn under £20,000. The testator has bequeathed to his wife, Lady Maria Theresa Lewis, beyond her marriage settlement, all his property in British, foreign, and colonial securities, for her own absolute use, also his town residence, Kent House, with the furniture and other effects; but, as respects jewellery, Sir George directs that the diamonds presented to her Ladyship by the late Baronet's father, the Right Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart., shall, upon her Ladyship's decease, become the property of his (the tesator's) brother, the successor to the title and estates, whom he has appointed residuary legatee of both his real and personal property. The will bears date the 9th of December, 1861, and is attested by B. Chas. Stephenson, War Office, and F. J. Nicholl, Carey-street.

The will of Commander the Hon. Oliver William Matthew Lambart, of her Majesty's Navy, late of Ember Lodge, Thames Ditton, who died in April last, was proved in the London Court by his relict, the Hon. Anne Elizabeth Lambart, the sole executrix, to whom the testator has bequeathed the whole of his property for her own absolute use and benefit. The will bears date the 12th of January, 1863.

The will of General Thomas Evans, C.B., formerly of Montreal, and late of the city of Quebec, where he died in February last, was proved in London on the 31st ult. by the joint executors, the Venerable Isaac Hellmuth, D.D. of Quebec, and Adam Crooks, Esq., of Toronto, barrister, the sons-in-law of the testator. The will is dated 1858, and a codicil 1862: they were first proved in the Superior Court of Lower Canada, where the originals are deposited. The gallant General, after bequeathing a pecuniary legacy to each of his four daughters, has directed that the whole of the remainder of his property, both real and personal, shall be divided into seven equal parts, leaving one part to each of his three sons and four daughters.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee took place at Manchester on Monday. The Earl of Derby presided. Mr. Maclure, the honorary secretary, reported the balance in the bank, £317,168 1s. 10d., and that £1373 5s. 8d. had been received during the week No clothing had been received or distributed. Mr. Commissioner Farnall presented his usual weekly report, by which it appears that the utmost point of improvement has been turned, and that on the 1st inst. there was an increase of 1299 persons in twenty-seven unions receiving parochial relief. Several grants were made. A long discussion ensued as to the probable effect of certain clauses of the Public Works Bill on the employment of factory operatives. Mr. Farnall said that though the bill was permissive throughout there was strong reason to believe that the 300 local authorities with whom he and Mr. Rawlinson had conferred would accept the measure in its entirety. Mr. Rawlinson enumerated places which he expected would avail themselves of the provision of the Act to borrow an aggregate sum of about £420,000.

Yesterday week the Mansion House Committee held its fortnightly meeting for the transaction of business connected with the fund at their disposal. A report from Mr. Pickering, the cashier, showed that the total amount of subscriptions to the Mansion House fund, to the previous day, was £508,516, of which £1249 had accrued as interest up to the 25th of July on the reserve fund invested at call. Of this sum £430,242 has been remitted to Lancashire. During the past fortnight £1248 had been received in subscriptions, of which £1060 was from colonial resources. The available balance at the disposal of the committee amounted to £74,450. Out of this they made grants to the amount of £3315 in the aggregate.

The Queen of Prussia has sent 500 florins to the committee at Coburg who are making arrangements for the erection of a monument in that town to the late Prince Consort.

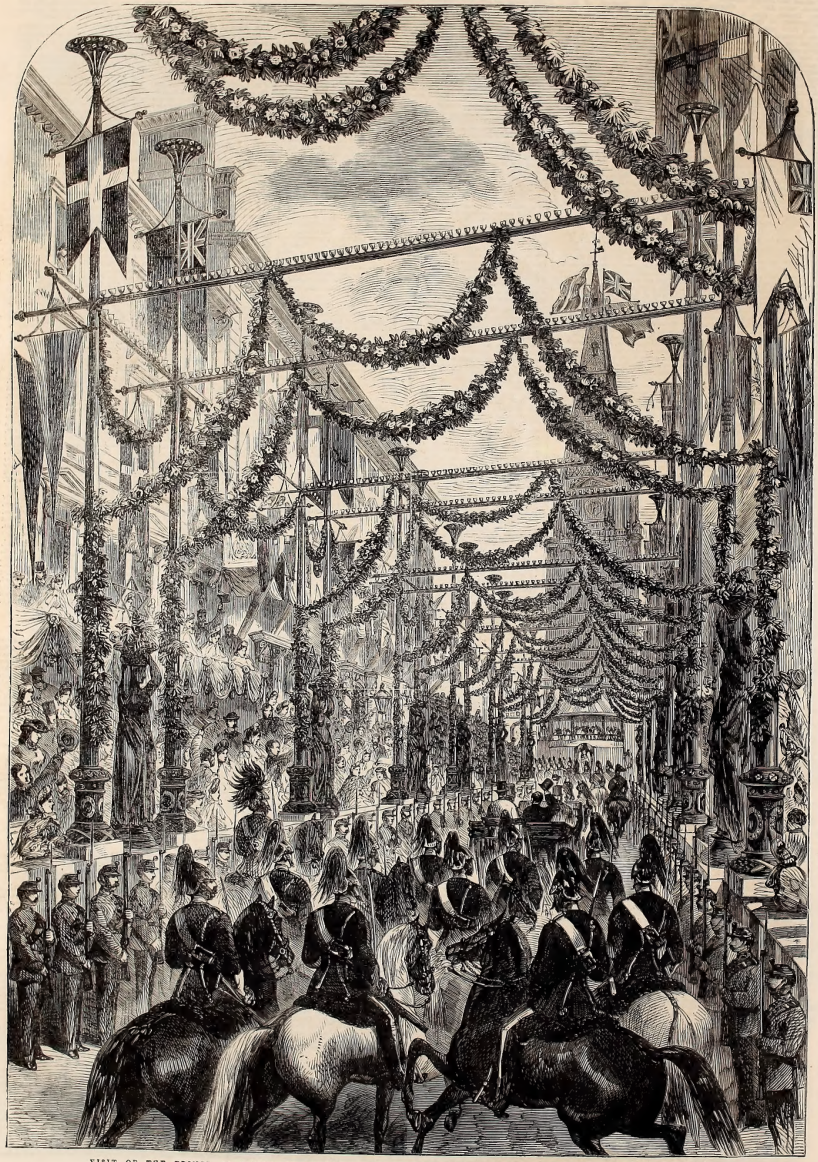
Mr. Charles St. John Septimus Herbert, some time commanding the militia and volunteers in New Zealand, and Mr. Matthew, her Majesty's Minister to the Republic of Central America, have been appointed Companions of the Bath.

Vessels which have recently arrived report the Atlantic to have been as smooth as a mill-pond for days, without a breath of wind and scarcely any perceptible swell; and one ship was becalmed for fourteen days about 150 miles off the Irish coast—a remarkable occurrence in a quarter of the globe notorious for the opposite extreme of weather.

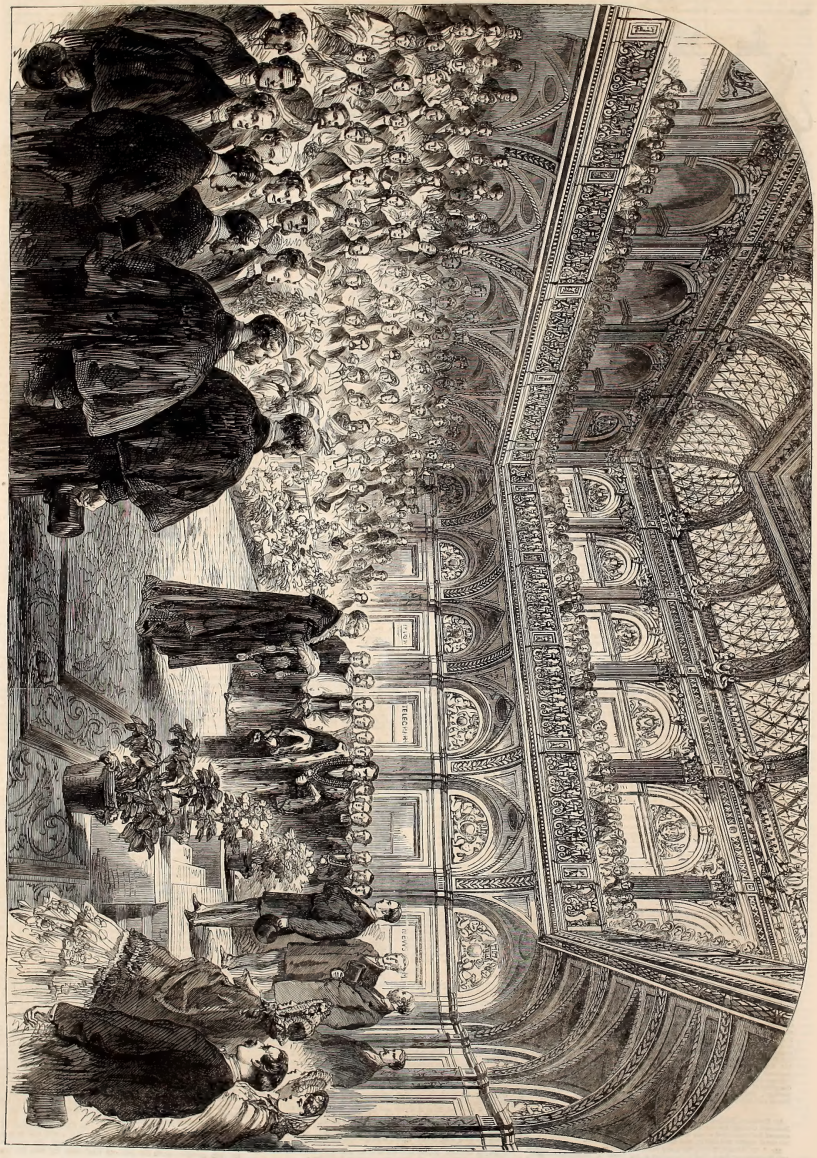
The Arena of Milan, built after the model of the old Roman amphitheatres, was on the 2nd thronged with upwards of 30,000 spectators to witness a regatta. Its ample basin, which, when empty, is used for races in the Roman fashion, was in this instance filled with water, and the boat-race excited the utmost interest. Prince Humbert and his military household were present. Splendid fireworks concluded the entertainment.

A terrible catastrophe occurred last week at Peraza, a small village near Malaga. Four carts, laden each with fifty quintals of gunpowder, for the works of the Malaga Railway, had just passed through the village when a loud explosion took place, the four vehicles having blown up. Eleven persons—men, women, and children—and twenty-two horses lost their lives. A shepherd, who was keeping his flock at a short distance from the spot, was also killed, as were nearly the whole of his sheep.

The Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Savings Banks has been printed. There are sixty-eight sections in the Act and two schedules. From the 20th of November next the several Acts now in force will be repealed and the new law take effect. To protect the savings banks now in operation and to establish others, rules and regulations may be entered and money deposited. No new banks are to be formed unless approved by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The rules are to be submitted to the barrister appointed, who is entitled to a fee of one guinea; one copy is to be returned to the bank, and one to the commissioner. The trustees may pay money into the bank and receive the interest of £3 5s. per cent per annum, whilst the interest payable to depositors is not to exceed £3 0s. 10d. There are various provisions as to penny savings banks and friendly and charitable societies. As a rule, one depositor cannot deposit with another bank; but there is an exception with regard to penny banks and other societies. The limit of £30 in a year and £150 in the whole is continued in the Act. When the amount is £200 the interest is to cease. The Act is not to affect the Post Office savings banks. On a certificate a deposit can be transferred from one bank to another. The law has been amended and consolidated, and can be adopted for the benefit and protection of savings banks.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: THE ROYAL CORTÈGE PASSING UP PRINCESS-STREET.—SEE PAGE 179.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS BY THE TOWN CLERK IN THE TOWN-HALL.—SEE PAGE 178.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD MACDONALD.

The Right Hon. Sir Godfrey William Wentworth Macdonald, fourth Lord Macdonald, Baron of Slate, in the county of Antrim, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of Nova-Scotia, was the eldest son of Godfrey, third Lord Macdonald, by his wife, Louisa Maria, youngest daughter of Farley Sidar, Esq. He was born March 7, 1812, and was for some years in the Army. He succeeded as Fourth Lord on the death of his father, Oct. 19, 1832. He married, Oct. 31, 1835, Maria Anne, daughter of a lady of her Majesty's Bedchamber, the eldest daughter

and coheir of George Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and his wife, Maria Angusta, by her second marriage, Countess of Listowel, and leaves issue two sons and three daughters, to the present Lord, the Hon. Alexandrina Victoria, and her twin-sister, now deceased, the Queen stood sponsor. Lord Macdonald died at Benington Hall, Yorkshire, on the 30th ult., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Somerled James Brudenell, now fifth Lord Macdonald, who was born Oct. 1, 1836. Lord Macdonald's brother, Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, Knight of the Legion of Honour, is Aide-de-Camp, Equerry, and private secretary to Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The family of Macdonald descended from Somerled, Thane of Argyll, through Angus, Lord of the Isles, and in the reign of Robert the Bruce, the title of Lord of the Isles, Sir Alexander Macdonald, the ninth Baronet of the line, was raised to the peerage of Ireland on the 11th of July, 1776, and was the grandfather of the Peer just dead; and his younger brother was Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in which office, whose grandson is the present Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, Baronet.

LORD DOWNES.

The Right Hon. Sir Ulysses De Burgh, G.C.B., K.T.S., R.A. of Russia, second Baron Downes of Aghaville, King's County, in the Peerage of Ireland, a Knight of the Order of Fer-tond, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Foot, who died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Bert Grove, in the county of Kildare, after a few days' illness, was the only son of Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert, in Kildare, by his wife, Anne, only daughter of David Digges La Touche, Esq., of Marlfield, in Dublin, the 11th of January, 1788, and entered the British Army as Ensign in May, 1804. His military career was one of distinction, and much ability and distinction. He, as Aide-de-Camp, accompanied Sir John Moore to Portugal, in November, 1808, and when Sir John was succeeded by Wellington, Lord Downes remained Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief during the whole of the Peninsular campaigns, and the battles of Talavera (where he was slightly wounded), Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and El Bodon, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo (where he was severely wounded), Lord Downes had the gold cross and one clasp, and the silver war medal, with clasps for Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, and El Bodon. He was also present at the battle of Vittoria, and the Pyrenees; siege of San Sebastian; battles of the Nivelle and Nive; and was wounded (under him), and had a horse killed (under him), at the battle of Orthez (where he was slightly wounded). Lord Downes had the gold cross and one clasp, and the silver war medal, with clasps for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez. In 1812, a Major-General in 1837, a Lieutenant-General in 1851, and a General in 1861. He was made an Aide-de-Camp to the King of Hanover in 1837, a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and of St. Anne of Russia. He held the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Undenominational Colleges, and was several times appointed to the Shot-Guard Kingdom, and was much respected by all classes of the British Army. He succeeded his father, as the next (or patient) his uncle's son on the female side, Lord Chief Justice Limitation in the Lord Downes' Peerage, 1863. His Lordship married, 1st, Lord Downes, as second Lord Downes' Peerage, 1863. His Lordship married, 1st, June 30, 1817, Martha, only daughter and heiress of Walter Bagenal, heir and representative of the great family of Bagenal, of Bagenalstown, in the county of Carlow, died Aug. 29, 1842; and has issue two daughters, Anne, wife of John Henry, present Earl of Clonmel, and Charlotte, who was married to Sir Thomas Burgh, Lord Sedton, the son of Sedton, Esq., of Sedton, and brother in arms, Field Marshal Lord Sedton, and who died ten days after her father, on the 8th inst. His Lordship married, 2nd, Dec. 1, 1847, Frances Anne, Aug. 4, 1846, Christopher, daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., and widow of Lieut.-Col. (died Oct. 13, 1860) Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham, Hants; but by her (who survives him) he has had no issue. As his Lordship leaves no sons, the barony of Downes becomes extinct. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Downes, is the next descended, is of old Norfolk and Northamptonshire standing. The Right Hon. Dive Downes, M.P. for Kildare, in 1690, was a scion of that family, and had a daughter, who was grandmother of the Lord Downes just dead, and a son who was father of William Downes, who was the twenty-first in descent, and who succeeded that Peer as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and was created Lord Downes on the 10th of December, 1821, with limitation to his male issue, but no Lord. The late Lord Downes paternally descended from a distinguished branch of the family of Burgh, or De Burgh, Marquesses of Clanricarde, and himself and four of his cousins re-assumed, by Royal license, the ancient surname of De Burgh, in addition to that of Burgh, in 1846. One of the sons of Lord Downes was to subscribe to the tablet recently laid over Edmund Burke's grave in Beaconsfield Church. The selection of the name of Ulysses for the second instance of the extinction of an Irish peerage created since the Union.

DOWAGER LADY FOLEY.

The Right Hon. Cecilia Olivia Geraldine, Dowager Lady Foley, who died on the 27th ult., at her town house, No. 1, Grosvenor-street, Park-lane, was the fifth daughter of Sir William Robert Fitzgerald, K.P., second Duke of Leinster, and sister of the present Duke. She married, first, on the 10th of December, 1818, at Carton, born March 8, 1786, and was married, Aug. 18, 1806, to Thomas, third Baron Foley, of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, by his wife, Lucy Foley's youngest daughter, Lady Harriet Frederica, wife of Major-General the Hon. Thomas Anstruther, died in 1861.

BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQ., M.P.

Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Norton Hall, in the county of Northampton, and of Hopton Court, and Decker-hill, Shropshire, M.P., M.A., F.R.S., and F.S.A., who died at his town house, 5, Grosvenor-square, on the 30th ult., was the second son of Beriah Botfield, of Norton and Shropshire family of Botevyle, and Botevile, or Botfield was the eldest son of Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Norton Hall, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of William Witherington, M.D., of York, and was born at Birmingham. He was born March 29, 1807, and received an Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and M.A. in 1833. He entered Parliament as member for Ludlow in the Conservative interest, in 1847, and sat in that seat till 1857. He was re-elected in 1859, and sat till 1863, and continued to be his representative until his death. Mr. Botfield was a literary and antiquarian character, celebrated for his extensive collections. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and a prominent member of the Athenæum Club, and belonged to many other learned institutions. He was also, for his merit as a scholar, a Member of the Council of the Royal Society of the Bruce and a Member of the Legion of Honour of Russia. Mr. Botfield took much interest in all associations connected with the county of Northampton, and was a liberal contributor to the Northampton Museum. He published contributions to the library of that public foundation, and established a museum at Norton. Mr. Botfield was the author of "Journals—accounts of Excursions and Tours in Scotland," "Notes on the Libraries of the Cathedrals of England," "Stemmata Botevilliana." He married, Oct. 21, 1840, Isabella, second daughter of Sir Baldwin Leighton, seventh and present Baronet, of Wedgebrough, Shropshire. Mr. Botfield was a Deputy Lieutenant for North-Hants and Shropshire, and was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1847.

Sir Frederick William Sidn, Bart., Q.C., died suddenly on Saturday night at Maunsell Grange, his seat in Somerset-shire, in his sixtieth year. The learned counsel had received a cause in the Nisi Prius Court at Wells on Friday, with his usual vigour and ability, and apparently in robust health.

Mr. J. W. Croker, R.H.S., for many years the chief manager of the London and Westminster Bank, died on Saturday at his house in Brompton-crescent, in his sixty-ninth year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. L. Dublin.—It is now under consideration. You had better send the third game when finished, whether you win or lose.

W. R. Yo'k, Aylesbu.—Sir, Sure's solution is perfectly correct.

TYRO.—Look again at our solution of No. 1018, and you will find it quite right. If Black, at his 2nd move, play K to R 5th, White mates by P to Q 4th with his Kt.

Many other solvers.—LOVELEY AND OTHERS.—We cannot see how White is to give mate in 3 to Position No. 1011, by first moving B to K 3rd. The only new solution we appear to be that by the solver, beginning—1, Kt to Q B 3rd.

W. K. K.—Shirley's capital collection of Games and Gambits, and games, entitled "The Chess Student," is out of print, we believe. A copy would be considered cheap at the price you mention.

C. D. Hammersmith.—Your solution of No. 1013, beginning with 1. B to K 8th, shall be examined.

R. S. TYRO, G. S. B., ALEX STEWART.—You appear to be right. Mr. Ickworth must have overlooked the effect of White's moving—1. B to Q Kt 8th.

I. L. A. SUTHERLAND.—A chess periodical so inefficiently conducted as the one named will hardly long survive. We have not seen the publication in question, but the character of English players itself is sufficient to retard the publication of a magazine which would represent and further those interests in an able manner.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1014 by Rev. T. G. Lemmanard, G. W., Felix, Bantiness, H. H., R. D. P., Tyro, Miss, W., M. P. R. S., R. A., Clerk, C. F. M., George, Peter, R. S. S., Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, Theta, Iota, Kappa, Lambda, Mu, Nu, Xi, Omicron, Pi, Rho, Sigma, Tau, Upsilon, Phi, Chi, Psi, Omega, Bernard, I. B., Mercury, Alpha, Diana, W. B. K., Rowland, R. S., Lorry, Griffin, A. T., Ignoramus, Sarah, Ben, Jack, Tom, Harry, Dick, Fred, Bob, Ned, Will, Sam, Joe, Jem, L. N. E., Alfred S., of Winchester: Theta, E. P., S., George, Miranda, Robin, X. Y. Z., Ignoramus, Sarah, Ben, Jack, Tom, Harry, Dick, Fred, Bob, Ned, Will, Sam, Joe, Jem, Qui Genus, W. W., E. N., S., All correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1019.

By J. B., of Bridport.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A very instructive Game, played lately at the Grand Cigar Divan between Mr. STEINITZ and an AMATEUR of Manchester.

(*Evans's Gambit declined.*)

BLACK (MR. L.)	WHITE (MR. S.)	BLACK (MR. L.)	WHITE (MR. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. P takes P (5th ch)	P to K 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	(King to R sq would have been safer play.)	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	28. Q to K 2nd	K Kt to K sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	29. Q R to K 5th	Q to K R 5th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	30. Q to K 3rd	Q R to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	(Q R to K 4th would, perhaps, have been better, but we do not see how to avoid the loss of a Pawn without some interesting variations.)	
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	30.	Q takes K P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	(This was apparently his best course; by taking the Pawn, Mr. S. has, in fact, given away both either of the Bishops, he must have lost his pieces immediately.)	
9. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd	31. P takes P	Q to Q 3rd
10. B to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd	(An inconsiderate move. He should have played B to Q Kt 3rd.)	
11. P to Q R 4th	P to K R 4th	32.	Q R to Q sq
12. B to Q B 2nd	Q to K B 3rd	33. B to Q R 2nd	Q to K 3rd
13. P takes B	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	34. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K B 4th
14. K to R sq	Kt to K 2nd	35. Q to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
15. B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3rd	36. Q to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 5th
16. B to K Kt sq	Q to K B 2nd	37. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q R to Q 4th
17. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd	38. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K 3rd
18. P to K 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd	39. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K B 4th
19. B to Q B 4th	P to K 5th	40. Q to Q 4th	R to K sq
20. P to K B 4th	Q to Q 3rd	41. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 5th (ch)
21. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 3rd	42. K to Q B 2nd	Q to K 8th (ch)
22. P to K B 5th	Q to K 3rd	43. K to Q 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)
23. P to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 3rd	44. K to Q 4th	Q to K 4th
24. P to K 6th	Q to K 3rd	45. K to Q 5th	Q to K 5th (ch)
25. P takes Kt	R to Q 2nd	46. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)
26. P takes Kt	R to Q 2nd	47. K to Q 4th	Q to K 4th

And Black resigned, having evidently overlooked this coup when he played his 30th move.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following well-contested Game occurred in a Chess Tourney held at Manchester in the Easter of 1863.

(*King's Gambit declined.*)

BLACK (Mr. Horwitz).	WHITE (Mr. Steinkhüller).	BLACK (Mr. Meritz).	WHITE (Mr. Steinkhüller).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20.	Q R to Q sq
2. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	21. P to K Kt 4th	Q to Q 2nd
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	22. P to Q R 4th	
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	(The object of this is not apparent. He should have tried, rather, to get up a counter-attack on the King's side of the board.)	
5. K Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	23.	P to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P in passing	24. B takes Kt	P takes B
7. Q takes P	B to K B 4th	24. P takes P	K R takes P
8. Kt to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq	25. P to K 5th	Q R to K B sq
9. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	26. P takes B	R takes B
10. P to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3rd (ch)	27. P to K B sq	Q R to Q B sq
11. B to Q sq	Q to K 3rd	28. P to Q B 3rd	Q R P takes P
12. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	29. P takes P	
13. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd	(Black has gained a Pawn, but his position is not tenable.)	
14. Q to K 4th	Q to K R 3rd	29.	K R takes Q K P
15. Q to K B 4th	Q to K 3rd	(The game move. After this sublimely self-evident sacrifice, our book ends abruptly, and we can only conclude, can not.)	
16. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	30. K takes B	Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)
17. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd	31. K to Q 2nd	Q to K 4th
18. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B 3rd	32. R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q R 5th (ch)
19. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd	33. B to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
		34. Q to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd
		35. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 3rd
		36. P to K 6th	P to K Kt 4th
		37. P to K Kt 5th	Q to K 4th
		38. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)
		39. K to K 3rd	P to K 5th

(P to K Kt 4th looks perfectly, but the threat of Black's queen checking at K B 8th or Q Kt 6—makes the defence extremely difficult.

The game was prolonged several moves, and White won it.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1044.—By Mr. T. SMITH.

White: K at Q B 6th, Kt at K B 8th and Q B 2nd, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 4th, Ks at Q B 3rd, P at Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, Bs at K Kt 6th and Q R 7th, Ps at K Kt 7th and Q B 5th; Ps at K 4th, K R 5th, Kt 6th and 5th, Q B 3rd and 4th, and Q R 2nd.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 1045.—By Mr. WITCHESON.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K B 8th, Kt at Q 4th and Q Kt 3rd and Q Kt 3rd; Ps at K 4th, Q 2nd, and Q R 2nd.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K 2nd, Kts at Q 8th and Q Kt 4th, Ps at K 4th and Q Kt 6th. White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Martin Pole. By John Saunders. (2 vols. Tinsley Brothers.) Mr. Saunders uses his Pole to hang several distinct pieces upon; and this is the way in which it is done. Old Matthew Nucklecraft is represented in the opening chapters as relating to a gentleman, unnamed and unknown, how Squire Pole, at the ripe age of sixty-five, married pretty Mrs. Hilman six months after the birth of his one child; how Mistress Pole, when in a fair way to become a mother, while walking in the garden is accosted by a gipsy woman, is asked an alms, refuses, and threatens a horsewhipping, and is consequently cursed—or, rather, her unborn babe is cursed—in the following positive terms:—"*Not yet*," she said, "*not yet the curse shall fall; but when the day of his birth shall have come round twenty times and one then let him tremble, for it is his day of doom. And I shall come and see the working of my curse; ay, I tell you I will be there. I may not be there the first day, but I will be there. It may not be till the last hour, but look for me then. It may not be till the last second of the striking of the clock, but even then look for me; for on that day, though I be at the last second, I will be there.*" The Italics are, of course, intended to add that emphasis which used to be given by the shouting head, and the uplifted finger, and the guttural tone, and the well-advanced foot, when the melodrama still flourished at Whitsuntide in Richardson's booth at Greenwich Fair. One cannot help thinking that D.V. would have formed a pretty sharp conclusion to the gipsy's arbitrary dealing with future events, and that—considering the child was unborn, twenty-one years to elapse, the gipsy was mortal and so far as one can gather, already no chicken, the discrepancies between clocks, and the fact that no particular doom was threatened—Mistress Pole might have ebbuked, from any calculation of chances, very long odds, indeed, against any evil befalling her offspring on the day. Still, the gipsy should be spared till "the day of his birth" had "come round twenty times and one." Everybody knows how the curse worked out. However, the child was affected by his mother's fears, though why he could not tell. But when Martin was twenty years old Mistress Pole died, and on her deathbed unconsciously revealed to Martin the cause of her mysterious dread. From this moment Martin appeared to have fallen a complete victim to the gipsy woman's prophecy. His brother, too, James Hilman, is represented as having encouraged him in his superstitious fancies; so that Martin spends the day on which he comes of age principally in bed, in a darkened room, feeling his pulse, looking at the clock, and anxiously awaiting his dissolution. First of all, however, he sets his solicitor to make his will; and it is to distract Martin's attention until the lawyer comes, and afterwards until the clock strikes the mystic hour of 12 p.m., that the several stories to which allusion has been made are told or read. The titles of some of them will be sufficient to give an idea of the character of all. Let them be, then, "The Mysteries of Arthur!" "Old Matthew's Puzzle," and "The Haunted Crust." These "headings" foreshadow an endeavour to thrill the nerves, curdle the blood, and excite the curiosity. Whether the attempt be successful or not depends so much upon temperament that it is difficult to decide absolutely; but, to our thinking, "The Mysteries of Arthur!" is the least startling, though the longest and most ambitious, of the three. The other two—of which "The Haunted Crust" the crust not being in the least degree "haunted," according to the grammatical and usual meaning of the word, has appeared before, in an unmentioned periodical — were evidently written for a Christmas number. "Old Matthew's Puzzle" is declared to have been written at the age of sixteen, and, considering the tender years, must be acknowledged to display wonderful talent for conceiving scenes of intrigue, mystery, bloodshed, and horror, besides no despicable power of pen-and-ink description. In fact, all the stories possess elements which are they devoid of human truthful portraiture, and powerful writing. There hangs about them, however, an unpleasant atmosphere; they have enough of reality to enlist the sympathies, and they have too much of sordid earthliness to carry away the fancy into the aerial regions of romance.

The Wanderer in Brittany. By George T. Lowth, Esq. (1 vol. Hurst and Blackett.) To follow Mr. Lowth from Southampton to Carnac and Quiberon, or by St. Malo into the picturesque Brittany to heroic La Vendée, is very pleasant on paper: to follow his example on land and sea must be charming. We can sympathise completely with him in the enjoyment with which he contemplates those who "think of a trip into primitive Brittany" not to "go round by Paris and then all the more for Orleans [Orléans] and Nantes [Nantes]." The shock of the change from art and the latest inventions to Nature and rude simplicity might be too much for the unprepared traveller. At p. 310 occurs the following passage, which is worth quoting. I passed a woman and a boy tending some of the most graceful but diminutive Breton cows I have ever seen. One of these beautiful little animals, one of which was a *bull*, was quite faultless." Had it been an Irish bull it would have been nothing remarkable; but a Breton bull which is likewise a cow is quite a new creature. To add to the completeness of the volume, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, M.P., has skilfully applied his pencil; and a map has been appended showing the route which the traveller took.

The Ring of Amasis. Edited by Owen Meredith. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) This is the first publication of Mr. Owen Meredith. Yet the editor writes nearly all abstract and some concrete substantives with a large capital, and throughout the book he speaks of himself in print as "we." Perhaps, however, Owen Meredith is not the head of Destiny. Therefore, when Sethos, the brother of Amasis, sees the latter drowning, and when the former stretches forth his hand with the ring upon it exonerating help, Sethos remembers the inscription, and does not hinder the "work of the Inevitable," but lets his brother sink beneath the waves, hoping to succeed to his gain for himself a kingdom. The story of Sethos and Amasis foreshadows that of the brothers in the ballad of Lorelei; the young prince is beloved beneath the waters and the Lorelei weds the elder. But scarcely has the wedding ceremony been performed when the bridegroom is seized with the madness of brain fever, and, in the delirium, begins to his nurse, the Lorelei, the secret of his brother's death. Thenceforth the Lorelei shrinks from him. Her love changes to horror. Her Meredith is himself afraid that charges of fantastic, mystic extravagance will be brought against his book, and some portions, no doubt, give ground for the charge. But whenever the passages is tempered there are cleverness, poetical tenderness, and beauty of style and of language sufficient to redeem charming imperfections. It is, at any rate, pure romance, without the sordid, sickening moneyworship that disgraces more than half the novels which deal with real life.

Indian Positions; or, Sketches of Character. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) This novel is dedicated to Lieut.-Col. Edward Malcomson (really Beaumont) and Evelyn Beaumont, in consequence of the false positions in which those persons placed. The principal schemer and false-position maker is a Colonel Beaumont, who is really the father, though nominally the guardian, of the above-mentioned Norman Harcourt. By his machinations Norman and Evelyn are parted, and soon find out that they have been urged to the commission of a great mistake, for Evelyn is the daughter of Malcomson. The two-fold title to the book truly describes its nature; we have sketches of dacal and other high personages, Irish agents, valets, ladies-maids, &c., and the story is one of Malcomson's machinations to frustrate those as the reward of the arch-schemer. What the reader has to expect may be gathered from the following words:—"Refinement and good breeding which, if genuine, is a wider term than is generally supposed) are to be desired, to be caught sight of in transient glimpses, but they have no dwelling-place on this earth." The vulgarity, therefore, of Colonel Beaumont, the Nevilles, and other "little men in high places" will not be an unexpected feature.

Natural History and Sport in Moray. By Charles St. John. (1 vol. Edmonston and Douglas.) "Who that could would not spend a year's man?" Mr. St. John would not. We at least the summer and autumn months, leave the pent-up city made by man for the open

country made by God? Who is not for the moment refreshed even by the thought of rising early before the grousecock has "shaken his plumage and called his mate from her heather couch," bathing his limbs in the rippling burn, eating his porridge with the deer-stalker's appetite, mounting the sun-tipped hill with springy step, marking the blackcock taking shelter in the thicket, and listening to the ring-ouzel's wild, sweet note? Who cannot fancy the mingled joy and fear of him who tracks the grand red deer when the tops of the horns of a noble stag peep out above the hillock's edge, and it seems impossible to approach unobserved? Who cannot, like a imagination go with the stalker, as he drags himself along, like a reptile, on his belly, as he reaches the spot where he can by no with good chance, as he pushes his rifle cautiously forward, takes straight aim, and lets his bullet fly? Who cannot see the stag rise for a second or two for a moment, shoot forward a few yards like an arrow from a bow, then drop with a crash, with a rattle of his antlers on the stones? But it does not do to talk in the Highlands to anybody or to write for the land of deerstalking. The average man must do his sporting at second-hand in such books as this. As to little infers, it is not confined to tales of sport alone, but it contains also information upon points of the natural history of birds, beasts, fishes, and insects, duly arranged according to the months of the year, from January to December. However, we hope, superfluous to do more than mention the existence of such a book by the late Mr. St. John, for by its merits it needs no particular recommendation. It is accompanied by a memoir of the author, written by Mr. Cosmo Innes, and a very interesting "Appendix to Memoir." There is just one point to which attention may be drawn. At page 88 the water-ouzel is accused of the crime of eating trout spawn—a crime of which Mr. Buckland, in his book upon "Fish Hatching" (noticed very lately in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), pronounces the bird guiltless. As we can judge, by what the editor's work appears to be admirably done. There is no obtrusion of himself; nor, on the other hand, is there lack of useful notes.

The Amateur Naturalist. By Dr. Cholmondeley-Pennell. (1 vol. John van Voorst.) Mr. Yarrell's illustrations enhance the value of this, the latest work of Dr. Pennell's. Mr. Pennell's style is a little scientific light in upon those persons who delight to sit in pants at Twickenham or Hampton, or elsewhere, and who, may be fairly, without having any notion at all of the characteristics which distinguish one scaly victim from another. It will be their own fault if they now remain in their state of ignorance, for perfect information has been provided for them, not, indeed, in pocket-size, but in carpetbag size, with overhanging, protective covers. There are too many curious anecdotes related in Mr. Pennell's book; but we have not been able to discover therein any corroboration of the old fisherman's assertion to the philosophic lady who objected to the cold-and-lime sport on account of its cruelty, that "Providence give 'em a place for purpose for the cook."

A Manual of Popular Physiology. By Henry Lawson, M.D. (1 vol. Robert Hardwicke). The author of this little volume, being opposed in idea to those who cry out upon "popular science," here puts his opposition into practice by offering to the people a book which they can understand upon physiology. Whether a little knowledge be or be not a dangerous thing in every case (and according to Newton he himself was possessed of but a little knowledge in his own line), let others judge: it is be sure only to show the people where, if they please, they may look for biological "learning made easy." With respect to certain subjects which have attracted a great deal of notice lately, Dr. Lawson has something which will be decidedly popular to say; you may drink alcohol in moderation, and you may smoke in moderation, but you may not, with his permission, indulge in Turkish baths. His diagrams do not, in our opinion, give a very lofty idea of the "human form divine;" it is clear that "the proper study" and wonderfully made;" but the black figure with white tattooing (to represent the nervous system) does not look at all natural. There is however, nothing in the book, so far as we can see, that the most prurient would rejoice over or the most prudish blush at, unless it be a shameful ignorance in puns and inflated language, of which a specimen is, "Oh, Nephrophagus gourmand—you whose pleasure is to masticate the renal organs of the ovine species, you must be in your most diabolical condition; how little do you think of the thousands of small bodies you are dooming to destruction with that jawbone of yours!" On the "people" would be some time before he saw the dark allusion to "devilled kidneys."

THE NEW CANADIAN SILKWORM.

(From a Correspondent.)

WHILE the cotton-spinners of England have been searching for new cotton-fields and for cotton substitutes, a corresponding activity, dating farther back, has been on foot with a view to supply the increased and increasing demands of the silk manufacturers of southern Europe. They want additional supplies of silk or of silk substitutes, and it is gratifying to know that their demands are more likely to be answered than those of the cotton-spinners. No satisfactory substitute for the cotton has as yet shown itself, but certainly there are other insects besides the old silkworm of China which are capable of supplying silk. A year or two ago there was described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS an insect, then new to European industry, the Ailanthe silk-moth, which has been successfully introduced into this country, and is now produced in sufficient quantity for actual manufacture in those countries. Not only so; it has also become a favourite pet in the greenhouses and gardens of England. We now add another silk-insect to bring forward—one that promises to be of even higher importance inasmuch as the quality of silk it produces in the insect itself is perfectly hearty, for it comes to us not from the sunny lands of the East, but from the great Canadian forest, where it is annually exposed to a polar winter.

In various parts of the North American continent there are native species of moth which produce cocoons capable of being used by the manufacturer different kinds of silk. The most promising of all these moths is that which the cecropia, or, as it used to be called in Linnæan times, Saturnia cecropia. This is one of the largest and most handsome of moths; it measures from six to seven inches from tip to tip of wings when expanded, being in this respect little if at all inferior to the Ailanthe silk-moth. It appears to be generally distributed throughout Canada, from Montreal westward to the shores of Lake Erie. In the central part of Upper Canada it is not very common; but further west, and especially in the extreme south-western part of the province, it is reported to be very prevalent. Like other cocoon-spinning moths, the perfect insect or moth is apt to escape observation; but the large brown cocoons are frequently met with by the farmers and others, fixed attached to the twigs of their orchard trees and bushes. The proper food of the insect, consists of the leaves of the apple, cherry, and plum, and the wild plums of Canada also, perhaps, in its original home, but the larva often strays to other plants to spin its cocoon, selecting for this purpose low bushes and the twigs of trees which happen to partially protected from the severity of the winter blast.

In the month of June, when the orchard trees have expanded their leaves, the moth emerges from the cocoon and deposits her dusky eggs. These are soon hatched, and the caterpillars produced from them continue to feed upon the orchard trees. In August they leave their feeding-trees and seek low bushes, to which they attach their cocoons.

The cocoon, which affords the material for the silk, is formed in the first the outer covering, in which the silk threads are firmly glued together into a parchment-like membrane; and, secondly, the inner one, which is loose and threadly.

The chief obstacle in rendering the Canadian cecropia cocoons available to the purposes of commerce has been found to be the difficulty of unwinding the cocoons; in fact, it has been thought that they could be put to no use whatever. Some writers have stated, indeed, that the inner cocoons could be unwound in a single thread of silk just in the manner of the old silkworm of China, which has hitherto yielded the silk of southern Europe; but such statements must have been made without due consideration. To unwind the cecropia cocoon, like that of the Chinese silkworm, is simply impossible. The Canadian cocoons rather resemble in their character those of the Ailanthe silkworm, which appears to have not yet yielded to the same kind of treatment in unwinding as the common silkworm, but requires to be heckled out and spun like vegetable fibres, or in the same manner as what is technically called "spun silk."

Before spinning the cecropia silk requires a preliminary process for separating the parchment-like membrane into its constituent fibres. Many experiments as to the best mode of effecting this have been undertaken by Mrs. Lawson, of Kingston, in Canada, the lady who has sent this moth to Europe; and the conclusion arrived at is, that the simplest and most effective mode of separating the fibres is to act upon the cocoons by means of a weak solution of caustic potash. A somewhat similar process is believed to have been suggested by Mr. Cottle, of Woodstock, a good many years ago, in a Canadian pub-

The potash solution more disintegrates the substance by which the threads of the cocoon are glued together, and thus permits them to come apart. Two or three days' soaking is required to bring the threads into a state fit for spinning, but, by boiling or by using a stronger solution, the process quickened to a single hour, however, of the strength of the fibre. Instead of using pure caustic potash, which is expensive, it will answer equally well to employ a solution made by mixing wood-ashes in water, and adding to the solution so formed a quantity of slaked lime. The carbonate of potash extracted by the water from the wood-ashes is converted by the lime into caustic potash, according to the following familiar equation ;—

$$KO, CO_2 + CaO, HO = KO, HO + CaO, CO_2.$$

The presence of the lime carbonate does not affect the process, which, however, has to be carried out with judgment and care, as the fibre is apt to be deteriorated by the action of the alkali if it is allowed to go too far. By the means explained above, both the inside cocoon and its outside parchment covering are capable of being converted into silk, which is easily unwound when still wet. It will be seen, from the enormous size of the cocoons, that the produce must be very great.

Cultivators of the Ailanthe silkworm might probably apply with success the same process for disintegrating the papery Ailanthe cocoons, and then rendering them more manageable in the manufacture's hands. Professor Carnel, of Pisa, has sent living Ailanthe cocoons to Canada, where they will probably succeed well in the hands of the Botanical Society of Canada, who have undertaken their management; but the experiment of treating the Ailanthe cocoons with potash has not yet been tried, the cocoons being too few to be sacrificed to laboratory experiments.



1. Caterpillar or larva of the Canadian Silkworm feeding upon a twig of the cocoon with plan of Canada (*Prenes Americanus*).
2. Silk cocoon of the Canadian Silkworm.
3. Chrysalis taken out of the cocoon.
4. Perfect moth or insect of the Canadian Silkworm (*Attacus Cecropia*).

CANADIAN SILKWORM (ATTACUS CECROPIA).

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO HALIFAX.

To the account by our special reporter of the Prince of Wales's visit to Halifax, given in our last Number, we now add some further details, taken from various sources, respecting the chief incidents of the Royal visit, which are illustrated in this week's Impression.

THE ARRIVAL AT HALIFAX.

At the railway station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the west or arrival platform was occupied by a number of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. Nine companies of the 4th West Yorkshire Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Akroyd, were drawn up on the opposite platform. Shortly before three o'clock the members of the Corporation arrived at the station, headed by the beadle with his gilt mace. The Mayor (John Crossley, Esq.) wore a black robe trimmed with ermine and sable, with the gold chain of office; the Aldermen were in scarlet, and the councillors in purple gowns. They ranged themselves in front of the line, and awaited the arrival of the Royal train. At eleven minutes before three o'clock one of the two signal guns posted at the top of Beacon Hill, and fired by the Hockmondwike Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Captain Firth, announced that the train was in sight by announcing a Royal salute. About five minutes past three the Royal train entered the station. Mr. Wickham, M.P., chairman of the company, was on the platform; and Mr. C. Wilson, the vice-chairman, and other directors accompanied the train, which was a special train from Wakefield. The train came to a stand, the volunteers presenting arms, and the Prince of Wales alighted. The Mayor was presented to his Royal visitor. The Prince was attended by General Knolys and Sir Charles Wood, M.P. His Royal Highness and suite crossed the platform amid the plaudits of the bystanders and entered his carriage. The Mayor rode in a second carriage, and, escorted by the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Edwards, M.P., the carriages drove off to the Mayor's residence, the Manor Heath. The cavalry and No. 1 Battery of the Bradford Artillery Volunteers and the Hockmondwike Artillery, who were not working the guns on the hill, had occupied the station square prior to the Prince's arrival. As he entered the carriage they presented arms, their bands playing the National Anthem. The platforms erected in the station commanded a very valuable point of observation were crowded with spectators, who cheered heartily as the carriages and their escort drove past.

THE SCHOOL-CHILDREN'S WELCOME IN THE PIECE-HALL.

Halifax has long been noted for its great gatherings of the children belonging to Sunday schools; but the demonstration of Tuesday week was prepared on a scale that was without precedent in the town. Between nine and ten in the morning the children began to arrive, for almost an hour a cessation of rain, and people were beginning to venture out of doors, with hopes that all the promised shows might not yet have been washed away, the various schools began their march to the Piece-hall. The total number of scholars and teachers was 16,508. With them were also 200 Sunday-school bands and 400 instrumentalists, bringing up the combined force to 16,808. Some of the schools had to walk from considerable distances; but most local arrangements had been made to avoid confusion or delay, and each of the long regiments of boys and girls and their teachers made its way into the place of meeting with remarkable regularity.

The Piece-hall itself is a very appropriate place for such gatherings. It is a large quadrangle, open to the sky in the centre, and surrounded by a colonnade and covered galleries—a somewhat rude, but on the whole effective, imitation of a Venetian piazza. The eastern half of the parallelogram was entirely covered by the schools' wooden platform, sloping from the level of the upper gallery, by forty-six steps downwards, to the pavement in the direction of the centre. From east to west. The various platforms for spectators rose opposite on the western side to the stone galleries in that direction. In the centre of the upper part of this "mountain" were more elevated seats for the orchestra of professional singers and the bands. Behind this portion rose a highly-decorated semicircular "back" of banners, with a chaplet of golden laurel inclosing the Prince's white plumes. All along the roof of the stone galleries festoons and garlands were continued round the hall, and there was another handsome trophy over the central point of the western side. Four large mottoes were displayed on the walls of the hall. "The Halifax Sunday Scholars' Welcome" was the one displayed opposite the north gate, by which the Royal escort entered. The other mottoes were, "A Hall, Precisely Pair!" "A Virtuous Throne—A Loyal People!" and "Victoria's brightest diadem—her subjects' love." The Royal standard floated over the device or trophy on the east. The foregoing is no more than an outline of a very effective whole, to which a good flush of colour was imparted by the scarlet covering over the spectators' platforms, and the various wooden divisions thrown across the area, of which the principal were those on each side the Royal carriage-way, crossing it by a winding course from the north gate to the western.

Towards noon the rain had so much abated as to let the umbrellas disappear, and the picture of the 17,000 choristers was revealed in all its beauty, a vast and variegated scene of life and colour, the straw hats and bonnets, and ribbons, and fluttering dresses of the women and girls, intermixed harmoniously with their more sombre-coloured companions. Now began the instrumental prelude to the hymn, whilst everybody stood expectant with good humour and the prospect of a dryer season. The hymns were "Orsett" and "Dismission," followed by the "One Hundredth Psalm" and "Halifax." The singing was much applauded, and was, as might have been supposed, from the great number of voices and the ability of the conductors, extremely effective. But in the midst of the hymn there was a sudden hush made by a signal of the approach of the Royal company, and an almost breathless silence of expectancy followed. Soon the reserved platform began to fill. Besides the aldermen and councillors in their robes, there dropped in one after another the Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharncliffe, M.P.; Sir Francis and Lady Crossley; Mr. Stansfeld, M.P.; Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Cotton; the Bishop of Ripon; Colonel Musgrave, and others. Next came the carriage containing the Mayor, Mrs. Crossley, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts; then came the carriage with the Prince of Wales, Mr. C. Wood, and Lord Lindsay-Lascelles. His Royal Highness came into the inclosure of the hall soon after twelve. By that time the rain had done its work, and the sun appeared. He was only ushered in by a complimentary kind of drizzle, just to keep up the wet tradition of the day. As the Prince entered, the whole assemblage, rising, greeted him with one of the most enthusiastic, hearty, and prolonged cheers that has been heard among the Yorkshire men since Fairfax was last heard of, in vain for the Prince to bow his acknowledgments, as he did most deeply. The more he bowed the more they cheered, and for two or three minutes there was such a scene of waving hats, handkerchiefs, wet umbrellas, and deafening cheering as we have seldom seen at any welcome to Royalty for some time past. When quiet was at last restored, the whole assembly sang with that wonderful power and effect which only multitudes singing can ever produce, when the great volume of sound rose and fell, and seemed to vibrate and almost flicker in the air in great undulations of melody that made the hearers almost thrill with an emotion which can neither be described nor understood. During the whole time this was being sung the Prince remained, like all the rest, standing and uncovered in the rain. At the conclusion of the "Hallelujah Chorus," with the same power and the same unity and harmony of effect, was sung, and then the Rev. Mr. Morrison, the Incumbent of St. James's, presented his Royal Highness with an address from the Sunday scholars, which the Prince accepted with a simple expression of his thanks to the reverend donor. The Royal cortège left the hall amid loud cheering.

THE DECORATIONS IN PRINCESS-STREET.

In the decoration of the streets a plan not often followed in the northern counties was adopted. Some 270 poles, varying in height

from 30 ft. to 40 ft. were placed at equal distances on each side of the roadway in the streets which formed the route from the Mayor's residence to the Townhall. These poles were covered with gold and silver paper. They bore shields emblazoned with the arms of the principal families in the county, and bannerets and streamers floated from their tops. From many of the poles festoons of artificial flowers were stretched across the streets, some of which were adorned with the Prince's feathers and other Royal emblems.

The principal decorations, however, were in Princess-street, a short street leading from the end of Crown-street to the Townhall. At the intersection of Crown-street and Princess-street there was a triumphal arch of elaborate construction and large dimensions. The arch was in three compartments, having in the centre a bold carriage-way and footpaths at the sides. It was upwards of 50 ft. high, and the central archway was about 15 ft. wide and 25 ft. high. The cornice had rich bronze capitals, and was supported upon eight Corinthian pillars, four on each front. The pillars were fluted, and had their edges gilt. Over the centre arch was the Prince's plume and motto in silver. The spandrils were filled with them, on a Sienna marble. The pedestals were also painted Sienna marble, with gold mouldings. The frieze bore the motto "Vivat Princeps!" on both the north and south fronts. The cornice was decorated with stone colour and gold. There was an open balustrading above the open part of the cornice, the centre of which was occupied with the crest of the Prince of Wales. At each angle there were pedestals containing thirteen flags of all nations, each group forming a single trophy. Princess-street was lined by platforms on each side, rising tier upon tier to a considerable height. There were seven pairs of ornamental poles in front, at intervals of 24 ft., reaching from the archway to the hall. The poles were reared on ornamental pedestals, and were surmounted with caps, on the top of which were plumes. Between each pair of poles was a bronze statue of a flowergirl bearing a basket of flowers on her head. At a height of 25 ft. there were other poles, over the road supporting coloured lamps, and festoons of laurel and evergreens ornamented with artificial flowers were hung around. At the end of Princess-street were plaster groups representing the four quarters of the globe. These were the models of the stone figures which adorned the exterior of the Townhall.

The Halifax volunteers were marched into Princess-street, and lined both sides ranks before the Royal cortége drove to the Townhall, the Royal party alighting at the grand entrance, which was on the right side of the tower.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS OPENING THE TOWNHALL.

The Prince arrived at the Townhall about two o'clock. He was enthusiastically cheered along the route, and repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the hearty reception given to him. The 4th West York Rifle Volunteers presented arms on his arrival. A broad and rich carpet was laid from the hall to the carriage, for his Royal Highness to walk upon. The Mayor, accompanied by the architect and the town clerk, were at the entrance to receive him, and by them he was conducted into the hall. In the hall itself, which was crowded with the élite of the county gentry, the National Anthem was sung, and, a prayer having been offered up by the Bishop of Ripon, an address was read by the town clerk. To the address his Royal Highness replied, thanking the Mayor and Corporation for the confidence they had given him, expressing his satisfaction at the successful skill and industry which characterised the inhabitants of the town of Halifax, and his gratification at their having erected the building for the erection of such a building as the Townhall, concluding by stating his desire to emulate those virtues of his mother, and of his revered father, which had been indicated in the address. His Royal Highness then formally, and in loud tones, declared the hall to be opened." This formal ceremony over, the Prince, accompanied by the Mayor, went out on the balcony in front of the Townhall, and in a loud, clear, ringing voice proclaimed the hall opened. The sun burst forth unassisted just as the Prince came out on the balcony in front of the hall to repeat this declaration, which was received with tremendous cheering.

THE TOWNHALL.

The plans of this edifice were prepared by the late Sir Charles Barry, but, in consequence of his death, they were carried out by his son, Mr. Edward M. Barry, A.R.A. The corner-stone of the Victoria Tower was laid on the 2nd of April, 1861, by Mr. Daniel Ramsden, who was at the time the Mayor of that borough. The building forms nearly a parallelogram, 90 ft. in width and 148 ft. from the front to the back. The style of architecture is Italian, having a rusticated basement, above which the building is divided into bays by columns, the ground floor being of the Doric order, and the upper floor of the Ionic order. The whole is surmounted by a balustrade, having campanile and finial terminations at the angles and over the columns. The spandrils between the arched heads of the windows and columns on the principal or the south front are filled in with richly-sculptured figures. The other principal windows are surmounted by symbolical heads, representing Justice, Science, Manufactures, Medicine, Law, and Music. The keystones of the windows are also carved. The tower and spire are 180 ft. high, the spire itself being 80 ft., and faced with coloured tiles. A figure of Britannia, supported by Science and Art, is placed on the top of the tower. At each angle at the base of the spire is the figure of an angel. The tower has a clock having four dials, which are to be illuminated. The borough arms—a bearded face with a starry glory, with a chequered field of blue and gold—are carved in the tympanum over the clock. The grand entrance to the Townhall is under a porch on the west side of the tower, and opening into an entrance-hall and staircase. There are separate entrances to the borough court, the police offices, and the workshops. On the basement floor are extensive offices for the officers of the Corporation and the police. Most of the rooms are 15 ft. in height. The ground floor contains the large hall, 51 ft. by 41 ft. and 43 ft. high, with a gallery round, affording access to the various offices; a borough court, 40 ft. by 33 ft. and 39 ft. high; an entrance-hall; news and committee rooms; magistrates and clerks' rooms; and accommodation for various other officials, all on the same floor and about 16 ft. in height. The floors throughout are fireproof. Passing through the inner entrance-doors, the grand staircase is reached, the steps of which commence on each side and terminate in a centre flight on a spacious landing, giving



"ITALY SALUTING FRANCE."

each bay. The sides and ends below the gallery of the great hall are divided into bays by pilasters, from the capitals of which spring dispersed ribs, which are continued to the front of the gallery and there intersected with the cornice. The ceiling under the gallery is groined, having tinted enrichments in the centre. The panels between the pilasters are moulded, and above the cornice has deep recesses ornamented with groups consisting of medallions supported by cherubs. The gallery is formed of stone carried on iron bearers, and having an ornamental iron railing, with handrails of polished marble, all round the hall. The panels in the gallery bays are moulded, and above the impost are arched recesses filled in with the ciphers "H." and "V. R." The hall is lighted by large ornamental stained-glass windows placed in a large cove at the junction of the walls and ceiling, and by twelve lantern lights glazed in blue with white stars. The floor is of Yorkshire stone, intersected with Broseley tiles. Round the walls the floor is laid with stone and marble slabs, containing the borough arms worked in tiles. The borough court has all the necessary accommodation for bench and barristers, attorneys and clients, the public, and prisoners. The cost of the hall has been upwards of £40,000.

BRONZE STATUE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

THE statue of Goldsmith, by Mr. Foley, which is already familiar to many in this country from the exhibition of casts thereof in the International Exhibition of 1862 and in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, and from the publication of a reduced copy by Messrs. Elkington, was erected in July last in front of Trinity College, Dublin. Lord Carlisle, as Lieutenant of Ireland, proposed the memorial about three years ago, and subscribed towards its erection £100; the Queen and the late Prince Consort subscribed a similar sum; and additions followed, not alone in Ireland, but also in England, Australia, America, and even India.

Very properly, its execution was intrusted to Mr. Foley, who, as well as his subject, is an Irishman. It is not for an Englishman to say, remembering that we forget to commemorate many of our worthies altogether, that Ireland pays a rather tardy honour to one of the most gifted and best of her sons. It is now nearly a century and a quarter since Goldsmith, a poor, friendless *sizar*, became a student of the University before which his statue now stands. But, if our Irish friends will allow us a share in the reputation of Goldsmith, we might ask ourselves what tribute, since the monument in Westminster Abbey, we have paid to the memory of one who, as novelist, dramatist, poet, and essayist, has bequeathed to us some of the most interesting and exquisitely genial, the most admirable and classic works in the English language. A few of our painters have introduced him in their pictures, and Mr. Forster, in his "Life," has raised a literary monument worthy of the subject; but this is nearly all. We have no adequate sculptural memorial. To supply this want London should certainly possess at least a duplicate of Mr. Foley's statue. We say this with full confidence, because in it we should have not only the *vera effigies* of Goldsmith, but a truly admirable work of art besides.

Poor Goldsmith's exterior was not very prepossessing: his features were plain and his figure was ungainly. Altogether, he was an unpromising subject for an artist. Sir Joshua Reynolds, who loved the child-hearted poet as a brother, has shown in the well-known portrait how the mind and character may be disclosed through the outer mask. Mr. Foley has taken this portrait for his authority, and faithfully translated the forms into the more complete modelling permitted by his material, at the same time preserving the best characteristics of expression. In the attitude and the disengagement of the legs—permissible in the material of bronze—from any pile of books or what not, he has avoided all the usual conventionalities of sculpture. The somewhat burly figure is given with so much knowledge of nature and ease of balance that it is infinitely more interesting than it would have been had there been any strain at elegance. The inclination of the head over a book, the expression of musing thoughtfulness—as if waiting for a happy idea—and the pencil in the right hand, serve the double purpose of recording the fact of the authorship of the original, and indicating, while at the same time legitimately accounting for, his natural habit of stooping. A Dublin paper says that the universal judgment there is that there is no such statue in London; and verily, as far as regards our open-air monuments, we think the connoisseurs across the Channel are not far wrong.

The statue, which is 7 ft. 6 in. high, was admirably cast in bronze by Messrs. Elkington, and stands on a granite pedestal of 8 ft. 6 in.

BRONZE STATUE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH, BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

access to the gallery of the hall. The staircase is covered with a dome filled in with stained glass, and the walls are divided by pilasters with richly-ornamented caps and bases, and having recesses for sculpture at

"ITALY SALUTING FRANCE."

THIS marble group has been presented to the Empress Eugénie by the ladies of Milan. It is the work of the celebrated Milanese sculptor M. Vela, and, as far as we can judge from the photograph, is excellently conceived and carefully executed. The group represents, life-size, two allegorical figures of France and Italy. The latter wears a civic crown, in allusion, we presume, to the work being the special gift of Milan. She is nude to the waist, implying, as we may read it, that the country is not yet entirely protected and defended. Her drapery is sprinkled with stars, indicating that United Italy is composed of many separate States. She bends to imprint on the lips of France the kiss of thankfulness. The manacles have been broken from her wrists and are now at her feet, and the liberated hands are folded across her bosom in an attitude expressive of heartfelt gratitude. The figure of France is more stately, erect, and fully developed. She wears the Imperial crown, and her form is entirely covered with the ample folds of the Imperial mantle. Her left arm rests lovingly on the shoulder of Italy, and the right hand gathers a few folds of her flowing train of drapery. The head is slightly inclined, with an expression in the face and attitude of gratified affection.

It is difficult to imagine any more graceful mode of acknowledging the debt of gratitude due from the capital of that Lombardy won to Italy by the arms of France than the presentation by Milanese ladies of this beautiful and suggestive group to the French Empress. But one cannot help thinking how much more complete would have been the emblem of gratitude if this group had been sent from Rome, the ancient and natural capital of the whole Italian peninsula, but where tyranny, that could not exist for one day without the support of France, is paradoxically maintained by the liberatrice herself.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE REVOLUTION IN THE FEDERAL STATES.

AT the very outburst of the great civil war in America it was predicted that the attempt of the North to subjugate the South—whatever might be its effect upon the seceding States—would inevitably lead to the overthrow of Northern liberty. A huge debt, an immense standing army, and a centralised Government were all necessary to the prosecution of a scheme so stupendous; and that the Republican freedom of which the Americans were always so ready to boast could co-exist with these was so manifestly impossible that the best friends of the North were those who most earnestly deprecated the war. But the desire of the Northern people for the unity of the Republic—to be maintained at all hazards and at any sacrifice—was then, and is now, so passionately unreasonable as to have blinded them to all the consequences of the struggle—consequences alike fatal to the real dignity, greatness, and happiness of the North, whether it fail or succeed in its object. Twenty years ago, when the disruption of the Union was publicly discussed, as not only among the probabilities but the certainties of the future, the most eminent Americans of both sections were of opinion, not only that the separation would be peaceably effected—like the dissolution of a partnership that has ceased to be either agreeable or profitable—but that it would be for the advantage of all concerned. The South imagined that it could successfully carry on a system of government based upon the patriarchal model; and, while enriching itself and taking care of its negroes, solve the problem of labour without entailing the chronic pauperism that curses it in the old world, where the aged and worn-out labourer has no claims upon those who employed him while he was young and strong. The North, on the other hand, not only looked upon disruption without disfavour, but continually threatened it, in order by that means to free itself from the stigma of the slavery which it had neither the right nor the power to abolish. So recently as the election of Mr. Lincoln the best minds in the North were of this opinion. Even Mr. Seward—all his life an opponent of slavery—proclaimed officially, as Secretary of State, in circulars to his Ambassadors to be communicated to foreign Powers, that coercion of the South was a policy alike suicidal and unconstitutional. Mr. Everett, formerly Minister to the Court of St. James', declared the same sentiments. Mr. Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, one of the ablest and most honest leaders of the Abolitionist and Republican party, was in favour of letting the South depart peaceably, as the best means of restoring the purity of the flag which, while it was a flag that protected slavery, he had declared to be "a flaunting lie" and "a polluted rag," unworthy to be unfurled in the free sunshine. Had this prudent course been adopted the North would have escaped a mountain of debt and a national bankruptcy, a standing army, which will of necessity trample out its liberties, and that maximised form of Government which is but another name for despotism. Possibly, too, if this policy of masterly inactivity had been pursued, the South, after a short probation of independence, might have found it to be its interest, for commercial and other reasons, to sue for readmission into the federation from which it had withdrawn; and the Union would have been restored without the enkindling of hateful passions, or the shedding of a single drop of blood.

But this was not to be. A whirlwind of excitement arose. The Northern people were carried away by it, and nothing would satisfy them but the subjugation of their brothers. One by one, the prudent statesmen, such as Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Mr. Everett, Mr. Greeley, and others, became infected with the madness of the crowd. The voice of Reason was silenced. The sword was made the arbiter of questions that no sword can decide. Battle succeeded battle, with no other result than the slaughter of hecatombs on both sides,—battles that settled nothing, and only proved the martial valour of both peoples. And what a scandal it was that two such brave combatants should not have learned that the subjugation of either was impossible. For two years the North has been in this *impasse*. Sometimes losing, sometimes winning; it is at this moment as far off as ever from the accomplishment of its designs. The South, with no advantage except that of "immortal hate"—which is a better provocative



VIEW OF PETROPOLIS, NEAR RIO DE JANEIRO.—SEE PAGE 191.

of valour than all the wealth and bounty-money in the world—has maintained the contest with a heroism that has carried men's hearts captive with admiration; and the North, with everything on its side—riches, numbers, command of the sea, and possession of the legitimate Government—finds itself engaged in an undertaking which all the true friends of liberty in every part of the civilised earth, except in Washington, consider to be utterly hopeless.

But, while the North has done little or nothing to end the war, it has done much to end its own liberty. The Government established by George Washington has ceased to exist. The Constitution founded by the Fathers of the Republic has been abrogated on the plea of military necessity, and can never again be restored. Mr. Buchanan was the last President of the United States. Mr. Lincoln is the President of a geographical division, and of a sectional party even in that. Martial law prevails everywhere except in New York, New Jersey, the six little States of New England—and remote California, too distant to either to take any part in the illogical and murderous conflict. In all other portions of the land domain the discretion of a Provost Marshal, or a blundering dragoon suddenly converted into a Dictator, supersedes all law. The Courts are powerless. The press is under a surveillance stricter than that of France or Austria. Men are torn from their beds at midnight and consigned to military prisons, without the intervention of judge or jury or the specification of any real or supposed offence. In contravention of the fundamental laws of the Federation and of every State of it, a general formula or subscription of the young men has been ordered; and the project of the utter destruction of the sovereign rights of the States—the abolition of local Parliaments and their relation to the position of English counties or French departments, is openly avowed by the organs of the Administration, and strenuously advocated as the only means of preventing a permanent and the breaking up of the North and West into half a dozen or more Republics. The public debt is known to amount to 400 millions of pounds sterling, and is suspected, on sufficient reason, to be 50 per cent in excess of this frightful sum. Everywhere are to be found the elements of disorder and decay—and everywhere the easy-going people, the sordid traders, the merchants, the professional men—everybody, in fact, who desires to grow rich in a country where nothing but wealth is held in esteem, where public virtue is a scoff and genius the target of unscrupulous ridicule—are quietly getting out for a "King Government" as the one thing needful. The "King Government" will come. The way is prepared for it. The new election for President will be the election of a dictator, carried on, perhaps, under the forms of the law, but with armed violence at every polling-place, to take care that the choice of the soldiers is seen and felt to be the choice of the people. One thing, perhaps, might even yet save the liberties of the Northern people—peace and a commercial alliance with the South. But the Government, definite in generosity as in intellect, is powerless to make the offer. There is no man of sufficient intelligence, honesty, and courage in the Administration even to suggest such a solution of an otherwise insoluble difficulty. The President is as obstinate as a Stuart, and as conceited as a Bourbon. He learns nothing from experience, and has neither the sense to see the right, nor the courage to do it. Nor is there a single man in his councils more sagacious or more patriotic than himself. Alas, poor America!

One of the Princes Czartoryski has been arrested in Posen and conveyed to Berlin. We have not yet received any of the details of the arrest or account of the cause.

The University of Salamanca has just presented a petition to the Queen of Spain praying for the removal to Spain of the mortal remains of the poet Meléndez Valdés, born in Estremadura in 1754, and buried in a country cure's estate at Montpellier, having left Spain after the death of King Joseph.

A few days since the committee who are about to erect a monument to Albert de Colleye entered into possession of the property acquired by the following singular letter:—"Honoured Gentlemen,—A simple maiden, but a young admirer of Prince Albert, in affectionate gratitude for his heart, sends this small gift, with the request that it may be appropriated towards the erection of the monument to Albert de Colleye."

During the siege of Puebla a company of French infantry entered a street which had been set on fire. As they passed along, the cries of a young girl were heard proceeding out of the burning house. One of the soldiers at once rushed into the house, and found a boy, about eighteen months old, in a very dangerous position. He took the child in his arms, and the Corporal exclaimed, "We cannot leave the poor innocent to perish here. I will adopt him." The Sergeant, and all the soldiers of the company, were of the same mind: take care of him." The generous Corporal and his charge had the great fortune to escape from the conflagration unhurt. The name of the soldier to which had fallen upon on his hard resting-place, was fed and well cared for. The next morning the child was discovered in parents, the company, with the Colonel's permission, adopted the child.

The *Official Gazette* of Corfu publishes a proclamation, issued by Sir Storks, and other documents relative to the pronunciamento of the Ionian Islands to Greece. The proclamation says:—"The Lord High Commissioner of the Protector's commands us to call the serious attention of the Ionian people to the reasons which have induced her Majesty to dissolve the Ionian Senate Parliament of the Ionian Islands. Before protecting Sovereign, has declared her readiness to consent to the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece, but with a view to secure this formal and authentic manner the wishes of the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands she has left it to the Senate of the Ionian Islands to express their present Parliament. The Ionian people will fully appreciate the responsibility which rests on them in this momentous question. Whatever decision they may to decide by the choice on the momentous question now submitted to them, and the will of which her Majesty is that they may be left free to express in such by which their happiness and prosperity may be secured on a solid foundation."

The Committee of Council on Education report the following as the result of the examination of scholars who have been presented by them for the number of individuals under instruction in 1863 was 811,; and in 1862, 341,; in 1861, 303,; the number of individuals examined, and which 700,000; and in 1862, 1,000,; making the increase in students in certificated classes between May, 1862, and May, 1863, 500. The total number of schools which have applied for examination in 1863 was 2900; and in 1862, 1788. The number of papers worked in 1863 was 2071; and in 1862, 1328. The number and description of papers, 288,; in mechanical and machine drawing, 114; in building construction, 52; in naval architecture, 21; in theoretical mechanics, 24; in applied mechanics, 22; in acoustics, light, and heat, 121; in magnetism and electricity, 27; in inorganic chemistry, 62; in organic chemistry, 107; in geology, 120; in mineralogy, 46; in animal physiology, 143; in zoology, 41; in vegetable physiology and economic botany, 126; in systematic botany, 84; in algebra, 37; in metallurgy, 30. In 1862 the total number of papers was 1943. The number of provincial centres where examinations were held in 1863 was 64; and in 1862, 45. The number of metropolitan centres where examinations were held (including the Government Schools), was, in 1863, 11; and in 1862, 10. The number of successes was 2127—viz., Queen, 626; honourable mentions, 510; third-grade prizes, 471; second-grade prizes, 348; first-grade prizes, 182; and 540 failures. In 1862 the total number of successes was 1460—viz., Queen, 791; honourable mentions, 296; second-grade prizes, 237; and first-grade prizes, 136; and 462 failures.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon's fête was celebrated in Paris and throughout France on Saturday last. There was a diplomatic reception at the Tuileries, but the Emperor did not make a speech. Immediately after the reception the Emperor returned to St. Cloud. A grand dinner was given in the evening by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, at which the Papal Nuncio proposed the Emperor's health, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys drank to the health of the Sovereigns who are friends and allies of France. The whole of the Corps Diplomatique were present except Prince Richard Metternich, who had gone to Frankfort. Paris was in gala occupied with the Napoleon fêtes. The usual official notices of the morning papers appeared, whilst the evening journals were made up of stale news. A correspondent describes the illuminations at night as not worth anything before observation, and as a splendour. The accounts received from the departments all agree in stating that the fête was everywhere celebrated with great enthusiasm, and in the most perfect order.

The Emperor, on the occasion of his fête, granted pardons, commutations, and reductions of punishment to 1400 persons of different categories. Most of these objects of the Imperial clemency were recommended to the favourable consideration of his Majesty by the directors of prisons, on the ground of their submissive conduct and exemplary behaviour. The Imperial Guards of the department of the Seine from the punishments and penalties inflicted them for breaches of discipline.

The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers on Sunday, and left on the following day for the camp at Châlons, where he was warmly received. His Majesty will return to St. Cloud to-morrow, and will probably go to Biarritz early in September.

La France states that the Corps Législatif will meet on Nov. 6 for the despatch of public business.

M. de Lamartine has lost his sister, Mdme. de Ligones, who died a few days because, after a long and painful illness. Mdme. de Ligones, who was distinguished by her unbounded charity, was married to the former Sub-Prefect under the Bourbons.

The fête of Auteuil was very severely hit by the death of M. Eugène Delacroix, of consumption, on Thursday week. He was born on the 26th of April, 1799, at Charenton, St. Maurice, near Paris. On Monday his funeral took place with a great concourse of artistic celebrities to the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Count de Nieuwerkerke, Director of Beaux-Arts, led the funeral procession, supported by Paul Meissonier, Diaz, Signol, Arrère Houssaye, Jules Janin, Théophile Gautier, Ricourt, Emile Perrin, and Sollier.

Colonel Marchal, one of the few surviving veterans of the First Empire, has just died at the village of Garches, near St. Cloud, in the fourteenth year of his age. A soldier at the age of 16, he was raised to the rank of Colonel in 1813. He made all the campaigns of the Republic and of the Empire, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He received eleven wounds, of which four were dangerous—at Eylau, Krasnali, Wagram, and Moscow.

Monday's *Moniteur* denies the truth of the statement published in various papers about Count Persigny having taken steps to obtain a divorce from his wife.

The *Journal de Bouscere* states that the waters of the Loire have never been known to be so low there as at present. That great stream, which has so often ravaged the country for leagues by its inundations, is now crossed where it bounds the Nièvre and Cher, both on foot and in carriages, without the slightest danger.

The *Sauveginre* newspaper, which lately received a warning from the Government, has been prosecuted for a series of articles in which public opinion, has been acquitted by the Correctional Tribunal of Marseilles.

The Emperor, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of Algeria, has just awarded a silver medal to Mohammed-ben-Alli-Chérif, who, at the risk of his own life, saved, a few days ago, his already killed twenty-two lions under circumstances which have often placed his life in imminent danger.

THE THRONE OF MEXICO.

News received in Paris from Vera Cruz to the 17th of July confirms the intelligence of the Archduke Maximilian having been proclaimed Emperor. But the first Foreign note not quite prepared the country for a new ruler. General Ortega is still in possession of Mexico, and, as stated, was "persecuting foreigners." General Ortega, however, is said to be losing the support of people by the French. General Doblado likewise has a force somewhere, and has, it is said, been in communication with a view of conquering General Forey, which the latter rejected. Juarez was still at San Luis Potosi, but it was believed that he intended to quit Mexico. There is a supplementary corps of troops, of 8000 men, to be added to the army of English leaders, for it states that a French cruiser had captured an English brig with a cargo of arms and ammunition, in the waters of Matamoras. No explanation or details are given.

It is announced by the *Memorial Diplomatique* of Saturday last that the Archduke Maximilian has left Miramar for Mexico; and this statement the journal referred to puts forward not as a simple conjecture, but as a fact positively based on authentic data. It also asserts that the Emperor Francis Joseph has given his consent to the arrangement. *Le France* of Sunday confirms the above announcement, and adds that the Archduke has entered into the terms proposed for obtaining the adhesion of England. *Le France* also says that the Imperial Government has decided on sending 30,000 troops to Mexico this year, to organise the country; but the consent of the Archduke will probably be forwarded to Mexico in the course of November next.

The *Pays* says that the Archduke Maximilian will leave Miramar on Sept. 9. A proposal is to be brought before the New York Chamber of Commerce for the construction of a ship canal to the west, by way of the Lake and the Illinois Canal, with the purpose of throwing the commerce of the north-west and Canada through the State of New York. The Governor of New York supported the scheme.

The draught in Washington has been completed. It gives an aggregate of 3700 whites and 1200 coloured conscripts. Orders have been placed on all the roads and rivers leading from Washington in order to prevent deserters from escaping.

The Maine Democratic State Convention has passed strong resolutions denouncing the course of the Lincoln Administration.

The national loan is progressing, and its commencement, in the recent Union successes, kept on the 6th inst., in compliance with the President's proclamation, at the Treasury in Washington. New York and other cities by a general suspension of business and by religious services in the various churches.

The possibility of a war with England forms the subject of an article in the *Washington Republican*, which is described as a semi-official organ. We have, it says, a frontier, fortified, armed, and manned for a series of years," but retribution is looming in the future. The first thing to be done in the event of hostilities would be the conversion of the steam marine of the Northern Republic transports, and then, as a matter of course, "British commerce would be driven from the ocean." Such observations have, however, provoked the sarcastic comments of the Republicans.

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The Federal prisoners now in Richmond number 4390, including 525 commissioned officers.

Considerable excitement exists in Columbus, Ohio, caused by invalid soldiers touring down flags inscribed with the names of Vallandigham and Pugh. One soldier was nearly killed, and all the soldiers in the city were confined to their barracks. Copperheads afterwards paraded the streets and hooted the soldiers.

In Kentucky the Union ticket has been elected by a large majority. A collision has taken place between the Confederate and the Union "men" in Iowa. It is reported that the former number 400 9,

THE POLISH QUESTION.

According to St. Petersburg advices, transmitted by way of Berlin, the French and English notes in reply to Prince Gortschakoff's despatch are "of a thoroughly pacific nature." They express regret at the Russian refusal to agree to the "six points" and a Europ an conference, but declare the willingness of the French and English Cabinets to await the measures which the Russian Government may adopt, "in the hope that they will tend to pacify the overstrikes, both Powers" make Russia responsible for future consequences, and "repeat their former observations with increased emphasis." Nothing authentic has transpired with respect to the contents of the Austrian note.

There are the usual reports of encounters between the Russians and the Poles, but nothing promising any definite result. The following are the most important telegrams:—

The insurgents attacked and dispersed three companies of Russian infantry and a squadron of cavalry on the 8th inst., at Zarzyn, in the palatinate of Sandomir. Upwards of 300 Russians and 110 taken prisoners; the latter, however, were sent back. The insurgents captured 400 waggons with rations.

Two sanguinary engagements took place in the palatinate of Cracow upon the 15th, the first at Grodzisko, the second at Czernachan upon the Galician frontier. A Polish detachment of 1000 men broke over the frontier, and the village of Kerzkiaz was burnt by the Russians. Several persons were massacred by the troops. The following days have been received respecting this engagement. A Polish detachment, after having destroyed a company of the enemy near Grodzisko, was attacked near Glanow by the Russian forces from Olkusz and Miechow. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and the Poles, after making a heroic resistance until dusk, recrossed the frontier. At the commencement of the engagement the Poles were 250 strong, of which number only thirty-six succeeded in retreating into Galicia. In the village of Glanow several persons, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Rutkowski, were burnt in their houses by the Russians.

It is reported that the Archduke Nicholas arrived at last given Mierolawski command, upon his promise to confine himself strictly to military operations, and not to interfere in any way in the civil administration.

TURKEY.

A slight change in the position of the Turkish Ministry is reported from Constantinople, Russein Pacha having been appointed head of the War Department, in the room of Halili Pacha, resigned.

Omer Pacha has fallen seriously ill.

The recent movements of Russian troops have induced the Ottoman Government to establish a camp of observation at Schumla.

AMERICA.

The Federal army of the Potomac has not made any movements of importance. Skirmishes between the Federals and Confederates are, however, of daily occurrence. On the 1st of August a considerable force of Federal cavalry, under General Buford, crossed the Rappahannock, and surprised a camp of Confederate cavalry under General Brown, when considerable slaughter took place. The advantage remained with the latter, Buford's forces being compelled to beat a retreat. It is stated that General Lee has taken command of the troops left behind Fredericksburg once more; and that Lee's army, with the exception of 15,000 men, is south of the Rapidan. This movement on the Culpepper appears to have been caused by General Meade crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, which would endanger Lee's retreat to Richmond; and, supposing the bulk of the army to be withdrawn from Fredericksburg, he would incur the risk of being defeated in detail. General Meade's position on the north side of the Rapidan and the south bank of the Rappahannock. The railroad bridge across the river at Rappahannock station has been rebuilt. The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that by the middle of August General Lee's army will be reinforced to the number of 150,000 men, with 300 pieces of artillery, if by that time it has not been advanced, Lee will assume the offensive and move from Fredericksburg direct on Alexandria, by way of Bank's Ford, Dumfries, and Occoquan, or else by way of Manassas Junction, Centreville, and Fairfax, to Arlington Heights. Meantime, General Meade has been reinforced by 15,000 men from General Grant's army.

The latest intelligence received from Charleston was to the 4th, when troops were still progressing. The Federal steamer Ironsides was within 500 yards of Fort Sumter, and Gilmore's batteries were expected to open fire from Morris Island in a few days. It is reported that the batteries being erected by General Gilmore on Morris Island are of such calibre that Fort Sumter cannot stand before them an hour and a half after fire is opened. The Confederates in Fort Wagner made a sortie, but were driven back, with heavy loss. A letter from Charleston, published in the *Boston Traveller*, confirms the statement that the Confederates are placing obstructions in the channel for Monitors. Three of these shots struck the Nahant during the recent attack upon Fort Wagner, and completely damaged that vessel.

Several of the New York forces have been fired on, arrested, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to fifteen years. The claims for compensation for property destroyed amount, up to the present time, to 1,092,300 dols. The New York Democratic State Convention was called for Wednesday at Albany on Sept. 9. A proposal is to be brought before the New York Chamber of Commerce for the construction of a ship canal to the west, by way of the Lake and the Illinois Canal, with the purpose of throwing the commerce of the north-west and Canada through the State of New York. The Governor of New York supported the scheme.

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Prince Alfred left Berlin for Neustrelitz on Saturday.

The Queen and Prince and Princess have left Berlin for Rosenau, to visit her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Grand Duke Alexandrius of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with his suite, arrived at Berlin on Saturday, on her way from Wildbad to Ludwigslust.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left on Thursday week from Gratsin, and left soon afterwards for Berlin.

The Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*, with Sen-ff-Pilasch, has published the following letter from the Crown Princess:—

As the Crown Princess and myself, with our children, have dwelt for more than four weeks in this province, and have had opportunities to visit several portions of it, we cannot close our visit without expressing to the inhabitants of Pomerania our sincere thanks for the numerous proofs of attachment and devotion with which we have been greeted wherever we have appeared. The memory of the weeks we have spent in Pomerania will always be cherished by us; and I commission you to make known our sentiments in this respect to the province.

Governor of Pomerania. FREDERICK WILLIAM, Crown Prince.

He board the Royal Yacht Grille, Aug. 4.

The Crown Prince and Princess have left Berlin for Rosenau, to visit her Majesty Queen Victoria.

and are fully armed. The military have been dispatched to the scene of conflict.

From the Mississippi there is not much of importance, except the reported routing of General Banks, with a loss of 600 men. At New Orleans the Union Association had passed a resolution opposing the organisation of the State Government under a Constitution recognising slavery. For the purpose of keeping open the navigation of the Mississippi, the Federal Government is understood to have determined upon the organisation of an army of 100,000 negroes, and the President has officially proclaimed that if the enemy enslave or sell any captured black soldiers in the service of the United States, his officers will adopt a policy of retaliation. For every Federal soldier killed in violation of the laws of warfare a Confederate soldier will be executed, and for every one enslaved or sold into slavery a Confederate soldier will be placed at hard labour on public works, and kept at labour until the other be released and receive the treatment due to prisoners of war. The alleged wholesale slaughter of the negro soldiers before Port Hudson is contradicted. There were engaged in the siege of Port Hudson two regiments of coloured troops, numbering together 1245 men. Of these, twenty-eight were killed, and 169 wounded by gunshots and falling trees. General Grant's official despatch states that during his operations in Mississippi he captured 39,000 prisoners, 31,000 of whom were paroled and 8000 sent North. Yazoo City has been stripped in consequence of the hostile attitude of the people. Quantities of merchandise and furniture and numbers of negroes have been carried away. Earl Russell has sent to Lloyd's a notification which he has received from Washington, in respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. It is to the effect that vessels trading to New Orleans and up the Mississippi will be convoyed between New Orleans and Vicksburg by Federal gun-boats. The Confederate Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter stating that, as the fall of Port Hudson and Vicksburg exposes to the enemy the Government cotton purchase in Mississippi and Louisiana, many planters will probably leave their plantations. The military authorities will therefore, he says, destroy all cotton they cannot preserve from the enemy. The cotton will be destroyed only when there is imminent danger of the enemy capturing it. No cotton has arrived at New Orleans since the fall of Port Hudson.

President Davis has issued an address to the Confederate army, in which he says:—

> After two years of warfare the enemy continues a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with recent success, he imagines that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and now gathers heavy masses together for a general invasion, vainly hoping that by desperate efforts success may be reached. You know what the enemy means by success. His malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children; to destroy what he cannot plunder, to partition our homes as the spoils of victory, to incite servile insurrection, and to debauch an inferior race hitherto contented by promising the indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate means, and not caring to make peace lest they should be hurled from power, the men now ruling in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of ending outrages disgracing the age, or to listen to any suggestion for conducting the war according to civilised usages. No alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families, and your country. Victory is within your grasp. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. All that is necessary is, that all should promptly repair to military duty; and I now grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy who may be absent without leave, and who shall without delay return to their duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after this proclamation.

President Davis finally conjures all the women of the Confederacy to use their influence in aiding this call, and to take care that none who owe duty in the field shall be sheltered at home.

The Federal Government is about to increase its naval force in the Pacific.

A Federal war-steamer has sunk a vessel endeavouring to run out of Charleston. It is supposed that her crew and a cargo of cotton are lost.

Judge Betts, of the Marine Court, has condemned the steamer Peterhoff and cargo. The ground given for her condemnation was that "she was laden with contraband of war with the knowledge of the owners; she was not truly destined to Matamoras for the purposes of commerce within the authority of public law, but to some other place both in aid and for the use of the enemy, and in violation of the law of nations; the ship's papers were simulated, and false as to her real destination." The schooner Stephen Hart, and the barque Sally Magree have been condemned. The brig Isabella Thompson and her cargo have been restored to the owners without damages or costs, and with permission to the libellants to furnish further proof. The schooner Glen and her cargo have been restored to the owners, with costs and damages.

The steamer Ruth was burnt on the Mississippi during a voyage from St. Louis to New Orleans; thirty lives were lost, together with a large amount of Government funds in the hands of the paymaster on board.

Captain Maffitt, of the Florida steamer, a Confederate cruiser, in a letter to his family, published in the Southern journals, states that to May 17 he had destroyed 10,000,000 dollars' worth of Northern commerce, and had eluded thirteen Federal cruisers sent to capture his vessel and the Alabama. He adds that the Alabama and Florida together destroyed ten Federal vessels of the largest class on April 22 within sixty miles of each other. A telegram from Queenstown states that the Florida was off Kinsale on Monday. She put three passengers on board a pilot-boat.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Bishop of Cape Town has cited Bishop Colenso to appear before him on the 17th of November next.

The House of Assembly has passed, by an overwhelming majority, the Loan Bill, which is intended to provide for the revenue deficit.

The Government has been defeated on its Crown lands policy of reassuming disposal of these lands. The railway bills were passed, but merely empower the Government to prepare surveys.

The Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the Governor, declining to introduce a bill to abolish the general clauses in special mortgages.

The Swedish Consul died on the 7th of July.

The frontier mail arrived on the 8th of July, but brought no news of importance. The inhabitants of Adelaide had adopted lynch law, and punish Kaffir thieves by flogging and administering purgatives.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have advices from Bombay to July 24, and from Calcutta to July 13.

Lord Elgin has been laid up with fever at Simla, but was convalescent at latest dates.

The Commander-in-Chief of India will have a standing camp next cold season, either at Lucknow, Lahore, or Delhi.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the second meeting, for 1863, of his council for making laws and regulations, on the 15th of July, at Poona.

The Governor of Bombay recently paid a State visit to the Ranee of Tulligaum. This lady is one of the highest of the Deccan noblesse, and owns one of the richest tracts of country in the Deccan tableland.

The arrest at Ajmere of the man supposed to be Nana Sahib continues to occupy public attention in India. A "blind" Brahmin found in his company has turned Queen's evidence, and from the testimony given by this Brahmin and others, the *Times of India* is of that opinion the identification of the Nana is beyond all doubt. The *Bombay Gazette*, however, does not indorse this view. It says that the man captured at Ajmere as the Nana of Bithoor has not yet been satisfactorily identified, and that the story of the blind Brahmin is not credited in its present form.

An order went from Poona on the 10th of July relieving Colonel Crawley of the command of the 6th Inniskillings, and appointing Colonel Prior as his successor. It was also intimated that Colonel Crawley was not to leave the presidency of Bombay without permission.

The Government of India has notified that those who formed the Hurrianah field-force, and were present at the occupation of Jhujjur, will be allowed to share in the prize-booty captured at Delhi and Jhujjur.

The Governor-General has notified, according to article 5, section 48, of the military regulations, that military officers are strictly prohibited from taking any part in the management of banks in India, or from being connected with banks or any other trading companies, except as simple shareholders, the only exception to this rule being in favour of ex-officio directors or secretaries of the Government banks.

The cotton crops in the Madras Presidency have been much injured by the rains.

Sir Robert Montgomery has been asked to retain office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub for one year beyond the usual period.

A military despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor of India has been published, prohibiting the appointment of officers to military commands in other than their own presidencies.

The General Simpson, 1121 tons, which sailed from Bombay on the 7th of June, bound to Liverpool with cotton, was totally wrecked on the 19th idem on the coral-reef on the north-west side of Chittae Island, lat. 11 40 N., long. 72 40 E., the northernmost of the Laccadives. The Government of Bombay has dispatched the steamer Semiramis to the Laccadive Islands, with provisions for the people, who are suffering from famine.

On the 2nd and 10th of July smart shocks of earthquake were experienced at Lahore. The direction was from north to south, and the duration full twenty seconds. Similar shocks have been experienced in other places in India, and on the 14th of July at Bombay at 10.40 p.m., which lasted fifteen seconds.

Kurrachee has been visited with a violent storm of rain and lightning. It lasted two hours. Nearly five inches of rain fell. Merchandise estimated at 1,400,000 rupees was destroyed.

During a heavy fall of rain at Agra between eighty and ninety yards of the lower ramparts of the Agra Fort fell, and nearly filled the moat in the vicinity of the Ummer Singh Gate. The wall was thrown down by a thunderbolt.

There had been heavy rain throughout the country during the fortnight preceding the departure of the mail, especially in the Punjaub.

Troubles are apprehended at Kandahar, consequent on the death of the Ameer of Cabul, and British intervention is talked of as possible.

CHINA.

There is no news from Pekin; but we gather from the China papers that a large Imperial army was again assembled before Nankin, hoping to be able to capture the city and the large amount of treasure it contained previous to the arrival of the Anglo-Chinese auxiliaries under Captain Sherard Osborne; but the place was supposed to be too well fortified by the Taepings to yield to a force composed only of Chinamen. We learn, however, by telegram from Suez, that the Imperialists have captured the outworks.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains a despatch from Sir F. W. A. Bruce, our Plenipotentiary at Pekin, referring to the position of Europeans in China. In this despatch Sir F. Bruce states that the principle of giving the Chinese Government exclusive jurisdiction over Chinese, and the authorities of each foreign nation in China—English, French, Russian, and American—exclusive jurisdiction each over their compatriots, works well, and he hopes the Chinese Government will be satisfied with it. He also reports great progress and prosperity at Shanghai, which he attributes to the protection it enjoys from the British occupation.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan is of a satisfactory character, so far as it goes, for matters there bear a peaceful aspect.

On the 13th of June Ambassadors from Jeddo had an interview with Colonel Neale, the English Representative, and subsequently paid the 400,000 dols. demanded for the murder of Mr. Richardson; but they excused the Tycoon from surrendering the offenders, because his authority was insufficient to enable him to capture and give them up. Further action on our side will, of course, be suspended until the ultimatum of the Government at home has been received.

The Prince of Satsuma and several of the damios continued to maintain an attitude of uncompromising hostility to foreigners; but there is also a large party of influential nobles favourable to peaceful and conciliatory councils, and it is said that the former are deterred from violent measures by the apprehension that they cannot rely with perfect confidence on their own followers.

The Mikado had issued orders to expel foreigners and to close the ports.

AUSTRALIA.

WE have received intelligence from Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and Brisbane to June 26.

VICTORIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The European April mails did not arrive here till June 15, five days behind time.

The political news this month is important. We are in the middle of a Ministerial crisis. On Friday last, on a motion for going into Committee for the consideration of the assessment of the squatters' runs, the O'Shanessy Government were defeated by a majority of 42 to 26. The Ministry thereupon tendered their resignation, and they now only hold office until their successors are appointed. His Excellency the Governor sent for Mr. M'Culloch (a Melbourne merchant of standing and respectability), who undertook the formation of a Ministry; and so far he has been successful. Several of the ablest and most respectable members of both Houses have promised him their allegiance. In the Upper House, Mr. Fellows will represent the Government, he having signified his willingness to accept the office of Attorney-General; while Mr. Hervey, a wealthy squatter, and who acted as President during the absence in England of Sir James Palmer, will accept a seat in the Cabinet without office. The other members of the Government will be selected from the Assembly. It is understood that Mr. Heales, at one time Chief Secretary; Mr. Verdon, Mr. Higinbotham, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Sullivan have signified their willingness to serve under Mr. M'Culloch. The effect of this crisis will be that not only will the principal part of the legislation of the present Session be undone, but the discussion of that never-ending bone of contention, the land question, will be re-opened, and the progress of the colony materially retarded. The fall of the O'Shanessy Ministry was as much owing to the abuse of their patronage as to their political principles, between which and those of their successors there is, indeed, very little difference.

The news of the appointment of Sir Henry Barkly to the governorship of the Mauritius came by the last mail, and caused profound regret here; for his Excellency, by his wise and conciliatory conduct, has won the good will of nearly every class. Sir Henry only holds office until the arrival of his successor, Sir Charles Darling.

Mr. Charles Summers, the sculptor, has just executed the clay model of a colossal statue of Shakspeare; and on the 23rd of June a party of gentlemen, including his Excellency the Governor, was admitted to a private view. The result of the artist's labours is most satisfactory. It is proposed to erect the statue in bronze, in front of the public library, there being already a considerable sum subscribed towards the Shakspeare Memorial Fund, which cannot be more appropriately employed than in the erection of such a monument.

It is worthy of note that, while the natives of a neighbouring colony are in open rebellion against British constituted authority, the aborigines of Victoria are not only peaceably disposed, but are brimful of loyalty. On hearing of the marriage of the Prince of Wales the blacks of the Upper Yarra district conceived the idea of presenting an address to her Majesty. The address was duly drawn up and engrossed on vellum; and fifteen of their number were selected as a deputation to walk to Melbourne—a distance of forty miles—to be present at the Governor's levée on the 26th of May, to present it to his Excellency for transmission to her Majesty. The following is the English translation:—

> Blacks of the tribes of Wawoorong, Boonoorong, and Tara-Waragal send this to the Great Mother, Queen Victoria.
>
> We and other black fellows send very many thanks to the great Mother Queen for many many things.
>
> Black fellows now throw away all war-spears. No more fighting, but live like white men almost.
>
> Black fellows hear that your first son has married. Very good, that! Black fellows send all good to him, and to you, his great mother, Victoria.
>
> Black fellows come from Miam and Willum to bring this paper to the good Governor. He will tell you more.
>
> All black fellows round about agree to this.
>
> This is all.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Treasurer brought in his Budget on June 23. Speculators in tobacco, tea, and sugar will suffer great loss by the reduction of duty in those articles. The income for the current financial year is estimated at £450,000. It is proposed to reduce the expenditure by curtailing the votes for education, volunteers, botanic gardens, &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in Sydney on June 11. Torrents of rain came down during the day; but the illuminations in the evening were successful.

Parliament opened on the 23rd of June. The Opposition strongly attacked the Ministry for the non-declaration of their policy. It is thought that, if Ministers find themselves in a minority, as is not improbable, they will dissolve Parliament. The Government do not intend to introduce a uniform tariff, as the colony of Victoria declined to adjust the border customs. Notice of a motion for the payment of members has been given.

There have been heavy floods in the northern districts.

Bushranging, with violence, is as prevalent as ever.

QUEENSLAND.

The elections have proved more successful for the Ministry than was at one time anticipated. Mr. Herbert, the Colonial Secretary, has been returned for West Moreton, although strongly opposed.

Although the weather this season has been anything but favourable for the growth of the cotton plant, yet the appearance of the crops is most encouraging, the quality being good and the quantity plentiful.

NEW ZEALAND.

The intelligence from New Zealand is warlike and decisive—the murder of our soldiers on May 4 having been amply avenged. On May 18 a body of Maories was utterly defeated by a party of the 57th Regiment. Still further successes, as well as the capture of a strong native redoubt, followed; and on June 4, the Maories having failed to give up the murderers of the escort within the time specified, the Governor put his threat of visiting them with summary retribution into execution. At daybreak the advance of the land force (650 strong) began. The 57th led, and the guns from the battery opened a fire at 800 yards' distance; while the Eclipse, with the Governor on board, which had previously taken up a position on the Katikara River opposite the pah to be attacked, threw shells from a mile distance. Colonel Warre's party soon cleared the rifle-pits, and Major Logan's rushed into the pah. No quarter was shown. The action did not last more than an hour. The General briefly and emphatically congratulated the troops on the result, after which "Right about face, quick march!" was given, and the soldiers were on their way back to town again. Only one soldier was killed and ten were wounded. The loss of the Maories has been estimated at about forty killed and a large number wounded. By the latest accounts from the seat of war we are informed that the Mataitawa natives have all gone over to the enemy, and that they have signified their intention of murdering the settlers.

The goldfields continue to prosper. The Coromandel diggings in Auckland are improving, and the same may be said of the Nelson goldfields. In Otago the winter has temporarily checked mining operations, although large quantities of gold continue to be sent in. 195,000 oz. of gold have been shipped direct for England from Otago during the current year.

Shocks of earthquake have been frequent in the south part of the colony, and heavy gales have prevailed on the coast.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

THE BANK OF RUSSIA.—Berlin, Aug. 20.—The news received here yesterday from St. Petersburg, to the effect that the Bank of Russia had stopped payments in imperials, has been substantially confirmed. The bank no longer changes its notes for imperials, but for silver and draughts on London.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE KINGS OF PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.—Baden, Aug. 20.—The King of Saxony arrived here yesterday at four p.m. The King of Prussia and Herr von Bismarck arrived at midnight. An interview between the two Sovereigns took place to-day.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS OF MADAGASCAR.

THE attention given of late to the affairs of Madagascar, the sanguinary revolutions accomplished in that country, and the subsequent return to something like order in its interior arrangements under the government of Queen Robodo (who seems, to judge from her friendly messages to the principal European Powers, fully disposed to carry out the late King's tolerant policy), will give a special interest to the two remarkable Illustrations of Madagascar which adorn our present Number. They are from the pencil of M. De Bérard, an artist whose knowledge of this "island of the Indian Ocean" and its inhabitants is the result of a long sojourn there.

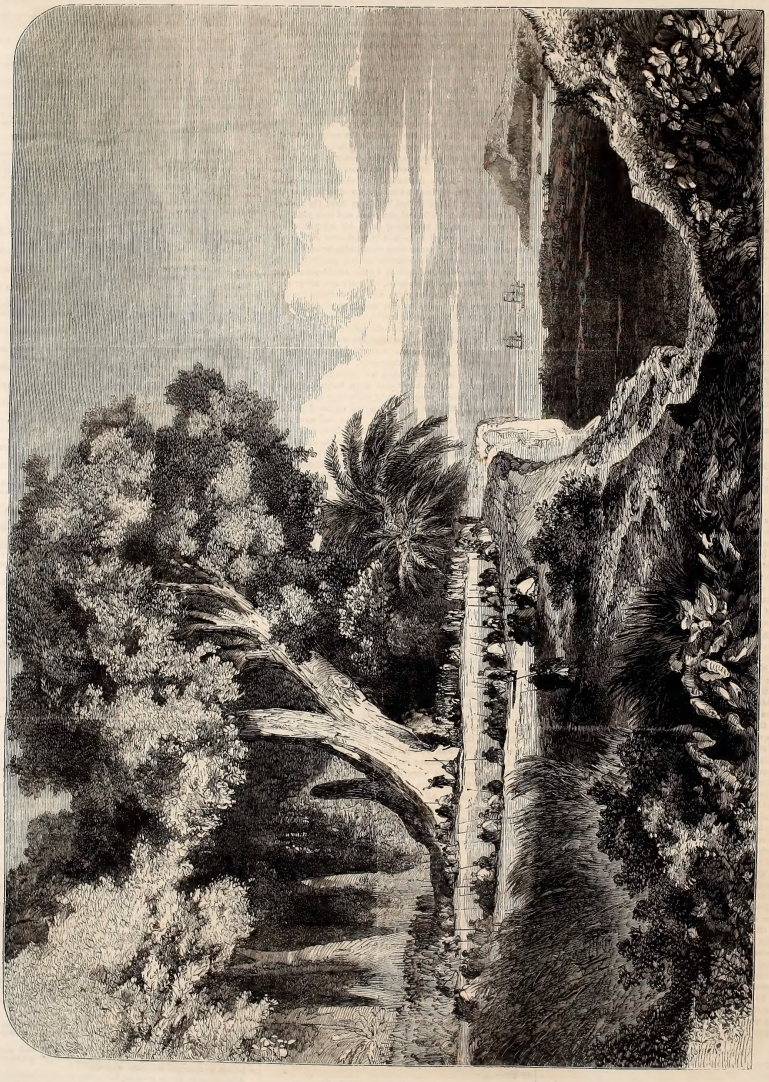
With regard to our Illustration representing the mouth of a river on the western coast of Madagascar, it should be mentioned that one of the causes of the much-dreaded unhealthiness of the island is the low and marshy beaches on the seacoast. Before arriving at the sea, the rivers descending from the mountains frequently pass over extensive plains, where their course is delayed in the midst of forests of trees of every description. After the inundations occasioned by the rains, all the trees torn up by the force of the waters, the débris of leaves, and earth mixed with vegetable matter remain exposed to an intense heat, and the exhalations caused by the decomposition of this soil give rise to terrible fevers, from which the European rarely escapes, and which not unfrequently attack the native population. And yet nothing can be more seductive at first sight than these ocean borders, richly covered with trees, flowers, and a luxurious and graceful vegetation, the contemplation of which is followed almost always by illness and sometimes by death. As soon, however, as those low parts of the island are left behind the traveller has little else to fear; the fresh and healthy air of the mountains will restore his vigour and strength, and enable him to derive enjoyment from the study of the wonders of nature with which Madagascar abounds.

Our second Illustration depicts what in the actual kingdom of Madagascar is called a *kabar*, or council of war. When the Malgaches desire to discuss a question of peace or war the chiefs convoke the populations and all the armed men, who generally assemble under large trees, against which lean the chiefs, surrounded by the warriors, seated or standing in a circle, and armed with their lances, which they keep in front of them. It is thus that they together hold the council, or *kabar*, and it is customary to record the decisions of the *kabar* upon parchment during the assembly. It is a curious sight to see these troops of men, armed with lances and quaintly dressed, proceeding in order to the place of meeting; and when they are assembled together, and the subjects of interest are discussed, each endeavours to give his opinion, but with an appearance of order and seriousness not easily imagined. The principal chief advances first, and speaks standing; but those who reply to him, or confirm his opinion, speak from their places, much ceremony being observed throughout the proceedings. The ordinary costume of the authorities of Madagascar is sometimes replaced by the red and gold uniform of English officers, which the chiefs don with great pride. This spirit of imitation, to which even the Court of the new Queen of Madagascar appears to be yielding, will no doubt be productive of good results, especially as the commercial and political relations of France and England with this "island of the Indian Ocean" are becoming daily of greater and greater importance.

News has been received of the total destruction by fire of the British ship Caribou (Cameron, master), on her voyage from Liverpool to Bombay. The second officer had gone below to get some spirits of turpentine, and, as he was holding a light in one hand and the vessel containing the spirits of turpentine in the other, the ship gave a lurch, which threw him off his balance. The spirits came in contact with the light, and the ship was soon in a blaze, which all the efforts of the crew were unable to extinguish. They took to their boats, and were finally landed at St. Vincent's, Cape de Verd Islands.



ENTRANCE OF A RIVER ON THE WESTERN COAST OF MADAGASCAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



A KABAR, OR COUNCIL OF WAR, IN MADAGASCAR.—SEE PAGE 184.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29.

SUNDAY, Aug. 23.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Tagliacozzo: Young Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, defeated by Charles of Anjou, and afterwards judicially murdered, 1268.
MONDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr. Massacre of Huguenots in France, 1572. Black Bartholomew's Day of the Nonconformists, many of them compelled to resign their livings in the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity, 1662.
TUESDAY, 25.—The Belgian Revolution begins at Brussels, 1830. The Great Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence inaugurated by the Prince of Wales, 1860. Great Railway Accident in the Clayton Tunnel on the Brighton Railway, 1861.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—The French defeated by Edward III. at Crecy, 1346. The Indo-Chinese Empire born, 1819. Japan opened to British Commerce by the Treaty of Jeddo, 1858.
THURSDAY, 27.—The Bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth, 1816. The Steam-ship the Great Britain rescued from the Rocks at Dundrum by the skill of Thomas Brunel Bremner, 1847.
FRIDAY, 28.—St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo. Battle of Leipsic: The Imperialists, under Tilly, defeated by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, 1631. Full Moon 8h. 56m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 29.—Beheading of John the Baptist. Grand Tournament at Eglinton Castle, 1839. Garibaldi wounded and taken prisoner at Aspromonte, 1862.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 57	8 26	8 59	9 35	10 15	11 0	11 51
8 18	8 47	9 20	9 56	10 36	11 21	0 12

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours in inches.	Ozone.
	Barometer corrected	Temperature	Dew Point.	Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Amount of Sunshine	General Direction.	Mean Velocity in miles per hour.		
	Inches.	°	°		0–10	h.		Miles.	Inches	0–10
13	29·206	60·9	52·7	76	6·0	7·9	N. NW.	12·1	·000	·000
14	29·206	60·9	52·7	84	9·0	7·2	ESE. E.	17·4	·000	·000
15	29·281	59·2	50·0	79	7·5	7·6	E.	10·4	·000	·000
16	29·191	62·8	56·3	76	4·8	12·4	SSW. WSW.	20·5	·000	·000
17	29·184	63·9	56·3	68	5·2	7·5	W.	24·6	·000	·017
18	29·194	67·9	57·8	71	7	10·1	SW.	19·9	·000	·000
19	29·218	62·9	57·0	74	7·1	4·5	WSW.	23·1	·000	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer ...	29·206	29·206	29·281	29·191	29·184	29·194	29·218	29·206
Thermometer ...	60·9°	60·9°	59·2°	62·8°	63·9°	67·9°	62·9°	60·9°
Thermometer of Air ...	60·9°	60·9°	59·2°	62·8°	63·9°	67·9°	62·9°	60·9°
Thermometer of Evaporation ...	56·0°	56·0°	54·0°	56·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	56·0°
Direction of Wind ...	N.	N.	E.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

IN a passage which is plain enough to everybody but the commentators, but which has given those ingenious and lofty persons a great deal of trouble, William Shakspeare observes :—

Our bleeds no more obey the heavens,
Than do our courtiers' looks the King's.

The poet's meaning, of course, is that sycophants follow the changes in the aspect of their master, just as our own frames are influenced by the changes of weather. This latter operation is seen in full action just now; but for our special purpose it may be enough to call attention to the recurrence of the effects of autumn upon the British journalist.

Though speaking of our own craft, we may, regardless of offering an opportunity for a very easy sarcasm, fearlessly assert that the British journalist is not habitually a bore. Lord Ellenborough complimented an exceedingly obtuse witness by saying, "You deserve great credit, Sir. No man must have taken much pains with yourself. No man was ever seen such a fool as you are." But the journalist, though, like most people, he may have been a private bore in early life, must, unless he have mistaken his vocation, taken pains with himself, and improved himself out of the habits of boredom. We affirm that the majority of leading articles which appear in the newspapers are models in sense of the provincial ones are essentially "readable." A writer has something to say, and knows how to say it. Certain formulas of introduction may be a little distressing. Some writers think it so necessary to begin with an anecdote that they unhappily remind one of the Irish gentleman who had a single story which was about a gun. When he could not get a peg to hang it on he would stamp under the table, and say, "That was like the report of a gun, wasn't it? Apropos of a gun, I remember —." A proverb is another clever man's stumbling-block, or, shall we say, horse-block, without which he cannot mount. We could have been, with his "ye-verbs and his no-verbs," dear to mine host of the Garter, and may have descended from the Governor of Barataria and his amiable lady. Some of us own to a weakness for a quotation, which failing may be attributed to modesty, akin to that of the conversationist who always fathers his best things on somebody else. A very brilliant journalist had a habit of quoting the Waverley Novels to such an extent that the respected proprietors of the copyright of those fictions were said to have reminded him that their rights were still in existence. There are, no doubt, many others among us who take the advice of Polonius, and let our reading and writing appear when there is no occasion for such vanities; but all these things are mannerisms, more or less pleasant in themselves, and far from unimproving to the reader. For, conceitedly as the purchaser of an article thinks himself endowed by his judge, a good many readers, however little they may like to be told it, are of the school which, according to the Laureate, Vivian was a pupil—

Where blind and naked ignorance
Delivers howling judgments all day long.

The worst article is tolerably certain to contain instruction for somebody.

But, reverting to the passage from "Cymbeline," there is a period of the English year at which the journalist does become a bore, at least in the eyes of those who love the broad and dashing, the capital or the epigrammatic. It is the period of the year when "Bradshaw" is lord of the ascendant. It is the period at which we have the present unhappiness to write. At that time of year journalism of the liveliest kind is no longer possible, and yet articles must be written. It is a case of bricks without straw, and the public is the Pharaoh. It is now that, having few or no effects to deal with, we must go back to first causes. We know perfectly well that this is the least pronounceable form of writing, as it is the least endurable form of conversation. There is not a greater affliction, in a quiet way, than the being doomed to assist at a dinner-party at which a guest, usually of a portly, oracular, and churchwardenly build, refuses to issue the small change of talk and will give you nothing but sovereigns. In his mouth a ball comes round to him he is so far from instantly forwarding it that he holds it in his large hand, and will not make a movement to throw it until he has delivered himself of a dissertation on balls in general, and of his opinions upon the habit of an very much lower class in regard to modern usages. The host can expedite the progress of the claret-jug, but he may not give a hint to the talk-stopper. He goes back to first principles, and when you say that Meade seems to be better up to his work than most of the Northern Generals, replies—"If his measures are plainclothes men I'm entirely with you." Well, Sir, without entering into details upon the subject of slavery in the United States, or upon the abstract right of the Secessionists"—and you groan, and wish your kind host was as lucky in his invitations as in his wine-merchant. Yet to this condition of talk—talk in print—are we reduced every autumn, unless a war or some worse calamity occurs, and it is a libel on our craft to say that we are not unwilling to be comforted for a national misfortune by the consideration that we have to comfort society under it. We are not better than other people, but we are not worse, and very virtuous "men of business" have been known to look uncomfortable at hearing that "peace was likely to break out."

We can only say the fault is with the public, not with us. If they would be good enough to make history we should be ready enough to write it. But all the world that thinks it moves the world is away, and is idling about the Rhine or the Swiss lakes or the world without, but we are much too polite to say so. We are well educated, and we know that when Parliament is not sitting there is a sort of suspension of the energy and industry of the universe. Without a pray from the centre of political light, our Mennon lips utter no sound. We are not what we should prefer to be—from the trap of politics when Lord Westbury has declared that it is rolled up! Who are we that we should allude upon a scheme of legislation when there is no paper of "notices" to show us how our great thinkers think upon the matter! Clearly, we can only fall back upon the churchwardenly platitudes. Instead of discussing a measure, we let us write themes upon the ductility of the youthful mind, and the duty which society owes to the younger population. Instead of debating the desirability of an abbreviation of the Liturgy, while Lord Ebury is with the grouse, let us speak of Church architecture, and rejoice that so many churches have been put in to pasture for so many fine old churches and save them from local quacks. Instead of reviewing the ballot question, while Mr. Berkeley is secretly depositing small balls in the bodies of birds, let us indite praises of the British Constitution, which has braved a thousand years the battle—stop, that is the wrong quotation, but the moral is the same. We hope we know our duty.

Still, we are, as ever, tremblingly wide awake to all that is going on: and, if Wisdom will only cry out in the streets, our best strongarms shall attend her. When an M.P., released from the bore of St. Stephen's, pours his moonlight into we and there to listen—are we not here to comment with all the reverence the case requires? We can only say that if members who don't shoot, or have a tendency to bag their friends, will only invite their constituents to meetings, and will pour out solitary but refreshing rills of that eloquent wisdom that overflowed the last week in August, we in the Westminster Cataracts, we shall be ready to catch the priceless liquid. Sir John Trelawny can testify that he has not been exactly neglected, and there is encouragement for others in the exceeding freedom with which that Cornishman has been treated to-day. All we can do and do well is to people capable of us for being bores at this period. We assure them that there is reciprocity; and that, if they ungratefully say tha there is nothing in the papers, we beg to retort that there is nothing in the public.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, and Prince Leopold, and attended by Earl Granville and the ladies and lords in waiting on Her Majesty's suite, arrived at the Castle of Rosenau shortly before ten o'clock a.m. on Saturday last.

The Queen and the Royal family took leave of the King of the Belgians, and left the private apartments at Laeken at half-past one o'clock on Friday, en route for Germany. On reaching Rolandseck, at eight o'clock, her Majesty and the members of the Royal family alighted, and partook of dinner in a room at the station which had been specially prepared for the accommodation of the Royal travellers. The journey was resumed at half-past nine. The route taken was by way of Mayence, over the Hessian Ludwig's Railway to Darmstadt, and thence by way of Aschaffenburg. Her Majesty and the Royal family have not suffered from the fatigues of the journey. In the journey with her Majesty's usual formalities were dispensed with on the journey, and no demonstrations of loyalty were offered to the Royal travellers during their progress to Germany.

The Queen Prince and Princess of Prussia have not arrived at Rosenau on a visit to her Majesty.

The Hon. Lucy Caroline Lyttelton and Miss Emma Lascelles have been appointed Maids of Honour in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Adelaide Cavendish, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the Castle of Abergeldie on Saturday before six o'clock p.m. in safety. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the castle by Dr. Robertson, the commissioner of the late Prince Consort. The Prince and Princess having arrived at an earlier hour than had been anticipated, only a small number of tenantry were present to welcome their Royal Highnesses, but in a short time the whole of the tenantry on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates had assembled to show their loyalty to the Prince and Princess. In the course of the evening refreshments were served, and while the whole body were enjoying themselves, the Prince and Princess graciously came out and walked for some time in the immediate vicinity of the gratified assemblage. Shortly after, a dance was commenced to the strains of a piper, witnessed from the castle by their Royal Highnesses.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in Crathie Church; the Rev. Mr. Anderson, the minister of the parish, officiated.

The Prince has had good sport upon the hills. On Wednesday his Royal Highness killed ninety-five brace.

The Princess frequently takes walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Abergeldie. The weather for a few days has been somewhat rough.

It is expected that the stay of their Royal Highnesses at Abergeldie will extend to about two months.

The Highlanders are anticipating the honour of the presence of the Prince and Princess at the Braemar gathering, which takes place during the last week in August, and for which great preparations are being made; it being expected that the display will be such as has not been witnessed since the first visit of the Queen to Deeside.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur visited the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Saturday, accompanied by Major Elphinstone, and took lessons in the art of swimming from Sergeant Hamblin, in the pond attached to the institution. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to his residence at Greenwich. The Prince, during his late visit to Dolgelly, ordered several articles of dress to be manufactured of Welsh material, to present to his sister, Princess Beatrice. The order has been completed and the articles forwarded to the youthful Princess.

Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have arrived at Gordon Castle, N.B.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Rumpenheim on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary.

The Duc and Duchesse d'Aumale have left Orleans House, Twickenham, for Tercorney, Normandy, on a visit to Lady Holmesdale.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Trentham Park, Staffordshire, for Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left Wortley Hall, where they have been staying on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, for their seat in Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are entertaining a select party at Gordon Castle, N.B., for the grouse-shooting.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland left town on Wednesday for Alnwick Castle.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador left Chandos House at the end of last week, to join Prince Appeyn on the Scottish moors.

His Excellency the Spanish Minister and Madame Comya are passing the season at Tunbridge Wells.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Adams, and Miss Adams and Mr. Adams, have left town on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Marquis of Hastings, accompanied by Mr. and Lady Edith Abney Hastings, has arrived at London Castle, Ayrshire, from Donnington Park, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left Grosvenor-square for Hampstead Marshall, Berks.

Earl and Countess Grey have left Howick Hall, Northumberland, for a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Countess of Clarendon and the Ladies Villiers, accompanied by Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, have left town for the Grove, near Watford.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have left town on a tour of visits in the north.

The Countess of Malmesbury has left Heron Court, near Christchurch, for Scotland, where her Ladyship will meet the noble Earl.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick have left Warwick Castle for Scotland, on a tour of visits.

The Earl and Countess of Durham and family have left Upper Grosvenor-street for London Castle, Durham.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland have left town for Gopsall Hall, on a visit to Earl and Countess Howe.

Countess Craven and the Ladies Craven have arrived at Combe Abbey.

The Countess of Ashburnham and Lady Katherine Ashburnham have left Devonport for Scotland. The noble Earl is passing the season at Ashburnham Place, Sussex.

The Earl and Countess of Lincoln have left town for Binsey Castle, Maidenhead.

The Countess of Erne and Lady Louisa Crichton have left Eaton-square for their seat, Crom Castle, Fermanagh.

The Countess of Verulam and Lady Harriet Grimston have left town for Dublin.

The Earl of Dudley has left Dudley House, Park-lane, for Forest Lodge, Maidenhead.

The Earl of Harrowby and Viscount and Lady Mary Sandon have left Grosvenor-square for Sandon House, Staffordshire.

The Earl of Sefton has left Croxteth Park for Scotland for the shooting season.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere will entertain a succession of visitors during the next month at Combermere Abbey, where, on the 20th, a large assemblage from the neighbouring districts will meet to enjoy a flower show and fête champêtre.

Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton left town on Saturday to visit Earl and Countess Howe at Combe Abbey.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn returned to town on Tuesday from St. Leonards, en route for the Continent.

Viscount Crichton has arrived at Crum Castle, Fermanagh, from Canada.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, and the Hon. Miss Stanley, left Grosvenor-street a few days since, on a tour in Germany.

Lord Londesborough left town on Monday for Yorkshire.

Lord and Lady Foley have left Grosvenor-square for Worksop Manor, Nottinghamshire.

Lord Broughton left town on Monday for Tidworth Park, to pass the autumn.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., and Lady Mary Wood and family, have left town for Hickleton Park, Yorkshire.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The Hon. Beatrice Byng, Maid of Honour to her Majesty, and youngest daughter of the late Viscount the Hon. H. D. Byng, was married last week, at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Mr. H. Birchall, eldest son of the late Mr. H. Birchall, of Derbyhaven, Weat Derby.——The marriage of Mr. Eustace John Wilson Patten, eldest son of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., with Emily Constantia Bagot, eldest daughter of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, took place, at the close of last week, at Westminster Abbey.——The marriage of Count Wachtmeister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sweden and Norway, with Mdlle. Adelaide Caroline Emilie Louise de Bourbel, youngest daughter of Augustus, sixteenth Marquis of Bourbel, of Montpinon, Normandy, took place on Saturday at the residence of the Swedish Legation, in Stratton-street.

A new kind of cotton has been found in Cuba growing on a vine. It is not very fine, but white and strong, and, it is thought, will thrive where other kinds of cotton will not.

The election for the Montgomeryshire boroughs took place on Wednesday, and Mr. Tracy, the Liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of 169 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Pugh.

Arrangements are in progress for calling a public meeting in Glasgow to consider the propriety of erecting a statue to Field Marshal Lord Clyde in his native city.

On Saturday, an Isle of Wight steamer, Her Majesty, whilst making an excursion from Portsmouth round the island, hugged the shore too closely, and struck upon a hidden rock near Bembridge Point. The passengers were got off in boats before the steamer filled and went down.

THE FRANKFORT CONFERENCE.

THE question whether anything can be done to reorganise the German Bund, so as to bring that institution up to the "political requirements of the present time," is in course of being discussed at Frankfort by one of the most remarkable congresses ever assembled in Europe. This Congress consists of sovereign Princes of Germany (or representatives belonging to reigning houses), and of delegates from the free cities. The august throng collected at Frankfort includes the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Hanover, Saxony, and Bavaria, and a crowd of minor Potentates. Prussia stands aloof from the Conference, and the German Duchies of Denmark are also unrepresented.

The Emperor of Austria reached the city on Saturday evening, and was received by the members of the Senate and the military and civil authorities. An immense body of people had also assembled, who gave the reforming Emperor an enthusiastic greeting.

The King of Bavaria arrived very shortly after the Emperor of Austria, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The streets were crowded with people. The German tricolor was hoisted upon the palace of the Federal Diet.

The Princes of the different States were received by the Emperor that night, and exchanged visits during Sunday.

According to the *Europa*, Prince Richard Metternich, Count Apponyi, and other Austrian diplomatists have come to Frankfort to discuss European questions, notably the affairs of Poland and the German difference with Denmark.

Lord Clarendon, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Cambridge have had interviews with the Emperor, and paid frequent visits to the different Princes and German Ministers.

On passing through Stutgardt the Emperor of Austria was presented with a loyal address from the municipality, in reply to which he observed that he was about to meet the wishes of the German people, and to undertake a work in which he hoped to be successful.

A collective invitation to attend the Congress has been addressed by the German Princes to the King of Prussia, and conveyed to his Majesty by the King of Saxony.

The following is a list of the thirty-one Potentates who have been invited to take part in the deliberations at Frankfort, arranged according to age:—William, King of Würtemberg; Ferdinand, Landgraf of Hesse-Homburg; Henry LXVII., Prince of Reuss-Schleiz; Günther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Leopold, Duke of Anhalt-Dessau; William, King of Prussia; Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen; Günther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; John, King of Saxony; William, Prince Elector of Hesse; Alexander, Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg; William, Duke of Brunswick; Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse; Frederick VII., Duke of Holstein (the King of Denmark); Maximilian, King of Bavaria; William, Grand Duke of Luxemburg (the King of the Netherlands); Adolph, Duke of Nassau; Adolph, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe; Ernst, Duke of Coburg-Gotha; Karl Alexander, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar; George V., King of Hanover; Frederick William, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Leopold, Prince of Lippe-Detmold; Friedrich Franz, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden; Ernst, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg; Peter, Grand Duke of Oldenburg; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; George Victor, Prince of Waldeck; John, Prince of Lichtenstein; Henry XXII., Prince of Reuss-Greiz; Herr Rock, Burgomaster of Lübeck; Herr Miller, Burgomaster of Frankfort; Herr Duckwitz, Burgomaster of Bremen; Herr Haller, Burgomaster of Hamburg.

The excitement in the town and the cheering of the Sovereigns on Sunday is thus described by a correspondent:—"The aspect of Frankfort at the present moment is exceedingly curious. The whole of the inhabitants, with the addition of some 50,000 strangers who have flocked into the town to get a sight at a score and a half of live Princes, with Barons, Counts, and Knights innumerable, are to be met with in the streets, filling every inch of ground, and obstructing the passage of an apparently endless file of vehicles—cabs, post-coaches, omnibuses, and Court carriages—which move along with measured step. Whenever a carriage containing some member of Royalty appears in sight, a loud burst of hurrahs announces the event, followed by the waving of handkerchiefs by a thousand fair spectators, and a raising of 'brain coverlets' such as can only be seen in hat-lifting Germany. As a rule, all Sovereigns get their share of hurrahs; yet there are degrees of enthusiasm of a very marked kind. By far the warmest reception hitherto has been given to the brother of our late Prince Consort. I was present yesterday evening at a little scene of this kind, which was very characteristic in its way. The Elector of Hesse Cassel had just passed into the city by the gate near the Taunus Railway, and was being lustily cheered, when, on a sudden, the carriage of Duke Ernest, a simple landau, with two horses, turned up at the other end of the street. No sooner did the friendly face of the ruler of Saxe Coburg Gotha appear in sight than the vast crowd, with one energetic movement, rushed in that direction, to the imminent danger of thousands of steel hoops, lace mantles, brocaded robes, and tender toes. Duke Ernest, for full ten minutes, had to swing his straw hat in the air as if intent upon tearing off the brim, and for a short time it seemed doubtful whether the enthusiastic populace would allow him to continue his journey, or keep him fixed on the spot for the rest of the night, awaiting the ransom of a speech. Later in the evening the King of Bavaria, promenading along the Zeil (the high street of Frankfort) in the dress of a civilian, without attendants, was recognised by the people, and met with a similar ovation. Witnessing the scene from the window of a neighbouring café, I at first believed that a riot was taking place, so violent was the rush of the crowd, so loud the screams, and so wild the gesticulation. Fancy such scenes, set off by a background of quaint buildings of the architecture of the Middle Ages, from all the windows of which flags are flying—the black, red, and gold German flag floating at the side of Austrian, Bavarian, and all but Prussian banners, and that ugly black eagle of the Hohenzollerns—and you will get an idea of the outer frame which surrounds the picture of the Congress of Sovereigns."

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S ADDRESS.

The Congress of Sovereigns was opened on Monday morning by a speech from the Emperor of Austria. The *Times*' special correspondent at Frankfort communicates details of the first day's sitting. His Majesty's speech is as follows:—

Most illustrious and Beloved Brothers and Cousins, most valued Confederates,

An assembly of the heads of the German nation, for the purpose of deliberating on the welfare of the Fatherland, is an event which has not occurred for centuries. May we, by the blessings of an Almighty Providence, be on the eve of a happy future!

Confiding in the elevated sentiments of my fellow Princes, confiding in the just spirit of the German people, who have been enlightened by experience, I have sought to bring about a meeting at which the German Princes should in a fraternal spirit unite their hands for the strengthening of the Confederation. I have deemed it my duty openly to express my conviction that Germany justly looks forward to a development of its Constitution, which shall be in accordance with the necessities of the times, and I have come in person to exchange ideas and opinions with my confederates, and to state what I consider feasible, and what I, for my part, am ready to grant.

Your Majesties, and all of you, my illustrious and beloved confederates, accept my thanks for your kindness in consenting to act with me.

I have forwarded to my illustrious Federal Allies the draught of a project of reform which was drawn up under my immediate superintendence.

Being of opinion that the sphere of action of the Bund should be enlarged, I, in my plan of reform, propose that the executive power shall be placed in the hands of a Directory, which shall have a Federal Council at its side. We require the periodical meeting of an assembly of Deputies, which shall have full power to participate in the legislation and in the control of the finances of the Bund. I propose that there shall be periodical meetings of the German Princes. By the introduction of an independent Federal Court, a satisfactory guarantee is given for the proper administration of justice in Germany. In all these matters the principle of the equality of the several independent States will, as strictly as is possible, be upheld. At the same time, due regard must be paid to their political influence and to the number of their inhabitants, in order that an effective executive power and a general representation in the Bund may be inseparably united.

All details are based on one single idea—an idea that has taken complete possession of my mind. It is that the time has come for renewing, in a way which shall be in accordance with the spirit of the times, the Bund which our ancestors entered into. By allowing our peoples to participate in the Bund, we shall give new vigour to it, and enable it to uphold to the end of time the honour, power, security, and welfare of Germany as one great and inseparable whole.

Doubtless my propositions will admit of improvement. I readily admit that such is the case. But I beg my confederates to take into consideration whether it is not our common interest not to postpone, even for a time, the acceptance of a plan which, as it now stands, is a great improvement on the present state of things in Germany. In the proposed Act of Reform the necessary means for repairing its defects in a constitutional way are pointed out. I see no prospect of finding a firm basis in the question relative to the future of Germany by means of prolonged deliberations. The question must be settled by the prompt, unanimous, and disinterested resolves of the German Princes, who, in matters of inferior moment, must magnanimously make sacrifices for the attainment of the great object which they have in view.

Most illustrious and beloved Brothers and Cousins, most valued Confederates,—As you all share with me the "exalting" impression of the present moment, so must you participate in the deep regret which I feel that Prussia is not represented here. One of my most heartfelt wishes has not been fulfilled. I was not so happy as to be able to persuade King William of Prussia to participate in person in our "work of union" (*Einigungswerke*); but, nevertheless, I have not lost the conviction that the results of this day will be salutary. The King of Prussia fully appreciated my arguments concerning the urgent necessity for a reform of the Bund. King William had no other objection to make to my proposition to hold a congress of Princes than that the necessary preparations for such an important step had not been made. In principle, the King was not opposed to an assembly of Princes, but he was of opinion that a conference of Ministers ought to precede it. I called his Majesty's attention to the fact that all former negotiations by means of second persons had been fruitless, and it was for us to reform the Bund, and that we were firmly resolved that "the German nation should no longer be deprived of the means of enjoying greater political development." Let us pass quickly over mere matters of detail, for the sake of the incalculably more important whole. In good federal faith let us preserve for the mighty (kingdom of) Prussia the place to which she is entitled, and let us hope that our unity will produce an indelible impression on all German hearts.

In as far as I am personally concerned, my illustrious Confederates and Friends, I shall always feel satisfied to have done all in my power to draw closer the ties which unite all the German peoples, and to make the Bund, as one great power, a boon for Germany and a guarantee for the peace of Europe.

The Emperor of Austria delivered his speech in such an impressive manner that his hearers could not doubt that he deeply felt the necessity for a reform of the Bund. When his Majesty had done speaking there was a murmur, or rather "hum," of approval, which was continued until the King of Bavaria rose to reply to his fellow Sovereign.

In substance, his Majesty said that he acted as the mouthpiece of his illustrious confederates when he assured the Emperor that they fully shared the opinions he had just expressed. The members of the Bund then present had accepted the invitation of his Majesty without knowing the exact nature of the propositions he was about to make, as they felt assured that the rights of all would be respected, and that, if sacrifices were necessary, they would be required of all the members of the Bund, and not of some few of them. The King of Bavaria said:—

The assembled Princes will take the propositions made by your Majesty into conscientious consideration, and it is probable that some modification of them may be deemed desirable, although we are as desirous as yourself that the important questions now at issue may be brought to a speedy and happy end. We share the regret of your Majesty that the King of Prussia, our dear federal ally, is absent; but we cherish a hope that at our next meeting for the dispatch of business that powerful link in the great chain which connects the different German States will not be wanting.

It is said that the King of Saxony, who is a literary man, acted as secretary to the Congress. The only furniture in the hall in which the Congress of Princes holds its sittings is a very large table and a certain number of armchairs, on which are emblazoned the arms of the different members of the Confederation. There is one chair of less pretension, which is said to have been intended for the person who was to act as amanuensis.

A second conference of the Sovereigns was held at half-past five in the afternoon.

The Conference was then adjourned over Tuesday until Wednesday, in order to allow the Sovereigns time to consider the project developed by the Emperor.

On Monday evening a banquet was given to the assembled Princes, at which the Burgomaster proposed as a toast, "The Princes and Free Towns of Germany." The Emperor of Austria replied in the following terms:—

I take this opportunity of thanking the Senate and citizens, in the name of the Princes assembled, for the hospitable reception extended to us. I think we cannot display our gratitude to patriotically disposed citizens in a more worthy manner than by testifying, as Princes, that we are all united in hearty love to our common fatherland. We are all further united in best wishes for this memorable town. The illustrious guests will joyfully drink with me to Frankfort's welfare and prosperity. May Frankfort prosper!

The *Times*' Vienna correspondent sends the following as a complete analysis of the draught of the Austrian project:—

DRAUGHT OF A REFORM OF THE GERMAN BUND.

Art. 1. The objects of the German Confederation are:—The maintenance o the security and power of Germany in respect to foreign countries; the maintenance of public order at home, and the furtherance of the interests of the German nation, &c.

2. A new Directory, to be formed for the management of the affairs of the Confederation. A Federal Council, to be formed of the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments. An Assembly of Federal Delegates, to be convoked periodically. An Assembly of Princes to meet at stated periods. A Federal Court of Justice to be established.

3. The Directory of the Bund to be formed of the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, and two persons to be elected by the Sovereigns who supply troops to the 8th, 9th, and 10th Federal corps d'armée. The two elected members of the Directory to remain in office for three or for six years.

4. The Federal Council to be composed of seventeen "votes" of the "Engerer Rath." As Austria and Prussia will have three votes each, the number of votes in the Federal Council will be twenty-one.

5. Austria to preside in the Directory and in the Federal Council. Should Austria be prevented doing so, Prussia is to take her place. The President to have no other attribute or privilege than the formal direction of affairs. The resolutions of the Directory and of the Federal Council to be carried by a simple majority of votes. The elected members of the Directory and the members of the Federal Council are bound to obey the instructions of their Governments. The Military Commission to be subject to the Directory Commissions for internal affairs, justice, finances, and commercial matters, to be formed.

6. The executive power of the Bund to be in the hands of the Directory. In some cases, which are to be specified, the Directory is bound to consult the Federal Council, and to follow its opinions.

7. In as far as foreign Powers are concerned, the Directory is the representative of the Bund. The Directory to appoint the diplomatic agents of the Confederation.

8. The Directory has to care for the external (*aussere*) security of Germany. Should there be any danger of an attack on the Confederation, or any part of the Federal territory, the Directory to take the necessary steps for the defence of the same. No declaration of war can be made without the consent of two thirds of the members (votes) of the Federal Council. Should the non-Federal possession of a Federal State be in danger of being attacked, "a majority of the votes of the Federal Council will have to decide whether the Bund shal interfere."

9. As a rule, the several Governments have to care for the maintenance of peace and order, but the Directory has to see that the internal peace of Germany is not disturbed. Should there be serious disturbances, the Directory has to take proper measures for quelling them.

10. The Directory has to see that peace and concord prevail between the different members of the Bund. Serious disputes to be referred to the Bundes-Gericht (Federal Court of Justice).

11. In virtue of resolutions taken by the Federal council, the Directory to have the right to make propositions in matters of legislation.

12. The Directory has to see that the resolutions of the Bund are properly carried out, and, if necessary, by means of an adequate number of troops.

13. The Directory to have the management of all the military matters of the Confederation.

14. The Directory to have the management of Federal financial matters.

15. The Directory to convoke, open, prorogue, dissolve, and close the Assembly of Federal Delegates. This Directory to represent the Federal Governments vis-à-vis the Assembly of Deputies.

OF THE ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES.

16. The representative bodies in the different Federal States to send delegates to the Frankfort Assembly. The number of delegates to be 300. Austria to send 75 "from the States belonging to the German Bund;" Prussia, 75; Bavaria, 27; Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, 15 each; Baden, 12; Hesse-Cassel, 9; Hesse-Darmstadt, 9; Holstein and Lauenburg, 5; Luxemburg and Limburg, 4; Brunswick, 3; the two Mecklenburgs, 6; Nassau, 4; Saxe-Weimar, 3; Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe Coburg Gotha, and Saxe-Altenburg, 2 each; Oldenburg, 3; and each of the other States and free cities, 1 each. In States in which there are two Chambers, "the Upper House will elect one third," and the Lower House two thirds, of the delegates.

17. The delegates to be elected in accordance with the laws in force in the countries they are to represent. The delegates to receive a daily allowance and their travelling expenses from the Bund.

18. The Assembly of Delegates to meet once in three years, in the month of May. The Assembly can be prorogued by the Directory for a period not exceeding two months, and it can adjourn for eight days. Should the Assembly be dissolved, the Directory has immediately to issue orders for new elections.

19. The Chamber of Delegates to elect its President, Vice-Presidents, and secretaries. Its sittings to be public. A House is formed when two thirds of the delegates are present. As a rule, bills may be passed by a simple majority of votes.

20. The Chamber of Delegates has "a right to pass resolutions" on the following subjects:—1. On alterations in the constitution of the Bund. 2. On the present or future organic institutions of the Bund. 3. On the Budget of the Bund. 4. On matters connected with the public press, the right of association, the right of domicile, and sundry other matters of inferior importance.

21. In matters which concern the separate States rather than the Bund, the German Chamber of Delegates has only the right to deliberate and mediate.

22. In all Federal matters the Chamber of Delegates has a right to make representations and complaints.

OF THE ASSEMBLY OF PRINCES.

23. As a rule, the Assembly of Princes will meet after the close of the sittings of the Chamber of Delegates. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will together invite the Princes to assemble. The Princes may be represented by members of their respective families. Two new members will sit in the Assembly of Princes instead of the two Houses of Hohenzollern.

24. The Princes are to deliberate together as independent Sovereigns, who are on a par with each other.

25. The Assembly of Princes takes into consideration the results of the deliberations of the Chamber of Deputies, and finally disposes of the propositions made by the same. It directs the Acts which it has sanctioned to be promulgated by the Directory and by the separate States. It examines into the representations and complaints of the Chamber of Delegates. It can take into consideration propositions for the reception of new members into the Confederation, and for a change in the right of voting of its present members.

OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

27. The Bundes-Gericht to have two attributes: the right of administering justice and of acting as umpire. It can take cognisance of matters in which the various Federal States are concerned, or in cases in which private individuals are at issue with some of the Federal States. (Several other matters, which have but little interest for foreigners, are specified.)

28. The Bundes-Gericht to act as umpire between members of the reigning German families in respect to entailed property, &c.

Articles 29, 30, and 31 relate to attributes of the Bundes-Gericht, which are of minor importance.

32. The Bundes-Gericht will be divided into several "Senates," for the readier dispatch of business.

33. The ordinary members of the Bundes-Gericht will be paid for their services by the Bund, and can only be dismissed by order of the Federal Court. The extraordinary members, who will also be remunerated for their trouble, will be summoned by the Bund as occasion may require.

34. The way in which the Bundes-Gericht is to be formed will be made known in a separate statute.

Article 35 contains propositions for the abolition of some of the now existing Federal institutions.

36. The Federal laws which are not changed by the foregoing project of reform to remain in force.

With regard to the attitude of parties, the same correspondent states:—"The Legislative Assembly of Frankfort has assumed what the Germans call an 'attitude of expectation.' It has empowered the Burgomaster to give a sumptuous dinner in honour of the German Potentates; but it will give no outward and visible signs of satisfaction and pleasure until it has acquired the conviction that the Austrian project of reform is worthy the acceptance of the German nation. A person who is well acquainted with the intentions of the German Radicals says that they will energetically support Austria if her propositions are really liberal, but that they will do all in their power to counteract her if she is playing a selfish game in Germany, and merely trying to get the upper hand of Prussia. The organs of the German Democrats have, by anticipation, pronounced the Austrian project of reform to be unacceptable 'because it is illiberal;' and the Princes are averse to it 'because it is so liberal that it is almost revolutionary.'"

As to the solicitations to the King of Prussia to attend, we are informed on the same authority that the resolution to send a "collective note," inviting his attendance, was agreed to at several sittings of the minor Princes held on Sunday. The note was sent to Baden, and the telegraphic reply received was that the King was unable to do what was required of him. During the first sitting, on the 17th, the members of the Congress unanimously resolved to send another pressing letter of invitation. In the sitting in the afternoon the letter was read and approved, and the same evening the King of Saxony was appointed to take the missive to Baden.

ATROCITIES IN DAHOMEY.

The following has been sent by the celebrated lion-hunter, M. Jules Gerard, to the Duke of Wellington:—

"Monsieur le Duc,—Your Grace is well aware that few men gain by being seen close, unless they are men of intellect and merit. The King of Dahomey, despite his cognomen, which signifies the 'Eternal,' or the 'Infinite,' fully justifies that rule, to which he is no exception. Physically he is similar to the other blacks of his country, tall, well built, with a head like a bull-dog. The most usual expression of his countenance is that of cunning and cruelty. His moral qualities are in perfect keeping with his physical conformation. He is more gracious than the Kings who have preceded him, and fanatical for old traditions and customs. The traditions of that microscopic Court are, to turn the whites to the best possible account, but especially to induce them to make presents. It is the custom to excite the people with sanguinary spectacles, so as to be able to carry off the neighbouring population when a slavedealer makes an offer to the King, and also at the annual custom of human sacrifices.

"I have just spent twenty days at Kana, where the King was staying for the celebration of the lesser ceremonies. On the day of my presentation I was conducted across the market-place, where twelve corpses were exposed to view on separate sites. Six were hung up by the feet, the six others were upright, like men about to walk. Those whom I saw close were horribly mutilated and not beheaded. An enormous pool of blood covered the ground beneath the scaffold, giving unmistakable evidence of previous sacrifices and of the tortures which accompanied them. Our reception by the King was brilliant, very cordial for myself as well as for the French Consul; but we were soon able to convince ourselves that this was but a comedy always performed by this poor Paladin to get the presents brought by the whites. Born and brought up in the midst of these spectacles, which would be ridiculous if they were not horrible, the present King is actually more fond of them than his subjects. I saw him on that day admiring, with the delight of a child, the grotesque dances and ridiculous pantomime of his Ministers, and then of the Princes, and then of all present, for our amusement. A most infernal music, which nearly deafened us, delighted the King, who seemed to be in a state of ecstasy; and this, M. le Duc, lasted for six hours. On the following day his Majesty invited us to witness a procession of the King's riches. On reaching the square of the palace (reed huts), an agreeable surprise had been prepared for us. The entrance-gate was flooded by a pool of blood, two yards in width, and on each side a column of recently decapitated heads formed two immense chaplets. It is true that on this day the King wore the emblem of Christ on his breast. It must be presumed that it was the cross of execution that he meant to imply by this ornament. As regards the procession of his wealth, it consisted of a few old carriages and bath chairs, carried by men with figures like Polichinello. One thousand women carried each a bottle of liquor on her head; a brass basin, in the shape of a footbath, to receive the blood of the human victims on the day of the King's banquet; an image of the Virgin; various baskets, full of human skulls; an image of St. Lawrence, as large as life, carried by blacks; finally, the drum of death.

"At another festival the King commanded on foot his Amazons, who manœuvred with the precision of a flock of sheep. On the market-place already mentioned each step was ornamented by a dead body; and the King came and went in the midst of pools of blood and fragments of human flesh in a state of putrefaction. On this occasion he had daubed his face with coal. The ceremony terminated by a mad dance, in which the King took part, dancing *vis-à-vis* to drunken soldiers and musicians. Such are, M. le Duc, the man, the Government, and the people whom we have hitherto hoped to turn into a path less contrary to the laws of humanity. I regret that Captain Burton should have arrived at Kana just at the moment of the King's departure, as he might have been enabled to see and judge of all these things.

"On the day of his departure the King invited us to a review of his army prepared for war. It was from 12,000 to 14,000 strong, comprising 12,000 Amazons, 1000 men of the body-guard, and 2000 archers.—I am, &c.,

"JULES GERARD."

A concession has been granted by the Russian Government to some English houses for a railway from Moscow to the Crimea. The work will extend over several years, and the total capital will be above £20,000,000.

The Ascent of the Jungfrau, "the Queen of the Bernese Alps," has been made by Mrs. Stephen Winkworth, an English lady—the first time a lady has made the same ascent. She was one of a party, consisting of herself, her husband, and a Mr. Utterson, and three guides, who started from the Hotel de Jungfrau, at 12.55 p.m., on Thursday last, reaching the trysting-place, a cave at the Faulberg, at five o'clock, from which they started by candlelight at 1.25 the following morning. They breakfasted at 5.50 on the top of the steep ice slope leading to the Col du Roththal, remaining about thirty-five minutes. At 7.10 they commenced the ascent of the last ice slope, completing the whole ascent, including the time for breakfast, in 7½ hours. After a stay of ten minutes they descended, accomplishing it in about an hour and a quarter. Notwithstanding the difficulty and danger of this part of the day's work, Mrs. Winkworth, who had slightly sprained her knee two days before, on the Aletschorn, demanded hardly more assistance from the guides than many men as little accustomed to ice work as herself might have been excused for doing. They got down without mishap, passed the Faulberg at 2.30, and returned to the Eggischorn at 6.30, having been out about seventeen hours.



"A TE DEUM" IN A COUNTRY CHURCH," BY LÉON GAUTHIER—FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



"THE CHURCH PORCH," BY G. KOLLER.—FROM THE FRENCH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

AMONG the works by less well-known contributors to the exhibition of the present year at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, the most remarkable was the picture by M. Koller, entitled "The Church Porch." It had many and various excellences, especially of a technical kind. The composition was good, the drawing throughout careful and admirable, and the colouring (saving a slight tendency to blackness of tone) was rich and powerful. There was a singular completeness in every part. The hands, for instance—always a great test of artistic knowledge—were perfectly in character and modelled with rare skill.

But the picture has another and special claim upon attention. It is the work of one of the principal pupils of Baron Henry Leys, and shows the influence of the eminent Belgian master in a marked degree, yet without the usual exaggerations of scholars and followers. It has, indeed, far less of the mannerism of the school than we find in the works of its leader. The picture carries us back most completely some four hundred years, and presents a scene which commends itself as just such as might have been witnessed at the porch of any Low Countries church when Bruges was one of the most flourishing marts of Europe for the tissues, fabrics, and products of the East. The figures, the costumes, the architectural accessories, seem naturally to belong to the period, and harmonise together. Yet there is no unnecessary parade of antiquarian knowledge. The painter has not made the archæological and the antiquarian paramount to the artistic in his consideration. His picture does not look like an incongruous conto from the Van Eycks, Mabuse, Holbein, &c. He has not selected his figures—as his master appears of late to do—each from some old Netherlandish painter, copying, with their real merits, faults of drawing, perspective, composition, and sins against good taste, quite indiscriminately. This, we believe, is the rational mode of availing ourselves of the great stores of learning, invention, and artistic principles bequeathed to us by our Mediæval and Gothic ancestors. And if our advance in other respects were duly recognised, and the selective and modifying influence this advance must necessarily bring were frankly acknowledged, the "battle of the styles" would be fought much less fiercely, for common sense would soon show us how much available good there is wherever we turn.

"A 'TE DEUM' IN A COUNTRY CHURCH."

FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

THE scene represented by M. Léon Gauthier with so much fidelity is one that has been frequently witnessed by tourists in France whose curiosity has induced them to quit the beaten paths of the cathedrals and grand ceremonials performed by high religious functionaries and professional singers. The simplicity of "A 'Te Deum' in a Country Church" is often more touching, though less imposing, than the religious festival as gone through in the metropolitan house of worship. In country places, where the church is small, the "lads of the village" furnish the alto and contralto voices, so effective in the laudatory chorus, while the baritones and basses are procured from amongst the

elder villagers, who esteem it a privilege to be allowed to assist on the occasions when a "Te Deum" is performed. M. Léon Gaultier's picture was sketched by the artist in a country church in the environs of Paris; all the faces are portraits; and amongst the group of male *chanteurs* on the right are a mason, a cobbler, and a field labourer, whose avocation for the nonce is the same, and brings them together in religious union with the *enfants de chœur*, whom they meet in the week-time very differently employed. The harmony of their united voices, if not perfect, is very agreeable to a reflective mind, and leaves an impression not always produced by operas-singers or music-professors. M. Gaultier's fine picture, which proved very attractive at the Salon of 1861, has been purchased by the Emperor.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Oxford will not hold any Ordination until Christmas next.

The foundation-stone of a national school for Sutton, near St. Helens, Lancashire, was laid on Tuesday by Mr. W. Pilkington.

The Convocation of the Prelates and clergy of the Province of Canterbury was prorogued on Wednesday week to Tuesday, Oct. 14.

A recently-erected church of Bristol, who was a constant attendant at the cathedral, has left the cherister-boy legacies of £10 and £5 each.

The parish church of St. Peter, at Grandborough, near Rugby, diocese of Worcester, has been reopened after restoration for Divine service.

The centre window in the south aisle of the nave of Lincoln Cathedral has just been filled with stained glass, to the memory of the late Mr. R. Swan, Lincoln.

It has been determined to proceed with the decorations of the Temporary Museum as rapidly as possible during the long vacation, and Divine service will not be performed again there until Sunday, Oct. 4.

Three new painted windows have been erected in Glasgow Cathedral, opposite the west end of the north aisle of the nave. There are only six windows now to be completed, and these are in progress, and will be finished this year, if nothing intervenes to interrupt the artists.

The Bishop of Victoria, during his recent visit to the northern portions of his diocese, confirmed thirty-three Chinese converts at the Church Missionary station of Hongkong. On Easter Day he ordained as Deacon, at Shanghai, Dzaw Tsung-lae, for many years a catechist of the same society, and now the assistant of Bishop Milnehead and his Church in China.

Sir John Trelawny, in the course of his annual address to his constituents at Bodmin, on Saturday, said, he thought it desirable that the question of church rates should not be raised again in the present Parliament. He also proposed a vote of thanks to the local authorities taken in the debates upon that subject should be occupied by a younger and more active man.

The church of Chew Stoke, Somerset, has been restored by Mr. Norton, architect, and was reopened on Tuesday week, when the Bishop preached. The offertories amounted to £50. There is no endowment for the liquidation of a debt of £700 on the entire work, which cost £2429, including a new organ by Bevington. The pinnacles, parapets, and porch are a gallery, 32ft across, whereas before restoration it only seated 270 with ease.

The new lantern for the Cathedral, designed by Mr. Pearson, R.A., in memorial of the late Dean Peacock, is making good progress; the upper portion of the lantern is completed, and the new roof-timbers for the flèche in process. The encaged panels of the choir stalls are being filled with carvings illustrative of the Old Testament. Subjects from the New Testament are placed on the south side, and subjects from the New Testament on the north side. The work has been, generally speaking, well executed, but his arrangement before Pilate, have just been added. The great work of decorating the interior is superintended by Mr. Gambier Parry, another able amateur artist.

The Bishop of Manchester, on Wednesday week, consecrated the new church of the Ascension, Quiney Grove, Salford, in the parish of Eccles. The church is a neat edifice, built by voluntary subscription, and capable of seating 800 persons. The cost of the building, including ground, was £2000, exclusive of the tower. The foundation-stone of this church was laid by Lord Egerton, of Tatton, on the 1st of May, 1861, and was endowed by W. J. Garnett, Esq., M.P., and the Vicar of Garstang. After the consecration ceremony prayers and addresses were delivered by the Bishop, in a cold collation, in a large tent adjoining. In the course of an address the Bishop of Manchester said, he was glad to favour at a meeting of that kind the Liturgy, and said he believed that the time was coming when it would perhaps be necessary to have a Liturgy for extemporaneous worship (Hear, hear).

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The "Nationalists" of Ireland have been holding a demonstration at "Meagher's Rock," on the Slievenamon Mountain, a locality rendered memorable as the scene of the Insurrection of Tipperary in 1848. The treatment of the sister isle was spoken of in language less loyal than temperate, and the most intrepid of the Irish Nationalists were denounced as none but excited Irishmen can denounce. One of the speakers called on the Nationalists to arm, and to be ready to fight for Ireland. The meeting broke up with the workmen were excavating for the foundation of Messrs. Meakin, Davidson, and Gladstone's new Catholic church, when, at a depth of about 20ft., they came upon a Roman pit or vase full of charred bones. The jar, which is of earthenware, was found to contain a number of coins, and an urn of the Constantine period has also been found in the mouth. It is 15 in. in depth, 12 in. across the widest part, and 6 in. at the mouth. The urn is of a dark colour, and contains a few old Roman pavement, covered with a red sandstone block. A few old coins were also found in the pit.

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THE FARM.

THE English harvest is being generally got in well, and the arrival of the new samples at Mark-lane is beginning to drive down the wheat average, which is only 46s. 5d., as against 57s. 3d. this time last year. The North of Scotland suffered so much from drought and frost in July that the pastures are sadly bare, and the crops do not carry out their rich June promise. Except upon the clay soils, the turnips are quite above an average in Aberdeenshire, and, in fact, all over Scotland; and as yet there are no symptoms of disease among the potatoes.

Mr. Moir's prize ox at Aberdeen has been purchased for £60 by Messrs. J. and W. Martin, of Aberdeen, and unless he goes off very much in the next three months, "the great beef country" will probably rejoice in another Christmas gold medallist. He is by Lord Ducie, of Messrs. Cruikshank's breeding, from a half-bred poll. These well-known breeders have fixed their sale for Oct. 8. Their catalogue includes 30 bull and 10 heifer calves, and 25 more of the former are reserved for sale in the spring. The fall of calves at their Sittyton, Clyne, Udney, and Longsight farms since the middle of January has been (not counting those which have died) 103 from 116 cows, with the bull-calves in a majority of 7. Among them is "Windsor Alfred," their first calf by the celebrated prize-winner Windsor Augustus, and from a cow of Bates's Secret tribe. All the rest are by Lord Raglan and his sons, President Lincoln and The Czar, Champion of England, and Malachite, whose victories, in one sense of the word, have extended from Canterbury to Caithness. Mr. Walker, of Portlethen, sells from thirty to forty of his polls on Thursday. He won the challenge cup at Aberdeen and the aged-bull prize at Kelso with his "Fox Maule." The Duke of Athole purchased our West Highlanders of the Breadalbane breed at Kelso, as well as the first prize two-year-old Ayrshire bull, "Prince Charlie." There were not many more purchasers at Kelso; and we regret to hear that Mr. Findlay's second-prize large boar, which beat Mr. Wainman's Worcester Duke and Lord of the Wassail, died soon after reaching home, we believe, from sunstroke.

The Cheviot lambs did not muster very strongly either at Melrose or Lockerbie fairs, as a great many had been bought up previously, subject to the rates of those fairs, which ruled from 2s. to 4s. 6d. higher for this breed than last year, while the crossbreds rose from 2s. to 3s. The English ram lettings have been very spirited this season, and forty of Mr. Gillett's Oxford Downs have averaged £14 2s. 3d. Among the leading Cotswold lettings we find Mr. W. Garne's average £11 6s. 9d. for 48; Mr. G. Fletcher's £13 10s. 6d. for 52; Mr. C. Barton's £14 4s. 11d. for 41; and Mr. W. Hewer £17 5s. Mr. Rigden sells 110 Southdown ewes, and lets 40 rams, at Hove, on Friday next; and the first week in September brings with it "the Aylesby Wednesday" for the Leicesters; and the Tathwell, Kirkham, and other great Lincoln ram sales. Mr. Sanday's remaining stock of shearling rams and ewes was sold by Mr. Strafford on Wednesday last, at Holme Pierrepont. The 88 shearling rams averaged £12 8s. 6d., the highest price, £65 2s., being given by Mr. Cresswell, of Ravenstone. The 88 shearling ewes averaged £5 5s., Mr. John Hall of Scorbro' giving the top price, 11 gs. each, for a pen of five. The whole sale made £1257 7s. 6d., and the produce of the three sales is £5378 12s. 6d.

NATIONAL SPORTS

NOTHING was wanting at York to inaugurate one of the best programmes ever issued at the August meeting but fine weather. The Fates were thus far unpropitious; for, although the opening day was tolerably favourable for outdoor sports, the "Ebor Day" seemed to take especial delight in revenging itself upon the recent splendid weather, as it rained in torrents almost all day. On Tuesday Fordham scored the first win for the Duke of Beaufort in the Zetland Stakes, cutting down the young Lady of Coverham on the post by a neck. The Black Duck Stakes ended in a walk over for one of Lord Glasgow's "Young Melbournes." There were, however, only three subscribers, and the two forfeits of 300 sovs. reduced the stake to a sorry figure when compared with the days when it was the great northern rival of the Leger in point of money value. The Convivial brought out the "dark" Claremont, in John Scott's stable, who has been backed at outside prices for the Derby. Appenine brought with him such a fine reputation that he was backed against the field; but Mr. Bowes's grand-looking colt, though only half fit, stalled him off by a neck. Immediately after the race 40 to 1 was taken freely about him for the Derby. The Yorkshire Oaks brought together several of the filly cracks of the year, including the winner of the One Thousand and the second in the Oaks. 7 to 4 was laid on Lady Augusta, though carrying the steadier of 9 st. Miss Armstrong, carying 8 st. 10 lb., from Watson's stable, though notoriously amiss at Epsom, stripped well on this occasion. She made all the running, and won cleverly by a length. Bonny Bell, with only 8 st. 3 lb., the "physiological" winner of the coming St. Leger, was second, beaten by a length, while Lord Stamford's filly, upon whom the weight told sad tales in the last few strides, finished fourth, a neck behind Sauterelle. The Ranger appeared for the first time since his victory in the Grand Prize of Paris, but his easy defeat of the lot he met in the Seventh North of England Biennial did not inspire his friends with any renewed confidence in him for the Leger. The old horse Dictator carried off the Chesterfield Handicap, and Borealis, a daughter of Blink Bonny, walked over for the Bramham Park Stakes. All interest in the racing of Wednesday was absorbed in the "Ebor." Scarcely ever in the annals of betting has speculation played such fantastic tricks as were "performed" on this handicap during the previous week and down to the start. Golden Pledge at one time seemed favourite, and was all but knocked out at Tattersall's on Monday last, 50 to 1 being offered without a response. There was, however, a considerable reaction in his favour, and he was supported at lessening prices until he went to the post at 9 to 1. The heavy "going" was just the thing to suit the son of Daniel O'Rourke, whose memorable Derby was won in a torrent of rain, and the ground fetlock deep. John Osborne outwitted the cleverest of the knowing ones, who would have it that the horse had "hit his leg," was "scarcely prepared," and, furthermore, that the stable had not got their money on. Caller Ou had a check upon her run of successes in her defeat for the Queen's Guineas by Dictator, who won by three lengths. One time-honoured feature of the York August Meeting was sadly missed on this occasion—the brave old form of Sir Tatton Sykes, who, in his familiar old English costume, was the centre of attraction in the ring formed for the sale of the Sledmere yearlings, and he stood listening with keen enthusiasm to the praise of his youngsters, and the fruitful fall of Mr. Tattersall's hammer. Ten yearlings belonging to Colonel Towneley were disposed of, the highest priced one, Elland, a bay colt by Rataplan from Ellermire, going into Joseph Dawson's stable at 300 guineas. The meetings for next week are Egham, Stockton, and Oxford. The former will afford another medium for the few pent-up Londoners left to indulge in the national propensity; and Stockton, which bids fair to rival its sister gathering at York, gives promise of three days' capital racing. Oxford, too, though only just revived, as it were, is likely soon to be worthy of the great Alma Mater.

Last week at Canterbury was a great treat for cricketers, all the best amateurs and professionals, and the pride and fashion of Kent and Sussex, displaying their skill and beauty on the occasion. The current week has been equally prolific of play, as, what with the M.C.C. v. County of Sussex; The Gentlemen of Sussex v. Fifteen Quidnuncs, both at Brighton; Surrey v. England, at the Oval, which ended in a "draw" yesterday, the cricket-loving population have had it to their heart's content. At the close the score stood thus:—Surrey, 184, 198; England, 218, 67. At the Oval on Monday next Surrey will play Middlesex for the benefit of the veteran player and umpire T. Sewell.

The salmon net-fishing closes on Wednesday next. The Scottish fisheries have had a good spring and a bad summer, but a fair season on the whole. Seventy-eight at one "shot" have been taken on the Tay, and two lessees of fisheries on it can each boast of a fish weighing upwards of 50 lb. The rod-fishers have effected very little as yet.

The grouse have not been in such fine condition for at least four seasons, and very satisfactory bags have been made. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and Major Young are, we believe, at the head of the poll, with bags varying from 125 to 135 brace. On the 13th Earl Mansfield shot 50 brace, and his son, Lord Stormont, 63 brace. Lord Stamford did not reach his moors till the day after the York meeting. The veteran Major Douglas has joined his old party, and gave an account of a few brace on the first day.

The great sailing-match of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron from Cowes to Cherbourg was won on Tuesday by the Galatea, which accomplished the distance in five hours twenty-one minutes. The Commodore's yacht, the Aline, took only four hours forty-eight minutes, but she was not entered in the race.

Beckwith, the London man, beat Mather, his Manchester opponent, in his swimming-match for the champion's cup and £200, which took place in the Thames last Monday. The course was from the Doves, just above Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, to the Aqueduct Bridge at Putney, a distance of two miles. Beckwith swam the two miles in thirty-one minutes and a half. His opponent gave in some time before, when he found himself thirty yards behind.

YORK MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—Doncaster, 1. Lady of Coverham, 2. Entremet, 3.
Juvenile Stakes.—Miner walked over.
Black Duck Stakes.—Miss Whip f. walked over.
Convivial Stakes.—Claremont, 1. Appenine, 2. Phemy f., 3.
Burgundy Stakes.—Minie, 1. Harlequin, 2.
Yorkshire Oaks.—Miss Armstrong, 1. Bonny Bell, 2. Sauterelle, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Bonny Breast Knot, 1. Bryn Gwyn, 2.
Second Year of the Seventh North of England Biennial Stakes.—The Ranger, 1. The Eagle, 2. Early Purl, 3.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Dictator, 1. Newchurch, 2. Bertha, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Sledmere, 1. Prairie Flower, 2. Changeable, 3.
Bramham Park Stakes.—Borealis walked over.
Old Three-year-old Produce Stakes.—Miss Armstrong walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Londesborough Cup.—Bertha, 1. Collarius, 2. Balderstone, 3.
First Year of the Eighth North of England Biennial Stakes.—Linda, 1. Apennine, 2. Prince Arthur, 3.
Ebor St. Leger.—Physalis b. c., 1. Prince Lee Boo, 2.
Rawcliffe Stakes.—Saragossa, 1. Vanessa, 2. Alcyone, 3.
Great Ebor Handicap.—Golden Pledge, 1. Trust, 2. Captain Crow, 3.
Lottery Stakes.—Changeable, 1. Sledmere, 2. Prairie Flower, 3.
Prince of Wales's Stakes.—King George, 1 Physalis c., 2. Greenland, 3.
Filly Sapling Stakes.—Linda, 1. Maid of Masham f., 2. Clairvoyante, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Dictator, 1. Caller Ou, 2. Maid of Masham f., 3.
Glasgow Stakes.—Mahomedan walked over.
Hopeful Stakes.—Newmarket walked over.

THURSDAY.

Knavesmire Stakes.—Cistercian, 1. Beauvale, 2.
Colt Sapling Stakes.—Prince Arthur, 1. Brindisi, 2. Roseneath, 3.
York Cup.—Macaroni, 1. Clarissimus, 2. Carbineer, 3.
Yorkshire Stakes.—Ranger, 1. Old Orange Girl, 2. Rapid Rhone, 3.
Gimcrack Stakes.—Coast Guard, 1. Syren, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Ostentation, 1.—Moulsey, 2.
Coronation Stakes.—Paddy O'Rourke, 1. Entremet, 2. Calliope colt, 3.
Nursery Stakes.—Bangle, 1, Dawdle, 2. Harvest Mell, 3.
Members' Plate.—Sledmere, 1. General Bixio, 2.
Aske Produce Stakes.—Dr. Rooke, 1. Revival, 2.

The Corporation of Dublin, at their meeting on Monday, agreed to request the Lords of the Admiralty to permit the Channel Fleet, during its present cruise, to visit the Bay of Dublin.

An attempt was made to burn down the church of St. Peter, in the market town of Godalming, on Sunday night last. The attempt fortunately did not succeed; but it was found next morning that a quantity of partially-burnt paperhanging was lying about in the aisles, and that several of the doors of the pews were scorched. Suspicion fell on a man named Hackman, mainly on the ground that the paperhanging which covered his room in the town, and which was stripped off in several places, corresponded in pattern to the unburnt fragments which were lying about in the church. Hackman was in consequence apprehended.

In the course of last week the block of granite which is to form the sarcophagus to be placed in the mausoleum recently erected at Frogmore, in which are to be deposited the remains of the late Prince Consort, was brought to Peterhead, for the purpose of being taken by railway to Aberdeen. The block is of immense size, being 9 ft. 8 in. long, 7 ft. 4 in. broad, and 3 ft. 4 in. thick, and weighs eighteen tons. The difficulty of transporting this immense block was very great. Having been placed on a substantial low waggon, sixteen powerful horses were required to drag it from Cairngall to Peterhead, and, besides, between thirty and forty men were employed to assist. The passage was a very tedious and troublesome one. On several occasions the wheels sunk in the road, and at the Peterhead tollbar part of the cross wall had to be taken down. Once at the station, it was placed, by means of Mr. M'Donald's crane, on a twenty-ton waggon belonging to the Caledonian Railway, and conveyed to Aberdeen.

A curious action was tried on Wednesday at the Croydon Assizes. A Roman Catholic clergyman, Dr. Melia, was the plaintiff, and claimed damages from Messrs. Spielman and Neate, solicitors, and Mr. Fish, a builder, for false imprisonment. Mr. Fish had contracted with the plaintiff to build the new Italian church in Hatton-wall. When the work was completed he made a claim for £2800, and was told by the plaintiff's architect that he was already overpaid. Mr. Fish brought an action to recover the amount of his claim, which Dr. Melia said he should defend. In the course of the interviews which took place Dr. Melia said that he should go abroad, meaning, according to his evidence, that he should take a holiday. The defendants, however, assumed that he was going abroad to avoid payment of Mr. Fish's claim, and caused him to be arrested. He was subsequently released on bail, and brought this action. After a prolonged consideration the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that they had not been actuated by malice.

The report of the Registrar-General for Scotland for the second quarter of 1863 records a very high birth rate—namely, in the annual proportion of 383 births in every 10,000 of the estimated population. But the death rate was high also, 231 per annum in the 10,000. Again a fatal epidemic of measles has followed an epidemic of smallpox, and it is noticed as an additional reason for securing the people from smallpox by vaccination, since it may happen that by extinguishing smallpox we may also be reducing the fatality from measles. Diphtheria has prevailed extensively in Scotland, and, in several instances, almost assumed the epidemic form. The weather during the quarter was distinguished by more humidity and less sunshine than usual, and the continuance of this weather almost without interruption for nearly two years seems to have produced debility or laxity of the constitution. It would seem that changes in weather are as beneficial to health as changes in diet. The excess of births over deaths in the quarter was 11,704, making the natural increase in the population of Great Britain 82,940; but emigration took away a third of this number of British-born subjects. It speaks well for the general prosperity of Scotland that the marriage rate has been above the average in both the first and second quarters of the present year.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 17.—Scarcely any old English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, but the supply of new was large, and in excellent condition. All kinds moved off heavily, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s. to 4s. per quarter. In foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—very little was doing, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. Floating cargoes of grain were offering on lower terms. Very little barley, either English or foreign, was brought forward; nevertheless, sales progressed slowly, at about previous rates. No change took place in the value of malt. The trade, however, was somewhat heavy. Oats met a dull inquiry, at 6d. per quarter less money. Beans and peas were very inactive, but not cheaper. Flour was very dull. Town-made qualities were reduced 4s. per 280 lb.; and the value of all other kinds had a drooping tendency.

August 19.—The demand for all kinds of produce to-day was very inactive; but, compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 43s.; town households, 30s. to 32s.; country marks, 28s. to 32s. per 280lb. French, 35s. to 38s. per sack. American, 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 340; barley, 170; malt, 410; flour, 250. Irish: oats, 780. Foreign: wheat, 7710; barley, 3040; oats, 6859; flour, 70 sacks, 14,340 barrels.

Seeds.—The demand for all kinds of seeds is in a very inactive state. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 51s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 31s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 36s. 4d.; beans, 40s. 7d.; peas, 35s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 3d.; barley, 30s. 7d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 31s. 3d.; beans, 39s. 9d.; peas, 36s. 5d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 65,189; barley, 1332; oats, 4060; rye, 45; beans, 1940; peas, 552 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off steadily, at full prices. Privately, the market is tolerably firm.

Sugar.—There is an improved feeling in the demand for most kinds of raw sugar, at full quotations; in some instances the rates have improved 3d. to 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 45s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is now 110,305 tons, against 88,486 tons last year.

Coffee.—The demand is steady, but by no means active, at late currencies. Stock, 9374 tons, against 10,451 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The market is flat. Prices, however, are supported. Stock, 48,831 tons, against 60,737 tons last year.

Provisions.—The butter market is inactive, at about previous currencies. Bacon is quite as dear as last week, with a fair consumptive inquiry. Hams and lard are steady. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—Prices are rather drooping, and the market is somewhat heavy. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 42s. 6d. to 43s. 9d.; and for delivery during the last three months 41s. 9d. per cwt. Stock, 41,362 casks, against 35,787 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is dull, at 44s. 6d. to 44s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape moves off slowly, at £43 to £46; olive, £52 to £60; cocoanut, £46 to £48; and fine palm, £37.

French turpentine is very dull, at 64s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at full quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is steady, at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6; new ditto, £4 to £5; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 3d. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—New qualities have sold at from £8 8s. to £12 per cwt. Other kinds are steady, at previous rates.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been brought to a close. By private contract a fair business is doing, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are good, and the demand is inactive, at from 60s. to 110s. per ton. The accounts respecting the crop are very favourable.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Aug. 20).—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All breeds were in steady request, at prices fully equal to Monday. Sheep—the show of which was about an average—moved off freely, at extreme quotations. Downs sold readily, at quite 5s. per 8 lb. There was a fair demand for lambs, at the late advance in prices. Very superior breeds were worth 7s. per 8 lb. Calves changed hands freely, at full prices—viz., from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. Pigs and milch cows ruled about stationary. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 930; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 9120; calves, 350; pigs, 230. Foreign: Beasts, 310; sheep and lambs, 2800; calves, 230.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules firm, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

BANKRUPTS.

J. F. WILLS, Haverstock hill, and High-street, Whitechapel, oil and spice merchant.—J. H. WILDING, Bexley, Kent, corndealer.—T. FRIER, William-street, Regent's Park, commission agent.—F. YOUNG, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, writer and compiler.—G. NEWMAN, Sunny Vale, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, auctioneer.—ELIZABETH A. WADE, Augustus-square, Regent's Park.—J. JUSON, jun., Lanark-mews, Maida-hill, horsekeeper and omnibus proprietor.—G. BUCKINGHAM, Beckford-road, Walworth, bootmaker.—J. ELLIS, Weston-street, King's-cross, confectioner.—E. G. ALTMANN, High-street, Whitechapel, oilman and tallow chandler.—S. T. DICKINSON, Stanley-street, Pimlico, accountant.—F. BRAIN, Phœnix-place, Dorrington-street, Clerkenwell, ivory and hard wood cutter.—B. VICKERS, Wandsworth-road, wine and bottled beer merchant.—R. SMITH, Gloucester-street, Hoxton, plumber.—J. REYNOLDS, Lower Belgrave street, Pimlico, licensed victualler.—J. PAGE, High-street, Camden-town, baker.—W. HORSEPOOL, Montagu-street, Russell-square, grocer and cheesemonger.—W. COWELL, Thirsk, Yorkshire, horsedealer.—T. BAKER, Selby, Yorkshire, potatoe merchant.—R. MARR, Kingston-on-Hull, licensed victualler.—W. WILSON and S. FORSTER, Kingston-on-Hull, ironfounders.—S. BROWN, Walkley, Yorkshire, quarryman and stone dealer.—J. PICKERING and S. R. SANDERS, Rotherham, Yorkshire, railway wagon builders.—J. BENNETT, Bristol, grocer.—W. NICHOLLS, Bromley, Essex, pattern maker.—H. F. PERRY, Tatsfield, Surrey, farmer.—T. YOUNG, Eastbourne, Sussex, market gardener.—A. SAX, Birmingham, glass dealer.—A. BUTCHER, Birmingham, draper.—J. CHICK, Hereford, baker.—C. TOWNSEND, Birmingham, surgeon.—T. M. HARDING, Stourbridge, surgeon.—W. REID, Birmingham, draper.—F. SMITH, Boston, Lincolnshire, grocer.—W. PRITCHARD, Derby, tobacconist.—J. CUSHION, Stamford, coal merchant and licensed victualler.—J. TANNER, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, cabinetmaker.—J. MOOR, Kingston-on-Hull, seed crusher.—J. WILSON and W. SLATER, Liverpool, and Leadenhall-street, London, merchants and shipowners.—J. BURTON, Macclesfield, Cheshire, pig dealer.—Y. SHORROCK, Over Darwen, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—J. BROWN, Aspatria, Cumberland, brewer and farmer.—J. JONES, Mold, Flintshire, watch and clock maker.—G. T. HUMPHRIS, Birmingham, eating-house keeper.—W. NORTHAM, Exeter, whitesmith and bellhanger.—J. ALPE, Kingston-on-Hull, grocer.—S. JOHNSON, Great Wigston, Leicestershire, baker.—J. KEATES, Willenhall, Staffordshire, furniture broker.—E. CORNETT Wolverhampton, market gardener.—H. HARPER, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, stage-coach proprietor.—T. WIGGINS, Guildford, bargeman.—A. M'CONNELL, Guildford, draper.—D. CARRUTHERS, Blackburn, Lancashire, reedmaker and heald-knitter.—R. MORGAN, Usk, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—C. WILCOMBE, Doulting, Somersetshire, baker.—N. D. DAVIS, Arle, Cheltenham, cattle dealer.—E. WILSON, Leicester, carpenter and joiner.—J. HUSSEY, Bath, beerhouse-keeper.—W. CREASY, Tonbridge Wells, butcher.—J. ASHBY, Northampton, butcher.—SOPHIA JONES, Longton, Staffordshire, leather dealer.—J. H. WHITTEM, Monden, Warwickshire, farmer.—W. KNOWLES, Bollington, Cheshire, stonemason.—J. LOCKLEY, Wolverhampton, tobacconist.—T. BRADNEY, Wolverhampton, beerhouse-keeper.—H. WHITE, Bilston, Staffordshire, plumber, glazier, and painter.—J. CHILD, Felton Winford, Somersetshire, farmer.—W. R. GRIFFITHS, Bristol, engineer and beerhouse-keeper.—R. TAYLOR, Uxbridge Moor, Middlesex, licensed victualler.

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

BANKRUPTS.

T. JOHNSON, Southampton-terrace, Lambeth, attorney.—G. D. JONES, Glasgow-terrace, Pimlico, commercial clerk.—W. EISENSTEIN, Hatton-garden, exporter of watches.—G. FURNESS, jun., Cannon-street, City, provision merchant.—G. HARRIS, Aldersgate-street, working watch-jobber.—T. COLLINS, Silver-terrace, Poplar, builder.—F. SHERRINGTON, Charlotte-terrace, Lambeth pastrycook.—S. STARLING, High Holborn, hosier.—A. CHRISTY, Sun-court, Cornhill, commission agent.—T. MASTERS, Park-street, Camden-town, cook.—A. M'DOWALL, Southampton, saddler.—R. B. COLTMAN, Brewer-street, Golden-square, manufacturer of sewing-machines.—J. ATKINSON, Bishopwearmouth, plasterer.—B. LAWRANCE, Great May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, assistant to a woollen-draper.—C. HOLDEN, Brunswick-grove, Cromer-street, Gray's-inn-road, undertaker.—J. N. GALLEUX, Liverpool-street, City, and Haberdashers'-place, Hoxton, merchant.—J. AIGH, Cold Harbour-street, Hackney-road, machine sawyer.—G. HODGES, Green-street, Bethnal-green, cheesemonger's assistant.—E. STERN, Threadneedle-street, shipbroker.—D. TAYLOR, York-road, Lambeth.—T. H. HARRIS, Old Ford-bridge, Victoria Park, beer-shop-keeper.—H. HEWITT, Kildare-terrace, Bayswater, lodging-house keeper.—J. SMITH, Brixton, late licensed victualler.—T. TRENDALL, Brunswick-street, Brunswick square, grocer.—T. ADAMS, Southampton, licensed victualler.—J. LINSDALE, Birmingham, coppersmith.—J. BEARD, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.—J. W. SMITH, Birmingham, trimming manufacturer.—C. E. BUTLER, Birmingham, wireworker.—J. FARRALL, Hanley, Staffordshire, corndealer.—T. G. TAYLOR, Cheltenham, builder.—W. BUICKS, Cardiff, builder.—L. JENKINS, Mountain Ash, near Aberdare, Glamorganshire, joiner.—A. D. HOPKINS, Neath, Glamorganshire, limeburner.—ANNA SUSAN TEAGUE, Redruth, Cornwall, grocer.—J. ATKINSON, Misson, Lincolnshire, late innkeeper.—J. W. FRENCH, Manchester, innkeeper.—E. M'DONNELL, Birmingham, travelling draper.—W. MEDDER, Liverpool.—H. HOLLAND, Rusholme, near Manchester, engine packing maker.—N. BROWN, Manchester, commission agent.—D. JONES, Manchester, tailor.—A. RIDDIT, Over Wallop, Hampshire, baker.—M. HOOD, Platford, Wiltshire, wheelwright.—W. COWARD, Grasmere, Westmoreland, late licensed victualler.—T. POULTNEY, Coventry, licensed victualler.—G. MANCHEE, Southampton, merchant's clerk.—ANN AUTY, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, grocer.—W. JEFFERIES, Weston-super Mare, Somersetshire, shopkeeper.—J. BURGOINE, Sheffield, painter.—A. M'MULLIN, Cockermouth, Cumberland, watchmaker.—M. CHARLESWORTH, Overton, Yorkshire, farmer.—F. LISTER, Great Grimsby, butcher.—W. ARNOLD, Cardiff, grocer.—G. CAVILL, Cardiff, miller's foreman.—W. JACKSON, Coningsby, Lincolnshire, farmer.—J. WILLIAMS, Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, saddler.—M. HAWKSWORTH, Leicester, victualler.—J. HARRISON, Bradford, waste dealer.—ELLEN BUNNING, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, pastrycook.—C. OVERALL, Great Bardfield, Essex, bootmaker.—E. HILL, North Nibley, Gloucestershire, dealer in coals.—T. HIGLEY, Habberley, Salop, wheelwright.—J. DOVE, North Witham, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler.—E. SMITH, Blackburn, Lancashire, iron and tin plate worker.—C. ELLEY, Wicken, Northamptonshire, butcher.—J. WILLIAMS, Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, saddler.—J. ALLAN, Kendal, Westmoreland labourer.—S. PRIDGEON, Luton, Bedfordshire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. YOUNG, Glasgow, tea merchant.—S. CORRIE, Dumfries, coal agent.

CORONATION OF CHARLES VII. AT RHEIMS.

THE Engraving on the following page represents a well-known incident. The kneeling figure in armour is La Pucelle, better known as Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, so called from her heroic defence of the city. She had fulfilled what appeared her fantastic promise to the King, that he should be crowned at Rheims within three months from the date of her prediction; the ceremony of the coronation in the stately cathedral is over; the King's head has been anointed from the Sainte Ampoule; and now she kneels before the Monarch to beg that she may return to her father and her mother, her flocks and her herds, and become once more the simple peasant-girl. To this request Stirling alludes in the words:—

End with many tears implored!
'Tis the sound of home restored!
And, as mounts the angel-show,
Gliding with them she would go,
But again to stoop below,
And, returned to green Lorraine,
Be a shepherd child again.

Two of the spectators are no doubt intended for Lavart and Jacques d'Arc—her uncle and her father—who came to Rheims to witness her triumph.

PETROPOLIS.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

SOME years ago the present Emperor and Empress of Brazil, with the intention of encouraging emigration from Europe to their vast but thinly-populated empire, determined to found two colonies amongst the hills overlooking the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. A number of German families were induced by favourable terms to cross the Atlantic and occupy the sites selected, and the two colonies were called Petropolis and Theresopolis—the city of Peter and the city of Theresa, after the names of the Emperor and Empress.

Petropolis has become the more important of the two, owing to its having been chosen as a residence, during the summer months, by the Emperor and his Court, a large portion of the foreign diplomatic body, and many of the wealthy inhabitants of the capital, who annually migrate at the beginning of the hot season to spend the most oppressive and unhealthy months of the year—viz., January, February, March, and April, at a cooler spot, beyond the reach of yellow fever. It is situated at an elevation of about 2500 ft. above the bay, and is rather under five hours' journey from Rio de Janeiro. The journey is performed as follows:—The traveller embarks on board a small steamer from one of the quays at Rio de Janeiro, and, after crossing part



"JOAN OF ARC AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES VII AT RHEIMS."—FROM A DRAWING BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

of the magnificent bay (which is about 140 miles in circumference, dotted with islands covered with palms, and entirely surrounded by mountains, with the exception of an entrance from the ocean of about three quarters of a mile across), is deposited, in something under two hours, at the terminus of the Rio and Petropolis Railway, about twelve or fifteen miles long, which takes him across the marshes between the bay and the mountains. At the foot of the hill he again changes his means of locomotion, and is pulled up a steep incline in a heavy, antiquated carriage, drawn by four magnificent Brazilian mules. These mules are bred in the province of Minas Geraes, which produces, besides mules, both gold and diamonds. They are not so large as the Spanish mules, but are strong, handsome, and finely made, with legs that would bear comparison with those of an English thoroughbred.

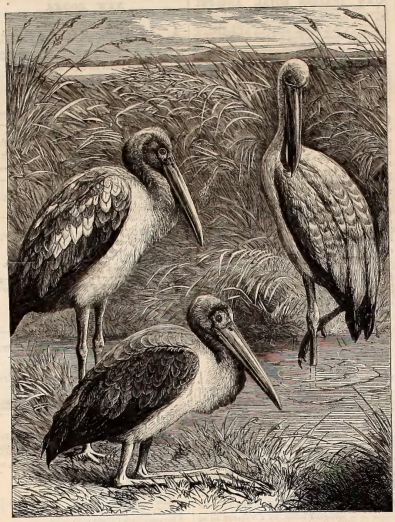
Petropolis holds now the position of the fashionable watering-place of Rio and its neighbourhood. It is placed amidst a perfect labyrinth of curiously-shaped hills, and can boast of only one connected street; but the detached houses and cottages stretch away for miles from this centre along the adjoining valleys. It is intersected by several small clear mountain streams, in one of which, at a distance of about six miles inland, very good fly-fishing is to be had during the warm months: the fish resemble grayling in size and colour.

Nothing can be grander or more beautiful than the scenery in the neighbourhood. The vegetation is rankly luxuriant; besides maize and various kinds of grain, coffee, bananas, oranges, mangoes, and many other tropical fruits and plants may be found in the cultivated lots; and palms of various sorts, bamboos, tree ferns, indigo, fuchsias, cacti, vanilla, and orchids, and creepers of every sort and colour grow wild in the woods. Quantities of beautiful little humming-birds may be seen flying about on a fine day; they frequently fly into the houses and add considerably to the charm of the scenery.

The View is taken in one of the small valleys of which Petropolis is composed. The house standing alone upon a slight elevation in a garden was for some time the residence of the British Legation in Brazil. Further on is the Hôtel de l'Europe, and one end of the Emperor's palace. The hills in the distance belong to the Organ chain, the highest peaks of which tower over the sister colony of Theresopolis.

THE WEST AFRICAN TANTALUS.

THE genus Tantalus of naturalists was formed by Linnæus to include several birds nearly resembling the well-known sacred Ibis in structure, but differing in their stouter and stronger bills, and thereby connecting the Ibis and its allies with the storks. But four species of this group of birds have up to the present time been distinguished by ornithologists. One of them inhabits Mexico and South America, one is found in Africa, and the remaining two in India and its islands. The bird here represented is the African species, two examples of which have been lately acquired by the Zoological Society of London, and placed in their large aviary in Regent's Park Gardens. These birds are at the present time both immature, and clad in a uniform brown dress. The fully adult bird of this species, with its snowy-white plumage contrasting with its yellow bill and red feet, and with a rosy bar crossing the wing-coverts, is a much more attractive object. This is believed to be the first occasion of this rare bird having been received alive in this country, though a single example has for some some years graced the fine collection of the Zoological Gardens of our Continental neighbours at Antwerp.



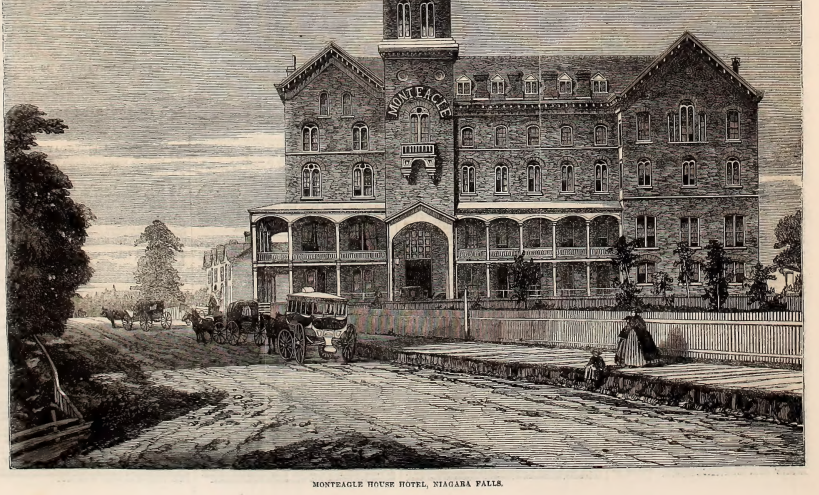
THE WEST AFRICAN TANTALUS, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

AMERICAN HOTELS.

MOST travellers agree in pronouncing the American hotels to be the most perfect establishments of the kind ever constructed—in fact, the Americans could never get on without them. They partake of the characteristics of the large hotels on the Continent of Europe and those of ordinary boarding-houses. Their peculiarities are at first very distasteful to an Englishman who has been used to the quiet, homelike comforts of the good old-fashioned country inns; but in a short time the novelty wears of, and a hundred advantages are discovered that make them preferable to those of any other country in the world. But this superiority only exists when the hotel is a large and first-rate establishment, of which kind there are several in every important city throughout the States, and one at every point where great lines of traffic meet; but when the hotel is of a second or third rate character it is most wretched, and often dirty and disgusting, not to an Englishman positively intolerable. There is an attempt to imitate the splendour and showy appearance of a first-rate hotel without the completeness and fitness of other portions—as, for instance, the walls of the dining-room may be covered with a fine crimson and gold flock paper, while the tables are of deal, on trussels, and the floor without carpet or any other covering, and filthily dirty. Similar unpleasant peculiarities will be found throughout the house; for, unfortunately, cleanliness is not considered by the proprietors of the smaller American hotels the first element of comfort; but in such as the Fifth Avenue and the New York Hotels, in New York, the accommodation, and prices at which it is obtained, are not to be equalled elsewhere.

The charge at a first-class house is nearly the same throughout the States. It is ten shillings per day, which includes breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea or supper, and separate bedroom, as well as all charges for attendance of waiters, chambermaids, and porters, and also for cleaning boots. Wines, beer, and spirits are charged extra. The dinner in either of the hotels in New York we have mentioned is a positive banquet, as everything the season produces is found upon the tables in abundance, however expensive it may be to procure it. The other meals are supplied on an equally liberal scale.

Some of the finest hotels in the United States are to be met with at those places where visitors resort for the summer season, as at Saratoga and Niagara Falls. The subject of our Illustration is an hotel in the neighbourhood of the Falls, called Monteagle House. It is not one of the largest of the kind, which are only opened during the season at the Falls, but approaches more to the character of the railway hotels in England, it being situated close to the suspension-bridge which connects the New York Central Railway and the Great Western Railway of Canada together. It is beautifully situated, close to the Niagara River, and has fine views from its upper stories of the Great Falls and the surrounding country, both in Canada and the United States.



MONTEAGLE HOUSE HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at 6, Tilney-street, Park-lane, the Countess Manvers, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at 4, Grange-crescent, Bishopwearmouth, the wife of Thomas Gray, Esq., of a son.

At Guildford, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Shute, of a son.

At Meerut, the wife of Captain Hamilton Maxwell, A.D.Q.M.-General Meerut Division, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. James's, Spanish-place, by the Rev. J. Toursel, Ernest, only son of Joseph Emile Boulem, Esq., of Bordeaux, to Alice, youngest daughter of Jules Benedict, Esq., Manchester-square. No cards.

On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, Henry Dalrymple des Vœux, Esq., to the Lady Alice Grey Egerton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Wilton.

On the 1st of July, at Christ Church, Mussourie, Captain George Campbell Ross, 8th Hussars, to Lydia Debonnaire, eldest daughter of Fleetwood Williams, Esq., C.S.

On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. F. Hopwood, cousin of the bride, H. Blundell, Esq., Captain in the P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, eldest son of the late R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esq., of Deysbrook West, Derby, to the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Maid of Honour to her Majesty the Queen, and youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., at St. Mary's, Wareham, by the Rev. S. R. Capel, William Anderson, son of Murray Anderson, Esq., of Tollington Park, Hornsey, to Julia Ellen, only daughter of Mr. Charles Henry Card, of Wareham, Dorsetshire. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at 13, Ladbroke-square, Kensington Park, Lizzie, younger daughter of Philip V. Firmin, Esq., beloved and universally regretted by all who knew her.

On the 26th of April last, in New Zealand, in the 34th year of his age, Harry Valette Jones, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry D. Jones, G.C.B.

At Dunstaffnage, Argyleshire, Sir Angus Campbell, Bart., aged 36.

At Sidmouth, Devon, David Gladstone, Esq., formerly of Liverpool, in his 80th year.

On board the African mail-steamer Ethiope, near Bathurst, Captain William Rice Mulliner, 3rd West India Regiment, late Acting Governor of Lagos, aged 29.

At Weston-super-Mare, Lieutenant-Colonel Godley, of Bath, in his 77th year.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the Consol Market has been far from active, a fair average business has been transacted in it during the week, and, in some instances, prices have shown a declining tendency. In the value of Exchequer Bills very little alteration has taken place. Indian Stocks, &c., have changed hands slowly, but mostly at full quotations.

The demand for accommodation at the Bank of England, as well as in the open market, has ruled steady, and the rates have continued firm. The lowest quotations for the best commercial paper are now as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3¾ 4	Four months' bills	4½
Sixty days' ditto	4½	Six months' ditto	4½ 5
Three months' ditto	4½		

At the above rates the supply of capital is very abundant. In the Stock Exchange loans may be had at 2½ to 3 per cent.

Throughout the Continent money has ruled about stationary. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	4
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾
Amsterdam	3	3
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	2¾
Hamburg	—	2½
St. Petersburg	6	7 9

Another sale of £300,000 in bills on India has taken place, at previous rates. The applications within the limits amounted to £2,540,000.

About £320,000 in gold has arrived, chiefly from Australia, and several parcels have been disposed of to the Bank of England. The shipments have amounted to £50,000 to Constantinople, and £61,571, chiefly silver, to India and China.

Bar silver is in moderate request, at 61d. per ounce.

The tone of the Consol Market on Monday was good, and prices ruled steady. Consols, for Money, were done at 93 to 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93⅝ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½ ¾; India Five per Cents, 108⅞ ⅝; Ditto Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis to 2s. prem.; Long Annuities, 15 1-13; India Stock sold at 224½; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116½. On the following day, Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93½ ¾; Ditto, for Time, 93¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ ½; India Stock, 224 to 226; India Five per Cents, 108½ ¾; Rupee Paper, 107¼ ½, and 116¼ ¾; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. The transactions on Wednesday were limited; nevertheless, prices ruled firm:—Consols, for Money, were 93½ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 93½ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ ½; India Five per Cents, 108¼ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock was 238 to 240; India Stock, 224 to 226; Rupee Paper, 107¼ ½, and 116¼ ¾. On Thursday Consols closed at 93⅝ to ¾ for Money; and 93¾ to ⅞ for Account; and the market ruled steady throughout the day. Exchequer Bills marked 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.

The market for Confederate Scrip has continued heavy, and the quotation has fallen to 27 dis. Nearly all other Foreign Securities have ruled inactive. Mexican Stock shows a fall of about one per cent from the highest price realised last week; otherwise, the quotations are without material change. Austrian Five per Cents, 1859, have realised 86; Equador, 16; Egyptian, 104¾; Ditto, 2nd issue, 104½; Greek, 33⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 38¼; Moorish, 96 ex div.; New Grenada, 15⅝; Ditto, Deferred, 9¾; Peruvian, 1862, 86¼; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48⅞; Ditto, 1862, 48⅝; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 58¼; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1862, 93; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto, Deferred, 48½; Ditto, Passive, 31⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 12⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92⅞; Ditto, 1858, 72½; Ditto, 1862, 68½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24¾; Ditto, Six per Cents, 57⅞; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½; Dutch Four per Cents, 102¾; and Italian Five per Cents, 71½.

Only a moderate business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, prices have ruled firm. Agra and United Service have been done at 117 ex div.; Alliance, 35¼; Australasia, 77½; Ditto, New, 31⅞; Bank of Egypt, 26½ ex div.; Bank of Queensland, 13; Bank of New Zealand, 10; City, 109; Consolidated, 10⅛; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 21⅞; London Chartered of Australia, 28¼; London and County, 47¼ ex div.; London and Westminster, 78; Union of Australia, 53¼; Union of England and France, 8½; and Union of London, 35¾.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair average request and the following are the leading quotations:—Canada Six per Cents 1877, 84, 103⅞; Ditto Five per Cents, 95½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 105¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102⅝; South Australian Six per Cents, 112; and Victoria Six per Cents, 113¾.

The Miscellaneous Market has been somewhat active. Crystal Palace Shares have sold at 40½; English and Australian Copper, 1½; General Credit and Finance of London, 3⅛; General Steam, 29⅛; Hudson's Bay, 2⅞; International Financial Society, 9; Italian Irrigation, Six per Cent Bonds, 71¾; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅞; National Discount, 9⅛; Oriental Inland Steam, 3¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79; Quebrada Land, &c., 3⅝; Rhymney Iron, 20¾ ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 13¾ ex div.; Regent's Canal, 25½; Berlin Waterworks, 9; East London, 129½; Imperial Gas, 86 ex div.; London, 86; Globe Insurance, 112½; Guardian, 51⅛; Indemnity Marine, 140⅛ ex div.; and Ocean Marine, 18¾.

American Stocks have been in good request, and prices have further advanced. Erie Shares have touched 78½; Illinois Central, 100 Dollar Shares, 90 paid, 12 dis.; Ditto, all paid, 80; New York Seven per Cent Bonds, 87; Ditto, 100 Dollar Shares, 87.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been limited, nevertheless, prices may be considered firm. The directors of the Metropolitan Railway have resolved to recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 119¾; Great Eastern, 51 ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 49¾ ex div.; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 25; Great Northern, A Stock, 125½; Great Western, 66⅝; London and Brighton, 114½; London and North-Western, 102¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43¾; Metropolitan, 11⅞; Midland, 129¾; North British, 54½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102⅝; Ditto, York, 88¼; South Devon, 31; South-Eastern, 95¼; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 9½.

Preference Shares.—Great Western Four per Cents, 91½; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 33⅞ ex div.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 62; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107¾; Cape Town and Dock, 103½; East Indian, 108⅝; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 73½; Ditto, 2nd, 65; Great Indian Peninsula, 109; Great Western of Canada, 10⅛; Madras Five per Cent, 107¾; Indus Steam Flotilla, 103½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bahia and San Francisco 20½; Great Luxembourg, 14⅛; Namur and Liege, Pref., 20¾; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; San Paulo, 22½; South Austrian, &c., 22; Turin and Savona, 2¼.

The return of the Bank of England, for the week ending Aug. 19, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£65,978
An increase of public deposits of	371,805
A decrease of other deposits of	573,036
A decrease of Securities of	154,705
An increase of bullion of	40,333
An increase of rest of	20,890
A decrease of reserve of	19,882

The total circulation is £22,003,176. Public deposits amount to £6,126,668; and private deposits to £13,005,322. Securities are £29,509,127; and the stock of bullion is £15,081,152.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, a new Drama, entitled THE HEN AND CHICKENS—Mrs. Sterling, Miss H. Simms, Mr. Billington, and Mr. R. Phillips, Mr. Stephenson; THE HAUNTED MAN—Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, R. Phillips, and the Sisters Nelson. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Lessee, Mr. GEORGE VINING.—TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, AUG. 24, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, and NOT A BAD JUDGE. Shylock and Lavater, Mr. Walter Montgomery. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, OTHELLO, concluding with LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, KING JOHN and THE ROUGH DIAMOND. Under the Management of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending AUG. 29.—Open, Monday, at 9; other days at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Wednesday, Aug. 26.—The GERMAN TURNER—Festival of the German Gymnastic Society; Olympic Games and Gymnastic Exercises; Great Torchlight Procession in the Evening, and Monster Bonfire.
Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performance, and Display of Fountains daily.
Immense Assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods on sale in the Exhibition Department. Great Picture-gallery, and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery.
The Park and Gardens now in perfection. Most extraordinary Display of Flowers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—DEUTSCHES TURNFEST.—FESTIVAL of the GERMAN GYMNASTIC SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUG. 26, when a Series of Olympic Games and Gymnastic Exercises will be undertaken by members of the society resident in England. There are more than 2000 Turner Societies in Germany, which include 175,000 members.
In the evening there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession, concluding with a Monster Bonfire.
Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW.—The AUTUMN SHOW of FLOWERS and FRUIT will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1 and 2. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.
For Schedules of Prizes apply to Mr. W. Houghton, Secretary to the Show, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING at Eight.—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti. Band of 100 performers.
M. LOTTO, the Polish Violinist, will appear on Monday next. On Tuesday next a Grand Selection from Gounod's Opera, FAUST. On Thursday next a Beethoven Night.
Admission, One Shilling.

THE CELEBRATED MECHANICAL HORSE invented by Colonel DE HAMEL, of the Wurtemberg Cavalry. Exhibited DAILY, at MASON'S COMMISSION STABLES, 129, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s., from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 8 p.m. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to visit it, and expressed his approbation of its general usefulness.

NEW ZEALAND, ILLUSTRATED with numerous recent PHOTOGRAPHS. Entertainments and Lectures. Societies and Institutes treated with. Address, Mr. HERBERT, 15, Fish-street-hill, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

BRIGHTON and BACK DAILY for SIX SHILLINGS and THREEPENCE.—Third-class Return Tickets between London and Brighton are now issued at the above price by three trains each way daily, available to return either on the same or on the following day.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—An AUCTIONEER, Valuer, and Land Agent, of extensive practice in an agricultural district, has a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL. Unexceptional references given and required. Apply (in the first instance), by letter to R. A. S., Post Office Barnsbury-road, Islington, London.

BENEVOLENCE.—The MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W., Aug. 18, 1863.
The Weekly Board of Governors, with deep respect, offer their grateful thanks to the Lady who has anonymously contributed Five Hundred Pounds in timely aid to the funds of this old and most useful Hospital. By order,
ALEX. SHEDDEN, Secretary.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. E. M. LATHAM, Sec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PICTURE-FRAMES kept on Stock at the lowest prices. The Trade and Country Dealers supplied with Maple and Gilt Mouldings at GEO. REES', 34, St. Martin's-lane, and 57, Drury-lane. Established 1800.

DECALCOMANIA PERFECTIONNÉE. Designs equal to Painting. Also, an Assortment of the White China for Ornamenting, at R. HELBRONNER'S, 265, Regent-street (near Oxford-circus).

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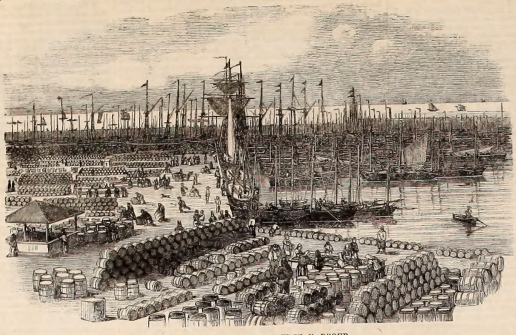
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THE HERRING FISHERY.

THE natural and economic history of the fishes belonging to the Clupea family forms an interesting study, the more especially as it is thought that for some years back we have been "overfishing" the common herring (Clupea harengus) to such an extent as gravely to affect the capital stock. When it is taken into account that the annual herring fishery is looked forward to by the fishing population as a source of wealth upon which they are entitled to draw to any extent that their imagination can conjure up or their industry and ingenuity can realize, it will be apparent that, in the great rush on the herring which takes place every autumn, there is no mercy shown to the fish: all are captured that come upon the nets, no matter whether there be any left for breeding stock or not. Nearly every person resident on the British seaboard, man, woman, and child, looks forward to the herring fishery as an El Dorado from which they expect such an amount of gold as will enable them to carry into execution all the pet projects which they may have formed during other portions of the year. If a handsome young fisherman intends to marry, he defers the happy day till after the herring season; if a new boat be required or a drift of nets, the herring fishery will supply the money; as it will also furnish he cash to pay overdue accounts or furnish stores of provision for winter use. But, notwithstanding all the dependence which is placed by the fisher-folk upon this source of wealth, it often enough turns out a failure. The capture of herring, or any other fish, from the whale downwards, is, indeed, a mere matter of chance. One man will fill his boat with herrings whilst another will scarcely take a score of fish. Some boats will capture the allotted number of crans before the season is half expired, whilst others, manned by equally skilful crews, will not obtain more fish than will pay expenses. In fact, the herring fishery especially in Scotland, is a lottery, where thousands of pounds sterling are annually drawn for, and where, as usual in such chance work, there are but few prizes to balance the immense number of blanks. We have seen at the Wick herring fishery—the greatest in the world—one boat take eighty crans (forty-five gallons to the cran) at a shot, whilst its next neighbour would go home clean!

The cause of this irregularity in the capture of the herring results no doubt, from the lack of knowledge of its natural history. It is not long since this fish was supposed to have its head-quarters in the icy regions of the north—at the Pole, in fact—and that it came here to spawn, the opportunity of its doing so being greedily seized upon by fishermen to capture a few millions for food. In those inaccessible seas the herring was supposed to find a quiet and safe retreat undisturbed by man or other destructive enemy. At the proper season (which must have been about the middle of winter) the vast colony was found on the move towards the coasts of Britain and other countries, where, according to the older naturalists, they arrived throughout the summer, striking first upon the Shetland Isles and spreading themselves in all directions in divisions and subdivisions, each proceeding, with wonderful instinct, to a particular river or bay, some to Yarmouth, others to the Murray Firth; some to the Clyde, and a few to the Firth of Forth. This old story, as told by naturalists at the end of the last century, was no doubt, very poetical, and was easily believed at a time when our knowledge of fish life was very imperfect. We know now, of course, that the tale was a myth; the herring being, without doubt, one of our most local fishes, and, moreover, were it not so, the fact that the herring is not at all abundant in the Artic seas can be vouched for; there is no fishery for them of any consequence either in Greenland or Iceland; indeed, on the southern coast of Greenland the herring is a rare fish, and, according to some inquirers, only a small variety of it is found on the northern shore. In fact, the herring is one of our most local animals. Every locality has a different kind. As is the feeding-ground, so is the flavour of the fish; consequently, the herrings captured off Wick can be easily distinguished by practical men from those taken in Loch Fyne or off Dunbar.



CURING-STAGES, WICK HARBOUR.



HERRING-BOATS OFF DUNBAR.

Deprived of the migration theory, fishermen have been at the pains to invent numerous other little fictions connected with the habits of the herring which are equally imaginative. This particular fish is set down as being very capricious: almost anything, according to the fishermen, will drive it away from a particular locality. Thus, in Long Island, one of the Hebrides, it was asserted that the fish had been driven away by the burning of the seaweed. The firing of guns is also said to be obnoxious to this sensitive fish, and the battle of Copenhagen is assigned as a reason for their quitting the Baltic. Before the era of gunpowder and the invention of guns the Highland inhabitants of portions of the Scottish coasts averred that no herrings would visit a sea or bay where blood had been shed. We are not surprised at these and similar stories which have been invented about the herring, because the fisher-people are given to superstition and are exceedingly credulous, believing in second sight, in apparitions, wraths



CURING-YARD AT ST. MONANCE, FIFE.

and other ghostlike fancies. No wonder, therefore, that the fishermen of a village on the coast of Fife had the church bell removed (the bell of St. Monance) every fishing season in case its being rung on the Sundays should scare away the herring shoals!

Mr. John Mitchell, of Leith, who is at present preparing a work on the natural history of the herring, has done much to set our naturalists right on various interesting points connected with the growth of this fish. As to the migration theory, Mr. Mitchell reasons, in substance, as follows, viz.:—That, as the size of the herrings caught off the projecting coast of Statland, in Norway, is almost twice that of those caught off Shetland, which kind, again, is nearly twice as large as those taken off Thurso, and, as the first caught Thurso herrings are considerably smaller than the Isle of Man, Minch, and Loch Fyne herrings, much smaller than the Caithness and Banff herrings, and not above half the size of the herrings caught off Aberdeenshire, Fifeshire, or Berwickshire, the theorists who argue that the herrings come from the north must furnish two rare kinds of herrings—namely, one kind which in its progress southward grows smaller on its journey, and another which grows larger!

But it was left to Mr. John Cleghorn, of Wick, a local naturalist of celebrity, and well versed in the laws of nature, to promulgate, through the British Association, a thoroughly new view of the herring question—more especially of the cause of those fluctuations in the "take" which afforded the elder naturalists such scope for building up romantic stories. It has always been supposed that, as the fecundity of herrings is so enormous, there could be no possibility of exterminating them; and, as a single herring has been estimated to contain upwards of thirty-six thousand eggs, it had never previously to the time when Mr. Cleghorn began his agitation on the subject, occurred to any one to doubt that there was a probability of diminishing the supply; and popular books on natural history have told us, from the time of Buffon, that if a single pair of herrings and their progeny were allowed to breed without any check for a few years the fish produced would be twenty times larger than the body of our globe! Mr. Cleghorn has the merit of awakening us from this delusion; and, if the further promulgation of his views on the subject should lead to such inquiry as will prove him in error, it will be a happy conclusion to the difficulties which now surround the question. Mr. Cleghorn's leading idea is that the herring family exist in distinct races, each of which arrive at maturity at a particular date; and he argues from this basis that in some parts of the country we have exhausted the shoals of early fish, and that we are at present over-fishing the shoals which come to maturity in August and September. It is remarkable that, as compared with the "takes" of former years, the July fishing at Wick has fallen away till it is scarcely worth counting upon, whilst the August shoals are being rapidly diminished in consequence of that passion for speculation which has now become an accompaniment of this particular fishery.

The following is a summary of the instincts and habits of the herring as recently observed by a practical naturalist in connection with the fishery at Peterhead:—1. Young herrings are supposed to grow very rapidly, and they are found on the coast at all periods of the year, in different stages of advancement. The fishermen at certain times have opportunities of seeing the infant fish in myriads. 2. The herring spawns on rocky ground, in order to have an adhering point for the spawn, and very young fish are never seen but in the vicinity of rocks or on a stony bottom. 3. The shoals, moved by the warmer temperature of the shallower water, come into the shore from the deeper and more distant waters, and, after spawning, take to their feeding-grounds with racehorse rapidity. 4. Till it has spawned, the herring seldom moves from the position it has taken up. A shoal of full (unspawned) fish will swim deep in the water, whilst a shoal of spawned herrings can be known at once from their light and rapid motion. 5. Therefore a shoal of full herrings appearing off one locality will remain at that one place, and boats in want of fish must go there in search of them. 6. An experienced fisherman at the commencement of the season will go a long way to sea in search of the shoal, perhaps as far as twenty miles, where he will meet the herrings on their way to a spawning-place. Wherever he fall in with them, knowing they are making in shore to spawn, he will shorten his distance the following night and continue to cast his nets nearer and nearer the shore, till the shoal has spawned and fled away.

We now come to the herring as an article of commerce. Some idea of the industrial phases of the herring fishery may be obtained by glancing at the Illustrations which are given in another part of to-day's Issue. There are two great seats of the fishery in Scotland, one at Dunbar and the other at Wick, which has a fleet of about 1200 boats. At Austruther, in Fife, there is likewise a large congregation of boats; and at Stornoway, in the Island of Lewis, there is an early fishing of considerable magnitude. At various places on Loch Fyne there are herring ports, where the fine fish of that loch are taken to be cured. The Loch Fyne herring is a household word in Scotland, and is known and appreciated for its excellent flavour in all parts of the globe. Down the Clyde, on the west coast, there is annually a large capture of herrings, a great part of which are carried direct to Glasgow and sold fresh, whilst another portion of the catch is sent on to England by way of Liverpool. We have already illustrated the herring fishery as pursued at Yarmouth.

The herring fishery in Scotland is regulated by Act of Parliament. The capture of the fish is ordained to take place after sunset, and only by means of the drift-net. To capture a few dozen crans of fish, which is all that each boat can expect to take in one night, requires a range of netting of immense length to obtain a proper stretch, or a series of nets must be united together, each being joined by means of a backrope, the place where the join is made being marked by a large bladder. The net is kept fast to the boat by a swing rope of considerable length, and we are certain that we do not exaggerate when we state that some of the drifts of nets at present used in the herring fishery are about a mile long. They form a great perforated wall in the deep sea, which, if the shoal, or a portion of it even, strike upon, is sure to enmesh some crans of fish. The boats usually leave the harbour an hour or two before sunset, the time being regulated by the distance which has to be accomplished. From Dunbar they may proceed as far as the Island of May, which is a good long sail. Upon arriving at the fishing-ground, after selecting what is conceived to be a favourable spot, the crew at once proceed to business. The sail is slackened, the sinker is flung into the water, and the "dog" pitched overboard (the "dog" is a large bladder of canine shape, used as a buoy to mark the end of the train of nets). Then away go the nets over the side, and as the shades of evening are closing the last breadth of the fabric is paid over the side and sinks away down into the bosom of the gentle waters. Tired with their labours, the men fold themselves snugly in a sail, and in a few minutes all are asleep save the watchful skipper, who is afraid of his nets becoming entangled in those of the thousand other trains which float around him.

The old, experienced skippers are very slow to shoot their nets; they will sail about for a considerable time and watch the lucky men, so that they may contrive to be as near them as possible. Some fishers will not even be at the trouble to pay out a single net till they have ascertained the actual presence of the fish by "preeing"—i.e., examining—the nets of their neighbours, and, if they have a few herrings, then the cautious men will go to work. But the hitting upon the shoal is, as nearly as possible, a mere matter of chance. Some boats will luckily guess the exact locality of the fish, and take, perhaps, a shot of fifty or sixty crans, whilst others will, perhaps, shoot their nets twice in a night, and, after all, have only a few hundred fish. But in the event of fish being in the nets, the "hauling in and shaking out" will begin at break of day; and it is hard work to haul in a mile of nets, heavy with fish and saturated with salt water. However, if the "take" has been a good one, the labour is lightened by the prospect of a handsome addition to the family purse. By four or five o'clock in the morning the herring "drave" may be seen in all its glory making for the harbour, the brown sails gilded by the rising sun, and the fish glittering in the boats like masses of burnished silver.

Wick (with which is conjoined Pulteneytown) is the Amsterdam of Scotland; it is founded on herring-bones. What cotton is to Manchester, or cutlery to Sheffield, herrings are to Wick. We have already stated that upwards of 1000 boats fish annually at this one port; it may easily be conceived, therefore, that the bustle and animation of the place on those mornings when there is an aggregate take of 40,000 or 50,000 crans of herrings is somewhat extraordinary. We extract from our notebook a brief account of our impression of the scene when, three years ago, we made a herring tour round the north of Scotland. On passing into the town from the little jagged rock on which we are landed from the steam-boat we obtain ocular demonstration of the one grand feature of the locality, the herring commerce. On all sides we find ourselves surrounded by herrings, the steam-boat having arrived concurrently with the fleet of fishing-boats. On our left hand countless basketfuls are being poured into the immense gutting-troughs as fast as the stalwart men can bring them from the boats; and that is no easy task, as the harbour is small and the little craft crowded together, so that the cargoes of the outer boats have to be carried across those which are nearer the quay. Behind the gutting-troughs are the packers, with their nimble fingers placing the herrings in the barrels, and sprinkling them with handfuls of salt. Men of business are rushing wildly about "buying" from boats that have not contracted, or taking note of the scores of basketfuls that are being poured into their gutting-tubs, where the fish are shovelled about with large wooden spades. As more and more boats reach the harbour, more and more fish are brought upon the quays; brawny men pour them from the baskets on their shoulders into the troughs, while other brawny men dash them about and fiercely sprinkle them with salt. Carts dash along with speed, laden with nets, which have to be dried in the fields before night, otherwise they would rot and become unfit for use; and everywhere, flying about, blood-bespattered and hideously picturesque, we observe the gutters eviscerating the fish. The scene continues for an hour or two, and then again all becomes quiet. The gutters take off their uniform, wash their hands and faces, and, to our surprise, we see that many of them are blooming lasses of comely feature and engaging mien.

The finding of the fish being greatly dependent on chance, the system of commerce applicable to the herring fishery seems to have been built up on that fact, as the fishing from beginning to end partakes greatly of the character of a lottery. Each boat contracts with a curer to supply him with green fish to the extent of two hundred crans if he can capture so many; but, of course, the skipper has no knowledge of the quantity he may take; he may exceed that number, or he may not take a tenth part of it. Curers advance money to fishermen on the strength of the fishery. If a young man wants to fit out a boat, some enterprising curer will lend him fifty or a hundred pounds, to be repaid in fish. Of course these *liberal* curers secure various unseen advantages besides the interest of the sum lent. Again, the foreign buyers will advance money to the local curers to enable them to carry out this system of lending to the fishermen. Engagements are made at the end of each fishing for the one next to follow. The price of the fish is fixed at so much per cran, a measure which contains forty-five gallons of ungutted herrings; but, in addition to the price per cran, there is generally given a bonus of from five to twenty pounds in ready money, also ground for drying the nets; sometimes a keg of whisky is bargained for as well, and bark for colouring the drift so as to prevent the nets from rotting. For these sums and allowances the skipper provides his boat and a crew of about five people, their sole duty being to capture and hand over to the curer the stipulated quantity of herrings. The curer, again, keeps up a large staff of gutters, packers, coopers, &c. He has to make the tens of thousands of barrels which he requires, has to provide a few shiploads of salt for his cure, and has to run all risks of bad debts, and those losses that may accrue from other causes, such as imperfectly-cured fish.

At Dunbar and some other stations large quantities of the herring are sent away in a fresh state to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and even so far as London. At all stations on lines of railway communicating with populous districts of country immense truckloads of this fine fish are daily sent away by enterprising buyers; and in many of our little fishing villages, where there are no curing-stations, a boat or two will trade on their own account, turning their fish to money by selling them to the "cadgers" (i.e., costermongers), who with donkey-carts perambulate the country carrying the finny treasures of the deep into the far inland villages and farmhouses. And the industrious wives of the fishermen also help to dispose of the produce. They will carry great loads of herring or other fish in creels to the nearest market-place, or away to the country districts, and barter or otherwise dispose of what their husbands have captured by their previous night's exertions. The wife is the great "man" in all fishermen's families; and it is a saying in some of these communities that "the woman that canna work for a man is not worth one." All round the coastline of Great Britain, therefore, there is a never-ceasing industry, and every fishing hamlet contributes its quota of boats, some fishing on their own hook, as we have described, others joining those which proceed to the great centres of the fishery, the whole coast population being interested in the result. As has been already stated, herrings may be taken at certain places all the year round; but the fishery culminates in autumn, and resolves itself into what may be called a harvest. Then our fishing population may be seen in all their glory, striving to make the most of the few weeks' visitation of the great shoals.

In Scotland the herring fishery, being regulated by Act of Parliament, is under the control of commissioners, who dictate by-laws and rules for the carrying on of the fishery. Each barrel of herrings is branded or marked by a Government official, in order to certify that it has been cured in the proper mode laid down by the board. A small fee is now charged for this mark; but, in the opinion of all impartial and disinterested persons, it would be better for the fisheries if there were no brand. Curers might then trade on their own character, and it is thought, if the Government regulation were abolished, a higher perfection in the art would be arrived at than now obtains. In conclusion, we may state that it now takes about four times the quantity of netting to capture the same number of herrings as were caught twenty or thirty years since—a sure sign of decreasing shoals, because, if the fish were as numerous now as they were a quarter of a century ago, an increase of netting ought to insure an increased supply of herrings.

A memorial to her Majesty is in circulation for signature upon the subject of transportation to the Australian colonies, which the memorialists declare to be the only ground of disagreement likely to disturb the friendship existing between the mother country and the colonists. They point out the many evils of the system in temperate but firm language, and pray the Queen to withhold her sanction from a policy calculated beyond expression to injure important and rapidly-growing communities, to disturb the present happy homes of more than a million of attached subjects, to lead to the adoption of a hostile tone where hitherto only a loyal spirit has prevailed, and to embitter the relations with Australians in future.

The New Empress of Mexico.—The Archduchess Maria Charlotte Amelia Augusta Victoria Clementine Leopoldina, consort of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Emperor Elect of Mexico and brother of the Emperor of Austria, is the first cousin of Queen Victoria and of the late lamented Prince Albert, being the only daughter of Leopold, King of the Belgians, by his second marriage with the Princess Louisa of Orleans, daughter of King Louis Philippe. The Archduchess was formerly known as the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the name of Charlotte having, no doubt, been gracefully given at her baptism in honour of the memory of her father's first consort, the Princess Charlotte of Wales. That the Archduchess Charlotte is of the family of Saxe-Coburg is of good augury for the future of Mexico, since Portugal, Belgium, and England can so well attest how invariably the members of that illustrious house secure the affection, loyalty, and happiness of the peoples among whom they may take an elevated position. The Archduchess Charlotte is just three-and-twenty years of age.

Gold has been found in the Hudson's Bay territories. The *Toronto Globe* of July 28 says:—"We have to communicate intelligence which, if fully established by further examination and inquiry, will add new life to the zeal of north-western adventurers, and hasten the opening-up of the territory at a rate which will outrun the anticipations of the most sanguine. For some time it has been known that gold was to be found on the Saskatchewan River, near the Rocky Mountains, and it was presumed that it had been washed by the river from the gold-bearing rocks of these mountains, and would consequently be found only in the beds of the rivers, and not elsewhere in the territory. Recent discoveries indicate that this view of the matter is not correct, and that in order to find the gold of the north-west it will not be necessary to traverse the whole breadth of the great plains to the head waters of the Saskatchewan Gold has been discovered at Fort Ellice, on the Assiniboine, and also on branches of the Qu'Appelle River, streams which unite and run into Red River, and have no connection with the Rocky Mountain range. Of this fact there can be no doubt. It is not only communicated by letter from Red River, but Governor Dallas, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has recently arrived from the territory, is personally cognisant of the discovery. We see no reason to doubt that the whole of these vast plains will very soon be covered by a busy population. The means of communication alone are wanting, and we are happy to learn that the new Hudson's Bay Company contemplates a very speedy opening-up of the territory."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Disputed Inheritance. By Thomas Hood. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) Comparisons being notoriously "odorous," it is, in one respect, a disadvantage to be a great man's son; for people will make comparisons; they will expect in a Hood that wonderful combination of humour, pathos, satire, geniality, and poetry, which move us to love as much as admire, and yet admire as much as love, the author of the "Song of a Shirt." Now, the blessedness of the man who expecteth nothing is proverbial; and if such an one shall take up this book he will probably be contented with what he shall find; but any other will most likely be disappointed, for the son displays but a very feeble reflex of the father's prominent characteristics. But then he is evidently young—at least his style is very young, in language, plot, and construction—and will, no doubt, improve, as he promises to do, should his present effort be kindly welcomed by the public. He appears to consider it incumbent upon a Hood to joke, and therefore he does, but in a painful, elaborate, ponderous fashion for the most part—as, when speaking of the bluntness for which George II. was distinguished he says, he "spent no time in digging in the Trenches of the period for the synonym of spade;" and as, when describing his youthful habits, he observes, "I remember, at the University, when I was crossed in love, or crossed at the kitchen and buttery, and had to send out for my dinner to the incomparable Bickerstaff, that I had a way of smoking a gloomy pipe and quoting, from some quarter or other, the line—

Hei mihi preteritos referret (sic) si Jupiter annos.

Now, if I am sick and sorry, I don't always take the pipe, and I *never* take the quotation. Why should Jupiter refer our preterite years to us?" Here, omitting the pleasantry of misquoting the line so that it will not scan (which it may be presumed was unintentional), the wit is reduced to the moderate compass of an over-literal translation in the case of two words. It is quaint, no doubt, but the sides are not sore with laughter at it. And there is much more fun of this sober character scattered through the book. It is quite in accordance with the modern fashion of squeezing out a merry jest, and is occasionally practised even by Mr. Thackeray (when he nods), but it is hardly worthy of a Hood. To imitate the family failing, it looks like child-Hood. Still, the author plies a nimble, easy—not to say flippant—pen; and there is no reason why, if he will be careful, he should not write up to the name he has inherited. Let him, however, eschew "jingle," and not interlard his discourse with so suspiciously frequent allusions to card-playing and drinking; for the impression left upon the reader is that of having been in "fast" company. A little more attention, too, another time, to the conversational peculiarities of the age in which the characters are supposed to live would add truthfulness to the pictures. But to the story. In the reign of George II. the representative of the old Cornish family of Tresellan was "Sir Abel of that ilk," whose family, at the commencement of the story, consists of himself, two sons—Aubyn, the elder, born of an Italian lady; Denzil, the younger, born of an English mother—and a nephew and niece, Frank and Emma Rewth. Aubyn is supposed by the townsfolk of Polvadnick (the Tresellans' parish), for no reason whatever, to be illegitimate, and so Denzil, on Sir Abel's death, claims to succeed; whence the title. Nature, behaving with unusual fickleness, has invested Aubyn with the English (frank and noble, of course), and Denzil with the Italian (cunning and cruel, of course), appearance and manner. Emma Rewth, at an early age, exhibits the qualities of a Lady Macbeth, so that, as she is in love with Denzil but engaged to Aubyn, whilst Denzil is secretly married to a woman of not irreproachable moral character, there is opportunity for the introduction into the story of great villanies. The other characters may be briefly described, after the manner of a playbill, as—a rascally lawyer, his beautiful and virtuous daughter, his honest clerk, his illegitimate son, a drunken Lord, soldiers, smugglers, robbers, &c. In the end, Aubyn's claim to legitimacy is established, and he is reinstated in his inheritance; nor can we understand why he should have been ousted from it by Denzil.

Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's. By Arthur Arnold. (2 vols. Tinsley Brothers.) Ralph witnesses a hanging-scene from St. Sepulchre's at the commencement of the tale and sits in the House of Commons at the end, which explains the alternative title. He is under the impression at the time he "assists" at the execution that he is the son of Bill Dixon, a poacher; but, after the ceremony is over, he is informed by Mr. Dixon that he is really the son of the hanged criminal, one Cooper, a murderer. Mrs. Dixon, however, clings to him maternally, cares for him with affecting solicitude, both before and after her husband is transported for life, and is constantly haunted by the idea that Ralph is destined to take in the world a position much higher than her own. And no wonder, for she is in possession of a brooch by which, together with some other proofs, it is eventually established that Ralph is the early-lost son of an influential, wealthy, gentleman, who changes his name of Evelyn to Ireton on coming into property, and whose name of Ireton Ralph, without having the least idea that he is entitled to it, is induced by certain circumstances to assume. The author lets his cat out of the bag too soon for the maintenance of interest. We know, before we arrive at the end of the first volume, who Ralph will turn out to be; and we are at a loss to understand why Mrs. Dixon does not tell all she knows about finding Ralph upon the bridge. We have no sympathy, we have no patience even, with affection which thwarts justice. If she really loved the boy, she would have endeavoured to right him, whatever came of it, though she feared he would upbraid her and shun her. For the rest, if Mr. Arnold has evinced no great originality of conception—if we fancy that in some of his descriptions he shows he has studied his Dickens; if we find Prendergast and politics, Temple Chambers and the London Press rather tedious than amusing; and if we think the method of Major Evelyn's projected murder and accidental suicide clumsy and improbable—he shows keenness of observation, largeness of heart, thoughtfulness of mood, humoursome fancy, and a graphic touch.

The Cream of a Life. By a Man of the World. (3 vols. Richard Bentley.) The Man of the World professes to be Gerald Osmanby, second son of Sir Philip Fitzherbert Osmanby, of Osmanby Manor, in the county of ——, Bart. He describes himself as a "soldier, guardsman, dandy," and his autobiography is written in a dashing, offhand style. His English is intersprinkled with copious showers of Latin and French, especially the latter, which he occasionally translates (rather unnecessarily, it seems to us) for the reader's benefit. There is plenty of incident, essentially of a worldly character; and the reader will find himself in all kinds of fashionable places, amongst Dukes and Duchesses, and Lords and Ladies; and those who care for such society (on paper), who look only for tolerably exciting positions and changes, and who do not desire picturesque descriptions, minute delineation of lovable or hateful characters, or philosophical analysis of the human heart, will read these volumes with much content. Any one, too, who wishes to know what is meant by a "peerage in abeyance" will here find a long explanation. And there are episodes of love, and gambling, and duelling, and whatever else of the kind is wont to entertain the desultory reader. The Man of the World is a Roman Catholic; and if his novel have any object beyond mere entertainment, it is probably to speak a word in favour of what are termed "mixed marriages," and to ridicule *Record*-ite notions of Jesuits and Roman Catholics in general.

Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas. By S. Baring-Gould. (Smith and Elder.) This exceedingly handsome volume, the result of a tour in Iceland, has its letterpress enriched by numerous illustrations, of the fidelity of which to the natural scenery Mr. Gould satisfied himself by submitting them to his guide, who at once recognised them. The extracts from the Sagas he gives "to the world with great diffidence," as he is "by no means a proficient in the Icelandic tongue." It would ill become one who is in a far worse predicament—knowing, in fact, nothing at all of the Icelandic tongue—to venture an opinion upon the subject. Mr. Gould, venturesome as he may have been in translating the Sagas, was more venturesome still, to our thinking, in requesting a Dane whom he met to give him "the rights of the Holstein squabbles." He says the discussion "occupied the Dane some hours. I will spare the reader. I never did understand them, and fear that I do not comprehend them a bit better now." The same Dane, it is interesting to know, passed a high eulogium upon Princess Alexandra, whose marriage with the Prince of Wales had been just mooted. The ornithological and other appendices will be found very useful, and not the least useful that which gives a calculation of Mr. Gould's expenses during his tour.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD CLYDE.

The Right Hon. Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., K.S.I., D.C.L., Baron Clyde, of Clydesdale, in Scotland, a Field Marshal in the Army, and Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, one of the greatest soldiers of his time, was the son of John M'Liver, cabinet-maker, of Glasgow, and was born there on the 20th of October, 1792. His mother was a Campbell, of the Campbells of Argyle. He adopted her name, and through the influence of family obtained his first commission in the British Army. He entered the service, as an Ensign, in the 9th Foot, on the 26th of July, 1808, and became a Lieutenant on the 10th of June in the following year. He was in the commissariat department at the

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.

commencement of his long and brilliant course. He began with the victory of Maida, in Calabria, and was afterwards employed in the Ionian Islands, and in the reduction of Corunna under Sir John Moore. He was at Genoa, Victoria, and Vimiera, and took part in the passage of the Douro, in the battle of Talavera, and in the disastrous Passage of the Bidassoa, a musket shot passing through his thigh. At the same time, he was wounded in the foot, and where that bullet left the leaving a scar, and the bullet remained in the foot to the day of his death. He was twice wounded, in 1813 he was honourably mentioned, and received a medal. Campbell, his father, died in 1813, and his uncle in America, and he, as Brigade-Major of the troops, he was engaged in quelling the insurrection Colonel and He became a Major in 1826, a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1834, and in 1842 was Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1842. He that year commanded the 98th Regiment in the campaign in Affghanistan, and in the storm of Ghuzni, and in the operations near Nanikin. His first Indian career commenced about 1846, when he led the 98th at Moodkee, and distinguished himself through the Punjaub war (1848-9) of the third division established his fame. He was at Ramnuggur, at the passage of the Chenaub, and at the affair of Sadoolapore. He was mainly contributed to the British being masters of the field in the terrible battle of Chillianwallah, and he again did good service in the victory of Goojerat. For these deeds he received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company, and was made a K.C.B. He, in 1851 and 1852, commanded at Peshawur and against the hill tribes. He forced the Kohat Pass, and repeatedly defeated Mohmands, who broke the treaty terms. Campbell, when acting against the Ootmankail and Momand tribes, with 3000 men, slew 2000 of the enemy. The Queen thanked him and gave some for his services. He there served with the Highland brigade, which, with a brigade of Guards, formed the Duke of Cambridge's division, in the Crimea, and his Highlanders were true to their fame, for to them chiefly belongs the credit of the victory of the Alma. Campbell, for which he was made a K.C.B., was again thanked by Parliament. He was made Major-General in 1858, a G.C.B. in 1859, and a Lieutenant-General in 1860. He was appointed Colonel of the 93rd Regiment; and Oxford, amid uproarious applause, conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. He received also the Grand Cross of the Bath, the Medjidie, the Sardinian order of St. Maurice, and the Turkish order of the Medjidie, first with a sword, and then with diamonds, and was made a Pasha. Balaklava, and Sebastopol, and the war medal, with five clasps, and was nominated military Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and a pension of £1000 a year, and was created Baron Clyde, of Clydesdale, the City of London also presented him with the freedom of their corporation. A sudden and terrible event, the outbreak in India, was now to concentrate upon him the eyes of the world. He was at the head of the Horse Guards at Havelock and Outram, like the names of those who fought at Agincourt, familiar in the mouths of Englishmen, he had equalled Wellington and Napier. He was Chief on the 1st of July, 1857, Campbell requested only twenty-four hours for preparation, and on the 5th of that month he left London. He was at Allumbagh in November; he occupied Delkoosh and Martiniere, and then hastened to the assistance of the Havelock and Outram, who were in the relief of Lucknow. Campbell stormed the place on Nov. 17, 1857, and the fruits of his victory were the relief of the garrison and the city. He was wounded at Lucknow. His other victorious battles at this time were Cawnpore, Nov. 27, 1857; Serai Ghat, Cawnpore, Dec. 6, 1857; Khodagunge, Jan. 2, 1858; a defeat of the rebels again, Feb. 11; and, this done, he made preparations for the siege of Lucknow in earnest, and the place was soon in possession. The upper rebellion was thus crushed and the British empire saved in India. Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Hugh Outram and his followers, and before the honour could reach him, and a peerage was apportioned to Sir Colin, who was created Baron Clyde of Clydesdale. The parliamentary grant for the Indian war was £1,000,000 sterling. Among his sinecures and the authorities, to celebrate the ceremony, with military honours, his funeral procession; but, in deference to his own wishes, he will be buried, without pomp, in Kensal-green Cemetery.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM SLADE, BART., Q.C.

Sir Frederick William Slade, second Baronet, of Maunsel House, in the county of Somerset, Deputy Lieutenant for Somersetshire, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry, son of Her Majesty's Consul, and a Member of the Middle Temple, who died suddenly on Sunday, the 16th inst., at his house, Maunsel Grange, Somersetshire, was the eldest surviving son of the distinguished diplomatist, Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., by his first wife, Anna Eliza, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Barrister of the county of Armagh. He was born in 1802, and was educated at Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Society of the Middle Temple in Trinity Term, 1830. He went the Western Circuit and Sessions, and at Wiltshire and particularly in Parliamentary Committees, obtained considerable practice and established a reputation. He was an eloquent, skilful, and thoroughly honourable advocate, and was much esteemed and respected by his brethren of the Bar, and by all who knew him. He succeeded his father as second Baronet of Maunsel, in the county of Somerset, and of Bristol, Sir Frederick married, in 1829, the Hon. Barbara Maria, sister of second and daughter of first Lord Viscount Lifford, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. His first surviving son is Mr. Charles William Tinling Slade, who was born in 1830, and married, in 1858, Miss Caroline Sir Frederick's second son, now Sir Alfred Frederic Adolphus Slade, the third Baronet, is Captain in the 90th Regiment, and served in Crimean and Indian; he was twice wounded in the Crimea: he married, in 1860, Mary Constance, second son of the late Colonel Hon. Keppel Craven, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General at Scutari, and a son, Cuthbert, born in 1861. The late Sir Frederick Slade's next son is Captain Slade, Royal Engineers, General Marcus Slade, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey; and another of his brothers is the Rev. Edmund Slade, Vicar of Stoke Slade, K.C.B. Admiral Slade, of the Navy, and a Vice Admiral of the Turkish fleet, as Ferik and Muchaver Pacha.

LADY TUCKER.

This lady, whose death, at an advanced age, took place at Beattie's Hotel, Dover-street, on the 27th ult., was Urania, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Lewin, Esq., of St. John's, Isle of Wight, Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, Hampshire, and of Harriet, daughter of Sir Henry Gage Worsley, K.H., and M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight. She married, in February, 1817, to Admiral (then Captain) Sir Edward Thomas Charles Tucker, who survives her, and is the eldest surviving naval officer living. Sir Edward Tucker and the Earl of Lauderdale were, on the Prince of Wales attaining his majority, the two naval officers who received the honorable distinction of the Grand Cordon of the Bath. Although Lady Tucker's death was occasioned by paralysis, she may be said to have never recovered from the shock received, in November, 1858, when she was thrown down in Regent-street by the carriage of Dr. Arnott, of New Burlington-street, and sustained severe injuries. She was then taken to Beattie's Hotel, which she never quitted again. Lady Tucker has left no issue.

MRS. WARNER.

The lady, Katherine Jane, widow of Colonel Edward Warner, was the eldest daughter and, with her sisters (Mrs. James Archibald Maconochie, and Louisa Cole, late Countess of Enniskillen), cohair of Major General Sir Charles Shipley, R.E., Governor of Grenada, by his wife, Mary, daughter of James Veale, Esq., and grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Archer, first Baronet, of Umberslade, Warwickshire (a title now extinct). Sir Charles Shipley himself represented the families of Shipley and Archer, and Mrs. Warner was thus the last representation of three of the oldest families in England—Archer, Rudyard, and Maddox—passed to Mrs. Warner and her sisters. Mrs. Warner died on the 14th inst., at 13, Stanhope-street, Gloucester-gate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURKE.

John Hardiman Burke, Esq., of St. Clerans, in the county of Galway, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Buffs, whose lamented death has just occurred, was the eldest and the last survivor of three gallant brothers, of whom one was famous at Waterloo, and another won world-wide celebrity in the Australian colonies. John Hardiman Burke, who was the head and representative of the ancient Galway family of Burke, of Marble Hill and St. Clerans, a branch of the line of Clanricarde. He was the eldest son of James Hardiman Burke, Esq., of St. Clerans, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Robert O'Hara, Esq., of Annaghmore, in the county of Galway. He was born in October, 1820, and, like his predecessors, adopted the profession of arms. He entered the British service early in life, and from the time of his ancestor, the famous Connaught Rangers, where his father and his uncle, Colonel Edward Burke, served in the 3rd Buffs, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment in 1854. He obtained distinction in the Crimea, and was much loved and respected by all who knew him. He died unmarried. His youngest brother, James Thomas Burke, of the Royal Engineers, gloriously fell at Silistria, in 1854; and his second brother, Ulysses Burke, Esq., formerly of the Australian service, perished in 1861 in Australia, in that expedition which has given lasting memory to his name. These two also died unmarried. Four sisters survive.

THOMAS ARTHUR GRATTAN BELLEW, ESQ.

Thomas Arthur Grattan Bellew, Esq., of Barmeath, in the county of Galway, Ireland, second son of the late Sir Michael Bellew, Bart., by his wife, Helena, eldest daughter of Thomas Grattan, Esq., of Belvedere, in the county of Louth, was born in 1822. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, where he distinguished himself, and entered the army in 1842, to enter Parliament on Independent principles, and represented the county of Galway upon his return. He married, in 1847, Lucy Caroline, daughter of Henry Grattan, Esq., and granddaughter of the celebrated patriot and orator of that name. Henry Grattan, by his will, dated 1805, bequeathed inherited the estates presented by the nation to the lady's grandfather. He leaves a family of five children, a son, born in 1848, and four daughters, the eldest of whom, the Hon. Sir Christopher Bellew, Bart., and the Rev. Michael Bellew, are clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Bellew died on the 13th inst., at his family seat, Mount Bellew. His funeral was followed by his family, friends, a numerous tenantry, and a large concourse of persons from the neighbourhood, these local business, that they might have the consolation of paying this last mark of respect to one who was so much beloved and esteemed.

JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, ESQ., F.R.S.

This gentleman, so deservedly celebrated in connection with joint-stock banking, was born in London on March 21, 1794. He was of a Kent family, and was born in London on March 21, 1794. He became clerk in a London bank in 1815, but was chiefly self-taught. He was a member of a Debating Society, and was connected with the Union Society, of which Mr. E. Mills Thornton, the present Governor of the Bank of England, was also a member. He was also a member of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institute. He also wrote articles for various periodicals, and published, in 1823, his first work, "A Practical Treatise on Banking." He was for some time manager of the Kilkenny branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and, in 1833, he left it to become a visiting officer of higher importance at Waterford. Mr. Gilbart entered on Oct. 10, 1835, into a new office in the Bank of England, called the Inspector of Country Banks, which was opened, under his management, on the 10th of the following month. He was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Bank in 1844, when Sir Robert Peel renewed the Bank charter. Mr. Gilbart procured the insertion of clauses for the publication of returns of the issue and the Bank office, and also the right of accepting bills at less than six months' date. In 1846 Mr. Gilbart was made General Manager of the London and West. At the same year received a handsome service of plate from the directors and shareholders of the London and Westminster Bank, on the occasion of the retirement of the Westminster Bank, and by his advice his board opened branches in the London, Southwark, Chelsea, and Brompton. Mr. Gilbart, among his other works, wrote "Logic for the Million" and "Logic for the Young," which were very popular in their respective classes. His writings on the subject of banking are very able and very numerous.

The Rev. Dr. Raffles died at Liverpool, on Tuesday, at an advanced age. He for many years was the minister of a large congregation in that town, and was the author of several works, and for half a century he occupied the pulpit of one of its principal churches.

The death of Admiral O. V. Harcourt took place at Swinton Park yesterday (Saturday) morning. He was born on the 25th of December, 1795, and was, consequently, in his seventieth year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., of Belsted Park, near Hatfield, Herts, was proved in the London Court by Hugh Culling Eardley Eardley, Esq., the son, Sir Eardley Culling Eardley, Bart., and Jon., Barrister-at-Law, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeathed to his wife, Lady Eardley, the use for fifty-eight. His only son and successor to the title being amply provided for, the testator bequeathed the residue of his property, which is very large, for the benefit of his two daughters, with an ultimate limitation in favour of his brother, the Rev. Sir John Eardley Eardley, Bart. The testator's property settled upon the son appears to consist of the large and valuable estate at Borough Hall, in the county of Lincoln, and the Belsted estate, with many specific bequests and directions contained in the will. He directs the building new Sunday schools for the Belsted Parish, in which he resided for many years (as the testator himself mentions in his will) will ultimately become a district parish, and for the erection of a new church and parsonage-house. The testator has directed his executors to offer to the Incumbent and Churchwardens of the Parish of Madeley, in Staffordshire, a sum of £10,000, which amount, if received, is to be given to the purchase of land, to be settled upon the same trusts as the Belsted estate for the same number, of "The Flight into Egypt," &c., in the event of the "Madonna" being sold, and not otherwise disposed of by the will. The testator's well-known and valuable collection of pictures at the mansion at Belsted, with a codicil to his will, dated the 5th of May, 1863, he bequeaths and the present Lord Cranworth married sisters. The present Baronet, who is in the 34th year of his age, succeeded to the title, a lady belonging to a distinguished family settled in Virginia, South America.

The will of the late Thomas Corlyn Janson, Esq., of Stanford Hall, Notts, and of Lincoln's-inn-fields, was proved on the 9th inst. by his widow, his brother, Frederick Halsey Janson, Esq., and his brother-in-law, Thomas Corlyn Janson, Esq., the executors to the amount of under £60,000. The will, which is dated May 1, 1863, is very simple, and occupies but little more than a page. The testator gives his entire property, save to his widow, subject to a legacy of £1000 to his mother, of £10,000 to his brother, Frederick Halsey Janson, and numerous legacies to friends and societies, payable at his widow's decease; the societies referred to being the Incorporated Law Society, and to the fund in connection with the Astronomical Society (known as the Les Fund) a like legacy of £200; all legacies to be paid within twelve months.

The will of Elijah Byre, Esq., of King's Lynn, Norfolk, has been proved by the executors, Francis Joseph Stannell, Esq., banker; John James Cotton, Esq., solicitor; and Mr. Charles Miller, the testator's managing clerk, the personalty being sworn under £140,000. The testator has left considerable property, both real and personal, the latter being sworn under £140,000. The whole of his estates he leaves in trust for the benefit of his daughters.

The *Cape Argus* announces that "the Kaffrarians are getting up a Derby."

Mr. James Goodson has been elected the chairman, and Colonel Sykes the deputy-chairman, of the board of directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

A letter from New York states that a cheap umbrella has just been patented at Washington. It is made of brown paper, stretched upon a light wood, and is sold for ten cents. It is to be used exclusively to lend to a friend, and never to be returned to the owner.

Friday's *Gazette* contains the nomination of Sir James Hudson, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and of James Douglas, Esq., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Vancouver Island and the colony of British Columbia, to be a Knight Commander of the said order.

A fire broke out a few days ago at Bordeaux, on the Quai des Chartrons, in a wine and spirit store belonging to MM. Debrue and Godefroy. The flames soon seized on the adjoining stores, and the property of MM. Gadan and Klipsch, containing an immense quantity of superior wines, was greatly injured, the loss to that establishment alone being 800,000f. The premises of MM. Meric Prives, emigration agents, were entirely burnt down. Three persons in the Chartreux Prives were in danger, but escaped with slight damage. The total loss is estimated at £80,000.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday. The Earl of Derby presided.

Mr. J. R. Kay, honorary secretary, reported the balance in the bank of £344,596, and that £513 had been received during the week. Two small parcels of clothing had been received, but none sent out.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall presented his weekly report, which stated that on the 8th inst. there was an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1,020 persons. There were, on the 8th inst., 142,843 persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions above-named, in the corresponding week of 1862, 46,874 persons were so relieved; there is therefore an increase of 95.9% persons in receipt of parochial relief, or 211% per cent. In the corresponding week of 1862, 118,824 persons received parochial relief. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 8th inst. was £20,000, the corresponding weekly cost in 1861 was £2240; in the corresponding week of 1862 it was £6069.

Mr. Mackie, referring to the relief fund last week and to the previous week in recipients of relief from the guardians, expressed an opinion that to some extent a great fear of the introduction of various relief committees, besides those of which recipients of relief was now transferred to the guardians.

Mr. Rawlinson stated that the Blackburn town hall sent in a list of 1,000 accompanied by plans and estimates, for loans for purposes here stated:—Improvements, £75,000; new streets, £25,000; making river, deepening, forming, and paving the beck through the town, for forming and paving streets, and for other works (a further sanction to be asked for during the winter); Preston, £28,000, to form public parks and recreation-grounds, and to pave streets, and paving streets, and paving approaching footpaths on the banks of the Ribble, and for other works: Dukinfield, £3000 for sewers, sewers and other works. Other applications had been reported on, and sanctions would be granted. Most of the boroughs mentioned in the list distributed would apply for loans as soon as plans and estimates could be prepared. Wigan had given notice for £50,000; and Rochdale is preparing plans for making a reservoir, &c., at a cost of a loan of £100,000 for waterworks, sewers, recreation-grounds, market-arcades, &c.; Burnley, £30,000.

Grants were made to various towns to the extent of £2385, including £1000 to Blackburn.

The Dutch Government has just conceded the working of all the State railways to a company placed under the patronage of the Dutch Credit Mobilier.

The Madonna de Sant Agostino, one of the richest shrines in Roma, has been robbed of diamonds and gold to the value of 100,000 scudi. The sacristan has been imprisoned on suspicion.

The Queen has appointed Henry Michael Jones to be Consul in the Fiji and Tonga Islands. Mr. Edward Hall, Consul at Compagnes, to be Consul at Sonsonate, in the Republic of Salvador. Mr. Edward Hall, Consul at Compagnes; Mr. Randal Cullender Roberts, Consul at Rosario, to be Consul at the Dardanelles; Mr. Alfred Dent Vidal, Consul at Riccione, to be Consul at Ancona. The Queen has approved of Mr. J. Monsforte as Consul at Sydney, Australia, for the King of the Belgians, and of Mr. Frederick Augustus Weber, of Virginia, Georgia, to be the United States of America.

It is understood that, in accordance with a minute issued by the Lords of the Treasury, an instructional letter has been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief and officers commanding the service of the establishments recommended youths of about fourteen years of age, to be trained to the higher duties of the commissariat department. They will be put on drill for the first year, with an increase of 5d. per month until the age of seventeen is reached, when they will be entitled to 2s. per day until they shall be eligible to the receipt of 10s. per week, and to be brought into any one of the departments of the commissariat service. The Lords of the Treasury have appointed them as being peculiarly fitted, with a prospective progressive salary, for the only probationary class of commissariat clerks. Three youths at the recommendation of their commissariat, and the only qualifications necessary on the part of the candidates is that they must have passed through the first four rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division—and be able to write a decent hand in the commissariat style.

The committee through whose exertions a short Act was passed towards the close of last Session of Parliament for the purpose of protecting the holders of designs and patterns from the fraudulent piracies from piracy, have just issued their report, giving an account of the measures they took and the assistance they received in order to carry out the Act. In short, the committee state that they confidently rely on those who have received awards for originality of design that the benefits secured in this Act will be permanent. It is not proposed that the foreign exhibitors should be asked to contribute at all. It is to the defect of this provision that the only two cases of piracy complained of were told, that the evils complained of have been attributable. This is a circumstance of which the foreign exhibitors might have taken advantage themselves, but for which the foreign exhibitors must have been wholly unprepared; and they cannot possibly be held responsible. The recommendation of a law to which they are strangers. A large number of the medal holders have expressed their satisfaction at the Act. The Imperial Parliament committee continuing organised for a time, to protect the interests of their fellow medallists, and probably will be re-nominated Act in the coming Session, or to watch the amendment bill which the President of the Board of Trade has promised to introduce. The committee express their earnest desire to abandon the cause which they have once embraced, and have consented to continue their functions. The committee have received a notice from one that may come to the knowledge of any unsold holder in which any person shall exhibit, publish, or expose for sale any piracy of a registered design; and any suggestion as to measures to be adopted towards giving effect to the Act already obtained, and stopping the fraudulent dealings to which it is intended to apply.

A CRUISE IN THE PALESTINE.

(From a Correspondent.)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 161.)

A DAY sufficed to get out so much of our cargo as was consigned at Malta and to give the passengers an opportunity to have a scamper over the island. Soon after sunset we were at sea again, and, as it was Saturday night, we had the pleasure of the society of several ladies and wives, according to custom. Our second Sunday at sea was a beautiful day, and we had church as before, minus the "Times," as we had left our papers at Gibraltar. Daylight next morning showed us the classic land of Greece. The Morea was on our larboard bow, Mount Ida, and the mountains "ycleped" beneath it, Parnassus, island where Lord Byron has laid the scene of his poem of "The Corsair," from it to Cape Matapan the coast was rocky, but not a rocky coast, with a fort on the top and great caves at the foot. Beyond this lies the Gulf of Kolokythia, which runs deep into the land, and forms the lower end of the Gulf of Coron, on the shore of which stood the site of the ancient city of Sparta. Having crossed this gulf, we coasted along the eastern shore of Cerigo, the ancient Cythera. We passed the lighthouse-point of Cerigo at sunset. The effect was very fine, the mountains of the Peloponnesus south of the gulf being a deep blue, with the sun setting behind them in a bright red, and a moonlight view of Cape St. Angelo, or Cape Malea. It is a very lofty, rugged rock, the first land of Greece proper, and a worthy introduction to the rest. It is a great half-detached boulder, on the very face of the mountain, is perched a small building, which is inhabited by a recluse hermit of the Greek Church. We could have been supplied by contributions from the fishermen and those who dwell upon the coast. As we passed the cape we had a view of a little island on which grew the place an appearance of still greater loneliness.

As we entered the Greek Archipelago the wind freshened and soon became a gale, blowing right in our teeth. The islands of Falconera and St. George were passed, and Tuesday evening found us off the port of Argostoli, in the island of Cephalonia. Pilot of Argostoli having already appeared in your Paper, I need not repeat it. Syra is a curious and interesting place to visit visiting, but still more so if one is detained hotel. With great regret we here parted with a lady and two children bound to Smyrna, who had been passengers with us from Gibraltar. We experienced a heavy gale in the Archipelago that the whole time, which rendered communication with the shore difficult; and it was only by excellent management that the boats of Ipsara came of a lawser fastened to the shore, was swung clear of the new pier-head and got out to sea again, for the little port was crammed with ships of all nations which had sought shelter from the gale. On getting outside, we found the sea as rough as we had left it and the wind as strong as ever. We had a fine view of the islands of Ikaria and Myconis, as offering an easier passage than that between Tenos and Andros. The next day found us between the islands of Ipsara and Scio. This latter island has been made famous in modern history by the awful massacre of its Greek population by the Turks during the War of Independence. The Turkish atrocities, as described in the island, almost surpass belief.

I had expected to find amongst the islands of the Greek Archipelago the smoothest of sea, cloudless skies, and the most inviting shores; to my great surprise, we met here with the worst weather,we had fallen in with since leaving England. The islands are anything but inviting, being generally immense masses of rock , sing directly out of the sea, their forms simple and grand but not very picturesque

almost entirely without woods, villages, or patches of cultivation. We found the north-easterly gale among them terrific: no lulls in it, but an unceasing blast in our teeth; the sea was lashed to a mass of froth, the tops of the waves were blown away, and the surface of the sea was covered with a thick driving rain; the ship pitched violently, taking in tons of water every minute; the look-out hands on the forecastle were withdrawn to the bridge across the ship amidships for fear of being washed overboard; afterwards they were placed still farther aft, to escape the sea which broke over the waist. Yet, in spite of this, the sky was perfectly clear and the sun was shining so brightly that every wave formed a separate iris as its crest was broken, while a magnificent one permanently existed close to leeward of the ship, and occasionally small ones appeared inboard. Fast as our ship generally was, she could not make more than five knots per hour through this weather. We, however, at last got abreast of Cape Sigri, the western end of the Island of Mitylene, and eventually brought up under shelter of the high land of the Island of Tenedos.

This island is bare and desert towards the sea, but fertile inland; near to its north-eastern point rises the conical peak called Mount Tore. The wines of this island are very celebrated; they retain their flavour long after the colour has faded away; they are chiefly exported to Constantinople. Our Illustration is taken from a sketch made on the eastern side, and shows the town, which is very picturesque as seen from the sea, although it is in reality only a collection of wretched old houses. It is protected by a white fortress, which mounts forty pieces of cannon. After passing Abydos and an immense number of forts alternately on the European and Asiatic side, each mounting many guns of great calibre, we anchored off the little town of Gallipoli, as curious, quaint, poorly-built, dirty a little place as may be met with anywhere. There is a harbour about the size of a large swimming-bath, a lighthouse, a custom-house, an old ruined castle, marble fountains, and select antiquities.

Just where the Bosphorus enters the Sea of Marmora there is a deep indentation in the European shore. This is the Golden Horn, and in the peninsula so formed on its southern side is built the city of Stamboul. On its northern shore are the suburbs of Pera, Galata, and Tophana. These places are to Constantinople what Southwark and Lambeth are to London, or Birkenhead to Liverpool. I got my first view of Constantinople under very favourable circumstances. The Palestine had brought up overnight abreast of the Seraglio; but on the Asiatic shore, close under the high ground of Scutari, in the morning I found that a thick white fog enveloped everything; some porpoises were rolling about, and one or two little black caiques, each propelled by a solitary rower, were all that could be descried from the ship. Gradually, as the sun rose, the fog seemed to sink, and then the Asiatic shore appeared—a beautiful country of hills and dales, covered with pretty houses and stately mosques, and near to us the celebrated Scutari hospitals, which Florence Nightingale has made famous by her extraordinary exertions there in the cause of humanity. But nothing was visible on the European side until the sun, having got well up, and a little breeze coming down the Bosphorus gradually drove back the mist, and some black spires could be seen above it, then, the light breaking in here and there, the highest parts of the minarets became visible. Gradually the mosques themselves appeared growing out of it one after the other; those most easterly first, then the mist thinned entirely away; and the city of Stamboul stood out clear in the bright light, looking the sun full in the face—a glory of glories. Nothing could equal the view as it appeared at that moment; the city appeared like an island covered with mosques, palaces, and cypress-groves; for, although Stamboul was all ablaze with golden light, not a vestige could



THE ISLAND OF TENEDOS.

be seen of Pera, Tophana or the seven towers, or any portion of the shores of the Bosphorus, except those immediately behind us; but as the wind freshened they too came in view, the great Galata tower first, then the yards, farms, kiosks, and pretty white villages, alternately in Europe and in Asia, as they appeared on either side of the beautiful strait that separates the two continents. A line of towers then opened up in the west and the islands of the Sea of Marmora in the south. The last of the mist which lingered in the Golden Horn having vanished, showed that beautiful harbour made up my mind that the city of Stamboul and its suburbs, as seen from Scutari at sunrise, is the finest landscape in the world.

The Palestine remained long enough in the Golden Horn to enable me to visit all the places of interest in the city and the suburbs; also to take a trip into the Black Sea. I have not space to describe even the most noticeable features, and no description can do justice to the many beauties and interesting localities that abound in the neighbourhood of the great city and in the Bosphorus. Our cargo discharged, we retraced our way through the Dardanelles; and, after repassing Tenedos and other islands, sought the port of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, where a cargo of choice fruit awaited us.

The city of Smyrna has all the general characteristics of Eastern cities, but is vastly superior to the generality of them. It is better built, infinitely cleaner, and more picturesque than any other similar city that I have seen. It has the usually mixed population, but the Greek and European element exists to a greater extent than usual. There are a number of good houses and some wide streets; but by far the greater number are narrow, and as dirty and wretched as most Turkish towns elsewhere. The bazaars are quaint places, with picturesque wooden roofs, through the complicated boarding of which the sunlight here and there gets an entry, and comes down on the gorgeous masses of coloured articles exposed for sale in front of the little shops, and causes them to positively blaze with light, surrounded as they are with the dingy brown mass of shadow of the bazaar. So narrow are these thronged marts, that when the tinkle of the camel-bell is heard a rush is made into the shops; for a camel, with his huge pack on each side, occupies entirely the avenue between the shops. They are continually passing and repassing, and it is wonderful how business can be carried on when subjected to such inconveniences. Frank-street, which is inhabited chiefly by Europeans for the sale of European commodities, is a continuation of the bazaars. It is almost as narrow as they are, and much like them.

In no city that I have seen in the East are there such wonderful combinations of picturesque materials ready for the artist's pencil as in Smyrna. Whichever way you turn and look, in almost any part of the city, a beautiful picture is before you. The curious architecture of the buildings, the picturesque dresses of the motley population—the long-bearded Turk, the hideously-attired Turkish woman, hiding behind her yashmak, all but her eyes; beside her, the still classically-dressed Greek woman, who takes no pains to hide her charms; sailors from the islands of the Archipelago, with large red caps and sashes; dervishes, in grey cloth cloaks and caps shaped inwards; Greek priests, in black gowns and caps shaped outwards; Arabs, Tartars, camel-drivers, and camels; with the splendidly-attired Caïvass, with his deep belt crammed with awful pistols, daggers, and swords, gorgeously decorated with silver and gold, and dangerous only to those who use them; and many other objects as seen in a street where vines are trained across from house to house, and innumerable mats and awnings are stretched and hung about to keep out the sun, which, nevertheless, does get in here and there, and, mixing up the most brilliant lights with the deepest shadows, produces such wonderful effects of light, and shade, and colour that the poor artist is like to be bewildered with the richness and abundance of the "material" about him. Nor is it in the narrow streets of the city only that the picturesque is to be found; in the suburbs are delightful spots, where luxuriant mulberry and fig trees overshadow the water-wheels which bring the precious element to the surface in an endless chain of earthern jars or little tubs. The caravan bridge is a lovely place. Over it are continually passing long lines of camels, with their great packs of valuable merchandise, brought from far-off places in Asia Minor; others, returning from the city after having deposited their burden, lie about in groups, sometimes a hundred at a time, in the dry bed of the river, shadowed by a wall of mighty cypress trees that inclose the graveyards.

GENERAL SIR HUGH HALKETT.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE death of General Sir Hugh Halkett, which took place on the morning of July 27, at eleven o'clock, threw a deep gloom over the army, and, indeed, over the whole country. Seldom has Hanover had a General who enjoyed a similar regard and respect from all grades of the army and from all classes of the inhabitants. No one understood as he did how to gain the affections of the soldiers and to carry them with him. It may truly be said that for him every branch of the Hanoverian army would have gone blindly into fire.

Never thinking of himself, and ready to make any sacrifice for others, the fine old General well knew how to excite the best feelings of both soldiers and officers by a few striking words, which made so much the more impression by the fact of their being in broken German. Whenever the man advanced who was the first to expose himself when necessary, not one of those who followed were likely to fall in the discharge of his duty; and with all this Sir Hugh was always gentle, and had the highest consideration and respect for the feelings of those under his command. For this reason there is scarcely a house of peasant or burgher in the whole country of Hanover in which Halkett's name is not known and mentioned with honour—not one in which the most sincere regret will not be expressed at the decease of the old hero. The following short sketch of his life, with particulars, which have been attested by one of his intimate friends, will, we are sure, be welcome to many as a friendly reminiscence of an excellent man:—

Hugh Halkett descended from the old Scottish family of Halketts, of Pitfarren, was born at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, on the 30th of August, 1783. His father was an English Major-General and Colonel of the Scotch brigade. In his earliest youth he was destined for the military profession. Even at eight years old (as was possible in those times), he was enrolled as recruiting officer in Perth; at fifteen he had become Lieutenant, and was sent to India in charge of a division of the English Army. During this voyage he was then in command of 250 men and four officers, an early preparation for his eventual high command. After four years' severe service in India, his health was so affected that (1802) he was obliged to return to England. In 1803, when his brother, the well-known General Sir Colin Halkett, was collecting troops under the Duke of Cambridge for the establishment of the German Legion, he entered this corps as elder Captain of the 2nd Light Battalion; and in this same year, when only twenty, he obtained his promotion as Major. In 1805 he took part in the expedition to Hanover. In 1806 he accompanied the expedition to Gothenburg, and was present at the siege of Copenhagen, where, when only just twenty-four years old, he commanded a battalion in the place of his brother, the regular Commander, who had suffered shipwreck.

It was at this siege, but without orders, and without even his whole battalion, but with merely a few men hastily collected as he saw a favourable moment, that he took a Danish redoubt by storm. The whole line of siege was alarmed by this bold and unexpected attack, and the surprise in his own camp was so great that an Aide-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief galloped up and ordered the young victor, in the most dictatorial tone, immediately to evacuate the redoubt, as the whole army might be endangered by such an advanced position. Rather piqued at this order, the bold Major, instead of choosing the plain road, jumped his horse wildly over ramparts and ditch out of the redoubt, and then explained thoroughly to the Aide-de-Camp the reason of his "coup," and the result was that on the next day the command over the whole line of trenches was intrusted to him, and the order given to take the redoubt a second time, which was duly and successfully carried out. The old General, who, as his friends know, was accustomed to observe a strict silence as to his own deeds, still laid great stress upon this, and called it the best thing he had ever done in his life.



THE LATE GENERAL SIR HUGH HALKETT.

After the siege of Copenhagen followed the expedition to Portugal under Sir John Moore, in which Halkett with his battalion at Vigo had the task of keeping back the enemy until the troops had embarked. In 1809 we find him with the expedition to Walcheren, and in 1810 and 1811 in Spain, taking part in all the great battles of that time. After Albuera he shook three musket-balls out of his cloak, and it seemed as if he had a charmed life, for they had scarcely injured him at all. After that he was at Salamanca and at the siege of Burgos. During the renowned retreat from that place, in which the 1st and 2nd Light Battalion of the German Legion kept almost the whole of the French army in check, he had the command of the 2nd Battalion.

In 1813 he was sent to the north of Germany to join the corps of Walmoden, and commanded a brigade in that campaign. It was at this time, at the battle of Justadt, that he chased a standard-bearer of a Danish cavalry regiment, cut off the man's head with a blow of his Turkish sabre and captured the standard; and then, being closely pursued, and hard pressed, he saved himself by a fabulous jump out of the inclosure, on his beautiful English mare, over hedge, wall, and ditch, gloriously carrying off the standard with him. For this bold deed General Count Walmoden hung round his neck on the spot the Swedish order of the sword.

Halkett, who, with all his bravery, never willingly shed blood, caused this Turkish sabre to be made blunt immediately after the battle, and never used it again, and to this day it hangs so blunt in his room.

At the fight near the Göhrde it was Halkett again who, after the 3rd Regiment of Hussars had been driven back, broke two French squares with his brigade, and so decided the action. We have repeatedly heard from eye-witnesses how the young Brigadier, forgetting his rank, placed himself at the head of Bennigsen's battalion, and was the first to rush into the square.

A little later Halkett commanded the siege on the Black Hill (Schwartz Berg) before Harburg, and after that held a command for some time in Bremen.

In 1815 we find him at Waterloo, under General Clinton, in the severe action at Hougoumont, leading his brigade, and with it gallantly defending the wood during the whole day. He did great things there with his young troops of the Salzgitter and Osnabruck battalion of Landwehr. Here it was that he dashed forward alone and seized General Cambronne, who had dismounted, and was haranguing his brigade on foot. As he was dragging the General away a ball from the enemy brought him down to the ground, and his captive escaped. Fortunately, he was able to get the wounded animal on its legs again, when he caught the *bolting* General a second time, and, holding him by the aiguillette, carried him off safely in full trot to the Hanoverian troops. A short time back, a report of Halkett to General Clinton, written immediately after the battle, was found by General Count Bentinck, in which mention was made of the events of the day, in which his battalion had taken part; and, after giving due honour to the leaders, Baron Hammerstein and Count Münster, Halkett only referred to his own bold deed in the simple and modest words, "I took General Cambronne."

After the peace Halkett entered permanently into the Hanoverian army, and, as Commander, first of a regiment and then of a brigade, lived for some time in Celle and Nieuburg, in both of which places the most friendly recollection of him is still cherished in the hearts of the whole population. After that he was summoned to Hanover by King Ernest Augustus, and was, first, General of Division, and then Inspector-General of Infantry. In 1839 he was sent to Osnabrück, to crush the sword if necessary, any disturbances which were anticipated on account of the struggle respecting the Constitution. Halkett's first measure was the removal of the great mass of troops, and then, by his own personal amiability, he exercised such a conciliatory influence that the excited part of the population, without thinking of any further contest, came to meet him with open arms. There was no more need of troops: one man had gained the victory over a whole excited town by his determined yet benevolent disposition. In the year 1848 we find Halkett again in the field of honour, and in the important position of Chief of the 10th Corps d'Armée in the war of Schleswig-Holstein, in which he did important service, in spite of the almost intolerable re-



LOADING FRUIT AT SMYRNA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

strictions that peculiar circumstances imposed upon him. One has only to ask the soldiers and officers of that corps who served under him, to receive but one answer—that during the whole campaign he carried all hearts with him by his own peculiarly engaging character; and, as regards the inhabitants of the country where he carried the war, one finds to this very day that all the men and women in Holstein and Schleswig who came in any way in contact with General Halkett are enthusiastic in his praise. We cannot be surprised to find that, even as a grey-headed old General, he sometimes gave full vent to his courage and rashly exposed himself on many an occasion. Thus, when the corps boldly advanced towards the Dano with a small reconnoitring party, he swept the enemy out of his life in a most picturesque manner, shot down a Danish dragoon in the moment of his attack upon the General. This certainly was just the sort of character to give an army confidence in its commander; and thus we find that in 1859, long after General Halkett had retired from the service, and when the whole army was ready for a campaign, and for the side of Austria, experienced men made the suggestion in real earnest, that the services of the old Halkett be secured for the army, and, in spite of his age, let him ride on in advance, and the army would follow him and do wonders. In 1858, when the old General was obliged by broken infirmities to give up the command, representatives of the country unanimously, in both Houses, voted the continuance of his full captain's pension, in the following words, which might well be inscribed on his toubstone:—

"We can only express our sincere regret that, according to the communication to the Government of the 8th of this month, the Inspector-General of Infantry, General Halkett, has been obliged by the state of his health to beg for the permission to be placed on the retired list. We gladly seize the opportunity of testifying the most lively respect with which we recognise the distinguished and honourable service he has rendered, during a long period of years, to our country, in war and in peace, during a long period of service.

"Impressed with these sentiments, we are moved by the veils of lightness as much as possible any troubles in the latter part of the life of a highly-honoured man upon his retirement from service, we do not hesitate to grant to the General, accompanied by both Chambers, the extraordinary additional pension suggested by the Government of 250l. per year as a testimonial of the high value we have placed on his services.

"It is for us a matter of peculiar interest to be able to send our reply with a due expression of our thanks and good wishes for days to the life of General Halkett and the history of the Hanoverian country.

(Signed)

"The Representatives of the country assembled in Parliament.

"Hanover, June 18, 1858."

The services of the valiant old General, which were thus admitted and rewarded by the country, are likewise recognised by the wife of the Sovereign, and King George V. was graciously pleased to testify his approval in 1862 by granting a patent of nobility for the General and his heirs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A vitreous sheathing for the bottoms of iron ships has been successfully tried on the Wurtzer and Redstaert, Rotterdam.

Mr. O. Lang, Her Majesty's Shipbuilder at Chatham, has resigned his post. The Admiralty have accepted the resignation, but have requested him to continue to reside until the launch of the iron frigate Achilles, which will be undocked in about two months.

The Lords of the Admiralty visited Plymouth and Devonport last week. Captain Tupper and Major Scrivener of the Royal Engineers were on a tour of inspection of the fortifications in progress and in contemplation at the Hamoaze, Keyham, Devonport, and western suburbs, also the Channel Islands.

Captain Coles writes that the turrets in the Royal Sovereign can not only make a complete revolution in four minutes and a half, but he finds one revolution can be made with the aid of the steam engine to the guns brought from one broadside to the other in one minute. This rapid and easy motion of the turrets is of great importance in broadside ships.

The launch of the Research, 1250 tons, iron-cased frigate, the first of the vessels constructed on Mr. Reed's plan, took place at Pembroke on Saturday last. The ship was named by Miss Scott, the granddaughter of Lord P. H. Kerr, of the Blenheim, flag-ship at Pembroke. The vessel's mean draught of water when launched will be only eight feet, but on a mean of a foot less than was calculated upon by the dockyard authorities. She is intended to carry four 9-ton guns, built on the Armstrong principle, with from 4½ to 4½in. armour plates.

The annual competitive rifle-match of the Woolwich division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, under the patronage of Major-General Strashan, Inspector-General, and Colonel Mitchell, Commander of the division, commenced on Friday last, on the Government Range, Plumstead, and terminated on Monday, the following being the result with three shots each, at ranges of 200 yards—Sergeant Major Bell, 29 points; Sergeant Mercer, 2nd prize, Private Reddington, 3rd prize, Private Wright. At 500 yards—1st prize, Private Reddington; 2nd prize, Colour-Sergeant Lindsay; 3rd prize, Private Kingland. At 700 yards—1st prize, Sergeant Lackey; 2nd prize, Private Wright; 3rd prize, Private Reddington. The extreme prize was won by Private Henry Morris. Ladies' prizes, at 600 yards—1st prize, Sergeant Major Bell; 2nd prize, Sergeant Mercer. Other prizes were won by Sergeant Huskisson and Privates Connell and Langham.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Colonel Lindsay, of the 3rd Sussex, Rifles, who was seriously wounded by a pistol-shot at Wormwood Scrubbs the other day, is "progressing as favourably as possible."

The first of the prize competition of the London Rifle Brigade terminated last Saturday with the contest for the possession of the company challenge cup, given by the Lieutenant-Colonel, and the silver company medals.—Colour-Sergeant Churchill, Private Pilley, Private Cranwell, Sergeant Major Hawkins, Private Ralph, Private Hammond, Private Wyatt, Private Johnston, Corporal Wanostrocht, Private J. M. Gardner, Private Walker, Corporal Gardner, Private Hammond, Stuckey, Private Fare, and Private Young. The following may be taken as the winners of the silver medals:—Colour-Sergeant Churchill, who made the greatest aggregate score, the brigade prize of 20 gs.; officers prize to Corporal Wyatt, 10 gs.; Private Johnston, second prize, 5 gs.; Sergeant W. Walker, ladies' prize, 5 gs.; Private Frere, officers' prize, 10 gs.; Colour-Sergeant Britt, 5 gs.; Private Sergeant Sparkes, 5 gs.; Sergeant Hawkins, 5 gs.; Sergeant Cotton, ladies' prize, 5 gs.; Sergeant Cuthbert, Lieutenant Hopkins's prize, 5 gs.; Sergeant Major Bell, 5 gs. The company challenge cup, tied with 80 marks for two other prizes of £5 10s. each. There has been a series of further contests for the company's silver medal prizes, varying in value from 10 gs. to 25 gs., this week.

A competition took place at Wormwood Scrubbs recently for the Swinton cup, open to twenty men of each of the three companies of the Victorias, the West Middlesex, the Queen's (Westminsters), and the St. George's. The Victoria Rifles's prize was won by Private Hall, and Private Tooley made a tie, and on shooting off they tied twice, the rifle being ultimately won by Tooley. The regimental challenge cup was also shot for, Lieutenant Burton won the prize (the fourth time).

The first series of prize competitions for 1863 of the B and C (Post Office) companies of the 2nd Middlesex Rifles took place at the Wimbledon Ranges. The four company prizes were won as follows:—First prize, Colour-Sergeant Austin; second, Private Hall; third, Sergeant Jones; Private Hillman; fourth prize, Lieutenant Walliker. Three prizes were given by the officers, but as the last two had a tie, the extra one was awarded. Before March 18, and had fired forty rounds in class-firing before May 31, and were non-commissioned officers, Private Potter, first; Sergeant-Major Private Topping, third prize. A challenge cup, given by Mr. Edmund Yates, formerly Assistant Adjutant of the corps, becomes the property of the best shot for. Lieutenant Walliker and Private Potter made equal scores, and the tie, which was shot off at 600 yards, resulted in favour of Lieutenant Walliker made a bull's-eye, centre, and outer; and Private Potter a bull's-eye, centre, and bull's-eye, outer, and centre of the ring.

The 4th City of London, or "Ancient Order of Foresters," Riflemen, were reviewed on Saturday by Colonel Mowbray, third portion of the Tower of London. Only a few non-mounted, and those few were drawn their drill in a rather slovenly and inefficient manner. But there was no inefficiency in the dignity-inspector's remarks. Colonel Morris addressed the corps to the following effect:—"I am very I cannot congratulate you on any great improvement in your drill since I inspected you in Regent's Park last year. I do not know to what cause to attribute it, because you seem to be a body of intelligent men, unless it is to carelessness. I must, however, say that in my experience, I have never seen any corps of volunteers so well armed, and this or last year, as this one. If it is worth a man's while to enter the service as a volunteer, it is worth his while to learn the duty and the drill efficiently, and do it well. The whole of your movements have been done in a careless and unskillful manner, and I feel it my duty to tell you so. Your movements of and unskillful manner, and I feel it my duty to tell you so. Your movements of and unskillful manner, and I feel it my duty to tell you so. Your movements of company, the gentleman who was called out and put you through your manual and platoon, seemed to know his work by rote, but with respect to the other officers and platoon, seemed to know his work by rote, but with respect to the other officers there were no words of command given, and no effort made to check men going wrong, and therefore we had the value of the paid inspector belonging all over the place. I do not say this, that is the case very bad, and I hope another year to find your drill a little better. I am very glad to see so many present at your movements, and who know how indifferently they have been done as well as I do. I should not have troubled you doing so either my duty to you or to the War Office if I did not report to the Secretary of State for War the very inefficient manner in which the corps has this year, as very good evening."

The annual prize competition of the 2nd, 8th, and 9th Tower Hamlets battalions of Rifle Volunteers took place on Friday, Saturday, and Thursday last week, when the following prizes were shot for:—A silver challenge cup, given by Lieut.-Col. Lord Elcho, M.P., commanding the brigade, to be held by the winner for one month. Extreme range 600 yards, seven shots each. The £15 was won by Private Hall, 2nd Middlesex, score of 34 points; 2nd prize, Colour-Sergeant Newlove, £10; Private Herbert, £5. Fourth prize: Private C. Bisset, £3. Fifth prize: Private Bowles, £2. Sixth prize: Private Hall. A gun of his made at 250 yards at a single target, in skirmishing order, in five minutes, with seven shots, score 34. Dr. Taylor, who has commanded the corps, and made nine hits, 8th prize: a silver medal, given by Captain A. Lowry, to be competed for only by those who have not won a prize in the competition. The winner was Sergeant J. W. Lawrence. Seventh prize: Consolation Stakes. Private Fish, 1st Middlesex, £4; Sergeant Rawlings, £3.

On Monday the fourth annual prize competition of the 15th Surrey (Charterhouse) took place at the butts of the corps at St. Anne's-hill, Chertsey. There were two prizes competed for by the non-commissioned officers of the corps, viz. Sergeant Smith; second, £4, Private Hamilton; third, £3, Private George. The first prize, £5, for the Little Rifle Match was won by Private Hamilton, who made 25 points out of a possible 28. The first prize for the Silver Cup was won by Mr. Clark and Mr. T. B. La Coste.—The 6th Surrey was mustered at Camberwell on Monday, when the prizes were shot for. Ashby Park, Walton-on-Thames, on Tuesday week. It was given in consequence of Sir Henry Leeke having left the corps and being unable to attend to the command. It is understood that the 6th will be attached, with the Chertsey and Richmond corps, to the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer brigade.

In Essex the annual prize meeting of the Ilford corps has been celebrated at Cranbrook Park, by the kind leave of the owner. The corps has for an efficient year, and has been for five mon from each company. The corps consists of two companies, the Ilford and Barkingside, and the former company is composed of men of the winning squad received a silver medal, at Walthamstow on the 15th inst. The company shot for the Ilford prize and the highest score in the competition was won by Private Hall, Walthamstow, of 85, presented by Mr. Davie. The scores were as follows:—The Walthamstow of 85, presented by Mr. Davie. The scores were as follows:—The Walthamstow company, 178 marks (Mr. Moss presenting the £5); and the Ilford company, 178 marks (Mr. Walker taking the £5). A marksman's cup, with a gold bugle engraved, is to be competed for each company annually. The Ilford prize for the highest score in each company was won by Private Hall, Private Mingell, of Ilford, and Private Cowell. Private Cowell was also presented with a silver medal for the highest company score.

Essex has two rifle brigades, presented by Captain Colesworth, were shot for. The cup was won by Corporal Walker, and the second prize of the shooting the members of the Sergeant Major Private Topping, who made the highest score. The cup was won by Corporal Walker, and the second prize of the shooting the members of the Sergeant Major Private Topping, who made the highest score. The corps were hospitably entertained at the butts, between ten non-commissioned officers of the corps, and the members of the Stratford corps, for the offers and ten privates of the Stratford corps, for the first time recently formed, and competed in five matches of the private by six marks.

The annual inspection of the 14th Kent Artillery took place yesterday (Friday) at the Drill-hall, Sheerness, by Major Jones and a large number of spectators. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, Royal Artillery, was the inspecting officer. The movements performed by the corps during the morning had been handled. Addressing the non-commissioned officers and men, he said he had been much pleased with their movements, soldierlike appearance, and the excellent precision of their battalion movements. He hoped that the 14th would be the first corps to establish a company of their annual allowance of practice-ammunition from the 32-pounder and 64-pounder guns mounted on the sea defences of the new dockyards at Chatham Harbour. A great improvement has been made by both corps in the accuracy of their gun-practice during the past year, and he hoped that the corps would continue to maintain the high position it had attained. On numerous occasions during the practice with the heavy siege guns the target had been struck, and sometimes with such force as a range of 1,000 yards, and subjected to the unsteady motion of a rough sea. In several instances the practice had been excellent.

The 12th Kent met at Erith on Thursday week to shoot for three prizes, consisting of two silver cups and a rifle, presented for competition by the corps. The first prize was won by Private A. Hemsley, Private Reynolds, and Lieutenant Hall. After the match the volunteers marched to the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Boys, and his colleagues, officers and in the evening the prizes were presented by Mrs. Satterthwaite.

The Gloucester Volunteers announce a great rifle contest for next week. The Gloucester Rifle Volunteers and the Gloucester Artillery Corps had some practice on Thursday week at a new battery recently erected near Llanthony Priory, Gloucester, and a return match was fixed for Wednesday week by the Gloucester Corps, when the following gained prizes:—Mr. C. Bachelor, 1st prize; Mr. Bland, second; Mr. Hutchins, third; and Captain the-Wold had its annual rifle contest for the challenge cup last week. The highest score was made by Private A. Young, the first prize of £3 10s. and second got up, when Private J. Kem, making three centres, was declared the winner.

Lord Ducie has offered, and his colleagues, Lords Sherborne and Eldon, each annually present the rifle corps of Tiverton borough (16th Devon) with a rifle for competition among the members of the corps. The contest took place and this time Wallworths. The winners on the present occasion were Privates W. Warren and Mr. Jones, both members of the corps. The first contest took place last year. Private Cross, in addition to winning Mr. Denman's rifle, won the Lieutenant Bayly Rifle Challenge Cup, value £5 5s., in addition to the above prizes, a six-barrel revolver, in a mahogany case, was offered for competition by Lieutenant Bayly, and was won by Mr. J. Jones. The prize was won by Private Morrell; the latter by Private Ayres. A consolation stakes was won by Private Hutchings.

In Suffolk the Bungay and Beccles companies were reviewed during last week by Lieutenant-Colonel Thelluson, who availed himself of the occasion to present the Bungay company with their colours, which, together with a medal for long service and good conduct, and a gratuity of £5. The Suffolk Artillery Militia were also reviewed by Colonel Thelluson.

The Norfolk corps are preparing for the annual meeting of the Volunteer Service Association, which commences on Sept. 7. On Thursday week the first contest for the Norfolk Challenge Cup took place, open to men for a variety of prizes. A challenge cup, previously held by Sergeant Bridgman, was won by Private Cubitt, with a score of 35 points. Sergeant Cubitt, who commissioned officers for recruits, was won by Private Andrews. A match followed, open to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Norfolk corps, and the prizes were won as follows:—A Kerr rifle, presented by Captain C. H. Turner, by Private Cubitt; a silver-mounted bore pipe, presented by Mr. Corporal St. John; a silver-mounted bore pug, presented by Ensign Hansell, by Private Cubitt; and a silver-mounted bore pug, by Private Andrews, 2nd Norfolk.

In Lincolnshire the Horncastle company has had its annual contest for competition for the challenge cup and other prizes. The first class the first prize was won by Corporal Chilbrow.—At the annual contest of the Spilsby corps, held recently, shooting was commenced for a prize of £3 3s., competed for by members of the first-class final classification, and was won by Sergeant Cox. The prize-shooting took place for the silver cup of the value of £5 5s., presented by Mr. S. J. Wells: won by Private Wells, a prize of £3 3s., presented by Mr. Sergeant Cox, and another of £2 2s. by Mr. J. W. Wilson, were won by Lieutenant Sowerby and Private Bucknell.

The 8th Cambridgeshire corps will shoot for a number of prizes on the 31st inst. The non-commissioned officers and privates are to compete for the tenth time for a challenge cup, which has now passed into the hands of Sergeant Cox, who has twice previously competed for it. The cup twice, it having hitherto changed hands after each competition. It has to be held six months by the winner, and is open to the whole battalion.

The 2nd Manchester (28th Lancashire) was inspected last Saturday by Colonel Wilkinson, C.B., assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Deakin, the commander officer. The regiment was put through the manual and platoon exercise. The Colonel in command then placed them through several field manœuvres, and in subsequently addressing them commended their general appearance, to which he said they were indebted to the taste and judgment of Colonel Deakin; but he thought they wanted a steadiness of front, which might be achieved by stricter attention on the part of the non-commissioned officers. At the conclusion of the review the men were liberally regaled, and the officers were entertained at Colonel Deakin's house.——On Saturday eight members of the Rochdale Rifle Club contested for a handsome challenge cup, given by Captain Whitehead, of Southport Club, at Southport. The Liverpool and Southport Club succeeded in beating their opponents.——It is stated that a review of the volunteers of Manchester and the neighbouring towns will be held at Heaton Park, by Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Eyre, commanding the forces of the Manchester Regiment, on the 10th of October.——At an early period of the summer Major Melly intimated that he would invite the effective members of the 4th Brigade of Lancashire Artillery to a picnic, and last Saturday the event came off in Knowsley Park. The Earl of Derby gave every countenance and assistance to the proceedings. The corps and its friends, to the number of half 800, were conveyed by special train from Liverpool to Knowsley, and proceeding to the Prescot-gate of Knowsley Park, they reached the ground set apart for the fête. This was in close proximity to the lake in the deer park, and it afforded ample space for the pitching of tents and the performance of drill movements. The latter was witnessed by a goodly number of the brigade and spectators, and the park presented a very gay appearance. Among those present to witness the proceedings were the Countess of Derby, Lady Cremorne; Lord Cremorne, Captain Hornby, R.N., and party; Admiral Sewell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, R.E.

The challenge cup given by Hon. Colonel W. E. Duncombe, M.P., to the 2nd North York Volunteer Battalion, to be won twice by one company to entitle to retain possession, was shot for for the second time for the first time. The contest was arranged to have come off on Stensall Common, at the late prize meeting, but owing to the delays it was resolved to carry the contest to the Pickering range. There were eight companies contending; eight picked men competed for each company. In the most exciting struggle, the Pickering corps proved the victor, upon its own ground. The first and second prizes fell to the lot of the same corps, the latter going to Castle Howard.

We understand (says the *Inverness Courier*) that the Highland Rifle Association meeting will be held in the third week in September, and that it promises to be the most successful yet held in the north. A large number of the best shots in England and Scotland are expected, so that we may look for one of the most brilliant registers in shooting ever shown.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUCEDINES, especially of the Aspobora nigrans, in artificial media has been made the subject of rigid experiment by M. Bonnet, in the Museum of Natural History, and the results before the Academy of Sciences, at Paris. M. Raulin has shown that, by a certain mixture of the various elements of the plant may be developed as rapid in an artificial medium as in its most appropriate liquids; the most useful substances being ammoniacal nitrate, phosphate, sulphate, and manganese, in the forms of sulphate and phosphate of ammonia and carbonates of potash and ammonia, these latter two elements increasing the result in small proportions. The respective weights of the elements which suffice for the development of the Aspergillus are given in detail. The most important rule for some, such as carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; hardly appreciable for others, which are, in fact, mere accessories. After very careful experiment, M. Raulin was led to conclude that free nitrogen was not absorbed by the plant in any case.

THE PROPORTION OF THE ETHERS IN WINES has been critically examined by M. Lenoir, and submitted to the French Academy of Sciences the results, showing the proportions of water (varying from 85 to 75 deg.), of alcohol (5 to 25 deg.), and ethers (0·5 to 1·5 deg.). The conclusions are the phenomena of clarification in vinous liquors depends on the initial composition of the wine, and the subsequent fermentation it undergoes, and on the changes which they may undergo during the course of their conservation. With regard to the effect of temperature, it is found that in the cellar at rest, without entering into a detailed discussion, that whenever alcohol or the acid increases, the ethers increase; the properties of wines are those of the slow reaction which is set up; and whenever the alcohol or acid diminishes the quantity of ether also diminishes; if the reaction proceeds until the quantity of ether will be decomposed. Some ferments have the power of decomposing ethers already formed. Berthelot has shown in the case of the reaction of pancreatine upon acetic acid.

A NATURAL FORMATION OF CARBONATE OF SODA.—Professor H. Rainer, of Innsbruck, has communicated to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* a note relating to a substance submitted to him for investigation, and which is found all along the course of the river Inn for a distance perhaps ten miles, and in quantity, practically, unlimited. It is usually obtained in lumps weighing far beyond half a pound, in which are water lost on access by percolation. The only use made of it was to mix with snuff to give it pungency, and also, but rarely, as a medicine. Professor Rainer describes the substance as consisting of "irregular, nearly colourless, partly crystalline lumps, of a somewhat fibrous and partly granular portion; one was of a brilliant, confusedly crystalline mass, amongst which the angles of cubical crystals could be observed; the colour was yellowish-grey. The smell was peculiar, was a white, amorphous substance, of a greasy feel, and rather strong, soapy odour, which was found to consist of the following portions of a mixture of lumps and pounding the whole together, a fair average sample was procured. The following constituents were determined:—Water of hydration and carbonic acid with traces of sulphate of soda and chloride of magnesium, 24·94; water and organic matter, 0·98; sand, 4·16.

ELECTRICITY OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—M. Scoutetten has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris an account of some experiments made upon a person previously paralysed in the right side. He found that the electric positive sign, indicating the direction of the current, was constantly from the left arm to the right leg. The current, therefore, He concludes his memoir by saying that since it is demonstrated that the red blood acts like a metallic blood, it being known that the walls of the vessel, which act as true porous vases, give stated electric reactions to the galvanometer, we must admit, as a fact, that the parts of our body are formed by sanguineous fields, there must necessarily be a constant disengagement of electricity in the different portions of our bodies. From this organic molecule is incessantly stimulated by the electric fluid, and thus under the influence of this excitement the molecule undergoes the act of nutrition. The oxygen contained in the red blood nurses up the organic molecules with which it is in contact, and disengages the carbon which life is incessantly under the influence of electricity is effected, during digestion, the retention of the nutritive molecules and the elimination of the effete matter, chiefly due to respiration and in all the other functions. These facts perfectly agree with the experiments made upon animals. The carbon and the oxygen, negative electricity and the surrounding air the positive, or rather, the current is established between the positive pole of the blood and the lungs, the principal action of the red blood, by reason of the oxygen in it, is the producing a true combustion in the organism.

THE QUALITY OF WATER in relation to the arts and to medicine has been very fully considered by M. E. Chevreul in his "Chemical Researches in Dyeing," the instruments of observation of which have for the most part been laid before the French Academy of Sciences. Although the employment of distilled water in dyeing would be the most perfect, the employment of well water and river-water, such as that of the Seine (e.g., the first with salts of lime and the latter with those of lime and magnesia) will not, with the first start, when woollen stuff is passed through steam, the sulphur that is contained in the wool will form with the lime a sulphuret of calcium, which would have succeeded to the scarce-tinted whiteness of the wool. In accordance with the results of the above experiments, and of many others made by Chevreul, that his experiments prove the grave inconveniences of the "absolute" in our judgments. In respect to the water question, he says that he has been indebted to empirism for our knowledge of the diverse actions of sulphurous, ferruginous, and other waters in medical economy. He then considers the necessity of accurate analyses by pointing out the errors which have ensued in the preparation of medicines through the ignorance that has only lately been discovered that some mineral waters contain arsenic. How, then, can we expect to obtain pure preparations from employing the effete, such ingredient has upon the human system, one which almost certainly would result in the imitation. Chevreul recommends, in order to avoid these errors, M. Chevreul requires that we should know—1. The definite matters or chemical combinations which are in the water. 2. The nature of the chemical action the water is taken by the sick persons; 3. The change in their habits consequent upon their removal from home. 4. The effect of the water on the objective observancies (their physical and mental peculiarities).

A letter from Alexandria says:—"The corn harvest has terminated in Egypt, and it is generally satisfactory and superior in quantity to that of last year. The considerable development given to the cultivation of cotton in Egypt leads to the hope that the next picking, commencing in September, will be abundant."

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Holbeinesque interiors of the new Part of the *Archæologia* induces us to return to the four papers which it contains upon the discovery of the Will of the great painter; the date, and other circumstances of his death; and observations on his contemporaries and successors; the whole extending to some sixty pages. In the opening paper, by Mr. A. W. Franks, he remarks—

The most important fact proved by this document, if to be the Will of Holbein, the painter, is the date of the testator's death, showing that this took place between the 7th of October and the 29th of November, great artist died *between the recently received date*, 1554, "but in this instance, although some more accurate particulars are given than either are dated subsequently to 1543, or can be shown to have been painted after that date, they have usually been attributed to him, and all these must have been painted by some other artist if Holbein died at the earlier date.

Mr. Franks reviews the events of the painter's life, as known before the finding of the Will, which shows the supposed evidence of Holbein having been subsequent to the year 1543 to be very slight. Mr. Franks adds—

A portrait of Holbein, by himself, dated 1543, was formerly in the Arundel Collection; it was the portrait of Erasmus, dated 1523, also formerly in the Vaux of Viscount Galway's, at Serley. The latter is the latest picture quoted by Dr. Waagen as belonging to the class of Holbein's paintings characterised by a tender, reddish flesh tone.

Dr. Waagen then names the year 1546, when "another and final change in the master's colouring took place." To this period belong the portraits of Henry VIII., at Windsor, and Edward VI., at Windsor and at Welton. Two are unsigned; and the third, though inscribed with Holbein's name, is doubted by Walpole and Waagen. The picture of Sir Anthony Denny and Lady Longford, attributed to Holbein, is still more strongly doubted, and casts "doubt on the whole of the so-called latest style, quite apart from the new light thrown on the question by the Will." Mr. Franks trusts that sufficient evidence has been brought forward to show that the testator of the Will discovered by Mr. Black coincided with Holbein the painter, by his name, his position, his probable nationality, his necessitous circumstances, his residence, his religious feelings, and the period of time in which he died; while, by shortening the artist's career by eleven years, we account for the omission of his name from all documents between 1543 and 1554, and for the continuity and excellence of the works attributed to him later years. We must add a few words on the large picture of Henry VI., at Bridewell Hospital, which at the time of our last visit was in the hands of the cleaner:—"The bad state and high position of this the most important work of Holbein's latest time peculiarly require speaking upon it." "This picture is now generally acknowledged not to be by Holbein," says Mr. Franks; "a commemorative picture by public act of charity at the very end of the reign of King Edward VI.—viz., 10th April, 1553. So that Mr. Black," the long-pending controversy about the authorship of that picture is now for ever set at rest, so far as regards the painter to whom it has hitherto been ascribed." Nor will Walpole's attempted explanation avail us.

Holbein has painted his own head in one corner of the picture; Vertue has engraved it. This picture, it is believed, was not completed by Holbein, both he and the King dying immediately after the donation.

Mr. Black's summing-up is interesting:—

We might observe that "*the age of* Mr. (Holbein's) *interment* was as uncertain as that of his death," and he might have added (if the circumstance of the "Plague" had been remembered)—1554 was not a Plague year, like the first of his death also. He alludes to Strype's story of Lord Arundel's desire to erect a monument to the painter's memory, Strype's words are (speaking of Dr. Catherine Cree Church):—"I have been told that Hans Holbein, the great and ingenious painter to King Henry the Eighth's time, was buried in that church, and that the Earl of Arundel, the great patron of learning and arts, would have set up a monument to his memory here had he but known where exactly his corpse lay." So uncertain is tradition, that, although this rumour must have originated in a knowledge of the neighbourhood where Holbein died, yet a wrong place is assigned for his burial; for Cree Church and Undershaft are situate in the same street, on the same side of the way, and within 200 yards of each other. The beautiful pile of Undershaft escaped the Fire of London, but by the middle of the 1598 it had become ruinous, and was pronounced to be. It were extant who would believe that a John Holbeine, dying and buried in 1543, was the John Holbein whose life has been described by all biographers to 1554, unless upon the infallible testimony of the Will now brought to light?

The papers by Mr. Gough Nichols and Mr. Scharf treat of Holbein's contemporaries and successors afford certain links in the evidence in support of Mr. Black's views.

The Sussex Archæological Society held their general annual meeting last week at Brandler, when Mr. Durrant Cooper gave to the members assembled on the Castle Mount a comprehensive and historical sketch of Bramber Castle, and of the antiquities of Shoreham and Steyning. The churches of the district had been previously visited in succession, and architecturally illustrated by Mr. H. H. Brunsden. The most important paper read was an account of a Roman Camp and a Roman Leaden Cemetery which Mr. W. Ticehurst had recently discovered near Pulborough, on a sort of isthmus of land bounded on three sides by the River Arun, and which was formerly part of the domain of Hardham Priory. Upon this spot the extension of the Central Sussex Railway have recently unearthed a number of fragments.

* Mr. Dawkins, a few weeks previously, remarked the thickness and blackness of the vegetable mould that rested upon the graves—indicating the existence of a dense residence of man. He accordingly set some labourers to work, and in a short time they excavated, at about 10 ft. deep, a square pit filled, without distinction; it was full of black clay mixed with sand, and containing flints, some evidently chipped by the hands of man. Close to this mass of human remains lay roughly-tanned leather, and on a platform of flints a ruddy-fashioned cinerary urn containing burnt human bones, and small fragments of black ware, rude, and standing upright. Underneath was a layer of black vegetable matter, supposed box or yew, or perhaps flowers. Close to these were found the remains of the small domestic British shorthorn, one of which, from its size, probably belonged to a calf. A few broken bones of sheep, a portion of a goat's horn, and a lower jaw, containing teeth that indicated an animal not more than two years old. Besides, there were also found the fastners of a pair of shoes or sandals, each composed of one piece of leather—one quite perfect, with holes at the heel, and both. There were also found a number of coarse pottery, a fragment of beautiful Samian ware, together with a mass of a white substance resembling chalk. Other pieces were also found, including fragments of various forms and ornamentation, of almost every kind of rot and black ware, as at Cissbury Rings, a mode of finishing and ornamenting, together with a large amphora without neck or handles. The latter was dug up within the area of the Roman camp, and not unfrequently when it was inverted over calcined bones; it had been cracked, and strengthened by lead rivets.

The urns and other relics thus discovered have been divided between the museums of Brighton and Lewes. We should add, that Mr. R. Willis, of Brighton, assisted to the working out of the plans, and a number of flint and ironstone implements which he had collected at Cold Waltham, together with his account of the finding, and conjectures as to the use of the implements, received much attention.

Last week a most interesting series of Autographs—the Correspondence of Sir Henry Spelman, the celebrated Antiquarian—was disposed of by Puttick and Simpson, at their house in Leicester-square. They were forty-one Letters, and which the first was dated 1606—Sir Henry Spelman to William Camden, one page folio, dated Westm., Exchequer-street, August 21, 1620: a very fine and rare letter, referring to the death of his wife, son, and grandson, in 1617. A very fine letter of Camden to Sir Henry, dated Chesthunt, Sept. 19, 1619—23 1/2s. Fifty-two from Archbishop Usher to Sir Henry Spelman, very fine and very closely written, dated Drogheda, Armagh, and Dublin, 1626-40, and the most important group present upon the finished portion of Sir Henry's "Glossarium Archaiologicum." Illustrations of Spelman's work should remain incomplete. The fifth letter is extremely interesting: it explains, at great length, the relations between the Irish, Scotch, and Irish Bishops; touches on the Saxon Psalter, then publishing by Spelman; and concludes with the desire to procure for him "collect:" no letters of Archbishop Usher had hitherto appeared at any public sale; the above were bought for £22 15s. by Boone. A complimentary autograph from President Bradshaw to Sir Henry Spelman, one page folio, dated Westm., Aprille 8, 1627—fine and very rare—5l. 17s. 6d. Among other rare MSS. sold was Richard III.'s (King of England), sign manuel (parafe or monogram) as King, to a warrant or order commanding the restitution of dower to Anne Lye, widow of John Lye, at our Castell of Norrynghm, the ix. day of Oct., one page folio, with five prints, excessively rare and in fine condition. Nearly all the signatures known of Richard III. are as Duke of Gloucester, and even these are of great rarity.

In the new Part of the *Archæologia* one of the most attractive papers is an "Account of the Discovery of the Remains of the Priory of Austinfriars, at Ludlow," by the late Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. J. Dublin.—The game has been played over repeatedly up to a certain point, and there, owing to the cautious way in which the moves are recorded, it becomes hopelessly confused. If you desire to have it noticed you must be at the trouble of writing it out legibly and in full, beginning with the first move, and continuing to the end.

J. H. Pontefract.—Your problem is unsound; Bernal Osborne would say "Bosh!"

Hamilton, Gravesend, Pellucid.—We shall be glad to see some more examples of play between ourselves, and to hear your opinions of the matter submitted.

Dr. Law.—I. What is the defect in Problem 1014? You speak of 1. Kt to K 4th as not being good. Our solution remains as each move, 1. Kt to K 4th, &c. 2. Q to K 5th, &c.

H. F. Newham.—The key move to Problem 1013 is 1. *B to K B 2nd*, not to 1. Kt to K 4th.

L. R.—Yes, a White Pawn at 3 Kt's or at Q Kt 7th would probably have prevented the second mate, which is so obvious that we cannot understand it having been overlooked.

Mr. Parkinson.—We have no room for so great a variation as the solution of Problem 1014, mentioned.

Mr. Hall.—Accept our best thanks for the trouble you have taken.

Mr. Hall.—Accept our best thanks for the trouble you have taken.

F. W. N.—Mr. De Jaenisch's new work, to which we lately drew attention, is published in London by Messrs. Longman and Co.

M. B. T.—Wherever "unconscious" play cannot occur, the problem is unsound. Such is the case with the position given by the author, beginning—1. Kt to Q B 3rd. Your example is another illustration of mating by 1. Kt to Kt 6th, is an obvious failure, on, ev—

1. R to K 8th
2. R to Q 8th, mate
If to K 4th
2. R to K 8th (ch)

and there is no mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1013 by Jessy, J. B. C., R. H., W. P. K., D. O., Samuel, L. S., Beta, Bernard Gee, C. S., E. Rensy, R. W. M., Rustic, Rev. J. G., C. C. Clerk, Dr. Law, Rev. J. A. L. C., W. M., Lionel, Pip, Alpha, W. C. H., Miranda, C. P. F., Quidnunc, Gamma, Percy, F. P. H., M. B. C. W., Leo, Philo B., Dickens, Cyrix A., Argyll, D. L., Unknown, E. B. F., John, Harrie, Theta, Peterkin, Stella, G. W. V., Monster, B., Alcon, L. W. E., Perry, J. J. A., Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Fussell, Rev. J. Hellins, A Clerk, R. D. G., Mrs. Gosset, R., Unknown, Rev. J. A. Bell, Mr. Mc. Gorillo, Semper Idem, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS Nos. 1043, and 1045, by Rev. J. F. S. W. G., Philo-Chess, 1859, B. D. L. D. Wee Fawn, P. R. S. L. A., D. Rice and Cox, Try Again, Dr. Law, W. P. K., Rowland, G. H. L. S., Phil. Edinburgh, Rev. J. Erson, W. A., Dadlow, C. C. Clerk, W. M. Lacey, Virg, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1015.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 8th	P to Q B 6th (Q's)	2. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
	P to Q B 4th	3. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
K Kt 7th; but mate is equally inevitable on the move.)		4. Kt to K 4th. Mate.	

**In this position the author evidently overlooked a shorter road to victory. If White play—1. B to Q Kt 7th, mate can be given in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1016.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 2nd	K to Q 4th or (a)	2. Q R or B mates	
(a) 1.	Any move		
	B takes R, or Kt to K 2nd	(4th, and mates next move.)	
	K 2nd	2. B to K 4th (ch)	

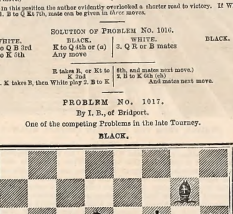
(If 1. K takes B, then White play 2. B to K 4th.) And mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1017.

By Dr. Pitz, of Berlin.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

A beautiful little Game between Mr. G. Dufresne and Mr. C.

(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B takes Kt	Kt takes Q P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. R to K sq (ch)	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	(The game is virtually won from this point, and almost plays itself.)	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		K to B sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	16. B to Q R 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. B to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Q to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
8. P takes Q P	B to Q Kt 3rd	19. Q to Q B 4th	P to K R 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	20. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
10. P to Q 6th	Kt to Q B 4th	21. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to K 2nd
11. P to Q 5th		22. Q to K 6th	Q to K R 2nd
12. Q to Q 4th	Kt takes B	23. R to R 7th (ch)	
	Q Kt takes Q P	And wins.	

CHESS IN LONDON.

A fine Game in the Tourney last year, between Messrs. Owen and M'Donnell.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th	26. R to K sq	B to K sq
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. P to K R 3rd	P to K 4th
3. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	(This is the saving clause for the attack, and the only open opening for his Rooks when, as they have done, his King's game would be opposing.	
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
5. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 4th	28.	P to K Kt 4th
6. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 2nd	29. K P takes P	
7. P to K R 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	(A sacrifice which ought to have lost the game, but Black's situation was too critical for half measures.)	
8. P to Q B 3rd	Castles		
9. P to K R 5th	P to Q 3rd	30. Kt takes Kt P	P takes K R P
10. Castles	Kt to Q 2nd	31. P to K 6th	
11. Q to K sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd	(White was guilty of a queer omission here. He should have played 31. P to K 5th, and if 31. P takes P, then 32. Q to K 4th. It would have been impossible for his opponent to give the game with honour.)	
12. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q R 4th		
13. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd	32.	P to Q 4th
14. Kt to K 4th	B to K 3rd	33. Q R takes K R P	P takes Kt
15. B to K 3rd	P to K 5th	34. P to Q 5th	B takes Q
16. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 4th	35. Q takes Q	B takes P
17. B takes Kt	P takes Kt	36. R to Q 2nd	K R to K 2nd
18.	P takes P	37. R to K 7th	K R to K 7th (ch)
19. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	38. R to Kt 2nd	P to K B 4th
20. B to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	39. P to K 6th	P to K B 5th
21. P to K Kt 6th	P to K B 4th	40. R to Q 2nd	B takes R
22. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	41. R takes B	R to K sq (ch)
23. Q to K B 2nd	P to K 6th	42. K to Kt sq	P to Q 6th
24. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 5th	43. K to B 2nd	B to Q K sq
25. P to K B 5th	P to K Kt 6th	44. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q 5th
		45. R to Q sq	B to Q K 6th
		46. K to Kt sq	K to B 2nd
		47. R to K B sq	K to K 3rd
		48. R to Q B 8th	R to K 8th (ch)
		49. K takes B	R takes B

THE THEATRES.

The theatrical season having now thoroughly closed, nothing remains but to look back on the progress or no progress that has been made in the real interest of the drama. This latter is not always identical with the actual interests of the theatre as a commercial speculation. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the task of maintaining a high dramatic taste in the public should be left to private enterprise. A manager who starts the drama as a profitable investment for capital will naturally encourage that form of entertainment which promises him an immediate recompense. Hence the prevalence of burlesque, which, having been found profitable at one house, is soon copied by another, until it has assumed a prominence in the public mind that excludes all serious effort, and at one time threatened to make the stage an exclusive arena for the mock heroic. Thus, though theatres on the whole have been successful as rentable property, the drama in general has not shared in their prosperity, and legitimate acting and public morality have suffered.

At the beginning of the season of 1862 the opening of the International Exhibition caused the metropolis to be crowded. It so happened that, about this time, two dramatic authors contrived to get possession of the reins of management—Messrs. Fechter and Falconer—each of an unexampled number of nights. It must be confessed that these persons were good of their kind and unexceptionable in themselves; but they might have met with competition at other theatres. There was, however, no sign anywhere, either in the form of a new and original poetic drama, or even of a Shakespearean revival. Even Sadler's Wells, where its legitimate drama had been maintained for years, was abandoned by its celebrated and only melodrama prevailed.

Mr. Fechter, who had Shakspearean aspirations, passed into possession of the Lyceum, and commenced his season with a flimsy farce and a French translation. Both pieces, though widely different in merit, had a prodigious success in the audience, and maintained their position on the boards until the close of the house. On its re-opening it is understood that Mr. Fechter will play Hamlet, but the present is sufficient to prove that there is a public whose taste sets in the direction of melodrama. But this public has its limits, Mr. Boucicault's last and falsest effort was not received at the same time with Mr. Fechter. As Mr. Fechter prospered the former gentlemen declined; nor, indeed, did he appear to have it apparent that Mr. Fechter himself has profited largely by his management. Meanwhile, it is impossible to go into society without being convinced, from the complaints that meet the ear on every hand, that there is a public yet unappealed to who desire both good acting and good writing on the historical stage. Neither of these requisites can be found in the present enterprise or sufficient intellect for the undertaking. An accident, indeed, led to the engagement of Mr. Webster at the Haymarket, and the production of a character which let the taste of the town without saving the character of the drama of which it forms a part, and the merits of which have even been unduly exaggerated.

At the Princess' an endeavour was made at a more equitable management, but with the inevitable result—a speedy and total bankruptcy, and with merely tentative efforts in regard to drama. Miss Sedgwick deserves credit for having introduced some novelties; but there was not sufficient continuity in the general conduct of the theatre to ensure success. Mr. George Vining then undertook the management, and, with a French piece, however, failed, and a French actress in English tragedy, who succeeded. Following up the indication thus given, Mr. Walter Montgomery is about to open the Queen's theatre in Long-acre, with the legitimate drama, but, we fear, not under such auspices as render a triumph possible. At this house, however, we trust that there is a sufficiency of an audience to which a triumphant appeal could be made in favour of the legitimate drama. But we fear that little disposition exists to make such an appeal.

That some movement ought to be initiated in order to provide for the proper representation of the drama is a dramatic truism. The works of high art, both old and new, should be properly and regularly represented, is sufficiently clear to all who think about the matter. We want, in fact, a National Theatre, which should serve as a standard to others. That such a theatre would abundantly repay the enterprise that created it may be statistically demonstrated.

Turning to the future, there is also reason for hope. Having exhausted Shakspeare Mr. Phelps proposes to commence with Byron. Accordingly, at Drury Lane, "Sardanapalus" is announced to be produced, with scenery, spectacle, and music appropriate. There is in this design both spirit and purpose, which an intelligent public will assuredly appreciate.

STRAND.—A new farce, produced at this theatre, under the title of "Dan'l Druce, Blacksmith," is of a healthy and practical nature. It is by Mr. J. T. Williams, and is worthy of his special talent for this kind of production. The effective cast of Mr. Belford, who, as Algernon Egerton Percival, persists in invading the villa of Mrs. Mackintosh Mokes (Miss Louisa Thorne), and incurs the danger of a good thrashing from the old lady's husband, Mr. Mokes (on the lady's husband, Mr. Moke (Mr. Vollaire), and the real delinquent escapes. The audience enjoy the sport, and the farce is likely to prove remarkably successful.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—Owing to the success of their Shakspearean Readings, Messrs. Compton and Merivale have determined to be engaged for the regular recitation of Shakspeare's greatest scenes by Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger, and will be opened for that purpose in the course of September. The entertainment will be accompanied with musical illustrations, and so conducted as to prove a novelty even in these days of novelty and of dramatic revival. The selections are capable of the most powerful acting.

On the 6th inst, an amateur performance took place at the Imperial conservatory of dramatic art, about fifteen miles from St. Petersburg. The Emperor was present, and was accompanied by several of the Grand Dukes and other distinguished persons. Mr. Buford's comedies and a series of proto-plastiques were enacted, the characters in which were sustained with great success by members of the troupe.

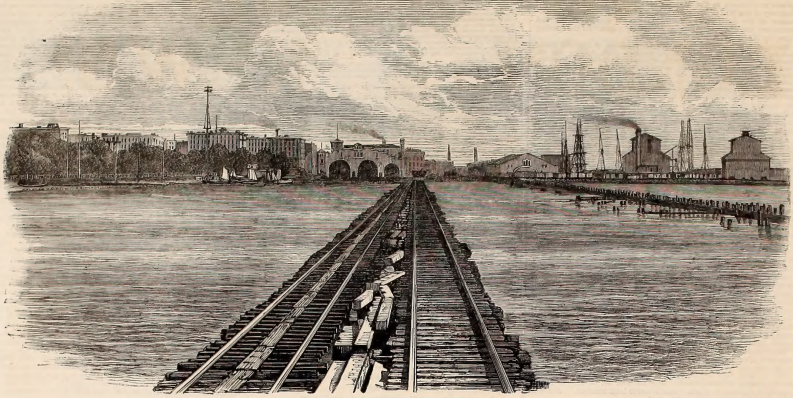
A suspicious-looking packet, believed to be an American privateer, stopped the Vernon—with a mixed cargo and passengers—on her way home from Sydney to Liverpool. Among the passengers happened to be a United States' officer, who was out of uniform and armed more like a smuggler than a gentleman. On the vessel's examination, boarded the Vernon and demanded her papers. These were refused, and on leaving the vessel the officer threatened to sink her. The threat, however, was not carried into effect.

The National Museum of Naples has been lately enriched by the addition of two painted Greek vases, which were found in the excavations carried on at the ancient city of Cumæ, on the seashore bordering the Via del' Orticella. At the depth of 100 palms there was discovered a Greek tomb near the ancient wall of the city, and in it the two beautiful vases. The two vases now found, together with others of less value, are of the Nola manufactory, and are remarkable for having the figures on the one and on the other of an amphora with mythical figures. These vases are for the present placed in the room occupied by the mural paintings.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO, UNITED STATES.

EXTRAORDINARY as has been the growth of many cities of the United States as Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati, of late years, yet all are eclipsed by the rapidity with which the great city of Chicago, the capital of the State of Illinois, has risen up. Thirty years ago the site was a mere swamp, and now it contains not more than half a dozen cottages occupied the flat prairie lands where now is a magnificent city containing upwards of seventy thousand inhabitants. Chicago is not composed of all kinds of buildings, good, bad, and indifferent, as many American cities are, but is beautifully built of brick and stone. The public buildings are very fine, the streets wide and well paved. In fact, the city has as noble and stately an appearance as any city of its kind in the Old World. The shops and stores are of the first class and the hotels on the largest scale, offering the best accommodation, particularly that called the Briggs House, considering, as it does, the comforts of the best English inns with those peculiar advantages that belong to the American system.

The geographical position of Chicago is, perhaps, the very finest that exists on the American continent. It is situated on the south-

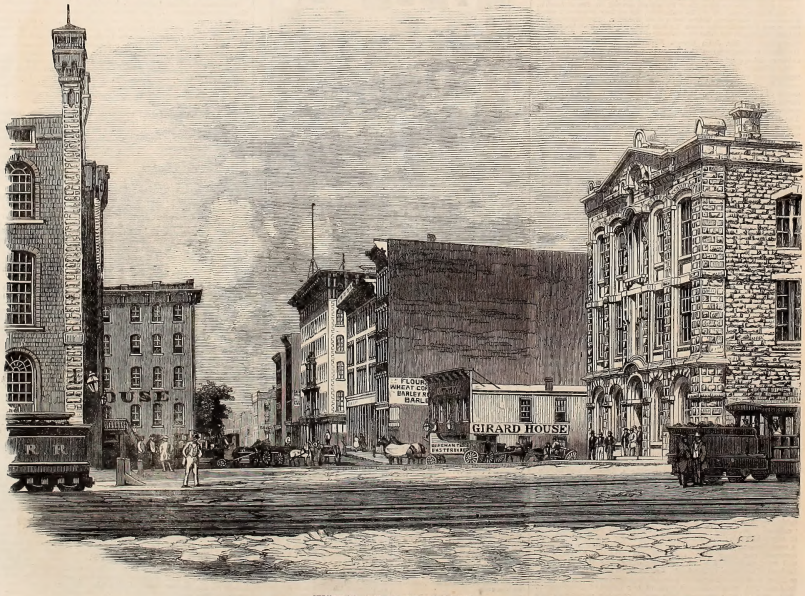


CHICAGO, FROM THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

west angle of Lake Michigan, quite in the "far west" of the continent, more than a thousand miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Yet vessels which shipped their cargoes in the docks of Liverpool may often be seen discharging them beside her quays; and many a cargo of corn, beef, and pork shipped in this great prairie capital finds its way to British ports without ever being transhipped; for between Chicago and the Atlantic the water communication is complete for seagoing ships of considerable burden, by the Welland Canal, which passes them from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, missing the great Falls, and by the canals of the St. Lawrence, which avoid the rapids of that river. Chicago is also connected with New York by a grand system of canals; in fact, New York is the true port of the prairie country.

From Chicago in every direction branches a system of railways of the most complete kind. The Michigan Central enters the city on a viaduct, across part of Lake Michigan. One of our Illustrations is taken from a point on this viaduct. This railway is 300 miles long, and extends to the city of Detroit, on the river which connects Lake Huron with Lake Erie. On the opposite side of this river is the British city of Windsor, the western terminus of a system of railways connected with New York and Boston, and all portions of the British territory in North America. From Chicago railways are increasing northward and westward through the young States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota; while southward and westward railway communication is perfect for thousands of miles into the farthest unbroken prairie lands beyond the Missouri to the most southern States of the Union and the mouths of the Mississippi and the Rio Grande.

It is impossible to contemplate the future of the North American States without seeing that the city of Chicago must occupy the most prominent position in it, standing as it does at the head of inland navigation, and at the head also of those great alluvial tracts of rich prairie lands, which even now are scarcely touched, lands where soil, climate, and all desirable things else invite men to settle upon them and progress. And it is not on the surface alone that these riches exist, for beneath it lie inexhaustible beds of coal, and limestone adapted for every purpose. Copper, lead, and other minerals abound in the north; and there is a mountain of iron in the south. The greatest nation the world has ever seen will be that which will one day inhabit the plains of Illinois: Chicago will be its capital, and New York its seaport.



STREET IN CHICAGO, UNITED STATES.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1219.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ARMY—THE PEERAGE—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE current of life in this country, and especially in the metropolis, is so rapid—its onward course is so strong—that in a few days it sweeps events which have excited the deepest interest for the time far towards the waters of oblivion. We have not time to remember emotions which we felt strongly last week. Nevertheless, there are some things that happen which ought to be rescued from this common lot and reproduced for purposes of practical teaching. It is with this view that we venture to recur to the death and funeral of Lord Clyde, even though quite seven days have elapsed since those events entered the region of history. Although probably no man cared less for either, Lord Clyde attained two of the proverbial distinctions which are associated with the profession of arms: in his life he climbed to the Peerage, and in death he reposes in Westminster Abbey. If the family relations of Colin Campbell had been different to what they were, the Peerage, which was made part of his reward for the saving of India, might have been more welcome to him. As it was, he had no one to succeed him, while it is certain that his own wishes pointed to his being buried like a private gentleman. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to conclude that the attainment of these two honours did not rank highest amongst his aspirations.

But there were some things which belonged to his career that Lord Clyde did care for, and which he had been taught to care for by his own professional experience. He cared with his whole heart for the efficiency of the Army to which he belonged; he was jealous of its honour; he was earnest in his wish that it should, in all its branches and all its ranks, have due justice meted out to it. The story of his own life was a practical comment on a system against which, in his latter days, he pronounced with all the weight of an authority gathered from no common knowledge. It is not too much to ask that such a man should receive greater homage than has yet been paid him. Let him, though dead, yet speak; and let his influence be felt



THE FUNERAL OF FIELD MARSHAL LORD CLYDE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

in the reformation of a military organisation, of which his own case was a condemnation. For, although it is true that he, a friendless and penniless subaltern, forced his way to the rank of Field Marshal, and to the colonelcy of a regiment of the Guards, he did so, not wholly in spite of our military system, but by conforming to it at a critical moment at a great sacrifice.

In the last few years there has been no officer who has achieved such a reputation as Lord Clyde; there has been no military man to whose opinion the public were more disposed to listen, or whose advice they would more willingly have followed. He had spent his whole life in the Army. He entered it a boy of fifteen; he died in its highest rank at the age of seventy. He had neither money, nor what is usually called interest. His service was incessant. There was no quarter of the globe which, as a regimental officer, he had not visited and served in; and it is therefore almost impossible to imagine a man more capable of forming an opinion with regard to the constitution of the British Army. He was deeply imbued with the sense of what is due to discipline; doubtless he never questioned nor criticised openly a military order in his life. But on the abstract system upon which our Army is officered he had formed, and at the right time he did not hesitate to express, a decided opinion. This he did in a manner the most solemn—namely, in the character of an honoured and much-trusted witness before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject of the purchase of commissions. He there stated, as the deliberate opinion of a man born of a race proverbially cautious and considerate, and a working soldier of long and varied experience, that the purchase system ought to be done away with, because it worked injuriously to the service by damping the ardour of a large proportion of the best officers. He did not like it because of what he had seen of its effects in driving deserving men out of the service. He illustrated his opinion by an example which was connected with his own case. He had been reluctantly forced to adopt the system, and, at very great pecuniary inconvenience, to purchase his majority, to avoid being passed over. The officer next below him was a man who, in his opinion, possessed every quality which entitled him to promotion, but he could not purchase; and twenty-five years afterwards Lord Clyde met him in India, just raised to the rank of Major. Having attained that rank he left the service, all hope of further advancement having been abandoned by him, while all the interest which it is so necessary for a man to take in his profession having long passed away, his professional inspirations were dead. Other equally pertinent examples of the evil working of the system were adduced by Lord Clyde in his evidence before the Committee, and he showed unmistakably that his sense of justice was outraged by such a state of things; while all that he said was significant of his utter condemnation of a system of which such cases as he had described were the inevitable result.

It was not to be supposed that such a witness against the purchase system would escape cross-examination by a body like a Committee of the House of Commons, which is always so constituted as to have upon it a strong number of supporters of any abuse against which its inquiries are ostensibly directed. The obvious question—that which is believed to apply the crucial test to experimental reforms—was put to him—namely, what system he could substitute for that of purchase. His reply was prompt, that there must be a higher standard of education than existed to qualify for commissions and promotion; that the entrance into the Line should be based on the plan adopted for the artillery and engineers, and that capability in the first instance, and military merit, combined with military knowledge afterwards, should be the test. This opinion came from a man who, according to some, might be called a mere soldier; and for that very reason it is of greater value. Personal experience of more than half a century in the Army had convinced the "mere soldier" that the purchase system not only admitted ignorant and inferior men into the Army, but drove the most deserving out of it; that it was injurious to the public service and unjust to the individual officer.

These opinions were delivered seven years ago. Since that time Lord Clyde performed the crowning actions of his life, and achieved the highest honours of his profession. On that account he earned a stronger right to lay down the law relating to military organisation than he possessed before. The conduct of the Indian campaign of 1857-8 could not but have added even to his military experiences; and if his opinions, as expressed in 1856, remained unmodified to the last, as there is good reason to believe was the case, they have received the confirmation at once of active observation and of time. The death of an illustrious man ought to add weight to his opinions, and therefore no more fitting moment could be chosen, than that at which the feelings of the nation have been aroused to a renewed consciousness of his merits as a soldier, and his private worth, to remind the public that Lord Clyde was essentially a military reformer; and that no better way of showing a sense of his fame and an appreciation of his services could be found than to demand in his name the abolition of a system on which he passed an unqualified condemnation.

The following letter has been received by Rear-Admiral Dacres, in command of the Channel Fleet:—"Honor'd Sir,—As I am told by my neebours that the Royal Navy under your command has arrived at Edinboro on its way to inverness i have taken the liberty of writing a few words to ask if my Son's Ship is among them the immortalite captan george hancock. My Sandy joined Captan hancockes ship as an ordinary seaman from a merchant ship in the west Indies and he says he is very glad that he entered the royal Navy. He said in his last letter that his Ship was a very large one and woold likely be ordered home soon to be shown of in Scotland I hope it is true he does not often write but sends me a little money when he does write and tells me to be easy in my mind about flogging men to death in the navie that it is all a parcel of nonsense and humbug and that those who get a coming down as he calls it never get half what they deserve. if Sandy's ship is among yours i will certainly walk from this to see him if he cannot come to see me althoug i am getting old and very frale now, An answer will oblige your obedient humble servant, ———."

THE FUNERAL OF LORD CLYDE.

With little ceremony, but with every mark of respect, the remains of Field Marshal Lord Clyde were, on Saturday last, laid by the side of his gallant friend Sir James Outram. As we announced in our town edition last week, the place where his honoured remains were to rest was changed, almost at the last hour, from Kensal-green to Westminster Abbey. It is understood that this was done at the instance of the Government, acting upon the expressed wishes of the Sovereign herself. In other respects the privacy and absence of display which the departed hero recommended to be observed were scrupulously adhered to. But it was impossible that Lord Clyde should altogether go to the grave as an obscure man. The mourning carriages of the Royal family formed a part of the procession, and there was many a soldier who had followed the departed into the very jaws of death and who was now present at the verge of the tomb. The streets through which the mournful procession passed were lined with crowds of respectable persons, and every nook and coign of vantage of the old Abbey was occupied with its knot of eager spectators. The service observed at the funeral was affectingly solemn, and the whole ceremony spoke less of the fiery warrior than of the humble, modest Christian.

The body of the deceased had been removed from the residence of Major-General Eyre, Government House, Chatham, where his Lordship died, to his late residence, 10, Berkeley-square, and it was arranged that the funeral cortége should leave that place as nearly as possible at eleven o'clock. Long before that hour immense crowds had assembled to witness the funeral, and, notwithstanding the intended privacy, a complete line was formed throughout Berkeley-square, Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Parliament-street, and so on to the Abbey, and round to the entrance in Dean's-yard. The funeral procession consisted of a body of police to clear the way, mutes, and feathers. The hearse, without any emblazonments in the shape of escutcheons, &c., drawn by four horses, followed, and fourteen mourning-coaches. Next came one of the carriages of her Majesty the Queen, one belonging to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the carriage o his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief and the carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge A long line of carriages of the nobility and gentry followed. The mourning-coaches were occupied as follows:—

First carriage—General Eyre, Colonel M'Murdo, Lieutenant Alison, th Duke of Wellington.

Second—Rev. Mr. Inglis, Mr. Coningham, M.P., Mr. J. H. Gladstone Mr. Kerr.

Third—General Forster, Earl De Grey, the Earl of Longford, Marquis of Donegal.

Fourth—Lord Gough, Mr. Arbuthnot, the Earl of Lucan, Lord Rokeby.

Fifth—Sir R. Airey, Lord Paulet, Sir H. Horsford, and Earl St. Maur.

Sixth—Colonel Shadwell, Sir R. Walpole, Colonel Lugard, and Major Alison.

Seventh—Major-General Coke, Major Dormer, Viscount Dangan, and Major Maxfield.

Eighth—Sir R. Hamilton, Colonel Street, Colonel Napier, and Colonel Wood.

Ninth—Colonel Whimper, Major Stevenson, Major Sutherland, and Colonel Balfour.

Tenth—Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Romaine, and Mr. Campbell.

Eleventh—Mr. Clutterbuck, Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Jacobson, and Mr. W. Gladstone, jun.

Twelfth—Rev. Mr. Reeve, Mr. Delane, Mr. Leese, and Mr. Reid.

Thirteenth—Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Dick, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Colonel Gordon.

At half-past twelve the head of the procession entered the western cloisters door of the Abbey, and the choir moved on, chanting the opening sentences of the burial service—"I am the Resurrection and the Life," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Preceding the coffin were the clergy of the Abbey. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Wellington, Major-General Eyre, Earl De Grey and Ripon, General Forster, Sir Richard Airey, the Earl of Longford, Lord F. Paulet, and Sir Richard Hamilton. Slowly the procession passed down the south cloister, and, turning near the western door, swept up the nave and into the choir, where the first part of the funeral service was performed, the choristers chanting the 90th Psalm, and the Rev. Canon Jennings reading the impressive lesson from the Epistle to the Corinthians. The procession then re-formed, and the body was borne to the grave and deposited in its last resting-place. The prayers were read, and the passages — "Man that is born of a woman," "In the midst of life we are in death," &c., sung by the choir; the music being selected from Croft and Purcell. After the last collect Handel's anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore," was sung with great effect by the choir; and after the blessing the Dead March in "Saul" was played on the organ. Every one then pressed forward to take a last look into the grave; and there they could see a plain coffin, with a name-plate bearing a Baron's coronet and an inscription, "Field Marshal Lord Clyde, died Aug. 14, 1863, aged seventy years." On the top panel of the coffin also were engraved a coronet and a Field Marshal's baton. Lord Clyde lies close beside Sir James Outram, over whose grave a few months ago he bent in deep grief; and whose death, it is said, produced an impression on his feelings of which he had been unable to divest himself. With reverent steps and slow the numerous spectators at length withdrew, and left one of England's worthiest warriors "alone in his glory."

A serious accident has occurred on the railway between Mainz and Bingen. A train ran off the rails, several people were killed, and the line was completely blocked up.

Among the persons attached to the Embassy from Annam to France, the principal interpreter, Trouong-Vinh-Ky, is deserving of a special notice. The Europeans call him Petrus, for he is a Christian, and was baptised by that name. He was born of poor parents, in the province of Vinh-Luong. His father was a soldier, and fell in the expedition against Cambodia. His mother was left with two children to support, but she nevertheless sent him to the Annamite school, where he learnt to read. A French Priest subsequently took an interest in the lad, and sent him to Cambodia to learn the Latin language. The missionaries there, perceiving his great talents, procured his admission into the college of Poulo-Pinang, where he studied with great success. He obtained the chief prizes for mathematics and philosophy, and also composed an able thesis, in Latin, on the divinity of Jesus Christ. The Governor of Poulo-Pinang was so charmed with this production that he sent a copy of it to the University of Oxford, and made its young author a present of 150 rupees. On leaving college Petrus returned to the Bishop of Isauropolis, and continued his studies for two years longer. After mature reflection, he concluded that he had no especial vocation for the priesthood, and requested to leave the mission. He was at first engaged as Government interpreter, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly; he next became secretary to the Prefecture of Saigon, then interpreter attached to the Staff of Vice-Admiral Bonard, and was ultimately appointed Director of the College of Interpreters. M. Petrus has not yet completed his twenty-fifth year. Besides the Annamite, his native tongue, he writes and speaks correctly Latin, French, Spanish, English, Chinese, Malayan, Cambodian, and Siamese. He is not only an accomplished scholar, but also a man of the world, and well acquainted with European usages.

A long diplomatic correspondence between this country and the United States has been published on the subject of the regulations established by the Federal Government at the port of New York as to vessels trading to the Bahamas. The correspondence originated in May last year, when complaints were made by merchants and others in Nassau that the Custom House at New York required shippers there for the Bahamas to give bonds that none of the goods would be delivered at Confederate ports, and this they complained of as an undue restriction upon trade. It appeared that the restrictions were directed by an Act of Congress of 1861. Earl Russell accordingly directed remonstrances to be made against such restrictions, as violating the treaty of 1815 between this country and the United States, giving English ships freedom to trade in American ports; and in August and September last Lord Lyons remonstrated with Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward replied by maintaining that the restrictions complained of were internal acts of administration, applying equally to American and English ships, and he pointed to the vast increase of the commerce of Nassau since the outbreak of the war as a proof that the restrictions did not interfere with the "legitimate" trade to that port. Earl Russell replied that this was no answer to his complaint, and it was perfectly lawful for British ships at Nassau to tranship their cargoes for American ports. In his despatch, dated Dec. 17, he, however, expressed the hope that, notwithstanding Mr. Seward's defence, the remonstrance would have the practical effect of preventing the continuance or repetition of similar proceedings. Mr. Seward rejoined on Jan. 9; but at the close of his arguments he gave the assurance that the laws of the United States would continue to be executed in such a way as to afford no just ground for complaint of partiality or injustice. Earl Russell, however, having discontinued the correspondence, hoping that his remonstrances would have practical effect, wrote to Lord Lyons again on the 18th of July, noticing the representation of Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst, and Co., that such a bond had been required of them when making a shipment to Nassau on the 13th of June last. His Lordship considers this as a proof that the interference of the United States authorities with the trade is still persisted in, and instructs Lord Lyons to address a fresh remonstrance on the subject.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor returned to Paris from the Camp of Châlons on Wednesday last.

A letter from the camp, dated Saturday last, says:—"On the evening of the races, after a dinner at which the gentlemen riders and the officers who won the races were present, the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, his Majesty's visitors, and the other guests went to the theatre. The Emperor and the Prince were received with enthusiasm. The rain, which had returned, caused an apprehension that the manœuvres fixed for the next day would not take place; but, fortunately, those fears were groundless. At about ten o'clock the troops took up their position for the sham fight at the north-eastern extremity of the camp, between the farms of St. Hilaire and of Jonchery. The Emperor, the Prussian Princes, Marshals O'Donnell, Randon, De Mahon, and a brilliant Staff, among whom were several foreign officers, followed the different movements with great interest. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers commanded the troops. The Prince Imperial, on horseback and in uniform, was present. An immense concourse of persons was assembled."

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree condemnatory of the Bishops' letter on the subject of the elections, and declaring them an abuse of ecclesiastical authority. The preamble of the decree states that it is based upon the articles of the Concordat and the Papal Bull of December, 1801, the Apostolic Decree of 1802, and the Declaration of 1682, establishing as a fundamental maxim of French public law that the Chief of the Church and the Church itself have control solely over spiritual and not over temporal and civil affairs. The last basis quoted in the decree states that the Bishops and Archbishops are not empowed to deliberate together or pass common resolutions without the special permission of the Government. The *Moniteur* also contains the report of the Council of State upon which the above decree is based. It is a long document, occupying six columns of the official journal, and it brings forward many arguments and citations in support of the views it adopts. At the conclusion the Prelates are recommended to keep to their spiritual functions. "Religion has nothing to gain," says the report, "from being mixed up with human passions and political agitation." The prelates against whom the decree is directed are the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Archbishop of Rennes, the Archbishop of Tours, and the Bishops of Chartres, Metz, Nantes, and Orleans.

There have been rumours of the probable retirement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and it is stated that he retains office at the special request of the Emperor. The Minister has gone to Laon. During his absence there will be no Minister ad interim for his department.

M. Boudet has issued a circular to the Presidents of the Councils-General, requesting them not to touch upon politics in their speeches at the opening of the Session of the Councils.

The *Gironde* has received a second warning for publishing an article accusing the policy of the Emperor of wishing to avoid a war at any price, of being easily satisfied, and endeavouring to make the public believe that the review of the 14th inst. was not countermanded on account of the heat, but from fear of manifestations being made contrary to this policy.

Mr. Slidell, the Confederate Envoy, had long interviews with M. Drouyn de Lhuys on Thursday and Friday, last week.

Several Imperial decrees relative to different public works have been published. One orders the execution of those necessary to complete the placing of buoys along the coasts of France; the expense, estimated at 3,800,000f., to be placed to the account of the extraordinary Budget. Another gives orders for works for the defence of the Pointe de Grave, the expense of which, calculated at 1,870,000f., will be carried to the Budget of extraordinary works for ports. A third orders the continuation of the Canal of La Sauldre as far as the Orleans to Vierzon Railway, at a point between the station of Motte-Beuvron and the village of that name. The expense, amounting to 1,000,000f., to be charged to the credit for the improvement of La Sologne. A fourth directs the execution of the works necessary for protecting the town of Besançon (Doubs) from inundations. The outlay, which is set down at 580,000f., is to be defrayed two thirds by the State, and one third by that town. A fifth relates to the necessary operations for increasing the supply of water in a part of the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine, the expense, 378,000f., to be charged to the chapter of the Budget for the improvement of canals. The last orders the reconstruction of the bridges over the Authie, near Boisle (Somme), between Rouen and St. Omer; and the cost, estimated at 70,000f., to be charged to the fund annually devoted to such works.

The Havre Regatta took place on Sunday in presence of Prince Napoleon, and an immense concourse of persons assembled from the environs, as well as from Dieppe, Rouen, and Paris. There were ten races in all, for every description of small craft. The Prince presided at the distribution of prizes on the following day.

The Paris papers announce the death of General Rullière at the age of seventy-six. The deceased General entered the army in 1807, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. In 1837 he was made a General of Division. He was also created a Peer of France, and was Minister of War when Louis Napoleon was President of the Republic.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. has reached Paris, according to which it appears that several Mexican towns, including Cordoba, Orizaba, and Jalapa, had confirmed the vote of the Notables proclaiming the empire, and offering the crown to the Archduke Maximilian. It is also stated that General Comonfort had issued an order accepting the situation, and recommending his troops to submit to what he treats as the expressed will of the nation. Nothing is said about the ex-President Juarez.

It is stated by the *Patrie* of Wednesday that the last steamer from New York brought a protest from the Washington Cabinet against the late proceedings of the French in Mexico. The protest is based upon the well-known Monroe doctrine, and declares the establishment of a Mexican Empire under French influence to be a menace to the United States Republic and a direct encouragement to the Confederacy of the South. The English and Russian Ministers at Washington have the credit given them by our contemporary of inducing President Lincoln to take this step; which, however, it is only right to add, is contradicted in toto by *La France.*

Respecting the offer of the Mexican crown to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the *Temps* asserts with some confidence that, acting upon the advice of his uncle, King Leopold, his Imperial Highness will make his acceptance dependent upon such impossible conditions as will render it virtually and practically a refusal.

"The model," says the *Temps*, "has been decided on for the medal of Mexico. On one side is to be the likeness of the Emperor, and on the other an inscription referring to the late campaign and its principal actions. The ribbon is to be yellow with a red edging."

SPAIN.

The King Consort has been very ill at La Granja. He is now much better. The Court will return to Madrid upon the 1st of September.

It is asserted in well-informed quarters that the Ministry will not enter upon the consideration of the Mexican question until after the Archduke Maximilian has accepted the crown.

The electoral meetings in the various districts have been authorised by the Government. The Progressistas and Democrats have refused to submit to the conditions imposed by the Government, and have decided not to meet on the 30th inst.

ITALY.

The King left Turin a few days ago for Courmayeur, in the valley of Aosta, for chamois-hunting, accompanied by Prince Humbert.

The bill for the cession of the Victor Emmanuel Railway to the State has received the Royal assent.

The railway from Castel Borghese to Ravenna was opened on the 23rd, in presence of a large concourse of people. Prince Carignan, and the Ministers Minghetti, Peruzz, and Menabrea were cheered.

By a Royal decree the following Neapolitan provinces are declared to be in a state of brigandage:—Abruzzi Citeriore, Abruzzi Ulteriore, the two Basilicates, Benevento, Calabria Citeriore, Calabria Ulteriore, the two Capitanata Molere, the Principato Citeriore, the Principato Ulteriore, and the Terra di Lavoro.

RUSSIA.

It is asserted that the Finns have sent delegates to St. Petersburg demanding a Constitution for Finland and a separate Finnish army.

The Bank of Russia has stopped payment in imperials, and now only changes its notes for silver and draughts on London.

FRANCE AND EUROPE GENERALLY.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* believes itself able to guarantee that the notes of the three Powers contain an identical conclusion, couched in the following terms:—"One imperious duty now remains to be fulfilled by the Government. This is to call the most serious attention of Prince Gortschakoff to the great and vital stipulations of the ever-to-be-lamented treaty which secures Russia, Austria, France, and England have pointed out the urgency of putting an end to a deplorable condition of affairs, filled with peril to Europe. They have indicated the means which it appears to them their duty to be employed to attain this end. This means does not in any way trench upon her to realise the moderate and conciliatory intentions of the three Powers, if she does not enter upon the course indicated by their friendly counsels, she will incontestably bear the whole responsibility of the consequences that the prolongation of disorder in Poland may bring about."

Prince Gortschakoff returned from Warsaw to-day to the Grand Duke Constantine left the Polish capital for St. Petersburg on the 20th. The Grand Duchess remained. It is expected that the Emperor's visit has been suspended by the Emperor to celebrate upon the affairs of Poland.

Frequent conflicts between small bodies of Poles and detachments of Russian troops are still reported. According to the *Vienna Presse*, the insurrection is increasing in the district of Augustowo, and the peasants form the greater portion of the insurgents. Even a ruling of the peasantry has taken place in the palatinate of Sandomir. The first engagement between them and the Russian forces is said to have taken place at Jedlna, in the vicinity of Radom. In consequence of the many successes of the Poles in the palatinate of Lublin, the Russians have sent thither a reinforcement of 10,000 soldiers. The Polish leaders are busily engaged in organising contingents. There are doubtful reports of more Polish victories in Lithuania. Two cavalry engagements, in which the insurgents had the advantage, are reported to have occurred on the 15th and 16th inst. near Jedwabnien the following day.

A convoy of 600 Polish political prisoners have been transported to Siberia. The engineer, Zeglinski, was hanged at Gledanek on the 17th. The pretext for his execution is unknown. Marszewski and Dombrowski have been hanged at Plock.

On the 14th all persons found in the streets of Warsaw were arrested without any cause, and all the gaols filled.

The railway communication between Warsaw and Zombkowice, near the Prussian frontier, and between Cracow and Warsaw, has been interrupted. The insurgents have constructed a bridge and have contrived telegraphic communication.

Meanwhile the Czar has published another ukase, in consequence of which 194 more estates will be sequestrated. By the ukase published two years ago, 1,648 estates have been sequestrated. In Mohilew 452 persons have had their estates sequestrated.

A letter from Riga, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that Mdlle. Shaniavski, the Polish lady, forty years of age, who was shot in Riga, near Dubbein, in consequence of a flogging with the knout, inflicted by the order of the Governor, she survived only one month. All the Poles and Germans staying at Dubbein attended her funeral.

AMERICA.

The British, French, Russian, Spanish, Prussian, Italian, and Swedish Ministers have left Washington, accompanied by their staffs, upon an excursion to the Northern Lakes.

No movement of consequence has been made by either of the belligerents in Virginia. The intense heat, under which existence is barely endurable, has rendered military operations all but impossible. There has been no change in the position of the armies of Lee and Meade. General Lee's head-quarters are at Gordonsville, and the main body of his army is on the line of the Rapidan. General Meade's army continues to annoy the Federals, who are consequently preparing to expel all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms from the country north of the Rappahannock and south of the Rive Rapidan. General Lee's army, and rear of General Meade's army. General Meade has been visiting Washington. It is stated that he persists in resigning the command of the Federal army of the Potomac, and that he will be succeeded by Grant or Rosecrans. General Meade has published a report from General Grant, dated Petersburg, July 30, giving the full details of the accuracy of Meade's report of the engagement on July 14 at Rolling Waters.

General Foster, with the iron-clad steamer Sangamon and some other vessels, had proceeded up the James River, in order to reconnoitre Fort Darling; but he was compelled to return down the river when he was still seven miles below the fort—the explosion of a torpedo having mortally wounded one of his vessels, and killed all his officers and men having been killed and wounded by a heavy fire from the banks.

From Charleston we learn that on the 7th Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris Island were engaged in keeping up a terrific bombardment of the Federal position. General Gillmore received reinforcements of 8000 men. A combined land and naval attack was to be made on Charleston on the 10th, when the Federals were sanguine would result in the capture of Forts Sumter and Wagner, and Point Cumming. The Confederates, however, were making great preparations to repel the attack. It is reported that the 30th pounder Parrot gun, sent to Charleston to be used against Fort Sumter, was lost on Morris Island in a gale.

A Federal force had marched through Arkansas, and other forces were preparing to clear the western shore of the Mississippi of Confederates.

Commander Bell has superseded Admiral Farragut in the Gulf department.

Numerous guerrilla bands are marauding throughout the interior counties of Missouri.

Great excitement has been created throughout California by a contemplated rising of Secessionists, and an affray had occurred at Vesalia, in the northern part of the State, between the Federal soldiers and Secessionists. Outbreaks are also stated to have taken place in Nevada and Indiana counties, north and south of San Francisco, and, to meet any threatened emergency, the Governor of the State of San Francisco are to be commenced immediately.

There were rumours that the Washington Government was about to begin mining negroes for service against the Federal armies.

The military authorities in New York have been actively strong remonstrances from a portion of the Richmond press, and the *Examiner* roundly asserts that the Confederacy is weary of the flagrant inconsistencies of Mr. Davis's Administration. The Federals, however, that the spirit of resistance is as strong as ever.

The Secret Service Bureau has compelled many prisoners to be confined and held as hostages for three negroes captured on board the steamer Jacob Bell, which the Confederates refuse to exchange.

There has been a tart correspondence between Mr. Seward and the Governor of New York—the latter urging that the levy should be suspended until the alleged atrocities should be redressed, and the former refusing to suspend it. The Judge Advocate of the State of New York has taken official steps to ascertain the names of persons of men liable to the conscription in New York had been fraudulently made, with the purpose of levying an undue proportion of recruits from the districts where the Democratic party is most powerful, and of the constituency. One Mr. Ebener committed suicide at New York to avoid the draught. His friends had joked him about it, and scared him into insanity.

The *New York Times*, of the 3rd inst., gives a list of forty-seven ingnests held by the coroners on the previous day on persons who had been sunstruck. Most of them were natives of Ireland. On the 11th inst. twenty fatal cases of sunstroke were reported to the Coroner of New York. Manhattan, the *Standard*'s correspondent at New York, says that from 110 to 130 had perished from this cause in one week.

Mr. Sedgwick, late chairman of the Congressional Naval Committee, has published a letter in reference to Mr. Laird's statements that he had been asked by the Federal Government to build ships of war. Mr. Sedgwick says a Mr. Howard, of New York, came to him in July, 1863, and made proposals, as he said, at the instance of Mr. Laird. He was referred to the Secretary of the Navy, who declined to enter into negotiations. Mr. Howard, says Mr. Sedgwick, was not an agent of the Navy Department.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament assembled on the 13th. The Governor-General directed the special attention of the Legislature to the militia law, which required extensive amendment to make it effective. He asked Parliament to sanction the outlay incurred in consequence of the last Parliament ending without voting supplies, and also for a grant for the Intercolonial Railway. He further said he had recommended the establishment of telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

The King of Prussia has replied to the collective invitation of the German Princes conveyed to him by the King of Saxony, repeating his refusal to be present at the Congress, and in the same letter he explains the line he had already communicated to the Austrian Government. He endeavours to gain some popularity at the expense of the Emperor Napoleon, declaring that he can assent to no scheme which does not provide for the direct election by the people of the Lower House of Parliament, that the Assemblies be exclusively concessions.

The Emperor's scheme of federal reform, whatever may be its chance of ultimate success, appears to receive more approval and to encounter less opposition in the Conference than was at first looked for. The Congress has adopted, with modifications, the article relating to the Directorate. This body is to consist of six members, Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria having each one vote; Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg together will have the fourth vote in turn; Hesse-Darmstadt and the seven Grand Duchies will choose the fifth member; and the remaining German States will elect the sixth. As regards the 5th article of the project, relating to the presidency of the Directorate, the Courts of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia should preside alternately, but decided to leave those two Grand Powers to settle the question between them. The article establishing the general principles of the privileges of the Directorate and Federal Council, was adopted. Baden has entered a protest, pointing out that the Federal Council should be composed solely of States of reform amounts to a binding engagement to interpret important points in the sense that had been indicated.

There is not much to indicate the views of the German people on the matter. The Assembly of Popular Delegates, which is in session at Frankfort under the presidency of Herr Von Gerlach, however, pronounces to some extent upon it. In a full sitting of the Delegates, the Hon. Herr Von Meyer, a Bavarian, declared the Austrian proposals were in many points of doubtful utility. they ought not to be absolutely rejected. The Assembly unanimously that the members of the Lower House should be freely elected; that Prussia should be placed on an equal footing with Austria in every respect; that the Diet should be transferred from Frankfort to the Confederacy; and that the acceptance of the Austrian proposals should be void unless the Diet of Frankfort be first in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Federal Diet in March and April, 1818. The resolutions passed by the Assembly of Popular Delegates were then forwarded unanimously to the Federal Diet, and in reply the representatives of the Free Towns, and the foreign Ministers now present at the Diet.

An amusing incident is mentioned in the German papers in connection with the Congress of Deputies sitting at Frankfort, three of the members, Herr Von Gerlach, Herr Jordan, and Herr Von Stein, were running in those clear and concise terms:—"What is it we don't want?—A German Parliament. What is it we do want?—A German Parliament."

At the special meeting last Saturday of the Bavarian House of Representatives the President of the Chamber delivered a speech, in which he called upon the members to avail themselves of the opportunity of absence from Parliamentary business, in the Friends' Meeting House. President, W. J. Macqueen Rankine, Professor of Engineering in the University of Glasgow; Secretaries, Professor Slowitly, Rev. C. J. Whitby, M.A.

Section B.—Chemical Science; in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street. President, Alexander Williamson, Professor of Chemistry in University College, London; secretaries, Professor Anderson, M.D., and Professor Crum, F.R.S.

Section C.—Geology, in the Music-hall, Nelson-street. President, Warington W. Smyth, Professor of Mineralogy at the Royal School of Mines, London; secretaries, H. C. Sorby, T. Sterry Hunt, John Young, and Professor Geikie. Geology, including Physiology; in the County Chamber. President, Hutton Balfour, M.D., Professor of Botany, University of Edinburgh; secretaries, R. D. Pettigrew, M.D., and Rev. H. B. Tristram, D.C.L. Sub-section of physiology was appointed, under the presidency of Dr. Laycock, Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford; secretaries, Dr. E. Smith, C. Emerson. It will meet in the Lecture-room.

Section D.—Geography and Ethnology, in the Large Assembly-room, Bristol. President, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., London; secretaries, Rev. J. Barlow, M.A., and Thomas Hodgkin.

Section F.—Economic Science and Statistics, in the Small Assembly-room. President, William Tite, M.P.; secretaries, F. Purdy, T. Doubleday.

Section G.—Mechanical Science, in the Lecture-room. President, Professor Rankine, C.E., F.R.S., Glasgow; secretaries, Rev. Robert Willis, Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge; secretaries, P. Le Neve Foster, M.A., F. Westmacott, J. F. Spencer.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE thirty-third annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its sittings at Nottingham yesterday. The business proceedings are being conducted at the New Savings Bank, Castle-gate, and the public meetings in the Exchange Concert-room. The council of the association met in the morning, at the Literary and Philosophical Rooms, to arrange the preliminary business. In the afternoon the general committee met and appointed the sectional committees. The following is the list of presidents and secretaries for each section:—

Section A.—Mathematical and Physical Science, in the Friends' Meeting House. President, W. J. Macquorn Rankine, Professor of Engineering in the University of Glasgow; secretaries, Professor Slowitly, Rev. C. J. Whitby, M.A.

Section B.—Chemical Science; in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street. President, Alexander Williamson, Professor of Chemistry in University College, London; secretaries, Professor Anderson, M.D., and Professor Crum, F.R.S.

Section C.—Geology, in the Music-hall, Nelson-street. President, Warington W. Smyth, Professor of Mineralogy at the Royal School of Mines, London; secretaries, H. C. Sorby, T. Sterry Hunt, John Young, and Professor Geikie. Geology, including Physiology; in the County Chamber. President, Hutton Balfour, M.D., Professor of Botany, University of Edinburgh; secretaries, R. D. Pettigrew, M.D., and Rev. H. B. Tristram, D.C.L. Sub-section of physiology was appointed, under the presidency of Dr. Laycock, Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford; secretaries, Dr. E. Smith, C. Emerson. It will meet in the Lecture-room.

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THE FIRST SESSION.

The New Townhall was crowded in the evening with an immense assembly of the leading men of the district, manufacturers and others, and numerous ladies especially gentlemen connected with mines and manufactures. A little before eight Colonel Grey, C.B., accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Cowley, Lord Lambridge, late president of the association; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell and his wife, the mayor and corporation authorities, and other officials, ascended a platform erected in the centre of the hall. They were received with loud cheers.

Professor Willis delivered an introductory address, passing in review the operations of the Local Committee, and the objects of the association.

S. W. Arkwright, on rising, was loudly cheered. In a long and comprehensive address, he dwelt on the importance of the practical applications of science during the quarter of a century since the association visited this town, and referred briefly to the history of the railway system. In spite of the progress that Europe now found itself committed to a gauge fortunately determined by the Legislature, and which was now the standard gauge of the whole core originally laid down. The locomotive engine, that crowning achievement of mechanical science, had enabled us to convey the mail and the passenger scarcely exceeding that of the corn and hay which the original packhorse and waggon service conveyed to and fro in the last century.

The coal fields of this district, so intimately connected with the railway system, would, perhaps, be more fully considered by the section devoted to that present meeting. To persons who contend that all geological phenomena are to be attributed to causes which are now in operation, and to causes only in operation, the formation of coal must present peculiar difficulty. The rankest and vegetation which must have existed in the vertical position, and the uniformity of climate which appears to have prevailed almost from the poles to the equator, were would seem to point to circumstances which have ceased, and an atmosphere more laden with humidity and carbonic acid than exists to-day. The late lamented Professor Edward George Boyleheen, whose geological knowledge, rightly saw that coal was the embodiment of power originally derived from the sun. That small pencil of solar radiation which is arrested by our planet, and which constitutes less than the 2000-millionth part of the total energy sent forth from the sun, must be regarded as the power which enabled the plants of the carboniferous period to wrest the carbon they required from the oxygen with which it was combined, and eventually to deposit it as the solid material of coal. In our day, the reunion of that carbon with oxygen restored the energy expended in the former process, and thus we were enabled to utilise the power originally derived from the luminous centre of our planetary system. The phase of the earth's existence suitable for the extensive formation of coal appeared to have passed away for ever; but the quantity of that invaluable mineral which had been stored up throughout the globe might be considered as practically inexhaustible. It was, however, to our own particular country, and contemplating the rate at which we are expending our coal, and the rate at which the cost and quality of fuel, and, as connected with the least expense, we should find much cause for anxiety. On this point he said:—It is clear that long before complete exhaustion takes place England will have ceased to be a coal-producing country on an extensive scale. Other nations, and especially the United States of America, which possess coal fields thirty-seven times more extensive than ours, will then be working mines comparable to our own in smaller coal, will be able to dispose the English coal from every market. The question is, not how long our coal will endure before absolute exhaustion is effected, but how long will those particular coal seams last which yield coal of a quality and at a price to enable this country to maintain the present supremacy in manufacturing industry? So far as this particular district is concerned, it is probable that the present rate of production will be sufficient to sustain the principal seams, even at the present rate of working. If the production should continue to increase as it has been doing, the duration of those seams will reach half that period. How the case may stand in other coal-mining districts I do not pretend to determine. But it is clear to me, as the best and most available coal will always be worked in preference to any other, I fear the same rapid exhaustion of our most valuable seams will take place elsewhere. In thus reaping the full advantage of all the coal we burnt, no objection could be made to the most lavish consumption, if we are using it wisely and not extravagantly in all its applications. It is probable that fully one fourth of the entire quantity of coal raised from our mines is burnt in the production of heat for motive power; but, much as we are in the habit of admiring the powers of the steam-engine, our contemplation of the mechanical energy of heat shows that we realise in that engine only a small part of the thermic effect of the fuel. The consumption of coal varies with the quantity of coal which a given effect by means of the steam-engine is about thirty times greater than would be realised with an absolutely perfect heat-engine. It is owing which render the application of heat so uneconomic in the steam-engine have been brought to light by the researches of the mechanical theory of heat, and it now remains for mechanicians, guided by the light they have thus received, to attempt the improvement in the methods of converting the heat of combustion into available power. Engines in which the motive power is excited by the communication of heat to the elastic fluid contained in the cylinder, such as in those of Stirling, Ericsson, and Siemens, promise to afford means of economising the fuel superior to the steam-engine. They are all based upon the principle of employing fuel to generate sensible heat to the exclusion of latent heat, and thus to avoid the waste of heat which has taken the form of unprofitable motion amongst the particles of the fluid to which it is applied. They differ in the means what is called the regenerative principle—a term which, has, with reason, been objected to as implying a retention of expended heat. The so-called regenerator is the contrivance for arresting unutilised heat rejected by the engine, and causing it to operate in aid and subsequent reduction of fuel. It is a common observation, that before coal is exhausted some other motive agent will be discovered to take its place, and electricity has been pointed to as the probable one. Contemplating, however, the application of electricity as a motive power, we must bear in mind that we shall not require to effect chemical combinations, and in so doing to consume materials. But where are we to find materials in economical for this purpose? Are we to burn zinc in the air and use the oxygen we obtain from the air? After a further illustration of solar influence by reference to the power of waves, and the raising from heights to which it has been lifted by the evaporative action of the sun, the speaker resumed the consideration of wasteful processes in the use of heat for motive purposes. It was computed that the consumption of coal in dwelling-house in this country to a ton per head per annum of the entire population. Without sacrificing the luxury of a visible fire, it would be easy, by attending to the principles of radiation and reflection, to utilise a considerable part of the heat which is now so imprudently discharged into the chimney. The immediate cause of the great coal trade, the great event in the history of coal mining, not as effecting any great diminution in those disastrous accidents which still devastate every coal-mining district, but as rendering it necessary to be worked which, from their greater explosive tendencies, would otherwise have been altogether unapproachable. Before illustrating the subject, he noticed the recent discovery by Berthelot of a new form of carbonetted hydrogen, possessing three times the illuminating power of ordinary gas. Siemens had detected the same gas in the highly-heated regenerators of his furnaces, and there is now every reason to believe that the new gas will become practically available for illuminating purposes.

The next subject alluded to was the fruitful of recent solar discoveries, especially the unexpected result by which we are enabled to test the materials of which the sun is composed. Our days were literally, in part at least, those of our planet. The dynamical theory of heat was probably the most important discovery of the present century. Heat was a mode of motion; the temperature of a temperature in a pound of water is equivalent to a weight of 772 lb. lifted through the height of one foot. Heat and motive power are reciprocally convertible into one another. The science of gunnery (said Sir William), to which I shall make but a passing allusion, is entirely based on the principles connected with the dynamical theory of heat. When gunpowder is exploded in a cannon, the effect of the sudden heating of the gaseous materials is the power are caused to enter into new combinations, and the heat liberated by chemical action is partly converted into heat which drives out the object struck in the proportion to his heat in the bore, and partly into mechanical energy. These curious results the work done or damage inflicted by my friend Captain Noble, to determine exactly. In the case of the Armstrong gun, the force of which is due entirely to the high elasticity of wrought iron plates. Joule's law, and the known velocity of the projectile, enabled us to compute the number of dynamical units of heat of the shot, enabled us to compute the power in the projectile, and by ascertaining the temperature which would be produced by the same power when the number of units developed in it by impact, we arrived at the temperature which gave the shot instead of the plates. These experiments involved an enormous absorption of power to be caused by the yielding nature of the materials of which projectiles are composed. Soft iron projectiles were therefore resolved to complete the inquiry.

The chemical portion of the review Professor Tyndall's recent discoveries respecting absorption and radiation of heat by vapours and permanent gases; Admiral Fitzroy's application of the barometer to the prediction of storms; and the balloon explorations of Mr. Glaisher. He said, "We have learnt from Mr. Glaisher's observations that the process of temperature with elevation does not follow the law previously assumed of 1 deg. in 300 ft., and that, in fact, it follows no definite law at all. Mr. Glaisher appears also to have ascertained the interesting fact that rain is only precipitated when cloud exists at a lower level. Rain-drops in fact, fall through the cloud without precipitation, merging into wet mist, and ultimately into dry fog. Mr. Glaisher met with more for a mile in thickness than 1000 ft. thick, which is another fact previously conceived ideas."

In connection with the facilities now given to the transmission of intelligence and interchange of thought, Sir William observed that the fundamental art of expressing thought by means of written signs was comparatively new and had been for centuries. Even without going so far as to adopt for ordinary use a system like that of Pitman, the adoption of which is not easy to acquire, we might greatly abridge the time and labour of writing by the recognition of a few simple signs to express the most frequent and the most important syllables in our language. Our words are in a great measure made up of such syllables as *ment*, *tion*, *ing*, *ble*, *ness*, *ous*, *ful*, *ly*, *ter*, *ver*, &c. Every one is now obliged to write out over and over again, as if time and labour expended in that way be termed wealth, instead of using a few numbers which, like our written character the advantage of distinctness to recommend it. It is only necessary to agree with a few friends that *ment* or "amentation" shall become aware of the want of sufficient difference between the letters we employ.

On the much-debated question of the Decimal System, the speaker said there could be no difference of opinion as to the importance of assimilating the system of weights and measures of this country to that which most of the ingenuity which has been devised.

The address was frequently interrupted by applause in the course of its delivery.

On Saturday the regular business of the sections commenced, and continued till Saturday, which is to be enlivened with the first excursions.

THE FISHERIES.

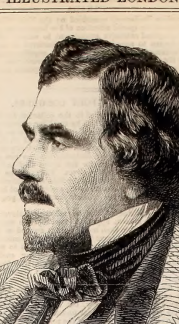
The fisheries on the east coast are reviving. On the day last week upwards of a million herrings, it was computed, were landed at Hartlepool, and the sale of herrings in that town on Thursday would realise to the fishermen about £2000. The "takes" were equally good on Friday and Saturday. The prices were as low as 1s. per thousand.

The ship S. L. Tilley, of Yarmouth, N.S., Cook, master, which arrived at Greenock last week, from Trinidad, reports having passed great fields of ice during the passage, having had a narrow escape from collision. Captain Cook says he never saw ice so far south as the same season of the years. While in lat. 42 deg. 45 and on the northern side of the Gulf Stream, a large iceberg was suddenly descried, about thirty yards off. The ship's course was immediately altered, thereby escaping the imminent danger with which they were threatened. Next day they passed a field of ice, and here a large iceberg was seen, with a portion of a ship's timbers imbedded in it.

EUGÈNE DELACROIX.

ONLY a few weeks after the death of Horace Vernet another of the most celebrated of the French painters of the present century has passed away. Eugène Delacroix, the great head of the romantic school of painting in France, died of consumption, at Paris, on the 13th inst. Decamps, who may be considered the next greatest follower in the opposition commenced by Géricault against David and the classicists, died, it will be remembered, only last year.

Eugène Delacroix was born on the 26th of April, 1798, at Charenton, St. Maurice, near Paris. His father, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Directory, and died Prefect of Bordeaux, gave him an excellent education. At eighteen years of age Delacroix quitted the College of Louis le Grand to study painting under the "classic" painter Guerin, who also numbered Ary Scheffer and Géricault among his pupils. In 1822 Delacroix exhibited his first painting, "Dante et Virgile," which added a fresh impetus to the controversy already excited by the exhibition of Géricault's "Shipwreck of the Medusa" (now in the Louvre), and by the new tendencies in literature. M. Thiers, who at that time was art-critic for the *Constitutionnel*, praised it highly. "The Massacre of Scio, 1824," was a signal of renewed battle between the classicists and romanticists; and from this date Delacroix became the acknowledged head of the romantic school, left vacant by the death of Géricault. In his long and most industrious career Delacroix has treated sacred and profane history, subjects from poetry and fiction—his favourite authors being Shakspeare, Scott, Byron, Goethe, and Chateaubriand—scenes of Spanish and African life, and wild animals. The following is the list of his principal works, executed after those already named:—"The Death of the Doge Marino Faliero," "Greece on the Ruins of Missolonghi," 1826; "Christ in the Garden of Olives," "Justinian," "The Apparition of Mephistophiles to Faust," "The Herdsman of the Campagna," "A Young Turk Caressing his Horse," "Milton (Blind) Dictating his 'Paradise Lost,'" "The Death of Sardanapalus," "Cardinal Richelieu," 1828; "The Fight between the Giaour and the Pacha." In 1831 he exhibited "Liberty Guiding the People on the Barricades," "The Massacre of the Bishop of Liège," and "Two Tigers;" in 1833, "Charles V. at the Monastery of St. Just;" in 1834, "The Battle of Nancy," "The Convent of Dominicans at Madrid," and "The Woman of Algiers;" in 1835, "The Prisoner of Chillon," "The Natchez," and "A Calvary;" in 1836, "St. Sebastian;" in 1837, "The Battle of Taillebourg;" in 1838, "Medea;" in 1839, "The Fanatics of Tangiers," "Cleopatra," "Hamlet and Horatio contemplating Yorick's Skull;" in 1840, "The Justice of Trajan;" in 1841, "The Capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders," "A Shipwreck," "A Marriage at Morocco;" in 1845, "The Death of Marcus Aurelius," "A Sibyl and a Head of Magdalen;" in 1846, "The Adieux of Romeo and Juliet;" in 1848, "A Pieta;" in 1850, "The Doge Foscari assists at the Judgment of his Son;" in 1859, "The Ascent to Calvary," "Christ in his Tomb," "Ovid in Exile," "The Abduction of Rebecca." Delacroix, in addition, executed large mural works to decorate the Chamber of Peers and Deputies, the ceiling of the Gallery of Apollo in the Louvre, the throne-room and the library, and the fine frescoes recently terminated in the church of Saint Sulpice. As a decorative painter, Delacroix's style has been compared to that of Rubens and Paul Veronese. He has also been called the Victor Hugo of painting. He was the chief of the school of colour and effect as opposed to the school of form, at the head of which is Ingres. He was a careless draughtsman, but prolific in invention, vigorous in conception, intensely dramatic, a master of chiaroscuro and colour, and a determined enemy of conventionality and cold classic correctness. The only work by Delacroix in the International Exhibition of last year was a sketch



THE LATE EUGÈNE DELACROIX.

for the "Massacre of the Bishop of Liège," by the Boar of Ardennes, so graphically described in "Quentin Durward"—a work remarkable for its Rembrandtesque light and shade, its very spirited execution, and disregard of details. Eugène Delacroix was likewise a man of considerable literary ability. He wrote many articles for the Parisian reviews, especially the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Amongst these articles were a "Life of Poussin" and "A Study of Michael Angelo." He was, moreover, an enthusiastic but learned critic of music and sculpture. At the time of his death he was a member of the Institute of France, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and one of the Municipal Council of the city of Paris.

Our Portrait is after a very recent photograph of the artist by M. F. Petit.

THE EMPEROR'S FÊTE AT PARIS.

OUR Engraving represents an incident in the fête of the 15th inst.—the procession of old soldiers of the First Empire—"les vieux de la vieille garde"—to the Column Vendôme, where they each year replace the crowns of immortelles upon the rails surrounding the base.



THE EMPEROR'S FÊTE: VETERAN SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST EMPIRE PLACING IMMORTELLES ON THE RAILINGS OF THE COLUMN VENDÔME.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

JUST now, in town as well as in the country, ladies' toilets have almost everywhere the appearance of costumes, and it is therefore difficult to give many other details than those relating to such actualities. Except in some particular circumstances, as marriage ceremonials, for instance, the customary full dress seems to be for the time forgotten; and even in Paris itself the *costume des bains de mer* has so far become general that the only thing wanting to complete it in the capital is the pretty white cane so cavalierly sported by the fair French ladies at the seaside, who excuse themselves for carrying such an *article de voyage* by affirming that it is useful as affording assistance when walking on the sands or climbing the rocks. To meet the case of those who do not care to use the cane, a long description of parasol has been introduced, sufficiently strong to answer the purposes of the cane *de mesdames*, without subjecting their patronesses to the accusation of wishing to imitate the gentlemen in this hitherto-respected possession of the stronger sex.

The colours still *à la mode* for dresses are those which cannot strictly be said to belong to the prismatic series. The most undecided tints are in vogue for morning dress, for afternoon dress, for evening dress, and for carriage dress. All the various shades of the cigar, leather, drab, and slate colours are extremely in favour for articles of body dress, as well as for the chapeaux postillon, François Premier, and Henri Quatre, usually ornamented with a long grey feather. Dark green hats are now also occasionally seen; but, although elegant, they are less generally worn than those just alluded to.

Passementerie ornaments are much employed for the decoration of foulard and other dresses, as will be seen by a glance at our Illustrations. Narrow ribbons, sewn on with design, either in bows, lozenges, circles, or in any shape the tasteful modiste may select, are likewise pretty trimming, especially for country toilet. The burnous, cansal, and paletot continue to be worn of the same colour as the robe, and are particularly graceful in a costume of white muslin, accompanied by one of the Tuscan hats of the present approved fashion, ornamented with a nice white feather.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress for the Country.*—Rather ample dark grey silk robe, with closely-fitting casaque, trimmed with guipure *à grelots*. A feature in this costume is the coiffure, composed of a Tuscan chapeau postillon, ornamented with a black velvet bow, a bird of Paradise, and a long white tulle veil *à la châtelaine*. The bottines to accompany are in yellow leather, with high heels.

Fig. 2. *Evening Dress.*—This dress may be either in white taffety or muslin. The skirt is provided with a white fluted flounce, surmounted with a light blue guipure trimming and graduating ornaments, which give a certain character of distinction to the robe; the same corsage is also ornamented with similar blue guipure trimming. The sleeves are short, elegant, and enlivened with epaulettes in guipure to match.

Fig. 3. *Seaside Dress.*—Slate-coloured robe of foulard, trimmed round the skirt with lozenges of deep blue ribbon. Long cansal, similarly trimmed round the edge, but plain behind. The grey hat is the new chapeau postillon, ornamented with a velvet bow and a long blue feather. Small Russian bottines in yellow leather, and a narrow Parisian collar complete this costume.

THE OCEAN RACE OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

THIS important yachting event, which has been creating the liveliest interest in the nautical world for some time past, took place on Monday, the 17th inst. The course of the vessels was from Ryde to the west end of Cherbourg Breakwater, open to all yachts of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the prize, a silver cup, value £100, given by the



THE OCEAN RACE OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB: THE VESSELS OFF THE NOMAN.—SEE PAGE 208.

Commodore, C. S. Thellusson, Esq. No time allowance, and no restrictions as to canvas. Yachts to sail in their usual seagoing trim, the first inside the breakwater to win the cup. The following vessels were entered:—

YACHT.	TON.	OWNER.
1. Maria	392	C. Inglis.
2. Galatea	183	T. Brassey.
3. Christabel	87	H. R. Kinnaird.
4. Marian	84	C. Birch.
5. Arrow	70	Lord Alfred Paget.
6. Mosquito	60	Sir J. Boyd.
7. Vigilant	59	G. Fielder.
8. Dryad	55	Captain Ormsby Gore.
9. Minnie	55	A. Calloway.
10. Rosalind	55	J. Bentley.
11. Lapwing	54	Captain Wemyss.
12. Amanda	52	S. Lee Bevan.
13. Freelance	50	J. Cox Boyle.
14. Shark	50	S. B. Bucknall.
15. Alarm	50	J. Ashbury.
16. Amazon	50	J. Ashbury.
17. Alarm	50	J. Ashbury.
18. Aurora	49	J. Ashbury.
19. Alarm	49	J. Ashbury.
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98. Aurora	49	J. Ashbury.
99. Alarm	49	J. Ashbury.
100. Aurora	49	J. Ashbury.

Five of these vessels were afterwards scratched—the Heyaeres, the Lurline, the Crusader, the Amazon, and the Vigilant.

During the previous night the weather, which had for weeks past been remarkably fine, assumed a threatening appearance, and as the early morn some smart showers fell; but as the hour for the start approached the mist cleared off, and the sky beckoned up what wind or wind for the next twenty-four hours.

At 8 a.m. a preparatory gun was fired, one hour previous to the start, and the yachts instantly hoisted their sails and proceeded to take up their allotted stations—the schooners to the northward, and the cutters next to the pier. All yachts not in the race had to keep to leeward of those in the match.

The starting-gun was fired at nine o'clock precisely. Nothing finer than the start of the fifteen yachts by which the match was run has ever been accomplished, it being as close as a start for the Derby. The American yacht Gipsy, having the privilege given to the owner of the Galatea, started with the racing boats, as did also the Eagle schooner, belonging to the Isle of Man; but neither of these vessels in question was entered in the match. The commodore of the club, Mr. Thellusson, took the lead with his yacht Alice, keeping it gallantly to the end, and exciting admiration by the marvellous way in which he sailed to windward of all the other vessels.

At 9.15 a.m. the Alice was off the pier-head, the Galatea leading the whole; then came the Galatea, Marian, and Shark, which had gradually drawn out from the rest. Then, nearly abreast of each other, came the Arrow, the Amazon, Maria, Syren, Gleam, Wizard, Christabel, and Fernande; the remainder bringing up the rear, with upwards of fifty yachts following in their wake.

After a very rough and exciting passage across the Channel, in which many of the competing vessels met with severe usage, Commodore Thellusson arrived in the Alice at 4h. 48m. 45s. She was not in the race.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
1. Galatea (winner)	5	21	30	8. Arrow (last)	6	31	15
2. Maria	5	23	30	9. Amazon	6	32	30
3. Shark	5	27	0	10. Syren	6	33	30
4. Christabel	6	9	30	11. Miranda (yawl)	6	44	0
				12. Alice			

The rest were not timed. The Maria (schooner) got in at 8h. 45m. p.m. She terminated one of the most exciting matches ever remembered. On the following day the usual prizes to the yachts proceeded into the inner basin to repair damages, where they are safely moored. The Agencoria, a Portsmouth pilot-boat, freighted with a goodly company, after getting about twenty miles off the land, together with several yachts, was compelled to bear up and run for shelter.

On Tuesday the regatta at Cherbourg commenced, and as far as a magnificent display is concerned, it was a most successful affair. The sailing-matches and boat-races were chiefly among the fishermen and boats belonging to the user-of-war and the Government yards, for there were only of local interest. In the evening there was a ball at the Hôtel de Ville, to which the whole of the yachtsmen were invited.

The Commodore's cup, made by London and Ryder, is a large convoluted vase, in silver, two feet in height, made to answer as a wine-cooler, for flowers, or cup for the winner, and is richly chased in relief, and surmounted with a schooner yacht, fully rigged, with all her canvas set. The cup bears the following inscription:—"The Thellusson Cup, from Ryde to Cherbourg, August, 1863. Won by Mr. Thomas Broadwood with his Schooner Galatea, 183 tons O.M. Presented by Charles Thellusson, Esq., Commander of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club."

The ship Cambria, Captain Arffmann, which left Quebec on July 18, bound to Glasgow with deals, was lost in the ice to the eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland on the night of the 29th. The crew, after remaining five days by the wreck, were picked up by the ship Andes, Lyons, from Troy. They all speak in the highest terms of the kindness of Captain Fry and his crew.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have just purchased the ship Ariadne, 670 tons, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., London, to convey emigrants to Brisbane, Queensland, at £11 15s. the adult passage money. The Ariadne is to be ready for the reception of her passengers on the 1st of October next, at Birkenhead.—Yesterday week the steam-ship Ava, which left Cork Harbour on the 15th of August with several emigrants left Queenstown for Liverpool. The Ava, a screw steamer, 1,000 tons, one of the Black Ball line, specially chartered by the Emigration Association, just before the vessel sailed three respectable young men, with a boy from Manchester, were arrested on warrants granted by the magistrates of that city for having forged certain documents, by which they obtained their passages. Each of them had a wife and a large quantity of luggage with him.

The *Victoria Chronicle*, Vancouver Island, reports the following case of a sea-serpent having been lately seen between Nanaimo and upon Beacon Hill, on the 20th of June, witnessed a rare sight. Three large ships, with all sail set, appeared to be at anchor, and in the midst of them a Rocky Point and Race Rocks, and, with their white canvas glistening in the sun and the water from their bows in a foam, headed down for the Outer Harbour. The spectators, knowing the dangerous locality in which the vessels were, and fearing that they should be driven on the rocks, gazed in wonder at their feet, when suddenly the ships disappeared, seemed to melt from view, and nothing was seen but the rocks and the breakers dashing over them. A moment or two afterwards, instead of the watery space between the lighthouse and Beacon Point, appeared a wall of rock, and stretching away across the Olympian range of mountains on the American shore. The rocks shortly disappeared, and the three ships were again seen, this time with their sails furled, and apparently bound up the Sound. They remained stationary for a few minutes, and then sailed slowly away, and disappeared from view. The mirage was caused by mirage, which arises from a peculiar rarified state of the atmosphere. It is not uncommon to see appearances of ships sailing apparently over mountains in the vicinity of Race Rocks, and large lakes open suddenly in the bosom of mountains on the opposite shore, which vanish as soon as the rarified air has been rarely seen here as mirage.

The geological survey made considerable progress during last year; 2450 square miles were surveyed in Great Britain, the publication of the maps proceeded apace, and numerous valuable illustrations of geology of the Isle of Wight and the country round Bolton-le-Moors. In Ireland the new ground surveyed amounted to about 1038 square miles, and the usual memoirs explanatory of the maps were issued. The surveyors were also engaged on the re-examination of the districts of Ingleton and Settle, running from Wakefield into Waterford. Of the Royal School of Mines, formerly called the Government School of Mines, Sir Roderick Murchison reports satisfactorily on the general records of all our lead mines, carefully prepared, now extend back to 1768. Since that time 1,000,000 tons have been raised. The principal of these mines is regularly registered; and the statistics of copper-mining are now complete from 1845, and those of tin since 1852. The valuable museum in the place of production of the coal and metals produced" in the United Kingdom in 1861, was £34,402,853. Signor Selli, recently Minister of Finance of the kingdom of Italy, himself a distinguished mathematician and crystalographer, had employed by his Government to visit the mining and geological schools and establishments of Europe, with a view to the formation of a geological survey of Italy, and to an official report.—"England is the only country of Europe without a geological map, and which greater accuracy than in any other. It is of singular importance at the present moment, when the spread of the elementary principles of geology, the zeal applied by the geologists charged with these labours, and the progress of the survey, have been so accomplished that few undertakings of the British Government have so much contributed to the benefit of the public as the geological survey of the United Kingdom."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT 5.

SUNDAY, Aug. 30.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. General Lee and the Confederates defeat General Pope and the Federals, at Bull Run, 1862.
MONDAY, 31.—Death of John Law, regent, 1729. St. Sebastian, in Spain, stormed by the British, under General Graham, 1813.
TUESDAY, Sept. 1.—St. Giles, or Egidius, Abbot and Confessor, died, 795. The planet Juno discovered by Harding, 1804.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Battle of Actium: Mark Antony defeated in a seafight, by Octavius Cæsar, who thus becomes master of the world, B.C. 31. Beginning of the Great Fire of London (89 churches and 13,200 houses burnt), 1666. Massacre of French nobles and priests by the "Septembriseurs," 1792.
THURSDAY, 3.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658. Battle at Dunbar, 1650, and at Worcester, 1651; on this day he died, 1658. The New Style begun in Great Britain, this day being made the 14th, 1752.
FRIDAY, 4.—Charles II. concealed at Boscobel, by the Penderels, 1651.
SATURDAY, 5.—The first steam-engine assembled at Philadelphia, 1774. Malta taken by General Pigot, 1800. Mr. James Glaisher's highest scientific balloon ascent (about six miles), 1862. Moon's last quarter, 1h. 9m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 27	5 13	5 58	6 43	7 28	8 13	8 59

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Week ending	Daily Means of Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Daily Means of Temperature in the Shade.	Dew Point.	Relative Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer. Highest Temperature in the Shade.	Thermometer. Lowest Temperature in the Shade.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in Miles per Hour.	Rain in Inches and Hundredths.
	Inches.	°	°	Sky=0 Clouded=3	°	°		Miles	Inches
Aug. 15	29·792	59·0	...	3·39	69	51·8	62·6	SSW.	...	·080
22	29·799	57·4	42·5	·67	69	47·9	62·6	SW.	...	·000
29	30·131	57·4	42·9	·63	70	48·0	64·1	NW.	159	·003
Sept. 5	29·790	58·1	42·4	·63	70	47·4	65·1	NW.	159	·037
12	29·875	57·1	41·7	·61	68	45·7	64·1	NW.	153	·000
19	29·851	57·4	41·7	·61	68	45·7	71·6	S. by W.	334	·028
26	29·961	57·8	40·9	·79	68	50·9	69·8	S. SW.	212	·099
								SSW.	295	·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·561	29·703	30·115	30·092	29·864	29·863	29·653
Temperature of Evaporation	57°	58°	59°	59°	59°	59°	57°
Temperature of Evaporation ...	51°	51°	53°	55°	51°	50°	47°
Direction of Wind	...	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	...

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

"My goodness gracious me, Miss Floy; you naughty, wicked child; if you don't shut your eyes and go to sleep this very moment, I declare I will call in the goblins to eat you up!" So spoke the Nipper, strengthening her words by scratching at the door as the suggestions goblin might be expected to do under the circumstances. The passage might be added to the author's "American Notes," as an illustration of what the Nipper, Columbia, is always saying and doing to keep John Bull quiet. She is for ever trying to frighten us with some goblin, and the goblin is a very large one indeed. It is the great goblin of the North, whom we thought that certain exorcisms conducted by Lord Raglan and others had laid in the Black Sea, but who, it seems, is still rampagious. In other words, America is to reunite, and, in alliance with Russia, is at once to declare war upon France and England. Mr. Cassius Clay has arranged the little matter for Mr. Brutus Lincoln, and the sooner we recall the fleet from the South the better.

As, of course, there can be no doubt of the existence of the arrangement, or of its entire and perfect success, and as France and England must succumb to the terrible Powers that are to league against them, the question arises, what course to adopt? how we shall get on under the sway of our conquerors than to indulge in speculations upon the means of averting the double blow from the two eagles. We will, therefore, suppose the inevitable result. The combined English and French fleets have been annihilated by Admiral Wilkes (and Liberty), and Tculon and Liverpool are strictly blockaded. The Duke of Cambridge is flying into Scotland, hotly pressed by the Irish and Negro legion under Hooker, and the Emperor of the French is sending petitions for peace to the victorious Mouravieff. Our enemies are in possession of the Channel, and, to grant a favourable terms, which are being arranged at Mr. Adams's house in Portland-place. Under the circumstances, we have reason to be thankful.

Of course, we must pay the expenses of the war and settle handsome pensions upon the veterans engaged. The whole Sebastopol cannon must be collected from the English and French cities, whose municipal officers will be charged with the execution of that decree. As the Guards' Monument in Pall-mall speaks of Russian valour and English blundering it may be allowed to remain with an inscription inserted without Mr. Bell's permission. We shall have to surrender the Warrior and Black Prince and all the Chelsea steam-boats, and to enter into treaty not to have more than three steamers at a time in Southampton Water. Liverpool will be held to have been sufficiently punished by the loss of its trade, and no application will be allowed while the capitulation is being signed in St. George's Hall, of the terrible lesson will be rend upon the Clyde, and Glasgow will be given up to its Irish inhabitants, who will avenge a long series of atrocities sustained at the hands of Provosts and Bailies with tyrannic potions above and below, and poverty. The shipbuilders who are suspected of having worked for the Confederates will be suspended from the St. Rollox stalk. Birmingham has been impartial, and has supplied arms to anybody who could pay for them, and may be let off with the demolition of the Townhall; but we hesitate to think what will happen to Mr. John Brown, of Sheffield, who forged the shields for the ironclads. There was a John Brown in America—but the prospective historian gladly drops a painful theme. The British Lion's tail will be definitely and effectively cut off, and he will walk about with a bleeding proof of the folly of provoking the hunters of the West.

But France cannot expect the lenity which will be shown to us by those who speak the language of Shakspeare, more or less. America has always had a great admiration for Paris; but sentiment must now give way to justice, and France must make her own peace with Russia. Paris, as the Russian Foreign Minister has lately been good enough to inform her, is the focus and hotbed of insurrection and conspiracy—just as a certain person stated London to be when a certain repressive bill was wanted a few years ago. Therefore, Paris must make no more Polands. Half a dozen towns must be garrisoned permanently (à la Rome) by Russian soldiery, and our cousin the Prince must evacuate his palace in favour of a military representative of Russia. These measures, the cession of a province or two, and the execution of all the Poles in France, may, perhaps, satisfy the justice of Holy Russia. Nothing will then remain to be cared for but the "Te Deum" and the fireworks, and a history of the war, to be written in fifteen volumes by an American author accustomed to compile despatches.

It is well to hope for the best and to be prepared for the worst. It is open to everybody to hope that these results may not arrive; but it is well that we should all be ready for them. To be sure, it may be—that is to say, the thing is just within the compass of possibility—that the American Nipper may be misinformed about her goblin, and that the whole story of Mr. Clay and the Russian alliance may be a canard, or an effusion of the spite of the American critic who disrespected Jeffrey's pride in the incessant production of lying and illiterate leading articles, in which the Irish transportant is as disagreeably manifest as the Irish notion of English grammar. Perhaps Mr. Clay has not concluded this alliance. Perhaps thousands of thoughtful and honest Americans would so soon think of a league for putting down gas in favour of oil, and printing in favour of manuscript, as of a league between Russia and America for putting down England. Perhaps there are myriads in America who recognise the loyalty and uprightness with which England has acted in a most difficult crisis and in the presence of the heaviest temptation not to be neutral, and who have the assurance of the most respectable part of the British press that the war is a source of the deepest grief to us, and that we would instantly mediate if we could be permitted so to do. And it may be that the Emperor of Russia, who is emancipating Russians and subduing Poles, may have enough on his hands, and may, however, be induced to pass a man to desire a war with those who have neither injured nor offended him. But "what can be doubted may be true," and the Nipper may have held out no vain threat. The goblin may be at the door, and it may be no imitative scratch that we hear. To be sure, he has just now been particularly eager to assure us that we are making a mistake in supposing that he has increased his navy; but then this, again, may be a profound ruse, intended to throw us off our guard until he shall be ready to avenge Bomarsund at Portsmouth. In any case, it is very kind of the American journalists to let us know our danger; and if the Americans themselves laugh as heartily at the allegation as we do, and as we think they will do, the success of the fiction will be complete.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at the Castle of Rosenau, in good health.

Her Majesty and the Princess Alice have taken frequent walks and drives in the neighbourhood of the Rosenau and to Coburg, and have visited the Duchess of Coburg at the Kalenberg. The Crown Princess of Coburg paid a farewell visit, on a visit to the Duchess of Coburg. Her Royal Highness has visited the Queen at Rosenau, and has dined with her Majesty every day.

The Queen is everywhere received with marks of affection and respect, but her privacy is not in any way intruded upon. The Duchess of Coburg has driven several times with her Majesty. The Princess of Wied and her daughter, who have been staying at Coburg, have been received by the Queen. The Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, with their family, visited her Majesty on Monday.

During the Royal family's stay at Laeken the Queen received visits from the Princess Peter of Oldenburg and her family.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Castle of Abergeldie.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, drove through Braemar on Tuesday last week, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Fife, at Mar Lodge. As the visit was strictly private, there was no public demonstration; but upon their return from Mar Lodge a large number of visitors and people of the village had assembled, who warmly greeted their Royal Highnesses.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses drove by Tomchintura and Lochnagar on their way to Loch Muick upon a fishing excursion. The weather was rough and the rain pouring heavily, which considerably detracted from the enjoyment of the Royal party.

A pearl fisher having visited the castle a few days since, his box of pearls was submitted to their Royal Highnesses for inspection. Their Royal Highnesses purchased two pearls which had been taken from the Strathmore River.

A telegram from Berlin announces the arrival of Prince Alfred at Gastein, where he met the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

The Ex-Queen of the French, with the members of her family staying at Claremont, will remove to Tunbridge Wells this day (Saturday), for a few weeks' sojourn.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale has left town on a visit to Sir William Watkin Wynn, at Wynnstay.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Aumale has arrived at Orleans House, from a tour of visits.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony left town on Saturday for Dover, en route for the Continent.

His Grand Ducal and Her Highness Princess William of Baden have left Cheltenham for Paris.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Countess Wachtmeister arrived in town on Thursday from the Continent.

The Hanoverian Chargé d'Affaires and Baroness Blome have left town for Scarborough.

His Excellency the Saxon Minister has arrived in town from Dover.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge, accompanied by Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, has left town on a visit to Panshanger.

The Duchess of Inverness has returned to her apartment's in Kensington Palace from the Castle Hotel, Richmond.

The Most Honourable the Marchioness of Ailesbury, left town on Monday for Do nester.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Theodore Grosvenor have returned to town from Eaton Hall, Cheshire, en route to Motcombe House, Dorsetshire.

The Marquis of Salisbury arrived in town on Monday from Liverpool. His Lordship has since left town to join the Marchioness and family at Bournmouth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have left town for Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left town for Portumna Castle, Galway.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have left Brocklesby Hall, Lincolnshire, on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield are receiving a succession of visitors at Bretby Hall, Derbyshire.

The Earl of Coventry is receiving a succession of visitors at his seat, Croome Court, near Upton.

Viscount Maynard arrived in town on Tuesday from Easton Lodge, Essex.

Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour and the Misses Seymour have left Grosvenor-crescent on a tour in Germany.

Lord and Lady Templemore have left Bruton-street for their seat, Donbrody Park, Wexford.

Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley have arrived in town from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Walmer Castle.

Lady Marian Alford has arrived at Belton House, Lincolnshire.

Lord Delamere has left town for Scotland. Lady Delamere is on a tour in Germany.

Lord Crewe left Hill-street on Monday for his seat, Crewe Hall, Cheshire.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Earl Russell has, says the *North British Mail*, intimated his intention to be present at the opening of the Baxter Park, Dundee.

The last twelve miles of railway between London and Falmouth were opened from the latter place to Truro yesterday week.

Her Majesty has approved of the title of "Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment" being borne by the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Mr. Peter Ormerod, described as a gentleman, of Rosegrove, near Burnley, has been fined £300 for keeping a private distilling apparatus.

Among the complaints of autumnal tourists is one from three travellers, who were charged 6s. 6d. at the Goat, Beddgelert, for bread and cheese, with three pints of ale.

The beautiful triumphal arch erected in Halifax when the Prince of Wales opened the Townhall, at a cost of about £600, was sold by auction on Wednesday for about £30.

The county and city of Limerick have been relieved of the restrictions under which they had been placed, in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act.

The Roman Catholic Bishops, at their recent conference in Dublin, decided on completing the Catholic University and erecting a building at a cost of £100,000, to be raised by collections in Great Britian, America, and Australia, in the course of the next five years.

The watch committee of the Birkenhead commissioners have decided to memorialise the magistrates against the granting of licenses to new public-houses. The committee believe that the magistrates will best consult the welfare of the community by refusing any further applications for licenses.

The annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society began on Monday, at Kington, in Herefordshire, under the presidency of Sir John Walsh. The Cambrian archæologists have this week been engaged in exploring the antiquities of Radnorshire, which is easily accessible from their place of meeting.

At Birmingham a lad of eighteen went to church to be married to a girl of sixteen, but, being too late, had to wait. The fact coming to the knowledge of the girl's family, they persuaded her to postpone the marriage on account of the extreme youth of both parties, when the youth became much excited and died within a few hours.

Catherine Doneley, wife of a Newcastle pitman, was sleeping with her infant, and she rose to get it food in the middle of the night, when, in order to make the fire burn up, she sprinkled it with that which she thought to be sugar, but which proved to be gunpowder, and she was so badly burnt that she died. Both sides of the roof were shifted by the explosion.

An important step towards the execution of the contemplated dock extension at Sunderland was taken on Thursday week. At a special meeting of the Wear Commissioners the seal of that body was affixed to a mortgage for the sum of £50,000, being the first instalment of the loan of £150,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

We hear from Dublin that the Lord Lieutenant visited the show of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on Thursday week, at Salt-hill, and dined with the society in the evening. The show is considered to have been the best ever held by the society.——The Earl of Carlisle has since been staying with Colonel Tighe, preparatory to the great agricultural exhibition, which opened on Wednesday at Kilkenny.

At the Croydon Assizes, last week, Dr. Snow Beck sought to recover the sum of £591 for medical attendance on the defendant and his family for ten years. On cross-examination it appeared that the plaintiff made up this account, not from his regular books, but from a small memorandum book of miscellaneous matters, and that he charged for medical attendance whenever he dined at his friend's house, often at the rate of three guineas a visit. The jury, without hearing the defendant's counsel, found a verdict for the defendant, the Judge saying it was the most monstrous case he had ever tried.

A thunderstorm burst over the little village of Springthorpe, Lincolnshire, with great fury on Wednesday week. It set on fire a stack of wheat in two different fields. A thunderbolt entered the tower of the church, knocking away one of the crockets off the pinnacle and two coigns of the tower; after that it made two holes through the tower, shivering the stones in its course. It then entered the nave through the stove piping, and, after breaking and dislodging the stones in which the stove is placed, passed out through four holes which it made in the wall—one through the arch-stone of each window—breaking off the drip-stone of one, making a hole completely through the wall, the other two through the window-sill.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Raffles took place on Monday, in Liverpool, where, with distinguished zeal and ability, he laboured as an Independent minister for half a century. The body was interred in the Necropolis. The funeral was a public one, and the procession was probably the largest ever witnessed in Liverpool on any similar occasion. Not only Liverpool, but Manchester, Stockport, Bolton, Preston, and other towns were represented by ministers and leading inhabitants in the immense train of mourners and friends which accompanied the honoured remains of the beloved and lamented minister to the place of burial. The clergymen and ministers of various denominations in the procession numbered five hundred.

At Holm, on Monday evening (says a correspondent of the *John o'Groat Journal*), all the boats had a grand whale-hunt, when they drove ashore a flock of seventy-nine or eighty, and killed them in a bay at the east end of Holm. They were sold by roup on Wednesday, and fetched fair prices, bringing upwards of £200 to the capturers.——Yesterday week the fishermen of Cadgwith, near the Lizard, secured and brought to Falmouth a whale, commonly known as a "finner," which they captured near the first-mentioned place, floating, dead. It measured 74 ft. in length and 36 ft. in girth, and was landed on the gridiron of the Falmouth Docks on the day of the opening of the Cornwall Railway, to the great amusement of the folk from the interior of the country.

A lamentable balloon accident took place near Nottingham on Monday. There was a fête in the park of Mr. North, at Basford, and among the amusements provided was a balloon ascent. The well-known Mr. Coxwell was to have been the aeronaut, but he found that the balloon would not carry him. A young man, named Chambers, accustomed to such ascents, and a lighter man than Mr. Coxwell, undertook to take his place and was permitted. When the balloon had got to a considerable altitude it was seen to collapse suddenly and fall heavily to the ground. Chambers was found with several ribs and his thigh broken, and his handkerchief stuffed into his mouth, probably to avoid suffocation from the gas escaping. He died in a few minutes after being taken up.

At the Liverpool Assizes last week a lady was successful in obtaining heavy damages against a false lover. Miss Barker was only eighteen, and the daughter of a highly respectable cotton-broker at Broughton, near Manchester. For eighteen months Mr. Fenton, the son of the late member for Rochdale, was a very attentive lover, writing very warm letters to his fiancée. In May last, however, after a visit to Ireland, he changed his mind, said he had been unexpectedly led to declare himself earlier than he should have done through her brother, who had forced the match on, and now, finding he could not fully reciprocate the love he had excited, had determined to break it off. The promise was admitted, and the question reduced to simple damages. The jury decided that he must pay £3000 as the price of trifling with the young lady's affections.

A murder took place yesterday week at Wigley Hall, near Winksworth, Derbyshire, the seat of Captain Goodwin. Mr. Townley, a cotton-spinner at Manchester, was engaged to Miss Goodwin, the granddaughter of the Captain; but it appears some unpleasantness had arisen, and Miss Goodwin wished the engagement to be broken off. Mr. Townley went to the hall, anxious, as he said, to hear her rejection of him from her own lips. The young lady met him, and they walked together about the grounds and out on to the turnpike-road for some time. Finding that she was determined not to accept him, he drew a claspknife from his pocket and stabbed her in the neck and shoulder. In the course of the evening a labourer, coming along the road, found Miss Goodwin bleeding and in a dying state. The murderer came forward, avowed his crime, and actually assisted to carry his victim into her grandfather's house. She died as they were removing her, and Mr. Townley, who fully avowed his guilt, has been committed for the murder.

Margaret Spoor, a patient in the Newcastle Infirmary, has been poisoned by an overdose of cyanide of potassium, under the following circumstances:—Dr. Heath had prescribed five grains to twelve ounces of water, two tablespoons to be the dose; and, being a new and dangerous medicine, he cautioned the nurse to be very careful with it, and as it floated on the surface of the water to be sure and shake it up before administering it. The nurse repeated the precautions to the dispenser, Mr. Hindmarsh, who, according to his own statement, was rendered so nervous by the unwonted message that, although during his twelve years' experience he had made up some 1500 prescriptions every week, he committed the error of making each dose of five grains, instead of the entire doses; and though the nurse cautiously gave the patient only half a dose, she died with all the symptoms of prussic acid. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a censure on the dispenser, Hindmarsh.

The coming of age of the Marquis of Hastings was celebrated with great demonstrations at Loudoun Castle on Thursday week. Similar rejoicings in commemoration of the event recently took place at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where his Lordship has very extensive landed property. On the Scottish property, however, the proceedings were on an unusually grand scale, as the domain of Loudoun Castle is the hereditary property of the Marquis, and the tenantry hold the family in great respect, although they have hitherto seen little of the present Marquis. After the rejoicings of the morning, a grand banquet was held at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, to which two hundred persons sat down. In response to the toast of the occasion, proposed by Sir James Fergusson, the Marquis briefly returned thanks, expressing the hope to be frequently amidst his tenantry and local friends. The Rev. W. Allen afterwards presented an address to the young nobleman. The proceedings of the day were brought to a close by a ball in the evening, given to the eldest sons and daughters of the tenants.

An Eisteddfod is being held near Rhyl, North Wales. A wooden structure has been erected for the convenience of the bards and musicians, and every precaution taken to render the place comfortable. The members of the committee assembled on Tuesday at the Rhyl Townhall, where they were joined by several bards, minstrels, and other friends of the eisteddfod. A procession was formed, and, headed by a brass band, the party marched to the pavilion. The "Gorsedd of Gwynedd" was opened with the usual proclamation, and all preliminaries having been settled, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., the president for the day, was called to the chair by sound of trumpet, and presented with an address. He delivered a short speech in reply, referring to the Welsh language as preserved in Great Britain and Brittany, and expressed his good wishes for the welfare of the eisteddfod. A popular vocalist, named Llew Llwyro, gave a song composed for the occasion, and two bards delivered poetical addresses. In the course of the sitting six adjudications have been read, and a variety given to the proceedings by addresses, solos on the harp, brass-band performances, and a competition on the piano by a number of girls under fifteen years of age. The principal poem of the gathering will be on the late Eber Vardd, a popular Welsh poet.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science is to be held at Edinburgh. The opening address will be delivered in the Free Church Assembly Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, by Lord Brougham, the venerable president of the society. The business of each of the six following days will be opened by addresses from the presidents of the different departments in rotation, delivered in the Free Church Assembly Hall; and, after the address, the sectional meetings will be held in the Law Courts and Free Assembly Hall. The concluding general meeting will take place in the Church of Scotland Assembly Hall, on Wednesday, Oct. 14. The council will meet in the library of the writers to the signet, and the Parliament House will be open as a reception-room, the college and law libraries and other public buildings and places of exhibition will be open to members during the week. Conversaziones will be held in the University, in the Museum, and Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the National Gallery, on the evenings of the 8th, 9th, and 12th. A working-men's meeting will be held in the Corn Exchange on the evening of the 9th, at which Lord Brougham will preside; and on the 13th the association dinner will take place in the Music-hall. The Royal Scottish Academy intend to hold an exhibition of the works of deceased and living artists of Scotland, collected for the occasion, during the meeting of the Association. The Speculative Society of Edinburgh propose to celebrate the centenary of their foundation by a dinner, to be presided over by Lord Brougham, who was one of its most active members about sixty years ago. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Advocate, M.P., Principal Sir David Brewster, and Mr. Black, M.P., have been appointed vice-presidents of the meeting; and among the presidents of departments two local selections have been made, Lord Curriehill, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, having been chosen to preside over the department of Jurisprudence, and Professor Christison over that of Public Health. The Scotch railways, generally, have agreed to give return tickets to members and associates, and the leading English lines will afford facilities to visitors through their tourists' tickets. A reception committee, of which Lord Ardmillan is convener, and Mr. C. Lawson, jun., is sub-convener, has been engaged for some time in arranging for the reception and accommodation of visitors.

Sir Richard Mayne, moved by statements that have been published, to the effect that the cost of the City Police is not greatly higher than that of the Metropolitan force, and that the greater cost, such as it is, is compensated by greater security to life and property than in the other districts, has addressed a letter to Sir George Grey controverting both these statements. By calculations which he submits for inspection he endeavours to show, first, that the cost of each man in the City force is £13 5s. 4d., or 21 per cent, higher than in the Metropolitan force; and next, as regards security, that the number of "efficient apprehensions"—those that result in bringing the offenders to trial—were in the City 10 to every 32 crimes; in the Metropolitan districts 10 to every 37 crimes. One prisoner out of every two apprehended in the City is discharged by the magistrates; one out of every four in the Metropolitan district. Sir Richard uses other arguments to show the superiority of the Metropolitan force, and ends by an appeal for amalgamation.

THE GOLDFIELDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Our latest dates from Cariboo are up to June 21. The total amount of gold received from the mines during the past ten days has been 213,000 dols., or £42,600; and this amount has been in the hands almost exclusively of miners. One man had 58,000 dols., or £11,600, on his own account, being his part of the produce of the claim during the winter. The news from the various mining creeks in Cariboo has been very favourable for some time past, every succeeding day developing a new and rich claim for some fortunate company. We mentioned the following in our last summary as the only claims which were paying on Williams Creek at the date of our advices, which were then up to June 7—viz., Hard Curry Company, Canadian Company, Barker's Company, Black Jack Company, and Cameron's Company. To these we have now to add the following pretty extensive list of companies that have struck very high pay indeed—viz., The Bald Head Company, Welsh Company, Never Sweat Company, Grizzly Company, Old Dad Company, Marysville Company, Albion Company, Jeff Davis Company, Burnes Company, Evans Company, Moffat Company. From the number that have got down to the bed-rock and obtained in every case a large prospect, the progress which has been made in so short a time is unprecedented in the history of mining in British Columbia, and augurs well for the success which will attend the labours of those who have embarked in the enterprise of mining there this year. The amount which each of the claims mentioned above yields per day ranges from 40 up to 250 ounces, and we may observe that the latter amount is within the mark rather than beyond it. One interest in the Welsh Company has been sold for 16,000 dols., or £3200; and a second interest for 18,000 dols., or £3400, to miners on the creek; and a share in the Cariboo Company, an unprospected one, has been sold for 9750 dollars, or £1950. On Lowhee Creek, three miles from Williams, 300 men are at work, and several claims are paying well, the range being from thirty to 125 ounces per day. On Lightning Creek considerable progress has been made since last reports, and a number of claims are yielding handsomely. On several small creeks throughout the Cariboo districts prospectors are busy, and with the most sanguine hopes of success.—*Victoria (Vancouver Island) Express, July* 4.

Respecting the Price Current at the Gold-fields, the *Times'* correspondent observes that the enormous charge of £1 per day for three meals of very ordinary food appears something more than extravagant—it sounds preposterous. But that anomaly is explained by the prices of provisions in Cariboo; for instance, flour costs 1 dollar and 1¼ dollar a pound; beans, 1 dollar; bacon, 1¼ dollar and 1½ dollar; beef, 50c.; mutton, 75c. (or, say, 2s. and 3s.). Tea, 3 dollars (or 12s. 6d. per lb.); rather "salt" tea. Coffee, half the price of tea, except when stocks are low, when it rises to 9s. 4d.; sugar, 7s. 8½d.; rice, 1 dollar; salt, 1 dollar, and sometimes 2 dollars; dried apples, 1 dollar 50c.; butter, 13s. 6½d. when scarce, and 14s. 7d. when very scarce. These prices are all by the pound, and taken from the latest Cariboo tariff by retail in the local stores. Other articles of use and of necessity are equally expensive. Indiarubber boots cost 25 dols., or £5, a pair—rather salt also; but tobacco (common smoking), at £1 sterling the pound, is "salter." Candles, 9s. 3d. to 14s. and 14s. 6d. per pound. Spirits, under the expressive names of "minie rifle" and "tangleleg," denoting their destructive qualities, £5 15s. per gallon by wholesale. Lumber for building houses and flumes (prepared in a local sawmill), 250 dols. per 1000 feet, which is very moderate. I paid just double the price in San Francisco in the dark age of 1849, and I have known 800 dols. per 1000 feet to have been paid there. Nails, 5s. 2½d. per pound.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Confirmations will be held by the Bishop of Gloucester at Bristol and Clifton about the middle of November.

The building of a new church at Gwinerd, within the district of Holy Trinity, Cowes, Isle of Wight, was commenced on Monday, for the accommodation of a rising neighbourhood deficient in church accommodation.

The Rev. James Mortimer Sangar, who for a short time officiated as the minister of the temporary iron church of St. John the Baptist, Islington, has been presented with a purse of twenty sovereigns by members of the congregation.

The week-day afternoon service was held on Monday at the morning chapel at the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral, instead of in the choir. This change is occasioned by the improvements intended to be made in the organ fixed in the gallery above the choir. As the organ requires much alteration, two months at least will elapse before it is completed.

On Sunday the Rev. S. D. Wilde, Vicar of the parish of Fletching, while preaching his sermon, faltered and became unable to proceed. The congregation broke up, and the rev. gentleman was assisted to the vicarage, where he died yesterday morning. Mr. Wilde was about sixty years of age, and the cause of his death was apoplexy.

The Bishop of Peterborough intends holding the triennial visitation of his diocese as follows:—Oct. 5, St. Giles's, Northampton; 6, Towcester; 7, Oundle; 8, Kettering; 12, St. Martin's, Stamford; 14, St. Martin's, Leicester; 15, St. Margaret's, Leicester; 16, Melton Mowbray.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church of St. Michael, Swanmore, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the first stone of which was laid by Sir Aug. Clifford, Bart., at Easter, 1861. At Easter, last year, the portion now consecrated was opened with the Bishop's license. A parsonage-house and a schoolroom have since been added. The whole of these buildings are now completed, but a considerable debt still remains upon them.

A stained-glass window has been recently put up in Whitchurch Church, Somerset, in memory of the Rev. Lewis Coyle, late Curate of the parish, by his friends and parishioners. It is (says the *Guardian*) a well-deserved tribute to the memory of a zealous parish priest, and is especially appropriate, as adorning the church whose restoration was the last work of his life, being, in fact, scarcely completed at the time when an illness of a few weeks called him early to his rest. The artists are Messrs. O'Connor.

The Bishop of Cape Town, as Metropolitan of South Africa, has cited Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, to appear before him on the 17th of November, in his court at Cape Town, to answer certain charges preferred against him connected with his recent volumes on "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua." The usual preliminary notices have been served upon Bishop Colenso in London, but it is understood that in consequence of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the case of "The Bishop of Cape Town v. Long," the Bishop of Natal will deny the authority of the Bishop of Cape Town as Metropolitan, and that thus, in all probability, the whole proceedings will fall to the ground upon technical points. Bishop Colenso is still in England, and has given no intimation of any period at which it is likely he will return to his African diocese. He has appointed a commissary during his absence.

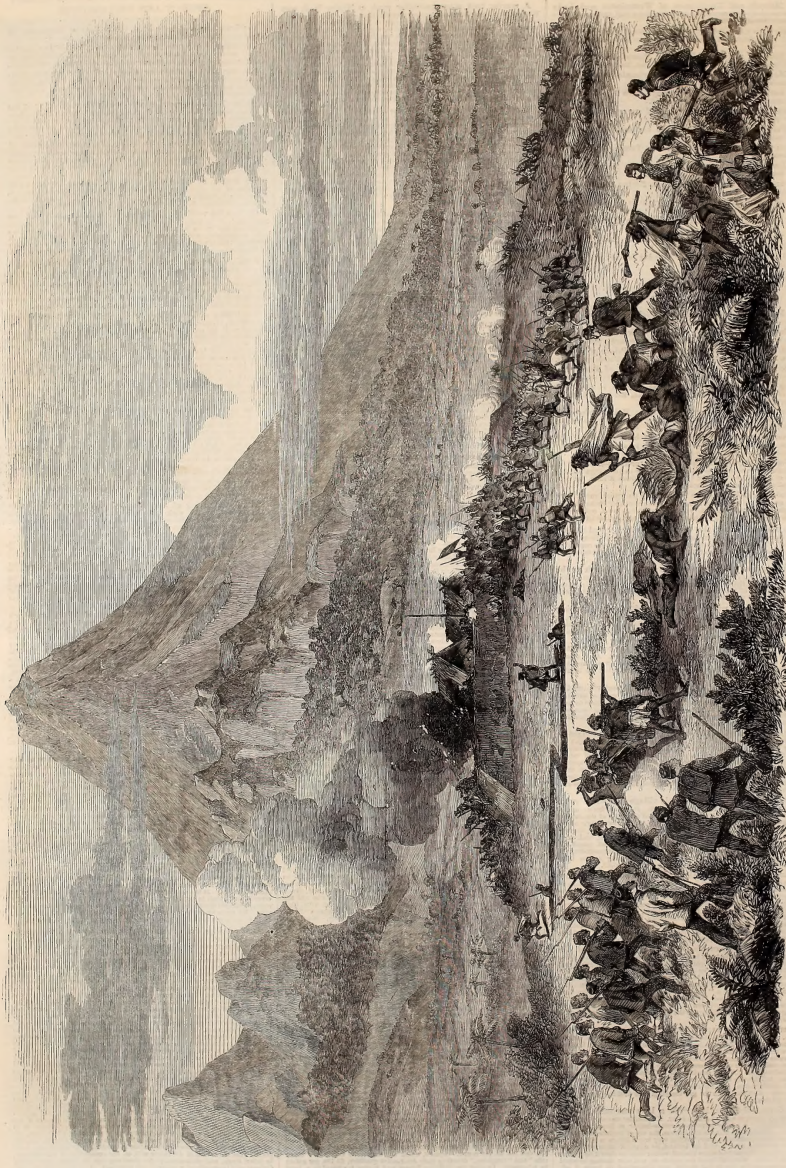
The aggregate amount of contributions promised to the Bishop of London's fund is £83,523, and this large sum consists of the united subscriptions of only 412 persons, remitted in answer to the Bishop's appeal. No systematic canvass for subscriptions has as yet been made, but it is proposed to be undertaken early in next year. The amount of subscriptions already paid is £21,373; and, in order to apply some immediate remedy to the most pressing wants of the metropolis, the executive committee have appropriated £5000 to be applied, through the agencies of the Diocesan Church Building Society, the Diocesan Home Mission, and the Scripture Readers' Society, whereby they hope that twenty-five additional missionary clergy and fifteen Scripture readers will speedily be enabled to commence the Christian work of conveying the light of religious truth into the most neglected quarters of London.

The first meeting of the Hereford choirs was held in that cathedral on Thursday week, when twenty-four parishes contributed 342 singers, who first met in the college-hall, where they had their only rehearsal. The arrangement in the cathedral (says the *Hereford Times*) was as follows:—The cathedral body and the parish clergy filled the choir, the singers from the parishes occupying the front seats of the great transept, while the congregation filled the nave and part of the aisles. The services commenced about half-past eleven o'clock, at which time the sound of distant chanting broke on the ears of the congregation as the choirs in long procession emerged from the college cloisters. Having entered the south-east transept, the procession "streamed in long array" along the south ambulatory, across the south transept, along the south aisle, and then passed up the centre of the nave. The pictorial effect of the long lines of white-robed choristers and clergy, despite the dulness of the day, was striking, and the gradually-increasing body of sound had a fine effect, the harmonies coming out well.

On Tuesday, Aug. 11, the parish church of All Saints, Down Amney, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, was reopened, having been closed for the completion of the work of restoration which has been going on at intervals for some time past. The tower and nave of this church, which are parts of the original structure, are remarkably beautiful specimens of Early English architecture. The south transept was probably added by Sir Nicholas de Villers, who was a companion of Edward I. in the Holy Land, and whose tomb still remains at the south end of the transept. The chancel, north transept, and north and south aisles had been rebuilt at a much later period, and had fallen into decay. These have now been again entirely rebuilt in a style corresponding to that of the original building. The south transept has been restored, and a new roof placed on the nave. The chancel has been furnished with stalls, and been laid with encaustic pavement by Mawe; and the east window, together with several others in the church, filled with stained glass, executed by Lavers and Barraud. The restoration has been under the direction of Mr. Ferrey. The chancel was rebuilt by the lay Rector, the Earl of St. Germans, who also rebuilt the north transept at his sole expense. The remainder of the restorations has been at the joint expense of Lord St. Germans, the Rev. Greville Phillimore, Vicar of the parish, and his friends, Paul Butler, Esq., and the parishioners.

Letters have been received by the honorary secretaries of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa from Bishop Tozer and his party up to May 19. Dr. Steere, in a letter dated "her Majesty's ship Orestes, off the Kongone, May 19, 1863," says that the Bishop and all the mission party, except himself, had landed safely, with two thirds of their stores. He was to follow that day with the remainder. All the party were well and in good spirits. The Bishop in his letter speaks of the great kindness which had been shown to the mission party by all the authorities. The Governor at the Cape, Sir P. Wodehouse, had been most kind and hospitable; so had the Admiral, Sir B. Walker. "Captain Gardner," says the Bishop in one of his letters, dated May 1, "has, in the most disinterested manner, put his own cabin at our disposal. I feel that the mission is placed under very serious obligations to him, as well on account of our inroad on his private apartment as for his constant and never-ending forethought for our present and future comfort. The officers are, without exception, like the Captain, all that one could wish; and we shall feel the parting from such real friends very acutely." The Bishop had heard the bad news from Chibisas. In another letter, dated May 25, the Bishop says:—"So far as I can speak of plans, I mean to go up to Mazaro, near Chupangas, and then press on to Chibisas, and see with my own eyes the state of affairs. It is a comfort to think we shall have Dr. Livingstone to consult, and I shall be largely guided by his advice. Should a real necessity arise, I shall not scruple to remove the mission to a quiet and more healthy spot. We are most anxious to get on the river, so as to be actually at work; but I do not mean to run any risks either by deputy or in propriâ personâ.

At Cambridge, during this long vacation, several architectural improvements and alterations are in progress, which will greatly change the external appearance of the University. The most important of these is the extension of St. John's College, the site of which has been enlarged by the appropriation, under a private Act of Parliament, of St. John's-lane and the whole of the western side of St. John's-street. A new chapel and Master's lodge have been already commenced, from the designs of Mr. G. G. Scott. The chapel will bear a close resemblance to that of Exeter College, Oxford, which was designed by the same gentleman. It will, however, be of far greater dimensions. The present chapel will be pulled down, and its site thrown into the first court, while a considerable enlargement of the hall will be effected by taking in the combination-room, the fine gallery in the present Master's lodge being designed as the apartment wherein the Fellows shall, for the future, sip their post-prandial wine. The entrance to the new lodge will be from Bride-street. In pulling down a number of old buildings during the progress of the works, an interesting discovery was made of a handsome piscina, which, no doubt, formed part of the Hospital of St. John, the ancient foundation upon which the present college was engrafted, in the reign of King Henry VIII. A want which has been long felt in the University will be supplied by the new lecture-rooms now in course of erection in the Old Botanic Garden. Mr. A. Solvin is the architect. At Pembroke College improvements of a minor character are in progress; they consist principally of restoring the stonework of the ancient windows. The long-contemplated alterations in Great St. Mary's Church are now rapidly progressing. The gallery for the heads and professors, known as "Golgotha," has been entirely removed, and the chancel will be fitted up with stalls of an elaborate character, designed by Mr. Scott. It is expected that the church will be reopened for Divine service at Christmas. The new church of All Saints is being erected on a site opposite the entrance to Jesus College. It is to be regretted that, owing to the inadequacy of the funds, Mr. Bodley, the architect, has been compelled to modify his plans very considerably, and the erection of the spire, a conspicuous feature in the design, is indefinitely postponed. The old church of All Saints will, on the completion of the new one, be taken down, and consequently the street opposite St. John's and Trinity Colleges will be considerably widened and improved. It is rumoured that the authorities of St. John's College are anxious that the monument of Kirke White should be removed to their new chapel; but the parishioners of All Saints' are opposed to the project.—*Athenæum*

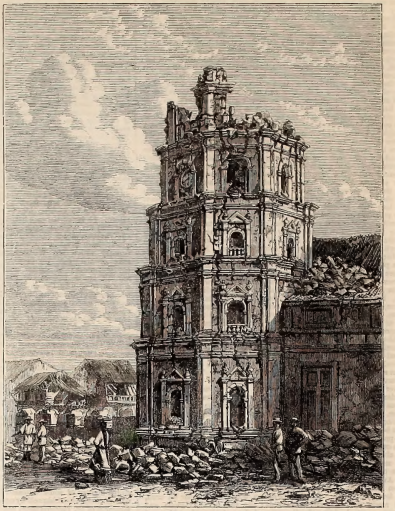


THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND: THE 57TH REGIMENT TAKING A MAORI REDOUBT ON THE KATIKARA RIVER, TARANAKI.—SEE PAGE 213

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.



NAVE OF THE CATHEDRAL AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.



TOWER OF BINONDO CHURCH AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE earthquake took place on the evening of the 3rd ult., at about half-past seven. The shocks did not last over half a minute. The first was from north to south, followed almost instantaneously by another from east to west. People at a distance from the noise of the ruins said that it was accompanied by a loud rumbling under ground. Captains of ships lying in the harbour say that they saw a brilliant halo of what appeared to be phosphoric light over the city, and felt a shock which resembled the sensation caused by a ship striking the bottom. The strength of the shock seems to have been confined to Manilla; the effect in the nearest provinces was much less, and at the extreme north and south of the island it was not felt at all. I have not been able to learn whether the volcanoes of Taal and Albay have shown any signs of more than usual disturbance. *On dit* that the Mountain of Arayat, in the province of Pampanga, about forty miles distant from Manilla, has of late been seen to emit smoke; but I cannot vouch for the truth of this.

The weather, for some time previous to the earthquake, had been more than usually sultry. Since that event the heat has been equally great, but varied by very heavy thunder-storms. On one evening, particularly, the lightning continued in an almost uninterrupted blaze during several hours, and I hear accounts of houses in Manilla and the neighbourhood having been struck. To-day the ruins usual at this period seem to have set in. The number of lives lost during the shock are very small in proportion to the destruction of buildings. No complete estimate of the amount of people killed has as yet been arrived at. I fancy it cannot be much under a thousand; the casualties principally being among the Indians and Chinamen. The hour at which the disaster occurred was, fortunately, one in which few people are usually in their houses. The casualties, however, in the market-place must have been very great, as it was precisely at the time of the evening market. Many are still buried under the ruins of the cathedral, and in the hospitals. One of the most singular incidents



RUINS OF THE DANISH CONSULATE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

DEFEATS for want of news—faint, and parched, and wearied as the belated wanderer in the Arabian desert—are often for Echoes—bewildered, waterlogged, and brought down to "the last split pea" on a Medusa raft in the midst of an ocean of non-intelligence—the painting journalist at last sees "a sail in sight apeak." He hails it with three cheers, and pulls, with the Times, into Bay. Not of Biscay, but of Echoes, O! At last the town has got something to talk about beyond the Polish insurrection, the Prussian constriction, the dialectics of Prince Gortschakoff, the proselytising practice of the Rt. Pip. of the Brompton Oratory, and the universal picked-at-last-ness. That great eyor of fire in the Home Circuit has set public opinion in a blaze. The trial of Woolley versus Pole—at the prosecutor of the line Sergeant Parry, assisted by Mr. Atlas, and the Hand-in-Hand Fire offices—is already more exciting than the most furbished of sensation novels. The "mysterious disappearance" of a mystery some five "devouring elements" of its own volition distinctly hurt it—becomes a question as momentous as "Who murdered Elizabeth Brownrigg?"

It is but seldom that the fine arts are called into requisition to furnish the piece of counsel for a trial at law; but the skill of the architect and the architectural draughtsman has been largely resorted to by both plaintiff and defendant in this remarkable case. On the older cases this court-yard with an occasionally ancestral model of Campden House—pinnacles, gables, terraces, bay-windows and all—and on Mr. Woolley's behalf a lately and exceedingly well finished drawings of the apartments in the interior of the mansion, the object being to give an idea of their extraordinary richness of decoration. So much for the fine arts (and few can tell when or how they will end) the evidence is full of the wildest romance. When we read of the Venetian mirror, for which £1,000 was witnessed, and which would gladly have given seven hundred pounds; of the old house in the country which Mr. Woolley purchased "for the sake of the oak of the oak carvings it contained;" of his passion for ebony frames; of ladies and gentlemen setting to work "immediately" to paint pictures, of course "for pleasure," and "not for gain" "for Le Cousin Pon." Two fortunes were spent in the adornment of Campden House: "decorative" paintings (to apply a newspaper term) gobbled it up at last, and it went the way of Whitehall and Fonthill. A sad fate generally awaits these shows of taste. Where is Strawberry Hill? Where is Gunnersbury House? Is it extinct as "Timon's Villa." We have no doubt that when the great fire of Campden House took place, "the conflagration" was still to use the penny-a-liners' phrase—" worn through into the best relief by the lurid brilliancy of the flames." One of these "best" apartments, Queen Anne's Room, Little Campden House, possesses some interest of its own, for it was long the abode of the lamented painter of capital Joe Miller stories, Mr. Alfred Wigan, who left it in a hurry for it ("send for some more curricles," quoth the Indian nabob) and the author of "Young Pair" is understood to be a great collector of mezzotints; and the present tenant is the admired comedian, Mr. Alfred Wigan.

Now, to complete the romance of the bygone Campden House, should it be forgotten that in the pretty little private theatre attached to it Lord Baynham and Lord Berkeley and their friends have acted? Indeed Lady Anne Sherson has danced an Irish jig, and that, finally, for more than a year, the whole place was let furnished, at twenty guineas a week, to the notorious Vestris.

Fifty thousand copies of M. Ernest Rénan's so-called "Life"—which is no "Life," but a mere fanciful drama—have been sold in France. This, very sentimentalist—as said to have been sold in France. This, very sentimentalist—as said to have been sold in France. The whole stupid bigotry of some Ultramontanes, headed by a French prelate who once proposed a public penance for Voltaire, in celebration of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, will probably considerably enhance the sale of the work. The Archbishop of Paris has come on the author; but the best thing said of M. Rénan is attributed to the austere M. Guizot. "One step lower," it is said to have been remarked, "and this sceptic would be a Trappist." Extremes, indeed, meet; and between frenzied revolt and blind obedience there is but a single step.

We see that a weekly contemporary has promised to give its readers a complete analysis of this remarkable performance, with "full translations of the most important passages." But little, we fancy, will be taken by this motion; the book is no catchpenny. To the vulgar it would be simply unintelligible, and educated persons can read it in French. For those who do may we suggest a quotation, which might advantageously be written on the flyleaf? It is from Tennyson's "Maud Muller":

> Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
> *Whom we, that have not seen Thy face,*
> *By faith, and faith alone, embrace,*
> *Believing where we cannot prove.*

Thou will not leave us in the dust:
Thou madest man, He knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die.
And Thou hast made him: Thou art just.

He who reads Rénan in this spirit will take no great harm by its perusal.

Soon now we spoke of Malines. There has been a great Catholic congress there; and, among other things, the establishment of a new Catholic journal was discussed. The new newspaper is to contain no reports of debates, nor especially of suicides, lest ignorant and impulsive readers should be led straightway to cut their neighbours' throats or blow out their brains. Some have held that the Press, and of course, is practically impossible; but, theoretically, the suggestion is determined to mean well. Its object is exercise, and engages a residence of his own, to which he retreats. His wife, not without jealous feelings, follows him, and Mr. Swarley is left to himself. An explanation then ensues, which throws them both into hysterics. Mrs. Swarley yields, however; for a slight time takes place in the circumstances of the family which operates as a motive. Her son, long absent as a midshipman (Mr. Eburne), suddenly returns home, and to her maternal affections to occupy themselves with, and determines at once to visit Brighton with her little charge. And thus, without the intervention of anything, the simple circumstance that forms the subject of the drama has a satisfactory conclusion. The piece was received from the Haymarket with English stage by Mr. B. Webster, jun., and was decidedly successful.

CITY OF LONDON.—MRS. Edward Thomas's farce of "The Enslaved Mail" has been reproduced here, and received the approbation of the audience.

Forced labour is absolutely abolished in Egypt, and the Suez Canal Company have found that these six months in which to make the necessary arrangements for meeting the altered state of things.

Several persons have been arrested, and will be upon the anniversary of the Emperor of Austria's birthday (last Tuesday), while the festival was being celebrated in the Corso at Rome. The police, they assert, took time the office, and an explosion of ink place by which several persons were wounded and severely injured. The Pope has issued an Austrian decree.

The destruction of Campden House, Kensington, by fire about eighteen months ago will to in the recollection of our readers. It and the furniture and decorations destroyed had been insured in various offices. Mr. Woolley, for about £29,000 in the Sun and other insurance offices. Those offices declare to deny liability, they insist, on the ground of fraud on the part of Mr. Woolley, and because, as they allege, the fire was caused by the incendiary acts of persons for whom they have brought an action against the Sun Office to recover one of the sums insured, and the case has come on for trial at Croydon. Sir John Surgeon and several other persons of the first rank and position in society testified to the magnificence with which Campden House was furnished. Mr. Woolley himself was examined, and his butler, Crozier. They explicitly denied that they had set fire to the house. Crozier stood for a cross-examination with a view of showing that they had done several suspicious things immediately before the fire took place. The cross-examination of Mr. Woolley was very severe, entering into a great many details of his past life, the connection of which with the case was by no means clear, occupying paper and callon in front of his pictures just before the occurrence of the fire, and other matters. The trial had not come to a close when we went to press with our early edition.

Duke Alexander Charles of Anhalt Bernburg died on the 19th inst., as Heyna, a town in the duchy, and with him the Ducal line of Bernburg is extinguished, and the dukedom of Anhalt, separated into four divisions in 1806, is now reunited under the eldest representative of the house. The Duke of Bernburg only one member now live—the recently-widowed Princess Frederick of Anhalt Bernburg, born Princess Hedwig of Nassau, and the Highness was born on the 2nd of March, 1805, succeeded his father, Duke Alexius, on the 24th of April, 1834, and married on the 6th of October, 1834, Princess Frederic Caroline Julliane, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, who, on obtaining the royal title of Highness, as the wife of a Duke of Duke, was appointed co-Regent by Ducal patent, 1855. There was no issue of the marriage.

By arrivals from Tahiti we learn of the seizure there of another vessel by the French authorities for being engaged in the slave traffic of kidnapping Kanakas into slavery. Waile the louis was in Tahiti a large French ship (name unknown) arrived there with a cargo of Kanakas, came into port and was seized, and the officers and crew were cast into prison. The accounts of this transaction are received in the South Seas with much beyond belief. At the islands of Saratonga and Mangea, about 600 miles north-west of Tahiti, a large number of Kanakas had been treacherously kidnapped by various vessels. A considerable trade has heretofore been conducted with these islands from Sydney and Tahiti. For many years back American whalers have yearly taken from 500 to 600 men from these islands, many of whom never saw their native shores again. When we consider the condition of these people, it seems scarcely possible that such villany could be committed with impunity. For more than fifty years missionaries have made these islands their home; and the result of their labours is to make the Saratongans perfect civilised Christians, as the natives It is an undisputed fact that on these islands there are no natives, male or female, over twenty years of age who cannot read and write their own language; and probably one fourth of the adult males speak English.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing of the week has been unusually barren of interest to racing men in general, except the bookmakers, who make a harvest of it under any circumstances. In the home circuit the Egham meeting was celebrated in two as miserable days as were ever witnessed; and the northern gathering, at Stockton, though favoured by fine weather and the course in good "going" order, was not distinguished by any feature to raise it above mediocrity. The Stockton Tradesmen's Handicap fell to Change, who was made the favourite as soon as the acceptances were declared. Winteringham scored two wins with Entremet—the Trial Stakes and Harry Fowler Stakes. National Guard, about whom such conflicting reports have been in circulation as to his "roaring" propensities, carried off the Sixth Zetland Biennial Stakes, defeating Sauterelle and Stockman, second and third, so easily that his friends considered his chance for the St. Leger not yet put out, and so took 33 to 1 about him. Appenine, who ran second to Claremont in the Convivial, at York, had little difficulty in disposing of the lot of five opposed to him in the Hardwicke Stakes; and the Great Northern Leger was won cleverly by Borealis, a victory which gave her a fillip in the betting on the Doncaster St. Leger. At Egham the largest field of the opening day was for the Queen's Guineas. Twelve went to the post, and Gibraltar, 6 yrs., with the steadier of 9 st. 12 lb., came away below the distance and won in a common canter by twenty lengths, beating Golden Dust (3 yrs, 8 st. 5 lb.), second, and Tourist (same age), third. In consequence of this hollow victory even money was betted on him for the Surrey and Middlesex Stakes on the following day, and the game old horse again stood his supporters in good stead, as he won, hard held, by a head.

Operations in the cricket-field have been sadly interfered with during the week by the weather. During the latter part of last week the return match between the County of Surrey and the North of England was played at the Broughton Ground, Manchester; and, from the small number of runs obtained by the representatives of the North in their first innings, it might have been presumed that the County had the victory in their hands. The two young players of Surrey, Humphrey and Jupp, exceeded the score (50) of the North by three runs before they were separated, and Surrey's first innings amounted to 136. The tables were turned, however, in the second trial; for the four gentlemen of the North alone—Messrs. E. B. Rowley, B. Waud, R. Blockstock, and F. W. Wright—made 121; and when Surrey went in they had 84 to get, and were all disposed of by the fine bowling of the Northerners, Atkinson and Slinn, for 64, thus losing by 20. The match between the Quidnuncs and the Gentlemen of Sussex, at Brighton, was prolonged so much, in consequence of there being fifteen on a side, that it was drawn on Saturday, after three days' play, the Quidnuncs having the game much in their favour. The All-England Eleven visited Harrogate, and, during the last three days of the preceding week, played against a powerful twenty-two of that locality; but, through the excellent bowling of Willsher and Jackson they came off the conquerors. The gentlemen of Hants seem determined to bring out the rising talent of their county, and for that end eighteen young players were selected to compete against eleven gentlemen. The match was played at Southampton, and some excellent points exhibited. The first three days of the present week the counties of Surrey and Middlesex sent their elevens into the field, or rather to The Oval, to do battle in a good cause—that of replenishing the exchequer of an esteemed veteran, Thomas Sewell, a native of Surrey, a sound batsman, and a good judge of cricket. Besides representing his county he was for many years one of the engaged players at Lord's, and the contemporary of some of the most celebrated players, including Lillywhite, Cobbett, Pilch, Wenman, Marsden, Broadbridge, Box, and, though last not least, Lord Frederick Beauclerk and Mr. Ward. In a down-pour of rain and heavy ground the match ended in a draw, slightly in favour of Surrey.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Betting Stand Handicap.—Bolero, 1. Ballverne, 2. Deerfoot, 3.
King John Stakes.—Birthday f., 1. De Grey, 2. Oberon, 3.
Runnymede Stakes.—Detective walked over.
Egham Stakes.—Baliverne, 1. Lady Derby, 2. Jamaica c., 3.
Welter Stakes.—Devotee, 1. Salisbury, 2. Alcibiade, 3.
Ankerwycke Stakes.—Reindeer, 1. Fletton, 2. Felscombe, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Gibraltar, 1. Golden Dust, 2. Tourist, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Town Plate.—Don't Come Late, 1. Duke of Cambridge, 2. Queen Elizabeth, 3.
Baron's Handicap.—Wild Huntress, 1. Maid of Morn f. and Dilston ran a dead heat for second place.
Railway Stakes.—Alarm c., 1. Maubousquet, 2. Netherdale, 3.
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Gibraltar, 1. Detective, 2. Sycophant, 3.
Magna Charta Stakes.—Cadiz, 1. Queen Fastrada, 2. Elise, 3.
Scurry Handicap.—Fletton, 1. Reindeer, 2. Devotee, 3.

STOCKTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Entremet, 1. Balderston, 2. Belladrum, 3.
Cleveland Stakes.—Lady of Coverham, 1. Dawdle, 2. Harvest Mell, 3.
Stockton Tradesmen's Handicap.—Change, 1. Trust, 2. Flytrap, 3.
Harry Fowler Stakes.—Entremet, 1. Calabria, 2. Unfashionable Beauty, 3.
South Stockton Selling Stakes.—Wee Aggie, 1. Weatherwise, 2.
Second Year of the Sixth Zetland Biennial Stakes.—National Guard, 1. Sauterelle, 2. Stockman, 3.
Town Plate.—Newchurch, 1. Rosebud, 2. Calabrea, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Hardwick Stakes.—Apennine, 1. Syren, 2. Wee Aggie, 3.
Great Northern Leger.—Borealis, 1. Change, 2. Miss Armstrong, 3.
Lambton Plate.—Prince Arthur, 1. Saragossa, 2. Laomedon, 3.
Elton Juvenile Stakes.—Harvest Mell, 1. Theobalda, 2. Prescription, 3.
Thornaby Selling Plate.—Sledmere, 1. Blondin 2. Wisdom, 3.
United Hunters' Stakes.—Lady Bird, 1. Miss Taft, 2. Ace of Trumps, 3.

THURSDAY.

Claret Stakes.—Piccador, 1. Welcome, 2. Bonny Breast Knot, 3.
Middlesborough Handicap.—Upperhand, 1. Caller Ou, 2. The Monk, 3.
Garbutt Nursery Stakes.—Ghillie Callum, 1. Caxton, 2. Theobalda, 3.
Stockton Cup.—La Touques, 1. Charles Fox, 2. Newchurch, 3.
Seventh Biennial Stakes.—Apennine, 1. Balderstone, 2. Vanessa, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Rosebud, 1. Blondin, 2. Prescription, 3.
Corporation Plate.—Lady Louisa, 1. Calabria, 2. Newchurch, 3.

OXFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Rubini, 1. Winchester, 2.
Prince of Wales's Stakes.—Mulberry, 1. Gordion Knot, 2. Usher, 3.
Freeman's Plate.—Colonel Crockett, 1. Camperdown, 2. Wortham, 3.
Oxfordshire Stakes.—Balham, 1. Odine, 2. Loiterer, 3.
Selling Plate.—Farmer's Daughter f., 1. Cosette, 2. Lady Derby, 3.
County Members' Plate.—Lord of the Manor, 1. Barmaid, 2. Cynic, 3.

The ocean-match from Ryde to Plymouth of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club came off this week. The first prize was a piece of plate, valued at £60, and the second prize a cup, valued at £40, given by Mr. Thomas Broadwood, to all yachts belonging to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. A third prize of £50 was also given jointly by the Commodore of the club and Mr. Thomas Broadwood. Eleven yachts started from Ryde at 9 a.m. on Monday. The winners arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday as follows:—Schooner Aline, 216 tons, Mr. Charles Thellusson, Commodore, at 9.55 a.m., winning the Broadwood plate; yawl Julia, 122 tons, Mr. G. Fielder, at 11.2½ a.m., winning the extra prize of £50; cutter Marina, 65 tons, Mr. J. C. Morice, at 12.15 a.m., winning the Broadwood cup.

A letter from Viége, in the canton of Valais (Switzerland), states that as two English gentlemen (whose names are not given) were last week crossing a dangerous pass of the Simplon by the glaciers of the Fletschhorn, accompanied by two guides, one of the latter fell into a deep crevice. The gentlemen immediately sent the other guide to Saas, a distance of about three leagues, to fetch ropes for the purpose of extricating the poor fellow, who recovered sufficiently from the effect of his fall to speak to the Englishmen several times during the other guide's absence. Owing to the depth of the crevice and the darkness of the night, nine hours elapsed before the man was drawn to the surface, and he expired from exhaustion a few minutes afterwards.

Mdme. d'Angeville, aged sixty-five, residing at Lausanne has just made the ascent of the Oldenhorn, a height of 9260 feet, in ten hours, accompanied by a single guide. On their return, night having come on, the guide lost his way. The lady proposed remaining at the spot where they were until the morning, in order not to expose themselves needlessly, but the guide determined to turn back part of the way and seek a châlet, which he thought he knew, and where he could obtain a lantern, leaving Mdme. d'Angeville in the mean time on the mountain. After an absence of two hours the guide returned with a light, and the lady then found that the spot in which she had been waiting alone was within a few steps of a precipice of immense depth. The rest of the descent was effected without any particular difficulty. Mdme. d'Angeville is celebrated for having, twenty-five years ago, made the ascent of Mont Blanc at a period when, with the exception of the wife of a guide, no person of her sex had ever accomplished the arduous task.—*Galignani.*

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

DENUDATION OF ROCKS BY RIVER ACTION.—In a recent number of the *Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin* is an interesting paper by Captain Meadows Taylor, on the "Geology of the District of Shorapore in the Deccan," which he says is not altogether granite, as supposed, but contains portions of trap, limestone, and sandstone, in connection with granite. He thus describes the force exerted in producing the most remarkable configurations on the rocks, which are depicted in woodcuts accompanying the paper. "Commencing at the south-west corner, near the hill fort of Juldroon, the first remarkable object is the ravine into which the Krishna River falls from the plateau of the Deccan, which extends from the fort upwards and westwards, for about two miles, till it is crossed by an immense mass of granite, over which the river falls, not at once perpendicularly, but in a series of very steep rapids, and great and small cascades, the steepest portion of which is about half a mile long and about five hundred yards broad. The total height of these falls, from the island above to the pool below, is nearly four hundred feet; so that it may be imagined how grand the sight is when this immense river, flooded in the monsoon, dashes over the cataracts with prodigious noise and fury. There are, indeed, few finer scenes of this description in the world. The great denudation of surface produced by the river's action discloses a bed of wonderful form and colour. The granite here assumes almost a blood-red colour in many parts, owing to the high tint of the feldspar; while the hornblende appears in the form of irregular cubes, of about an inch each way, in a porphyritic character. It is impossible to describe the fantastic groups into which the granite has been thrown, or that it has assumed, consequent upon surface denudation, on the left bank of the river. The piles of rocks, of all conceivable forms and in all kinds of positions, defy description, and, in connection with the cataracts of the river, form some of the most picturesque scenes, as well as the grandest of their character, with which I am acquainted."

MOLECULAR MOTIONS.—In 1827 the celebrated botanist Robert Brown observed a phenomenon which microscopists have since designated Brownian motion. A very small drop of limpid dew holds in suspension grains of dust, or of impalpable organic remains, imperceptible to the naked eye, which the water of which the drop is composed conveys to the object (a leaf, flower, &c.) on which it is deposited. These particles of matter, when seen by the microscope, by their vibratory motion have the appearance of true animalcules. The opinion at first held that these movements were indications of a rudimentary life was soon abandoned. The phenomenon was afterwards attributed to currents, caused by the inequality of the temperature affecting different layers of the liquid, and by permanent evaporation. According to M. Wiener (in *Poggendorff's Annalen der Physik*) we must seek the cause in the constant movements which take place in bodies in the liquid state. He undertook to show in a series of experiments that the vibratory motion in sand, whitelead, &c., is due neither to a mechanical cause, attraction, or repulsion of the molecules, differences of temperature, nor to evaporation; and he affirmed that the greatness of the undulatory motion depended on the size of the molecules. The subject is one on which the minds of philosophers are much exercised. We have only room for the resumé of Mr. Wiener's propositions, in which he thus expresses his views:—"In solid bodies the oscillation of the molecules has a direction opposed to that of the oscillation of the atoms, while in liquid bodies they have the same direction. The heat employed in making a solid body pass into the liquid state, the latent heat, serves to augment the force which, after the change of direction of the oscillations of the etherial atoms and the material molecules, is necessary in order to maintain invariably the duration of the oscillations or the temperature."

OZONE EXHALED BY PLANTS.—M. Poey, of the Havannah, has communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris an account of his experiments showing the production of ozone in the vegetable kingdom. On the 1st of April last, at three o'clock p.m., he placed under a cylinder of glass, eighty centimetres high and twenty-two centimetres broad, an aromatic shrub (Psidium aromaticum, goyavier) and some stalks of other plants which abundantly produce essential oils. The lower extremity of the cylinder was solidly fixed in the earth and covered with wet mould. The upper end of the cylinder was closed with a sheet of white paper, securely glued. After having previously placed within the cylinder several bands of ozonoscopic paper, the whole was hermetically closed, so that not the smallest quantity of air could penetrate into the interior. For the first twenty-four hours, the cylinder having been exposed towards the north in a very strong light, but sheltered from the solar rays from the south, all the paper reagents remained entirely white; only on the internal surface of the cylinder watery vapour was deposited. In the next twenty-four hours M. Poey strongly wetted the soil, so as to cause great evaporation, and exposed the cylinder to the direct solar rays; but no action appeared. On April 4 he took off the paper cover, when a strong aromatic effluvium was disengaged. Then, without in any way altering the position of the cylinder, the plants were left uncovered, and in about an hour (at one o'clock p.m.) the ozonoscopic paper had taken a slight coloration; at sunset it was already blackening, and at half-past seven it had acquired a most intense colour. Other experiments confirmed the facts. Dried leaves and branches produced much less ozone than green ones, and the quantity varied with different plants, according to their nature, in proportion as they exhaled more or less essential oil, &c. These experiments seem to prove that neither the action of light, humidity, or of the small quantity of air contained in the cylinder sufficed to colour the paper reagent, which only became sensitive when exposed to large masses of the circumambient air.

THE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTRIC SPARK produced in liquids and gases having been made by M. Daniel, he has reported the results to the French Academy of Sciences. We give the chief points from the *Comptes Rendus*:—"The spark obtained by means of a Ruhmkorff's induction apparatus was produced in sulphuric ether, sulphide of carbon, chloroform, aniline, distilled water, and other liquids. The electrodes employed were made of zinc, copper, pewter, cadmium, bismuth, antimony, tin, lead, iron, aluminium, silver, platinum, and various alloys. The spectra obtained exhibited not only the characteristic rays of each metal, but also the spectrum of carbon, and the principal rays of hydrogen arising from all the liquids which contained those elements. The red ray of hydrogen was always very brilliant. The spectrum of carbon was not always complete; the violet rays were rarely visible; but the red, yellow, green, and especially the blue rays, never failed. From the vapours of the above-mentioned liquids, M. Daniel obtained the same phenomena as from the liquids themselves, but the spectra were more brilliant. He generally distinguished the spectrum of the metal and the spectrum of the elements of the vapour. With regard to gases, he found by employing electrodes of copper, silver, and platinum, that the spectrum was more distinctly marked—viz.: In nitrogen, fine rays in the orange and yellow; blue bands, and fluorescence. In hydrogen, the characteristic rays of the gas, and blue bands. In ammonia, the spectra of nitrogen and hydrogen, and fluorescence. M. Daniel derives the following conclusions from his researches:—The constitution of the electric spark is always the same, whatever be the state of the medium in which it is produced, liquid or gaseous. There are generally—1. Volatilisation of the polar and incandescent metal of the vapour produced; and, 2, incandescence of the elements of the medium traversed by the current. In certain cases, the medium alone, or even one of the elements, seems to become incandescent. In other cases it is especially the metallic vapour which becomes luminous. All simple bodies which have a great affinity for metals, whether free or in a compound easily decomposible by the spark, give intensity to the metallic spectrum."

ATMOLYSIS A NEW METHOD OF ANALYSIS OF GASES.—Mr. T. Graham (the master of the Mint) has forwarded to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Paris a memoir on the motion of gases in their passage under pressure through fixed porous plates, and the partial separation of mixed gases which may be obtained by such means. In his immortal researches on diffusion, published in 1834, he made use of a "diffusiometer," formed of a cylindrical tube of glass a little less than an inch in circumference, and about ten inches in length, one of the ends of it being stopped with a plate of plaster of Paris about one third of an inch in thickness, whereby it was converted into a species of test for gases. Mr. Graham now employs plates of the porous graphite or plumbago, artificially prepared by the late Mr. Brockedon. When the tube is being filled with hydrogen the porosity of the graphite is checked by means of a thin plate of gutta-percha When this is removed the gaseous diffusion immediately begins through the pores of the graphite, and in forty or sixty minutes the whole of the hydrogen has escaped through the diffusiometer, and is replaced by a volume of atmospheric air much less considerable (about one fourth), conformably to the law of the diffusion of gases. During this time the mercury in the tube rises several inches, giving a most striking proof of the intensity of the force by which the reciprocal penetration of the gases is effected. Our space will permit us to give only some of the new results obtained by Mr. Graham. He shows that the rapidity of the passage of gases into a vacuum depends on their specific weight. A gas falls into a vacuum with the velocity acquired by a heavy body when falling from an atmosphere composed of the gas in question, supposed to be everywhere of a uniform density. The height of this uniform atmosphere will be in an inverse ratio to the density of the gas. An atmosphere of hydrogen, for example, would be sixteen times higher than one of oxygen. If the swiftness of the effusion of oxygen be represented by 1, that of hydrogen will be expressed by 4 (the root of 16). This law has been submitted to experimental verification, and is quite analogous to that which regulates molecular diffusion. But the phenomena are essentially different. The swiftness of the effusion of a gas is many thousand times greater than that of diffusion. The swiftness of the effusion of air is as rapid as that of sound.——The partial separation of a mixture of gases and vapours of different degrees of diffusibility, effected by permitting them to diffuse themselves through a plate of graphite into a vacuum, is thus a new method of analysis, which Mr. Graham proposes to name "atmolysis," and which possesses a practical character susceptible of very extensive applications. The separation is much more considerable when the pressure is greater and attains its maximum, in permitting the gases to diffuse themselves in a perfect vacuum. A great many experiments have been made in relation to this, the most interesting being the concentration of oxygen in atmospheric air by means of an "atmolysing tube." Mr. Graham, in conclusion, notices that the molecular or diffusive mobility exercises a certain influence on the heating of gases by contact with heated liquid or solid surfaces. The more rapid the molecular movement of a gas is, the more frequent will be the contact of the molecules and the quicker will be the communication of the heat. To this is probably due the greater cooling power of hydrogen as compared with that of oxygen, or air, as was observed by Dalton, who also attributes this property of hydrogen to its mobility.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The British Museum will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 8th, of September next.

A set of model lodging-houses for Jews has been opened in Whitechapel by Rabbi Adler.

A flower, fruit, poultry, pigeon, and rabbit show has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The exhibitions were numerous and excellent.

The committee of the National Archery Society have accepted the invitation of the Alexandra Park Company to hold their annual meeting at the park next year, when prizes to the amount of £500 will be awarded.

There was a sharp storm of thunder and rain on Tuesday night in London and the neighbourhood. At Deptford the lightning struck the Roman Catholic Church, and knocked off the cross from the top, besides doing considerable damage to the brickwork.

The Board of Works for Westminster have rescinded their resolution, by virtue of which the stalls were removed from the streets under their jurisdiction. The announcement of this decision naturally gave great satisfaction to the poor people concerned.

It was noticed in the *Builder* some months ago that the monumental stone to the memory of Daniel Defoe in Bunhill-fields was without an inscription. The head-stone in question, which was sunk in the ground, has since been raised, repaired, and re-painted, with the addition of an epitaph, at the expense of Dr. Rogers, of Dalston and Westminster.

An accident occurred last Saturday at the new bridge in course of construction across the Thames for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at Blackfriars. While the men were at work upon the "traveller," propelling it along, the scaffolding broke, and the ponderous weight and the men were precipitated into the river. Seven or eight were dangerously injured, and one man was drowned. The "traveller" was recovered next day.

The agreement for the purchase of the land required for the formation of Finsbury Park has been signed on the part of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the proprietors of the land, and the price to be paid for it is to be settled by arbitration. The site will embrace Hornsey-wood, and the land lying between the Great Northern Railway and the Green Lanes, northward of the Seven Sisters'-road, as far as and including a portion of the land on each side of the New River.

The half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan Railway was held on Wednesday. The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, stated that whatever had been their differences with the Great Western Railway Company, everything was in the way of being amicably settled. The rupture was, however, likely to be of advantage to the Metropolitan Company, because it would enable them to develop to a greater extent the local traffic. A dividend of 5 per cent was declared.

The Germans of London held high festival at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. First, it was the occasion of their annual gymnastic festival, and, secondly, it was a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Körner. Unfortunately, the rain fell in torrents during the day and evening. This rendered impossible the torchlight procession which was to have taken place, but it did not prevent the gymnastic sports being gone through; nor did it interfere with a banquet in the evening, at which several national and patriotic toasts were given with great zeal. An association has been formed to erect a hall for the purposes of the Gymnastic Society, and kindred German objects. About £6000 is required, and it is intended to raise the amount by shares of £1 each. £1200 has been subscribed, and a site has been secured in the vicinity of King's-cross.

Last week the births of 1788 children—912 boys and 876 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1811.——The deaths in London last week numbered 1337, including the deaths of 690 males and 647 females. If correction be made for increase of population, it will be found that the deaths of London at the present time are only thirteen above the average derived from ten corresponding weeks—viz., the thirty-fourth week in each of the years 1853-62. It is thus apparent that the health of London is not materially affected by the prevalence of any of those virulent diseases (if we except smallpox) which at this season of the year have been known to swell the bills of mortality. Five nonagenarians died, two widows, aged ninety and ninety-four; a single woman, aged ninety-three years; and two men, aged respectively ninety and ninety-three years.

The new park at Battersea has recently been much beautified, under the direction of Mr. Cowper, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The whole extent of the ground, large portions of which, till recently, have been lying waste, has been most tastefully laid out and arranged, and divided into long lines of flower-beds, similar to those in Regent's Park. The walks along these beds have been constructed with the greatest view to effect, and several of them, which are quite as long as the width of the park, have a most charming aspect, the flowers down the entire lengths being of the most varied hues, and neatly railed with galvanised wire. The latest improvement which has been effected within the last few weeks is near the south entrance, in the Battersea-road. There a long oval bed has been laid out, intersected with circular patches, which have a very pretty effect. The beds are stocked with the choicest flowers and English and foreign exotics, and are planted with great taste. The carriage road round the park has also been completed, and is daily thrown open for carriages and horsemen. A better time for a visit than the present could not be selected; for, independent of the numerous other attractions which it possesses, the roses and dahlias are in full bloom. Great judgment has been displayed in placing chairs in the different parts of the park for the accommodation of the public. The lake is also now well stocked with different species of wild fowl. Battersea Park and the elegant bridge which connects it with Chelsea were, as many of our readers may remember, formally opened to the public in the spring of 1858. The first Act of Parliament for originating the park passed the Legislature in 1836, but it was not till further Acts were passed to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in 1848, 1851, and 1853 that steps were taken to turn the waste ground, then known as Battersea-fields, to what is now acknowledged to be "the garden of the south of the metropolis."

LAW AND POLICE.—The Hammersmith magistrate was occupied on Saturday with a summons against the Rev. J. Roe, of the Brompton Oratory, at the instance of a woman calling herself Margaret Agnes Guelph, for the alleged detention of her marriage ring and certificate. The applicant was under the delusion that she had been married by Cardinal Wiseman to "Albert Edward Guelph," the Prince of Wales. The magistrate dismissed the summons.

In the course of disposing of a case of assault at the Police Court held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, the defendant was detected by the Lord Mayor, who happens to be a Freemason, in the act of using the Masonic sign to him. The Lord Mayor rebuked him for the impropriety, and took occasion to say that it was not the first time such a thing had been done in his presence during his mayoralty.

It came out, in a case at the Clerkenwell Police Court, that a woman who, in 1861, was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation, obtained a ticket-of-leave after an incarceration of only about twelve months.

Letters from Constantinople report the burning down of the old Seraglio—the palace of Selim, of Mustapha, and of Mahmoud—next to the principal mosques the most unique and characteristic architectural feature on the south side of the Golden Horn.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

(*From our Special Artist.*)

THE country for forty miles round Vicksburg is covered with small encampments of women and children who have been driven from their homes by predatory bands of Northern soldiers. Ladies who have been reared in luxury are now reduced to the discomforts and hardships of a bivouac, which they bear uncomplainingly, being willing to suffer in a cause for which their husbands, lovers, and brothers are fighting. With nothing but a few yards of canvas to protect them from the frequent thunderstorms which burst in terrific magnificence at this season of the year over Mississippi, they support with dignity their heavy trial. A cavalry soldier has just come into the camp with letters, and has given animation to the Illustration.

During the investment of Vicksburg regular communication between the garrison and the Confederate forces outside was put a stop to. Still there were bold spirits to be found who were willing to brave the danger of passing the enemy's lines; and the sketch I send you has for its subject an adventure of this kind. It had been reported to General Johnston that the troops in the beleaguered city were beginning to run short of caps, the frequent assaults of the enemy upon the trenches having necessitated a continuous fire from the garrison, which had much reduced the stock. Volunteers were immediately called for to carry in a fresh supply; and of the first twelve who made the attempt every one of them was either captured or shot. Subsequently, however, numbers succeeded in getting into the town, and even returning to our camps; and of the party illustrated in my sketch all were fortunate enough to evade the vigilance of the Yankee guards. I accompanied them some distance on the way, and saw them enter the ravines and gorges at the outer line of Federal pickets. This was at a point some twelve miles from Vicksburg; and as I lay on the ground in the calm, quiet night I could distinctly here sounds of musketry between the loud booming of the mortars. Probably a sortie was taking place, the Confederates

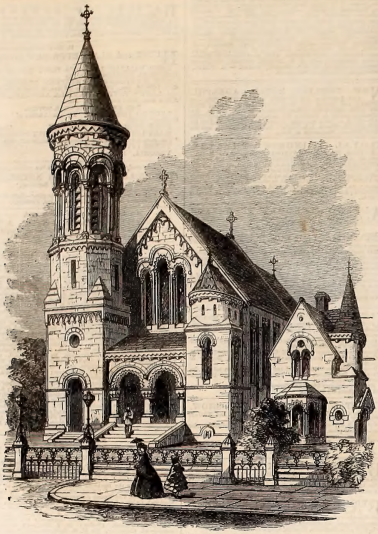
THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.



SOUTHERN REFUGEES ENCAMPING IN THE WOODS NEAR VICKSBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CONFEDERATE SCOUTS WITH PERCUSSION-CAPS FOR THE GARRISON OF VICKSBURG RUNNING THE FEDERAL PICKETS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH AT GREAT CROSBY, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

having made one or two at that time which were brilliantly successful. These scouts lay in the woods during the day, and when night came they crept on their hands and knees through successive lines of the enemy's pickets, choosing the roughest paths and taking advantage of the ravines. In my drawing a group of Yankees are seen on the embankment on the right, listening to a sound which they cannot explain, while those who are disturbing them are crawling along in the dense shadows, avoiding every gleam of moonlight, and prepared at any moment to use the revolver or the knife.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT GREAT CROSBY.

A WESLEYAN chapel, built, fitted, and endowed to the extent of £100 a year, by Mr. John Schofield, of Liverpool, has recently been opened in the village of Great Crosby, near Liverpool. Its style is Norman. The front consists of a gable with interlacing arches on carved corbels, a three-light window, and a porch with very rich massive arches and polished granite columns, terminating at both ends with towers—one on the north being 80 ft. high up to the top of the stone roof, the other considerably shorter—both forming good entrances to the schoolrooms and vestries below. A broad flight of steps goes from tower to tower, and forms an imposing entrance to the church through the arches of the porch alluded to. The walls are of grey stone, from Upholland, with dressings of white stone, which makes an agreeable contrast. Internally, the comfort of the congregation has been most successfully studied, and the seats are so arranged that all sit with their faces direct towards the minister, and, through an inclination in the floor, no one sits in the way of his neighbour, but all have an equal view, not only of the minister, but of the altar or communion, which is formed by an "apse" having three sides filled in with rich stained glass windows, by Lavers and Barraud, of London, and bearing at the bottom the following inscription:—"A memorial of the charity of John Schofield, who built and endowed this church." These windows were put in by a few of Mr. Schofield's friends to show their respect for him, and in acknowledgment of so great a gift. The arch in front of the apse is a very good specimen of the style, and the stone columns between it and the smaller arches on each side are enriched to correspond, as only Norman pillars are. The organ (by Gray and Davidson, of London) is placed in one of the spaces at the side of the apse, the other being occupied by the stairs. All the smaller arches are filled in with elaborate pitch-pine screen-work, with curtains of blue cloth, festooned behind, which, with the maroon and gold tablets, the blue apse carpet, the velvet cushions, and the crimson cushions and carpets to the seats, make up a general effect rarely equalled. The pulpit is richly worked in Caen stone, by Mr. Shaw, of Brownlow-hill. The lighting, which is at once novel and effective, is arranged on the wall in the form of a chevron, or zigzag, with curved ends, in lengths between the roof principals. The total cost of the erection, including the endowment, organ, and fittings, is estimated at about £5000. The architect was Mr. C. O. Ellison, of Liverpool; and the builders were Messrs. W. and F. Witter.



THE OCEAN MATCH YACHT CUP.—SEE PAGE 230.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—SEE PAGE 208.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Langham Hall, Rutland, Mrs. Edward George Baker, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Midmills House, Inverness, Mrs. H. C. MacAndrew, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th inst., at St. Mary Broomfield, Essex, by the Rev. J. B. Whiting, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Lee, of Hartlebury, Worcester, brother-in-law of the bride, Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, Esq., of No. 5, St. George's-terrace, Regent's Park, and of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Charlotte, daughter of James Beadel, Esq , of Broomfield Lodge.

On the 24th inst., at St. Petersburg, Russia, by the Rev. William O. Jenkins, David L. M'Grigor, Esq., to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Watson, Esq., Willington Lodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On the 20th of June, 1863, by special license, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa, by the Rev. William Campbell, Joseph Patrick Wills, second son of the late William Wills, Esq., surgeon, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, to Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Lieutenant Frederick William Bishop, R.N., second son of the late John Bishop, Esq., of Sunbury House, Middlesex, and of Ascot Lodge, Berkshire.

On the 26th inst., at Norwood, by the Rev. J. Watson, by special license, Captain Little, J.P., of Roswell, in the county of Wicklow, eldest son of the late Rev. J. Little, D.D., to the Hon. Anne Henrietta Butler, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Butler, and sister of Henry Edmund, thirteenth Lord Viscount Mountgarret. No cards.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Very little change has taken place in the value of National Stocks this week. On the whole, the market has ruled steady; but the amount of business doing in it, both for Money and Time, has continued very moderate. The Unfunded Debt has been somewhat heavy, at 1s. discount to 2s. premium.

The supply of money on offer is still very large, and the demand for accommodation may be considered steady. In Lombard-street the best bills are discounted as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3¾ ⅞	Four months' bills	.. 4½
Sixty days' ditto ..	.. 4	Six months' ditto ..	.. 4½ 5
Three months' ditto	.. 4¼		

We understand that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France has increased by about £400,000 since the last return was made up. The quotation for money in Paris has, therefore, slightly given way. The rates in the leading Continental cities are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris ..	4	3¾
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort ..	3	2¾
Amsterdam ..	3	3
Turin ..	5	5
Brussels	3	2¾
Hamburg	—	2½
St. Petersburg	6	8

Several parcels of bullion have come to hand from various quarters, and about £300,000 has been disposed of to the Bank of England. The steamer for India has taken out £203,110.

Nearly the whole of the foreign exchanges are in favour of this country; consequently, a further increase in the stock of bullion in the Bank of England is anticipated.

The annexed return shows the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending July 25:—

Bank of England	£21,415,839
Private Banks	3,078,167
Joint-stock Banks	2,812,970
Scotland	4,165,679
Ireland	4,986,487
Total	£36,459,142

The above return shows a decrease in the circulation of £633,509, compared with the same time last year. The specie held by the Irish and Scotch banks has amounted to £4,317,380.

On Monday, Consols, for Money, were done at 93¼ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 93⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem. Bank Stock was 238 to 240; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 108¾ ⅞; and Rupee Paper, 107¼ ½, and 116½ ¾. Very little was passing in Stocks on the following day:—Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93¼ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 93⅜ ½; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 108¾ ⅞; Rupee Paper, 107¼ ½, and 116½ ¾; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. India Debentures marked 100⅞. Scarcely any movement took place in prices on Wednesday:—Consols, for Money, left off at 93¼ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 93⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; India Five per Cents, 108⅞ ¾; Ditto Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 107⅞; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116¼ ½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. prem. On Thursday the market was firmer:—Consols, for Money, marked 93⅜ to ½; for Account, 93½ to ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅜ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis to 2s. prem.

The market for Confederate Scrip has been somewhat firmer, and the quotation is now 21 to 22 dis. Other foreign securities have been dealt in to a limited extent, yet very little change has taken place in their value compared with last week:—Austrian Five per Cents have realised 85; Brazilian Five per Cents, 1859, &c., 101½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93⅞; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87; Danish Three per Cents, 89¼; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 104½; Greek, 31⅞; Ditto, Coupons, 16⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 38⅞; Moorish, 95½ ex div.; New Grenada, 15½; Peruvian Five per Cents, 86½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49; Ditto, 1862, 48⅞; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 89; Ditto, 1862, 92⅞; Spanish Three per Cents, 51⅞; Ditto, Passive, 34; Ditto, Certificates, 12⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1858, 72½; Ditto, 1862, 69⅞; Venezuela Six per Cents, 57⅞; Ditto Three per Cents, 24½; Dutch Four per Cents, 102; French Three per Cents, 67f. 25c.; and Italian Five per Cents, 71⅞.

A fair average business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and prices have, in most instances, been well supported:—Alliance have sold at 35⅞; Australasia, New, 31⅞; Bank of New Zealand, 10¼; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30½; Consolidated, 9⅞; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 22½; Imperial, 22½; Imperial Ottoman, 18¾; London and Brazilian, 43½; London Chartered of Australia, 28¼; London and County, 49 ex div.; London Joint-Stock, 35; London and South African, 26⅞; London and Westminster, 77; National Provincial of England, New, 35; Standard of British South Africa, 18⅞; and Union of London, 35.

Colonial Government Securities have been in moderate request, and the following are the leading quotations of the week:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104; Ditto, Five per Cents, 95; Ditto, Five per Cent Inscribed Stock, 93½; Ceylon, 1868, 106½; Ditto, 1878, 114½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1882, 111½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 102½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 113⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady:—Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have sold at 19½; Crystal Palace, 39⅞; East Indian Irrigation and Canal, 5½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company, 2⅞; Electric Telegraph, 104 ex div.; General Credit and Finance of London, 3⅞; General Steam, 20½; Hudson's Bay, 3½; International Financial Society, 8⅞; Joint-Stock Discount, 6½; London Financial Association, 11½; London General Omnibus, 2; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79½; Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining, 3½; Rhymney Iron, New, 6 ex div; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5⅞; Berlin Waterworks, 8⅞; Chelsea Ditto, 26; City of London Gas, B, 15½; Imperial, 86 ex div.; London, 86; Marine Insurance, 54; London, 47; and Universal Marine, 4½.

The Railway Share Market has been tolerably firm, and prices, almost generally, have been well supported. Annexed are Tuesday' official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 51; London and Brighton, 114; London and North-Western, 100; London and South-Western, 103; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½; Midland, 130; North British, 55½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 103½; North Staffordshire, 81; South-Eastern, 97; Stockton and Darlington, 37.

Preference Shares.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 45.

British Possessions.—Calcutta and South-Eastern, 107½; Cape Town and Dock, 100; East Indian, 108; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20; Ditto, 1st Preference, 74; Great Western of Canada, 10¼; Madras Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cent, 101½.

Foreign.—Ottoman, 11⅞; Recife and San Francisco, 17½; Sambre and Meuse, 10⅞.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 26 shows the following results, when compared with the previous statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£303,480
An increase of public deposits of	587,133
A decrease of other deposits of	198,754
An increase of Government Securities of	2,858
A decrease of other securities of	183,328
An increase of bullion of	223,232
A decrease of rest of	37,037
An increase of reserve of	556,902

The total circulation is £21,690,695. Public deposits amount to £6,713,801; and private deposits to £12,800,568. Securities are £29,323,757; and the stock of bullion is £15,309,381.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Aug. 24.—There was a full average supply of new English wheat on sale in to-day's market, in excellent condition. All kinds moved off heavily, at a further decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The show of foreign wheat was extensive, and sales progressed slowly, at fully 1s. per quarter less money. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry. Barley was in short supply and heavy request; nevertheless, prices were supported. Malt changed hands slowly, at late rates. The oat trade was in a very inactive state, and prices gave way 6d. per quarter. No alteration took place in the value of either beans or peas. Both English and foreign flour was dull in sale, but not cheaper.

Aug. 26.—Very few buyers were in attendance to-day, and all kinds of produce met a dull inquiry, at about Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 38s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 44s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 43s.; town households, 30s. to 32s.; country marks, 28s. to 32s. per 280lb. French, 35s. to 38s. per sack; American, 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 610; malt, 740; oats, 370; flour, 120. Foreign: wheat, 17,150; barley, 2020; oats, 23,980; flour, 13,740 barrels.

Seeds.—New white mustard seed has sold freely, at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per bushel. All other seeds move off slowly, at previous rates. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 5d.; barley, 31s. 1d.; oats, 23s.; rye, 33s. 2d.; beans, 40s. 4d.; peas, 34s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 2d.; barley, 30s. 7d.; oats, 23s.; rye, 34s. 1d.; beans, 39s. 9d.; peas, 35s. 9d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 54,011; barley, 1378; oats, 4949; rye, 56; beans, 1169; peas, 618 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off steadily, at full quotations. In the private contract market a fair amount of business is doing, at late rates.

Sugar.—All raw qualities are in steady request, at full quotations. Barbadoes has sold at from 32s. 6d. to 38s.; Jamaica, 31s. 6d. to 35s.; Trinidad, 30s. to 33s.; Tobago, 31s. to 34s. 6d.; and fine Demerara, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods are inactive, at 45s. 9d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is 110,739 tons, against 88,437 ditto last year.

Coffee.—Very little change has taken place in prices, but the demand is by no means active. Stock, 9942 tons, against 11,414 ditto.

Rice.—All kinds move off slowly; nevertheless, the quotations are supported. Stock, 40,756 tons, against 61,551 ditto in 1862.

Provisions.—Irish butter is rather dearer, with a good consumptive demand. Foreign qualities are in request, and the best Freisland commands 108s. to 112s. per cwt. Bacon is quite as dear as last week, and fine lard is 1s. to 2s. per cwt. higher. All other provisions are tolerably firm.

Tallow.—The demand has fallen off, and P.Y.C., on the spot, may be purchased at 42s. 3d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 41,875 casks, against 36,574 ditto. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—The sale for linseed oil is inactive, at 44s. 6d. per cwt. Rape is quoted at from £43 to £46; olive, £52 to £60; cocoanut, £46 to £48; and fine palm, £36 10s. French turpentine is selling at 62s. to 63s. on the spot, and 60s. for arrival.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6; new ditto, £4 to £5; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 3d. to 18s; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The market is firm, and prices are fairly supported. A few samples of new hops have been on offer.

Wool.—There is a moderate business doing in most kinds, at full quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderately extensive, and the demand is far from active, at from 60s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Aug. 27).—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with beasts as to number, but their quality was, for the most part, inferior. All breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The demand for sheep was somewhat inactive. In prices, however, no change took place. The supply was moderate, and the best Downs realised 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Prime lambs sold at 6s. 4d. per 8lb., being easier rates. Inferior lambs changed hands at 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. with a heavy demand. Calves were in fair average supply and sluggish request, at late rates. Pigs and milch cows were a dull inquiry. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1220; cows, 136; sheep and lambs, 9130; calves, 390; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 480; sheep and lambs, 1930; calves, 310.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The demand is steady, at the annexed rates:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY AUGUST 21.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. INMAN, Harmood-street, Camden-Town, billiard-room proprietor.—W. GEORGE, Trinity-street, Islington, grocer.—H. W. MILES, King-street, Hammersmith, greengrocer.—K. CHANDLER, jun., Blechynden-terrace, Notting-hill, builder.—J. TUCKFIELD, Great Sutton-street, watch manufacturer.—H. W. OLIPHANT, Torrington-square, contributor to the public press.—C. WYATT, Sun-street, Bishopsgate, beer retailer.—G. W. WHITE, King's-road, Chelsea, boot and shoe manufacturer.—E. HALL, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, beer retailer.—W. STONES, jun., Leominster, Herefordshire, licensed victualler.—T. B. GIDDY, Newport, innkeeper.—GABRIELLE LAROCHE, Bath, milliner.—J. W. NOWELL, Brixham, Devonshire, shipowner.—ROSINA NIEBOUR, Brighton, professor of music.—J. THEAKER, Morley, Yorkshire, oil dealer.—W. A. SANDERS, Old Bailey, baker. S. GOODE, New-street, Bethnal-green, willow manufacturer.—J. MARTIN, John-street, London-fields, Hackney, cabinetmaker.—W. GILLARD, jun., Regent-street, artist.—W. MAKINGS, Lees-mews, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, farrier.—A. ENGLISH, Shoreham, sailmaker.—W. DUNGEY, Seymour-place, West Brompton, carpenter.—E. M. DU BLAISEL, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, interpreter.—M. JERDEIN, Stafford-street, Bond-street.—H. D. RAWLINGS, Falmouth, Cornwall, grocer.—HONOR HOCKING, Penzance, Cornwall.—W. NORTH, Torquay, Devonshire, haydealer.—L. DARE, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, stonemason.—W. H. WALKER, Leeds, maltster.—J. WATSON, Barnsley, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—I. LOTINGA, Sunderland, Durham, shipbroker.—E. GREENHALGH, Liverpool, dealer in oils.—R. PICKLES, Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, grocer.—C. WINSPEAR, Hartlepool, Durham, shipwright.—W. H. RYDER, Leicester, grocer.—J. CHAMBERS, Broom, Bedfordshire, ginger-beer manufacturer.—D. SNAITH, North Ormesby, Yorkshire, tailor.—G. JAY, Norwich, fish-curer.—KATE GRAVES, Brook-street, Hanover-square.—B. G. PEARSON, Liverpool, dealer in plaster of paris.—T. JONES, Llyneger, Flintshire, brewer.—T. ROWE, Liverpool, corn and flour dealer.—A. P. H. BOWEN, Everton, Lancashire, drysalter.—G. HEYES, Little Lever, Lancashire, manufacturer.—J. UNSWORTH, Prestwich, Lancashire, butcher.—A. MURDOCH, Newcastle-on-Tyne, hatter.—T. MOLLART, Fenton, Staffordshire, coal-dealer.—G. COOKE, Carlton-le-Moreland, Lincolnshire, baker.—W. E. BULL, St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, baker.—W. GOODWIN, Belper, Derbyshire, framework knitter.—T. ROBINSON, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire, butcher.—J. WILLIAMS, Colwyn, Carnarvonshire, boot and shoe maker.—P. P. SMITH, Huntingdon, Yorkshire, farmer.—R. THOMPSON, Bilston, Staffordshire, butcher.—W. POWER, Pendeford, Staffordshire, gamekeeper.—G. ASPEY, Chester, painter.—W. GRIFFITHS, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, saddler.—W. HALL, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, gardener.—R. STROUD, Southampton, milkman.—E. FINCKENSTADT, Southampton, sugar refiner.—W. RULE, Workington, Cumberland, builder.—J. BRADLEY, Hulme, Lancashire, tailor.—H. THURSTAN, Walsall, Staffordshire, commission agent.—T. COUPLAND, Lincoln, farmer.—A. WOOD, Brighouse, Yorkshire, pig-jobber.—J. THOMAS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, tailor.

TUESDAY, AUG. 25.

BANKRUPTS.

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MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8 each. No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£ s. d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	
		Brought forward	£5 5 8
4 Table spoons	0 12 0	1 Gravy spoon	0 7 0
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6 Dessert forks	0 13 6	1 Butter knive	0 3 6
6 Tea spoons	0 8 0	6 Table knives	0 11 0
3 Egg spoons	0 5 0	6 Cheese knives	0 8 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0	Pair of meat carvers	0 7 6
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PICTURE-FRAMES, Best and Cheapest in London. Handsome gilt Frames, complete, 20 by 15, 2s. each. The trade and country dealers supplied with every description of Frames and Mouldings, at the lowest Prices.
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Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	£4 14 6
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Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11 11 0
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Ladies' Leather Travelling and Dressing Bags,
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Gentleman's Waterproof Ditto, containing Brushes, Razors, Combs, Bottles, &c., best and cheapest ever invented.
Shilling Table Knives,
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Cheese Knives, 9d.; Carver and Fork, 3s. 6d.,
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Costly Illustrated Catalogues free.
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SMITH, BECK, and BECK,
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"RECONNOIT'RER" GLASS, 9s. 6d.! Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farnley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet marks at 1200 yards, 31s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

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SILKS, £2 2s. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street,
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Black Ducapes	£1 1 6	the Full Dress.
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Messrs. JAY
would respectfully announce that great economy is effected by purchasing Mourning at their Establishment,
247 and 249, Regent-street,
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being the largest in Europe.
Though Messrs. Jay professedly keep the best articles for Mourning and Half-Mourning—at all times the cheapest—they supply a Complete Suit of Domestic Mourning for 2½ guineas.
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The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article is guaranteed.

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MIGNIONETTE BLACK SILKS, at MESSRS. JAYS', for 2s. 6d. per yard!
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JAMES SPENCE and CO. are now offering the remaining portion of their Stock of Fancy Dresses, Grenadines, and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices:—
A lot of Mohairs at 6½d. per yard; former price 10d.
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Also, a well-assorted Stock of made-up Mohair and Grenadine Skirts, with and without Jackets, from 12s. 9d. Complete.
All the goods are this season's patterns.
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Useful Checks and Stripes, from 23½d. upwards, Wide Width.
Chênés, Brochés, Glacés, &c.
Several very cheap lots of Black Glacés and Ducapes.
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Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

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LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
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COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

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Trimmed and Furnished
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Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
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JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear. Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
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The Scotch Warehouse, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, LINSEY AND FANCY DRESSES.
GRANT AND GASK
Beg to announce that on Tuesday, the 1st of September, they will offer 600 pieces New Fancy Gros-Grain Silks, at 2½ guineas for 14 yards, wide width.
Also, a large portion of the Rich Silk Stock of the Compagnie Lyonnaise, Paris.
Superb Silk Dresses, suitable for Outdoor, Dinner, or Evening wear, will be sold from 3 guineas to 6½ guineas.
The higher-priced goods are the most superb produced for this season.
Patterns free.
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NEW FANCY SILKS, from 30 shillings to 30 guineas.
Rich Dark Coloured Pompadours,
£3 7s. 6d.
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Self-coloured French Glacés,
in 33 New Shades,
£2 15s. 6d.
Extra Full Dress of 14 yards.
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A New Fabric, Suitable for
EARLY AUTUMN DRESSES. The "Genappe Cloth," either Plain or Figured, in every shade of colour,
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THE BEST GLOVES. Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted.
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SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
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The New Sandringham Poplins, 35s. Full Dress.
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Black Glacé, Gros Grains, Ducapes, Royals, and Widows' Silks, from 1 guinea to 60s. Full Dress. Patterns free.
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NOTHING LIKE LEATHER for LADIES' BELTS with CASH-POCKET, ornamented with Steel, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each. Elegant Belts and Satchel, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. each, post-free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

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(Late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard.)
ARGYLL HOUSE,
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French and English Silks, in great variety, for Walking, Dinner, and Evening wear.
Black Glacés, Black Moires Antiques,
Black Brochés, Black Reps, &c.
Wedding, Walking, Dinner, and Evening, Lace, Tulle, and Fancy Dresses.
Orchard and Co. are Importers of the Uninflammable French Tarlatans for evening wear.
NEW ROOMS are Opened for SHAWLS, MANTLES, OPERAS.
Some very exclusive materials, from 1 to 3 guineas.
Waterproof Cloaks, 18s. 6d. to 21s. Sealskin Cloaks and Jackets, Sealcloth.
Also the New Scarlet Gipsy and Galway Cloaks.
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Family Linens of all descriptions, for which the House has been celebrated for Forty years.
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Treble-soled Kid Elastic Boots, for the Country, 18s. 6d.
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should not fail to purchase the
PATENT YOKE KNAPSACK,
light, watertight, perfect, cheap.
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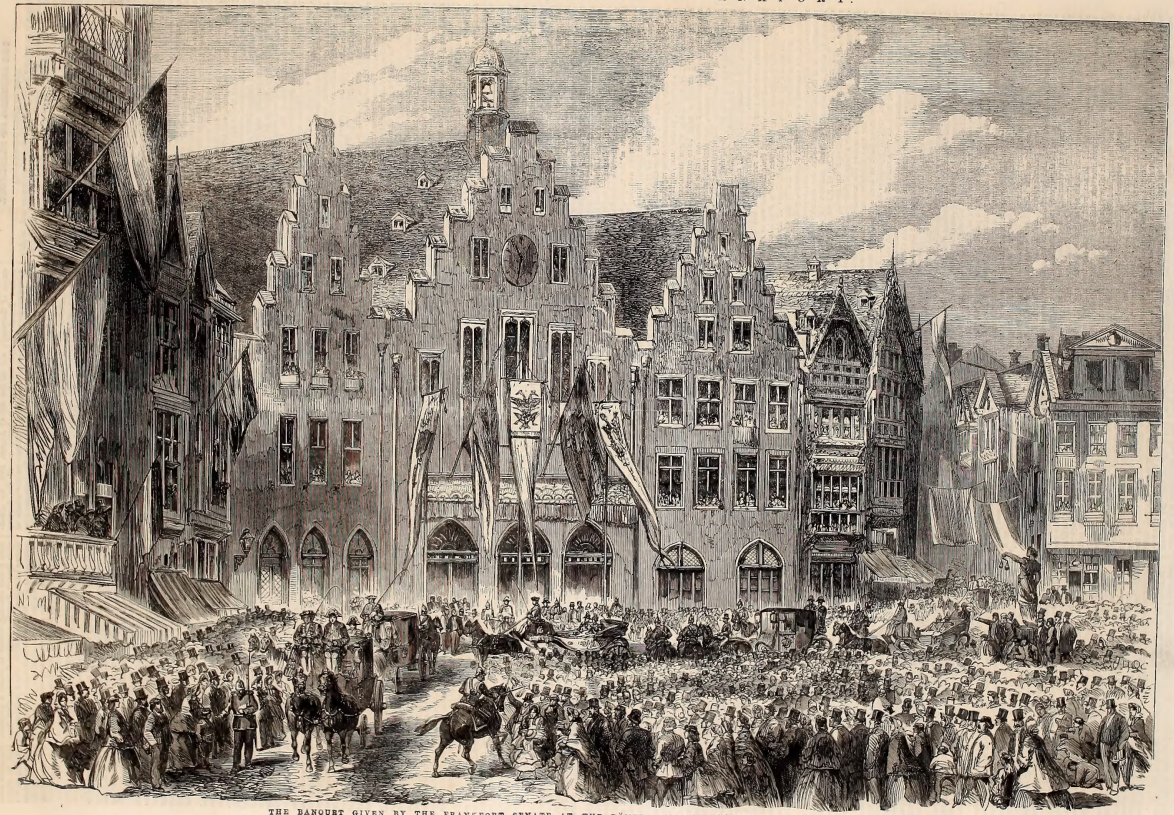
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THE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.



THE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE FRANKFORT SENATE AT THE RÖMER; ARRIVAL OF THE SOVEREIGNS.—SEE

THE CONGRESS OF FRANKFORT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THERE is no country in the world which has undergone such mighty political changes in the course of little more than two generations of men than Germany. Originally a well-knit monarchy, proudly denominated the "Holy Roman Empire," with dependencies in the east, the north, and south, as far as Asia Minor and the neutrons of the River Euphrates, it gradually dissolved, by a curious process of disjunction, into a number of incoherent parts, bound together by more or less artificial ties. The defect of the Constitution of Germany, from the oldest time, was a want of political centralisation. There was an Emperor, but he was only the shadow of a monarch; titles, besides, and pleasures, hastening up to Frankfort to meet the Emperor. The world, probably, never before saw such a gathering of crowned heads. That all the Princes arrived in the city before the Emperor, on a tree is sought in the brewing storm, the Princes yet were by no means attracted by their affection for the Emperor or their veneration for Kaisers, but far more impelled by the fear that he might mean mischief, which their presence would be able to prevent. Indeed, the belief seems to have been general in the middle centuries that the Sovereigns that Francis Joseph intended to place the Imperial crown of Germany on his head were among the heroes of his family at the Hofburg in Vienna—on his own head; and the knowledge that such a step, one boldly taken, would be applauded by an overwhelming majority of the nation, made them doubly anxious to attend Frankfort, in order to use their personal influence in a contrary sense. It remains a remarkable fact that all the Princes arrived in the city before the Emperor, although the latter came a day earlier than was first announced. Every one, too, desired and obtained a private interview with his Majesty, in which, no doubt, individual interests were discussed in preference to national questions. How far all this pressure had an influence upon the resolution of Francis Joseph it is impossible to say of one picture; but a guide upon the subject lies in the fact that the more liberal of German Sovereigns—Queen Victoria of England, King Leopold, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg—had to enter opposition against the actual propositions laid by the Emperor before the Congress as an ultimatum, and nothing else, to the terms of the Union demanded by the nation. On the whole, there seems good reason for believing that the Congress of Frankfort has replied to the wish of a much bolder nature than his subsequent proposals, and that his Majesty was made to waver in his path by the many personal influences brought to bear upon him.

It is to be feared that the "reform bill" laid before the Congress, even if brought into force, will not materially improve matters. The King of Prussia—which seems not at all likely at the present moment—will by no means satisfy the great national party; for, divested of all unnecessary verbiage, the plan of reform proposed to the Princes of the Emperor of Austria contains but the following two reform propositions:—1. The creation of a Parliament of several seven-and-seven aged and acute diplomatists, by twenty-one other diplomatists, kept in order by a Royal "director," not always elected for more than a few years in this dark and crooked little cage at Frankfort in which stands the Turn-und-Taxis mansion; and, secondly, to this Parliament the Princes are to send deputies not chosen by the people, but by the Chambers of the various States. The latter arrangement must at once deprive the Union of whatever energy might otherwise possess; being mere deputies of deputies, their votes and discussions can scarcely be expected to develop, in the slightest degree, the opinions of the people's own diplomatists, deriving additional force from the real or supposed sanction of the Chambers. Nor does it seem at all improbable that, consequently, the chief change in the constitution of the German Confederacy, if the Austrian proposals be accepted, will be, that there will be twenty-seven instead of one Diet (now sitting at Frankfort), which needs be bent on the same purpose as of old, but will be, perhaps, a little more expensive. Of course, the Princes will be unwilling to the objections of honourable delegates—who are to receive a good salary, to keep them quiet and obedient—and otherwise keeping up the old formula laid down in the Vienna Congress of 1815, declaring the independence and inviolability of the *various* German States." To form the federal Diet, the Princes of the Union of the Rhine formerly submitted to the Congress of Sovereigns, and certainly would have not the slightest chance of being accepted by them, at least voluntarily. Nevertheless, they have the opportunity, in case of refusal, to accept the present reform proposals, by opening a way to the peaceful solution of the great question which divides the nation of gate for a revolution. Far better that Princes should deliberate at a hundred congresses, and diplomatists fill reams of paper with protocols and despatches, than that the sword of the first military nation should be left once more to the old lottery of bayonets and rifle-balls.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOVEREIGNS AT THE GREAT BANQUET GIVEN BY THE FREE CITY OF FRANKFORT.

The first of our Engravings of the above important historical event represents the arrival—*au-fight*, literally "up-rising," as the German call it—of the Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph I., at the Römer, the great gate of the Romer, where the grand banquet was given by the Frankfort Senate to the assembled Princes. The Römer, or Roman-house, was originally the townhall of the free city of Frankfort, but, after the dissolution of the Confederation in connection with the history of Germany, or, as native historians like to call their ancient country, the Holy Roman Empire. The place in front of the Römer, or the square of the Römer Berg, surrounded the Römerberg, is particularly rich in historical associations. It was here, in the middle ages, that the Diet met, the whole population assembled to see his Majesty dine, and in fact, to dine with him. In the midst of the place there was erected, on this occasion, a large triumphal arch, richly gilt, and bearing many other solid viands, a whole ox, as large as could be obtained, the honour to be roasted on a spit. In the Römer, at the same time, the Lord Chamberlain came down from the imperial banqueting-room to claim a loin of beef for the Monarch, together with a basket of red and another of white wine, to be carried up to the royal module of the square. The Kaiser having obtained his share, the people then took theirs—the whole ox being cut up before noon—and the various contents of the fountains, and even the scarlet cloth over which the Emperor walked from the gate to the Römer. Sanguinary struggles then unfortunately took place for the possession of the meat and the wine. Two of the guilds of Frankfort, the vintners and the butchers, were particularly engaged in the fight, and the fact that several here among the trophies of their respective halls, and lives were lost in the struggle for the honour to possess more than the rest. Some of these past glories of the Römer were not revived in the banquet given by the Senate to the Emperor and Princes; but an allusion to them, at least, was made in the form of the Römer itself. Consequently, comparing past times and the present, the difference was that, while formerly the Römer was filled with beef, it was now filled, at a place, now the German Sovereigns consumed all that there was of beef, allowing the people not even to see the eating of it.

"The author," says the Illustrated Journal, "of the picture of the Römer, took place a little before six o'clock, in the presence of an immense crowd, who had been waiting for many hours to get a sight of the palace the Römerberg. The very roofs of the houses were covered with human beings; and some adventurous mortals, under ages, placed themselves upon chimneypots, flagstaffs, and signboards. Elector Frederick William of Hesse, the worst ruler and the best connoisseur of horses in the world, was the first Sovereign at the Römer, in a carriage gilded to profusion and drawn by four cream-coloured horses with flaxen manes and tails, and with red silk rosettes was followed by the blind King of Hanover, sitting in his open carriage upright and stiff as a statue, and surrounded by an army of lacqueys, whose powdered heads were adorned with enormous cockades of white ribbon. There was not a single cheer for either of these two Sovereigns; but a shout of welcome burst from the Austrian at the next Prince, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. So close did the people press to his carriage to show their affection, that the horses were stopped at times, and the coachman had infinite trouble to get up to the gate of the Römer. Moderate cheers also received the King of Bavaria, Prince Hohenlohe, who followed as the last of the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, a tall, stately man, with full beard and moustaches. Other Princes, Dukes, and Grand Dukes who now came received but little attention; and it was not until the Emperor himself drove up the Römerberg that the enthusiasm of the spectators broke out in full force. For a moment the cheers were absolutely deafening, and the wild cries, 'Hurrah for the Kaiser!' with their double meaning, seemed to create a profound impression even upon Francis Joseph, accustomed as he must have been to cheers during his sojourn at Frankfort. By a delicate attention, just at the moment as his Majesty stepped from his carriage, a pair of white doves, with scarlet ribbons round the neck, were let up into the sky close to him. The ribbons, it was said, contained the inscription, 'Francis Joseph I., Kaiser of the Germans.'"

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE 4th of May, 1863, will long be remembered in New Zealand as the date on which, even in that country, one of the most bloodthirsty and cruel murders ever perpetrated was committed by native Maories.

A small party of soldiers were, it will be remembered, proceeding from Tataraimaka to New Plymouth, when, about half way on their journey, they were met by two officers. Unsuspectingly they continued their journey: the day was bright and pleasant, and the two officers lingered at a small stream to allow their horses to drink; the soldiers soon after came up to the same spot. No sooner were they assembled together than a volley from an unseen enemy laid three of them low. A volley upon volley continued, and all were struck down, killed or wounded, but one man, and this man defended himself with his rifle, keeping the same thirty or forty natives at bay, and finally escaped.

The Maories belonged to the 57th Regiment, who occupied several redoubts constructed on the borders of native territory to keep the savage hordes in subjection. Many days passed over without an opportunity being afforded of retaliating on their treacherous enemies. Lieutenant Bruton, 57th Regiment, was the first who succeeded in inflicting summary punishment. His prisoner was brought in, several other natives who were endeavouring to cross the boundary line. A few days later Lieutenant Waller, 57th Regiment, very nearly fell a victim to another ambuscade. Lieutenant Waller was severely injured after his horse was shot, he wounded one of the Maories with his revolver and drove off the others, who dared not stand the determined Englishman. A party of the 57th Regiment was soon on the tracks of these savages, and succeeded in bringing back the wounded man, from whom the following facts were elicited:—The other half of the men murdered on the 4th of May, as well as the watch and other small articles belonging to the 57th Regiment, were delivered over to the authorities in New Plymouth, and confined in the military prison; but to this day no notice has been taken of his savage treachery. The most conclusive evidence against him, of being the murderer of poor Hope; still, the prisoner is not tried, and report says he will get off scot-free, although the crime is under martial law, he is to be handed over to the civil power.

Sundry expeditions have been sent out, but as the natives call the law of retaliation; but up to that which forms the subject of the accompanying Sketch none of them were successful. The Maori is too cunning for the European soldier, following the policy which he has hitherto pursued, Sir G. Grey will not prohibit the Maories from coming into the settlements, consequently they come in all their pleasure, supply themselves with blankets, food, and even tomahawks without restriction; and, as a matter of course, are made aware of any movement contemplated by the military authorities.

By gradually collecting the necessary convoy at a point about eight miles from the encampment, the battery of rifled guns and the 57th Regiment was strongly intrenched, General Cameron was enabled to assemble a force of about 700 men at this place on the night of the 3rd of June, the remaining portion being left in charge of the expedition was contemplated. At midnight the troops moved quietly off, and by 3 A.M. the fatiguing march of four miles was reached Tataraimaka, near which it was known about six hundred natives were assembled.

Silently and perfectly were the arrangements made, and just as daylight tinged the horizon—which had cleared off, leaving an unclouded sky—the 40-pr. rifled gun battery of artillery and guns woke up the enemy. Shot followed shot with marvellous precision, and H.M.S. Eclipse, Captain Mayne, now joined in the chorus, throwing her heavy shot and shrapnel shells into the thick covers of the Maori position.

As soon as the first light enough to see, the 57th Regiment, which unfortunately is so scattered that only 350 men could be mustered for the occasion, crept noiselessly down a gully and forded the Katikara River, a deep and rapid stream which divides the native from the plain land, and ascended the opposite bank, which rises to a height of at least 100 ft. So complete was the surprise that the enemy gave the head of the gulley, which might have inflicted serious loss on the advancing columns, were not even manned. The companies not only ascended the steep ground of the position, but crept before a single shot fired from the enemy. The soldiers were, however, soon discovered, as the tremendous yells and cries which arose through the bush from a pack of foulsouls searching for their prey. There was plenty of game. The ring of the 57th Regiment sharply as they fired with a certain crack of the old smoothbore with which the Maories are armed. Their bullets began to drop about pretty thickly, but with uncertain aim. A few moments after the regiment was formed and against half that number of soldiers in fair and open fight. Lieutenants Brandon and Bruton, of the 57th, with fifty men, first pressed rapidly on to the right, where it was known that the Maories were strongly intrenched, and whence numbers were already beginning to retreat. Without waiting to fire their rifles, these two officers rushed across the open half-cultivated ground, cleared all before them, and, taking the position in reverse, caused the enemy to retreat, or cause the Katikara at its mouth, and enabled the 70th Regiment to come up without loss, under the guidance of the gallant General, who placed himself at their head.

Meanwhile, the rest of the 57th Regiment had inclined more to the left, where the cultivated ground path from the Maories tempted their prowess. Waiting but a few moments to extend the companies, under a well-sustained fire from the enemy's rifle-pits, on they rushed, and regardless of the fire, they jumped over everything, slaughtering with the bayonet every Maori that opposed them. It was a splendid spectacle to see the men of the 57th Regiment bands to avail themselves of the occasion. Before time was given for another salute to cross the river, the enemy guided was had scattered the enemy. Between 500 and 600 Maories were flying like a flock of sheep before them, and the day was won. Twenty-two Maories were taken out of the pa, and the number of killed and wounded never was known, and uncared for in the fern. Twice that number must have been wounded in their rapid retreat, for the accuracy and effectiveness of the work done with the bayonet that not six rounds a man were fired by this gallant band.

It is not the intention to particularise or to mention the individual gallantry of officers; it would, indeed, be difficult to single out one more eager than his neighbour. Every neighbour. Every officer will doubtless give such particulars, and it would be invidious to name any where all behaved so well.

The Sketch is taken at the moment that the companies, somewhat broken by the high fern and flax, through which they had to pass, are in the act of reforming, and the men are at rest, which, by the seen, was strongly perched on the crest of a knoll. The impetuosity of the charge astonished the natives, many of whom endeavoured to escape by jumping over the parapet, and out of their rifle-pits and rushing down a gulley to the left of the pah. Many nobly stood their ground, and died as gallantly as they lived to the last, some even stood upon the parapet or fought like rats in a hole.

The Armstrong guns were effective. Any man who, "sharres," all record of the enemy's loss was effaced. Many must have been buried in the ruins, and twenty-two were shot or bayoneted in their "rifle-pits." The victory was complete, and Major Gudgeon, Deputy Engineer, who landed shortly after from the Eclipse, rode over the ground, and commiserated Lieutenant Waller on the brilliant success of his men.

No prisoners, and but few spoils, were taken. A quantity of firearms, rifles and muskets, were scrambled for by the troops engaged. A "paaha," or chief's spear, a few "mere," and green stone ornaments, composed the relics of the day; and the 57th Regiment brought away the satisfaction of having done as they knew when the unfortunate steamer Lord Worsley was wrecked a few miles down the coast.

It should be added that the troops were not dressed in red. Every man wore a foreign cap and blue frock the better to conceal him from the sharp eyes of the enemy.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Dragons' Teeth. By the Rev. J. Pycroft. (2 vols. L. Booth.) The title of this book does not herald a learned work upon dentistry; nor let the mythological scholar suppose that there lurks beneath it a history of the deeds of Cadmus and Jason. Mr. Pycroft has nothing to say upon the subject of the molars in dragons, nor has he undertaken to write an account of the battles of the Sparti; he only borrows from a well-known myth an allusion to the moral of his story. His "dragons' teeth" are the bad seeds of education sown in one Edward Walford, which spring up in the form of vices and troubles. Thomas Walford, who began life as a clerk in a general merchant's office, ends it as a general merchant himself, the owner of Richcourt Manor, and the possessor of something like a hundred thousand pounds and upwards in the funds. After he has ended it, his widow strikes dismay to the heart of General Colton by bringing into the world not only two children, but two boys, within two hours of each other; for thus General Colton's son is deprived of every reasonable chance of becoming the master of Richcourt Manor. The two babes are christened—the elder, Edward; the younger, Nathaniel; and the former, as heir to a large estate, begins to be ruined almost from the day of his birth. A money-worshipping generation singles him out for its caresses even in his bassinet; inquires, as he gathers wild flowers with his baby-brother in the lanes, which of the two is the "happy child;" and rushes to the window to gaze upon him as he is driven by in the basket carriage, with a footman at his side. Then, when schooltide comes, Master Ned, the heir, is sent to the "private establishment," to be petted and spoiled; and Master Nat, the moneyless, goes to Eton to be knocked into shape by wholesome discipline. After school comes college. "Fortunatus," having learnt nothing whatever except bad habits at his "fashionable seminary," is crammed by an unprincipled private tutor sufficiently to pass his matriculation examination, and enters upon Oxford life, as it is passed by the idle, gambling, dressy, extravagant, and vicious. He abjures reading, boating, and cricketing, and takes to lounging, riding, and driving. The latter habits take him to Woodstock, to the presence of Alice Hengen, whose heart he breaks, and whose reason he unseats from its throne by promising, but omitting, to marry her. He does not effect her ruin, as that phrase is generally understood; but, nevertheless, so hot against him is the rage of Hannah, Alice's elder sister, that she sets herself to work to obtain revenge. She is aided in her design by Tom Snipe, the unprincipled tutor already mentioned. He manages to mislead Edward Walford, who, by extravagance, has fallen into difficulties, and betaken himself to the usual resource of fortune-hunting, into believing that Hannah is a certain heiress for whose wealth our hero has conceived a strong passion, and she, by this means, becomes Mrs. Walford—taunts him even as they sit in the grey-horsed chariot, and at an early opportunity informs him that he has "*married the sister of* ALICE HENGEN!" However, Walford is so convinced of the illegality of the marriage that he has no hesitation in marrying again; and this, of course, considerably complicates matters; for Hannah, having allowed a sufficient interval to elapse from the date of the second marriage for the birth of children, appears one day at Richcourt Manor, and informs Lady Harwood, whose daughter Walford has married, that "his babes are bastards, and his so-called wife no wife at all." At this critical juncture step upon the scene two great legal luminaries—Nat. Walford, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Sir Richard Thompson, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, known in earlier days as "Gritty Thompson," the usher of Walford's private school, by whose penetration it is discovered that Hannah had herself a husband living at the time she married Walford. Mr. Pycroft's evident desire to inculcate the doctrine of public school education and of hard work in the world for the furtherance of some good object; to show the evil to which wealthy young men without sound principles instilled into them from babyhood are exposed; to elevate virtue and humble vice in the dust, is beyond praise. One wishes his style were more worthy of his purpose. He is so vigorous as to be somewhat coarse; and we close his book with the feeling that he has been giving human nature literally what is vulgarly called "a lick with the rough side of his tongue." We miss finish and polish.

Lyra Eucharistica. Edited by the Rev. Orley Shipley, M.A. (1 vol. Longmans.) A collection of hymns bearing upon the Holy Communion. They are original and translated, modern and ancient. A fair sample of the style is—

Friends in Jesus, now draw near,
Brothers, sisters, enter here;
Filled with humble, glad emotion,
Bowed in lowly, deep devotion:
Come, approach the sacred Board,
'Tis the Supper of the Lord;
Where the choicest things of Heaven
From his loving Heart are given.

Hush your anthems, cherubim;
Stand astonished, Seraphim;
Men on earth, your brothers lowly,
Dare to join your "Holy, Holy."
Lord, may Grace imparted here
In our future lives appear;
These have been—let others say—
At the gates of Heaven to-day.

* * * * *

The Political, Social, and Literary History of France. By the Rev. Dr. Cobham Brewer. (1 vol. Jarrold and Sons.) By the information upon the titlepage that the work is "brought down to the year 1863" one is led to infer that the present history is only a former one enlarged. However, we had never seen it before, and we were at once struck with the vast amount of information contained in it; we thought that as a handy book for refreshing the memory it would be most useful. It is said to be "designed especially for schools, for private families, and for candidates of the military, civil service, and Oxford local examinations;" and it certainly, with its "questions" at the end, has the aspect of a "cram" book. The author, for the assistance of those who are not acquainted with French pronunciation, has invented a system of guidance which, being founded on the principle that "*r* in English is never a phonetic consonant *after* a vowel," is slightly objectionable, for *ar* is improperly "used to represent the sound of *a* in *father*." To this sort of doctrine we are indebted for those eyesores and earsores in poetry—to wit, *war* rhyming with *saw*, &c. To say nothing of the Chinese air which is thrown about French words by writing *Polignac* as *Po-lin-yak*, some of the equivalents by no means fairly represent the originals; for instance, *Neuilly* is written *New-ye*. Nor does the hint to pronounce *Champ-de-Mars* as *Sharn-Mar* commend itself to one, especially as, unless we be much mistaken, the *s* in *Mars* is pronounced. At p. 343, also, we are told that Murat was called *le Bon* (sic) *Sabeur* (sic). A misprint may, and, no doubt, does account for the last word; but was he not called, from his beauty, *le beau sabreur?* Howbeit, these small matters do not interfere with the general usefulness of the book.

Journal of Landsborough's Expedition (1 vol., H. Bailliere); *M'Kinlay's Journal of Exploration* (ditto); *J. M. Stuart's Explorations*, 1861-2 (ditto). We very recently had occasion, in noticing a work, called "Tracks of M'Kinlay" (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.), to refer to the three leaders of expeditions whose journals are hereby brought to the notice of the public. The first two, it will be remembered, were sent in search of Burke and Wills, whose melancholy fate is still in the recollection of all. Each journal is accompanied by illustrative maps and charts.

The Forest of Arden. By John Hannett. (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This is "a topographical and historical account of the district between and around Henley-in-Arden and Hampton-in-Arden, in the county of Warwick." The plan of the book is this:—The reader is supposed to be a traveller newly arrived at the Swan, Henley-in-Arden, whence Mr. Hannett takes him for a nine days' tour, giving him a history of every place they visit each day, compiled from the most authentic sources; the natural and architectural objects worthy of notice being represented by engravings, "principally from photographs taken expressly for the purpose," executed by Mr. E. Whimper.

Three Weeks in Majorca. By William Dodd, A.M. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) These 169 pages were written in 1862, but why they were not published then the author conceives that "the public will not care to know." He mentions the date, however, "because, in the case of a progressive country, statements which are perfectly true in one year may lose some of their exactness in the next." There is nothing very remarkable in Mr. Dodd's book; but if any one has an idea of visiting the Balearic Isles, he will probably find in it reasons for not abandoning the notion, for his short sojourn seems to have rendered him very favourably impressed towards the Mallorquines (for Majorca is called by the inhabitants Mallorca). For the traveller who "cannot be happy except when he is killing something," Mr. Dodd mentions that "he will find . . . very fair shooting."

FINE ARTS.

AT last—we must emphatically say *at last*—there seems a fair prospect that we shall, with continued exercise of patience, live to see the long-looked-for lions placed on the four pedestals at the foot of the Nelson Monument, Trafalgar-square. Sir Edwin Landseer, to whom the commission to model them was intrusted long since, and after many years' previous delay, has just completed a preliminary model, about lifesize, for one of these lions. This is to serve as a "finished study" for the execution—with, we presume, slight variations—of the four colossal models from which the moulds will be taken for the final casting. The actual lions are to be in bronze, and to measure twenty feet long, instead of between six and seven, the dimensions of the present one. The huge mass of clay for the execution of the model of one of these enormous lions is now being built up to scale in one of the rooms of Baron Marochetti's great studio, statuary, and casting works, at Brompton, where, as we stated some time since, for convenience, and quite independently and unaided, Sir Edwin has been working for a considerable time. The model just finished is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be quite as successful as we might have expected had it been from Sir Edwin's pencil instead of from his modelling-tools. It is not improbable, however, that the great artist may find it necessary to make some alterations or modifications in the course of executing the large model, in order to meet the peculiar exigencies of the enlarged scale, the dark material and the somewhat (for its size) low destination of the finished work. We shall therefore reserve our criticism. It may not be generally known that Sir Edwin is not exactly a novice in the sculptor's art. He is said to have made, in youth, several successful essays in modelling. Apart from this, he is only following the precedent of the great mediæval and Renaissance artists — Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other fathers of modern art, who were sculptors as well as painters, and some of them architects, "art-workmen," ornamentalists, engineers, and many other things to boot.

The picture by the eminent Belgian painter, M. Slingeneyer, "A Martyr in the Reign of Diocletian," a young Christian peacefully sleeping in his cell, as the keeper opens the door through which he is to be thrust to the wild beasts in the arena of the Colosseum, and which we engraved and described when in the International Exhibition last year, is now to be seen at Messrs. Jennings's, Cheapside.

The great line-engraving, after Sebastiano del Piombo's "Raising of Lazarus" in the National Gallery, upon which Mr. Doo, R.A., has now been engaged several years, approaches completion, and proofs of the plate in its present state may be seen at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall. With a little more force, so as to approximate more nearly to the depth of tone of the original picture, and with a trifling revision of the expression in one or two heads, the engraving will be entirely satisfactory. When quite finished, we shall review at greater length this the most elaborate specimen of pure line-engraving executed for many years past, and, in view of the present state of patronage for this noble branch of art and of the advances of photography, not improbably the last great work of the kind we shall see attempted in this country. At the gallery of the same well-known firm may also be seen the etching by Mr. Cousins, R.A., for his mezzotint after the portrait of the Princess of Wales by the German painter, M. Lauchert. The etching is beautifully executed; but there are faults in the painting which would certainly reappear in the plate if Mr. Cousins were not to have the sittings which, we are glad to hear, he is promised. Messrs. Colnaghi, we may also add, have just published a mezzotint portrait of Lady Marian Alford, after a picture by Mr. Buckner, which is noteworthy for the excellence and promise of the workmanship: it is engraved by Mr. Zobel.

Of course, no mere mechanical means can quite successfully mimic the evidence of mind in every touch of the artist. Yet there is so much to learn that is merely mechanical in the early stages of art-study—so much that is mere matching of flat spaces of colour—that we can unreservedly recommend the application of chromotypography for the purposes of art-instruction, in a series of "Copies for Colouring," after water-colour drawings by Birket Foster, Absolon, and Harrison Weir, just published by Barnard and Son.

To the number of new applications of photography to which we adverted some weeks since in alluding especially to the formation of national photographic portrait-galleries, we may add that a Berlin photographer is said to have discovered how to burn photographs into glass with great delicacy and exactitude, so as to form beautiful ornaments for windows. The value and beauty for many decorative purposes of such an application of photography in a permanent form cannot fail to be forcibly suggested by this announcement.

Mr. Steell has completed the clay model for the bronze statue of the late Professor Wilson, which is to be erected at the north-west corner of East Princes-street-gardens, Edinburgh. The moulds are ready, and the work is to be cast at Mr. Steell's foundry, Grove-street, where the casting of the colossal figures of Wellington and Lord Melville took place.

Preparations are being made at Dublin to place Mr. M'Dowell's statue of the late Lord Plunkett in the hall of the Four Courts. The orator is represented in the act of addressing an audience. The pedestal bears the simple inscription, "Plunkett. Erected by the Bar of Ireland."

Mr. G. F. Watts has undertaken to paint a fresco on the north wall of one of the new courts at the South Kensington Museum, in the gallery above the space occupied by the Loan Collection.

Baron Marochetti's bronze statue of the Prince Consort, destined for a memorial at Aberdeen, is ready for casting, and will be inaugurated next month.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM SHANGHAI.

THE native tea-gardens in the city of Shanghai, of which we give an Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. W. Saunders, an English resident there, have been lately occupied as barracks by the French troops stationed in the city.

The group of disciplined Chinese, with their foreign officer, forms a part of that native force which, under European leaders, has been doing such good service against the Chinese rebels. They have proved satisfactorily that, when well led, the Chinese make disciplined and gallant soldiers.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Miss Sophia Wheatley, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, and St. Leonards-on-Sea, was proved in London, by her sisters, the Misses Georgina Louisa Wheatley and Mary Wheatley, the joint executresses, and the principal legatees under the will. The personal property is sworn under £16,000. There are several pecuniary and specific bequests; amongst the latter are sundry articles of jewellery given to the testatrix at various times by the late Queen Dowager; also a gold inkstand sent to the testatrix after her late Majesty's death. These relics she has separately bequeathed to her relatives and friends. All legacies are to be paid free of legacy duty. The residue of her property, real and personal, is to be equally divided between her said two sisters, who resided with the testatrix.

The will of George Rainy, Esq., formerly of Raasay, Inverness, N.B., and late of Porchester-square, Middlesex, was proved in London under £160,000 personalty—the executors nominated being the testator's brother, Henry Rainy, Esq., M.D., of Glasgow; Charles Stuart Parker, Esq. (the nephew), of Liverpool, merchant; Charles S. Parker, jun., Esq. (the great-nephew), of University College, Oxford; and George Haygarth Rainy, Esq., the testator's son. The will bears date April 16, 1863, and the dispositions are confined to the members of his family. He bequeathes to his wife, beyond her settlement on marriage and all other provisions in her favour, a further sum of £11,500; and, after making liberal bequests to a brother, sister, nephews, and a niece, leaves the whole of the real and the residue of the personal estate to his son, George Haygarth Rainy, Esq.

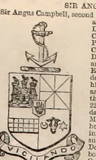
The will of Edward Field, Esq., formerly of Oxford, afterwards of Ipswich, and late of Oaks, Framlingham, Doctor of Physic, was proved in London by his two sons, the Rev. Edward Burch Field, and Æsculapius Field, Esq., the joint executors and trustees. The personal property was sworn under £30,000. The will was executed in 1850. The testator has devised his Bedfordshire estates to his son Edward, and has left all other his real estates to his son Æsculapius, dividing his personal estates between his two sons and his daughter.

The Russian papers announce that lamentable conflagrations have taken place in the city of Kiew.

The Prince Elector of Hesse has given notice to the managers of the gaming-house at Nendorff that their lease will not be renewed, and that games of hazard will no longer be tolerated in his States.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ANGUS CAMPBELL, BART.



Sir Angus Campbell, second Bart., of Dunstaffnage, in the county of Argyle and Hereditary Captain of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage, was the eldest son (by his wife, Caroline Eliza, second daughter of Sir W. Plomer, of Snaresbrook, Essex) of Sir Donald Campbell, who obtained the baronetcy of Dunstaffnage by patent, dated March 11, 1836, and who was Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island from 1847 until the year of his death, 1850. His son, Sir Angus, the subject of his notice, was born the 19th of August, 1827, and, having entered the Royal Navy, obtained the rank of Lieutenant in 1849. He married, the 22nd of September, 1852, Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Admiral M'Dougall, R.N., of M'Dougall, by whom (who died June 18, 1857) he leaves no issue. Sir Angus died, on the 13th inst., at Dunstaffnage Castle, near Oban, and is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir Isaac Donald Campbell, the third Baronet, who was born the 5th of October, 1829. This family of Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, springs from Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and through that descent has held for centuries the Dunstaffnage estates and the hereditary title of Captain of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage.

ADMIRAL VERNON HARCOURT, R.N.

Admiral Octavius Henry Vernon Harcourt, R.N., who died at his seat, Swinton Park, near Masham, on the 14th inst., was a younger son (by his wife, Anne, third daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford) of the Most Rev. Dr. Edward Vernon, Archbishop of York, who took the surname of Harcourt, by Royal sign manual, in January, 1831, on inheriting the estates of Field Marshal, William, third and last Earl Harcourt. Octavius Henry Vernon Harcourt was born Dec. 26, 1793, and entered the Royal Navy, in 1806, as midshipman, in the Tiger, and in the following year witnessed the surrender of Alexandria. He was much employed in boat service up the Nile. He assisted at the blockade of Toulon, and contributed to the destruction, towards the close of October, 1809, of two French ships of the line, the Robuste and the Lion. His subsequent services, till the end of the French War, were continuous and of note, particularly off the coast of Italy and at the blockade of Elba. He afterwards served on the West India station, whence he brought home, in July, 1827, upwards of a million dollars. He attained his rank of Vice-Admiral in 1861. The gallant Admiral devoted the latter years of his life to furthering the interests of the Church of England and public education. He caused to be built at his own expense a very handsome church and parsonage at Healey, near Masham, which he amply endowed; also another church at Brent Tor, in Devonshire, the endowment of which he considerably augmented. He also restored at his own cost, in a most efficient manner, the parish church at Masham, besides contributing very largely to the funds for the restoration of several other churches, not only in Yorkshire, but in other counties. He made princely donations to the Riddell Memorial, the Mechanics' Institute (in Masham), the Masham Grammar School, the Masham Free School, the Infant School, and the Free School at Kelbank, near Masham, as well as to the funds of all the local charities. He was also a kind and liberal landlord, and his loss will ever be deeply felt by his tenantry. Admiral Vernon Harcourt married, on the 22nd of February, 1838, Anne Halwell, second daughter of William Gater, Esq., and widow of William Danby, Esq., of Swinton Park, Yorkshire. The Admiral was cousin of George John, fifth and present Lord Vernon, and was brother of the late George Granville Harcourt, Esq., of Nuneham, of the late and present Chancellors of the diocese of York, of Admiral F. E. Vernon Harcourt, and of the Rev. Prebendary of Carlisle.

THE REV. DR. RAFFLES.



The Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., one of the most distinguished divines of his time, was the son of William Raffles, Esq., by Rachel, daughter of Richard Dunsby, of Wells, and was the grandson of Thomas Raffles, Esq., of Berwick, and of the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons, and the cousin, heir male, and representative of the celebrated Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Java. The Rev. Dr. Raffles was born on the 17th of May, 1778, and was educated at the Old College, Homerton, then under the care of the late Dr. Pye Smith, and passed through his studies with honours. He was, when twenty-one years of age, ordained a clergyman of that important Dissenting sect, the Independents, and he became the pastor of a Congregational (Independent) Church at Hammersmith. After officiating there for three years he, in February, 1812, accepted the invitation of the Congregational Church in Great George-street, Liverpool, and entered thereupon those more enlarged pastoral duties which were to last over half a century, and were to procure for him so wide and enduring a reputation. His remarkable eloquence at once attracted notice, and his gentlemanly bearing, his piety, benevolent disposition, and amiable and agreeable manners, speedily secured him general respect and affection. His position as a preacher of extraordinary power and effect was established and maintained till his death. He first officiated at Liverpool in a small brick building; but this was destroyed by fire in February, 1840, and, as his congregation had vastly increased, the opportunity was taken for erecting on the same site the present beautiful Independent Chapel, which forms, so far as the places of worship are concerned, one of the chief ornaments of Liverpool. With increased room for action, Dr. Raffles's beneficial influence extended, and that not only on account of his eloquence, but by force of his personal character. He fulfilled all his sacred functions with exemplary energy and devotion. His success found its highest proof in the large and influential congregation which he was mainly instrumental in forming and preserving. Added to his eloquence, the chief characteristics of his ministry were affectionate fidelity and earnest sincerity; his ministry had, too, one other salient feature: it was entirely devoid of any kind of polemical rancour. He felt kindly, and, on all occasions, acted with thorough Christian liberality, towards all religious sects and persuasions; and it has been remarked of him that he never used a harsh expression in alluding to any faith, however differing from his own. A friendship of no ordinary character subsisted between the late Dr. Raffles and the late and present Bishops of Chester. But it was not only as a most eloquent and exemplary divine that Dr. Raffles was publicly known. He was very able as an essayist, a writer, and a poet. Many works of his, and especially some productions in verse, enjoy standard popularity. He was also a devoted patron of science and the fine arts, and his taste in one respect as a collector has made a gathering which will find few rivals in the kingdom—viz., his extensive autograph collection, which fills many volumes, and, as it is composed not of the mere signatures but of the letters of celebrities of all ages, and is illustrated with their portraits, forms a literary and historical treasury of no little interest and value. Dr. Raffles was a Fellow of the Zoological Society, a member of the Literary and Philosophic Society of New York, and a member of various learned and religious societies in Liverpool and elsewhere. He particularly encouraged and aided the Liverpool Sailors' Society and Home. The Raffles Scholarship was founded in his name at the Lancashire College, Manchester. In private life Dr. Raffles' society was the charm of all who knew him. His thorough amiability, ready wit, and humour, and many other social qualities drew friends and visitors to him from all parts, and made his hospitable home at Edge Hill a centre of intellectual and domestic attraction. Dr. Raffles retired from his regular duty at Great George-street Chapel in 1861, when a superb silver testimonial (since exhibited at the Great Exhibition) was presented to him by his congregation. The Rev. Doctor, after a long and painful illness, died on the 18th inst. at his house, Edge Hill, Liverpool. Dr. Raffles married, the 18th April, 1815, Mary Catherine, daughter and eventual heir of James Hargreaves, Esq., of Liverpool, and cousin of the present John Hargreaves, Esq., of Broad Oak, Lancashire, and Hall Burn, Bucks, by whom (who died on the 17th of May, 1843) he leaves issue (with two other sons, James Hargreaves and William Winter, and a daughter, Mary Rachel, wife of S. M. Bulley, Esq.) an eldest son, Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq., a barrister of the Inner Temple, and the present stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool. Dr. Raffles was a cousin of Charlotte, Countess of Castle Stuart, and his sister was the wife of the late James Baldwin Brown, LL.D., a well-known barrister of the Northern Circuit, whose son, the Rev. James Baldwin Brown, M.A., is a clergyman of note in the Independent ministry.

H. RAEBURN, ESQ.

Henry Raeburn, Esq., of St. Bernard's, who recently died, in his 80th year, at Charlesfield House, Midlothian, was the last surviving son of the Royal Academician Sir Henry Raeburn. Although not professionally an artist, Mr. Raeburn inherited from his distinguished father an enthusiastic love for the fine arts. He has left a valuable collection of paintings—the works of his father, and chiefly the portraits of distinguished contemporaries, such as Sir Walter Scott, Sir John Sinclair, Sir David Brewster, and others. Mr. Raeburn followed his father's system of encouraging, to the utmost of his ability, the progress of young artists, and he afforded them every facility for studying and copying the works in his collection. Mr. Raeburn enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends, and was well known in Scotland for the interest he took in agricultural pursuits and progress.

It is stated that the report which has been generally circulated, to the effect that the Lords of the Treasury have instructed the Postmaster-General to admit youths of fourteen years of age to be trained to the higher duties of the subordinate departments of the Post Office, and to be draughted into the establishment after three years' service or apprenticeship, is incorrect. The foundation of the rumour is explained to be in the fact that six boys, the sons of deserving messengers in the Post Office, have been appointed messengers in the savings' bank.

SKETCHES FROM SHANGHAI.



GROUP OF DISCIPLINED CHINESE SOLDIERS WITH EUROPEAN OFFICER.



NATIVE TEA-GARDENS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE NANA SAHIB.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE following account, by one on the spot, of the capture of Nana Sahib, will no doubt prove interesting to our readers.

On the afternoon of the 22nd of June information was given by two spies to Major Davidson, Commissioner, that the Nana had just entered Ajmere, and was secreted with two associates in a temple near the city.

It was at first proposed to surround the place with troops, there being a company of her Majesty's 98th Regiment stationed in the fort at Ajmere; but it was found necessary to proceed with greater caution in order not to create alarm, and so give the prize an opportunity to escape.

At dusk, therefore, Major Davidson, the Commissioner, accompanied only by Lieutenant Brodigan, of her Majesty's 28th Regiment, and Sergeant Dallon, of that corps, proceeded quietly to the temple, and, on a preconcerted signal from the spies, rushed suddenly in. It was perfectly dark. Lieutenant Brodigan seized the first man he met, who fortunately turned out to be the supposed Nana. The other two were also secured and taken immediately to the fort, where they were searched, and have been since confined under a guard of her Majesty's 28th Regiment.

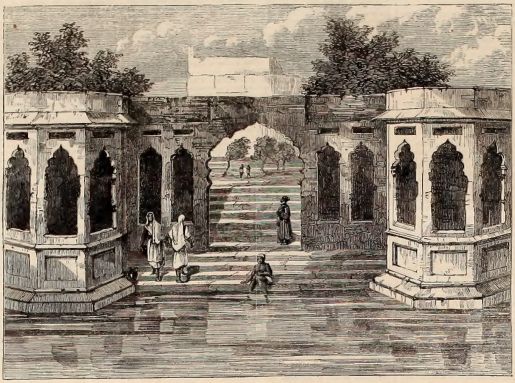
The following may be regarded as a correct summary of the information given by the spies. They state that they belong to the Bombay police, and left Bombay two years ago, under the directions of their indefatigable superintendent, Mr. Forgett, for the express purpose of tracking the infamous Nana, upon whose head the Government had set the enormous reward of a lac of rupees; that they found him shortly after he left Cashmere about a year ago, in company with his two friends—one a poor old blind man, who has been with him for the last three years and passed as his brother, but who, it appears, was merely taken as companion for the sake of keeping up the character of religious mendicants which they had assumed. This man has since turned Queen's evidence, and his statement agrees in every particular with that of the spies. The other man taken with the Nana is supposed to be his celebrated relative Nana Pant, a cunning, bloodthirsty villain, whom nothing but English blood would satisfy in the mutiny, when he commanded 5000 horse, and was one of their chief leaders. The spies say that they attached themselves as followers of the Nana's party, and speedily gained their confidence.

In the disguise of fakirs they journeyed from State to State, through Rajpootana, meeting with the greatest respect and attention from the native Princes, who well knew it was the Nana, and passed him on, with elephants and escorts of sowars, throughout their territories. The spies state also that the Nana urged the native Princes of Rajpootana to rise. "Now is your time, there is only a handful of the children of the defiled at Nusseerabad; they are all sick and short of ammunition; slaughter them; march on to Neemuch, and the whole country will join you. The native troops have promised to do so."

A commissariat clerk, of the name of Witcha, a high-caste Brahmin, has been apprehended for communicating with the Nana on the subject of the forces at Nusseerabad. This man had lately been observed to be unusually intimate, for a native, with the non-commissioned officers of the European troops at Nusseerabad, joining their dancing-parties, and entertainments, it is now supposed, for the purpose of extracting information. The spies say that on the road the Nana was constantly receiving communications from him, and important despatches from every part of India, which he invariably tore up after he read them. They travelled through the jungle by unfrequented routes, avoiding as much as possible British territory and stations. For months and months the spies have in vain sought an opportunity to give him up. They have just come from Saloomber, a strong-hold in the southern part of the Meywar territory, notorious as the refuge of all the disaffected and disorderly of the Rajpoot States; and this is the most extraordinary part of their statement. The Nana was proceeding on his way through Ajmere, where he only intended stopping the night, to Bickaneer, to meet Tantia Topee, who is alive and ready to give as much trouble as ever; the individual hanged at Sepree in 1859 not being the redoubtable Tantia, but a religious fanatic, who sacrificed himself in his stead.

Six different kinds of deadly poisons were found on the Nana, together with a quantity of documents, all written in a peculiar character, which has not yet been deciphered. It is said he denies being the author of the Cawnpore massacre; that, on the contrary, he did all in his power to prevent it, by procuring boats and endeavouring to get off the victims of that bloody scene; but that the sepoys, in defiance of his orders, fired upon and murdered them. He, of course, will not admit that he is the Nana Sahib; but his own account of himself is so unsatisfactory that it contradicts itself. At the same time he has, in the most delicate manner, hinted his ability and readiness to reward any assistance that may be afforded him to escape.

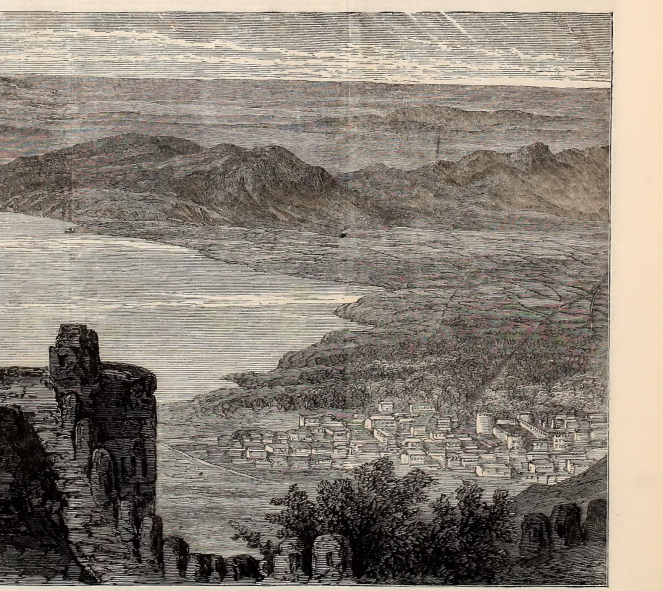
The Nana will be sent to Cawnpore to meet retributive justice.



VIEW OF THE DHURUMSALA IN THE CITY OF AJMERE, WHERE THE PRISONER WAS TAKEN.

The building in which the Nana was captured is in the form of a gallery, surrounding a tank of water which is used by the natives for bathing. It is entered by a very small archway, leading down a steep flight of steps, and would not be noticed by one passing along the road unacquainted with the locality.

The birdseye view of the City and Fort of Ajmere is taken from the battlements of the lofty fortress of Taragurh. The lake, or tank as it is called in this country, lies to the north, and the whole, shut in by precipitous and picturesque hills, forms one of the prettiest views in this part of India. The tower from which it is taken is a favourite resting-place of the poor fever-stricken officer or soldier from Nusseerabad, who is sent to the Hill (which is used as a sanatarium), to be as far elevated as possible above the malaria of the plains, and exchange the steamy heat below for the fresher and cooler breeze which sweeps over the mountain. The tower itself is about 1200 feet above the plain, and overlooks Ajmere, which lies at the foot of Taragurh. The city has a thoroughly Eastern appearance.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF AJMERE FROM THE HILL OF TARAGURH.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A vacancy has occurred amongst the Military Knights of Windsor in consequence of the death of Captain John Duncan King.

The inspector-generalship of army hospitals has become vacant by the death, on Monday, of Dr. Alexander Sinclair, in his seventy-third year.

The second annual carbine contest of the several corps comprising the Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery, of which Lord Palmerston is Honorary Commandant, took place on Tuesday, in a meadow at the rear of Dover Castle. Nine prizes, amounting in value to 100 guineas, were competed for.

The hired transport Escca, a new ship of 1250 tons, commanded by Captain Lash, has left for Colombo, including women and children, as has on board 400 passengers, being detachments belonging to twenty regiments, who go out under command of Captain Chapman, of the 28th.

Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, re-hoisted his flag last Saturday on board her Majesty's ship Victory, on resuming the command of the Portsmouth station on his return from his annual official tour of Inspection through the Channel Islands.

A review of all the troops at Newbridge and at the camp of the Curragh took place on Wednesday week in presence of his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle. The troops consisted of the 10th, 12th, 32nd, 45th, 89th, 86th, and 91st regiments of Infantry, in the former regiment being included the Colonial Hon. A. Gordon and Colonel Proctor, of the 44th Regiment. The cavalry consisted of the 18th, 19th, and 19th Hussars, under the command of Major-General Key. There were also present two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, and one battery of Royal Artillery, under the command of Colonel Pellegrin. His Excellency and the Vice-Regal party were entertained at a luncheon-déjeuner by Colonel Proctor, officer of the 12th Regiment.

The official trial of the paddle-wheel steamer Salamis, 370-horse power, which is intended as a yacht for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, took place yesterday week, at the measured mile, off the Maplin Sands, under exceedingly favourable circumstances. The vessel was fitted up by Captain J. E. Hall, commanding the steam reserve, and the official trials present were Mr. Baker, Chief Engineer; Mr. Moore, Assistant Master-Shipwright; and Mr. Kennedy, Inspector of Machinery. The vessel was put on the trial-ground at the Maplin Sands, when six runs were made at full speed in the measured mile, the mean speed of the six runs was 14·846 knots per hour, which is deemed very satisfactory. The pressure of steam was 90 lb., and the average number of the revolutions of the engines 170 per min. Four runs were afterwards made with half-boiler power, when the average speed was 12·0 knots per hour. The complete trial was run from the Nore to the Maplin Sands at the rubber at 8.30.

A monument has just been erected at Landport, on the Common-mail-road, in honour of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B. The design (by Professor and Messrs. Wyon) is very simple, the chief feature being a richly ornamented supporting a triangular pedestal, with three narrower alternate faces. On the top of the pedestal rises a cubical mass of Portland stone, two feet and a half in diameter, on the capital of which stands the figure of a Tritan, in a defiant attitude, blowing a resting upon a shell. In the carved capital the Napier crest, swans's cutlasses, and an anchor are introduced; on the three parts of the shaft or the cubical mass, respectively, including a medallion, in bronze, by Pfeiffer, representing the profile of Sir Charles as he appeared in the latter portion of his life, and the inscription on the face of the pedestal is:—"Charles Napier, Admiral of the Blue, K.C.B.; born 1786; died 1860." The inscriptions on the other faces are as follows:—"To commemorate the untiring efforts of a gallant officer and true-hearted man in advocating the welfare of the British Navy, and especially towards the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's Navy, 1854." "Sir Charles Napier, Admiral of the Fleet, K.C.B., always ready!" On the three alternate faces of the pedestal are recorded the names of "Mytilene," "Cape St. Vincent," and "Acre."

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.

Among the honours paid to the memory of Field Marshal Lord Clyde, not the least interesting is the following general order, issued from the Horse Guards for the day of the funeral, and carried out to the letter:—"Her Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received her Majesty's command to express to the Army her sorrow at the loss it sustains by the sudden death of Field Marshal Lord Clyde. The great military services performed by Lord Clyde in the Crimea and in India, and his conduct, especially in most trying circumstances, he restored peace to her Majesty's Indian empire, and the important benefits he has rendered to the army, will always be remembered for his high and honourable character, make her Majesty deeply deplore the loss which the army has sustained by the death of her most distinguished officer.

"In addition to this highly-flattering recognition from the Horse Guards, her Majesty has been pleased to command that a grave in the honoured General Eye shall be a ground with his purpose has been taken up by a member of the family, and the interment will take place at Westminster Abbey. It is, however, considered desirable to defer calling a general meeting in the present disturbed state of London.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual inspection of the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster) Rifle Volunteers, 2nd Brigade, Saturday in Hyde Park. The regiment, which mustered about 800 men, marched on the ground under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Shelley, M.P. Colonel M'Murdo examined their arms and accoutrements, and put the men through the saluting-post. After marching past at the quick and the double, both in close and open order, the regiment went through a number of battalion drills which were executed in a very smart and soldierly style. Considering that this was the first occasion the volunteers had been under the command of the commandant, he was highly complimented by Colonel M'Murdo at the close of the inspection. The regiment will go down to Aldershot on Saturday.

On Monday the 29th North Middlesex proceeded to Hampstead for the purpose of firing for the Duke of Cambridge's prize, which is at their disposal by the Stubbins Hotel Company. The proceedings consisted of a heliogram between the two flights, during the intervals of the battalion movements, for which there was no charge beyond the price of admission to the grounds. The prizes were awarded by the Duke of Cambridge's consent. A dinner to the corps completed the entertainments of the day.

A previous match between the first "tens" of the 19th Middlesex (Finsbury) and Middlesex (Customs) battalions, in favour of the Customs, a further match, between the second "tens," took place at the Tottenham Court-road Rifle Gallery last Tuesday evening, and again obtained an easy victory over their opponents. The vocal university prizes fell to the lot of the men under the leadership of Sergeant Bowden.

The prize-shooting for the thirteenth and fourteenth competitions of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers, which took place on Saturday, at Warren-road Sembla, Three was also a competition for the challenge cup and prizes, given by Lieutenant Wilson, for the best shot, scoring with two guineas for a token, to be won by the winner, out of the ground funds; and subscription prizes, given by the corps, five shots at each range. The shooting was very good throughout the contest.

The annual competition of the seventh company of the Finsbury Rifle Volunteers, 2nd Brigade, was decided by Mr. Lewis's prize, shot on Saturday last. The first prize was won by Sergeant Arch, company instructor, with a score of 49 points, and Private Hall, of the 19th Middlesex, was second, with 48 points.

The annual competition for the marksketty-instructor at the St. George's, open to marksmen only, produced in consequence of the unfavourable weather, which held Colonel Lindsay at the recent prize meeting was decided on Monday, on the range of the London Scottish. The first prize was won by Sergeant Andrews.

A friendly match came off on Saturday last, on the range at Stone Cannon, between ten men of No. 6 company of the St. George's, and an equal number of the 1st company of the 1st Surrey Rifles, the former of which were the victors. A return match is to be shot off on Wormholt Scrubs in the second week in August next.

At the inspection of the 4th London by Colonel Morris, on the 19th inst., that officer sharply rebuked the men for their laxity of drill. The men were not willing to pay that strict attention to discipline which is approved by this expression of opinion, have determined upon having monthly parade for drill, when Colonel Morris will be present to inspect the corps. On that occasion they hope to convince him that cause for which the corps cannot justly be held responsible for the laxity of which he complained.

The annual prize meeting of the 32nd Kent was held at their range at Hythe, on Wednesday, and was a success. The prizes fell to the following result:—Twelve pounds, presented by Thomas Jackson, Esq., in three prizes of £5, £4, and £3, won by Private Harding, Private Hood, and Private Catt and Private Harding (equal). On shooting off the tie, the third prize was awarded to Private Catt. Twelve pounds, presented by A. W. Bean, Esq., in three prizes of £5, £4, and £3 each, won by Private Harding, Private E. Hood, and Sergeant T. W. Hills. Fifteen pounds, presented by the officers of the corps, in two prizes of £10 and £5 each, won by Private W. Richardson and Private Lawrence. Fifteen pounds, presented by the ladies of Elham, in two prizes of £10 and £5 each, won by Private Hood and Sergeant Hills. Consolation prize of a silver watch, presented by the sergeants of the corps, to be shot for by the unsuccessful competitors for the other prizes, won by Private Petty. Two pounds, presented by R. Bisson, Esq., as a prize to the volunteer who has made the highest aggregate score in the competition for the foregoing prizes, without winning one of them, won by Private Macmillan.—Lord Palmerston has consented to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors of the Brigade Rifle Competition on Friday next.

On Thursday week the annual prize competition of the Windsor Rifles (Red Berks) took place at the rifle-range at Dedworth, for the Indies' challenge cup, Private T. Whiffin being the winner.

Yesterday week representatives of the companies composing the 1st Suffolk Administrative Battalion met at the Shawmarket range to shoot for various prizes. The first was £10, offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Answorther, for the greatest number of points and hits at 500, 600, and 600 yards, and was won by Sergeant S. Matthews, of the Shawmarket company; the second prize, "a cheque Bank of England note for £5," offered by Major Tyrell, for the greatest number of points and hits at the first two ranges, was won by Colour-Sergeant Bates, of the Shawmarket company; the third prize, £3, offered by Captain and Adjutant Barnardiston, to the competitor making the greatest number of hits at the three ranges (not being the winner of the first or second prize), went to Private R. Burrell, of the Bury St. Edmunds Corps; and the fourth prize, a purse of £2 6s. (6d. for each hit), offered by Captain Bevan, shot for at 300 yards, and not to go to the winner of any of the other prizes, went to Private Wells, of the Ipswich company.

Several matters invite notice in Norfolk. On Thursday week the members of the Lynn corps were hospitably entertained by the Mayor of the borough at the Town Hall, on the occasion of the annual dinner, being conveyed to Middleton from Lynn by a special train. A return match has been arranged for the 26th inst., between the Lynn and Swaffham Rifle Volunteer corps and ten of the 1st Norwich company. The Norwich side made a score of 851 hits, to 844 by the Lynn and Swaffham men. On Saturday last members of the 2nd Great Yarmouth company have competed upon the North Denes, near that town, for a purse of £5, offered by Colour-Sergeant Cox, and Major Orde. The prize was won by Sergeant Pearson.—The Great Yarmouth Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Col. E. H. K. Lacon, M.P., has just been inspected by Colonel Knox, from whose report it is gathered that the battalion generally appears to be satisfied with the results of the inspection.—The East Dereham company has been inspected by Colonel Knox, and the following prizes awarded:—By Colour-Sergeant Gidney, was won by Corporal Pearson. An engraving, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, for the best shooting at the annual drill attended half the drills from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, was won by Private Wilson, and the remaining contributed a purse of £5, offered by the officers, by the non-commissioned officers, was won by Private Wilson. Money prizes were given to Privates Jacob, Jobe, and Organ, who had joined within the last twelve months. Private Jacob, Jobe, and Organ were the highest scorers, and in the latter subject the competition was limited to the members of the 15th and 18th Duke of Cornwall's (Truro) will take place on Sept. 4. The subscription list towards the prize fund amounts to £30 10s., and includes £10 by Mr. Montagu Smith, M.P.

We extract from the *Telegraph* an account of the performances of the Jersey National Rifle Association at their recent prize meeting, and the rifle competition which was the principal feature of the meeting of the competitors as marksmen. In the contest for the gold medal, which was that for the Queen's prize, the first and second highest scores were:—Captain J. La Taste, Royal Jersey Militia, 54; Captain J. Bayn, 50; Major Bishop, Royal Guernsey Militia, 50; Captain Bishop, Royal Guernsey Militia, 49; Sergeant Jersey Militia, 33; J. Gregg, 48. A few days previously a sweepstakes was held off at 200 yards, when the following scores were made:—Captain J. La Taste, 20; Captain J. Bayn, 18; Pte. Le Sueur, 18; Major Bishop, 18; S. M. Butfield, 18; and Colour-Sergeant Le Feuvre, 17. Another match was shot at 800 yards range, the highest scoring was:—Captain T. Bishop, 20; Captain J. Bayn, 17; Pte. Le Sueur, 17; Sergeant S. Frederick Bayn, 16; and Major Bishop, 22. The five highest scores in the third series of shooting for prizes at 200, 800, and 900 yards were:—Captain J. La Taste, 61; Major Bishop, 61; Lieutenant J. Simon, 44; Captain P. De La Taste, 42; and Captain T. Bishop, 42.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have made an appeal to the public for a more extended support than they have hitherto received. Their claims are peculiar ones. Their annual expenditure, including the sums they expend in prizes, amounts to £7000, and their annual income arising from subscriptions, is little over £1000. For the difference of nearly £6000 they are dependent on the generosity of the public. Considering that the Association has been a week in wet weather at the time of the competition would suffice to destroy, or at any rate impair, the value of the whole of the ammunition supplied to a detachment. Messrs. Coutts, and twenty-four other London bankers, will receive subscriptions.

The following regulations have been issued by the council in reference to the competition for the Martini-Henry Challenge Shield, 1894:—The annual competitive trial of small-bore rifles will, by permission, take place at Wolvercote, in the parish of Cumnor, about three miles from Oxford, on Monday, the 9th, minimum pull of trigger, 6lb. Each gunmaker will have to bring six rifles of the same description and make, and each rifle will be tested by certain mechanical rests; and the description of rifle that gives the best figure of merit will be selected for the competition. The rifle chosen for the contest shall be competed for at the ensuing prize meeting of the association, subject to the conditions of the Martini-Henry Challenge Shield, 1894. Any description of rifle required by the Council within a specified time, of their being in order for the competition, will be chosen, but the price shall not exceeding £15 per rifle. The mean figure of merit of all the rifles of each such maker will be taken, and the maker whose rifle is assigned to the particular description of rifle. In order to test to a certain extent the accuracy of the rifles, and to afford desirable practice in shooting from the shoulder, but the shooting to determine the figure of merit will be made from the front rest and rear sandbag rest only. The annual competitive trial will be provided by the association. Gunmakers can, however, if they prefer it, shoot their own mechanical tests. Competitors desirous of availing themselves of the rests provided by the association may, at any time previous to the trial, apply to the secretary for the use of them, stating what their rifles are properly fitted to the slides and rests. Gunmakers intending to compete will be charged an entrance fee of £5, and must send their names to the secretary of the association on or before the 1st of January next, after which date the entrance fee will be £10. Any other information gunmakers must be made by three competitors who intend to use the association rest."

The Scotia has brought advices of the loss of the George, a fine steamer belonging to a Liverpool firm, only launched last autumn. She encountered the storm which raged on the 4th and 5th inst., and is fortunately connected to the cargo, the value of which is estimated at £130,000.

The Peace Society has published a pamphlet on the "Moral Effect" of Japanese affairs. After saying that the first appearance of Englishmen among Asiatic nations was in the hateful garb of buccaneers, and that, as civilisation, is frequently but the prelude to a course of aggression and violence, they proceed to the consideration of the case. They tell the Foreign Secretary that our right of intercourse with Japan was in the first instance obtained from the master of a Japanese junk, because of four, out of five, unless to attempt to force an acquaintance at the cannon's mouth. It is not likely that consumers will be much interested in the question of "moral effect" upon people "and, even if it could, it would be more honourable for a Christian Society to appeal to the moral and commercial advantage rather than inaugurate among another people what may prove to be a "reign of terror and blood."

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TURKISH ROOM, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—One of the rooms on the first floor at Marlborough House has recently been converted into a Turkish apartment, forming part of a Pompeian suite or reception-room. It is hung about with the many valuable and interesting articles which the Royal Highness has collected during his recent tour, and with the mat and other objects given to him by his New Zealand visitors. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of objects, the room has not been very successfully designed. On entering the room we found ourselves on a regularly constructed Turkish divan, in advance, in Eastern fashion, the chest of the guests are felt. This is floored with oil-cloth, instead of encaustic tiles, but the fountain and basin, in the centre of a Turkish room, and on the right of the visitor, facing the dewan, is a tastefully-designed niche, or shelf, formed with Moorish arches. The niche is filled with tiles. At the side of the shelf there is a cupboard, fronted with carved woodwork and lined with Turkish embroidery. The tiles are of Persian manufacture; but conspicuous among them are amber mouthpieces, embroidered tobacco-pouches, scores of pipes, and a hideous, diamond-studded, but artistically arranged. Facing the visitor as he enters the room is a window, with lattice-work above it, and a curtain of velvet, with a rich gold fringe. The lattice-work is the favourite rest pattern, but it is executed with rare ability and taste. The floor is covered with Persian carpets, and some embroidered-work, executed by the Christians of Bayreut, has been worn on the walls of the Turkish apartment. Above the doorway, which is in the Arabic taste which nearly always adorn Eastern rooms. A few inscriptions are certainly to be found in the room, but they are chiefly known in brass and frieze, and are made the principal ornament of the walls. On the walls of the room hang some of the most interesting articles in H.R.H.'s collection of real old Egyptian hieroglyphic in an admirable state of preservation and of great value. Persian carpets, and the durable kind, cover the floor, the floor of which is carpeted with Turkey-red cloth, and on it is laid a genuine turkey carpet. The ceiling is decorated with tiles, and the walls are hung with the lower part by dwarf-pierced wood partitions beautifully designed, and each of different pattern, so that the effect of the entire room is very fine. Just for fastening them to the camel's saddle, hang on this partition. A raised frame-work about a foot from the ground, and about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, is fixed against this bureau, and on it the mattresses and cushions are put to form the dewan. These cushions are made of a kind of embroidery of embroidery which we noticed on that in the window-seat. A round tray upon a low stool, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, &c., which, if not a real Eastern article is indeed ben trovata, forms the only table in front of the dewan. A splendid "water-bubble" stands upon it. A range of shallow cupboards are fitted over the mantelpiece, where we find a magnificent coffee service, the finjans or cups being, of course, no larger than egg-cups, and the coffee-pots, sugar-basins, &c., proportioned in figure. Here, also, we see the different specimens of Eastern dress—waist-belts, sashes, &c.—which H.R.H. has collected, and a most valuable number group of Eastern weapons—daggers and swords of rare temper, armour, and helmets. Over either side of the doorway there is a trophy, and there is a similar one over the cushions at the side of the room. The openings are carped and filled with blue and red glass.—*Building News.*

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The Botanic Garden at Oxford, one of its most delightful resorts, and one of the oldest gardens of its kind in the country—to which John Tradescant was first gardener—has at this moment a rare attraction. Here, in one of the somewhat dowdy conservatories, is in flower an unusually fine plant of the great Vera Cruz Aloe. It has a flower-stem upwards of 20 ft. in height, bearing on its numerous lateral branches many hundreds of pale green flowers. The only recorded instance of a plant of this species producing flowers in this country (says the *Oxford Journal*) appears to be that which flowered in the Royal Gardens, Kew, in the summer of 1811, and was figured in the *Botanical Magazine*. This must not be confounded with the American Aloe (*Agave Americana*), which not unfrequently occurs in collections in this country, and has been occasionally engraved in flower in the Illustrated London News. A specimen flowered in the Oxford garden some forty years since. The flowering Vera Cruz aloe, from its great rarity, will, doubtless, bring the *janitore* at the Danby gate many visitors. The ground, five centuries ago, was the burial-place of the Jews at Oxford. It was walled in for a garden in 1632, by the Earl of Danby. Inigo Jones designed the gateway, the cost of which was defrayed out of the fine levied upon Anthony à Wood for his libel upon the Earl of Clarendon. The professorship, founded in 1669, has since been greatly enriched by bequests. The place partakes of the solemnity of the Oxford gardens. The Vera Cruz aloe is stated to be of about eighty years' growth, or from the year before Dr. Sibthorp's professorship commenced. This statement, if correct, favours the popular notion that plants of this genus flower but once in a century; but the maturity of the *Agave Americana* varies with circumstances, from ten to fifty, or even seventy, years.

Mr. Halliwell writes to a contemporary from Stratford, that excavations which he has "lately caused to be made on the east (the garden) side of the site of New Place have resulted in the discovery of the foundations of a large bay-window, which is undoubtedly a fragment of Shakspeare's residence"—"the end of a room out of which Shakspeare must have often looked, and which most probably was his study." "That the remains of the window belong to Shakspeare's New Place, not to the later Clopton residence, is a fact which admits of absolute proof, their situation and character being altogether inconsistent with the known disposition of the latter building." If the reader will turn to the Illustrated London News, Vol. XI., p. 185, he will there see an engraving of the precise site of this very interesting discovery, from a drawing made by Mr. E. Duncan, in 1847. In connection with the proposed tercentenary celebration of next year, it may be interesting to direct attention to the Appendix to the "Autobiography of John Britton," in which he details his copying of the monumental bust of Shakspeare, in 1814; the projected museum cenotaph, or temple, in 1820, which scheme was soon abandoned; the restoration of the chancel of Stratford Church, the burial-place of the poet, in 1835, which was attended with better success, aided by the Royal Shakspeare Club and the Mulberry Club; and a series of visits to Stratford, with notices of commentators and biographers, artists and players, printers and publishers; besides a print of Stratford Cross with the procession at the Garrick jubilee, in 1769. Nor must we forget the monument to Shakspeare, projected in 1824, in which the King (George IV.) took great interest, and directed certain influential persons to ascertain Mr. Elliston's sentiments, when he made the memorable reply, "Very well, gentlemen; leave the papers with me and I will talk over the business with *his Majesty*."

A very interesting search is being made at the Château of Amboise, on the site of the ancient church of St. Florentin, between Blois and Tours. Here the object of search is the tomb of Leonardo da Vinci, who died, May 2, 1519, at Cloux Luci, a small château, which still exists near the furthermost houses of Amboise. According to Vasari, Leonardo died in the arms of Francis I., by whose invitation the great painter had three years previously arrived in France. We perceive that M. Arsène Houssaye, Inspector-General of Fine Arts, thinks it was at Amboise, where Francis I. often stayed, that Leonardo died in his Royal patron's arms; and not at Fontainebleau, as often stated, Francis not having yet fixed his Court there. Now, the painter's will received at Amboise by M. Boreau, notary, is dated the 28th of April, 1519. Therefore, as Leonardo, who was already ill, died four days after, it appears impossible that he could have gone as far as Fontainebleau, even had the King requested it. Such is the statement which has just appeared in the French journals; but, "according to the journal of Francis I., preserved in the Imperial library at Paris, the Court was on that day (May 2, the day of Leonardo's death) at St. Germain-en-Laye. Fransesco Melzi, in a letter to Leonardo's relations immediately after his death, makes no mention of so noteworthy an incident. Lastly, Lomazzo, who communicated so much respecting the life of the great artist, distinctly says that the King first learned the death of Leonardo from Melzi." (See "Painting Popularly Explained," by Gullick and Timbs, p. 161, note.) That Leonardo died at Cloux, near Amboise, appears certain. He is said to have expressed a desire to be interred in the Church of St. Florentin. The few monuments which were spared by the fanatics were demolished with the church; but M. Houssaye is hopeful in his mission. Stone coffins and tombs, skeletons three or four centuries old; and pieces of stuffs, hair, shoes, urns, and money have been found, but no name or date had been discovered when the last report was made. Still, to recover a memorial of the greatest man of the fifteenth century will be a strong incentive to the archæologists at Amboise. Mr. Hallam justly says that the fragments of Leonardo's writings that have been published, "according, at least, to our common estimate of the age in which he lived, are more like revelations of physical truths vouchsafed to a single mind than the superstructure of its reasoning upon any established basis. . . . The very theories of recent geologers are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a few pages, not, perhaps, in the most precise language, or on the most conclusive reasoning, but so as to strike us with something like the awe of preternatural knowledge."

How the remains of the Prior of Austin Friars at Ludlow were lately discovered, is thus pleasantly narrated in the late Mr. Beriah Botfield's paper in the *Archæologia*, referred to last week:—

Tradition, the handmaid of history, has happily furnished some account of the last state of this ancient foundation. A lady, now advanced in years, but still resident at Ludlow, was amused by the interest created by digging out the old foundations, while, as she said, no one took such notice of the buildings when they were above ground. When she was quite young, and used to go to school from Letwyche, a large range of stone buildings, which looked like a large house, stood a little below the road in an open space full of stones and ruins. Dividing this space from the road was a massive wall with an archway in it, and gates, through which, and between some of the ruins, there was a kind of road down to the "ruined building." The little stream called Whitehall Brook, rising probably from St. Julian's Well, on Gravel Hill, flowed through the fish-ponds below the Priory inclosure into the River Teme. Its course having lately been altered, it has now ceased to run as formerly. The old lady described a road leading from nearly opposite the entrance archway of the Priory to join the Cleobury Mortimer-road, near where the Gravel-hill turnpike-gate now stands. The existence of a road in that direction explains the ancient road which was cut across by the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway at that spot, and set down, in spite of all reasons to the contrary, as a Roman road, at the time it was discovered, nearly seven years ago. The building itself was used as a kennel for Captain Waring's hounds; and the old lady perfectly remembers how he and a gay party of gentlemen and ladies, all dressed in scarlet, rode out of the archway on days when the meet was fixed at Ludlow. But, she added, at night was quite another scene. The old Priory seemed then to be reoccupied by its former inhabitants—singing and other noises were heard, as though many people lived there; and on fine nights the Prior and his brethren, all habited in white, might be seen walking along the road, still called the Friars'-lane, in a stately manner, to the intense alarm of any young folks who might happen to be rambling that way too late in the evening. I tell this tale as it was told to me; but I am happy to add that the kennel was not on the site of the Priory, but in a barn immediately adjoining Old Gates Fee. The harriers, which were the hounds Captain Waring kept, were hunted by a man of the name of Maiden, who lived in that part of the old building which was still habitable. A great part of it had the roof off, and only holes where the windows were. All the remains of the old buildings were taken down by Mr. Gilley Pritchett, who laid down the land as a meadow, the turf of which soon covered the foundation of the walls. This happy accident enabled Mr. Curley, the engineer employed in levelling the ground for the New Cattle Market to trace, with remarkable accuracy, the ground-plan of the Priory and conventual buildings. In their general arrangement they correspond with other houses under the same rule.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, remarks:—"It has been said that Scotch fir-trees planted near gentlemen's houses at one time denoted their being Jacobites. This, I suppose, would allude to the residences of the English Jacobite gentry, as the Scotch fir would be too general a feature in Scotland to have any marked signification."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T M.—We shall endeavour to comply with the first of your requests. The second requires more consideration.

Beta.—The largest and most valuable chess library in existence is that possessed by Mr. B. Wilson, of this country. Next in importance is the collection owned by Mr. George Allen, Professor of the Ancient Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.; and next to that the library of the distinguished author and chessplayer, Von Heydebrant der Laza.

T. S. O.—We remember perfectly the very pretty verses beginning

"Chess on the lawn, beneath the leafy trees,
When many roses flush the summer air,
And with a cooling breath the morning breeze
Comes up the valley fair,"

but never knew who was their author.

R. M.—Next week, probably. They have long been under examination.

W. J. H. Collingwood.—Too elementary, but very pretty.

L. F., Paris.—The analysis of the end game, King, Rook, and Bishop against King and Rook, to which you refer, is truly admirable; but subsequent investigation has shown that it is not perfect, and the general opinion among the best players now is that the game should be drawn.

E. D. C.—It is much below our mark and many of your previous compositions.

T. Smith.—The last two problems received are too easy.

H. Berger, Vienna.—There is nothing whatever problematical in such a position. The mate is seen at a glance.

I. B. C.—Very neat and ingenious.

T. C. U.—1. They shall have attention. 2. To what problems do your solutions refer? You have omitted to give the numbers.

Solutions of Problem No. 1016, by F. R. S., Ernest, D. D., Vernon, S. B., Leon, W. K., Iota, L. B. G., D. P., G. M. S., P. P., Box and Cox, H. S., Macawber, C. M., Felix, P. G., N. T. C., Clara; D., of Malvern; B. N., A Codger, Peterkin, R. B. W., T. K., Willy, Omicron, G. F. S., T. W. P., I. B., F. H., Lionel, Theta, H. O. R., G. W., Peon, Antony, H. F. C., Quidnunc, W. C. H., Bernard, Dux, Charley, M.P., Major H—, S. W., Pip, Vicar, L. N. E., Stanley, I. W. D., Philo S., Vigo, I am here, Samuel, F. A. S., A Clerk, McD., Stella, Robin Hood, W. E. T., R. E. S., T. A., Peeping Tom, R. T. H., C. N., F. C. H., Milo, Medicus, Samuel, C. H. S., Miranda, T. N. E., Marcus, B. C. L., Oxoniensis, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1017.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 5th (*a*)
2. B to K 6th	Kt takes R

(Instead of taking the Rook, Black may play, 2. Kt takes B; or, 2. Kt to Q 7th; or, 2. Kt to Q 3rd or Q B 4th; or, 2. P to K B 4th; or, 2. R to Q Kt 7th; but in each case he can be mated on the next move.)

3. K to Q 4th dis. checkmate.

(*a*) 1.	K to K B 4th

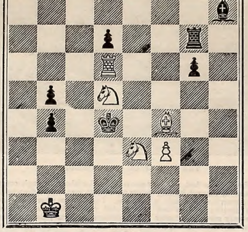
(If he play, 1. P to K B 4th, then follows, 2. B to Q R 5th dis. ch, and 3. R takes B. Mate.)

2. B takes Kt, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1018.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.—MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

In compliance with the solicitations of very many correspondents, we propose to reprint a selection from the recorded games of the great Historian of Civilisation, who, to the many admirable qualifications for which he was distinguished, and which have rendered him illustrious, added the comparatively lowly one of being profoundly skilled in chess. The following is a game played by him at odds (he gave the Q Rook), and affords a good idea of the subtlety and vigour of his chess style. We do not remember to have printed any of these games before; but if we have, their beauty will be sufficient apology for the repetition.

(*Petroff's Defence.—Remove Black's Q Rook from the Board.*)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle.)	WHITE (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
6. Castles	Kt takes B
7. Q takes Kt	P to Q 3rd
8. R to K sq	B to K 2nd
9. P takes P	Q takes P
10. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 4th
11. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
12. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q R 3rd
13. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to B sq
14. Kt to K Kt 5th	

(Very well played. In this position the student must observe that White cannot take either Kt without losing the game directly.)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle.)	WHITE (Mr. —.)
14.	Q to Q sq
15. Q to Q B 4th	B to K 3rd
16. R takes B	B takes Q Kt
17. Kt takes K B P	Q to Q 2nd
18. B takes B (ch)	K to Kt sq
19. Kt to K R 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
20. R to K Kt 6th, double check and mate.	

Another sparkling little Game, at the same odds, between the same Opponents.

(*Evans's Gambit.—Remove Black's Q R from the Board.*)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle).	WHITE (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th
10. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
11. R to K sq	

(Unlooked for; but a very telling move, as will be seen shortly.)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle).	WHITE (Mr. —).
11.	P takes P
12. P tks P (dis. ch)	Kt to K 2nd
13. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	K to B sq

(If he had played B to Q 2nd, then followed Q to K R 4th, &c.)

14. B to K B 4th

(Threatening, if Black played Kt to K Kt 3rd, to take the Q P, checking.)

14	B to K B 4th
15. R takes Kt	Q takes R
16. B takes B	R to K sq
17. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q B 2nd
18. Kt to K 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
19. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
20. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q
21. Kt mates.	

Another Game between the same Players, at the same odds.

(*Cunningham Gambit.—Remove Black's Q Rook from the Board.*)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle).	WHITE (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K R 5th (ch)
5. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P
6. Castles	P takes P (ch)
7. K to R sq	P to Q 4th
8. B takes Q P	Kt to K B 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes B
10. Kt takes Kt	B to K Kt 5th
11. Kt to K 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)
12. Q takes B	Castles
13. P to Q B 3rd	B to K B 3rd
14. Kt to K B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
15. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 4th
16. Q to K Kt 3rd	

(The game move. After this, notwithstanding the great disparity in force, White can hardly hope to save the day, even by a drawn battle.)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle).	WHITE (Mr. —.)
16.	P to K R 3rd
17. P to K 5th	K to R 2nd
18. R to K B 2nd	R to K Kt sq
19. B takes B	Q takes B
20. Q takes Q	P takes Q
21. R takes P (ch) and mate next move.	

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Derby. Mr. Maclure, the hon. secretary, reported that the balance in the bank was £310,588 0s. 10d., and that £190 18s. 10d. had been received during the week. The report presented by Mr. Farnall stated that on the 15th there was an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 382. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 15th inst. was £9023 14s. 8d.; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £2264 15s. 9d.; in the corresponding week of 1862 it was £7127 1s. 6d. Mr. J. R. Kay said that the condition of things in the district which he represented (Bury) appeared to him to be more gloomy now than it was a few weeks ago. Mr. E. Ashworth expressed the opinion, as a member of the Cotton Supply Association, that there would not be more than 22,000 bales per week for consumption till the close of the year, leaving the stock in Liverpool at that time the same as in the present month—viz., in round numbers, 150,000 bales less than at the commencement of the year. He could show, from correspondence received by the Cotton Supply Association, a promise, based upon crops of cotton now growing, of a supply equal to 4½ days' employment per week for 1864. 350,000 bales, equal to 250,000 bales of American, were expected from the Turkish dominions. There would be a small increase from Italy and the Mediterranean islands, an increase of 50,000 bales from Egypt, and of 100,000 more from Brazil and Peru. They might safely estimate an enlarged import from India for 1864 to the extent of 250,000 bales. Mr. T. Ashton said he had no doubt the whole of Lancashire might be in full work in 1855 or 1856, without a bale of cotton being received from America. After some further discussion the subject dropped.

Mr. Rawlinson has presented a highly favourable report to the Poor-law Board respecting the application of the Public Works Act to the cotton-manufacturing districts. In his opinion there is no borough or parish within the district which is not in a position to be benefited by the Act; and he believes that the whole sum which the Government is prepared to advance will be called for.

The Mansion House Committee held its fortnightly meeting yesterday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The total amount received to the previous evening was £509,211, of which £428,557 had been already remitted for distribution to the distressed. The amount received during the past fortnight was £695, of which £405 was from colonial resources. Grants to the amount of £1940 were made to several places in the distressed districts. A deputation from the Victoria and Australia Emigration Society waited on the committee to ask for a further grant, and stated that they had sent out eighty operatives over the number which the last grant provided for, which incurred an expenditure of £60 above the sum allowed them. The committee made another grant of £1000, and in addition allowed the £60 which had been expended. There were also grants of £364 15s. and £50 allowed to the Manchester and Carlisle Emigration Societies respectively.

A TOUR IN THE PALESTINE.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 200.]

The Palestine, having now finished her trading tour through the Archipelago and Levant, had only to take in a supply of coal, and return as quickly as possible to Liverpool. I had been nearly six weeks on board of her; she had been a most comfortable home to me during that time, and I left her with the deepest possible regret. A better equipped ship I never sailed in; her builders seemed to have exactly hit the point where all excellencies meet. She was fast, safe, roomy, and comfortable, as handsome as a yacht and strong as a man-of-war; her officers gentlemen, and her crew the "pick" of Liverpool seamen. The discipline on board was perfect, for I never heard an oath come from the lips of any officer in the ship, nor did I see a man drunk on board during the whole time I was in her.

Although the prescribed voyage of this particular ship was such as I have described it, the same company have many other ships running through different routes—to Greece, Egypt, up the Adriatic to Trieste and Venice, as well as to all the ports on the western side of the Italian peninsula, from the Straits of Messina to Genoa. Being determined to see both Greece and Italy before I left the Mediterranean, immediately after the Palestine's departure I crossed over into Sicily. This island is so beautiful and so full of interesting objects of every kind that it is worth going to the Mediterranean if only to see it. From Malta to Syracuse in Sicily is only a journey of a few hours, and from there it is easy to get along the coast in any direction. To travel through the interior of the island is difficult, the roads in Sicily being bad and few and far between. Syracuse is an interesting city, full of antiquities. It has a beautiful harbour: two columns—all that is left of the Temple of Jupiter—are sea marks used by the pilots on entering it.

The grand volcanic mountain of Etna is the great physical feature of Sicily. The ascent is usually made from Catania, and amply repays those who take the trouble to go up it. The crater of the mountain is ten thousand feet above the sea level, but, nevertheless, may be reached without any extraordinary difficulty. The highest region is a barren waste, covered with blocks of lava, ice, and snow. The crater is two miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall of rugged peaked cliffs of lava, forming one of the wildest scenes that may be met with in any part of the world. The lower slopes of the mountain are thickly wooded, and the base studded with smaller hills, having innumerable farms and villages scattered about them. Taomina is another very interesting spot situated upon the sea coast, at the foot of Etna. It is full of architectural antiquities, and, being built upon the precipitous cliffs, is picturesque in the extreme. Messina, the principal seaport of Sicily, is situated at the extreme eastern end of the island, in the narrow strait that separates the Calabrian shore of the Italian peninsula from it. Messina is one of the most beautiful places in the Mediterranean; and being full of fine buildings, having a noble quay two miles long facing the harbour, and being backed up by fine mountains behind, with picturesque fortifications and a busy seaport in front, produces one of the finest landscapes in Italy. In the immediate neighbourhood of Messina are situated those celebrated terrors of the classic mariners, Charybdis and Scylla.

The whirlpool of Charybdis is a spot of agitated water from 70 to 90 fathoms deep, circling in rapid eddies. These appear to be occasioned by the meeting of some local lateral currents with the main current which runs through the Faro, and which is forced over in this direction by the opposite point of Pezzo. The perils of Charybdis have long been proverbial, and small craft are occasionally endangered by it. Even large vessels of war have sometimes been turned round; but its dangers were exceedingly exaggerated by the ancient writers; and if proper caution is exercised, no peril need be apprehended from it. The whirlpool is situated about a quarter of a mile from the shore, in the middle of a kind of bay, at the back of the locality called the Braccio di St. Rainiere.

The Rocks of Scylla, the twin danger with Charybdis, are situated on the coast of Calabria, a few miles northward of the whirlpool. The dangerous rocks are those lying partly under water at the foot of the bold, rocky headland, upon which is built the Castle of Scylla. The face of this cliff is quite precipitous: in places it positively overhangs, the sea having worn away its base. The town of Scylla is situated partly on the seashore and partly above on the sides of the rocks; as many as nine rows of houses have been built in this way, the base of one house being as high as the roof of the next. There is a beach at the foot of the rocks where the fishermen haul up their boats. The whole of this coast has been much affected by earthquakes, particularly that of 1783, which threw down a large portion of the great promontory of Scylla and tumbled it into the sea. The dangers of this place have always been much exaggerated; the only real peril is when the current and wind are so opposed that a vessel may chance to be driven towards the rocks.

From Messina the tourist may proceed to every part of the coasts of Italy or Greece. There are several lines of fine vessels that touch at all the ports of consequence. The usual route is from Sicily to Naples; and no place is better worth visiting than Naples, for no other place is so surrounded with beautiful scenery, interesting sites, and architectural antiquities. Pozuoli is full of treasures. Then there is Mount Vesuvius and all those delightful places at its base—Castellamare, Sorento, Salerno, Amalfi Pæstum, with its ruined temples; but above all else in the locality the remains of the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The former is underground; the excavated portions are small and difficult to inspect; but the latter is perfect, and would repay one for a voyage round the world only to look at it.

Pompeii is one of the most intensely interesting places on the face of the earth, for in no other place are we brought so close to a long-past age as in this city and its contents. Pompeii was a sort of Roman Brighton; the best society resided, and literature and the arts flourished, there. Cicero and Sallust had houses in it. There were theatres and other public buildings in abundance, and the daily events were such as happen in any city at the present time. The merchants assembled on 'Change; the soldiers paraded in the barrack-square; the shopkeepers exhibited their stores; the men of leisure discussed politics in the public places; the ladies idled in their boudoirs with their friends; the gamblers rattled their dice; the barber chatted to his customer; the surgeon prepared his instruments to attend upon his patients; the baker drew the loaves from the oven; and the sentry paced to and fro before the city gate. Suddenly,



THE WHIRLPOOL OF CHARYBDIS.

without any warning, a tempest arose; the air was filled with dust and ashes, a pitchy darkness enveloped everything; many of the citizens rushed to the seashore; those who did not were lost, for the whole city became buried in dust and ashes, and all its low and hollow places were filled with mud. For days and weeks this continued, until all traces of the city were lost. A plain of sand only was visible, for the city of Pompeii was a buried treasure. When this happened Pontius Pilate might have been chief magistrate of Jerusalem; and when a farmer who tilled land on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius discovered, while sinking a well, a statue that stood in the drawing-room of Diomede, George III. was born, if not King of England. For 1800 years all trace of the city was lost, and now one may wander about through every part of it, through its long streets paved with lava, where the wheels have worn deep channels in the stone. I could trace where the stone was abraded by the last vehicle that passed through, and that was only seven years after the Crucifixion of Christ; there is the stain of the wine-cups on the marble counters of the wine-shops; the fruits and goods of the shopkeepers in the street of abundance, and the scales and measures with which they served them out to their customers; the basin and shaving tools in the barber's shop, the instruments of the surgeon just as he laid them down when he ran affrighted from the city; the tools of the workpeople thrown aside in haste; the actual loaves unbroken and uninjured in form that the baker had drawn from the oven when the city was sealed up. In the cellars of the house of Diomede the amphoræ stand in rows just where they were placed when filled with wine for the use of the family, and beside them lay the skeletons of the mistress of the house and her maidens, their rank being shown by the ornaments and precious stones about their persons. The apartments of the houses want but their roofs to render them as perfect as they were when Pompeii was full of life and bustle. The public baths and the gardens and marble courts of the houses are precisely in the same state as when Titus was Emperor of Rome.



THE ROCKS OF SCYLLA.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

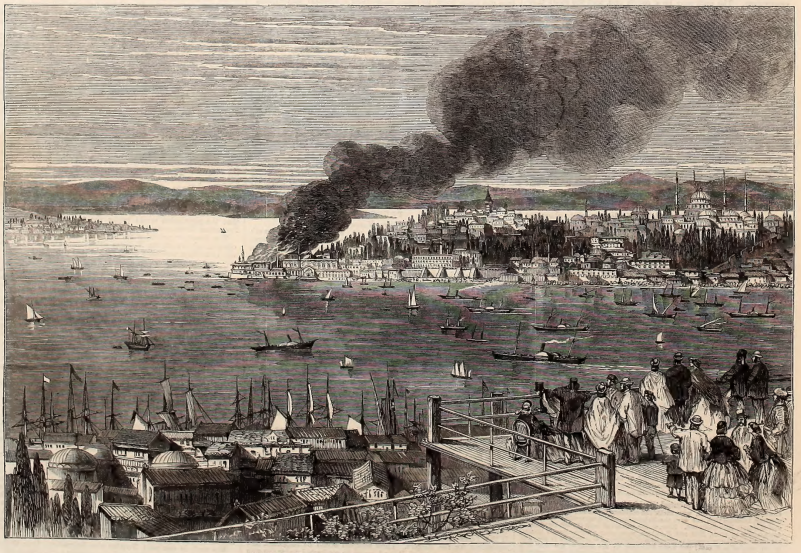
No. 1220.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

HARVEST.

Of late the people of this country have had far more experience of the anxieties than of the joy of harvest. Unpropitious summers run in cycles generally, however, and, very mercifully, with local limitations. Science has not yet arrived at a thorough knowledge of the laws which regulate meteorological changes; and we can only guess—sometimes in hope, sometimes in fear—at what our harvest *will be*. There are times, it is true, as we have over and over again found, when the certainty of deficient crops foreruns the event; but in this northern clime we can never be sure of abundance until it has been realised. To a great extent, this is our good fortune at the present moment. Founding our estimate upon what is already in the stack, rather than upon what is in the field, we have ample warrant for concluding that the year has been one of almost unexampled plenty. To the reproach of England, agricultural statistics there are none, by which we might accurately measure and compare the produce of our fields, and to this day we have to content ourselves with rough approximate calculations of the food supplies of the nation. But, as the case now stands, there is no room for mistake. The reports from all quarters are of the same cheering tenour. The grain crops are largely over an average in quantity, and, for the most part, are splendid in quality; while of the other crops little complaint is made. Much, no doubt, yet remains for the husbandman to do, especially in the more northerly districts; but the bulk of the harvest is safe, and every reliable estimate concurs in pronouncing it a bountiful one. Few will hesitate to recognise the fact thus generally assured; not many, we trust, will recognise it without thankfulness.

At any rate, it is a fact which the labouring poor will appreciate. The classes above them feel but indirectly the effects of a good harvest. It increases trade, and, in that respect, brings gladness to them as well as to their more needy fellow-countrymen; but it can hardly be said to augment their daily supply of food. Since the corn-law times, now surviving in memory only, a series of bad seasons produces neither famine nor famine prices. The world is our garner, and an actual failure of the staff of life has ceased to be reckoned among the contingencies to which we are exposed. But to myriads who "in the sweat of their brow eat bread" the difference of two or three pence in the price of the loaf is the difference between enjoyment and bare existence. At the best of times, enough food for the satisfaction of hunger and for the sustenance of health absorbs the greater part of their earnings, leaving but a narrow margin for rent, clothing, and the supplementary comforts which the classes above them regard as the necessaries of life. A deficient yield of corn not only annihilates their little surplus, but tells upon their ordinary amount of provisions. Every meal reminds them unpleasantly of the unsatisfactory character of the foregoing harvest, and an ever-smouldering hunger dries up their own vigour and exhausts the vivacity of their little ones. For their sakes, if for no other reason, we hail with gratitude the bounteous year, remembering to how many cheapness of bread is a synonyme for fulness of life.

But, while the day labourer is directly interested in an abundant harvest, the classes above him reap from it indirect advantages of many kinds. An unusually large importation of corn makes a heavy demand upon our stock of the precious metals; and, although the gold which goes out of the country for the purchase of food ultimately returns in payment for manufactures, it leaves an interim during which the currency is contracted. Household expenses mount up; for when bread is dear all other provisions are also dear in proportion. Credit, the instrument by which we carry on the bulk of our trade, has to be paid for at higher rates, while the extent of that trade is considerably curtailed. The economy of a nation follows the same laws as the economy of a family. The former, no less than



BURNING OF THE OLD SERAGLIO, CONSTANTINOPLE.—SEE PAGE 251.

the latter, must, in the long run, restrict its annual outlay to its annual earnings. So much more as it is compelled to pay for its bread, so much less there will remain for other things. It must build fewer houses, do with less furniture, save something in the matter of clothing, spend a smaller amount in books, and abridge the ordinary proportion of pleasure. But this cannot be done on a national scale without making the inconvenient pressure everywhere felt. Every fibre of the social body becomes more or less strained. Whilst the tension lasts commercial weakness is necessarily exposed to the severest tests, and, in multitudes of cases, "goes to the wall." But nothing gives way without in some degree affecting the stability of that which continues to hold together. A cycle of bad, or even of indifferent, harvests, therefore, in this commercial country, at least, inevitably involves general languor and much suffering. The strong struggle through; the feeble, the unsound, and the incautious fall, and are trampled under foot.

The *Finance Controller*, published at Pisa, has been suspended for two months. The motive for the suspension is stated to be the fact of the paper having announced that the Ambassador of France at St. Petersburg had demanded an interview with Prince Gortschakoff, had not obtained a word of answer. This statement is declared to be false, calculated to disquiet the public, and to excite a hatred against the Government.

The Imperial Horticultural Society of Paris will open from the 26th to the 30th inst., at its establishment in the Rue Grenelle-Saint-Germain, an exhibition in which all French and foreign horticulturists invited to take part. The competition will be specially devoted to the following points:—Vegetables of the season, the most remarkable for their fine cultivation; the finest fruits in season; the best collection of flowers, cherries, and other stone fruits; the finest grapes for the table; the handsomest plants in flower, and for 50 varieties of dahlias cut.

SPAIN.

The Progressistas are very indignant at the circular of the Ministers restricting the rights of the people to petition. They assert that they are insulted by the conditions imposed upon their meeting. A letter from Madrid says that the Queen has the power of overturning that course. General Prim has laid the matter before the Queen, but her Majesty refused to interfere with her Ministers in the absence of the Chambers, and expressed her confidence in her advisers.

PORTUGAL.

Count Bom Fim has been appointed Governor of the Cape de Verde Islands.

The *Gazette* has published a Ministerial decree that the bills and pontifical rescripts concerning the rights of the Portuguese Crown over the Bishopric of Coimbra be sent to the Council of Governors.

The Marquis de Belle is appointed Italian Minister at the Court of Lisbon.

The arbitrators appointed to settle the points at issue between the Government and Senhor Salamanca have decided in favour of the former.

The remains of the late Infante Dom John have been privately removed to the royal vault, where they will remain.

The vine disease has already committed great ravages.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

On Tuesday the German Sovereigns at Frankfort held their closing sitting, and came to the following resolutions. We quote from the account, four only—Baden, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Waldeck—having declined to accept the Austrian scheme of reform; and it is said that those Princes who voted in its favour decided to address a note to the King of Prussia, acquainting him with what had been resolved upon. It is the final agreement which they have come into one great body, and their endeavours be crowned with success." The King of Bavaria responded to the Emperor's speech.

AUSTRIA.

Another attempt is about to be made by the Government to bring over the Hungarians to join the Empire under the new Constitution. The Emperor himself, it is said, will go to Pesth to meet a number of the nobility, and will try his powers of conciliation in a manner similar to which his experience at Frankfort has, no doubt, inspired him with some confidence.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

In a note presented to the German Diet, the Danish Cabinet has declared its determination to consider the proposals of the Assembly regarding Holstein and Lauenburg, and its determination to regard "a federal execution as falling under the provisions of international law;" and, in other words, as an act of armed resistance.

The Danes seem quite in earnest as to repelling any attempt to violate their frontier, and will try how far the assistance of a force of 30,000 troops, while from Sweden we learn that a volunteer organisation is stripped of the same cause has gained rapid development.

It is asserted that Sweden has even notified to the Court of Powers that she will side with Denmark in the event of hostilities breaking out between that country and Germany. The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has visited Copenhagen for the purpose of conferring with the Danish Ministers.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian gone to visit Queen Victoria at Rosenau.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* of the 25th ult. contradicts, with much vehemence, the statement spread by a Berlin paper as to the strong desire of Prussia to retire from the Germanic Confederation. "Let it be borne in mind," the journal says, "that Prussia, in the event of retaining herself firmly on the ground of the federal right. She will willingly assist in reforms, but she will never allow the foreigner to dictate how to her."

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Prussian Government will not resolve the Chambers to special session, but will keep close the sittings desire of Prussia to retire from the Germanic Confederation. "Let of the Legislative period, and, according to the law, the new elections must take place during the autumn of 1864.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has refused the honorary presidency of the International Statistical Congress. The King will open the Congress in person.

RUSSIA.

The Czar is preparing for a journey into Finland and to the Crimea.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been received by the Emperor in a very friendly manner. He has left for Nice, but presents at first council at which the question of replying to the notes of the three Powers was discussed.

The Government has resolved on increasing the strength of the army, and has ordered the incorporation of forty-eight regiments of the reserve troops.

General Lueders, formerly the Czar's Lieutenant in the kingdom of Poland, has been appointed Governor-General of Finland and Abo.

The Bank of St. Petersburg has suspended payments in gold, and the exportation of the precious metal has been prohibited.

The plan of a Constitution for Russia is treated with some seriousness by Continental politicians, and is even thought by some that it may succeed. The old Muscovite party are opposed to it, as was also Prince Gortschakoff at first; but that Minister, it is said, has withdrawn his opposition. *La France* publishes details on the alleged project of a Constitution for Russia, indicating the division of the Empire into ten great provinces, each having a Diet. It is stated also that the particular institutions of Poland would be greatly extended if the Poles refused to send deputies to the Chamber of Representatives for the Empire. Their scruples would be respected, and the special government of Poland would be conducted under the sole direction of the Viceroy, Count de Wartan. The Emperor's Lieutenant would fill the post of Chief of the executive power.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

An analysis of the French and Austrian notes to Russia on the Polish question reaches us by telegraph. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, after recapitulating the treaty engagements of Russia with respect to Poland, declares the Powers to have a positive right to claim the execution of those treaties; and, in a circular to the French agents abroad, he is said to have stated that the attitude of Russia had strengthened the good understanding between the Powers. He concludes by saying that the French Government will act in concert with the other Cabinets in a path conformable with the principles of public law. The Austrian note is less ambiguous. Count Rechberg expresses regret that Russia had not given a more satisfactory reply to the first notes, and tells Prince Gortschakoff that Russia alone is responsible for the present state of things.

The telegrams and other reports from Warsaw, Lemberg, and Cracow continue to announce engagements at different places with various success. The authorities represent the insurrection as dying out; but other accounts declare that it is spreading.

The Russian Government has imposed a passport system on all the frontiers in Warsaw which is to the disadvantage of communication, and is turning them into barracks.

By Berlin's express from Vilna we have received a nominal list of 213 Polish landowners in Lithuania who, during the first fortnight in August, were sentenced in various ways. The majority were sent to Siberia, some as soldiers, while others were sentenced to various terms of hard labour. By such measures, it seems, Mouravieff has obtained that success in repressing the Lithuanian insurrection which Russian sympathisers say is his best apology.

The Russian Government proposes to place heavy taxes on passports for travellers out of or into Poland, and also a poll tax of twenty copecks daily upon every new resident, no matter whence, in the city of Warsaw.

AMERICA.

By the latest news we learn that the Federals were pushing the siege of Charleston with great vigour and vitality, and that the continuous bombardment was telling against Fort Sumter. There was a doubtful report that this fort had been captured, but other than this no date of matters at Charleston was unchanged.

General Lee is making a large reserve force, and General Meade is preparing to receive an attack of the Confederate General. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on the 19th ult. that information continues to flow in from all quarters, corroborated by the statements of deserters and exchanged prisoners, shows that General Lee is preparing to invade Maryland, and that he has assurances of that State will aid him with all men, money, and provisions that they can provide. He adds, General Lee has for some time past been secretly organising a reserve of 40,000 men, who are now collected at Winchester or some other point in the Shenandoah Valley.

Eight hundred guerillas, under Quantrell, have entered the Missouri River, captured Lawrence, Kansas, burning and destroying property to the estimated value of 1,000,000 dols. Senator Lane is supposed to have been captured. The Federal troops have started in pursuit.

It is reported from New Orleans, under date of the 19th ult., that the Federal General Banks had been defeated in an encounter with the Confederates in the rear of Port Hudson. He lost 150 in killed and missing, and two pieces of cannon.

Advices from New Orleans to the 11th, viâ Memphis on the 17th ult., state that yellow fever was prevalent in that city.

The Governor of Alabama has issued an address proclaiming the impressment of negroes into the Confederate service.

Mr Davidson, a member of the North Carolina Legislature, has written a letter to the *Raleigh Standard*, saying he believes four fifths of the people of North Carolina demand peace upon any terms which will not enslave and degrade them. They may prefer Southern independence, but that they now believe cannot be obtained, nor do they see much future for it. Mr Davidson, therefore, proposes to submit an amendment to the continuation and perpetuation of slavery in the States. He urges the people to elect members to the next Southern Congress who favour a call for a convention to restore them to maintain order. The City Council had voted a sum of 3,000,000 dols. to provide substitutes for the conscripts to be draughted from the city.

The ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool to New York, was burned by the Confederate steamer Florida thirty miles west of Kinsale. The crew were taken off and subsequently landed by the Florida at Brest.

MEXICO.

Mexican news, through France, comes to the 18th ult., at which time General Forey was still in the capital. A French corps-d'armée was marching upon San Luis Potosi, which was defended by ex-President Juarez with 15,000 men, resolved to make one more cast of the die with their enemies. Marmon, at the head of a band of adventurous followers has re-entered Mexico from the neighbouring territory of Texas. Miramon, it will be remembered, was ousted from the presidency by Juarez. It is said that time serves well for the priest party. What his present designs are is not indicated. The submission to the new order of things is said to be more general that the population would prefer the throne to be occupied by a French rather than an Austrian Prince.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree establishing a medal commemorative of the Mexican expedition, which is to be given to all the soldiers who have taken part in that expedition.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The Canadian news is of no special importance. Parliament was engaged in animated discussions upon the address in response to the speech from the Throne.

The *Quebec Gazette* says:—"An announcement recently made by Mr. M'Ghee of the offensive capacities of the military works in course of construction by the Americans at Rouse's Point has led to inquiry relative to similar undertakings at different parts of the American frontier. At Detroit the Americans have a formidable fort. At Niagara the old fortifications are being remodelled on a scale aggressive in its comprehension, while at Portland and at other points on the Atlantic, as well as on the Pacific coast, from the coast, every preparation is being made to withstand a war with a maritime Power."

The harvest prospects all over the lower British colonies and Canada were never better.

The Newfoundland fisheries are below the average take.

JAPAN.

Quite a new tone is held by the last telegram from Japan, date 1 July 4. It says that "our affairs there is represented by the steamer to the Tycoon's Government and foreigners. The Tycoon has chartered British steamers to convey troops."

Lieutenant-Colonel Neale, our Chargé d'Affaires at Yokohama, has received from the Japanese Government the whole of the indemnity money demanded by this country. It seems for the first time that diplomacy has succeeded in wresting, without bloodshed, an indemnity from a nation of the Chinese stamp. As Colonel Neale has also received with consummate tact to make the Japanese authorities disown the conduct of the Prince of Satsuma, and confess him to be, as it were, an independent Potentate, he and the gallant Admiral Kuper will have no difficulty in proceeding directly against that haughty daimio, and in compelling him to afford full satisfaction and compensation for the murder of Mr. Richardson.

We shall in our next Number give Engravings, from sketches by our Special Artist, of the departure of the ceremonial, the indemnity money and its being conveyed to the English ships.

We have received a specimen of a very useful new portfolio for filing newspapers from Messrs. Kirby and Co., Eagle Ward, Camden-street, Birmingham.

A report of the Committee appointed for the purpose on the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments is in favour of the amalgamation of the two services, based on a liberal award to the meritorious and laborious officers of the Customs, such as the landing-waiters and others, the most efficient and best-educated class of the Civil Service.

The gallant and lamented Field Marshal Lord Clyde leaves one only relative, a sister, who, under the ordinary limitation of his patent of nobility, takes no title, not even the designation of "honourable," from him, and is therefore Miss Campbell. Now, as the widows of Lord Clyde's two famous companions, Lord Raglan and Lord Havelock, were, after their husbands' deaths, raised to dignities by special intercession of the Queen—Lady Raglan the rank of the wife of a K.C.B., and Lady Havelock to the rank of the wife of a Baronet—it certainly would seem but just that the same consideration of the Crown should confer nobility, or rank at least, upon the sole surviving kindred, the sister, of one of the best and most useful warriors this country has ever had.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE sectional meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which commenced on Thursday week at Newcastle-on-Tyne, were carried on from day to day with much spirit until Wednesday last. Several papers of importance—some eminently practical, others highly speculative—were read, giving rise, in many cases, to animated discussions. A pleasant break was given to these meetings on Saturday, when three excursion-trips were arranged.

For those whose tastes lie in the direction of Roman altars, the Roman wall, and other antiquities, the trip to Crag Lough afforded abundant enjoyment. The moors surrounding the charming lakes in the district also abound with the most interesting objects for the microscopist, and many a rare specimen was added to the collections of the naturalist during the short visit. The archæology of the district was explained by the Rev. J. Bruce, the geology by Mr. Howse, and the botany by Mr. Brady.

Another party took the train to Sunderland, and in the neighbourhood of that town they had an opportunity of examining the famous Monkwearmouth coal mine, the deepest in the world—the sinking being 1900 ft., and the excavations carried out to a considerable extent below the bed of the sea. The extensive quarries, the manufactories, and shipbuilding yards of the town, and the extensive glassworks of the Mayor, the large bridge over the Wear (formed of the largest cast-iron arch in the world), were among the objects of interest promised to this section of the visitors. More than a hundred of the more distinguished visitors lunched with the Mayor, Mr. Joseph Hartley.

A third party was formed to visit the most romantic portions of the Border counties, the picturesque scenery of the River Liddell, the various interesting geological features of the district, and ending the journey at the famous Kielder Castle, where the Duke of Northumberland had provided an hospitable and welcome luncheon.

In the evening the Mayor of Newcastle gave a dinner party, and at night all the members and associates were invited by his Worship to attend a concert at the Townhall.

On the previous day a select party, which included Baron Donald Mackay, the Chevalier de Parmentier, the Chevalier Schaffer, Austrian Consul-General, Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. Somerset Beaumont, M.P., and Baroness de Bury, visited Seghill Colliery, and, dressed in suitable costume, went down, ladies as well as gentlemen, and examined the workings of the pit. In the evening Professor Williamson, president of the Chemical Section, delivered a lecture in the Townhall, "On the Chemistry of the Galvanic Battery considered in connection with Dynamics." The hall, which will conveniently accommodate between 2000 and 3000 persons, was well filled. Sir William Armstrong presided. In the evening, also, a ball was held in the Assembly-rooms. Dancing was led off by the Mayor and Captain Grant, one of the discoverers of the Nile.

The feature of importance on Monday was the meeting of the general committee, at which it was decided where the association should meet next year. Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., presided, and there was a large attendance of members. The chairman having opened the proceedings, the minutes of the last meeting, at Cambridge, were read and confirmed. General Sabine then rose, and in a short address proposed a resolution to the effect that the general committee of the British Association learnt with regret that they were about to lose the services of Mr. Phillipson as one of the secretaries, to whose exertions much of its success was due. The resolution was carried by acclamation. Mr. Phillipson, after expressing his thanks for their resolution, said the association was never in a better condition. Its members were never more united, and never had there been more of that mutual confidence that had carried them through all difficulties. In conclusion, he said he would leave his office in hands in which it would be well conducted. He proposed that Mr. Francis Gilton and Mr. Hopkins be the joint secretaries for the ensuing year, and moved the re-election of Mr. G. Griffiths as assistant secretary, and Mr. W. Spottiswode as treasurer. Sir R. Murchison seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried. The chairman then announced that the next business was in connection with the future meetings of the association. The Assistant-Secretary read applications from Bath, Nottingham, Dundee, and Southampton, and the Potteries. Mr. Tite, M.P., strongly urged the claims of Bath. The Mayor of Bath, Alderman Barrett, M.D. and C.F.R.S., also supported the claims of Bath. Mr. Paget, M.P., appeared to urge the claims of Nottingham, and the Mayor of Nottingham and Dr. Roberts supported the claims of that borough. Provost Parker, Lord Kinnear, and Sir J. Ogilvy supported the claims of Dundee, these being all the applications. On the votes being taken, the chairman announced in favour of Bath by an overwhelming majority. The appointment of officers was then proceeded with, and the next meeting fixed for some time in September. Sir Charles Lyell is to be president. The meeting then separated, and the members afterwards dined together at the Queen's Head Hotel, by invitation of the members for the borough. In the afternoon the Mayor declared a general holiday in answer to a requisition presented him to that effect, the occasion of it being the scientific balloon ascent of Mr. Henry Coxwell and Mr. Glaisher. Though not connected with the British Association, the ascent excited considerable interest. On Monday night there was a soirée in connection with the exhibition at the Central Exchange. There was a large and gay company, and, although the attractions of music were wanting, the microscopes and other scientific instruments exhibited, and the admirable collection of paintings and models, proved of great interest.

A visit paid on Tuesday to the extensive iron shipbuilding works of Messrs. Palmer, at Jarrow, near the mouth of the Tyne, enabled about three hundred members of the association to witness the application of several important branches of science to great practical purposes.

On Wednesday forenoon a large section of the British Association was extemporised upon the sea-beach on the Northumberland coast, near Tynemouth, and for once, at the Newcastle meeting, the general public were allowed to "assist." The object of this gathering was to witness rifled cannon experiments, Sir William Armstrong having brought two of his 12-pounder breech-loaders and one of his muzzle-loading field-pieces down for experiments at short and long ranges. A target had been erected upon a headland within-side of St. Mary's Isle; and the long-range trial would be very nearly three miles, and the shorter range about two miles. The artillery was manned by efficient men belonging to the 1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteers, and some extraordinary results were produced by the guns. After the close of the experiments, the principal visitors returned by special train to North Shields, where they partook of luncheon provided by Mr. John Fawcus, the Mayor of Tynemouth.

Several of the sections met this forenoon. The Geographical and Ethnological Section maintained its popularity until the last. It was crowded all the forenoon by a highly-fashionable company. In concluding the business of the section Sir R. Murchison said, never in the whole history of the association had so many interesting discussions taken place in the geographical section, or had the section been attended by such large numbers of spectators as at that meeting.

In the afternoon the general committee of the association met in the lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society. The Mayor (Mr. Bell) occupied the chair. Several committees were appointed to carry out investigations and experiments during the ensuing year, and several grants of money were ordered to be made.

At four o'clock the concluding general meeting of the members of the association was held in the Townhall—Sir W. G. Armstrong the president, in the chair. The leading members of the council of the association were upon the platform, and the hall was crowded, the meeting being honoured by the presence of a large number of fashionably-dressed ladies. Professor Phillips read a report of the financial results of the meeting. There had been present:—

Old life members	210	Ladies	1004
New life members	35	Associates	1719
New associated members	151	Foreign visitors	24

And the money received was about £3600.

The chairman congratulated his townsmen upon the results of the happy and successful meeting that they were now bringing to a conclusion, and thanked all classes for their hearty co-operation in producing those results.

Sir Roderick Murchison moved, and Professor Phillips seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor, Corporation, and local committee and officers for their great and effectual exertions—exertions that had been crowned with success—in promoting the prosperity of the Newcastle meeting. The motion was carried with cheers, and the Mayor, who had been congratulated by the mover and seconder of the motion upon his distinguished position as a scientific man, returned thanks in an effective speech.

Professor Willes moved, and the venerable Dr. Headlam seconded, a vote of thanks to the President, Sir William Armstrong, for his great labours in connection with the meeting, and for his munificent hospitality to the visitors—a resolution which was carried with loud cheers. Sir William thanked the meeting with much earnestness for the honour they had done him. The meeting then broke up.

On Thursday there were excursions to Allenheads, Cleveland, and Marsden Rocks.

Several excellent papers, as already stated, were read in the different sections, but we have only room for an abstract of one or two which we think of most interest to the general public.

THE RECENT GOLD DISCOVERIES.

In the section of Economic Science Mr. H. Fawcett read a paper "On the Effects of the Recent Gold Discoveries," which attracted considerable attention, and led to a very animated discussion. Mr. Fawcett reckons that the amount of our whole existing gold currency is £300,000,000. The next ten years will introduce £200,000,000 of fresh gold from Australia, California, and other quarters. He subtracts from this latter amount £60,000,000, which he sacrifices to "absorption," allowing that so much of the additional gold will be absorbed in the annual wear and the needs of expanding commerce, the growth and enlargement of which during this period must be taken into the account. This leaves £140,000,000 as the addition to our gold currency in ten years' time. But gold is depreciated and lessened in value according to its abundance. Did it promise, then, to be twice as abundant at the end of ten years as it is now, it would threaten a loss of half its present value; and therefore, promising, as it does, an addition of nearly a fourth to its present amount at the end of that period, it threatens a loss by that time of nearly one fourth of its present value. Mr. Fawcett thinks this depreciation "sufficiently probable to induce any prudent person to take every precaution to obviate its consequences." At the same time, he opens out to view another obstacle to the full working of the law besides the recent eastward run of gold and an obstacle in its nature permanent. "It should be remembered that a depreciation in the value of gold was always liable to be more or less counteracted, because as the value of gold decreased the profits of gold-mining would diminish, and this would exert a tendency to lessen the supply."

Dr. Hancock, of Dublin, supported this counteracting cause, quoting Mr. Senior and other political economists; but Colonel Torrens opposed it.

Mr. Davy looked forward, differing from Mr. Fawcett, not only to a continuance of the Eastern demand for gold, but to an increase of it.

Mr. Hodgson "inquired whether it might not be desirable to insert in mortgage deeds that the amount should be repaid to the lender either in gold or silver, at his option;" a suggestion which shows that the opinion of the speaker inclined to the approaching depreciation of gold.

Mr. Ashworth, on the contrary, "thought that political economists attributed too much importance to the gold question, and believed that, however large was the annual production of gold, it would be absorbed." He stood up "for the experience of practical men, which constantly refuted the theories of political economy."

OUR COAL FIELDS.

The probable continuance of the supply of that most essential article of fuel, coal, has occupied a considerable share of the attention of the members of the association, the prominence given to the subject in the address of the President, Sir William Armstrong, having given an impulse to the inquiry in that direction.

Among the most complete and valuable papers which have been read in the Geological Section, is one prepared by Mr, Nicholas Wood and other local authorities, in which every question bearing upon the origin, the production, and the consumption of coal is fully and elaborately discussed. The conclusion drawn by Mr. Wood is so far satisfactory as showing that there is no ground for immediate apprehension as to the failure of the supply of coal. At the conclusion of his address he said:—"It has been intimated that it would be very desirable that some observations should be made on the duration of the northern coal field. No doubt the quantity of coal yet to work in that coal field is a subject of national importance; but, from the observations already made, it will have appeared that such a calculation is attended with more than ordinary difficulty. The coal field may be said to be that of an oval basin, elongated north and south. On the western side of the basin the out-crops of the seams are pretty well defined, but more than one half of the basin appears to be covered by the sea, under which at present it may be said that no explorations have been made. We have stated that the line of the sea-coast does not pass over the line of the deepest part of the basin, but that for a very considerable distance the beds of coal dip to the east, or underneath the sea. We do not know how far beyond the sea-shore the beds dip underneath the sea, or at what distance beyond the line of the coast the greatest depression of the coal beds will be found. Until further and more extensive explorations determine this, we are completely at fault as to the quantity of coal lying underneath the sea. We see, therefore, the difficulties which we have to encounter in approaching such an inquiry, and we naturally ask ourselves can such an inquiry at the present moment be of the least practical utility? We have not yet reached the threshold of such a conjecture. We have not explored one square mile of this vast unknown space, or determined one of the many elements required in such an intricate and uncertain investigation, and we have come to the conclusion that, to say the least, such an investigation can be of no practical utility, and that the attempt, for a vast period of time, is at the least premature."

The inaugural address of Professor Warrington Smyth, "On the Coal Fields of Newcastle," attracted much attention. The following sketch of the advance of geological knowledge in ascertaining the life of the coal forest will be new to many:—"But much remains to be done by microscopic inquiry, and by the observation in the pits, of the plants which accompany particular seams. Göppert tells us of certain coals of Rhine-Prussia and Silesia, that different seams are distinctly formed of different plants, sometimes sigillaria and lepidodendron, at others coniferæ, and in many stigmaria being chiefly prominent. May we not by degrees connect the peculiar and perhaps varying character of seams with the plants of which they are formed, and may we not advance to a much nearer perception of the true character of those wondrous primeval forests? And here I would remind you that while some of our guides in coal geology incline to the opinion of a marine origin for their plants, thus bringing them into natural contact with the fishes and the probably marine shells often found in the shales, others insist on a terrestrial vegetation, and a third on that of lagoons, or sea-swamps and bogs. The last few years have given more heavy arguments to those who insist on a larid forest, however near to the water's level it may have been. We but recently knew that among these giant stems of sigillaria the busy hum of flying insects and the merry chirp of the cricket were heard, that scorpions curled their ominous tails, that land-shells crept slimily along, and that several genera and many species of reptiles either pursued their prey along the ground or climbed the trees where hollow trunks have formed the casket to contain their remains. Here, then, is a goodly population to vivify the scene which only a few years ago was held to be almost wanting in all but vegetable life; and when we consider the accidents which have, amid the great decomposition of organic matter, preserved to us these remains, generally inclosed in ironstone nodules, we must feel confident that coming years will have many an additional fact to disclose."

BALLOON ASCENTS.

In the Mathematical and Physical Science Section, Mr. J. Glaisher presented his report on balloon ascents. He said that the most important work the balloon committee had charged him to perform was to take such observations as would lead to the determining of the laws of the decrease of temperature of the air, and of moisture, with increase of elevation. First, then, with regard to the temperature of the air, he might state that on ascending with a cloudy sky the temperature usually declined till the clouds were reached, but on breaking through them there was always an increase of several degrees of temperature, and after this the decline of temperature usually continued, and would do so continuously if there were no disturbing causes in operation. On ascending with a clear sky, they started with a higher temperature than with a cloudy one. The results deducible from these observations were, that the decline of temperature in cloudy states of the sky near the earth was only one half of that when the sky was clear. From this it might be concluded that the decline of temperature was largest near the earth; smallest at the highest elevation; and intermediate with increasing spaces for the same decrease of temperature; in these respects agreeing with the general law as formed from the extreme high ascents. This law seemed to him more natural and consistent than that a uniform rate of decrease could be received as a physical law up even to moderate elevations. The results of the experiments in regard to the variation of the hygrometric condition of the air with elevation, were, with an overcast sky, an almost uniform degree of humidity to the height of 3000 ft—viz., 77 out of the 100 parts; then a rather sudden decrease to 80, and to 83 at 5000 ft. With a partially clear sky, the laws of moisture showed a humidity on the ground with 15 out of 100 parts, and of 14 at 5000 ft. In regard to the height and appearance of the clouds, Mr. Glaisher stated that, in the year 1862, in one ascent, he was in a cloud 10,000 ft. from the earth; and on another occasion at 7500 ft. This year he had been in clouds to a height exceeding six miles; and on another occasion the height of clouds of a cirro-stratus character he estimated to be three or four miles; and generally the position of the clouds had been much higher than last year. In the year 1862, on emerging from the clouds, he broke into bright sunlight, and always had a beautiful sea of rocky clouds dazzling in their brightness beneath him. This year's experience had not included any fine views of clouds at all. The contrast in this respect was very great. Last year the appearance of the sky was of a deeper hue generally than it had been this year. On March 31 the sky was of a deep Prussian blue, and on April 18 it was of a faint blue only, exhibiting another great contrast to the appearance of last year. Mr. Glaisher said it was a most remarkable result, perhaps, in a physiological sense, that both Mr. Coxwell and himself could go fully a mile higher now than they at first could without experiencing the same unpleasant sensations or becoming blue. He did not know whether this result was due to the fact that they were getting acclimatised.

At the close of the reading of Mr. Glaisher's paper Professor Owen said he had attended this meeting of the section chiefly in the hope of hearing from Mr. Glaisher something of the influences of these very high distances on the human frame, which was adapted, of course, to a very different medium. The fact which Mr. Glaisher mentioned as to his feeling a greater power of resisting the influence of very high temperatures was very interesting in physiology and in relation to the series of facts with which they were acquainted. They knew their lungs did adapt themselves to atmospheres of different degrees of gravity, so that there were people who lived habitually on high mountains, and felt no difficulty in breathing, such as was felt at once when the inhabitant of a plain or low country came up to these elevations. Now, that depended upon the greater proportion of the minute cells of the lungs which are open and receive an attenuated atmosphere, in proportion to the minute cells that are occupied by a quantity of mucus. Those on the plain did not make so large use of their breathing apparatus as those who lived at great altitudes. Hence more cells, occupied by mucus, would be taken up and opened to free course and play; and he had no doubt that was the solution of the interesting fact mentioned by Mr. Glaisher. Physiologists were all agreed that one condition of longevity was the capacity of the chest, and therefore he hoped the increased breathing capacity acquired by Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell would tend to the prolongation of their lives.

THE RIFLE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

In Section F—Economic Science and Statistics—Lieutenant-Colonel Allhusen read a paper "On the Volunteer Force: its Comparative Cost, Development, Present State, and Prospects." After stating the circumstances under which the force was started and giving a short outline of its progress, Colonel Allhusen said that the total enrolled strength is now 159,000 men of all ranks, of whom 1300 are cavalry, 23,000 artillery, 2500 engineers, and 132,200 rifle volunteers; and although quarterly returns and the *Army List* may show no sensible diminution, yet in many cases it must be admitted that the number of effectives falls far short of the number enrolled; that drills are becoming less frequent, musters smaller, and recruits more difficult to enlist; and that, notwithstanding what has already been done by Government, or what may still be done, the volunteer force will gradually dissolve as former volunteer forces have, unless the youth of this country more generally practise as well as acknowledge the duty of not being willing only, but, *valens et volens*, willing and able to defend it. The estimate for the volunteer force for 1863-4 was £321,884, or a cost for each man of £2 0s. 6d. After comparing the military force of England with those of the Continental nations, the gallant Colonel concluded as follows:—The people of this country, from their natural industry and energy, pay almost undivided attention to the pursuits of the day that interest them most; hence a long-continued peace produces apathy, and almost a dislike for all military exercises. Thus it is that after Marlborough, the renown of the British arms seems gradually to have receded until the glorious campaigns of Wellington again raised them to admiration; and although after forty years' peace the battles in the Crimea were fought with the utmost bravery, and under severe privations, yet on the Continent the prestige of our arms most certainly suffered because our military organisation was considered far from what it ought to have been. This, however, produced reforms which have placed the Army in the highest state of efficiency; and now that the militia is well organised, the yeomanry regularly trained, and the volunteer force still in its strength, England has a military armament equal to any emergency. The desired position, then, having been attained, every effort should be made to preserve it, and success, through Providence, will be certain if the other services continue efficient, and the volunteer army be rendered permanent. The idea of invasion may have become latent or merged in the memories of the past; still men well know that as the tide of time rolls on, the nations, as they rise and fall in its course, can neither command the sunshine of peace, nor prevent the thunder-clouds of war.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

SPECIMENS OF SAND-RAIN, which fell for several hours on the 7th of February last in the western part of the Canary Isles, have been sent to the Academy of Sciences by M. Berthelot, the French Consul at Sainte Croix, at Teneriffe. The buildings in several of the isles were thoroughly powdered with the sand, and the Peak of Teneriffe, then covered with snow, was coloured yellow with it for several hours, even to the summit. The weather was very stormy, and thunder frequently heard. The sand is of a bright colour, and the grains nearly impalpable. It produced a strong effervescence when mixed with acid, and lost half its weight of carbonate of lime. The insoluble residuum was composed of very fine grains of quartz, some transparent and colourless, others yellow and opaque. Mineralogically considered, this sand presented a complete identity with the sand of the Desert of Sahara, especially with a specimen from the neighbourhood of Biskra in the geological gallery of the museum at Paris. In both are found minute remains of shells, which appear to be contemporaneous with the deposition of the sand. Microscopic examination did not disclose the presence of any other bodies of an organic nature. It is not doubtful that this sand was conveyed from the Desert of Sahara, which is distant from the Canary Isles above one hundred and ninety-two miles. It appears to have been raised by a species of waterspout to a height of about three miles above the level of the sea, so as to attain to the atmospheric counter-current.

THE COMPOSITION OF ANCIENT ROMAN COINS AND MEDALS has been examined by M. A. Commaille, who has published a memoir on the subject, giving the composition of thirty-seven different medals, in the *Journal de Pharmacie*. The basis of the metal employed by the Romans was pure copper, alloyed with different proportions of tin, lead, zinc, silver, &c. Formerly numismatists were agreed in believing that the ancients never employed pure copper in the manufacture of their coins, and Mongez asserts that no antique coin of pure copper has ever been found; but Pelouze now states that he has not only met with Roman medals with very small quantities of a foreign metal combined with copper, but that he has analysed several coins of copper so pure that the re-agents could not reveal the smallest trace of another metal. M. Commaille gives the description and analysis of the following among other Roman coins found in Algeria:—Augustus—copper, with traces of tin and lead; another—pure copper; Claudius I.—pure copper; Vespasian and Marcus Aurelius—copper, with traces of tin; Titus—copper 96·6, zinc 2·71, iron 0·85, traces of antimony; the Roman *as*,—copper 69·65, lead 24·37, tin 5.98; a coin of Constantine—copper 83·55, lead 14·76, tin 1·42, iron 0·27, traces of cobalt. The comparison of the analyses of M. Commaille shows that the metal employed varied from pure copper to ten per cent of tin, and nearly twenty-eight per cent of lead. In twenty-eight coins the three metals were found combined. In some the lead and tin were certainly present by accident. M. Pelouze found cadmium in some medals, and M. Commaille found gold in the medals of two Princes, who occupied the Imperial throne nearly about the same time. In one coin he found traces of cobalt, in another of antimony, and in a third of a metal which he believed to be bismuth. His memoir will, undoubtedly, be of much interest to scientific antiquaries.

CHEMISTRY OF WINE.—The Gases in wine have been examined by MM. Berthelot and De Fleurieu, principally in experimenting on the wine of Formichon, of 1859, preserved in bottles three years. The gases found in wine were:—1. Carbonic acid in varying proportion, diminishing as the time had elapsed since its fermentation, and being small in quantity in the wine above named. 2. Nitrogen, in the proportion of about 20 cubic centimetres in the litre of the above-named wine. This gas was isolated by the method of displacement when cold, the wine being agitated several times with its volume of absolutely pure carbonic acid. No trace of oxygen was found in the wine analysed. The wine was perfectly transparent and in a very good state of preservation. The absence of oxygen is a very important fact. It agrees with the existence of the oxydisable principle already remarked in wine, and with the rapid change which wine undergoes when exposed to the action of air.—M. Béchamp lately announced the presence of Acetic Acid in the products of alcholic fermentation. M. Pasteur, so eminent for his researches in this department of chemistry, admits the fact; but M. Maumené has lately written to the French Academy of Sciences stating that well-made wines do not contain any acetic acid, and therefore its presence must be due to other causes. He states that the wines of Champagne are made with very great care. They are always saturated with carbonic acid after leaving the press, and are not brought into real contact with the air at any period of their manufacture. They may be truly assimilated to the liquors obtained by fermentation in the laboratory, and may be regarded as more easy to preserve from contact with the air in consequence of the large quantity of carbonic acid they hold in solution. Hence it appears doubtful that acetic acid is a real product of alcoholic fermentation. M. Maumené considers its absence as certain.

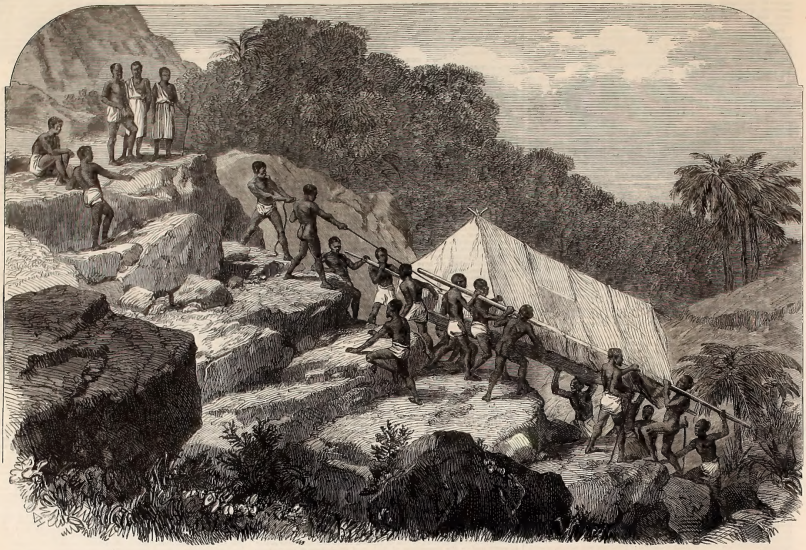
THAT THE LEAVES OF PLANTS exhale Carbonic Acid during the night is well known. M. Corenwinder has recently reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of experiments made by him, showing that this exhalation varies in quantity according to the temperature, and ceases, or very nearly so, when the thermometer stands at zero. In artificial darkness during the day the leaves exhale more carbonic acid than in the night, because the temperature is more elevated. The young leaves do not possess this property, but acquire it as they grow in size. The full-grown leaves never exhale carbonic acid in the day time in the open air where they receive the light from all parts, but they do so abundantly when they are removed into an apartment and not exposed to the rays of the sun. One day M. Corenwinder applied his collecting apparatus to a nettle which he had planted in a flower-pot. The weather was cloudy, and the temperature varying from 15 to 18 deg. cent. From morning till midday not the slightest disengagement of carbonic acid was observed; but when the plant was removed into the laboratory (an apartment lit by side windows which were opened) the leaves began to exhale carbonic acid in a very short time, and in the evening a considerable quantity of carbonate of barytes had been formed in the baryte water employed as a test. M. Corenwinder found that the leaves coloured red, brown, purple, &c., possess the same property as the green leaves.

TRAVELLING IN MADAGASCAR.

WE have been favoured by the Bishop of Mauritius with the sketches from which are taken the Engravings which serve to illustrate one of his Lordship's journeys in the Island of Madagascar. We extract the following description from the Bishop's journal of the year 1862, printed for private circulation:—

"Alamanazoatra, Aug. 1.—The morning of this day found us at Beforana, of which we had heard very bad accounts from all quarters. Its special unhealthiness is strongly dwelt on in Colonel Middleton's report. When we were there the evening was fine and dry, and though the morning was cloudy there was no mist, and, having had a delicious bathe in the river which runs by it in the evening, I left the place rather impressed in its favour. The early part of the journey was very pleasant, but before eight o'clock in the evening I had gone through more strain, pressure, and effort than in any previous day's journey in my life, I believe. The rain fell at times heavily, and increasingly so towards evening, and rendered the steep, clayey hills slippery in the hard parts and sloughy in the soft ones, to an extent which it is difficult to recollect even after having gone through it. Many steep and long ascents, succeeded by descents as steep and as long, seemed to be varied only by miry places, into which the men sank up to their thighs, and by rivers of which they had to descend one bank and ascend the other in the most extraordinary manner, and by trees which had fallen across the path in every strange position that could be conceived. Up one of the worst hills I came upon the Queen's picture, carried by twenty-five men. It reminded me of the drawings in Layard's Nineveh. The deal case was covered over with various integuments of fibrous leaves, many of which were torn and blowing in the wind. The outrunners among the bearers had two long powerful lianes, or native creepers, attached to the chest, so as to check or pull forward as occasion required, and at some moments of pressure the whole twenty-five, commander, chief helpers, and all pressed round it with a close convulsive movement, which seemed necessary to keep the whole from falling to the ground. Yet on they went, step by step, or rather half step by half step, with this immense case, swaying, balancing, and leaning first on one side and then to another, but in no instance being permitted to give way. Progress was made, though the old chieftain told me he expected to sleep three nights in the wood. Even for my cot-palanquin, the efforts of eight men seemed at one time all needed to keep it from going wrong, and then to act on one corner of it in such a way as to draw it on right. After I had walked to the extent of my strength, and my palanquin and its effects were wet much beyond what was promising for the night, I determined to remain in, but at least four times afterwards I wished to get out, and gave orders for the bearers to stop, but they would not let me get out, and it was well they did not."

TRAVELLING IN MADAGASCAR.



THE QUEEN'S PICTURE BEING CONVEYED TO ANTANANARIVO.



TRAVELLING THROUGH THE FORESTS OF THE ISLAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

We give this week an Engraving of an admirable bust, by Mr. Alexander Munro, the sculptor, of Sir William Armstrong, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., the president of the British Association during the meeting now taking place at Newcastle. Sir W. Armstrong is a native of Newcastle, and a good representative of the scientific industry of that birthplace of engineers. Our readers are so familiar with his name in connection with artillery that they will be glad to see some notice of him here. Sir William's father was a leading merchant and quondam Mayor of Newcastle. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Potter, of Walkettle Hall, in the same county. From childhood he is said to have shown engineering talent. Circumstances, however, fixed him to the profession of the law, and accordingly, early in life, he came up to town to read with his brother-in-law, Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple. It is somewhat remarkable that the future Judge, after fighting as Cortes of Dragoons in the Peninsula, had deserted arms for law. His pupil, on the other hand, was destined to restore the balance, and change law for arms. Young Armstrong sought relief from uncongenial studies by devoting all his leisure to the pursuit of natural science. He belonged to a class of men whose recreation it is to acquire knowledge, and he possessed an intellect persistent and clear enough to launch him into independent inquiry as soon as he should have gained the broad level of general scientific attainment. It was not long, therefore, before he commenced an original investigation on the subject of electricity. A long series of patient experiments resulted in the production of the well-known hydro-electric machine, still the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For these successful labours he was elected, at an unusually early age, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1835, while making an excursion into the wilder districts of Yorkshire, his attention was arrested by a mountain torrent which, after fruitlessly falling from a great height, exhausted the remnant of its force in turning a water-wheel at the bottom. It at once occurred to him that if the stream were conveyed from the summit in a pipe and caused to act by pressure at the base, the whole fall, instead of a twentieth part of it, would be made available. The idea thus caught took deep root in his mind, and now bears fruit in the great series of hydraulic machines which, if peace have victories as renowned as war, ought alone to confer considerable fame upon Sir W. Armstrong.

In 1845 the project of supplying Newcastle with water from Whittle Dean was started. Sir W. Armstrong was its chief promoter, and acted as solicitor to the company. His knowledge of hydraulics proved very useful in carrying out the works, and he attained great influence in the undertaking. He now, therefore, brought forward his long-cherished scheme of applying water-pressure to mechanical purposes. He had by this time invented his hydraulic crane and exhibited a model of it to the literary and philosophical society of his native town. It was determined to put the invention to the test upon the quay at Newcastle, using the pressure in the Whittle Dean Company's pipes as the motive power.

The complete success of the experiment changed his whole career. He at once gave up the law and turned mechanical engineer. Associating himself with some old friends, he set up the now famous Elswick Engine Works, and was shortly afterwards confirmed in his new profession by being elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.



BUST OF SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, C.B., BY A. MUNRO.

For the next five years Sir W. Armstrong was absorbed in the development of his great invention. First he added to hydraulic machinery its most important feature, by which an accumulation or artificial head is substituted for the natural head of water gained by mere altitude. By this means the application of water pressure is rendered practicable in every locality, and it has been extended by Sir William to a marvellous variety of purposes. In all the national dockyards and arsenals, in nearly all our commercial docks, in railway stations, and even in the recesses of mines, this power may now be found working with a degree of safety, precision, and energy unequalled by any other motive agency employed by man. An immense diversity of mechanical combinations has been required to render it competent for its multifarious duties. Cranes and hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing ponderous dock-gates and huge swing-bridges by the mere touch of a finger, capstans, turn-tables, waggon-lifts, machines for crushing ore, pumping water, shipping coal, hauling trucks, docking vessels, opening sluice-gates, and for a host of other purposes, have been contrived and brought into operation by Sir William Armstrong. In many of our great commercial docks the length of pressure-pipe amounts to several miles, and hundreds of hydraulic cranes and other machines are connected with it, all supplied from one steam-engine, which quietly pumps water into an accumulator, and suffers no disturbance from the fitful manner in which the water is drawn off. These are the fruits of the idea which took root in Sir William Armstrong's mind by the side of the stream and old-fashioned water-wheel in the mountainous wilds of Yorkshire.

In November, 1854, the battle of Inkerman was fought; and it will be remembered that the turn of the battle against the Russians was chiefly owing to the fire of two 18-pounder guns, weighing two tons each, which by an almost superhuman effort were at a late hour brought into the field, and by their superior range crushed the Russian fire. On hearing of this incident, and of the difficulty which had been experienced in bringing such heavy guns into action, Sir W. Armstrong began to think whether equal range might not be obtained with lighter guns. He saw that if rifling were effective in small-arms it could not fail to be equally so in cannon, and he saw also that if wrought iron were employed instead of cast iron in the manufacture of ordnance, a great reduction of weight would be effected. He at once prepared a design, and called upon the Duke of Newcastle, then Minister for War, to explain his views. The Duke gave him an order for six guns, the first of which was commenced in December, 1854, and finished in April, 1855. The gun was thus early finished, but Sir W. Armstrong's conduct respecting it was significant. He seems never to have thought of heralding its birth or foretelling its career. On the contrary, he kept it back, both from the Government and the public, and commenced with it a weary but most important course of experiments, extending without cessation for three years, before the gun was adopted by the Government. But for the indomitable perseverance of Sir W. Armstrong throughout this period we should certainly never have bridged the enormous distance between this first 9-pounder and the last 600-pounder Armstrong guns. The principle of construction which marks these guns is of simple origin. Sir W. Armstrong's experiments in the strength of different tubes for guns showed that one formed, as in the forging-piece, by twisting a long bar into a spiral, and then welding it into a continuous cylinder, was best and strongest of all. It was, however, impossible to make entire guns in one thickness upon this principle. He therefore surrounded the inner tube by a second one, and that again by a third, and so on until the necessary thickness was built up. With this exterior construction he combined a steel barrel, and by these means he seems to have accomplished his design of producing ordnance that should combine the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight.

Early in 1858 came the report of the Rifled Cannon Committee, to which several of Sir W. Armstrong's guns had been submitted. Upon that report the Government took instant action. They decided to manufacture, with great speed and secrecy, a large number of the new weapons, and at once prepared to treat with the successful inventor. General Peel, the then War Secretary, has repeatedly said that the Government must have given him any compensation he



THE CONGRESS OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNS AT FRANKFORT: FIREWORKS ON THE BANKS OF THE MAINE.—SEE PAGE 246.

liked to name; but Sir W. Armstrong executed a deed transferring all his inventions to the Government, and refused all remuneration. In return for his success and patriotic liberality he was knighted and made a C.B.; and, as it was found necessary to obtain his services in manufacturing the gun, and in developing his system generally, he was appointed to the new office of Engineer of Rifled Ordnance. By his own desire the duration of this appointment was limited, and in February of the present year Sir W. Armstrong resigned it in order to return to his old manufacturing firm, which at that time stood in peculiar need of his services.

During his tenure of office, Sir W. Armstrong laboured incessantly, and it is hard to realise the extent of the task set before him. Some idea of it may be formed by reference to the analogous labour of substituting rifled for smooth-bore small arms.

It is well known that this latter work has lasted many years, involved immense waste, and is still unfinished. Yet in this instance the authorities had to deal with but one kind of weapon, of but one size and calibre, and carrying only one sort of projectile. On the other hand, Sir W. Armstrong has had to manufacture guns of all natures and sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and suited for all the various services by land and sea. He has had to supply them with complete systems of shot, shell, and fuzes; and has, besides, grappled with the difficulties of an entirely new system and of mechanical novelties. Nevertheless, three thousand of his guns have, within four years, been introduced into the service; and "of these 3000," says the House of Commons Committee, in their recent report, quoted by Sir William's own words, "not one has burst explosively." Nor, say the Committee, has any one had "any practical evidence before them to that effect, even at the moment, any other method of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong."

Granted, however, was not the first recommendation of Sir W. Armstrong, nor is it likely to be his last. As a scientific man he is interested in the many branches of knowledge, and as a man of true inventive and active a character, to make it probable that he will devote the remainder of his years to artillery alone. The position he has filled this week as president of the association of arts not merely to the reputation of the Armstrong gun, but to the place he occupies, on entirely independent grounds, in the scientific world. He is now in the prime of life, and has a wide field for his talents before him; and we trust that the career of one who belongs in character and genius to the Stephensons and the Brunels may be long and happily prolonged for many years to come.

The model from which our Engraving was taken, is, we are informed, the only one for which Sir William Armstrong has given sittings. It is the work of Mr. A. Munro, and was in the International Exhibition of last year, it was executed for the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle. Mr. Munro has established a special reputation for the grace and truth of his sculptured representations of children and infants, but the firmness and manliness of execution in this and some other recent busts and statutes of men have not been fully recognised. The sculptor has selected—what some of the over-literal school of sculptors have not—the innate rigidity of the material in which he works, and that is frequently necessary to make some compromise in order to express the pulpy softness, and the warm and moving contours of living flesh. In sculpture, as in painting, the best artists in knowing—as Vandyke was said to do—exactly where to place the hard and the soft markings. In the bust before us, no one can complain of want of character and literal resemblance. The firm, upright and better part of the likeness consists in the expression of thoughtful intelligence in the eyes and brow, and in the determined mouth, plain and almost animate smile which plays about the mouth, yet without any loss of firmness in the chin and jaw.

THE BURNING OF CAMPDEN HOUSE.

THE great fire insurance case at Croydon Assizes, of which we gave some particulars last week, was brought to a close on Saturday. The evidence on both sides was finished on Friday night. On Saturday morning Mr. Bovill addressed up for the fire insurance company, and Mr. Bovill on the part of Mr. Woolley. The Judge, Mr. Baron Bramwell, did not occupy long in summing up the case before the jury, and they, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed (£3000), with interest. The verdict was, it is said, given the claims for all the insurances which had been effected on the house and furniture, amounting to £29,000.

This case, though protracted to an unusual length, may be condensed into tolerably short compass.

Mr. Woolley, a man of small or no means, married, in 1840, a lady of fortune. He took on lease a residence, since well known as Campden House, called Campden House. He shortly commenced fitting it up and furnishing it with everything costly or curious that he could find in London and up to date. He spent large sums in this manner, and the house became quite a showplace in consequence. Naturally, he took the precaution of insuring his property from fire. He insured the house and furniture in various offices for an amount of nearly £40,000. On Sunday, March 15, 1863, the house was burnt to the ground. The morning was cold and rainy, and Mr. Woolley, who made his home in his shirt only, was for some time confined to his room by the shock and the physical sufferings he had undergone; and it was not until the Sepoy should begin that he was enabled to get out into the grounds to witness to which he had insured. The Sun Fire Office, from which he claimed £4000, seems at first to have taken exception only as to the value of the furniture destroyed, and a long correspondence ensued on the subject. But in January of this year they severed their intention to resist all payment of claim, chiefly on the ground that the fire was not accidental and that the claim was fraudulent. In short, they accused Mr. Woolley of having set fire to his own house. Woolley instantly commenced an action, no less for the purpose of obtaining his own name as for clearing his character from so serious a charge.

The trial occupied all last week, and seldom has a case of this importance gone through the hearing so exactly in one direction. It appeared plain from the commencement that it was quite impossible that Mr. Woolley should have committed the crime. If he was guilty at all, he must have had accomplices; had been paid, he must be a loser by the calamity; and all idea of fraud fell to the ground. It was also demonstrated, as far as it could be proved, that Mr. Woolley was innocent of the charge. He brought friends who swore to the existence of articles at the time of the fire, articles of a very great value of furniture and works of art which he had collected. He indignantly denied that he had either himself, or in any fraudulent manner, caused the destruction of the house; and the severe cross-examination to which he was subjected failed to elicit anything to shake even a momentary confidence. The case for the plaintiff produced a very favourable effect. On the other hand, that for the office lacked signally from the absence of any positive evidence for the defence was that of Temple, formerly a carpenter, but for many years the supply of Mr. Woolley, who had given him work to do on the premises. He deposed to various acts on the part of his master which he considered suspicious, but they were solos of trifling importance, and in the mere care of such valuable articles when the family were "out of town." His sworn list or inventory of articles at the time of the fire, he declared, was nevertheless inserted in the catalogue as destroyed. But he was distinctly contradicted on this point by other witnesses, and, moreover, when he came to be cross-examined upon his interviews with the solicitor for the fire office, he not only prevaricated considerably, but, in fact, originally showed his determination not to furnish any answer which might be favourable to Mr. Woolley as to draw upon himself a severe censure from the Judge. After a little while it became manifest that he was at the bottom of the whole unfounded imputation against his master, and that he was actuated by a feeling of animosity against Mr. Woolley from having been under the impression that his employer had left him to be burnt to death for themselves at the fire, and to make their escape how they could. From that moment his evidence may be said to have been valueless, and there could be little doubt about the verdict. It is a very hard thing to reproach a man for what he does not do, as, for example, in a burning house, when he escapes under such circumstances; and if Mr. Woolley, escaping in his shirt, failed to stay and save the Temples, it must be said that the latter would have added to difficulty, and left his wife and son to their fate. The rest of the case for the defence was really weak. It clearly failed to affect the character or amount of the furniture; and some witnesses, who were called to show that the fire was not in all parts of the house at once, and therefore indicating premeditated incendiarism, were contradicted plump by another, who unreservedly declared that on first view the fire was general, or as hour before the other. The evidence about some clothes being found in the hall was of little importance therefore that Mr. Woolley's own account, setting fire to the house, undressed themselves in the hall and went out in their shirts, was not credible; moreover, in the first place, it was not doubtful, and also because there was no motive for such conduct. They could so easily, had motive existed, have undressed in their bedrooms, or in their rooms. The story of Woolley and Crozier being seen out on the morning of the fire between two and three, he having sworn to having gone to bed before midnight, was not sustained. Mr. Baron Bramwell summed up very briefly. He concluded by saying, that "though a wicked man might be ready to destroy property worth £50 to obtain £1000, it was difficult to conceive that any one would wilfully destroy property to a very large amount when, as really appeared to be the case in the present instance, the amount insured for would hardly cover the loss." The jury, as we have already mentioned, returned a verdict in favour of Mr. Woolley.

A juryman in this somewhat long case, writing to the *Times*, says:—"The delay, short as it was, was not on account of the verdict—that was settled instantaneously—but to consider what, if anything, should be said in addition thereto regarding the conduct of the Sun Insurance Office in defending the action. Upon this subject there was a strong feeling on the part of several, if not all, of the jury; but it was decided not to give expression to that feeling, fearing the verdict to carry its own commentary."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 12.

SUNDAY, Sept. 6.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Montreal surrendered to the British by the French, 1760. Bernadotte (afterwards King of Sweden) defeats Ney at Dennewitz, 1813.

MONDAY, 7.—Enrichus, Bishop of Orleans. Battle of Borodino, between the French and Russians: the latter retreat, 1812. Flight of Francis II., and Entry of Garibaldi into Naples, 1860.

TUESDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Virgin Mary. Capture of the Malakoff and Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—James IV. of Scotland defeated and slain by the English at Flodden Field, 1513. Municipal Reform Act passed, 1835.

THURSDAY, 10.—The Passage Somerset Herald to Sir Jacob Astley, 1547.

FRIDAY, 11.—Cromwell takes Drogheda, and kills nearly all the besieged, 1649. Marlborough's great victory over the French under Villars at Malplaquet, 1709.

SATURDAY, 12.—John Sobieski, King of Poland, defeats the Turks before Vienna, 1683.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 18 0 37	0 59 1 18	1 40 2 0	2 22 2 43	3 6 3 30	3 52 4 20	4 42 5 12

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.
DAY.	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Solar Radiation.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Ozone.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Shade.	General Direction.	Miles.	Hourly Velocity.	Inch. Sept. 1863.
August.	Inches.											Inches.
28	29·467	54·4	53·1	·96	10	5·04	49·0	SSW.	SSW.	268	11·2	·426
29	29·423	61·2	52·4	·73	6	4·93	47·0	S.	S.	226	9·4	·000
30	29·439	61·6	52·4	·73	6	4·95	71·9	S.	S.	165	·922	
31	29·756	57·1	51·1	·83	7	4·95	48·1	SSW.	SW. by W.	205	·197	
1	30						49·4	68·9				·013
2	29·911	59·9	51·2	·81	10	5·03	48·3	68·2	S. W.			
Sept. 1	29·945	55·5	49·2	·76	5	4·99	43·1	63·1	S.W. W.	200	·903	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the week-days at 9 A.M., and the week-ends at 10 A.M.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·513	29·374	29·653	29·711	...
Temperature of Evaporation	57·0°	57·5°	57·8°	57·8°	...
Direction of Wind	...	SW.	S.	SW.	...

29·748	29·678	29·652	29·678	29·678
57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°
SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the Illustrated London Almanack for 1864 must be received at the Office on or before the 22nd inst.
Office, 198, Strand, Sept. 5, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

THE verdict has been given in the Woolley case, and the jury have decided against the Sun Insurance Office, and declared their disbelief in the allegation that Mr. Woolley burned the magnificent residence which it had been a labour of love and a labour of years to decorate and furnish. We suppose that most people will rejoice that the Sun office is defeated in this attempt to avoid payment of a heavy claim. Anything more than the bare fact of general evidence, or anything more unworthy than the effort to get up an impression against Mr. Woolley, we have not seen for a long time.

The common sense of the jury got rid, with much promptness, of the so-called evidence; and it is not worth while to waste words upon it now, except to say that it was easy to say a word about the secondary means which were taken to influence the jury against the plaintiff. The course was to inquire into his earlier history, to show that when he married a rich lady he was without means, and then the jury were to be asked to infer that because Mr. Woolley was a poor man when he married he was a likely person to have set his house on fire. The utmost value of the evidence could come to no more than this. He admitted his early poverty, but we can see nothing disgraceful even in anything that was advanced against him, except that he was once an actor and a waiter, and yet not necessarily a scoundrel. But the desperate stress laid upon his early impecuniosity shows how generally safe it is to calculate upon "respectable" prejudices. We admit the tact of the defendants in protruding and obtruding the horrible fact of the burnt Court House, where the aristocracy met by hundreds for intellectual amusement, had been a nobody and a poor man. Had he been a reduced young nobleman, with an Athos of debt on him when he married the heiress, we doubt whether it would have been worth the Sun's while to have tried the case. But respectability does not like actors and waiters, except in their proper places, saying or bringing good things; and we may allow that the reinforcing a very weak case by a reference to pedigree and pocket was not a bad stroke of generalship.

But what is respectability mean by being so ready to believe anything bad of a poor man? There is a piece of social commendation to which respectability is especially addicted, and in which the premises leads to a very different conclusion. If you go into—well, not good, but rich society, you are sure to see some man who is not always, though very often, the most disagreeable person in the room, and who is treated with immense respect; and in the course of the evening you are told (by way of gentle remonstrance with you for having irreverently surprised him that Rubens and Raphael were his people, and that neither painted Marshal Soult's "Murillo"); that "that man is worth £150,000, and when he came to town he had just half-a-crown in his pocket." Just half-a-crown. That is the sum and substance of the whole matter. In the amount mentioned it has had a florin—only florins were of later date—he would have died in the union; if he had had two-and-ninepence he would only have become a lawyer, or an author, or some low creature of that kind; but the half-crown did it, the round half-crown. He became rich; and our host of the evening is a little vexed with you because you could not allow a man with £150,000 to have his own ideas about two or three painters dead and gone, instead of helping him up a little ladder of amiable questions to bring him down with a bump from the top. Respectability reverences that half-crown, and would wear it as a medal, and like it better than the Victoria Cross. Well, Woolley had his half-crown. He had his intellect, taste, and ambition, and he pleased a lady. She gave him her purse, and no one can say that he made an unworthy use of it, according to his rights. Guided more by taste than by fashion, with eulogy of men of birth and family who have turned their houses into museums and galleries of art; and Mr. Woolley devoted himself to collections. Most people who are in society have seen his house, and are able to say whether his taste was not as good as that of many who have a reputation for the article. He made himself a name and a fame, and what they were, and he began with half-a-crown only; and really it seems to us that a young man of sense and energy who makes his way to a fortune by legitimate investment in the marvellous and rapidly commercially speaking of course, as respectable as the other—is a man who grubs up from the half-crown, vil hides, train oil, or pickled herrings, until he arrives at that point of wealth that you ought to believe him when he says that the "Transfiguration" was painted by an individual whom he names to you as Hannibal Cratchi.

So much for the feeling on which the defendants in the Woolley case evidently placed so much reliance. They were defeated, and there is an end. But there are a few other points to notice. It being settled that Assurance Offices believe that a poor man is likely person to burn his house, would it not be well that an assurer should pass a slight examination, so that the rest of his life may be less miserable? Now, if we drop a lucifer carelessly, we shall shudder to think, not only that we shall lose our house but, probably, be transported for seven years—a punishment which in the case we had even less than half-a-crown in our pocket. The offices should examine an assurer, and having privately obtained from him evidence—say his income-tax receipts, or those for his rent—that he is really, if not opulent, in decent circumstances; should bind themselves to pay the claim, and set to their task of tendency to arson that he took his family to Southend instead of to Scarborough. So we might light a candle in comparative peace. Another point is that the present slovenly and unfair way of giving compensation ought to be revised. The present system encourages fraud. You assure for £1000, and the office grants a policy. When the casualty comes it ought to pay the money, having previously to assurance satisfied itself of your respectability and of the value of the goods. It is too bad that a system like that exposed in the Sun trial should continue. A man valued his property at a certain sum, the Sun takes his premiums on that sum, and, when the amount is claimed, alleges that the property is not worth so much. It was the Sun's business to have known what the property was worth. The office is an old one, and highly respectable. It has the honour of being mentioned in Dr. Dodd's prayer-book, and is doubtless also in precedent and in good company; but the system is utterly bad.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at the Castle of Rosenau, in good health.

Her Majesty will leave the Rosenau on her return to England on Monday next, and will arrive at Windsor Castle, on the same day's journey, will spend one day with the King of the Belgians at Laeken, and arrive at Windsor Castle on Thursday, the 10th inst., where Princess Louise Lord Frederick Arrived next day. The Queen will remain one night at the castle, and take her departure for Scotland the next day (Friday).

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, attended Divine service in the chapel of the Rosenau on Sunday last. The Rev. Mr. Meyer officiated, assisted by the General-Superintendent, Dr. Meyer. Her Majesty and the Princess partook of luncheon at the Kalteberg, and afterwards drove through Coburg to the residence of Prince Coburg at Coburg. The Duke of Coburg and the Crown Prince of Prussia arrived at the Rosenau on Monday last.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia took leave of the Queen on Tuesday evening, and left Coburg for Potsdam. Prince Alfred accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Potsdam.

Wednesday, the 26th ult., was the anniversary of the lamented Prince Consort's birthday. Her Majesty planted a tree, in remembrance, in front of the schloss in which the revered Prince was born. The Duchess of Coburg visited the Queen early in the day. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived on the same day on a visit to the Duchess of Coburg, and immediately visited her Majesty at the Rosenau, and remained to dinner in the evening.

The Queen and the Royal family have, during the week, taken frequent walks and drives in the vicinity of the Rosenau.

Prince Alfred left Berlin on Saturday, and returned to the Castle of Rosenau, accompanied by Prince Leiningen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Castle of Abergeldie.

During last week a ball was given to the gillies and gamekeepers at Abergeldie Castle. The Prince and the Count of Flanders danced frequently; the Princess, although she did not dance, expressed herself highly delighted with the Highland dances.

On Thursday in last week the Prince and Princess honoured the Earl and Countess of Fife with a visit at Mar Lodge, and were present at the Braemar gathering which took place on the same day at Mar at the Braemar gathering which took place on the same day at Mar Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses arrived half-past three o'clock, and were received enthusiastically by the spectators, of whom a large number were present. The Princess took her seat upon a raised dais in front of a select circle who had been invited to meet their Royal Highnesses, and watched the various amusements with great interest. The proceedings commenced with a gathering of the Highland clans, which the games were commenced, consisting of racing, tossing the caber, Highland dances, &c. The sports were kept up with great spirit, but the weather was rather unfavourable, heavy showers falling during the whole time of the amusements. Their Royal Highnesses were dressed partly in Highland dress.

On Friday evening a grand torchlight ball was given in honour of their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince and Princess took their departure from Mar Lodge the next day (Saturday) and returned to Abergeldie.

Their Royal Highnesses have been visiting Lord and Lady Aberdare in the neighbourhood of Abergeldie.

The Prince, with the Count of Flanders, has been very successful grouse-shooting.

Her Royal Highness Princess George of Saxony, accompanied by Baron Gondorff and Baroness Heine, left Scarborough on Monday for Abergeldie.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived in town from Buchanan House, Stirlingshire, en route for the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and family have left Grosvenor-square for Burghley House, Stamford.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde are on a tour of visits in Scotland.

Earl and Countess Russell and family have arrived at the Countess of Dunmore's residence in Perthshire.

Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon left Carlton-gardens on Saturday last for Studley Royal, Ripon.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton are receiving a succession of visitors at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire.

The Countess of Eglinton and the Ladies Villiers have left Melrose Abbey on a visit to Lord and Lady Scotsmersdale, at Latham House, Lancashire.

Earl Brownlow will shortly leave Belton House, Lincolnshire, for Madeira, for the benefit of his health.

Viscount Castlereagh has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate House, from Paris.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey has arrived at his seat, Falloden, Northumberland, from Scotland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived at Penmaenmawr, Conway, from Harcourt Castle.

Lord and Lady Aveland and the Hon. Misses Heathcote left town on Saturday last for their seat, Normanton Park, Rutlandshire.

Lord and Lady Hamlyn-Fiennes are entertaining a large shooting-party at Drummond Castle, Perthshire.

We understand a marriage is arranged to take place between Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir Reginald Talbot, Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Stradford, and Countess Henrietta Dunraskeld, eldest daughter of Count Christian Dunraskeld Bamow, and niece of the Marquis of Aliesbury.

Advices from Stockholm announce that the volunteer system, on the model of that in England, is to be introduced into Sweden.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Partridge, Downshire, to the memory of Captain Crozier, R.N., of which we gave an Engraving in our Number of the 29th ult., was solemnised by Mr. W. J. Burn, of Belfast.

In the China seas the native crew of the ship Holmes rose upon the European captain, mate, and two seamen, murdered them, and scuttled the ship.

The village of Pouilenay, Côte-d'Or, has been almost destroyed by a fire which began in two houses, in barns, and in sheds, all 157 buildings, fell a prey to the flames. The live stock and crops were all destroyed, and only a small portion of furniture was saved.

The thirteenth annual congress of German jurisconsults at Munic has rejected, by a majority of one vote only, a proposition made by M. Prins, a Socialist member of the Belgian Senate, abolishing the penalty of death, forty members having voted for the motion and forty-one against it.

The Sultan has peremptorily refused the pressing pecuniary debts of the ex-Sultaness and members of the late Sultan. His sister, the wife of Mehemet Ali, petitioned for a sum of £70,000 to pay her liabilities, and the same request was made by the wife of Ismail Pasha. Many members of their levels and their property, but not a piaster will be given from the public coffers in addition to the allowance which they receive.

The eighth annual meeting of the members and friends of the Dramatic Students' Union, for the distribution of prizes, took place on Monday in the saloon of Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Benjamin Webster, the president of the Union, presided. Mr. R. B. Haldane, M.P., Secretary for Scotland, replied, which stated that during the year situations had been obtained for 17 members. Of these, 10 had been assisted to get to their engagements, 41 cases of distress had been relieved and 576 days of sickness substituted, and 11 members had received the benefit of the Union during retirement, and many cash advances had been made to distressed but respectable members. The receipts during the year had been £1,000, and the disbursements of £164, and the total amount of funds in the bank was £1322.

ACTION IN THE NAME OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—A DISPUTED LEGACY.—The Queen is generally believed to have power to do almost what extraordinary will dispute. An English lady—who had been twice married, the first time to a French gentleman, and, after the death of her son, to Count de Sillby, a French nobleman, died in October last, leaving in her will a sum of £10,000 (£400 per annum) to have charge of a hospital for the benefit of the London poor. The other legatees under the will and the executors wrote to the Queen's Proctor, and accordingly him with the facts. Information of which was in due time transmitted to her Majesty, who decided to accept the legacy. On the 29th ult. Counsel for the Queen was assisted to get to their engagements, 41 cases of distress had been relieved and 576 days of sickness substituted, and 11 members had received the benefit of the Union during retirement, and many cash advances had been made to distressed but respectable members. The receipts during the year had been £1,000, and the disbursements of £164, and the total amount of funds in the bank was £1322.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

DID not the Revenue returns and the quarterly reports of the Board of Trade, together with a hundred analogous indices, offer unmistakably satisfactory evidences of the prosperity of the empire and the constant development of its resources, a speculative philosopher might be led to argue that England was verging upon effeteness and decadence from the morbid craving after supernatural sensations which so constantly distinguishes the people. Now the fashion is for table-turning, spirit-rapping, and mountebank-medium patronising; now the guests sit at conversazione run wild after a "magic crystal"; now the rage is all for "spirit-drawings" and the questionable confidences of a "Maria Jane," or some such nebbish; and now "The Ghost Club" is started for the benefit of the humbugged.

We have heard of "The Ugly Club," and intend, indeed, to put ourself down for ballot at an early meeting; but we have yet to know to the contrary, "The Unfortunate Club," candidates for which were bound to have been at least once bankrupt, or to have had a father or some very near relative hanged; but "The Ghost Club," we confess, startles us. We suppose Lord Lyttelton is a member, *par droit de naissance*, and that Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, the Oxford professor that Gervase Malcham slew, Neil Cook, Mrs. Veal, the White Lady of Avenel, and the Cock Lane ghost are honorary members; but what is the Ghost Club? Do they believe in ghosts, or are they the rather playful humourists, possessing some sound common sense, who use cunning to find out the tricks and ridicule all the long nonsense that old women have been talking to children for ever so many hundred years? Whatever it is, its late "séance" at Cambridge-house, a greater property, call itself "The Anti-Ghost Club."

Most men of strong imagination and nervous temperament have seen—or, at least, fancied they have seen—ghosts. Coleridge very aptly said that the reason he did not believe in apparitions was that he had seen too many of them. We are inclined to think that we are nervous, and can reckon our ghosts by scores. At one time we could summon them at will, by shutting our eyes for a few minutes, and the "apparition of Mrs. Veal," and for nearly two years inhabited a charmingly-haunted house near Slough, in Buckinghamshire. It is true, no doubt, that the nightly visitations of a spectral cavalry troop of horse, who at night continually galloped round the mansion. We used to hear the horses' hoofs distinctly, and could see the men and them. They turned out to be rats of the largest size and the highest antiquity. The rest of the spectral visitants in the haunted house of Cound were also laid in the flesh, one by the exorcism of a blue pill (tripley) and a black draught. There is a certain condition of the mind symptomatic of what are known as "ghosts," which, as the doctors, is termed hypochondriasis, but which, in plainer English, may be termed "having the blues." When we are in this state of mind, there is anything the matter with his liver, he is a dull dog, indeed, if he can't conjure up a ghost to keep him company.

Good old Dr. Johnson's bêtise has been largely valorously lately, both with pen and pencil, to laugh the ghost delusion away; but the testimony of Johnson, the most sensible man that ever lived, and of which Mr. Hain Friswell disputes with him, is of no great weight in disposing of the argument either pro or con., Messrs. Cruikshank and Friswell argue that there can be no ghosts, because ghosts are generally reported to appear in their habits as they live, and that it is absurd to think that coats, gowns, hats, and the like are subject to supernaturally reproduced. These gentlemen forget that ghosts do not come to us. They—or what we call ghosts—appear only to large souls from our own distempered imaginations; in fact, we "evolve them from our own internal consciousness," as the German artist did the canvas, which he was called upon to decide upon ever having seen the animal in question. A morbid fancy may brood over a mental picture of Hamlet's father in full armour, or in the garb of a white sheet, or of the late Mr. Grimaldi, the clown, till the actual personage appears to be represented to the eye; but in this decorous age of "evening dress" can the judiciary do aught to the *ghost par naturalisbus?*

Turn we from the dead to the living. In default of somebody better to differ about, the town has been eagerly canvassing the character of the King of Dahomey. Is he yet black, or only copper-coloured? Is he a filthy, cruel, ferocious savage, who delights in grease, rum, and blood; or is he a humane and refined Potentate, to his merry people a father, to his enemies a generous conqueror, of ministering to the prejudices of his subjects? The flattering picture of the African lately drawn by the King's physician, and which has been greatly exceeded by a portrait dashed in the very deepest rubles by M. Jules Gérard, who, in a letter to the Duke of Wellington, describes the King of Dahomey as a monster of cruelty, drunkenness, and any of the lions he has hunted, and as a bumptious, depraved, and lubricious monster. Of course, the Dahomey Embassy to Europe, of which he Majesty's Consul-General at Fernando Po, had also paid the King a visit to indorse his report; whereupon Mr. Edward Tinley, Captain Bower, and Lieutenant Armitage, R.N., have left Fernando Po stating that he has heard from Fernando Po that Captain Burton had just broken up the Embassy in a fit of drunken passion, and it with the King, whom he describes as a very good kind of man. The condescendence of his Majesty we went so far that, after pressing Captain Burton to go by another vessel, he appointed him to the honorary command of the Fanti guard of Amazons. Nobody, it would seem, is so black as he is painted—not even the King of Dahomey.

A gentleman following the arduous profession of a pugilist was on the 19th inst. summoned before the Lambeth magistrate for a breach of vocation. The stakes reached the large amount of a thousand pounds; the attendance was enormous, the ring was kept by a force of police six hundred pounds, and the supporters of the other expressing their confidence in his abilities to the extent of the remaining four hundred. The decision of the case, as to whether the "noble art" was recognised as admirers of the "noble art," kindly provided a train for these gentlemen and their friends to Wootton-Basset, where the ring was duly formed, and arrived at Wootton-Basset, near Swindon, before six o'clock in the morning. The combatants were the two men placed in custody, but they had hardly begun to spar before the police arrived and put a stop to the tournament. The gentlemen and their *entourage* returned to town, intending to take the train to the next meeting, proceeded to Fenchurch-street, and took train for Purfleet. There, at six o'clock in the morning, with gentlemen, routed by the police in one county, can meet in another to pound each other's bodies. Personally we have no objection to pugilistic encounters between men who like it, but are tolerant—our name is not legion—and it may be that, in this "nineteen-hundred" age, those who are opinionated are adverse to these displays are in a minority. Even the Home Secretary, it will be remembered, tacitly declined to prevent the great fight between Ercsmus and Jack Jones, and the Lambeth magistrate might, instead of the Government winking at a practice which it is reluctant to put down, have encouraged it, and so have kept the money in the country, it would be much better to legalise prize-fighting? There are many noblemen and gentlemen of a sporting turn of mind who are fond of the "noble science," and who, if they could, would revive the "Corinthian" tastes, but under proper restrictions. If we must have our gladiators, let us have at least an amphitheatre for them. In such a select inclosure our pugilists could fight for ten thousand pounds a side if they so chose, and could find backers; but outdoor prize-fighting, with its concomitant evils of riotous assemblages, overladen trains, robbery and profligacy, should be treated with the same stemness as gambling. In a licensed amphitheatre graduated sums could be charged for admission, and the police would keep order instead of clearing the combatants from the field. No great harm would perhaps accrue from these spectacles of pluck and endurance; but it is the ruffianism, the brutality, and the evil character of the frequenters of prize fights that has rendered them, in later years, intolerable to the decent part of the community. The old-fashioned one—the Figgs and the Broughtons—used to fight in covered amphitheatres; it was only when the ring became nomadic that it lost its good character and acquired a disreputable one. Which is best: to legalise a small evil, or to avert one's gaze while impunity is allowed to a colossal one?

"Madame Schmitt" is not to be compelled to go into the white bears' den; and, moreover, Mdme. Schmitt is not to forfeit her four thousand francs. Such is the decision recently arrived at by the Paris tribunals in the case of an action brought by the proprietor of a bear's-show for breach of contract against a female bear-tamer. Mdme. Schmitt was perfectly willing to confront lions, tigers, and the black-and-white bear of Scandinavia; but limited the objection, on principle, to the white bear, who is popularly believed to be untamable. On the other hand, the hippodrome people declared that the white bear to be as innocent as a sucking dove, and that the shade of his ferocity was only *canards* bruited about to make the Parisians believe that the surrogates of the bears of *Le Dore Martin* had descended upon him.

It was the same case as *Ours Martin*, long a respected denizen of the Jardin des Plantes, who devoured the baby dropped into his den by a careless nursery maid. He keeper, interrogated as to the horrible catastrophe, was coolly to say, *Ce qu'est arrivé est regrettable pour malheureux, mais ce n'est pas ma faute.* We have seen this babycide, and have given him a sketch. It was not Madame, but Schwartz—a treacherous old brown fellow whom Sir Walter Scott saw during his visit to Paris after the peace of 1815, and whom he describes as giving a cry of affectionate recognition when two Russian bears, brought over by Schwartz, at his call, the mementoes bawled out of Mdme. Schmitt, over the details of which, for reasons we have before, we have laughed, forbore to continue episode to the great wild-beast rivalries of Hermann and Crockett.

Miss Braddon's admirable novel "Eleanor's Victory," first a serial advancement to the columns of *Once a Week*, is to be forthwith published, in three volumes, by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers. In almost every other kind of literature there is a dead lull, but the autumn will, doubtless, bring forth great things. The series of indigestible essays which, under the title of "Breakfast in Bed," have for a fortnight past appeared in *Temple Bar*, have also been brought to a conclusion, and will be shortly re-published.

Mr. Wollen has got his first-class-passenger-canal verdict and interest from the Sun Insurance Company, and the best practice is to accept all the other cases. The company has a good defence in the evidence for the defence to which we desire to call attention. A great fire, which attempted to be made of the purchase of sundry rolls of wall-paper which, it was alleged, would burn very quickly. A practice, however, stated that he had tested the inflammable quality of wall-paper very severely indeed, and that it burned very slowly. Of course it would. Everybody knows that wall-paper is painted, in distemper, with heavy earthy colours, and size as a medium. You might almost as well try to burn paper covered with clay. Just try a yard of paperhanging against a window-blind painted in oil colours. It will flare up in a moment, the former remodeler away for half an hour. Then, as to the assumed state of "great heat" from fire which Campden House was in, you have but to walk at this moment into the vestibule of any office in Fall-mall which is being "done up" while the majority of the members are out of town to see that the pictures concealed by canvas brown-holland hangings, the hall filled with scaffolding, the floor laid deep in sawdust, and the whole place overpapers all taken out of their shelves. And these were the precise appearances complained of as deliberate "preparation" at Campden House.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A collection of ancient carriages has been added to the South Kensington Museum atrocities.

A choral festival of 4000 voices will be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, the 19th inst., under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin.

Sir James Plaisted Wilde, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was sworn in yesterday as Judge of the Court of Probate, in the room of the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

Last Saturday morning one of the mains of the New River Company near the Queen's Head Tavern, Islington, burst, and an immense volume of water was thrown out. St. Paul's churchyard, and the streets in the vicinity, were temporarily flooded.

A mercurial, signed by upwards of 200 ratepayers, has been presented to Earl Spencer to call on the owners of licensed refreshment-rooms in Wimbledon Common. It appears that within the last few years over 100 acres have been inclosed, some by private persons, and that public footpaths have been stopped.

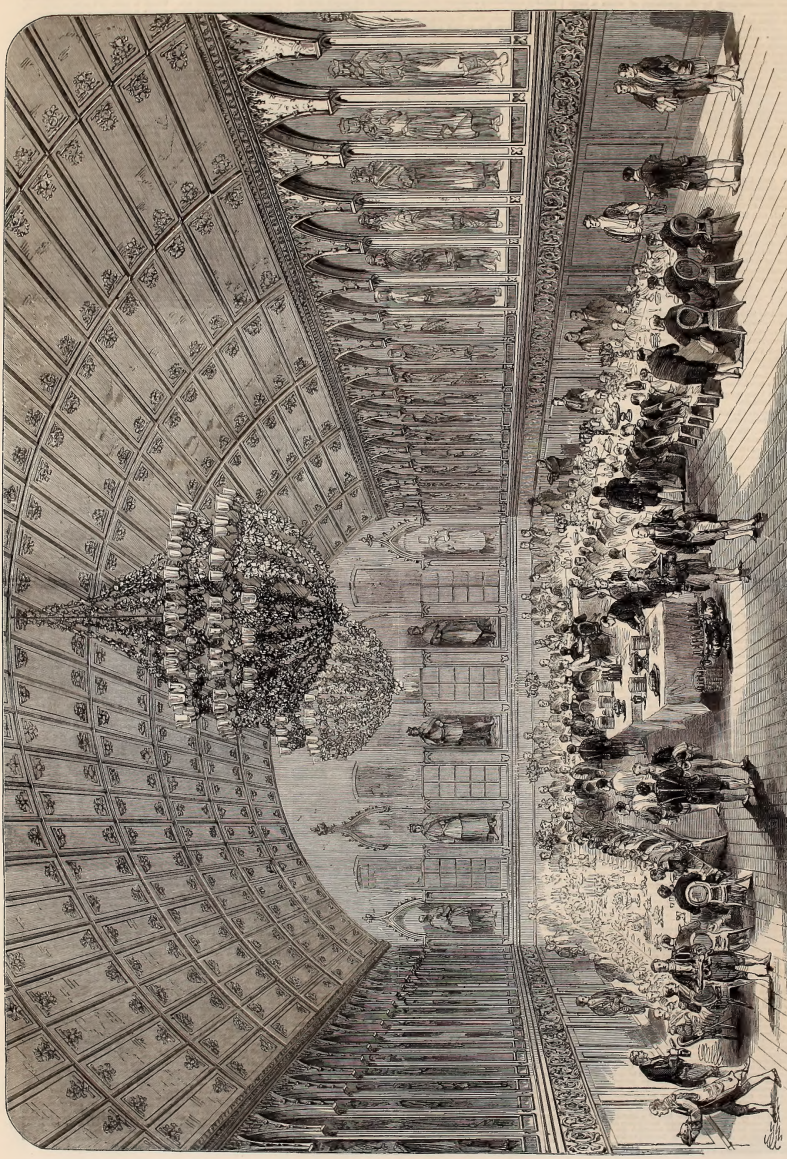
Last Saturday two splendid additions were made to the fleet of the Funchal-road Steam Navigation Company, by the launch of two powerful iron screw-steamers, named the Golconda and Baroda, by Blackwall. Both vessels are identical in size, the dimensions being—length, 376 ft.; 3500 tons register, and 400-horse power.

Last week births in London—865 boys and 840 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1893-93 the average number (corrected) was 1859.—The deaths, which were 1454 in the last week, were registered in 1894 in the ten years the number of deaths derived from ten corresponding weeks—viz., the thirty-fifth to the tenth of the year 1893-93 was 1359. The population is now estimated at 4624, and with a correction for increase of population, to 1197.

The Queen has graciously approved of the new Foreign Office some explanation of the present condition of the extensive works is necessary. up to the present time, the contract for the foundations and walls of the Foreign Office has alone been completed. The cost of this portion of the work was but £84,000. The original estimate, adopted, subsequently, for the whole superstructure of the Foreign Office, and amounts to a little over £195,000 for the works of the India Office. The latter building will not be visible from the park, are advancing with considerable rapidity. The expiration, in 1868, of the lease of the Foreign Office, and the consequent necessity that the Victoria-street has rendered it necessary to proceed with the new works with all possible speed. The architects for the buildings are Messrs. Sir Matthew Smith and Taylor, in order to avoid the delay that would otherwise occur while the question of competition was being prepared.—*Builder.*

The Crystal Palace flower and fruit show, held on Tuesday and Wednesday, was one of unusual magnitude and excellence. The stands of flowers and fruits filled the whole of the centre transept. The collection of fruit was undoubtedly the best that has been exhibited this season, and was a great improvement upon the show of last year. The collections of cut blooms also were likewise numerous, and of first-rate quality. There were some excellent dishes, but of course they could not be compared with the special bed of fame. The bulbous roots were remarkable, and the vetrines were splendid. The gorgeous gladiolus was in great force, and there were also many fine vetrines at Sydenham. The fruit appeared to possess the chief charm for the visitors. The collection of grapes was splendid. The second and last day of this season of members of the Crystal Palace Share Clubs took place on Sunday in the palace, and was attended by a large number of members and their families. Several pieces of sacred music were played on the great organ.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., vice-president, in the chair. Rewards amounting to £11 9s. were voted to the crews of the Rosscarbery and Aberdovey life-boats of the society, for rescuing the crew of five men of the schooner Centrica, of Chester, and six men of the barque Ida, of Whitehaven, which vessels were driven to the amount of £11 9s. were likewise granted to the crews of the institution's life-boats at Southport, Lytham, Blackpool, and Walmer, Kent, for going off in reply to signals of distress to the rescue of shipwrecked crews; but when their services were not required. Various other rewards were likewise voted to the crews of shore-boats, for saving the lives of sixteen persons on different occasions. It was stated that the institution had, during the past month, received a legacy of £200 from the late Mr. William Currie, of Ashley, of Cornhill; and also a legacy of £100 from Mrs. Emily Kemmer, of Pinstone, Oxford; and that £50 had also been received by the society from the relatives of the late Mrs. Thornton. The institution has just sent large life-boats to Hastings and to Blakeney, on the Norfolk coast, in lieu of their former boats at those places, which were deemed too small for the localities. Mr. Worrall, a member of the Society of Friends, and residing at Matlock, in Derbyshire, was making strenuous exertions to raise the cost of life-boats from persons having the same surname. The operations of the institution extend over the whole coasts of the British Isles, and by its system of rewards it encourages every means, either by life-boats or otherwise, to save life from shipwreck. Thus, about £1300 a year are granted by it as rewards for saving life from wrecks, besides a considerable number of silver medals, votes on vellum, &c. Various life-boats belonging to the boat establish ments were ordered to be made, and the proceedings terminated.



CONGRESS OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNS AT FRANKFORT: THE BANQUET AT THE RÖMER.—SEE PAGE 244.



TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB THROUGH CASHMERE: MEETING OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE AT PUMMO.—FROM A DRAWING BY AN OFFICER OF THE STAFF.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB THROUGH CASHMERE

(From a Correspondent.)

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY, accompanied by Lady Montgomery and the officers of his Staff, has lately made a tour through Cashmere, the territory of the Maharajah Rumbeer Singh. The first Sketch represents the meeting of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Maharajah at the fort of the River Jovey, on which stands the ancient town and citadel of Jummoo. According to Eastern routine, the Maharajah proceeded some distance from his palace to meet his guest and escort him into his territory. After a short stay at Jummoo the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to Serinuggur, the capital of Cashmere. The route traversed by the party is not open to European travellers, except those who might be going on duty or by special invitation of the Maharajah. It is a direct route from Jummoo to the eastern extremity of Cashmere, and passes over the Banihal Pass, some 9000 ft. above the level of the sea, beyond which lies the Valley of Cashmere, an oblong plain, luxuriant with flowers and gardens, and on all sides environed by lofty mountains, which, from their height, must be unique in the rest of the world. Descending the Banihal range, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to Islamabad, a picturesque town on the banks of the River Jhelum. Here, a large fleet of boats, about seventy or eighty in number, awaited the travellers. These boats were of every description, from the Royal barge, with gilded ornaments, to cashmere-worked canopy, down to the ordinary thatch-covered boat of the country. The two Royal barges were manned each by fifty boatmen, or native paddlemen, the guard being universally used in Cashmere in place of the oar.

From Islamabad the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded by river to Serinuggur, the capital of Cashmere, where he was again met by the Maharajah, who had preceded him to that place.

The second Sketch represents the procession of boats approaching the town. In the centre appears a hill well known in the neighbourhood of Serinuggur—"Takht i Sulieman," the Throne, 1100 ft. above the plain below, and from it is to be seen one of the most charming views in the world; the eye commanding the whole valley, about eighty miles long and twenty broad, and at the foot of the spectator lies the picturesque city of Serinuggur. This city is built on both sides of the River Jhelum, which here forms the principal street, just as the Great Canal does at Venice. Immediately in the river lies the palace of the Maharajah, which their goods to London and Paris, have built picturesque houses, with open verandahs. The river, which forms the high street of the town, is a noble stream, and is crossed by seven bridges, consisting of a roadway resting on massive piers of wood piled one on the other. The palace of the Maharajah, with its golden dome in the centre, must object in the scene; but nothing can rival the natural beauty of the spot. The grove of chenar trees, the splendid mountains, and the still sunshine under Srinnuggur a most picturesque city. The town is rich in various cloths, carpets, and shawls. The latter are well known to English ladies, and numbers annually find their way to London and Paris.

The visit of the Lieutenant-Governor was inaugurated by grand displays of fireworks, and by illuminations on the lake and river. The Maharajah entertained the officers of the party at dinner, on which occasion the Serinuggur at a dinner at his palace, and held a grand durbar, at which some sixty gentlemen were present. After a short stay at Serinuggur the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to the hill sanatorium of Murree. The road from Serinuggur to Murree runs along the left bank of the river Jhelum. This river, which in the valley of Cashmere was a tranquil stream, now becomes a rushing torrent, and mids a further chasm to the combination of forest, rock, and rich foliage, with which every traveller must be familiar. The Lieutenant-Governor arrived at his hill residence at Murree on the 27th of May, having occupied in five weeks his tour through the valley of Cashmere and the surrounding hills.

THE THEATRES.

NEW ROYALTY. — This theatre, which has of late years undergone so many changes of fortune, has at last come under the management of Mr. Charles Selby, who has long acquired the fat stage promises well for the future prosperity of the house. She opens with an entirely new company, and, in regard to new pieces, has as much assisted by the repertoire of her late husband. One of these posthumous works was presented on Monday. It is entitled "Court Fallacies," and the action is laid in the reign of Louis XV., the Duke of Richelieu being the leading character. The Duke and his companion, a wag of the name of John with the Nose (Mr. Fleuri (Miss Pelham), then living under the protection of her aunt, the Countess of Verneuil (Mrs. Selby). The Duke, however, is doomed to be annoyed by a rustic cousin, Julian de Rochefort (Miss Elina Newton), who, assuming the character of a hoyden, creates a diversion and helps the gallant to escape. The comedy, as the title of the Duke was ably supported by Mr. W. H. Stephens; and the young lady, who appears new to the boards, showed much talent as the clever page. That she sometimes overacted the situation was to have been expected—a tendency which practice will teach her how to subdue. The last piece, entitled "Pirates of Penzance," is a trifle, more of rather inferior quality, and was, moreover, acted by novices, who somewhat augmented the length of the performance. Mr. Chaseo, and the *dramatis personæ* consist of a frolicsome boat's crew, who commit all manner of improprieties. Such a plot is not to be commended, but Mr. Selby must guard against indiscriminate admission into her piece. She has now possession of a very pretty theatre, and we think, if she is careful to ensure the elegance of the dramas she produces, that she may also secure a remunerative audience.

The report presented by Mr. Farnall to the weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, presents another important and favourable view of the business now receiving the attention of the Lancashire manufacturing districts. Compared with the previous week, there is the very considerable increase of 1281 persons. Since the 9th of January the increase is 117,805. The amount of money in the hands of the treasurers of the twenty-seven unions supporting the cotton distr ict is £90,10s, and that in the hands of the bank is £307,591. In the course of the meeting it was stated that £200,000 would be required for Manchester alone between this and the end of March. Mr. Alderman Heywood, the Manchester City Council have resolved to borrow £80,000 to meet the pressure of the Relief Works Act. This sum will be spent in the following proportions:—Ardwick, for roads and sewerage, £30,000; formation of new cemetery, £15,000; waterworks, £15,000.

The last advices from the colony of Natal bring the message of the Governor on the opening of the Legislative Council. The estimates previously passed for the current year amounted to £99,938 revenue, and £117,615 expenditure, leaving a sum to be provided for, which it was expected should be met by an unappropriated balance in the Treasury. This balance, however, having been reduced by the expenses of the late disturbances arising from India, no portion of which will be refunded to the Government till the close of 1863, it had been deemed necessary to make a considerable reduction of the public works for which the estimates had originally provided. The application for a guarantee for a railway between Pietermaritzburg and the Durban would be laid before the council; but, in the opinion of the Governor, the Durban would be better than in the present state of the colony it would be prudent to undertake. A similar view was taken by his Excellency of a proposal for a telegraph line between Natal and the Cape.

The Channel Fleet, for the appearance of which the inhabitants of Derry and Moville had been eagerly watching, arrived in Lough Foyle on the morning of Wednesday week. The crews mustered about 5000 men. Several hundred persons visited the fleet in the course of the day; and a deputation from Moville presented an address of welcome and congratulation to Admiral Dacres on board his flag-ship. The ships was illuminated at night with tar-barrels, fireworks, and bonfires. The Grand Jury and Corporation of Derry paid a State visit to the Channel Squadron on Thursday, and presented an address to Admiral Dacres. On Friday the gallant Admiral was presented with the freedom of the city. A ball and supper, on a scale of magnificence never before equalled in Londonderry, were given in the evening by the Corporation and citizens to celebrate the visit of the fleet. Admiral Dacres and all the officers of the fleet not detained on board their vessels by the imperative calls of duty were present, and the festivities were prolonged to an advanced hour in the morning.—The squadron steamed out of Lough Foyle at five o'clock on Monday evening, and arrived at Greenock on Tuesday morning. The admiral and officers will be feted by the Provost and magistrates of Glasgow. The squadron will remain at Greenock till Monday, and will then sail for Belfast, where it will remain for three days, and will then proceed direct for the Mersey. The stay of the fleet at Liverpool is uncertain, but will not be less than six days.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE preservation of the continuity of Parliament, though a self-imposed, is doubtless a pleasant task to members in the recess. They probably realise the wisdom of King James's action, that those which are cock-boats in the metropolitan ocean loom large enough in provincial creeks. Every member, moreover, is sure to be missed from his appointed gallery during the Session, may often, while seeking to withdraw his attention from commonplace talk in an interval of dulness, catch out individual representatives of the people, whose by fame or name he knows not, and wonder what are the qualities, hidden from public view, that have sent them to Parliament. Others have brought such apparently dull and listless men into the legislative body, their only claim to their seats seeming to be an aptitude for sitting. The answer is, go to Bribeton, where one of the heavy and leaden eyed waiters for divisions in St. Stephen's is holding political festival with the electors of his borough, and listen to him there. There will be seen a gentleman of vivacious manners, with a ready smile and address for every one he meets, and in his view, who probably makes very good speech, and never fails to let his own special constituency understand that it is just the strong-point of the whole Parliamentary system. When one personally knows how great is the glorification of memberdom into its own grounds, when one has ascertained how small a fraction of the supposed noneities of Parliament in the aggregate are very decided entities, one will probably be slow to have a better opinion of the judgment of electors, and to estimate the qualities of patience and modesty which so many silent and unobtrusive members display. No one can thoroughly comprehend the true nature of representative institutions who does not see something of the autumnal congresses of clerical and electoral which have not yet set in for this year.

An early closing of the regular Session has caused the opening of the provincial Parliamentary season to take place early. One notable exception, however, occurred; the members for Marylebone absolutely sent their constituents into the dog days of September. The representation of this borough is so wholly abnormal, so great is the singularity of its electors, irishmen sitting for large and many minded metropolitan constituencies, which can only be accounted for by the fact that local and class antagonism is so strong that real confidence is impossible. The two parties have so nearly the same closed international rights for the present from a jocular point of view, that nothing which is done by the Marylebone members in the provinces could be very good to those electors who were likely to assemble in St. Pancras Vestry Hall, that Lord Fermoy and Mr. Harvey Lewis should appear amongst them in their constituents' midst, and, without the slightest clinging about them; but the members themselves probably were anxious to get away from the metropolis, and to be out of the reach of the word, but who, during the last year or two, has been getting on in the House? Mr. Lewis has certainly not done so, and has shown his possession of a good deal of common sense, and left off that bumptiousness which members for Westminster, Pimbury, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, &c., seem to think is the only way of representing their constituencies. Mr. Cox has probably returned from Londonderry with a new sense of the dignity of Parliamentary life, the Irish Society of London—he was very rude to its tenants, who wanted to get him to come into the general Irish view about rent and tenant-right. Fortunately for him, the particular interest of an Irish corporation, who were content with an apology. If it had been the case of a landlord, he would have probably been driven from behind a hedge; and what a catastrophe would that have been for the Liberal party!

Who is to abolish church rates by Parliamentary process? Sir Sir John Trelawny has, in presence of his constituents at Tavistock, formally abandoned the conduct of the measure. Mr. Hadfield, the last Session Sir John treated the matter as a kind of dissolving view—as the impossible came into position, and as the new and unexpected which have given them political prominence fade into unsubstantiality, in their hands at least. He dealt with it with a grim humour, and with a forcibly pointed, but not exactly fair, Parliamentary history, in order, doubtless, to cover the real mortification he was experiencing at the failure of the John and Jane Bull scheme of improving the refreshment-rooms of the House of Commons was discussed, and treated with proper contempt the notion that luxurious dining was part of our Parliamentary system. Mr. Cox and Mr. Monsell, Andrew Marlow, but of course that worthy was in his mind when he said tenants—the Irish landlord is the worst of all landlords—and the bitcoit. He might have added that such was his own practice, and on one who looked for his rent with a jaundiced eye.

One of the proofs of the alleged Conservative reaction is supposed to have been found in the borough of Leicester. For the first time, we believe, since the Reform Bill, Leicester has not returned a Conservative. On the face of it, it is intended to be believed that a new man and a new measure have been the cause of the one and more than his abstract politics. The real fact is that Mr. Heygate, who achieved this triumph, is a Leicestershire man, brother to a Barone of estate in the county, who has considerable local influence. Striking in at a favourable moment, and with at least some local influence already in his favour, he was successful. Mr. Gregory's trial is for a place where he probably is well known and personally liked. But Mr. Heygate is a likable gentleman, and, moreover, makes a very good member; and, his Conservatism being of the new than the triumph of party can hardly be said to have been much illustrated by the event. It was an important event, though. He has been addressing a Leicestershire audience; but, as the "talk was of bullocks," he was in his own element, and was heard gladly.

In point of fact the exchange of sentiments between most of the members and constituencies which have met has hitherto been very dull, and, with the exception of Mr. Gregory's speech at Northampton, there was an assemblage the other day, and the members of the district were in attendance to hear. But Mr. Gregory was a man of agriculture, and their chief speaker on this subject was Mr. Rolt, the eminent Chancery barrister, who is one of the representatives of the county. Of course Mr. Rolt knows more about the agriculture theoretically and professionally, and that knowledge has enabled him also to make a considerable figure in the House of Commons; but as the result of great professional success, he is the owner of an estate, and, consequently, an important group. He has been addressing a Leicestershire audience; but, as the "talk was of bullocks," he was in his own element, and was heard gladly.

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Lord Stanley will be ready with a speech on any subject. The practice of collating bluebooks renders it more easy than ever to get up the facts and illustrations exceedingly easy. Nobody, indeed, is more thoroughly at Stanley delivering excellent talk on agriculture, and especially on Lancashire agriculture. Probably every one who heard him went away with a sort of satisfaction that a great landed proprietor *is* peace knew so much of the right thing to do with land; and few, perhaps, would think that they might have been listening to a piece of industrious and clever "editing!" The promises, political and social, that have been made Lord Stanley's behalf since he entered into public life have been so many and so large that he suffers from the enthusiasm of his sponsors. Those who know him now are exactly aware of what to expect from him, and are never disappointed. If he does not reach the standard which his more moderate admirers have set up for him it is probably because of his lack of an ambition, or that is spontaneity. If he possesses any natural impulsiveness, he has so subjected himself to a system of proof, he has so tested himself, that he has lost the chief quality of his fresh and unsophisticated days, and, more or less, is an essential element in the public men of this country. With somewhat prejudiced eyes Lord Stanley has nominally followed his father in his political career; essentially a Liberal, in the fullest sense of the term, he calls himself a Conservative. The result is, of course, eminently unsatisfactory in its effects on his career, and it is traceable in every speech he makes. Seeing how Lord Derby has won everything only by the weight of his character, and by an unpassed temperament, Lord Stanley, in trying to avoid that error, has fallen into the other extreme; and if, as one sometimes thinks will be the case, he never attains to the political eminence which has been prophesied for him, it will be because he has trained himself too highly.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GREAT events are not unfrequently preceded by a marked stillness. It is so in the Turf world; and until the great meeting at Doncaster town moor, on the 15th inst., there will be only Warwick to excite the attention of the sporting world. The meetings which follow next week are so insignificant in themselves, and in their effect upon the future, that they scarcely deserve a passing notice, Derby excepted.

The sport at Lichfield on the 2nd and 3rd September has been efforts, with all the inspiration of Manfield, little better. The opening day at Derby however, brought out some good heads, and the contests in several instances were close and exciting. A continuance of good management and patronage, such as has been bestowed upon it on this occasion, will no doubt cause the Derby autumn meeting to take rank as one of the best of all the midland meetings. Warwick and Leicester take place next week—Warwick on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the latter on Thursday and Friday. With few exceptions, the running at Warwick has not reflected the St. Leger quotations—knocking out a favourite and bringing in an outsider. It may not be too much to anticipate something of the kind in 1863, and it is not improbable that those who have been threatened could be so much talked about in hand will take the opportunity of introducing him formally into the ring at the Leger post.

The cricket season of 1863—at least in so far as legitimate matches in the metropolitan counties are concerned—was wound up last week by a grand match at the Oval, which, alluded to in our last.

The beautiful and picturesque ground at Southgate, adjoining the park of Old Walker, Esq., was the scene of a return-match between the clubs of Surrey and Southgate on Thursday and Friday. The game proved to be rather a hollow affair for the latter, who ultimately won by seven wickets, the figures being—Surrey, 84 and 54; Southgate, 106 and 44, with three wickets down. Matches were played at Scarborough by the Gentlemen and Players, and Marylebone by the United. The North and South also "settled their differences" at Liverpool, though not as experienced by the managers of the North in getting together an efficient team; many of the "crack" players being identified with a clique who are doing all in their power to bring legitimate cricket into disrepute too. The result of the match again proved the superiority of the North, the score at the close of the third innings standing for under.—South, 115 and 61; North, 114 and 146; showing a majority of 84 for the latter.

The establishment of a "Cricket Parliament," composed of representatives from every county, which shall maintain a paternal supervision. It was first promulgated by the *Sporting Life*, at the close of the season of 1862, and is duly commented on by the *Field*. Such a system of government must tend to the advancement of that healthful and invigorating exercise, which cannot be kept at the above extremities ultimately proved victorious by nineteen runs.

Sport in the Highlands was never more glorious; what with the splendid weather and the presence of Royalty among them, sportsmen have never had such a jubilee. Grouse were never more plentiful. The Mahaudh Dhuibh (Black Mountain) is now 190 brace by its own gun; and the same murderous sweep has been followed up with but slight intermission ever since. The Prince of Wales, Lord of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, angling bids fair to become as fashionable an amusement in the Highlands as croquet in England. The prospect would be enough to delight the shade of Izaak Walton, if it saddened that of Samuel Johnson.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

City Stakes.—Sir Watkin, 1. Jewel, 2. Lady Bountiful, 8.
Staffordshire Stakes.—Rifle Corps, 1. Wynnstay, 2. Sally, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Dawdle, 1. Practitioner, 2. Pretty Girl I., 3.
Farewell Plate.—Sir Watkin, 1. Fern, 2.
Beaudesert Welter Cup.—Golden Drop, 1. Keane, 2. Ophelia, 3.

TUESDAY.

Copeland Nursery Handicap.—Cutaway, 1. Dermot Asthon, 2. Edward the Confessor, 3.
Golden Cup.—Drop, 1. Golden Drop, 2. Charming Woman, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pretty Girl I., 1. Edward the Confessor, 2.
Avon Plate.—Miss Ada, 1. Ophelia, 2. Fern, 3.

CUDBAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Redskin, 1. Cuscoe Rose, 2. Astar, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Tourist, 1. Xantes, 2. Captain Crow, 3.
Cudbagh Stakes.—Quarantine, 1. Cuscoe Rose, 2. Sir Judy, 3.
Kildare Handicap.—Spring Duty, 1. Amadi, 2. Bombardier, 3.

DEVON AND EXETER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Haldon Plate.—Heber, 1. Princess Vocqual, 2. Icarus, 3.
Riding Stakes of 3 sovs.—Mr. Hodge, 1. Mr. Hodgkinson, 2. Princess Vocqual, 3.
Ladies' Plate.—Brown Betty, 1. Ring 2. Tonio, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Princess Vocqual, 1. Icarus, 2.
Rougemont Stakes.—Sennett, 1. Brown Betty, 2. Tonio, 3.
Dawlish Stakes.—Heber, 1. Sennett, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Devon and Exeter Club Stakes.—Mr. Harmsd, 2. Scurvenier, 3.
Mamhead Stakes.—Outlaw, 1. Agatha, 2. Montimina I., 3.
County Cup.—Cashiobu, 1. Mr. Hodge, 2. Heber, 3.
Selling Sweepstakes.—Newfoundland walked over.
Nursery Plate.—Agatha, 1. Ring, 2. Agnes, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lady di Vcary, 1. The Dictator, 2. Barmaid, 3.

DERBY SUMMER MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—The Clown, 1. Lord Zetland, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Lord Zetland, 1. Garrotter, 3.
Derwent Stakes.—Monkey, 1. Dindale, 2. Vulture, 3.
Nursery Plate.—Little Savage, 1. Rothschild, 2. Redcap, 3.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Tippler, 1. Jack's Alive, 2. Warhorse, 3.
Portland Cup Buck Stakes.—Middlewatch, 1. Somersault, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—Last Shaun, 1. Glory Girl, 2. Outlaw, 3.

THURSDAY.

Derby Stakes.—Practitioner, 1. Tomfoolery, 2. Colmbra, 3.
Kinlapeyre Plate.—Miss Lindegreen, 1. Scythia, 2.
Donnington Plate.—Overcurn, 1. Lurco, 2. Redcap, 3.
Derby Stakes.—Miss Agnes, 1. Miss Agnes, 2. Highland Mary, 3.
Chatsworth Stakes.—Stockinger, 1. Doncaster, 2. Warhorse, 3.
Harrington Stakes.—Forbidden, 1. Dawdle, 2. Tomfoolery, 3.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Earl Russell is to be presented with the freedom of Dundee the day after the opening of the Baxter Park.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on the 9th inst.; they will be reopened on the 15th inst.

John Johnson, Esq., barrister, has been appointed Recorder for Chichester, in the place of the late Wm. Milton Bridger, Esq.

The British Archæological Society will hold its annual meeting next month, at Leeds, under the presidency of Lord Houghton.

Mr. Serjeant Kinglake has been appointed senior counsel for the Post Office on the Western Circuit, in lieu of the late Sir F. Slade.

A writ for a representative Peer in the room of the late Lord Downes has been issued, and it is supposed that Lord Inchiquin will be elected.

On Thursday week the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Association held their annual show at Lancaster. Lord Stanley, M.P., presided at the dinner.

The foundation-stone of the new Custom House buildings, South Shields, was laid on Thursday week by the Mayor, J. B. Dale, Esq., in the presence of a numerous assemblage.

A woman named Ingraham died in the streets of Strokestown, Roscommon, last week, for want of proper nourishment. She had, when searched, £147 11s. 10d. on her person.

The annual floral fete and musical festival at Bishop Auckland was held yesterday week, in the romantic park attached to Auckland Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Durham.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of Chorlton-on-Medlock, held on Monday, it was decided that a public park and playground should be provided for the crowded population of Chorlton and Hulme.

The citizens of Exeter and noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Devon have unanimously agreed to take active measures to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to hold its meeting in Exeter in 1865.

Mr. E. Stanley, of Ponsonby Hall, and late M.P. for West Cumberland, has just died at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Stanley represented West Cumberland for twenty years, until his retirement from public life, in 1852.

Sir W. Fraser was yesterday week returned without opposition as member for Ludlow, in the room of the late Mr. Beriah Botfield. The new member is a Conservative, as have also been most of the members for the borough since the passing of the Reform Bill.

The committee for carrying out the Bradford memorial to the late Richard Oastler have intrusted the commission to Mr. Birnie Philip. The memorial will take the form of a group (the figure of the philanthropist being the centre one), and will cost £1000.

Amongst the most prominent features of the coming Worcester musical festival will be the performance of Herr Schachner's oratorio of "Israel's Return from Babylon." The solo parts will be sustained by Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley.

The second of the steam-rams built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, it is supposed for the Confederates, was launched last Saturday. She was named El Monassir—the Victory. Her sister ship is called El Toussoun. Both are fitted with the newest inventions for warlike destruction.

A fire has broken out in the Wellington Pit, at Whitehaven, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. It was discovered on Monday week, and it gradually increased until Friday, when it was found necessary to withdraw the miners and drown the pit. The accident will throw about 700 men out of employment.

The formal opening of the section of the Kent Coast Railway from Herne Bay to Margate took place on Wednesday. The Government Inspector, however, has objected to the girders of some of the bridges of small span, and some time must elapse before they can be replaced by others. The section traversed is eleven miles and a half in length.

The Local Government Act has been adopted at Great Harwood, Lancashire. The ratepayers have been led to take this step in consequence of a vast amount of sickness, which it is hoped will be avoided when the powers of the Act are carried out for the removal of nuisances.

At the Salford Sessions, on Wednesday week, a stylishly-dressed young woman, named Alexandra Duzal, a returned convict, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for pocket-picking. On receiving sentence she said, "I can do all that as I did the other, and come back a fine woman and clever thief again."

In consequence of the breakage of the shaft-gear of the Burradon Colliery, near Newcastle, on Monday, about 200 miners were in danger of being confined in the pit without any early means of escape. Under the guidance of some of the more experienced colliers, the party sought a passage to the shaft of Seghill Colliery, about three miles distant, which they reached in safety.

Sir John Arnott cut the first turf of the Cork and Macroom Railway, on Wednesday week, at Ardarostig, where the line will join the Cork and Bandon. The new railway, which will be a great accommodation to the public, will commence at the station of the Cork and Bandon Railway, Albert-quay, Cork, and, passing by the town of Ballincollig and the villages of Ovens, Killumney, Farran, and Crookstown, will terminate at Macroom.

In consequence of Wednesday being the last day upon which persons proceeding to the hop-gardens in Kent were conveyed at reduced rates—viz.. to Gravesend, by steam-boat, 6d. each person; and by railway, from the Bricklayers' Arms station to Maidstone, 2s.—a large number of persons left. It is estimated that since Monday morning, when the reduction took place, 10,000 hop-pickers have taken advantage of the arrangements.

The Cambrian Archæological Society, which, as we stated last week, has been holding its annual congress at Kington, brought its proceedings to a close on Saturday by the most interesting excursion of the week. The regular meetings were closed on Friday, but Saturday was an extra day devoted to a pilgrimage to Wroxeter, the site of the famous remains of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium. Mr. Wreight, F.S.A., was the cicerone, and explained the discoveries made and the extent of the excavations.

The Rev. J. S. Padley, a clergyman living at Dalton, in Lancashire, brought an action, at the Liverpool Assizes, last week, against Mr. Cooper, a surgeon, for libel. A Captain Baddeley had died in Mr. Padley's house, and left him all his property (stated to be only £500), to the exclusion of his nephews. Shortly after his death the defendant and five other nephews of Captain Baddeley applied to have the body exhumed, and caused statements to be inserted in local papers tending to suggest that he had been poisoned. After an inquiry by the police the authorities decided that there was not the slightest ground for exhuming the body. While the trial was proceeding the defendant agreed to pay £150 and apologise, and the action was withdrawn.

The shattered trunk of Herne's oak, in Windsor Park, was blown down on Monday morning. A branch of the tree which fell from the trunk upwards of twenty years ago has been carefully preserved in the Royal stores at Windsor Castle. Since then this famous tree has been fenced in with park pales, and a plate has been attached to it upon which is engraved a quotation from "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The identity of Herne's oak has been disputed by many writers; but in a plan of the Castle and Tower of Windsor, published at Eton in 1742, the position of the oak is clearly defined. It is marked as Falstaff's oak. The fairies' dell has been partially filled up, but the late Prince Consort had much of the earth removed, when the remains of large oaks in an upright position were discovered.

A new edifice for religious worship, entitled the Merrion Hall, was opened at Dublin on Wednesday week. It has been erected by public subscription, at a cost of £16,000, and is intended for the celebration of Divine worship without any of the distinctive characteristics of the different sects, thus "affording a neutral ground on which Christians of all denominations may unite in public devotion." The building, which is situate at the corner of Lower Merrion-street and Harcourt-place, is constructed of white Suffolk brick, with a richly-ornamented front of Caen and Portland stone. It will accommodate 5000 persons. The Rev. James Denham Smith, by whose admirers the project was set on foot, will be the principal minister.

The grand national Eisteddfod and Gorsedd of the bards of Cambria was opened by proclamation at Swansea, on Tuesday, by the bard Clwydfardd. This being the annual gathering under the auspices of Yr Eisteddfod committee, which is held alternately in North and South Wales, the muster was very large. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., presided, and the competitions in literature, poetry, and music were carried on with their accustomed spirit, the principal prize being awarded to the Rev. John Griffiths, of Llandilo, for the poem on the "Return to Babylon." The Eisteddfod was held in a pavilion erected for the purpose, capable of containing 6000 persons. It was decorated with the usual Welsh mottoes, and the platform was also ornamented with statuary of eminent Welshmen, by Mr. W. Davies, of London, and Tydain's photographs of Welsh celebrities, male and female. The day was closed with a concert.

A case, "Rutliff v. Williams," heard at Croydon on Monday, afforded rather a comical illustration of the exaggeration of a little matter into a lawsuit. It was an action against a Thames waterman, by one of his "fares," for being upset in it, and thus "getting a ducking." The "declaration," in which the plaintiff set forth in legal parlance his grievances, ran thus:—That he was a passenger in the boat, and that through the negligence of the defendant it was upset, and the plaintiff was "thrown from the boat into the river, and was immersed in water, hurt, bruised, wounded, and otherwise injured, and his clothes were spoiled, and he lost his umbrella; and he became and was sick, sore, and disordered, and so continued for a long time—to wit, from thence hitherto (i.e., July last, when his sufferings were thus recounted), and was put to expense for medical and other assistance, and prevented from attending to his lawful and necessary affairs and business, and was and is otherwise injured." For all these grievances, woes, and wrongs he claimed the sum of £100. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

The Kilkenny cattle show was closed yesterday week. The interest taken in it appeared to increase as its termination approached; 8000 persons were admitted on Thursday, and nearly double that number yesterday week, when the charge for admission was reduced to 6d. The town was crowded all day with excursionists from all parts of the country. Most of the animals exhibited were sold in the showyard. The sheep were eagerly bought up, and the English exhibitors in this class were scarcely left an animal to take home. One of them, Mr. Morris, disposed of several rams at from ten to eighteen guineas each.——The Lord Lieutenant drove in from Woodstock early in the day, and proceeded to the District Lunatic Asylum, which he carefully inspected. He then visited the Kilkenny Model Schools, in which 250 pupils were assembled, and the agricultural school and model farm of the National Board, in each of which the pupils were examined in his presence, and were highly commended by him for their intelligent answers. In the evening his Excellency attended the ball which terminated the proceedings of the show week. It took place in the Athenæum. There was a very large assemblage of the nobility and gentry of Kilkenny and the adjoining counties, and the entertainment passed off with great éclat.

Several Harvest Feasts have been held during the past week. Archdeacon Denison presided over the Harvest Festival of East Brent on Thursday week, which commenced with service in the church, after which the congregation adjourned to the dinner-tent. The *Bristol Times* says:—"The chairman was evidently accustomed to the position, and he bore the honours of the day with jovial humour. Two sharp blows on the gong, and the quickly-uttered word 'Grace!' brought five hundred people to their feet. 'God bless these things to our use, for Jesus Christ our Lord's sake!' was solemnly said; and before the company could sit down again the chairman, with a 'Now then!' had thrust a huge carving-knife into a monster sirloin of beef. Then began the attack upon the enormous joints of meat—joints so enormous that beneath their weight any other tables than those rough deal planks might have tottered and fallen. The meat disposed of, troops of ladies—sixty in all, and headed by the band—entered the tent at both ends, and walked round the boards in single file, each lady bearing in her hands a steaming plum-pudding, decked with geranium and verbena blossoms. When the puddings had been eaten a monster loaf (twenty quarterns), 6 ft. long, and made of this year's corn, was brought in on four men's shoulders and placed in front of the chairman; and while a burly farmer, with one foot on the table and another on a seat, was endeavouring to cut up this, a huge cheese, weighing upwards of 80 lb., made its appearance. A number of ladies, visitors and villagers, sat down to a very early tea. Games of football were heartily entered into until after sunset, and then the company passed into the tent—now lighted up by oil lamps and Chinese lanterns—and danced for two or three hours. At ten o'clock the tent was cleared, and so, noiselessly, ended the seventh Harvest-home."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury intends holding a general ordination on Sunday, the 20th inst.

An elegant silver tea service has been presented to the Rev. George Morris Spawers, Vicar of Harting, Sussex, by his parishioners, after discharging the duties of Curate in the parish for fifteen years.

Preparations have for some time been going on for a grand choral gathering at York Minster on the 13th of October. It is expected that the performers, who are to be sent from the various choirs throughout Yorkshire, will number about 2000. On this occasion the organ being built in the nave will be employed for the first time at a public performance.

A number of noblemen, Bishops, clergy, and laity propose to hold a congress on Church affairs in the course of next month at Manchester, where papers will be read and discussed on the questions that at the present day agitate the Church both in England and Ireland; the great object to be kept in view being the greater efficiency of the Church in its work of instructing and improving the people.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. H. T. Lee, Vicar of Helhoughton with Rainham St. Martin, to be Rural Dean of the deaneries of Brisley and Toftrees; Rev. T. B. Brown to be Rector of Normanton and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Aveland; Rev. W. Cockin to be Rector of Bishopwearmouth; Rev. J. W. Oates to be Curate (Sole Charge) of Newinham with Mapledenwell, Hants.

A public meeting was held the other day in Shrewsbury, in support of a movement which has been for some time in operation there as well as elsewhere, for abolishing pew rents in churches, removing the exclusive pews, and throwing the churches open to all classes of the parishioners. Lord Newport took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Ven. Archdeacon Allen, Archdeacon Ffoulkes, Colonel Hill, and others of the clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood. The meeting was a very crowded one.

The following are the preachers appointed to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings this month:—Sept. 6th, Rev. R. C. Packman, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Priest in Ordinary to the Queen, and Rector of Langdon Hills; 13th, Rev. C. Marshall, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; 20th, Rev. W. A. Soames, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Greenwich; 27th, Rev. T. Ainger, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Incumbent of Hampstead.

St. Mary's Church, Hull, which has been undergoing restorations, not quite finished, for two years and a quarter, was reopened on Thursday week in the presence of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Melbourne, the former of whom preached, after which a collection was made amounting to £117, to which £40 more was added by the collection at the evening service, when the Bishop of Melbourne preached. The Rev. John Scott, the Incumbent, also received a cheque for £100 from Mr. Somes, M.P., who was unable to attend.

The Church of St. Bartholomew, Cross-in-hand, in the parish of Waldron, Sussex, was consecrated on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, by the Bishop of Chichester. Owing to the closing of the parish church for restoration in the previous year, a service was commenced by the Rector in a temporary building at Cross-in-hand. This gave rise to a munificent offer on the part of J. G. Boucher, Esq., of Heatherden House, to build a church at his own expense for the accommodation of that neighbourhood, the most thickly-populated portion of the parish of Waldron. This good work has been happily completed.

On St. Bartholomew's Day the corner-stone of new national schools for the district of Masbro', in the parish of Rotherham, Yorkshire, was laid by Mrs. White, wife of the Rev. H. Master White, Curate of the district, which contains six thousand souls, and for which he is at present endeavouring to raise a church, in order that it may be made into a separate parish. Over the porch will be the inscription, "In memory of F. M. A., a beloved sister;" the schools being erected by Mr. and Mrs. White as a memorial of their sister, whose death last year in the midst of her untiring labours was so severely felt by the poor and the children among whom she taught. The rooms will hold about 325 children. The cost of the buildings will be about £1000.

The laying of a stone to commemorate the restoration, or rather the rebuilding, of Tuam Cathedral was performed on Thursday week by the Bishop of that diocese. The proceedings were commenced by Divine service in the cathedral, at which the Bishop and a large number of clergy attended. There was a crowded congregation, composed not only of the gentry and superior classes of the locality, but also of a considerable number of persons of the humbler ranks. There was full choral service, with anthem, but no sermon. The only part of the present cathedral, says the *News Letter*, which is of any architectural interest is a porch and doorway. It appears, by an inscription upon an ancient Irish cross, that this porch and doorway once formed the chancel and chancel-arch of a church built A.D. 1130, and which is believed to have been the structure that was burned in 1152. It now constitutes the entrance to the present cathedral. A great object of the restorers has been to preserve this porch and doorway, and to have a new structure erected in harmony with them. The task of restoration has been committed to Sir Thomas Deane and Son, who are also engaged in the restoration of the Cathedral of St. Canice in Kilkenny. They have prepared a design for Tuam Cathedral, the estimated cost of carrying it out being about £10,000. Towards this a grant of £2000 has been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of £500 by the Bishop of Tuam, and of £100 each by the Primate of Ireland, the Rev. Charles Seymour, the Rector and Provost; by Mr. Jeremiah Nunn, Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, Lord Leconfield, and Mr. Henry Hoare. The Rev. C. Seymour, the Rector, in the course of a long address, in which he said that the members of the Church were fast increasing in Tuam, remarked that his "first subscription towards the requisite £12,000 was a penny, and his second was £500 from the Bishop, and that not one single Protestant had refused his aid." He added:—"Again, I am not without great gratitude to God for this, that, from having been the most persecuted man in Tuam, I stand here this day with numbers of my Roman Catholic friends and parishioners standing round in this place. Within the last week I have received numerous instances which show their kindly feeling towards me; and they—I will not say wish prosperity to the thing—but are certainly more upon my side than against me. I have been offered rooms for my friends by Roman Catholics; and I was refused money by Roman Catholics for things that we required for this meeting."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Cambridge Mr. Henry Hollingworth, Scholar of Kings', has been elected a Fellow.

The Rev. J. Twentyman, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of the Masters of Cheltenham College, in the place of the Rev. P. Sandilands, who retired at midsummer. There are at present 663 pupils receiving instruction at this establishment.

In accordance with a scheme recently prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and confirmed by her Majesty in Council, St. David's College, Lampeter, has received a further endowment, the object being to extend the course of education, "so as to be equivalent to the ordinary course of education for a Bachelor's degree at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge." The endowment will provide two new professorships, and a large number of additional scholarships to the amount of more than £300 per annum. These will be open to all candidates without any restriction.

The Rev. R. C. Whiting, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the subwardenship of Radley College, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. William Wood, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Another mastership has become vacant by the election of W. W. Jackson, Esq., to a fellowship and tutorship at Exeter College. The boys will return on Sept. 15, an additional week's holiday having been given at the special request of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE OF DENMARK.—The Danish merchant service, which has considerably increased within the last few years, consisted in 1860 of 5653 vessels, gauging 246,340 tons. Of those 716, or 13 per cent, were of 100 tons and above; 1290, or 23 per cent, of from 30 to 100 tons; and 3647, or 64 per cent, of 30 tons and under; 336 vessels—together measuring 41,482 tons—belonged to Copenhagen, and of these 176, or 52 per cent, were of 100 tons and upwards; 91, or 27 per cent, of from 30 to 100 tons; and 69, or 21 per cent, of 30 tons and under. The steamers were 56 in number, measuring 3172 tons, with engines of 3737-horse power. Of the total service, the shipping of the Duchy of Holstein measured only 45,822 tons, whilst more than 200,578 tons belonged to the kingdom, properly speaking, and to Schleswig, the latter possessing 61,524 tons. The entry to the port of Elsinore having been proved to be impracticable for large steam-vessels, a meeting of the consular body, under the presidency of the Consul of France, lately took place, to obtain a remedy for that hindrance to commerce. The proceedings were favourably received, and the Danish Minister of the Interior has taken measures which give reason to hope that the port will be rendered accessible to any vessels in all weathers.

COMPLETION OF THE CORNWALL RAILWAY.

BY the opening of the line from Truro to Falmouth, the latter town has been brought into direct railway communication with London. An event of such importance to the inhabitants of Falmouth was celebrated by them with great rejoicings. Business was entirely suspended. Numerous arches formed of evergreens and flowers spanned the streets, and flags waved from all available points. On the morning of the 21st ult., the opening day, a procession, consisting, among others, of the Mayor and Town Council, clergymen and other ministers, directors of the Docks Company, tradesmen of the town, Foresters, Oddfellows, sailors, and marines, accompanied by several bands of music, proceeded from Green-bank to the railway station, which they reached about twelve o'clock. In a short time the opening-train, which consisted of fourteen first-class carriages, filled with the chairman and directors of the Cornwall Railway Company and other influential gentlemen, arrived. On alighting, the directors were met and welcomed (as shown in our Engraving) by R. R. Broad, Esq., the Mayor of Falmouth, and the Corporation, and after suitable greetings his Worship presented the chairman with a congratulatory address. Dr. Smith, on receiving the address, expressed his happiness at visiting Falmouth that day on the auspicious occasion that had brought them together, and on behalf of the directors pledged himself to a hearty co-operation with the inhabitants for the welfare of Falmouth and the weal of the county. The procession then re-formed and returned through the town. At two o'clock a banquet took place at the large warehouse on the docks, the interior of which had been transformed. Here, under the presidency of his Worship the Mayor, nearly 350 gentlemen of the highest position in and out of the county sat down. Dinner was also provided for about 400 navvies, who had been employed on the railway works. At eight o'clock there was a display of fireworks on the Moor, and at ten a torchlight procession through the town. There was also a subscription ball at the Polytechnic Hall. The town was pretty generally illuminated, and the celebration of the day was in every way satisfactory.

The distance from the Truro station to the terminus at Falmouth is eleven miles and a half, within which space the railway is carried over eight viaducts and through two tunnels.

The opening of this the last link of the Cornwall railway from Truro puts every part of the kingdom in direct communication with a splendid port at the extreme of the Channel, and to a great extent free from the dangers which are the general characteristic of the Channel. Falmouth, indeed, in regard to its efficiency as a port, is second to none in the kingdom, and in beauty inferior only to the Bay of Naples. The pride of the mariner is to make the Lizard; and while northward to Bristol is an iron-bound coast without the slightest shelter or means of refuge for 150 miles, in the south there is a desirable haven lighted by the Lizard to Falmouth, and approachable at any time of tide, with headlands on each side of the entrance, equally available for shelter and for armament, and so arranged internally as to offer a refuge in ten minutes from the raging sea in the bitterest gale of wind, and having another harbour formed, with a completely sheltered range of docks for discharging and repairing, and where the mail-steamers, as much at ease as if they were within the St. Katharine Docks, could run in between two ranges of railroad carriages, one for passengers, and the other for specie, mails, and baggage.

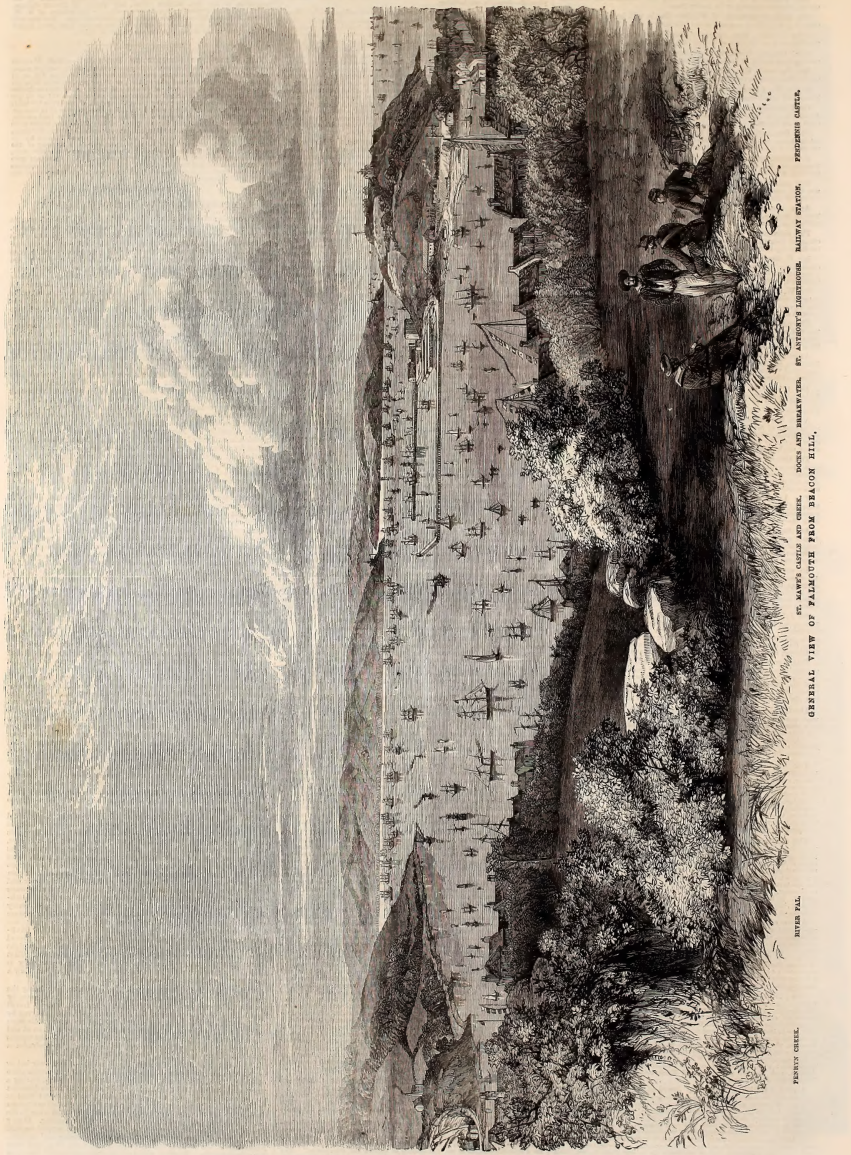
This port, owing to the uneven surface of Cornwall and from its distant locality from the seat of Goverment (London), had passed comparatively unnoticed till about 300 years ago, when Sir Walter Raleigh landed there, and was so charmed by its natural beauty and efficiency that he applied his sagacious judgment and energy in turning the few fishing-huts which then existed into a small town, which in its progress is destined to become what we may call the *Dover of the Atlantic*. In 1688 it was established by the Government as the mail-packet station; but its use for this purpose gradually fell off until, in 1850, Falmouth ceased altogether to be a packet-station. Its progress was retarded by the want of three advantages, which the complètion of the present railway communication provides.

Falmouth, up to this time, has not had the direct line of railway which would have enabled it to compete with other ports in steam-navigation. Now that it possesses all these facilities of communication, it will no doubt soon attract the attention which its merits so eminently deserve.

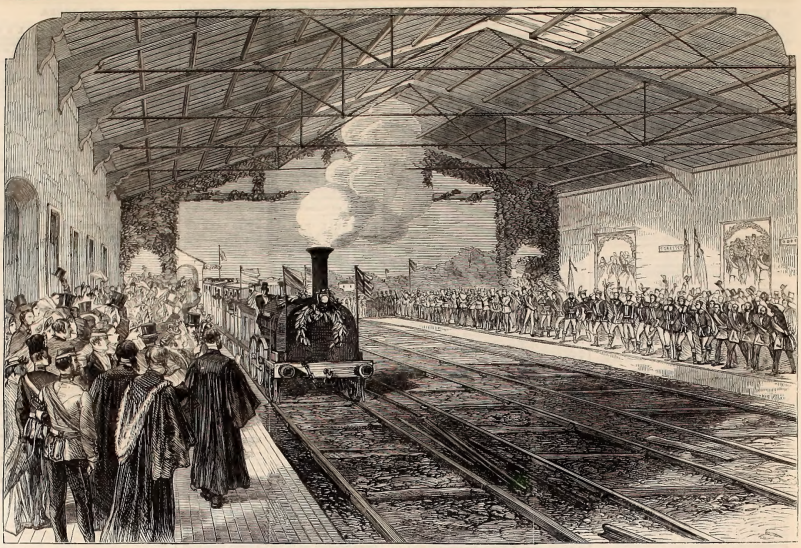
And, whilst the great importance of Falmouth as a naval and commercial port has been long acknowledged, although never brought into that conspicuous prominency which it deserves, its hygienic merits, now that it is linked to our great system of railways, will gradually attract attention. Looking upon the great coast arc from Scarborough on the north point, to Tenby on the south, there is not an intermediate town or village reachable by rail that does not teem in summer and autumn with health and recreation seekers from the provinces, and from the seething metropolis. In winter and spring, again, there is not a sheltered nook on the small arc between the undercliff of Hastings, including that of Ventnor and the south-lying slopes of Torquay and Penzance, where the pulmonary invalid is not seen in quest of that mild equability of temperature so necessary for staying his terrible malady. It is, perhaps, not a little curious that, hitherto, Falmouth and its beautiful Mediterranean-looking bay have been almost completely overlooked by the classes of travellers here alluded to. Doubtless, the oversight arose in a great measure from the want of communication. That barrier being, however, at last removed, a fitting opportunity is afforded by our giving a View of the place, appending to that View a few remarks on Falmouth's sanitary excellence.

A mild, equable temperature, with marine atmosphere, being the grand desideratum sought for along our south coast, it appears by the admirably-arranged meteorological registrations kept by Lovell Squire, Esq., of Falmouth, and his son, from 1837, and preserved by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, that nowhere is this more likely to be found, together with every domestic comfort, than at and about Falmouth. Space will permit of only a reference to the reports of the society above mentioned; but we willingly give verbatim a few observations on the locality, written by Mr. Squire:—

"The climate of Falmouth is mild and moist—seldom very hot or very cold. January is the coldest month, having a mean temperature of 42 deg. 9 min. Fahrenheit. August is the hottest month, having a mean temperature of 61 deg. 7 min. The average difference between the temperature of day and night throughout the whole year is 12 deg. 2 min. In winter snow rarely lies on the ground more than three days; and occasionally several years pass without the water in the neighbourhood being sufficiently frozen to admit of skating. Heavy thunderstorms are of rare occurrence. The average annual rainfall is 40 deg. 43 min. inches, calculated from twenty-one years' registry. November is the wettest month in the year; April, May, and June the driest months. Westerly winds are the most prevalent; two days



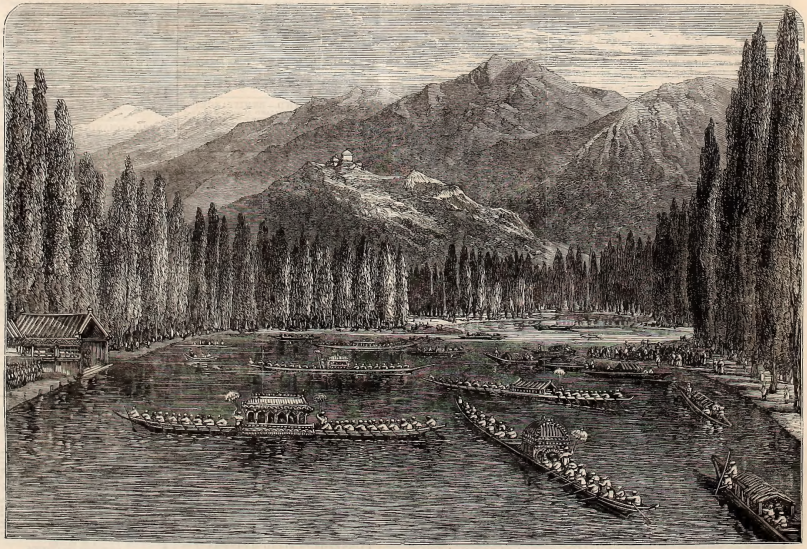
GENERAL VIEW OF FALMOUTH FROM BEACON HILL.



OPENING OF THE FALMOUTH AND TRURO RAILWAY: ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN AT FALMOUTH STATION.

out of five the wind blows from the south or west, or the intermediate points. That part of Falmouth known as Wood-lane and its neighbourhood is delightfully situated, sloping to the south, and commanding a fine view of the English Channel. This locality is admirably adapted as a winter residence for invalids. Instances have not been wanting of invalids on their way to Madeira stopping here by preference, and thus sparing themselves the expense and inconvenience of a sea voyage."

If, in addition to the advantages comprised in the foregoing observations visitors find, as we believe they will, that the subsoil is sand and gravel, and that the Gulf-Stream-tempered atmosphere contains a large proportion of that wondrous health-restoring agent, ozone, we shall not be surprised if they pronounce Falmouth deserving of the significant motto the celebrated Dr. Gregory placed over his garden door, "Hinc Sanitas."



TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB THROUGH CASHMERE: ARRIVAL AT SRINNUGGUR.—FROM A DRAWING BY AN OFFICER OF THE STAFF.—SEE PAGE 238.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Moore's Private Hotel, Edinburgh, the wife of Commander E. J. Pollard, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 11th ult., at Teneriffe, the wife of George James Davidson, Esq., of a son.

On the 29th of July, at Buenos Ayres, the wife of John Fair, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th of June, at the British Consulate, Grey Town, Nicaragua, Mrs. Paton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On July 21, at the Catholic Church, Washington, John Ward, jun., Esq., of her Majesty's Civil Service in Bengal, eldest son of John Ward, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Hanse Towns, to Carlota, eldest daughter of Baron de Gerolt, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

On the 31st ult., at Christ Church, Burton-on-Trent, by the Rev. Urquhart St. G. Mulville, Harris Hulme, sixth son of George Beaman, M.D., London, to Hannah, eldest daughter of William Hanson, Esq., Burton-on-Trent. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Charles J. Goody, Holled Darrell Cave Smith Horlock, D.D., lord of the manor of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Box, Wilts, to Charlotte Butler Houghton, daughter of S. Clarke, Esq., of Riverstonn, Westmeath, and late of Hanover House, Carlow, Ireland. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at De Ligne House, Hastings, Captain John Mackay Mackenzie, Adjutant 1st Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers, and late 33rd Regiment, aged 36.

On the 25th of June, at the British Consulate, Grey Town, Nicaragua, much regretted, Anna, the beloved wife of Mr. George Paton, H.B.M's. Vice-Consul.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The steady influx of gold into the Bank of England, and the favourable state of the foreign exchanges, have produced a firmer feeling in the market for Home Securities, and a slight upward movement in the quotations. Exchequer Bills have ruled steady. The next issue will bear interest at the rate of £2 15s. per cent per annum.

There has been a moderate demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street, and the quotation are well supported.

Bankers' acceptances have been done at 3½ ⅞, and in the Stock Exchange money may be had at 3 per cent.

On the Continent capital is in fair request. In the quotations, very little change has taken place.

The steamer for India has taken out £113,181, and £31,000 has been forwarded to the West Indies.

Another sale of £400,000 in bills on India has taken place, at previous quotations.

The Railway Passengers' Assurance Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The directors of the Canada Agency Association have announced an ad interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. The dividend of the Lambeth Bridge Company is at the rate of 9 per cent.

Advices from New York state that the stock of bullion held by the banks was £6,575,000, or about £1,500,000 less than was held in February last.

Home and India Stocks, &c., were firm in price on Monday; but the business doing then was somewhat restricted.

Greek Bonds, Mexican Stock, and Spanish Securities have ruled firm, and an advance has taken place in the quotations. Venezuela Stock and Turkish Consolidés have also realised enhanced prices.

The market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares has continued firm, and the quotations have been well supported.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair average request, and the leading transactions are as follow:—Canada Six per Cents, 103½; Ditto Five per Cents, 94½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 107½; Natal Six per Cents, 109½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 114½.

The Miscellaneous Market has continued steady. Anglo-Mexican Mint shares have marked 19½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3½; Electric Telegraph, 103½; General Credit and Finance of London, 4⅝; Hudson's Bay, 4⅞; International Financial Society, 10⅝; Joint-stock Discount, 6¼; London Financial Association, 12½; National Discount, 9¼; Oriental Inland Steam, 3½; and Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 5¼.

American Securities have sold steadily, on rather higher terms:—Erie Shares have been done at 84½; Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 74½; Illinois Central Seven per Cent, 81; New York Seven per Cent, 65; Philadelphia and Reading, 40.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate. In some instances prices have given way. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 50⅞; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 24½; Great Northern, A Stock, 124½; Ditto, B Stock, 135; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 99½; Great Western, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112⅞; London and Brighton, 118⅞; London and South-Western, 102½; London and North-Western, 102½; Metropolitan, 122; North British, 56; North-Eastern—Berwick, 100½; Ditto, Leeds, 57½; North Staffordshire, 81; South Devon, 31½; South-Eastern, 93⅞; Stockton and Darlington, 37; Vale of Neath, 87; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 160½.

Preference Shares.—Great Western Five per Cent, 101½; Midland Four-and-aHalf per Cent, 102½; North-Eastern—York, 10½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 46½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 98½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, B, 110; Midland—Bradford, 93 ex div.; Nottingham and Grantham, 9½.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 63; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 108; Cape Town and Dock, 108½; East Indian, 108⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20½; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½; Great Southern of India, 108½; Great Western of Canada, New, 7½; Madras Five per Cent, 108; Ditto, Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, 102; Delhi, 108; Punjaub, 108.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Dutch Rhenish, 17⅞; Ditto, 22½; Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin), 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; San Paulo, 22½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22⅞; Turin and Savona, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Aug. 31.—To-day's market was well supplied with new English wheat, in excellent condition. All kinds moved off steadily, and last week's prices were fully supported. The show of foreign wheat was extensive. Selected samples commanded rather more attention, at late rates: but inferior qualities were very dull. Floating cargoes of grain ruled about stationary. Both English and foreign barley met a slow sale, on former terms. New English realised 35s. to 37s. per quarter. Malt maintained its previous value, with a moderate inquiry. Good sound oats were firm in price; but heated samples were much neglected. Beans and peas were inactive, but not cheaper. The flour trade was rather heavy, at the late decline.

Sept. 2.—English wheat was in fair request, at very full prices. All other produce moved off slowly, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 44s.; rye, 31s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 20s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; gray peas, 35s. to 35s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 43s.; town households, 30s. to 32s.; country marks, 28s. to 32s. per 280 lb. French, 35s. to 33s. per sack; American, 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 1070; barley, 110; malt, 440; flour, 400. Irish: oats, 430. Foreign: wheat, 8130; barley, 2049; oats, 6110; flour, 360 sacks.

Seeds.—New white mustard seed has sold steadily, at from 9s. to 10s.; and new brown, 12s. to 13s. per bushel. All other seeds, as well as cakes, have commanded very little attention.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 65s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 15s. per cwt. brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 51s. to 58s. per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 33s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 8d.; rye, 33s. 9d.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 35s. 9d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 46s.; barley, 31s. 5d.; oats, 23s.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 74,121; barley, 2066; oats, 6583; rye, 191; beans, 1139; peas, 649 quarters.

Tea.—Privately, as well as at public sale, a full average business has been transacted in this market, at full quotations.

Sugar.—The market is less active, and in some instances the quotations have ruled a shade lower. Barbadoes has realised 33s. 6d. to 39s.; Jamaica, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Tobago, 30s. to 33s. 6d.; and St. Kitts, 33s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, and common brown lumps are selling at 45s. per cwt. The stock of sugar amounts to 113,275 tons, against 88,136 tons last year.

Coffee.—No quotable change has taken place in prices; but the market may be considered steady. Stock 10,493 tons, against 11,002 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Most kinds are firm, at full quotations. Stock, 4,1633 tons, against 62,044 tons.

Provisions.—There is a full average business doing in most kinds of Irish butter, at full quotations. Foreign qualities are steady, at 96s. to 108s. per cwt. for the best Friesland. Hams, lard, &c., are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—Demand inactive, at the late decline in value. P.Y.C., on the spot, 42s to 42s. 6d.; and for the last three months, 41s. per cwt. Stock, 41,663 casks, against 35,335 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 44s. per cwt., on the spot. Rape is steady, at 43s. to 46s.; olive, £53 to £60; cocoanut, £45 to £47 10s.; and fine palm, £35 10s. to £36. French turpentine is freely offered at 63s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is somewhat heavy, at 1s. 6d. per gallon for proof Leewards; and 1s. 5d. for East India. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £3 10s. to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 3d. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 9d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 15s. 9d; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Picking is now pretty general, and about 800 pockets have already been disposed of, at from £7 to £8 10s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market is firm, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the demand is steady, at from 60s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Sept. 3.)—Our market, to-day, was but moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. Prime breeds sold readily, at fully Monday's currency. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at late rates. Sheep—the supply of which was rather limited—moved off steadily, at extreme quotations. The best Downs were worth quite 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. The demand for lambs was somewhat heavy, at the late decline in value. Prices ranged from 5s. to 6s. per 8 lb. The veal trade was heavy, yet the currencies were supported. Pigs were very firm in price, but milch cows were a slow inquiry. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. to 6s.; suckling calves, 14s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 29s each. Total supply:—Beasts, 970; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 8300; calves, 380; pigs, 250. Foreign: Beasts, 220; sheep and lambs, 1200; calves, 200.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are on the increase; and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, August 28.

BANKRUPTS.

G. P. MOORE, Lawn-terrace, Blackheath, carpenter.—T. WARD, Laurence Pountney-lane, City, merchant.—J. FIELDER, Norbiton, Surrey, gardener and nurseryman.—F. HIGGINSON, Hampstead, retired Commander in the Royal Navy.—S. SHARP, Euston-square, schoolmaster.—T. DELF, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, bookseller and publisher.—E. WEAVER, Regent-street, tailor.—T. JARVIS, Earl's-court, Kensington.—J. GILBERT, Fitzroy-square, picture dealer.—T. HEATLEY, sen., Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, carpenter and builder.—C. COLBORN, Westbourne Park Villas Mews, Paddington, cab proprietor.—C. HASLAM, Braintree, Essex, grocer.—S. S. MICKLEBURGH, Kingston, Surrey, common brewer.—G. PERKINS, Kidderminster, schoolmaster.—A. T. BIST, Orchard-street, Ball's-pond, grocer.—J. GRONOWSKY, Sewardstone-road, Victoria Park, waterproof clothing and gaiter manufacturer.—G. WEST, South Wharf-road, Paddington, carman.—J. H. SAUNDERS, Crescent-place, Burton-crescent, commission agent.—T. HEATHERLEY, Weston-street, Pentonville.—J. BROOKER, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, corndealer.—A. STEELE, Little Britain, boot and shoemaker.—M. FITZGERALD, King's-road, Chelsea, oil and colourman.—E. H. NOLAN, Kensington, author.—H. W. JACKSON, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, tobacconist.—S. SUTTON, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, coffee-shop keeper.—T. WILLIAMS, Pentyrch, Glamorganshire, builder.—T. MILROY, Everton, Lancashire, draper.—G. THORNELY, Altrincham, Cheshire, saddler.—J. MASSEY, Macclesfield, Cheshire, musicseller.—W. W. MURRAY, Darlington, wholesale and retail dealer in hardware.—T. BANKS, Shap, Westmorland, provision dealer.—R. B. KETTLE, Spittlegate, Lincolnshire, plumber.—S. OSBORNE, Alfred-terrace, Bayswater, and Silver-street, Cheapside, stay and crinoline manufacturer.—H. ELPHEE, Ockenden-road, Islington, commercial traveller.—R. R. GRANT, Cottage-grove, Newington.—H. M'NULTY, Seacoal-lane, Snow-hill, master mariner.—F. HETHERINGTON, Old Fish-street, commission agent.—W. A. BOHRS, Star-street, Shadwell, publican.—B. MARKS, Cambridge, dealer in hardware.—J. LAMB, Liverpool, coaldealer.—A. BLACKWOOD, Everton, jewel cabinet and leather case maker.—W. POLLITT, Hulme, Manchester.—T. POLLITT, Hulme, Manchester.—C. FOWLSTON, West Melton, Yorkshire, tailor.—T. HOWDEN, Sheffield, scale-presser.—C. HILL, Bowling, Yorkshire, butcher.—F. C. FRANCIS, Saint Thomas, Glamorganshire, master mariner.—H. A. GREETHAM, Landport, Hants, photographer.—J. BRYANT, Diss, Norfolk, tailor. MARY GUNSTON PRICE, Bratton, Wiltshire, farmer and dealer in sheep.—W. THOMAS, Troedyrhiw, Glamorganshire, postmaster.—J. WINGROVE, Peterborough, fishmonger.—J. HUBBARD, Foleshill, Warwickshire, brickmaker.—H. HEAVEN, Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, mason and builder.—S. LLOYD, Birmingham, brass-caster.—G. HARRIS, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, butcher.—R. TYE, Spalding, clock and watch maker.—J. DAVIES, Blaina, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—J. SHIPPAM, Nottingham, greengrocer.—G. RHODES, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, colliery agent.—H. YATES, Sheffield, joiner and builder.—E. SAWTELL, Sheffield, comb manufacturer.—G. KAMMERER, Sutherland-street, Pimlico, merchant.—H. BURT, Wray's-terrace, Old Bethnal-green-road, grocer and cheesemonger.—W. SALMON, Ratlesden, Sussex, maltster.—E. C. ALFLATT, Malvern Link, Worcestershire, architect.—J. and I. EVESON, Dudley, coke and breeze manufacturers.—J. JACKSON, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, grocer.—F. RONCA, Birmingham.—S. HILL, jun., Totnes, Devonshire, grocer.—ALICIA ANN CARTER, Clifton, Bristol, milliner and dressmaker.—E. and E. C. COLEMAN, Latcham Wedmore, Somersetshire, tailors.—R. WILLIAMS, Presteign, Radnorshire, tailor, draper, and milliner.—T. ROWLAND, Dover, watchmaker.—J. BROWN, Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Lancashire, basket manufacturer.—J. HEDGETHORNE, jun., New Shoreham, Sussex, shipwright.—G. CURRIE, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, trainer of horses.—JANE ALLEN, Stalybridge, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—J. BROCKLEY, Hanley, Staffordshire, cabinetmaker.—S. PETHICK, Ford, Devonshire, builder.—G. GREY, Exeter, shoemaker.—W. BURGESS, Combmartin, Devonshire, mason.—T. FREE, Naphill, Buckinghamshire, stonecutter.—D. WILKS, Walsall, Staffordshire, cabinet lockmaker.—W. STAPLETON, St. Stephen's-by-Launceston, Cornwall, blacksmith.—H. A. GILBEE, Marylebone-road.—J. DYSON, Sheffield, hosier.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.

BANKRUPTS.

J. TATTERSALL, Queen-street, Edgware-road, builder.—W. H. B. WEEKS, Paternoster-row, bookseller.—R. G. LATHAM, New Malden, Surrey.—W. P. MILLER, Winchester, clerk to an estate agent.—W. ASPINWALL, Grosvenor-street, upholsterer.—H. WOODERSON, York-street, Covent-garden, fruit-salesman.—C. LONG and F. W. RALFE, Mincing-lane, colonial brokers.—C. P. M'KAY, De Beauvoir-road, Kingsland, upholsterer's salesman. C. WALKER, Spring-street, Hyde Park, grocer.—W. F. HAMMOND, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, auctioneer.—T. SOUTH, Talbot-road, Notting-hill, builder.—J. STANLEY, High-street, Wapping, publican.—J. LACY, Grove-terrace, Lisson-grove, underwriter.—F. BULL, Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, farmer.—S. BALLER, Worcester, plumber.—W. HAGUE, Birmingham, agent for fire insurance companies.—J. WILKINSON, Birmingham, tailor. G. BARRETT, Birmingham, electro-plater.—W. BAYLISS, Hereford, plumber.—H. J. KING, Swansea, man-milliner.—S. TOWAN, Plymouth, currier.—L. INGHAM, Elton, Cheshire, agent to a cheese-factor.—J. ADAMSON, Wakefield, maltster.—J. CARTER, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—T. W. KEATTS, Birmingham.—T. H. MANTON, Birmingham.—W. LEA, Hockley, Warwickshire, milkman.—T. ELTON, Birmingham.—E. J. STREET, Birmingham, journeyman planemaker.—W. J. KAIN, Birmingham, brewer.—W. MORGAN, Birmingham, skindealer.—T. PEARCE, Illogan, Cornwall, miner.—W. TIMMINS, Kingswinford, miner.—G. COOK, Chorley, Lancashire, draper.—R. WILLIAMS, Kingswinford, night watchman to the West Midland Railway Company.—J. CROSS, Bilston, butcher.—G. WILLIAMS, Kingswinford, iron-moulder.—W. COURTNEY, Woodbury, Devon, blacksmith.—E. CAINE, Wolverhampton, wheelwright.—J. JACKSON, Willenhall, keysmith.—FRANCES COULTON, Lincoln, victualler.—D. BOYERS, Boston, grocer.—W. RHODES, Hunslet, near Leeds, grocer.—R. ROOK, Leeds, corn miller.—L. OGILVIE, Workington, grocer's traveller.—I. PEASCOD, Ilonby, innkeeper.—F. D. BARFOOT, Newport, Monmouthshire, accountant.—J. W. WHITFIELD, Ryde, Isle of Wight, gasfitter.—R. THOMPSON, Whitehaven, milliner.—J. BOOTH and T. WRIGLEY, Hurstfield, Yorkshire, cotton doublers.—W. BIRD, Runton, Norfolk, wheelwright.—S. COULTAS, Scarborough, tailor. C. WARWICK, Scarborough, painter.—W. WILKINS, Eastbourne, beerseller.—J. HILL, Newcastle-under-Lyme, insurance agent.—W. FIELD, Hastings, cabinetmaker.—W. H. NISBOUR, Brighton, teacher of music.—A. W. BARR, Brighton.—J. GOLDSMITH, Fletching, Sussex, licensed victualler.—MARY MILLS, Newchurch in Rossendale, baker.—H. WOOD, Tunstall, engraver.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S celebrated 30s. Ladies' Leather Travelling and Dressing Bags, containing 14 most useful requisites. £2 2s. Gentleman's Waterproof Ditto, containing Brushes, Razors, Combs, Bottles, &c., best and cheapest ever invented. Shilling Table Knives, with real Balance Ivory Handles; Cheese Knives, 9d.; Carver and Fork, 3s. 6d., made of the Finest Steel. Costly Illustrated Catalogues free. Mappin, Webb, and Co., Manufacturers, 71 and 72, Cornhill, City. 77 and 78, Oxford-street, West End. London. Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 26s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 24s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

ALPINE TRAVELLING.—The fatigue which is occasioned by the ascents undertaken by so many Tourists is easily overcome by the use of Dr. MATTHIAS LANG'S ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS. Nothing can equal this medicine as a means of imparting vigour to the impoverished system, and its restorative effects are unsurpassed. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by BUTLER and CRISPE, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside (corner of St. Paul's, London); and respectable Chemists throughout the country. Wholesale Dépôt, Telfer and Co., 11, St. John-court, Snow-hill.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week (Wednesday excepted), THE HEN AND CHICKENS—Mrs. Sterling; THE HAUNTED MAN—Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Woolgar; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, R. Phillips, and the Nelson Sisters. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Lessee, Mr. GEORGE VINING.—Open under the Management of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.—Engagement of Mr. HENRY LORAINE.—To-night (Saturday), HAMLET—Hamlet, Mr. Walter Montgomery; and THE ROUGH DIAMOND. On Monday, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Henry Loraine; Iago, Mr. Walter Montgomery; Emilia, Miss Atkinson; Desdemona, Miss Kate Saville. Tuesday, RICHARD III.—Richard, Mr. Walter Montgomery. On Wednesday, KING JOHN—King John, Mr. Walter Montgomery; Falconbridge, Mr. Henry Loraine. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, favourite plays. To conclude each evening with FAMILY JARS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending SEPT. 12.—Open, Monday, at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Monday, Great Fête of the SOUTH LONDON FORESTERS—Grand Processions—Extra Bands—Display of the Great Fountains—Athletic Games, and general amusements.
Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performances, and Display of Terrace Fountains daily.
Great Picture Gallery, and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery. Immense Assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods in the Exhibition Department.
The Park and Gardens now in perfection. Most extraordinary Display of Flowers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FORESTERS' FETE, SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT. MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 7. Special Attractions will be provided. Full Display of all the Great Fountains. Extra Bands. Grand Processions. Sports and Pastimes in the Grounds and General Amusements. Open at Nine. One Shilling; Children Sixpence.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.—Great Musical Attraction.—Signor NICOSIA, the eminent Italian VIOLINIST, will make his first appearance in England on MONDAY NEXT.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S AUTUMN SHOW, FLOWERS and FRUIT, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at South Kensington. Open at One o'Clock; Royal Artillery Band at Three o'Clock. Admission, Half-a-Crown. The Show will be in the Southern Arcades.

HORTICULTURAL AUTUMN SHOW, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 9. The Garden will not be open till One o'Clock.

THE NORFOLK and NORWICH FOURTEENTH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in AID of the Funds of the Principal CHARITIES in the county of Norfolk and the city of Norwich, at ST. ANDREW'S HALL, on MONDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, and Four Following Days, under the Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES, and the Royal Family.—Mdmes. Tietjens, Lemmens-Sherrington, Weiss, Wilkinson, Palmer, and Trebelli; MM. Sims Reeves, Bettini, Montem Smith, Santley, Weiss, and Bossi.
The Oratorios to be performed are:—"Judas Maccabæus" and "The Messiah," by Handel; "Elijah," by Mendelssohn; a new Oratorio, entitled "Jonah," by Mr. Silas. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings Grand Miscellaneous Concerts, including Mr. Benedict's "Richard Cœur de Lion," Mr. Cusin's "Serenata," &c. The Band and Chorus will consist of about 400 Performers.
Conductor—Mr. Benedict.
On Friday Evening a Grand Dress Ball.
I. O. Howard Taylor, Hon. Secretary.

MONSIEUR RÉNÉ FAVARGER, Classes de Piano, at the Notting-hill College, 43, Kensington Park Gardens, and at his residence, 29, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W.

THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS of ART, at 43, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, for Female Classes only; Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street; St. Thomas's Charterhouse, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Oswald's-place; Hampstead, Dispensary Building; Christchurch, St. George's-in-the-East; and St. Mary's, Hide-place, Vincent-square, Westminster, will REOPEN on THURSDAY, OCT. 1.
The New Training Schools, at South Kensington, will be Opened on the 5th of October.
For information respecting Fees, &c., apply at each School, or to the Secretary, South Kensington Museum, W.
By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, Great College-street, Camden-town, London. The LECTURES will COMMENCE at the above Institution on MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1863. The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Professor Tuson at Twelve o'clock. Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Horse—Professor Spooner. Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of other domesticated Animals—Professor Simonds. Descriptive Anatomy, with Physiology and Clinical Instruction—Professor Varnell. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Professor Tuson. Anatomical Demonstrations—Mr. W. Pritchard. Perpetual fee to all the Lectures, with Infirmary practice and anatomical demonstrations daily, 25 guineas. Charles Spooner, Principal.
Aug. 19, 1863.—N.B. A prospectus will be forwarded on application.

WANTED to RENT, a Detached, Unfurnished COTTAGE, with large, well-inclosed Garden not overlooked, and about four bedrooms. The situation must be high and not at all lonely, within twenty miles of London. Rent under £50. Apply, post-paid, to C. N. T., care of Mr. Nock, 16, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCES.—THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly), Capital £500,000, grants Letters of Credit, and undertakes every description of Banking Business, throughout the several provinces.
Terms and Particulars on application at the London Office.
F. Larkworthy, Managing Director.
50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-cross and other principal stations to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Keith, and Elgin; and also
To SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Harrogate, and the Isle of Man.
For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving offices in London, and at the stations in the country. Seymour Clarke, General Manager.
London, King's-cross Station, August, 1863.

BRIGHTON and BACK DAILY for SIX SHILLINGS and THREEPENCE.—Third-class Return Tickets between London and Brighton are now issued at the above price by three trains each way daily, available to return either on the same or on the following day.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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AT this moment, when our islands are mourning the loss of our most distinguished soldier, the memorial of which we present an Engraving, possesses a special interest, which is increased by the fact that it is the only bust for which the departed hero would ever give sittings to a sculptor. The work has been seen in London, having been exhibited at the Academy in 1862, when this Journal remarked that "the bust of Lord Clyde, by Mr. Ewing, of Glasgow, resembled some of the best Roman busts." The history of the work is interesting, as it illustrates the unwillingness of Colin Campbell to receive the homage which society sought to render him. Mr. Dalgleish, member for Glasgow, desired to present to his fellow-citizens a memorial of the great soldier who had been a Glasgow lad; but Lord Clyde at first decidedly refused to sit, and it was only on the renewed application of the intending donor and other distinguished Glasgow gentlemen, that his Lordship assented. Then he went to work with his old business spirit. "How many sittings do you require?" he asked of Mr. Ewing. Being told, he proceeded, "What time tomorrow can you begin?" "At eight in the morning, if that will suit your Lordship." "Right! Come, that's better than some of the fashionable fellows, who won't work till the middle of the day. At eight, then." Punctually at the hour appointed the soldier and the sculptor met, and the bust was begun. Lord Clyde then said, "Couldn't you make it serve in future?" "Certainly, my Lord." So, at seven in the morning, in his chambers in the Albany, Lord Clyde gave the sittings, while ninety-nine out of a hundred of his order were asleep. He never sat for another sculptor, and this memorial is therefore doubly precious. But, independently of its accidental value, its intrinsic merit is very high indeed, and Mr. Ewing, while executing a likeness that satisfies those who were the most intimate friends of the hero, has done himself honour by his masterly treatment of the subject, and by a breadth and nobleness to which the admirable finish of the work is ancillary, without seeking to demand separate attention—another form of the same praise which we bestowed on first seeing the bust, and which we repeat on careful re-examination. Glasgow is at this moment honourably eager to erect a statue to the great soldier who adds another to the brilliant list of her remarkable men; and Mr. Ewing's close acquaintance with the appearance of Lord Clyde seems—the sculptor's genius, of course, also being taken into consideration—to indicate this gentleman as the artist most likely to show that Scotland can not only produce great men, but do them fitting honour.



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THE BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES UNION RAILWAY.

THIS line of railway, which was opened on the 25th ult., forms an important link in the railway system of this country, providing as it does the means of rapid communication between the south of England and all parts of the principality. It unites Bristol with South Wales, and connects the railways on the English side of the Bristol Channel with those on the Welsh side, and the English with the Bristol Channels. The previous means of regular communication between the west, south-west, and south-east of England and South Wales were extremely circuitous, and the want of this railway was severely felt. The distance from Bristol to Newport by railway viâ Gloucester was eighty-two miles, and to Cardiff ninety-four miles. By the junction line these distances have been reduced to twenty-six and thirty-eight miles respectively; being a saving in each case of fifty-six miles. The distance from Newport to Southampton by the old route by railway was 169 miles, and from Cardiff to Southampton 181 miles. By the present line and the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth these distances are reduced to 99 and 111 miles respectively, being a saving in each case of seventy miles.

This junction line, which is constructed on the broad-gauge principle, leaves the main line of the Great Western at Temple Meads, near where the Midland Railway branches off, goes to the New Passage, thence by steam ferry across the Severn, and on to Portakewett on the South Wales Railway. It is nearly fourteen miles in length.

The piers at the Severn, undoubtedly the most interesting works on the line, are formed of creosoted timber, and the construction of both piers is the same, with the exception of the foundations, which, on the New Passage side, consist of piles driven firmly into the ground till they reach the rock below, which exists at a depth of from 6ft. to 20ft. The superstructure is carried on upright timbers, braced together in couples, and standing in rows of five couples. There are upwards of seventy rows, which are 22ft. apart, and connected at the top by longitudinal balks corresponding with the uprights, on which 3-inch planking is laid transversely, and which carries the permanent way. The pier is erected to a height of 50ft. above low-water mark. As at present arranged, the passengers will proceed in the carriages to the pier-head, where they will alight, and proceed down stairs, where they will embark on board the steamer. On the opposite side, at Portakewett, where the water deepens more rapidly, the pier is only required to be about half the length. Here some difficulty was found with regard to the foundations, on account of the rocky nature of the shore, which was eventually overcome by building masonry foundations, and fixing the piles on them by means of cast-iron shoes.



OPENING OF THE BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES UNION RAILWAY AND FERRY: NEW PASSAGE HOTEL AND PIER.

THE CONGRESS OF FRANKFORT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE Congress of German Sovereigns has been somewhat hastily judged by nearly all the organs of public opinion in Europe. The spectacle of some thirty crowned heads, possessing vast political power, yet irresponsible for their acts, deliberating on questions ordinarily left to Ministers and diplomatists, was so new to the world that it bewildered, to some extent, the eyes of spectators, leading them to form incorrect or unwarrantable conclusions. Calmly considered, the congress has fulfilled its object: it has not done so much as some expected, it has gone far beyond what others feared; but, on the whole, it has accomplished a notable purpose. The whole of the Sovereigns of the German Confederation—not excepting the ruler of Prussia, who, in principle, has withdrawn to the object of the meeting, although he did not join it personally—have solemnly declared before the world that Germany requires a greater amount of liberty, and a liberty that the present federal pact is altogether inadequate to the wants of the nation; and that a central power is absolutely necessary to secure the independence of the country, in danger alike through Gallic thirst of conquest on the one side, and Muscovite despotism on the other. If the Congress has done nothing else, it has roused the people of Germany to a strong feeling of these wants, and an equally strong desire to find the necessary remedies. The Governments, of course, will listen, says an old Italian proverb.

The meetings of the Congress, during the first week, were kept strictly secret, and very little authentic information of the proceedings got to the public. Subsequently, however, the secret was broken through to a great extent, and a host of semi-official reports of the subject of the deliberations was allowed to get into some favoured journals, and through them, into the mass of German and foreign newspapers. From the beginning, the Emperor, the soul of the Congress, was in favour of publicity; but his views on the matter were not shared by his brother Sovereigns, who insisted on a veil being put on deliberations. However, it was arranged that one stranger should be admitted to the meetings to act as secretary and reporter of the proceedings, and an Austrian privy-councillor, Herr von Biegeleben, was appointed to this important post. He, with the probable consent of the Emperor, furnished abstracts of the sittings to Dr. Alexander Schmidt, a gentleman representing the semi-official press of Austria, including such journals as the *Europe*, of Frankfort, and the *Austrian Observer*, which thus became the organs of intercommunication between the Congress and the public. On the other hand, more direct reports of the doings of the Congress, as well as of the inner aspect of their meetings, flowed by stealth into a few German papers possessing high and illustrious correspondents, such as the *Schweizer Zeitung*, believed to be "inspired" by Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, brother of our late Prince Consort. One of the most interesting and the most striking sketch of the look of the Royal Conferences held in the great saloon of the Palace of the Diet, the former residence of the Prince of Turn-und-Taxis.

The Princes—including the representatives of the four free cities of the Confederation—were seated, in their sovereign capacity, at a large oval table, at the head of which presided the Emperor of Austria. In front of every Sovereign was a large portfolio, open and blank, in which, from time to time, notes were made; while the inquiring chairman had, in addition, a silver hand-bell for the purpose of enjoining silence, or calling attention to matters under discussion. The secretary, Herr von Biegeleben, having taken his place at a side-table, the meeting was, in due time, opened with a short speech of the Emperor, recapitulating past resolutions and proposing fresh matter for discussion.

During the first few meetings, it is said, the Sovereigns were rather shy, and unwilling to express their opinions; but by-and-by they acquired the habit of speaking more freely, and of discussing them in a contrary direction. Not one of the Princes, however, appeared inclined to deliver long speeches or anything approaching to a studied oration. Short remarks on the subject matter under discussion constituted the staple of the debates, enlivened now and then by some rather unparliamentary interruption like the memorable "Ich verstehe nicht, sie da blind! King of Hanover, the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The four Burgomasters of the free cities, apparently cowed by the presence of so many crowned heads—all in sopbocks and Field-Marshals' uniforms, and belong with princely titles—spoke only occasionally and very briefly; and, when they whowere looked at by one of the princely speakers, nodded silent approbation. Such was the picture of the Parliament of Sovereigns at Frankfort.

That these new and singular members of Parliament did not achieve much in the way of regular legislation was to be expected, as indeed, turned out to be the case. The Act of Reform submitted by the Emperor of Austria was never discussed paragraph by paragraph as a whole, but commented upon bit by bit, particularly in those paragraphs which involved the personal position of the Princes themselves. Thus, in the Reform project, it was proposed that the Directory should consist of five members—namely, the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, and two Princes elected by the remaining States. This, the third paragraph of the Reform project gave rise to endless discussion, in which personal vanity got the upper hand over political wisdom, with the result of throwing the whole matter into utter confusion. At first, it was "settled" that there should be seven members in the Directory instead of five; it was next again "settled" that the number of members should be five, with complete arrangements to prevent the mischief of the even number; and it was then again, and finally, settled to keep the whole matter in suspense, and leave the decision to the further consideration of a second meeting of ministers plenipotentiary. A question quite as important, if not more so—the formation of the Second Chamber—decided off-hand after a few minutes' talk, was voted that there should be a Parliament of the German nation, to consist of three hundred members, elected by the Diets of the various States. In proportion of seventy-five Germans living in the same number from Prussia, twenty-seven from Bavaria, and the rest from the remaining States. An amendment of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, that the deputies should be elected directly by the people, instead of by the Chambers, fell through, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin having declared the proposition to be "too revolutionary." The Grand Duke's advocacy of election by Diets was curious, for as Mecklenburg-Schwerin possesses only one Diet, a little country, inhabited by an entirely agricultural population, is the only State of Germany which has still completely feudal institutions, including a Legislative Assembly composed of only landowners and noblesse. It is not much more than a score of years ago that serfdom was abolished in this strange mode of Reckenthum.

The actual resolutions of the Congress of Sovereigns, so far as known at present, amount to the determination to draw up a new constitution, of which the following are the chief points. There shall be for the future a Directory of six members, all of them reigning Princes or their delegates, to whom is given the executive of the affairs of the Confederation, including the power to make treaties with other States, to declare war, and to conclude peace. The duties of this Directory is to stand a Bundesrath, or council of the Confederation, composed of twenty-one members nominated by the various States in proportion to their contributions to the federal treasury. The Bundesrath is to form a sort of upper house of legislature, while the lower house will be represented by the Second Chamber, composed, as already stated, of three hundred deputies elected by the various States. This Parliament of the German nation is to meet every third year, in the month of May, at Frankfort; but it may be called together at any time in extraordinary session at the summons of the Directory. Power is given to the Assembly to make and alter any laws concerning the whole of Germany, and even to change the fundamental charter of the Confederation; but to do the latter a majority of at least four-fifths of the members is required. The meeting of Parliament is to be followed, wherever possible, by an assembly of all the Sovereigns of the Confederation, to deliberate on the resolutions and votes of the former, and, if necessary, to carry them into effect. As supreme court of appeal, and arbiter in all cases of dispute between Princes and subjects, there is to be, finally, a Bundesgericht, or Confederate Court of Justice, composed of fifteen Judges, nominated for life, irrevocable and irremovable, and paid out of the national treasury. Thus is to be carried out the new charter of the nation, having for object "the protection of the peace and security of Germany towards foreign countries, the upholding of peace and liberty in home affairs, and the progress of the people in wellbeing and happiness."

BANQUET GIVEN TO THE SOVEREIGNS BY THE SENATE OF FRANKFORT IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE RÖMER.

The whole history of Germany, as an empire, centres in the quaint old edifice of Frankfort called the Römer. It was here that the Emperors, or Kaisers, were nominated by the seven electors of the "Holy Roman Empire;" it was here they were installed in their high dignity; and it was here they showed themselves first to the people, receiving that public approbation which was then thought the sole finishing the work of the electors. Particularly rich in historical associations is the grand old room of the Römer denominated the Kaisersaal, or Hall of the Emperors. The great feast which followed the election of every new Sovereign took place in this hall, and it was in commemoration of the last of these that the Senate resolved to offer a banquet to all the German Princes assembled in Congress at the same place.

The Kaisersaal is elaborately embellished with a number of old frescoes, of no great artistic value, representing events in German history. The pictures taken down to the left of the throne are of patriotic association, gathering round the name of Charlemagne, the first of the gifted dynasty who filled by a series of portraits of the fifty Kaisers of Germany, from Charlemagne, crowned in 768, to Francis II., grandsire of the present Emperor of Austria, who laid down his crown, at the bidding of Napoleon, in the year 1806. These full-length portraits, which completely fill the walls of the Kaisersaal, are painted by the first German artists of the day, after authentic drawings, medals, and statues. Underneath each figure are the mottoes—sahlspriche, or chosen proverbs, by which they are called in German—which the originals wrote, of these exceedingly quaint and curious. Pious Charlemagne commences with "Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat" (Christ conquers, Christ reigns, Christ triumphs); while his successor, Ludwig, has for motto "Optimum regimen nullum sine amicis" (No good rule without friends). Charles the Stout, is described as "Os garnulum intricat omnia" (A chatterbox will betray everything); and his successor, Arnulf, the conqueror of the Normans, as "Ira furor brevis est" (Anger is but a fit), is the road to—a certain dark place). Some of the mottoes are rather startling, as that of Henry IV. of Kaiserslautern, "Ferrum ferrum thorium ego strepitum audivi" (I have heard the crackling of many fig-leaves); and "Hujus modi comparanie sunt opes, quæ simul cum ventis volant" (Such is the nature of riches, which fly away like a shipwrecked on the top), the latter the motto of Louis VII., surnamed the Bavarian. Over the door of entrance—immediately on the hall is the motto of Emperor Wenceslas—" Morosophi moriones pessimi" (Learned fools are the worst of fools).

The banquet was fixed for the hour of six o'clock on the evening of Monday, Aug. 17. At the foot of the staircase leading up to the Kaisersaal a guard of honour was drawn up, and in the ante-room—the various Princes were received by senators of the city, who had been sent to the railway station to meet the Sovereigns at the "Golden Bull." The door of this chamber, inside and out, was guarded by twelve halberdiers, in gorgeous array of scarlet and silver; while the ante-room itself was filled with servants in full dress, ranged on the staircase. The Emperor, on his arrival, was led straight into the Kaisersaal, followed, one by one, according to the list of precedence, Princes, taking seat at the head of a large table in the form of a horseshoe. To the right of his Imperial Majesty sat the King of Bavaria, who, as the first in rank, took the place of honour. Next further on, while to his left were the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duke of Baden. The other Princes sat in order of precedence, as interpreted by the honourable Burgomasters of Frankfort; the age of individuals being a guide in doubtful cases. The table was laid for about 150 guests, a smaller table was filled by the senators of the Republic, their black dresses forming a striking contrast to the gay uniforms of the Princes and their suites.

The dinner, served by liveried waiters in black evening dress, lasted for nearly three hours, the interval between the twenty-seven courses being filled up by the conversation of the Sovereigns and the music of a military band stationed in the square surrounding the Römerberg. Only two speeches were made in the course of the banquet, the first by the Burgomaster Fellner, in proposing the health of the Emperor of Austria, and the second by Dr. Müller, to the assembled Sovereigns, and a reply of the Emperor. There was not much that was notable in either of these orations, except the allusion made by Dr. Müller to the fact that the Princes of Germany were united by a hearty love to the united fatherland—*eine Herzliche Liebe zum gemeinsamen Vaterland*. The words, in their actual truth, or merely a postprandial sentiment, must be shown by the ultimate result of the congress in its benefits to the German nation.

FIREWORKS IN HONOUR OF THE SOVEREIGNS.

The banquet ended, all the Princes, preceded by the Senators, went in procession to the bridge over the river Main, to witness the fireworks on the opposite side of the river. They were prepared by the Senate at an expense of 10,000 florins, and had for their centre piece a magnificent sight, although bearing somewhat of the character of the impromptu. The exquisite situation, no doubt, contributed greatly to the effect of the display. The Sovereigns looked down on the yellow waves of the River Maine, as in a broad and cloudless mirror. The opposite bank, with its high and precipitous rocks, covered by numerous rockets and Bengalic flames in a most fantastic and highly picturesque manner. The end of the exhibition was formed by the modern, but highly effective, south-western emblem of the colossal figure of Germania, with the sword in the right, and the black, red, and gold banner in the left hand. Immediately on the appearance of this spectacle, which so excited the people that till after midnight groups promenaded the streets, singing patriotic songs.

The town of Pampeluna, say the Madrid journals, was a few days back the scene of a fearful incident. A lion, belonging to a travelling menagerie, escaped from its cage, and spread terror and consternation in everyone that it met. Three persons were killed by the terrible animal, and it made a dozen others seriously ill. The number would have been much considerable if the lion had not perceived a butcher's shop, into which he entered, and began to devour the contents. The butcher's cheers proved the presence of mind to close his shop, and the owner of the lion, being informed of the circumstance, hastened to the spot, and with a single blow of a hatchet put it to the shop door. The lion rushed out as soon as the door was opened, and was caught in the cage.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—During the week which begins on Monday, the 14th inst., the Brussels International Association for the Progress of Social Sciences will hold its first meeting, under the presidency of M. le Prince de Ligne, Speaker in the Belgian Senate; M. Verdeil, Minister of the Interior; and Representative M. Ch. Faider, Regier, Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is to be a competition for a prize of 1,000 francs, to be awarded to the author of the best memoir on the best which literary men should be guided, either, we presume, in making references, reading books, or writing them. The Association, which is composed of 150 members, but none from Great Britain, which we regret, as we should almost in each crying out for a reform, has already received the adhesion of persons of morality in fiction. By the arrangements made to render the gathering successful, the members of the Brussels Association, who number 300 in membership, may reach Ghent and return to London at half fare, travel through Belgium and Germany at reduced prices, and return to Brussels from the 10th to the 20th inst., except only by the line of Landen and Maestricht; they will be lodged at the Hôtel de Flandre, and dine at the same hotel; and they will receive, as a final and crowning blessing, a copy of the "Transactions of the Congress," which will be published by Jamar.—*Social Science Review.*

THE WORKS OF THE NILE.—The *Times* correspondent, writing from Alexandria, Aug. 19, states that the Nile is rising as rapidly as to give great anxiety to the inhabitants of Egypt. It is already 24 feet above the season, and it has yet forty-five days to rise. The Government has dispatched to all the provinces large bodies of timber and workmen, to repair the dams on the gaps in case the dykes give way, and men are employed in raising the banks along the river. Should such a catastrophe, as took occur as it 1861, when the Nile burst its banks and inundated Lower Egypt, the cotton crop would run the greatest risk, and a large portion would certainly be destroyed. This would be a fearful calamity following on the cattle disease, which has already told proportionally against the cotton. In many districts there are no animals left to turn the water-wheels, and the plants have been destroyed from want of water. Until the Government has made its returns, the third picking will be late, and will run some risk from cold and rain. The produce of the last year's crop, which was 1,800,000 cantars, estimated at 100 lbs. upon a low average, ought each to yield 200 lb. of ginned cotton, or a total of 360,000 tons. The deficiency in the present crop is chiefly from the backwardness of the crops one fourth of the ordinary yield will be lost.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Politics of Christianity. By Edward Miall. (1 vol. Arthur Miall.) Mr. Miall has for some years conducted the *Nonconformist*, and this is a collection of papers published in the journal during 1847-8. The son of Mr. Miall's teaching appears to be that government should be founded upon Christianity. This is described as such no one in possession of average Christian principles can possibly dissent; but, as Christ alone knows who is really a Christian and who acts from really Christian motives, it seems impossible as by down any general rules whereby Governments may be regulated. For, notoriously, the thousand sects into which the Christian Church is divided is unhappily divided have each their own peculiar notions upon points of Christianity? What is all in all to one is anathematizable to another; and how, then, is the Government, which is to have its policy based upon Christianity, to proceed so as to satisfy every prejudice of every sect? It is true that the kingdom of Christ is within us; and is not, therefore, the only hope of a corporate Government, whose actions are to be in accordance with the politics of Christ, ever to be found in the existence of a Christian spirit in the individuals who form the governing body? And this happy consummation must be gradually—very gradually—brought about. What mortal, again, shall pretend to judge his brother? What mortal shall dare to say that his fellow is not a Christian, because he has not the exact Christianity to legislate or administrate agreeably to the politics of Christians? The fact is, Mr. Miall wishes to commence at the end; for surely, when human nature is so purified that not only private families but the whole social community is swayed by the gentle precepts of the New Testament, the result will be of the great benefit to have been attained, and the kingdom of this world will pass away. This is what we are working up to, but what we can expect to begin from. In his arguments Mr. Miall is very fond of analogy. Now, it is a common saying that "analogies never go on all fours"—that is, that they do not correspond in every point. Mr. Miall is not very happy in the analogy which he brings to bear upon the subject of compulsory maintenance of religion. "I suppose the case of a father of a family," who, by pugilistic skill, can "compel all creatures to his will," who has formed a friendship with a family of equal strength of his pursuits, and who reasons thus:—"The minister is a man, and I cannot doubt that the supply of his wants would be a thing in accordance with the Divine will. I propose, therefore, to lay the case before my neighbours do it." And, because common sense at once answers that such an answer would be knocked down, he draws, by analogy, the conclusion that State provision for the clergy is equally unjustifiable. We do not wish to decide the question; we only say the analogy is defective, for the reason that it assumes the point in dispute, whereas to the State it is delegated, and from the State, if the people think fit, it can be withdrawn. This is, however, a serious point, some elegance, and some eloquence.

The Romance of the Forest among the Flays of the Colonies. By V. M. S. (1 vol. James Nisbet and Co.) Under the above rather fantastic title the public have the opportunity of reading "a narrative of Christian effort in the Australian Colonies." A clergyman's daughter, at the time of the International Exhibition, was moved with a yearning for the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of New South Wales, having enlisted in her service "a man of faith and love," to do the hard work of personal wrestling with the sinners from the East and the West, and she herself undertook to herself to look after the letters in many languages to be given by the gentleman to exhibitors and young persons visiting the Exhibition building. The scheme was good, and we are loth to speak otherwise than in terms of the highest respect for any attempt to benefit erring man. Let authorities decide whether it be a wise thing for a young lady to take upon herself so superior in godliness to others as to press upon them unasked advice, to take it for granted that they are in a state of spiritual darkness, to question them so as to learn from their language whether or not they have "obtained redeeming mercy," and to set down as lost whoever cannot properly answer certain peculiar technical phrases. So far as it is sufficient to say that the writer of this book seems to have acted upon this principle, and to have assuredly no lack of faith in the souls of our brethren; and such of us as, holding no office or ministry in the Church, merely act in a manner commissioned to undertake that work, have, nevertheless, a completely settled conviction of our own souls as to have time and to feel worthiness for it, are very much to be pitied for the want of discrimination in the critical accounts of the success he had in letters to the lady. It is gratifying to learn that his Hebrew and Greek letters were thankfully accepted; and, from an expression in one of the letters—"I have had a blessed day here"—one is justified in concluding that the success was not small. We regret, for our own part, that the writer does not regret that the language of the book should savour of what is (for want of a better term) called "Exhibition English," and we confess a feeling closely akin to commiseration for the Roman Catholic priest, who, having visited the Exhibition with a view towards artistic and scientific productions, "returned to Australia, and called out a hymn in the carriage department, and into an argument about "the second article of the Creed" in the Fine Arts." Every one knows that a hymn had "tears in his eyes" during a harangue from the letter-writer, but the cause for his tearfulness is not assigned.

Shakspere-Characters. By Mrs. Jameson. Parker Clarke. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) In a handsome, sober-sided, substantial volume, Mr. Clarke offers to libraries a collection of lectures formerly delivered. The characters here discussed are principally the "pubescents" as to whom we have had to speak upon his account with admiration for the bard, and so evident a love for his own labours, that, were his acumen and judgment less than they are, he would still be entitled to the gratitude of every one of his readers. Every one of Avon is sweet music to Mr. Clarke; and one of the chief objects of his present essay is to show that the Shakspere-characters are such as the poet has delineated his characters throughout." We feel confident there are many to whom the book will be welcome as a guide, not only in Shakspere and his creations, but in life itself. Many a work for themselves mines unexplored by Mr. Clarke in the vast region of Shakspere will be found by the present.

A Mining Journey Across the Great Andes. By Major F. Ignacio Rickard. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) Silver and gold, coined, uncoined, and hidden in the bowels of the earth, will be the texts to interest mankind until they have become considerably more dependated in value than they are at present. Major Rickard (or better perhaps nay, proves) gold to have already become. There is, consequently, little fear but that many banks will be outstretched to seize the book which Major Rickard has prepared for general information about the mines of San Juan. It is not, however, until we arrive at about the middle of the second volume of these handsome Christmas pages, that we get upon that interesting ground, the greater part of the book being taken up with a diary of a journey from Valparaiso to San Juan. Major Rickard's claim to be considered an authority upon the subject of which he writes may be found in the following statement:—He was sent in 1852 appointed by the Government of the Argentine Republic Inspector-General of Mines. Two maps add to the value of this little work.

A French naval steamer that ran between Oran and Marseilles went astern, and, though the crew and passengers were saved, the mails and the specie were lost in the sea.

The *Malta Times* describes as follows the re-establishment of communication between Malta and Alexandria. The saw was discovered at a distance of sixty miles from the Alexandria coast. The end of the telegraph cable had been ripped on to the deep-sea cable when the line was laid, owing to the rocky nature of the bottom of the sea. The first time the line was cut out, the final splice was made on the morning of the 18th ult., and at 3.30 p.m. the communication was established, and Alexandria was restored. As we have already announced, the line throughout between Malta and Alexandria is now reopened to the public.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic consists at present, according to an official paper published at Cronstadt, of the following ships:—The Nicolas I., screw-ship of the line, 111 guns; Pangoul, screw-ship of the line, 87 guns; Perseveral, screw-frigate, 51 guns; Dimitri Donskoi, screw-frigate, 81 guns; Alexander Newsky, screw-frigate, 81 guns; Wyaz, screw-corvette, 17 guns; Witez, screw-corvette, 17 guns; Olof, Swedish, paddle-steam-frigate. And the following ships just returned from China:—The corvette Kamchatka and the frigate Majestchi. Besides these, there are as a large number of smaller screw and paddle-steamers, to which must further be added the Russian Admiral and the Perveretz, which have since then arrived from England.

FINE ARTS.

THE "LONDON" AND OTHER ART-UNIONS.

THE exhibition at the Gallery of British Artists, Suffolk-street, of the pictures chosen by the prizeholders of the present year in the Art-Union of London suggests a fitting opportunity for saying a few words on the proceedings of this society. Besides this, there are many thousands directly interested in one or other of the many art-unions, and the patronage and influence of these associations are so considerable, that an examination of their claims is fairly due to the public.

It may be thought by many visitors to the exhibition in Suffolk-street that the collection affords a creditable average taste of art-patrons. If such a belief should be entertained by artists (and we fear it is by many), is however, greatly to be deprecated, and a little reflection will prove that the fact is not conclusive. For, in the first place, it is more than probable that only a small proportion of the richer and better class of connoisseurs and patrons are subscribers to art-unions, and for which, for instance, that of the Fine Arts Association, with its large premium list, affords ample place, the allotment of prizes being quite accidental, the selections will naturally only represent the average taste of such persons as may afford the guinea subscription. Again, it may be not unfairly assumed that the motive for many a subscription is quite as much speculative as for a £500 prize. And these patronise art. For this reason we feel bound to place the ordinary subscribers to art-unions in the lower grade of patrons of art.

And this consideration compels us to make a proportionate abatement in the appreciation of some promoters of this and similar schemes already indicated, they induce many artists to "paint down" to a low standard of taste. On the other hand, it must be said that a gratuitous and occasionally the winner of a prize not only acquires a work that will serve to increase both his knowledge of art and love of nature, but will, at once put him, perhaps for the first time, above the atoment, to a rising and genuine artist, that may be necessary to keep him on the path to nobler effort and greater success.

In the report for the present year of the London Art-Union occurs a singular passage, in which the hope is expressed that the Prince of Wales, following in the footsteps of the late Prince Consort, may be led "to give his aid in promoting the fine arts in this country." *the elevating influence, they, "of common things and the more common increase of home joys,"* is, however, undoubtedly the foundation of art, and it seems to us the only legitimate purpose, at least, of such societies. We deny that art-unions in this country have contributed, except possibly in some very rare instances, to elevate taste. It must be acknowledged that they have tended to diffuse a great deal of art, though nearly always of mediocre and inferior quality, and have contributed somewhat to encourage artists. On the whole, therefore, it may concluded, in a spirit of not unreasonable optimism, that although the influence of art-unions on the taste of the patronising artists through these popular lotteries is adopted in France and Germany upon a larger scale than with us, and that other Continental art-unions, which are in some instances in the hands of the Government, are very successful. But, then, it must be remembered that this is often helped on for instance, in the case of the Dusseldorf Art-Union, which procured the great line-engraving after "La Disputa," by Raphael, upon the walls of the Vatican, by some twelve years.

Returning to the exhibition of the London Art-Union (and bearing in mind what has been already said), we are glad to observe a decided improvement in the choice of the prizeholders. The popular taste manifested in the selection of the number of prizes for engravings there are fewer than usual of the vulgar, the childishly trivial, and conventionally pathetic which have been so prevalent of late years. Little exception can be taken to Mr. Barwell's "Reconciliation," which is one of the principal picture prizes. As, however—if proving nothing unfair—a curious instance of the fallibility, occasionally, of art-critics, it may be mentioned that the second chief picture prize was originally by a "leading contemporary" as "somewhat weak, almost overtaxing to avoid." The "Labour's Sanctities," another prize by the same painter, is certainly in better taste. Mr. Cobbett's "Pear Gathering" is one of his best works; and the other good figure pictures by Miss Kate Swift, and Messrs. Poynter, W. H. Knight, and Jamerson. The latter artist has a fine picture in the Holme, R. Collinson, Gosling, S. R. Percy, Leader, and H. T. Boddington, and the best water colours are by W. J. Bennet, H. Warren, W. Callow, J. C. Reed, W. C. Smith, and C. Davidson. The first prize in the last distribution was the marble statue "The Dancing Girl," by Mr. W. C. Marshall, R.A., which was one of the competition in 1845, and for which £500 was paid. The council now offer £600 for a similar figure or group, and open it to all sculptors. It may well be doubted whether the lessening the chances by a single prize to so large an amount will be found proportionately attractive. Accordingly, the purchase of a prize of £500 or £600 leads to an inquiry into the patronage of the sculptor, which is by no much increased. Last year, £2,000 subscribed this year is distributed thus:—To management, £270; To Art-Union of London fund, £321 9s.; to subscribers for selection, £4125; and to one or other form of patronage, £4,284. Of pictures, busts, &c., and engraving, no less than £5702 19s. 2d. The distinction between the London and those conducted on the principle of that of Glasgow" art-union is therefore less than is generally supposed. The latter expends *the whole* of the money subscribed in the purchase of taste" purchasing the pictures as well as other objects, from which subscribers afterwards select. The London council expend *more than half* the money subscribed after expenses are deducted. The advantage of the "committee of taste" is that it (presumably) secures the production of, or judgment in art, of a superior order to that of general painting. Its disadvantages are that it opens a door to jobbery and favouritism, and prevents the entirely free use of individual judgment and taste, even in those that are perfectly trustworthy. Theoretically, the latter system, in regard to pictures, should be more decidedly beneficial to art, and possibly it has accomplished more good in the latter manner in which the patronage assumed by an art-union is exercised than, however, our opinion of it would be modified if the prizes elevate art be chiefly touched. Now, the direct patronage of the London Art-Union has only extended, in reference to pictures, to the copyright of those engraved; and it is worth consideration whether they have had little art-value, though their subjects have been well calculated to be popular. The engravings themselves have not always been satisfactory; and, even when both picture and engraving have been good, the number of impressions has been so large that a considerable proportion of the prints have of necessity been imperfect. A good deal of money has been frittered away upon objects, such as parian statuettes, which few will rank much above the ornaments of the decorator. If any person will glance at the list of publications and selected prizes of this society for the twenty-seven years of its existence, and for which the large sum of £301,887 1s. 6d. has been subscribed, he will see the truth of our general remarks. Upon examination, therefore, the pretensions of this and similar art-unions to elevate art, and the consequent right—which is actually assumed—to be teachers in the same, rest on a very shadowy foundation. We readily refer to define their true and what they do not.

The report of the Art-Union of London avers that "the art of the sculptor demands at the hands of the association all the aid that it can be given." With this proposition no one will disagree. We regret to find, however, that, by the adoption of the vicious principle of competition, the art which, above all others, is the noblest, will certainly be neutralised. The "Dancing Girl," by Mr. Marshall, which was the first and gold prize of 1845, would, in 1863, in all probability be an exceptional result. It should be generally known that Mr. Foley and several of the most eminent English sculptors will not enter into a competition at all. The evil of competition has been proved in cases where prizes were offered by this very society for sets of illustrations. Take, for instance, the premium of a commission direct to Mr. Noel Paton for twenty illustrations of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" (a subject of the highest order of imagination for the present year), and the result is the best work of the kind they have hitherto published. Competitions are always a temptation to men in the first professional position. The prize should be only twenty competitors for the £600 commission; each of these competitors will take his models from Sadler's Wells. The twentieth will gain a commission worth at the very utmost some £200 or £300 clear against three or four times the amount lost to the others. And there are a thousand other objections. Public exhibitions serve every purpose of competitions. Let all who would really help sculpture do so by ordering it, or better still, give a commission direct to some artist of assured ability and desert.

There is a difficulty about the site of Mr. Noble's statue of Sir James Outram. Mr. Cowper objects to it being placed in Trafalgar-square, and it is proposed to set it somewhere in Parliament-street, or to Scotland; or to the birthplace of the gallant soldier, in Derbyshire. We think that Mr. Noble's proposition with the Westminster equestrian statue of Sir James, which is to form a companion to the sculptor's admirable equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge at Calcutta. The modelling of the horse in Mr. Noble's statue of Sir James is remarkably spirited. We very much regret to hear that the project of the statue being a duplicate of Mr. Noble's statue for London has failed: the necessary funds were not forthcoming.

The subject of a monument to Lord Clyde seems likely to be taken up by the Scotch members, noblemen and gentlemen.

A pretty and ingenious application of photography is made in Mr. Serman's Photographic Jewellery, which is intended for the safe preservation of a souvenir of friends or relatives in a convenient form. They are small photographs, carefully executed, mounted under glass, the sides of a glass locket, or casket or case of any size, from that of a chatelaine ornament to three or four inches in height, the effect of the picture being that it appears suspended in the middle of the frame, a best portrait is seen in apparent relief, having a perfect stereoscopic effect.

Messrs. Bisson Frères are adding to their well-known large Swiss photographs some magnificent views in Rome, Venice, Florence, Pisa, and Amalfi. Among the finest of these we may name "The Arch of St. Mark, Venice;" "The Entrance of St. Mark's;" "The Gate of the Arsenal, Venice;" "The Bridge of Sighs;" "Interior Duomo, Pisa;" "The Cathedral of Milan;" "The Arc des Orfèvres;" "The Basilica of Constantine;" and a full view of "St. Peter's, Rome."

THE FARM.

A SHORT tour to the north of Scotland has pleasantly occupied us since our last. The rain was a sad drawback during our visit to the Shetlands. We were there in the middle of July, and had hoped to have returned to a Southron, after such a wet July, seemed sadly remote. The sheep were a most varied and curious little race, the wool of the Shetland sheep is famous for its fineness, and is in great demand. Theses "heavy treasures" (for who has not heard of Shetland hosiery?) are safely brought to us by the Leith steamer, which runs to Lerwick two seasons ago, and has never been caught yet. A dog once led this roving life in Cumberland, and would eat nothing but the fat bacon and the lean. Whether the Shetland ponies possess this or very caustic judgment upon Shetland mutton, as he never touches it, has not been ascertained. Certainly it is not the sheep for a relish. If my M.P.H., English, Scotch, or Irish, will see sail with Captain Parrick, of the Shetland Company's fine steam-packet, on any Friday, accompanied by ten couple of hounds and a couple of terriers, the Shetlanders will no doubt treat him like a Prince, put him over ponies, and ride with him to the meets, and to the kill, and brush and whips, and not only give him the burgess ticket, but illuminate the town in his honour if he kills. A nobler object of a crusade could hardly be imagined.

"But to our muttons." Some Scottish farmers have gone over the sea and imported the Shetland sheep, to cross the Cheviots and Cheviots as well. Shorthorns have also made their way to the island by Messrs. Cruickshank, Duthie, and Stephen. At the last fair the native cattle are exported each year, and from 400 to 500 ponies, principally for the Newcastle coalpits, although it is said that they will soon be superseded by the Shetland horse. The latter is also principally used in this way. Shetlanders are rather careless about the style of their steeds; but they are remarkably strong and hardy, and will, in August, when we saw them, they were full of condition. Their power of carrying weight is quite equal to that of the Shetland pony of the season, one of whom we met coaling the hills with 56 lb. of hosiery on her back, and making nothing of it; and it is said they can carry 20 lb. for each 100 lb. weight of their own body. Owing to the lack of grass, the cows were very cheap, and one cutter's wife bought a couple of cows and a calf for £5, and sold the calf and lead in the eighteen miles which we had to walk back from the interior to the steamer. It was tethered among the oxen by the Voe, and was brought, with 50 carcase from the Voe, and the strange emotions it would have raised in the breast of a Booth or an Eastwood, and others of the Bates family, assembled at the Voe, would have led well enough; but our pocket-money was limited, and the speculation too tremendous. One fellow-passenger could not resist a cock and three hens at 6d. each, and consoled himself with a humour with his bargain on finding that a friend had bought two couple of young cockerels for 1s. 6d. Mr. Duthie, at the last fair, bought ponies for the plough-team at £7 10s., and oxen at 7s. 6d., any one with £60 or £70 might have stocked a fair eight-acre farm; and returned with his happy family of illputians on the steamer in triumph.

The Channel Fleet did not visit the Shetlands. It is said that even its quiet people were rather hard on them when they did come, and wanted to sell them their own fish at a high price, instead of 6d. and so on; but that may be an invention of the Orkneyites. If the Shetlands are gradually improving (and people are not half above yet to see the beauties of the islands), the Orkneys, fish, and beef purposes and crossing with the shorthorn) the Orkneys are improving still more. We were the guests of Mr. Traill Burroughs, the landlord-proprietor, Mr. Balfour, of Balfour and Trenabie, is quite a model landlord of the old style, with cattle-sheds, and farm, and farmer artillery troop. In the Orkneys, generally, the crops are very faircasts best—but rather behindhand, owing to the drought in June and July and August. Sea-weed and bone-dust are found to be extremely cheap. We bought a five-year-old mare of nearly fifteen hands, which cannot be sent to market as she is not quite handsome enough; for £10 and fresh shoes all round for a luck penny; and a friend got an excellent Clydesdale mare, which had worked four or five seasons, for £20. Mr. Traill Burroughs has a fine stock of cattle, and 6000 are exported each year for Aberdeen, Banffshire, Edinburgh, Morayshire, &c. When the Channel Fleet was there last year the island furnished 6000 lb. of meat per diem and supplies for ten days more "without deranging the export by a single horn." The same cannot be said of the shooting forays of the officers of the Channel Fleet during their stay last month, as in the course of them they shot a cow on the knee or head (the accounts of the historians differ); and the old woman, who does not understand that it is "a necessary to prove which of the ships' companies" did it, thinks of walking up to London bodily in her clogs, if she can get no other way, and sitting at the door of the Admiralty till she receives compensation from his Grace of Somerset or raises a public subscription. After their visit last year a bullock died, and proved, on dissection, to have shot lodged in the shoulder; but the reasonable view to take was to throw off 6d, and the Orcadians cordially winked at them when they had the victualling of the ships. The officers spread themselves like locusts over the islands in parties of 40 to 50, fifteen yards from end to other, and blazed away at everything—larks (five to one lark), sparrows, grouse, and starlings. They replied to proprietors that they had her Majesty's commission, and bid them "go to blazes." Not long since a Cabinet Minister fed swiftly from that spot on being threatened with a prosecution for trespass; but the Channel Fleet officers braved everything for sport. One grouse-shooter wisely understood when, from the statements of his flock, that their carefully led them from his own hired moor on to a neighbour's ground, which they soon found out, and, on the grandmother alone withstood them, when they landed forty strong from a tender, by vowing that if he only whistled he could raise 100 men, and so they departed. The remainder of the year was a wild one. The foxhounds the landowners' battle, and by his consistent firmness, successfully broken up the practice of hunting to common rights (some which did not belong to them) never came off after all. The bluejackets advanced in a serried line; but just as they reached his inclemments the elements intervened, and a deluge came down in such torrents that not a gun would go off, and they made a masterly retreat to the ships without meeting the enemy. If, however, they only keep off the grouse and the cows, and victual the ships off the island, and only ask leave to shoot such birds, the Orcadians will be delighted to see them another year, and give them all the best they can. Till the halcyon period arrives they will continue to call them the "Hen and Chickens," simply because the latter name was one which suggested the risk his ships in the Westray Firth, and gave it up after the second attempt.

Thurso, which the fleet did not visit, grimly consoles itself for their absence by saying "the price of our potatoes and cabbages will not be raised."

The turnips in Caithness are not very remarkable, as it was too wet in the spring and too dry in the summer to suit them; but the crops of heavy rains will keep back a very promising harvest for at least a fortnight. Stook has been selling well, many of the top breeders getting rid of their young stock at a good all wisey bargain, as it is the best and not by the pail, at about £1 for each month's keep since their birth. Mackay's Hotel at Thurso was our last halt, and is where he is being used as a cross for the Galloway cattle as well as the country ones. The former cross is one to which the Baronet is especially devoted his mansion and with no small success. Sir George Dunbar, on the contrary, crosses the shorthorn bull with country cows and Galloway heifers. The calves of his cross were very soon become as big as their dams, and are thrifty good doers. Sir George has sold his cross to Caithness, and has purchased a first-prize shearling and a three shear for his own use, the latter of which would, if we mistake not, have held his own well if he had gone to Kelso.

At the Rochdale Show, Colonel Towneley has been remarkably successful with four entries, and secured the £5 and silver cup, for the best animal in the yard—i.e., Royal Butterfly, in his seventh year, but as straight and active as when he was a yearling. Several Royal winners were there, Mr. Rosette (stock), Mr. Rosette (bull), then stock shows again, such is a prize shorthorn's life nowadays). and The Hero (bull), Mr. Towneley's Colonel (bull), Mr. Thistle bull Hengist, and Mr. Charlesworth's General Murat, but all to no purpose. The magnificent gladiator Royal Duke, the Royal North Lancashire, at Lancaster, Royal Butterfly was first in the old class, Royal Butterfly 11th (second at Worcester) second; and Master of the Rolls, Colonel Towneley's, Sir Paul's Hengist, were both highly commended. It was a grand class, and Mr. Bolton's Royal Butterfly 11th (second at Worcester) was very good. The hero was first in the younger class of seventeen, and Mr. Atherton's white American bull Lord Oxford 2nd next; Mr. Blundell's Baron Hillsborough 3rd. The cows went in for the same prize, with different judges (Messrs. Unthank and Stevenson, of Fourstones), and their prizewinners at Rochdale were shown in the old and half class, where Mr. Richard Booth's Prince of Battersea was first, and Colonel Towneley's Royal Butterfly 11th second, or "as you were" at Stockton. The cows were all shown together in the open class, and, in fact, it was perhaps the choicest show of shorthorns that has been seen this season. Mr. Richard Booth's Duchess, bred by Mr. Ind, of Southwicke (2nd), the H.C.s being Soldier's Bride (which never had any right to be in the Duke of Buckingham) and Colonel Towneley's Butterfly. Rosedale, Royal Butterfly's Duchess, and Second Queen of May was the two-year-old heifer order of merit; and Colonel Towneley had the first prize with the Royal Butterfly 11th calf; Castanera and two more from the Towneley herd close up, with H.C.s. The Colonel was also first with Royal Butterfly 11th, and it was "Hats off! for the Queen of the Ocean. Joe's Blondin wears no willow when that red and white glory of Wrialsby and Royal Butterfly were declared to be male and female champions of the yard. John Ward and Rosedale were fairly collared and beaten at last.

Colonel Towneley's Royal Butterfly won first prize for the junior shearling gimmers at five places in the North, and second and extra prizes as well, has just sold five of them, along with six shearling rams, to Mr. Fisher, of Adelaide, in Australia. The Cotswold sales have gone off with great spirit this year, and there were many fresh commissioners from all parts. "Let us have anything," as Hill said to a buyer not unlike by a Yale man." There is no ring, and the hill-men prefer to cluster round the rams and the auctioneer, so that a stranger may be very "pooly," or send a flying bid. The average for the great seven-day sales will range from 8 gns. to 17 gns., Mr. W. Hewer, the veteran auctioneer, having been with first prize at 17 gns. His promptitude in taking up Mr. Beale Brown's Chester challenge to show 100 rams for 100 sheep, and his offer to forfeit if he was not lost on the sheep world in general and the Cotswold in particular.

The treaty for the suppression of the Scheldt dues was published in the Paris papers of yesterday week.

A letter from Paris states that M. Nadar's newly-invented aerial machine has been successfully experimented with, and has at last finished. Its dimensions are so enormous that it will have accommodation, it is declared, for more than a hundred passengers. Its first aerial journey is to be from Paris to Berlin, and will occupy the "Grand Monarque."

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A considerable increase of our trade is apparent from these returns. With respect to our exports, compared with the month of July in the last three years, they stand then:—July, 1861, £10,94,260; 1862, £12,21,801; 1863, £13,648,849; and comparing the first seven months of the year, the exports for the same period as follow:—£70,237,685, £69,446,480, and £71,661,071. If the exports of the remaining five months of the year maintain the same proportion, the exports of 1863 will exceed those of 1860, which were the largest recorded.

The Gowran Castle steamship, Captain Norman Macleod, of 1000 tons, belonging to Messrs. T. and W. Smith, London, sailed from Plymouth on the 20th ult. for Brisbane, Moreton Bay, having 220 Government emigrants, under the care of Dr. Dunbar Kitching, R.N., surgeon superintendent. The ship Tartar, 850 tons, belonging to Messrs. T. Feigate and Co., London, sailed from Gravesend, on a voyage to Moreton Bay, for Brisbane, on Wednesday week, on board thirty-one married people, fifteen single men, fifty single women, and fifty-three children under twelve years of age, in all 114 souls, under the care of G. Pocklington, Esq., surgeon superintendent. The single women were domestic servants, selected chiefly from the farming districts.

Another adventurous traveller (says the *Saint Public of Lyons*) has just left us for the interior of Africa. M. Jules Remonnay, who had been for two years past in Rhiogna, has recently died there, in an obscure village, in consequence of the wounds received from the Berg, his fellow-traveller. Dr. Stendner had just completed his researches in the countries extending from the 8th to the 12th degree of latitude in Rhiogna, and was about to start on another exploring expedition, when he was taken ill. The Baron, Dr. Stendner's friend, who had shared in his previous explorations, accompanied by three European ladies and a troop of 120 negroes. Nothing has been heard of them since the 13th of May.

The *Moniteur de la Haute Loire* mentions a curious instance of the effect produced by the electric fluid. It says:—"A man named Eingles, residing at Genestelon, in this department, was returning home from a neighbouring village two days back, when he was killed by lightning. With the exception of his jacket-sleeves and the metal which he wore, he was completely stripped by the electric fluid. His clothes were found lying about, some as much as 30 ft. from the spot, and all in shreds. The soles were the only part of his boots that remained near him, and they were divided into two parts, one on the face of the other. The unfortunate man had completely shaved on one side, and one ear nearly torn off."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MAHÉ, SEYCHELLES.

THIS church, consecrated in 1859, is built of coral, in the town of Victoria, Island of Mahé, the largest of the Seychelles group. It forms a striking object viewed from the channel, in the midst of very beautiful scenery. There is a leading library, chiefly of French books, in the vestry; and after the violent hurricane and floods in October of last year the church was crowded with families who had fled for refuge, and for some time afterwards the lower and corners of the church were filled with bags of rice stored up for the supply of large numbers of the lower orders of the population whose houses and small plantations had been destroyed. The accompanying Engraving is from a photograph taken by Dr. Brooks, the Government medical officer in the islands.

The Seychelles are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of the British Government of Mauritius, between latitude 3 deg. 30 min. and 5 deg. 40 min. S., and longitude 55 deg. 20 min. and 56 deg. 30 min. E. They consist of thirty small islands, the four groups, one of which is formed of Mahé, with St. Anne, Cerf, and other smaller islands. They are all of granitic formation, and elevated on a coral bank. Mahé, the largest island, is sixteen miles long and four miles broad. Though mountainous, it is fertile. Its chief town is Port Victoria, on the east coast.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, VICTORIA, MAHÉ, ONE OF THE GROUP OF SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN GRAY.

THE city of Dublin has for many years suffered all the inconveniences of having a supply of water insufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and defective in respect to distribution and pressure. This imperfect supply is taken from two canals, which are largely used for the ordinary purposes of trade between the city and the agricultural districts, including the transit of cattle inwards and of manure outwards. The water of these canals is of about 14 deg. of hardness, and is distributed from a head of seventy-eight feet above ordnance datum, the pressure from which is so defective that the water will not rise in any house more than two or three feet above the pavement of most of the principal streets of the city.

Such was the state of the water supply of Dublin when the present Corporation determined to procure a supply suited to the civilisation of the age. Dr. Gray—now Sir John Gray—having devoted much time to the study of sanitary subjects, was appointed chairman of the Corporation Committee. The most resolute opposition was encountered by this committee, which consisted of some of the ablest and first men in the city. The more wealthy owners of property objected to increased taxation, the canal companies desired to monopolise the supply, and their numerous and influential shareholders took an active part in stimulating the opposition. The chairman had naturally to take the lead in all the discussions and debates, some of which were prolonged for three consecutive days. Several years of vigorous efforts to combat this powerful opposition ended in the carriage, in 1861, of the Act for supplying the city with the waters of the Vartry, after an unexampled opposition before the Commons' Committee, which lasted four weeks. The *Dublin Gazette* of July 23 announces that, "in special recognition of the indefatigable zeal and high ability evinced throughout the whole progress" of this great sanitary reform, the Lord Lieutenant conferred the honour of knighthood on Sir John Gray, and the superb presentation, of which we give an Engraving to-day, is the testimony of the citizens of Dublin, including many who were amongst the most active opponents of the measure, to the disinterested motives which influenced, and to the ability with which he carried out, the great task set before him.

A FISHING EXCURSION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

(From a Correspondent.)

IN accordance with a promise of long standing to introduce a friend to the beauties of the lakes in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, and the unrivalled trout-fishing to be found therein, we found ourselves in the month of July ascending the path which led to the Indian lodges, to engage the indispensable services of Sebatis. As we emerge from a little wood the Indian lodges open to view, and we are challenged by those ever-wary sentinels the Indian dogs, who partake in many ways of the peculiarities of their masters, resist all our attempts at becoming friends, and retire barking and snarling as we advance. Numerous little dusky figures of Indian children start up from behind bushes and stumps, whence, unseen themselves, they had watched our approach, and dogs and children in a mad scamper seek refuge in the lodges. Aroused by the tumult, the Indian men and women begin to show themselves at the doors, and we see the well-known form of Sebatis advance to welcome us. Our errand is stated, his services and canoe are engaged, and arrangements completed to start the next morning. The morning was cloudy, with a moderate breeze; after a few moments' consultation, in which Sebatis gave it as his opinion that we would have a rough time of it on the lake, as there was every prospect of the wind increasing, we determined to try it. So Sebatis, taking the canoe on his back, started off through the woods for the shores of Lake Utopia, giving us as much as we could do to keep up with him, although our loads of fishing rods, &c., were light in comparison to his, and he never paused for rest until, having completed the half mile between his lodge and the lake, he deposited the canoe on the beach, and when we came up had lit and was puffing away at that never-failing solace, his pipe. We were not long in making the discovery that what had only appeared in the shelter of the woods to be a slight breeze proved a brisk gale on the water. Sebatis launched the canoe, and, paddle in hand, stepped lightly in, as only an Indian can; and the next moment, impelled by his sturdy strokes, we were bounding merrily over the waves. The sky was darkening ominously, and the wind steadily increasing as we paddled along for four miles under the lee of the shore, until we reached Birch Point. Here we had to cross the lake, and there was no concealing the fact that we were fairly in for a wet time of it. If we had any doubts on the subject, they were instantly dispelled by the attitude of Sebatis, who, throwing his hat into the canoe, and brushing the long black hair from his face, seemed bracing all his nerves for the coming struggle. And now as we leave the shelter of the shore we get the full force of the gale, and our canoe goes dashing madly over the waves. Presently we feel our frail barque quiver under us, and with the water trickling down our backs, we realise the fact that we have shipped our first sea. As it is totally inadmissible to ship water in a canoe, on account of the difficulty of bailing, Sebatis now changes his tactics, and, instead of meeting the waves, gradually allows the canoe to wear off into the trough as they pass. Only the most consummate skill on his part could have effected this with safety, and I believe had any white man attempted the like exploit we should have been instantly swamped. It was now blowing a whole gale of wind, and the sky was black as midnight, except when the sun ever and anon broke through the clouds, revealing the rugged forms of the Red Rock Mountains. For an instant the sunlight and shadows play all hide and seek, and then all is gloom again. Sebatis's powers are evidently taxed to their utmost, and full well we know what one false stroke of his paddle would do; we are powerless to aid him; all the assistance we can give is to sit perfectly still, and this we require no bidding to do. As a wave larger than its predecessors approaches his eagle eye brightens, and a shade of anxiety passes over his otherwise imperturbable face. The wave passes, and with it his anxious look; and this impression of coolness and intrepidity paddles away, looking for another wave; Sebatis says it momentarily as if he meditated landing; but the surf, dashing high on the rocky shore, precludes any such idea, and he keeps steadily on his course.



TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN GRAY.

Now the distant rumbling of thunder is heard, increasing in volume as it approaches, breaking into loud crashes overhead, reverberating amongst the hills and passing away in low mutterings. A few large drops, and then down comes the rain, a perfect deluge, and twinkling we are drenched to the skin. Flash upon flash of vivid lightning, majestic rolls of thunder, and we are in the very midst of a summer storm. A few more strokes of the paddle, and we reach the shore. But where to land? Where in all that boiling surf can we find a spot to beach our light canoe? Sebatis answers our thoughts, pointing the canoe for a bridge which appears in sight as we round the point, and in a few moments we shoot under it, emerge into the comparatively calm waters of Trout Brook, and safely land, verifying in our case the old adage that speaks of fishermen's luck, "A wet jacket and an empty stomach." The canoe is unpacked, and Sebatis proceeds to make a fire. He hits upon an old pine log; with a few blows of his axe he knocks off the wet bark, and procures a plentiful supply of tinder dry as tinder, and we are soon drying our soaking garments before a roaring fire, while Sebatis proceeds to prepare the lunch, of which we are in sorry need. In an hour or so the rain ceases, and the sun shines out bright and warm; and, as we must not lose time, we pack the canoe and continue our voyage up Trout Brook. Beautiful we glide along the placid stream, through the reeds and lilies, and under broad-spreading branches of the silver birch; in places they meet over head, and, entwining their branches lovingly, form green arches, under which we pass. Now and then, as we paddle through the long reeds, black ducks startled from their summer haunts rise with noisy quacking and seek safety in flight. As we watch them we think with pleasure of the time (September) when we, with trusty double-barrel and our good retriever, will lay the flappers, now all unconscious in their parent nest. With regret we leave the lovely brook, and shoot into the waters of Trout Lake. Having reached the opposite shore, we land on a sandbar, and put up our rods to try our luck with the speckled trout. We take up our position in the canoe opposite the inlet to the lake: Sebatis sinks a pole into the sand to hold on by, and to prevent the canoe from drifting. After a few casts a fish is struck and landed; and now the trout are breaking in all directions, and as fast as our flies touch the water they are seized by two, and often three, fish at a time. The trout are not large, averaging about half a pound; they are the trout which belong to the lake. Later in the season (September and October) the large trout, often weighing four pounds and upwards, run up into this lake, and are taken in large numbers with the fly. Grasshoppers are used with killing effect by the country people. After some excellent sport with the small fry, and having filled our baskets, we put our rods up and bid farewell to Trout Lake. We make a portage of half a mile over a hill, and launch on Mill Lake. As we paddle up to the mouth of the inlet our attention is attracted by the strange spectacle presented by the reeds on the margin of the lake; each reed appears to be festooned with silver tinsel, which quivers and flashes in the bright sunlight. Curious to solve the mystery, we land, and on examination find that the effect is produced by dragon-flies just bursting from the chrysalis, which is attached to the reeds; and their wings fluttering and drying in the sun as they became detached produced the effect which we witnessed. Every instant dozens were freed and flew off. Countless numbers fell on the surface of the lake, but I did not notice that any trout rose at them.

We landed at the favourite fishing-place, a deep hole at the mouth of the inlet, put up our rods and began fishing with great effect; but before long we had good sport for about twenty minutes, when the fish suddenly left off rising.

In a short time, however, the trout began to show themselves again, and we resumed our sport. Side by side we threw our lines, and landed our fish with varying luck, until, fairly surfeited with our success, we cried enough, and proceeded to count and admire our fish. As the day is growing late, we start through the woods for Crazy Lake, where we are to camp for the night. On our way we surprise an old hen grouse and brood. She, with trailing wings and uttering a plaintive, warning cry to her young ones, entices us to follow her, almost permitting us to put our hands upon her. In the meantime the little fellows scamper off

A FISHING EXCURSION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.



CROSSING LAKE UTOPIA IN A STORM.



LAKE UTOPIA—EVENING.

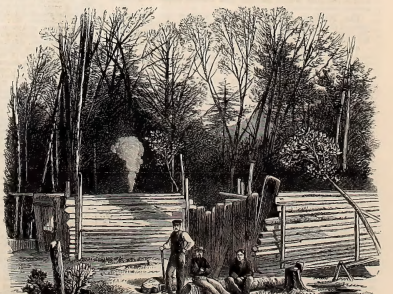
in all directions, and, assured of their safety, she secures her own. As we have had a pretty hard day of it, we are not sorry when the two-mile tramp is over and we arrive at Crary Lake; and Sebatis seems of a like mind, as he drops the canoe with a grunt, and proceeds to make a bough camp and prepare our dinner. The trout prove excellent: so do our appetites. But with the night come the only torments to our otherwise perfect enjoyment—black flies, mosquitoes, and midges, the latter the greatest torments of all. So small as to be almost imperceptible, they sting most villanously, creeping up your nose, into your eyes and ears, and almost driving you demented. The Indians not inaptly call them "*feel 'um no see 'ums.*" They had not troubled us much in the day, but now seemed bent upon making up for lost time. We slew them by thousands, but it seemed we were literally doing it *pour encourager les autres*, for their place was instantly filled by countless battalions. Our weariness proving superior to the torment, however, we finally got to sleep. Waking early, Sebatis has our breakfast ready; and, that over, we start to try our luck in Crary Lake. The trout in this lake are large, and have been taken of five pounds and a half weight. As we could not both fish from the canoe, we desire Sebatis to make a raft for us. He soon procures the number of logs necessary for the purpose, and lashes them firmly together with withes, and places over all some large sheets of bark peeled from spruce-trees. Leaving Sebatis to his own devices, we pole off into the lake, take up a favourable position, and begin to cast. Faithfully we whip the water for half an hour, without getting a rise; then, up pole, and off to another position. All in vain we change our casts and offer the most tempting lures our fly-books afford. The trout, proverbially shy in this lake, will not deign to move; and at last we give it up and pole our raft to an old pine log which lies half in the water and presents a good chance for us to land. We clamber up the old pine, and, seating ourselves on the trunk, with our backs to the water, light our pipes, and console ourselves with the idea that our finny friends will rise by-and-by, as the sky is getting cloudy and a slight breeze is springing up. Even while we speak, a heavy splash is heard in the lake, and, turning round quickly, we see the large circles in the water expanding towards the shore, marking the spot where the trout rose. As we pole to land, we notice that the pole, after sinking through a tangled bed of weeds about four feet under water, brought up in hard gravel. A trout had evidently been routed out of this haunt by our poling. Hastily we push off our raft, and silently push off and anchor near the spot whences the trout broke. At the very first cast a heavy fish is struck. And now we are in our glory. While the reels at the trout bolt for the deep water. Gradually we reel them up, and ply them with point and butt. With the greatest difficulty and risk to our rods we prevent their dashing under the raft in their mad efforts to get free. At length the fish become more shy, and presently few are moving. And we are nothing loth to leave off, as we have now over three dozen trout, few of them under one pound in weight. So we up pole, push ashore, land, and exhibit to the admiration of Sebatis our speckled spoil. It may be here remarked that in these waters you cannot have a fly too gaudy. The most killing fly we used was constructed as follows:—Body, red and black pig's wool, ribbed with gold; legs, red hackle; wings, the scarlet feathers from a parrot's tail, mixed with the feathers from the back of the wood or summer duck; this, with the red and black palmers and the mealy white fly for night fishing are the only flies we find necessary. When these do not take any other fly will seldom prove successful. To return to our narration. With infinite gusto we attack the lunch which Sebatis had waiting for us; and as nothing to advantage could be done in fishing in the heat of the day, we saunter off into the woods, where we find a lovely spot where beautiful trailing arbutus in full bloom mingles its perfume with the blossoms of the wild cherry and moose-wood. Retracing our steps to camp, we find everything packed in readiness for our return to Lake Utopia, at the head of which lake we are to have the evening's fishing. Off we tramp, cross Mill Lake, carry the canoe over another portage of a quarter of a mile, launch our canoe in Lake Utopia, and paddle to the head of the lake. Here, while we are at dinner, we hear a rustling in the bushes; an Indian appears bearing a canoe upon his back, followed by two others carrying packs, guns, snowshoes, &c. It proves to be the old Indian chief, John Francis; his son, Mitchell Francis; and the Indian doctor, Saukobasis. They are on their way home from the sugar camps, where they have been since when boiling maple sugar, trapping &c. We invite them to join us at dinner, and shortly another arrival takes place in the persons of two river drivers who are picking up drift logs on the lake. The aborigines, the lumbermen, and ourselves from the city of St. John exemplify three phases of civilisation in one of the most thriving, and second to none in loyalty, of all our beloved Queen's wide domains. Sebatis informs me that the old chief is a good storyteller, has an excellent memory, and can relate interesting incidents concerning the first settlement of the country, which he had from his father and grandfather. As he has all his dresses belonging to his station as chief of the Passamaquoddy Indians with him, we offer to draw his portrait if he will remain the night. The old man kindly acquiesces, and invites us to be his guests for the night in the sugar-camps on the hillside. So we cross the lake to the mouth of a cool brook where we think the trout will be rising in the evening. As we draw near we see him breaking anchor the canoe, and in an hour or two our baskets are filled. A shelldrake starts up in alarm and flies far away, until his form is lost in the



JOHN FRANCIS, CHIEF OF THE PASSAMAQUODDY INDIANS.



ENTERTAINING THE CHIEF.



THE SUGAR CAMP.

golden depths of the evening sky, recalling vividly the lines by the American poet William Cullen Bryant:—

> Whither, 'midst falling dew,
> While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
> Far through their rosy depths dost thou pursue
> Thy solitary way? &c.

Accompanied by the chief, his son, and Dr. Saukobasin—the latter has a peculiar expression: he laughs only with the lower half of his face, his eyes gleaming savagely at you all the while—we tramp off to the sugar-camps, where we are to spend the night. The camps are situated on the side of a hill covered with maple-trees, a brawling brook runs at the door, and a break in the forest affords a peep at the lake, and gives the charm of distance to a primitive and very lovely scene. It was well we had a good supply of provisions, for our family had increased alarmingly, and we now numbered six persons. Sebatis, working under the eye of his chief, exerted all his powers and served an excellent supper. After the old man had told us many interesting stories of old times, hunting yarns, &c., at Sebatis's suggestion we asked him to sing some Indian songs, and we are not likely to forget the strange, wild scene—the old man beating time on a birch-bark drum improvised for the occasion, and singing song after song in Indian, until the grey dawn, peeping in through the chinks in the camp, warned us to our tardy couches. The next day was devoted to taking the old chief's portrait. He retired to his camp to make his toilet. "Shade of Commodore Trunnion, who is this?" On looking up we were startled to find an old naval officer of the time of George III. standing at the camp door with his back towards us; the only part of his dress that appeared at all incongruous was his hat, which was a common black hat, with two bands of gold lace around it; as he turned, we perceived that it was our friend the Indian chief. The propriety of his having his portrait drawn in Indian costume was hinted at; but, as he was in the habit of wearing this dress on great occasions, and it had been handed down to him by his father, some difficulty was experienced in prevailing upon him to change, more particularly as he evidently considered himself "en grande tenue," as also did the other Indians. At last he retired, and presently reappeared in porcupine quill and beadwork, ornamented sashes, leggings, moccasins, &c.; but all our efforts to get rid of the epaulettes were unavailing, as he considered he was making a great sacrifice in giving up the hat, &c. He expressed himself much gratified with the likeness, and highly delighted at the prospect of its appearing in the Illustrated London News.

We passed the remainder of the day pleasantly roaming about in the woods, selecting many charming bits of scenery, and towards evening we packed up and started down the lake in company with the chief, on our way home. As we paddled along, the old chief amused us by singing Indian songs, until Sebatis told me that he (the chief) was the only man in the tribe who could give the war-whoop of the Passamaquoddys, and that he would do so if he were asked. The request was made; but as he did not make any reply, we began to fear that he would not comply, when suddenly the echoes of the lake were awoke by the most unearthly yell, so loud that it could be heard at a great distance, and utterly baffling all description, carrying the mind back some hundred years, when, instead of our peaceful party, the lake was traversed by bands of painted braves, and the echoes were awakened by a series of yells such as the one we had just heard. Evidently "of the past the old man's thoughts were," as he sat in his canoe with downcast eyes and his head bent forward on his breast.

Borne by the evening breeze from the distant shores of the lake come the tinkling of bells and the lowing of herds, telling of that civilisation before which his race is passing away, so fast that in all probability in a few short years they will be numbered with the things that were. About seven hundred souls are all that remain of this remnant of a once powerful community. The old man will sing no more to-night.

As we scan the beautiful lake, reflecting so powerfully in its glassy waters the hills now gilded by the setting sun, we almost fail to recognise it as the scene of our boisterous passage two days ago. Presently our landing-place is reached, and we disembark, highly delighted with our summer holiday, and bearing with us to the toil and drudgery of our everyday life the belief that all those who make the search will never fail to find "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

13th Hussars: Lieut. W. P. Bagenal to be Captain; Cornet J. A. Ford to be Lieutenant. 19th: Capt. H. C. Craigie to be Major.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. S. J. Stevens, C.B., to be Paymaster.

Military Train: Lieut. C. T. Wilson to be Captain; Ensign A. R. Warren to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. Phibbs to be Ensign.

2nd Foot: Ensign S. Barry to be Lieutenant; Cadet E. W. Broderick to be Ensign. 8th: Capt. J. Cusack to be Captain. 11th: Capt. L. C. Brown to be Captain. 13th; Major A. A. Dick to be Major. 14th: Lieut. R. A. L. Furneaux to be Captain; Ensign R. Hall to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. W. Bloomfield to be Ensign. 19th: Cadets L. R. H. D. Campbell and C. Barton to be Ensigns. 26th: J. E. N. Whitlock to be Ensign. 34th: Ensign C. C. Clayton to be Lieutenant; Ensign G. C. D. Bampfield to be Ensign. 38th: Ensign J. B. Sparks to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. St. James Young to be Ensign. 39th: Cadet C. N. M. Hamilton to be Ensign. 41st: Capt. J. E. D. Hill to be Captain. 59th: Capt. A. H. Versturne to be Captain. 66th: Lieut. J. T. Ready to be Captain; Ensigns J. Hammond and T. E. Soady to be Lieutenants; Cadets E. J. Johnston and J. W. Carroll to be Ensigns. 72nd: Staff Assist. Surg. E. Footner to be Assistant Surgeon. 90th: Staff Surg. W. Boyd to be Surgeon. 102nd: Lieut. J. A. Woods to be Captain; Ensign J. Maule to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. Brydon to be Ensign.

3rd West India Regiment: Major R. Hughes to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Medical Department.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Ross, M.B., and Surg. J. Mullins to be Staff Surgeons; Assist. Surgs. J. S. Johnston, M.D., and J. Tulloch, M.D., to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

Brevet.—Colonel J. B. Woomam to have the honorary rank of Major-General; Lieut. W. L. Hilton to have the honorary rank of Captain; Lieut.-Cols. E. W. D. Lowe and H. L. Gardiner to be Colonels.

Major-General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of the Royal Artillery, returned to town last week from a tour of inspection in Scotland and the northern district.

Her Majesty's war-sloop Geyser appears to have been hovering about the Channel in search of the Confederate war-steamer Florida. The object of the Geyser was probably to guard against any infringement of British neutrality by attacks on American merchantmen in British waters.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will commence on Thursday, the 17th of December next, at Chelsea Hospital; and that for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on the 4th of January, 1864, at the same place.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards, vacant by the death of Lord Clyde, has been conferred on Sir William Gomm, and that Major-General M'Pherson has succeeded to the colonelcy of Sir William's old regiment, the 13th Foot.

A general order from the Horse Guards has been received at Chatham garrison announcing that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, has been pleased to award silver medals, with gratuities, to various non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery for long service and exemplary conduct.

The last of the wooden ships which is ever likely to be added to the British Navy was launched at Woolwich on Saturday last. The Wolverine, of 21 guns, was laid on the slip some years ago, and when the necessity for iron casing became visible her progress was suspended with a view to her conversion. The Admiralty, however, finally determined to finish her as she had been begun. The Wolverine is a sister ship to the Orpheus.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by Major Elphinstone, arrived at Woolwich on Monday, and proceeded to the Royal Arsenal, where arrangements had been made to carry out a series of interesting experiments with Francis's corrugated-iron military waggons, which will also serve the purposes of boats for the transport of troops or stores across a lake or river. He was received at the main gate by Colonel J. C. Kennedy, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, and Major Sherrington, of the Military Train Corps, and the party then proceeded to the canal near the Government practice-range, when one of the waggons, having been divested of its shafts and wheels, was thrown into the water, and his Royal Highness and the officers named having entered the vehicle, it was easily navigated by two men with oars. A second waggon was then tested, and having embarked sixteen men of the Military Train Corps, with its own wheels and an additional weight of about 7 cwt., was propelled with ease.

On Tuesday a grand field-day of the troops in Portsmouth garrison took place on Southsea-common. They comprised the I and K battalions of the mounted artillery, under the command of Colonel Anderson; second battalion 1st Royals, under the command of Colonel Holcombe; 53rd Regiment, under the command of Colonel English, C.B.; and 55th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hume. The Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., attended by Colonel E. Somerset, C.B., Deputy Adjutant Quartermaster-General; Colonel J. Thackwell, Deputy Adjutant Assistant General; Colonel E. C. Warde, C.B., Royal Artillery; Major Nugent, C.B., Royal Engineers; an Lieutenant C. Paulet, Aide-de-Camp, arrived on the ground at three o'clock, and immediately inspected the troops, the infantry being in column in the centre, and a battery of artillery on their right and left; after which the whole marched round in review order, headed by the united bands of the three regiments. Lord Paulet then assumed the command, the artillery being ordered to fire, whilst the infantry formed into squares. Several other manœuvres were executed, representing the advance and retiring of an army, under cover of the artillery and light infantry; and finally, forming a line, the batteries resuming their original position on each side of the infantry, opened and carried on a rapid succession of field firing for some minutes, which being followed by a brief address from Lord Paulet to the Colonels of regiments and brigades, the troops were marched to their respective quarters. A vast concourse of persons witnessed the spectacle.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

There is a provision in the Volunteer Act that the acceptance of a commission is not to render a seat in the House of Commons vacant.

The prize-shooting of the London Rifle Brigade was brought to a conclusion last Saturday by a competition for three silver-plated tankards and six university pewters, provided from the proceeds of "Aunt Sally" during the meeting and of a collection made by Lieutenant Frodsham. These prizes were offered as consolation ones for non-winners. They were contested for by a large number. The winners were Colour-Sergeant Albiston, Private Woolley, Private Neal, Corporal Kelly, Private Stanford, Private Horncastle, Colour-Sergeant Holme, Private James, and Private Talchell.

The horse troop of the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Captain Jay, which had been for ten days at Seaford, on the coast of Sussex, for drill and ball practice, returned to town last Saturday. The two guns which they took with them were in almost daily use, and the practice was very satisfactory. On Wednesday, with the view of reciprocating the kindly feeling that was manifested towards the troop during their stay in Seaford, the principal inhabitants were entertained at a dinner and ball given by the officers; and on Friday a series of races, also organised by the officers, took place, and passed off in a very gratifying manner.

The annual inspection of the 1st City of London Engineers took place on Saturday evening last at Victoria Park. At the conclusion of the proceedings Colonel Morris expressed his disappointment at not meeting the corps in larger numbers, considering its standing, and disapproved of members asking for leave of absence. He considered the arms in admirable condition, and urged the members to follow the example of their officers, whose efficiency, he said, must be the result of great attention to their duties.

Last Saturday the Post Office division (B and C companies) of the Civil Service Corps competed at their ranges at Wimbledon for their extra prizes. Two prizes, presented by Mr. F. R. Jackson, Controller of the Money Order Department, were won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Hubburd and Corporal Backhouse. Colour-Sergeant Cardin and Corporal Backhouse tied for the second prize. In shooting off, Colour-Sergeant Cardin made a bull's-eye to a centre; but, winning another first prize, he had to resign this prize to Corporal Backhouse. Two prizes, presented by Mr. W. H. Ashurst, solicitor to the Post Office, were won as follows:—The first prize by Colour-Sergeant Cardin, and the second by Lieutenant Walliker. There were four ties for the second prize—Lieutenant Walliker and Privates Elliman, Crossley, and Watkins. In shooting off, Lieutenant Walliker made a centre, Mr. Elliman an outer.

A competition for prizes offered by the non-commissioned officers of the 12th Tower Hamlets (Stoke Newington) took place yesterday week at the butts at Tottenham. Ensign Partridge and Assistant-Surgeon Miller proved the winners.

The seventh company of the Finsbury (39th Middlesex) held their annual competition, for prizes presented by the officers, on Saturday week. The first prize was won by Sergeant Arch, second by Corporal Hamston, third by Mr. Buttfield, fourth by Mr. Grover.

The annual prize competition of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) took place last week at the butts at Willesden. On Wednesday the chief prize of the week was contended for—viz., the challenge gold medal and badge, the gift of James Patrick, Esq., to which was added a small gold medal to be kept by the winner. Private Mark was the winner.

The last contest for the Harrow cup—which is looked upon as one of the highest prizes that can be gained by volunteer corps—took place yesterday week at the Stanmore range. The competitors were the thirteenth company (Captain Styan's) of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers and the C company of the Victorias. The Queen's men won by 6 points. The total scores were—Queen's, 127; Victorias, 121. The thirteenth company of the Queen's, it will be remembered, held the inland revenue challenge cup in ten consecutive matches, and, as they have thus had to bring their men into the field so often this season, an intention announced before the match will now be carried out, for the Harrow cup will be resigned, and they will shoot no more matches for the present.

In Essex a return contest has taken place between eight members of the Saffron Walden and eight of the Bishop Stortford company. The scores made were:—Bishop Stortford, 329; Saffron Walden, 317. The first match was won by the Bishop Stortford company, so that they were successful on both occasions.——A carbine-match between the members of the Harwich Battery of Artillery and ten of the 2nd Suffolk or Walton Battery of Artillery has also taken place. The shooting took place at the Harwich butts, and the Harwich won, for the third time, by 24 marks.

The 3rd Kent, on Saturday week, competed at Eltham for the following prizes:—A purse of five sovereigns, which was won by Sergeant Winser; a Steward telescope, won by Sergeant Voller; a prize, value £5, won by Corporal W. Morris; the ladies' prize, value £12, won by Private Stuart. There were two small money prizes in the third competition, which were carried off by Sergeant Voller and Private Bizzell.——The 4th Kent (Woolwich), commanded by Captain Carter, and the 21th Kent (Charlton), commanded by Captain Graham, assembled yesterday week on the grounds of Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., Little Heath, Charlton, for the annual review of the force by Colonel Luard, Assistant Inspector-General of Volunteers. Various evolutions were carried out in a highly creditable manner.——An interesting meeting connected with the 14th Kent Artillery (Royal Dockyard) took place yesterday week in the Government Range, Royal Arsenal, for the purpose of giving its members an opportunity of winning some of the numerous prizes offered by the liberality of the officers and friend of the corps. The following is the list of the successful competitors, the prizes being awarded according to the order in which their names appear:—Gunner W. Shields, Gunner W. Ford, Corporal G. Crawford, Gunner J. Forbes, Sergeant P. Frater, Lieutenant R. P. Chapel, Gunner W. Pettit, Gunner T. Vaughan, Sergeant Shawcroft, Captain E. M. Browne, Gunner H. Wood, Gunner J. Warlock, Bombadier J. S. Holland, Gunner W. Jolly, Sergeant-Major R. Kemp, Gunner J. Dickson, Gunner H. Moore, Gunner G. Aylmer, Gunner J. W. Holland, Gunner J. Davis, Gunner G. Reeves, Corporal W. Townsend, and Gunner J. Yates.

The annual prize meeting of the 1st Sussex came off on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at the Sheep Cote Valley ranges. There were eighteen matches in the programme, and the following were the results of the principal ones:—The first was a challenge cup, given by Mr. Abbey, for competition, between Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 companies of the battalion, and the result was—First company, 572; second, 632; third, 638; fourth, 585. The winners (No. 3) agreed to give the cup to Captain Corrie rather than fire amongst themselves to see who should own it. In the officers' prizes, Sergeant Russell took £5; Sergeant Garwood, £2; Corporal Chandler and Corporal Wallis, who tied, divided £5; Private Wright took £2 5s.; and Private Wilshere, 15s. The Corporation prize of £15, for competition between the Brighton Artillery with carbines, and the 1st Sussex Rifles, was divided into four, of which Private Abbey (Rifles) took £5; Sergeant-Major Broadbridge, £3; Sergeant Bull, £2; and £5 was divided by Ensign Lomax, Sergeant Livesay, Corporal Wallis, and Private Dash, who tied. The next of any importance was the artillery and rifle competition for a challenge cup, in which great interest was centered. The result was—No. 3 battery (Artillery) made 347 points, and the second company (Rifles) 363. In the next match, five shots each, at 400 and 500 yards, Sergeant Taylor took £5; Private Wilshere, £2; and Private Brown, £1. For eight prizes, given by Mr. Moor, amounting to £30, Private Dash, £5; Private Wagget, £4; Private Reeves, £3; Ensign Lomax, £2; Sergeant Waggett, £1; Corporal Wallis, £6; Sergeant Livesay, £4; Private Abbey, £3; and Sergeant Russell, £2. The remaining matches were for rifles, watches, drinking-flasks, and other things, which had been given by private individuals.

In Wiltshire, the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Ailesbury, has signified his wish that the uniform to be adopted by the volunteers of the county shall be dark green with scarlet facings. Many of the companies now wear dark gray, and a few light gray.——The annual prize meeting of the County Rifle Association is fixed for the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of September, at Roundway Down, near Devizes.——Yesterday week a contest came off, between fifteen of the Salisbury companies and fifteen of the Wilton corps, at Laverstock Down. The total score of the Salisbury men was 364, that of their opponents, 313. The highest score was made by Private Watson, of Salisbury.

The annual competition for prizes presented to the 1st Berks (Reading) took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, at the Coley range, in the presence of Major Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., and a distinguished company. The prizes were numerous and valuable, and a good proportion of the members of each of the three companies entered the contest. The first and second prizes, of the value of £30 and £20 respectively, were presented by Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P. for the borough; third, the ladies' cup, a silver tankard, value £10; a valuable clock, presented by Mr. C. Stephens, banker; a silver-mounted inkstand, given by Lady Hunter, value £6; a silver cup, value £5, presented by Mr. J. O. Taylor, the Mayor; a £5 prize, given by Captain Stephens, the commanding officer; a drinking-cup, presented by Captain W. Braham, the Royal Berks Militia, &c. The competition was with the long Enfield, Hythe position. Wimbledon targets and scoring. The ranges were 200, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards, seven shots at each distance; and it was arranged that the prizes (with the exception of Lady Hunter's and the commanding officer's, given for special purposes) should be awarded in order of merit to the highest aggregate scores at all the ranges. The first three ranges were shot on Tuesday, when the weather was most unfavourable, with the wind blowing in all directions, while heavy rain fell at intervals throughout the day. The seven highest scores made at the three first ranges were as follows:—Mr. J. Thos. Turner, 53 marks; Sergeant Jos. Rose, 50; Sergeant Chas. Gostage, 49; Private Blatch, 49; Sergeant Bath, 48; Sergeant C. Butler, 47; Quartermaster-Sergeant Ruddock, 46. Lady Hunter's prize was carried off by R. Shepherd. The commanding officer's prize was shot for on Wednesday. The successful competitor was Quartermaster-Sergeant Ruddock. Musketry-Instructor Sergeant Turner and Sergeant Rose each made 75 marks, and the former, winning the tie, took the first prize, of £30; Sergeant Rose gained the second, of £20; Quartermaster-Sergeant Ruddock won the ladies' cup; Sergeant Butler gained Mr. Stevens's timepiece; Sergeant Gostage, the Mayor's cup; and Private Moss, £3, after shooting off ties; Captain Braham's cup fell to the lot of Private Blatch. Lieutenant Exall, Privates Sellar, Chesterton, and C. Clark, and Sergeant Bath were awarded money prizes ranging from £2 10s. to 10s. The prizes were distributed on Thursday at the Abbey Gateway (the head-quarters of the corps), in the presence of a fashionable company.

In Suffolk an effort is being made to establish a mounted corps in the district round Ipswich.——The volunteers of Hadleigh, Sudbury, and Dedham, in all about 140, have been entertained by Sir R. Rowley, at Tendring Hall. The festivities were a repetition of similar fêtes in 1862 and 1861. After a number of evolutions were gone through, the volunteers had to take shelter from the rain in a liberally stored refreshment marquee. Among the speeches delivered was a brief one from Lady Rowley.——A competition has taken place among the members of the Woodbridge corps for a prize of £10, offered by Captain Rouse, for efficiency in file, volley, and skirmishing practice.——Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald entertained the officers and members of the Woodbridge and Glevering corps last week. Drill and dinner, the latter on a very liberal scale, were the order of the day and evening.——The Leiston corps has just had its annual competition. The prizes offered in the first class were to the amount of £12. The first prize was won by Captain Garrett.

The amount to be competed for in prizes at the approaching meeting of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association is £230. The Lord Lieutenant of the county (the Earl of Leicester) has consented to a proposal to hold a review of all the Norfolk corps near Norwich on the Tuesday of the "festival week."——A competition has taken place among members of the Aylsham corps for a series of prizes given by Mrs. Ernuin; a challenge cup provoked fifteen entries, and was won provisionally by Private G. E. Burrell.——The Norwich companies have been hospitably entertained by Mr. G. Gedge, at Catton, near that city. About 400 volunteers and friends of Mr. Gedge sat down to the repast, the military portion of the company having previously edified the civilians, who had assembled in large numbers, with a display of the efficiency which they have attained at their drill. The 1st Norfolk Light Horse, under the command of Captain Hay Gurney, took part in the evolutions, and the infantry assembled were under the command of Colonel Brett.——On Thursday the 2nd Norwich Company had a competition on the Norwich range for several prizes. The principal was "the company challenge plate," to which a telescope was added by Major Patteson, late Captain of the company. This prize was carried off by Corporal Noverre, who must win it again next year before he can claim its exclusive possession. Corporal Noverre also won a handsome silver challenge cup, presented by Mr. Boulton, late Colour-Sergeant in the company.

A competition for a challenge cup offered to the 8th Cambridgeshire took place last week, and again resulted in favour of Private Barker. The annual prize-shooting of the corps came off on Thursday week. The first prize, the chaplain's cup, was won by Private Hodson.

In Lincolnshire, the Lowth corps has been reviewed and entertained by its late Captain, Major Smyth, at his residence at South Elkington.——The Gainsborough company has been inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, C.B., one of the Government Inspectors of Volunteers, who, after complimenting the members on their general efficiency, intimated that their file and volley firing was too hurried. Lieutenant-Colonel Harman has also inspected the Grimsby, Spilsby, Lincoln, Alford, &c., companies, and has generally expressed himself in complimentary terms as to their efficiency, although he did not scruple also to name their faults. The officers of the Lincoln corps entertained the gallant Colonel at dinner.

The 1st Lancashire corps was inspected on Saturday week, on the South Common, by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannan, Deputy-Inspector of Volunteers. The men, who were under the command of Captain Commandant Shuttleworth, went through a variety of evolutions, at the conclusion of which the inspecting officer complimented them in general terms upon the manner in which they had acquitted themselves.——On Wednesday week the members of No. 2 Company of the 1st Manchester assembled at the range, at Fallowfield, to compete for prizes given by the officers of the company. The prizes were a London armoury rifle, a field glass, and two money prizes. The rifle, which was the first prize, was won by Private W. H. Fletcher; the glass by Private W. O. Murphy; and the thirth and fourth prizes were won by Lance-Corporal T. Taylor and Corporal T. Pearson.——Last Saturday the members of the 1st Manchester assembled at their range at Barton Moss to compete for a third series of prizes given by the council of the corps. The winners were Messrs. A. Shaw, T. Mottershead, W. Watson, J. Powell, and T. Heppleston. At the finish of the contest, a second competition was arranged for fifty of the members who had attended the highest number of parades and drills. The prizes were won by Messrs. Heap, Taylor, and Emery.——The third annual prize meeting of the Lancashire Rifle Association commenced on Monday morning at Altcar, and was resumed on each day throughout the week.

In Yorkshire the volunteers held various prize meetings last week. The Filey and Hunmanby Volunteer Artillery held their contest at Hunmanby. Corporal J. H. Smith won the chief prize.——The Richmond volunteers shot for Mr. E. Mason's prize. Private T. Blades proved the winner, having made five bull's-eyes in five shots at the long range, with very unfavourable weather.——At Tadcaster, eight members of that corps and eight of the York Club had a contest at ranges of 200, 400, and 600 yards, five rounds at each. At first the Tadcaster men seemed likely to gain the victory, but the York men shot so well at the long distances that Victory was theirs—York scoring 242 against Tadcaster 211.——The Mason challenge cup, value £25, given by Mrs. Mason, of Copwick Hall, Ripon, was shot for by Ripon volunteers at that place. The weather was miserably bad. The scoring, nevertheless, was remarkably good, Corporal Pierce, the winner of the cup, registering 58.——The return match between the Howden and Selby volunteers, eleven from each company, was shot off at Skelton. The total scores were—Howden, 338; Selby, 296; thus reversing the result of the previous contest. A third meeting is, therefore, to be held.——The return match between the Wakefield and Huddersfield volunteers, eight from each company, again resulted in victory for the latter.——The Hull volunteers have held two prize contests. The challenge cup of £25, to be won three times to give ownership, was shot for, and this year Corporal J. Thorney is the winner. The president's cup, given to the York Rifle Club by Captain Anderson, to be shot for monthly until won twice by the same person, when such winner is to possess it absolutely, was won in the first contest by Corporal Hall. In case the cup is not disposed of by Christmas, the winners are to compete among themselves for possession. There were sixteen competitors in the first contest.——Nineteen Staff Sergeants of the 6th West York Militia beat the same number of Staff Sergeants of the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia at a shooting-match on Wednesday week.

The third annual competition of the Cumberland and Westmorland Rifle Association, extending over three days, was concluded at the Carlisle range yesterday week. The first competition was among the various batteries of the Cumberland Volunteer Artillery brigade, for a cup value £35, the gift of the Colonel. This cup, which must be won two years in succession, or three times, before it becomes the permanent property of the corps, was last year won by the Carlisle battery. The Maryport battery were this year the winners. The next prize competed for was the Cumberland Rifle Battalion challenge cup, to be won under conditions similar to those of the artillery prize, with a douceur of £5 to the man who made the highest score. Each corps was represented by five members. In the past year the Brampton corps were the winners; last year the Workington corps; and this year it has gone to Carlisle. The prize for the highest individual score was won by Private Broatch, Keswick, who tied Private Osbridge, of Wigton. On the second day a prize of £30 was given by the association, open to all volunteers of the two counties, was shot for; and Private Gray, 10th Cumberland, made the highest score, 35. There were several ties at 34. The Lord Lieutenant's cup, to be shot for by effective volunteers of the two counties, and won twice before it becomes private property, was next contended for. The winner was Private Davidson, Carlisle, who receives £10 10s. with it. On the third day Corporal Rudd, 1st Cumberland, who, it will be remembered, made the highest score at the first two distances for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, came up first for a £30 prize at 500 yards. Each competitor had five shots. Rudd's score was 19, the highest possible score being 20; but two marks had been allowed for long Enfields (with which weapon he shot), so that the actual score was 17. Private Wilson (2nd Cumberland), Private Hudson, 5th Cumberland, and Ensign Palmer, 1st Cumberland, tied for a £50 prize. For a £20 prize for carbine-shooting, Private Tinnion, 11th Cumberland, was first.

The volunteers of the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth met at Piercefield Park, Chepstow, on Monday, and were reviewed by Colonel Dick, assisted by Major Noel and Major Wickham. Lord Llanover, Colonel Herbert, Mrs. Herbert, and several of the local gentry were present. At the termination of the review, Colonel Dick complimented the volunteers on the results of the inspection, but recommended them to pay more attention to company drill. The artillery was specially complimented by the gallant Colonel. The prizes won at the late county rifle competition were afterwards distributed by Mrs. Herbert, daughter of Lord Llanover. The proceedings terminated with some remarks by his Lordship, in which he spoke favourably of the new regulations for the volunteer forces of the kingdom, and exhorted the riflemen of Gloucester and Monmouth to keep up their target-practice.

At a meeting of the first battery First Brigade Glamorgan Volunteer Artillery, held at the Townhall, Cardiff, last week, to take into consideration what course should be adopted in consequence of the resignation of Captain Alexander, the entire battery, with the exception of the First Lieutenant and one or two absentees, signed their resignation.

A correspondent of the *British American*, published at Kingston, Upper Canada, mentions that he recently ploughed up, in the third concession of Kingston township, nine human skeletons, evidently those of aborigines, three pots and dishes made of clay and pulverised granite, elegantly carved, and other Indian fossil remains. Over one of the mounds, of which there were several on the spot, was a large pine.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE fine old mansion or palace of Sir Robert Clayton (of the time of Charles II.), on the east side of Old Jewry, has just been taken down. The street has a host of memories: indeed, for its length, it is one of the most historical thoroughfares in the city of London. Sir Robert Clayton (who has lately been often named as the munificent benefactor to St. Thomas's Hospital) built the above stately mansion in the Old Jewry, for hearing the sufferings in the year 1671. It was nobly placed upon a stone balustraded terrace, in a courtyard, and had a fine red brick, richly ornamented. John Evelyn, who was a guest at a great feast here, describes, in his "Diary," Sept. 26, 1672, the mansion as "built indeede for a great magistrate of the city most. The entire dining-room is hung round with the history of the Grants' War, incomparably done by Mr. Streeter; but the finest piece is near the upper end." Mr. Peter Cunningham, in "Diary," adds (1818), "these paintings have long since been removed to the seat of the Clayton family, at Marden Park, near Godstone, in Surrey" (the property of Augustus Clayton, Baronet.

In 1679-80 Charles II. and the Duke of York supped at the mansion in the Old Jewry, with Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor. The chronicles of the houses in the streets were illuminated with flambeaux; and the Duke and the Duke had a passage made for them by the Trained Bands upon the ground from Cheapside. Sir Robert represented the metropolis nearly thirty years in Parliament, and was Alderman of the City at his decease, which event created a Baronet in 1731-2. Sir James Thornhill painted the staircase of the Old Jewry mansion with the story of Hercules and Antæus, besides a copy of "the Rape of Dejanira," after Guido. The house had several tenants before it was occupied by Samuel Colegrp, the celebrated surgeon. In 1806 it was opened as the temporary home of the London Institution, with a library of 10,000 volumes. Here, in the rooms he occupied as librarian to the Institution, died Porson, Porson, on the night of Sunday, Sept. 25, 1808, "with a deep groan, exactly as the clock struck one." Dr. Adam Clarke was one of the most interesting account of his visits to Porson here. The Institution removed from the house in 1810, and it was next occupied as the museum of the London Missionary Society; and subsequently divided into offices. The Lord Mayor's Court was latterly held here. Although it had been built somewhat unsuitably for warehouses, it was a very handsome specimen of the palace of a merchant-prince, carrying us back to the sumptuous civic life of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when our rich citizens lived in splendour upon the sites wherein they had accumulated their well-earned wealth.

An interesting search is being made at Dover, in the building which before the Revolution was an English college for the education of priests. John Kemble, the great actor; and Charles Butler, the eminent lawyer; it will be recollected, were scholars here. The discipline was ascetic, and during the furor of 1793 Dooxy, with similar religious establishments in France, was sacked by the Revolutionists. Some of the inmates, however, contrived to bury, in two chests, all the plate, silver vessels, and sacerdotal relics, which belonged to the community—the latter including the haircloth of Thomas à Becket and the skullcap of St. Carlo Borromeo. The building and grounds were purchased by the Government in 1808, and are now occupied by a corps of engineers. Recently, the secret of the buried treasure being divulged, the engineers obtained permission to search the premises, when, on digging beneath the fireplace of one of the rooms on the ground floor, they found one of the chests, containing silver articles—goblets, dishes, cruets, &c.—of the value of about 400l. Among the most remarkable are a silver-mounted dish, inscribed "Norfolk, 1791;" a gold goblet, bearing armorial enamels, with the names of Philip Howard, 1744 (Corby Castle); Father Daniel, 1747; Henry Weston, 1751; Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, 1756; and of Jean Knappe, 1763.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris has just received the first volume of the splendid, folio edition of the Astronomical Tables of King Alphonso X. of Castile, printed at Madrid by order of the Queen of Spain from the manuscript in the University of Alcala. The work is written in Spanish, being almost the first book of western science written in a modern language, a great step towards the diffusion of knowledge in the thirteenth century. The whole introduction is the catalogue of the fixed stars, celebrated as the Alphonsine Tables. They are followed by canonical tables, solar and lunar tables, some eloquent and poetical explanations, and some short hints about astrology. The following will show how King Alphonso treated certain astronomical questions:—

Of Urea Minor he says, "Some astronomers have taken it for a vein with no pole: others say it has the form of an animal, which should not be a lion, a wolf, or a dog, as a male or a female bear. Here, then, are heavenly animals including dead as well as the living—the constellation Ursa Minor, and recognised by ancient astronomers, because they saw four stars forming a square and three in the tail thus. They must have been more acute and a better eyesight than ours, and the sky must have been very clear. Since they say it is a she-bear, we will be sure we are not lucky if we cannot distinguish it.

This reads like comic astronomy. If it be a fair specimen, the old astronomers did not err much in their estimate of the Alphonsine Tables. Regiomontanus says, "beware lest you trust too much to blind enthusiasts of Alphonsine tables;" and Copernicus declared that the 400,000 ducats expended upon the Tables would have been better laid out in actual observation of the heavens. It was under Alphonso, however, we should add that the King had let or nothing to do with the construction of the Tables which bear his name.

In the *Journal de la Société Archéologique de Normandie*, recently issued, appears a very interesting obituary notice of the Rev. F. W. Hope, M.A., distinguished as the Entomological Professor of London, and who bequeathed to the University of Oxford the rich museum which he formed in Spring-gardens, Portman-square. Hope also purchased large and entire collections, including Mr. Hubbard's of Orkney birds; Professor Bell's, of reptiles and crustacea; Mr. Westwood's, of insects, books, and manuscripts; and Mr. Haliday's, of the insects of Madeira. These vast accessions have all been added to Mr. Hope's museum at the University of Oxford, which he endowed, to add to the chair for the teaching of zoology, with £300 per annum; besides a most remarkable collection of 140,000 engraved portraits, nearly 70,000 topographical prints, and between 50,000 and 60,000 volumes of history prints. The whole is open for the inspection of the public, for which the building is specially adapted; besides the residence of the curator, serving to elucidate his museum. The insects require attention, at least once a year, to be preserved from destruction, and Mr. Hope had a case for examination every day in the year. He purchased curious papers and works on entomology, and left in MS. his "Entomologia Sacra," in 4 vols. 4to, unfinished, and the antiquarian manuscripts, with all species of insects referred to in Holy Writ are most precisely and learnedly described.

Lately there passed out of the strange Scotchman, named Andrew Hamilton, better known in the western district of Fife as "the African chief." He seems to have been chiefly known by his eccentric mode of living; but, according to the *Edinburgh Courant*, "Hutton was a great naturalist, and in several languages. He lived as he was the case, his waste of life is the more to be reproved. He not only neglected the gifts of food, but what he did eat was of the coarsest description: he had a horror of Rebuchadnezzar's appetite for vegetation. The immediate cause of Hutton's death was eating the leaves of ash-trees: he had been observed to gather Mr. Hutton his relatives found, in an old tea-kettle, a cheque for £70, the interest on which had been accumulating for seventeen years; and a depositbook showed a balance of £61 to his credit in the National Security Savings Bank. Several £1 notes, and a quantity of loose money, in half-crowns, shillings, &c., were also found concealed in the house; and the miserable man possessed considerable property in Dunfermline. Caulfield or Kirby would have enshrined Hutton in their books of wonderful people; though he does not rank with Roger Crab, who subsisted, at three farthings a week, upon bran, herbs, roots, dockleaves, malt-dust, grass; his drink water; by which he reduced himself almost to a skeleton in 1665, twenty-five years previous to his death.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. C. Adelaide, South Australia.—I. A book containing the games played at the chess meeting in London last year is reported to be in preparation: but it will not be published, we fear, till all interest in the event is lutched to commemorate has passed away. 2. The Chess Club of Adelaide is not known enough to us not quite to be able to answer.

ALGERNON, Bungay.—Your solution of Enigma No. 1338 is perfectly correct.

J. Dixon, Hull.—Your solutions of Problem No. 1338 and Enigma 1339 are correct. We are glad to hear that you find the Problems so much to your liking, as well as Mr. Rudzka's partner with Mr. Bradshaw.

G. E., Guraish-heap, Swadlincote.—You will find the same solution is mentioned more than once in our Journal since the problem appeared.

J. Dixon.—Your solution of Problem No. 1339 (1. K B 5th), in Problem 1017, on his first move. The result of his playing 1. K B 4th is answered by the solution we gave.

J. H., Rescue Cottage, Great Saxe, near Birmingham, is desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence.

F. J., Dublin.—The revised copy of your game appears correct, and we shall report upon it next week.

J. H. D.—You are correct in your solution of the second problem we sent you. Mr. Rudzka's games which have been preserved will give very general satisfaction. The games you enclosed appear to be simply ingenious, but rather weak.

C. S., Wisbech.—We are not acquainted with the games mentioned.

J. Pr. Jr., Petersburg.—A reply has been forwarded by post.

ALGERNON, Bungay.—The solution of Mr. Bellenden's prize enigma No. 1339 is as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
(If. 1. P takes Kt, then White plays 2. B mates. If 1. K to Q 5th, 2. Kt to B 7th (ch), 3. Kt to Q 6th, and 4. Kt to B 5th, mate.)	

Solutions of Problem No. 1337 received by MMs. B. W. S., Illinois, U.S.; Rev. J. Vernon, H.S., Pitt Address; F. A. S., Bedale; Shrimp, Q. W. Waverley, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Wayte, Rugby; Rev. W. Wilkinson, Lincoln; Lionel, S. V. K., Jersey; Helen H. R. S., Isle; A Clerk, D. O. I.; A Cadger, T. A., Retford; Gamp, Old Ford; Alpha, Bath; Rev. J. Owen, Aberystwith; Rev. J. Hall, Kirkleatham; Rev. W. Mackay, Inverness; Rev. J. Hall, Sunderland; Rev. J. Crewe, Tarporley; Rev. T. Hutchings, Falmouth; T. L. D. E., B. M. M. Castilian, Max, Johnnie, Rock, A. Gorman, Dora, H. J. B., Surtees, Gipsy, W. H. S., R. D., Miss W., F. R., S. E., Newbury, J. Swaby, W. M. S., I. O., A Student, Pride, D. Argelès, Beaver, F. F., M. S. Dauntless, Saxon, P. C., Leamington, Observer, H. W. S., Wilfred, Dr. Bird, Hermann, and S. Kensington are correct. All others are wrong.

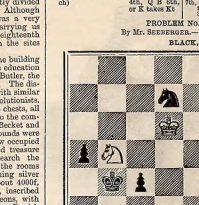
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1018.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 1st third	K to K B 3rd, or	3. R or Kt mates.	
	K to K 5th	If	P to Q 8th (ch)
2. Kt to K B 4th (dis ch)	K to K 4th, Q B 4th, or K takes Kt	3. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
		This will make two self-mates.	
		3. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 5th
		4. Kt mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1019.

By Mr. BERENGER.—*La Régence.*

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

Mr. Buckle gives his Q Rook;

(Remove White's Q Rook)—(Scotch Gambit).

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	P takes P

(This move is not commendable where the pieces are all developed, but in the game at present under consideration it is a good attacking move, for the sake of an attacking position on the extract.)

3.	P to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to K B 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	P takes Q P
7. Kt to K 5th	P to K 3rd
8. Castles	Kt to K R 3rd
9. B to K sq	P to K B 4th

And White mates in two moves.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the same opponent the odds of the Q R;

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.—Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	24. Q to K B sq	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	(Black is now compelled to change his tactics, and open an attack on the side to which the adverse King has retreated).	
3. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	24.	R to Q 3rd
4. B to Q B sq	P to K 3rd	25. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	(White is not unmindful of the danger threatened to his King, and we shall see that he soon it with no little skill and generalship).	
6. P to Q 5th	P takes P	26. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
7. P takes Q P	P takes P	27. Q to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
8. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 2nd	28. Q to Q B 2nd	R to Q B 3rd
9. Kt to K R 4th		29. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
		30. R to K B 2nd	P takes P
		31. P to Q Kt 5th	Q B P takes P
		32. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
		33. P to Q R 4th	Q takes Q R P
		34. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 3rd

(If he had taken the proffered Book, Mr. Buckle would have won the game by persistently checking it with the Queen).

35. Q to Q B 7th (ch)	Q takes R
36. Q to Q 8th (ch)	P to Q Kt 3rd
37. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
38. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
39. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd

(An error. He ought to have been content to draw the game by repeatedly checking it with the Queen).

40. Q to K 7th	Q to Q Kt 2nd
41. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes R

And White eventually won the battle.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1346.—By Messrs. Elson and Warner.

One of the oldest-known Problems in the late Towns.

White: K at Q Kt 3rd, Q at K Kt 8th, Bs at K R 2nd and K Kt 8th, Ps at K R 4th and K B 3rd.

Black: K at Q 6th, B at K 6th, Bs at K B 4th and Q 7th, Kt at Q 8rd; Ps at K 3rd and 4th, Q 4th and 6th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1347.—By Mr. W. T. Pierce.

White: K at Q R 2nd, B at K B 3rd, Bs at K R 3rd and Q 6th; Kts at K 8th and Q 4th, P at Q R 6th.

Black: K at Q 4th, P at Q 2nd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 1348.—By Mr. P. T. Duffy.

White: K at K Kt 8th, Q at K Sq, B at Q 8th, Kt at Q 8th.

Black: K at Q 4th, P at K 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF ELIMENT PERSONS.

LORD DE FREYNE.

The Right Hon. and Rev. John French, second Baron De Freyne, of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the second son of Arthur French, Esq., of French Park, for thirty-five years M.P. for the county of Roscommon, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Cooke, Esq., the representative of that Norman family of Cooke, Castle Cooke, and was the brother of Arthur, the present Lord De Freyne, of French Park, created Baron de Freyne and Annaghmore, by patent, dated the 15th of April, 1797, and Baronet of Frenchpark in the Peerage of



Coolavin, in the United Kingdom, with special remainder to his brothers and their male issue. The late Lord De Freyne, of the Rectory, the subject of this notice, was born in 1737, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and having taken holy orders, was Rector of Grange 1760, and Archdeacon of Kilkenny. He succeeded, to his British peerage of De Freyne, his brother Arthur, the first Baron, who died, unmarried, on the 29th of January, 1856. His own brother, also unmarried, occurred on the 22nd ult. He is succeeded by his next brother Charles, late a Captain in the 81st Foot, now third Lord De Freyne: whilst his youngest brother, Colonel Fitzstephen French, of Lough Rerill, M.P. for the county of Roscommon, becomes representative to the title. The family of French (originally De Freyne or De Fraxinis) Lords de Freyne, was established in England at the Conquest and a powerful Anglo-Norman Baron of the house, Sir Humphrey de Frayne, went over with Strongbow to Ireland, where his descendants have possessions there. From that time to this the French, his descendants, have widely spread, and maintained a high position in the chief kingdom. They can now number among them with many of the very first Irish families, and their political antecedents tend much to their credit and consideration. The Frenches, of Frenchpark, the immediate ancestors of the Peer just dead, have represented the county of Roscommon in Parliament for more than 130 years, and the representation of that county still continues. They have on more than one occasion declined offers of peerage, and the honour of a baronetcy was offered by Lord Castlereagh, the late Peer's brother, at a time when it was felt he could do so without the slightest infringement of that independence which the family has so honourably and constantly maintained.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mrs. Margaret Stancomb, of Trowbridge, Wilts, was proved in the London Court by her son, William Stancomb, Esq., the surviving executor. The personal property is under £30,000, and the testatrix died in April last, and was the relict of the late William Stancomb, Esq. The will bears date 1845, and is codicil 1850, and another 1861. Her property she directs to be divided into six equal parts, leaving to her son and five daughters a share each. A legacy is left to the Sunday-school connected with the Baptist chapel at Trowbridge at which the testatrix attended, and a sum of £100 is bequeathed to clothing and other gifts among members of the congregation. Legacies and annuities are also left to her servants.

The will of Richard Trentham Reeve, LL.B., of The Elms, Fulham, was proved in London by the executors, Samuel Henry Jebb, Esq., the testator's brother, and the Rev. Charles Campbell, the testator's brother-in-law. The personal property is of the value of £30,000, a fact which caused the Registrar to say he became Colonel in 1858, Major-General in 1862, and retired on full pay in 1863, and was in the service of Sir Charles Napier in the Indian campaigns of 1842-3, and Inspector-General of Military Prisons, and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons. Bishop, who was in the service of the testator's father, he left £100. His will bears date 1861, and there are two codicils, dated 1858 and 1860. To his wife, Leslie Reeve, and who was the daughter of the second Earl of Culchester, he leaves a liberal annuity and a portion of the furniture, wine, &c., from Gladwyn Jebb, Esq., he bequeathed his real estate, and, after leaving a pecuniary legacy to each of his three daughters, directs the residue of the personal estate to be divided between them and his son.

The will of Mr. Thomas Hall Stanton, late of Tooting, Surrey, Stafforshire, was proved in the London Court by William Kenwright Harvey, Esq., the nephew, and John Cockerill Harvey, Esq., the grandson of the testator, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personal property was sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Mrs. Harvey, an annuity of £1000 a year, and his residence, with the furniture, &c., for her life, and has made a liberal provision for her children. His widow, dividing his real estates to her eldest son, to whom he also leaves £8000 from the personalty, bequeathing the remainder to the other children or the issue of her children. There are a few legacies to personal friends, and legacies and annuities to servants.

The Ottoman empire possesses but three railways—from Scutari to Ainlik, from Smyrna to Aidin, and from Smyrna to Cassaba to Suez. According to the *Journal de Constantinople*, there is an intention to establish a line from Bagdad to Bassora, from Aleppo to Bagdad, and from Bagdad to Bussorah.

IRISH FISHERIES.—The Commissioners of Fisheries report to the Lord Lieutenant that the salmon-fishing of 1862 was more productive than for the last two or three years—an improvement which they trust is consequent on the vigilance of the Coast Guard, the boats of constables and their officers, with the aid of the constabulary, in preserving the spawning fish during the winter, and in destroying the illegal nets and gear by means of capture. But these means have considerably increased, and practices have been employed which are injurious to the fishery contrary to the Act of the 26th of 1842, with reference to the use of fixed engines. Many of the rivers continue to be crowded with illegal fixed engines, and, owing to the imperfection in navigation, requiring the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty as controller of the tidal salmon-fishery, the Commissioners of Fisheries have very materially shortened the season for fishing the Limerick district, the waters of which run through extensive counties, and the season has been the preservation of an unusually abundant stock of breeding fish for the spawning-beds during the past winter. The bounty for conservators for the district reaches £3417 for license duties in 1862. The Commissioners have granted licenses to twenty-six persons to plant artificial oyster-beds for a period of twenty-one acres in all; but it does not appear that any oyster spat or brood has been collected for the purpose of stocking the beds, owing to the great distinctness, that, with the exception of the east coast, where the take of herrings has been unusually productive, there is no material change for the better or improvement in Ireland; in many places the fishing population appears to be dying out, and boats are to be seen lying idle on the beach. It is difficult to account for this falling off, as, where capital and individual enterprise have been judiciously invested in the herring-fishery, the most satisfactory results have in all cases been obtained round the shores of Ireland. It is a coast, however, subject to many drawbacks in the past winter. The number of boats for which bounty-claims were paid in 1862 was 1,000, and the number of men employed 5,000. The Commissioners have granted licenses to twenty-six persons to plant artificial oyster-beds for a period of twenty-one acres in all; but it does not appear that any oyster spat or brood has been collected for the purpose of stocking the beds, owing to the great distinctness, that, with the exception of the east coast, where the take of herrings has been unusually productive, there is no material change for the better or improvement in Ireland; in many places the fishing population appears to be dying out, and boats are to be seen lying idle on the beach. It is difficult to account for this falling off, as, where capital and individual enterprise have been judiciously invested in the herring-fishery, the most satisfactory results have in all cases been obtained round the shores of Ireland. It is a coast, however, subject to many drawbacks in the past winter. The number of boats for which bounty-claims were paid in 1862 was 1,000, and the number of men employed 5,000.

BURNING OF THE OLD SERAGLIO AT CONSTANTINOPLE

A positive calamity has befallen Stamboul. The old palace of Selim, of Mustapha, and of Mahmoud, connected to the private apartments, the most unique and characteristic architectural feature on the south side of the Golden Horn—has been levelled by the flames. The disaster which has thus deprived the metropolis and capital of one of its most striking and historically interesting monuments is fully described by the *Levant Herald*. Monday, 10th of August, 1863, will long abide memory the bursting out of a column of black smoke from the southern extremity of the building announced to nearly every quarter of the city that the quantity-beautiful old building, which had escaped the fiery vicissitudes of a hundred years, had at length fallen a prey to the consuming power of the flames. Before the fire could be got under the whole pile was hopelessly and irretrievably ablaze. Before the first of the scores of vociferous engines which hurried from every quarter of the capital to the scene of calamity could even reach the Point, the old palace was far beyond salvation by any local means. The Grand Vizier, who happened to be at Dolma-bakche at the time, was the first on the spot, having hurried across in one of the palace caiques. He was speedily followed by the whole of the other Ministers, nearly all the general officers in garrison in the capital, and about 3000 troops. A couple of strong boats' crews from her Majesty's ship Vesey, lying off Tophana, also hastened to the scene, and lent excellent help in the efforts made to overcome the flames. The usual remedy of pulling down or pulling or pulling on each side of it was in vain resorted to; the flames literally jumped over each successive cessive charm thus made, and rolled on in increased volume,

enveloping and devouring everything before them. Flakes of fire were carried right over the brow of the hill which separates the Point from St. Sophia, and, falling in and around the At-meidan, ignited more than one house in the neighbourhood. The fire which spread thus distantly was not long in reaching the beautiful alleys of cypresses behind the palace, and as these caught, one after another, the blazing current was carried in an almost unbroken wave to the successive courts and buildings in the rear. In an attempt to cut down these trees one of them fell upon a Sergeant of infantry and killed him on the spot. This seems to have been the only fatal accident attending the disaster. Of the many narrow escapes, that [illegible] Grand Vizier was one of the closest. Accompanied by about a dozen soldiers, his Highness had penetrated into the centre of the building, where it was believed some of the fair inmates yet remained. Whilst searching for these, the flames literally surrounded the room in which Fuad Pacha and his companions were; and it was only by escaping through a window which opened on the Marmora that his Highness and the men with him effected their retreat—but a few minutes before the roof of the room they had left fell in. By three p.m. the work of destruction was complete. The fire, indeed, had spread at that hour in the detached buildings in the rear and round to ward Yali Kiosh; but of the old palace on the Point only the outer court walls and the tottering chimney-stacks remained.

The site of the old building thus destroyed is one of the most historic in Stamboul. In the earliest Byzantine days it was covered by the Acropolis of the new eastern capital; later, by a palace of the Empress Placidia; later still, by another and grander Imperial residence, reared by Justinian, on the ruins of which other palaces were successively built, till Mahomet II. erected that of which the structure destroyed on Monday was the last of many restorations. In this actual building took place the assassinations of Sultans Selim III. and Mustapha IV., and from it issued the successive edicts which crushed the Wahhabees, annihilated the Janissaries, and inaugurated the other acts of reforming "vigour" which illustrated the reign of Mahmoud.

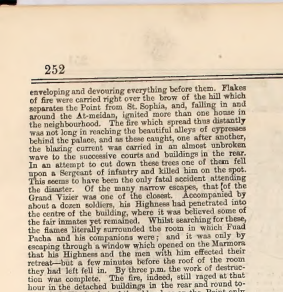
On the completion of the new palace of Dolma-bakteh, the late Sultan removed to the latter residence, and the old building sank into a retreat for the surviving (and unmarried) members of his father's harem. On the death of Abdul Medjid himself, the former inmates were cleared out and the ladies of his own late establishment installed in their stead. These consisted of four *kadin effendis* (or wives) and about 300 other females four *kadin effendis* (or wives) and about 300 other females of lower harem rank. Besides this goodly company, the establishment included more than 100 servants—the whole of whom were in it when the calamity of Monday occurred. These, as also the other women and servants, managed to effect their retreat into the outer front court, and there they were found half an hour later by the *Aznas-dar-usta* (lady governess) of the Palace, who hastened from Dolma-bakteh to take charge of the burnt-out establishment. The whole were speedily and safely removed in caiques and carriages, first in part to some of the neighbouring harems, and finally, in the course of the afternoon, to Dolma-bakteh. Efforts were made to save some portion of the costly wardrobes, jewels, and furniture thus hastily abandoned, but with hardly any success. The whole may be said to have fallen a prey to the flames. Happily, the old jewelled arms and other precious antiquities which visitors to this historic treasure-house will remember were removed some months ago to Yeni-kiosk, a modern stone building on the crown of the hill behind, which has escaped the general ruin; and there they lie, in the silver-gilt throne which does duty at Bairam under the "Beautiful Gate"—never still to be, let us trust, of unholy repose.

Our Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. Kingston Harvey, of Constantinople.

OYSTER FISHERIES ON THE FRENCH COAST.

MESSRS. Nicolle and Le Huquet were deputed by the Jersey Legislature to visit those parts of the French coast where the cultivation of oysters is carried on, in order that they might inspect the various processes and report thereon. Having successfully completed their tour of inspection, they have embodied the results of their observations in an excellent report, of which we give the chief points.

They went first to the Isle de Ré, which is a large portion of the seashore has been formed into beds made of two parallel rows of stones, the interstices of which are filled with mud, so as to retain the water and preserve the oysters against the heat of summer and the frost of winter, the water being always kept from twelve to eighteen inches high. In these beds are placed convex tiles, coated with lime, or stones placed in such way as to leave room for the young oysters to cling to them. By this mode an incredible quantity of oysters have been collected on a seashore which, a few years ago, was of no value, so that this branch of industry realises at present an extraordinary revenue and spreads comfort amongst a large number of families who were previously in a state of indigence. These beds are conceded to them by Government at a small rental. The stones and tiles are



THE GREG'ON BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, LANCASTER.



CLUSTER OF OYSTERS FROM THE BEDS OF ST. BRIEUX.

left for a year without being disturbed; they are then turned over, so that the oysters which were under may be brought to the top, and are left thus until they have attained a proper size. They are then detached and placed in other beds, called Claires, to develop themselves in readiness for the market. During the spring tides, at low water, when the beds are uncovered, the sight is described as being magnificent. It appears that this industry, which now forms a source of great riches for that small place, only dates from 1858; that in such a short period, on an extent of five miles in length, upwards of two thousand parks have been formed; these parks, of thirty yards square, are worth 60*l.* (£12) each.

From Ré they went to Marennes, where a large extent of ground is formed in beds which are paved at the bottom, and in which oysters are deposited to turn green, which gives them an additional value; this colour is caused by the mud of the river. The water is always kept at 15 to 16 in. high.

Next they repaired to the Basin of Arcachon, which is a large bay or salt lake, nearly twenty leagues in circumference, where are vast quantities of oysters that have been deposited there young, in order to acquire the necessary size before being sold for consumption. The Commissary of Marine at Teste conducted the deputation to an oyster bed belonging to the Government, which is very prosperous, and where workmen were occupied in detaching oysters from each other for the purpose of developing their size. These beds are covered with white bivalve shells that have been thrown on them, and to which at first the small oysters adhere. There are nearly two hundred boats round this basin where the keepers remain, who watch the beds and work on them. The proprietor of one of these beds had scattered 500,000 oysters over it three year since, now estimates the yield at 1,000,000.

Thence the deputation went to Concarneau, where they made the acquaintance of M. Goyon, who for several years has made pisciculture his study. He has oyster beds on a large scale, which have given the most satisfactory results.

They then visited St. Brieux, where about two years ago parent oysters were deposited on beds which were exhausted, over which were placed faggots, sunk by means of stones to prevent the escape of the young oysters. Already a single bed has yielded 17,000,000 moderate-sized oysters, and the produce in all the beds has been satisfactory. The Commissary of Marine here gave the deputation a small branch of one of these faggots covered with oysters, of which we give an illustration.

Finally, they visited the Bay of Cancale, where, notwithstanding the force of the tides and the set of currents, the vast sandy shore is covered with oyster parks of large extent, amounting to more than 3000, made at little cost by sinking stakes in the mud and sand, which are entwined with bushy branches more supple, which form a double hedge; the interstices, being filled with mud and straw, retain the water and secure the oysters against frost. They grow here in a wonderful manner. The tide rises as high in that bay as in Jersey.

On the Island of Oléron there are parks similar to those at the Isle of Ré. On several parts of the French coast exhausted beds have been revived, and new ones have been formed, according to the plan followed at St. Brieux.

Messrs. Nicolle and Le Huquet conclude their report as follows:—"We think that if her Majesty's Government were to concede the ground under high-water mark for the purpose, it would be easy to form beds as at the Isle of Ré; but in the meantime it would be proper to fructify the oyster beds in the neighbourhood of our coasts by sinking faggots, or, what would still be better, hurdles. We feel persuaded that the island, in a very little time, would be greatly benefited by re-establishing a branch of industry once so prosperous, and which gave competency to a numerous class of inhabitants who are now in a state of comparative indigence."

NEW PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, LANCASTER.

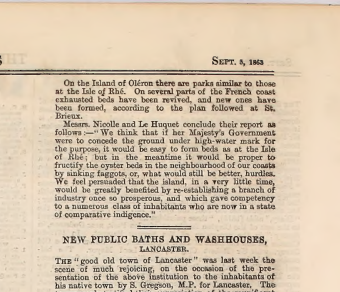
THE "good old town of Lancaster" was last week the scene of much rejoicing, on the occasion of the presentation of the above institution to the inhabitants of his native town by S. Gregson, M.P. for Lancaster. The townspeople testified their appreciation of the munificent gift by a general holiday, the streets and public buildings being gaily decorated with flags and the bells of the various churches ringing merry peals during the day. The principal personages who were to take part in the ceremony, having met at the Town Hall, proceeded in procession to the building, where a raised platform, covered with crimson cloth, had been prepared for their reception. The 10th Lancashire Volunteer Rifle Corps kept the ground, the space immediately in front of the platform being occupied by the children belonging to the various schools in Lancaster. A great number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, including many of the clergy, together with an immense concourse of the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. Mr. Gregson was accompanied by Sir Wm. Brown, High Sheriff, Mr. W. J. Garnett, M.P., the Mayor of Liverpool, Charles Martin, Esq., C.E., the architect of the building, and a large number of ladies and personal friends. After a short but eloquent address, Mr. Gregson formally presented the institution to the Mayor and Corporation of the town, for the use of the inhabitants of Lancaster for ever. The gift having been warmly acknowledged by the Mayor (Mr. Greg), an address was presented to the benevolent donor, signed by the working men of Lancaster, and conveying in simple but earnest language their appreciation of the blessing conferred upon them in having such an institution placed within their means. The National Anthem, sung by hundreds of trained and beautiful little voices, concluded the ceremony. In the evening illuminations and other festivities terminated an eventful day for Lancaster.

The establishment, which was designed by Charles Martin, Esq., C.E., of London, is considered one of the most perfect of the kind yet constructed. It consists of a large, handsome swimming-bath, numerous first and second-class private baths for males and females, and a large laundry, with machine for the management of the various accessories to the different departments. The bathing departments are considered models of comfort and compactness, and the various ingenious contrivances for lessening labour and promoting dispatch in the laundry department are much admired. We believe that the cost of all the establishments of this kind hitherto erected has been borne by corporate or other public bodies from capital raised by a charge upon the rates, and that this is the first instance of such an institution having been founded by a private individual.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT HALSTEAD, ESSEX.

THIS school was established in or about the year 1692, by a good dame of the name of Ramsey, in connection with Christ's Hospital in London. Of late years this "charity" has, like many others, undergone considerable improvement, through the combination of a variety of other local charities and other arrangements made with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners. It was, however, the wish of the trustees at first to rebuild the whole school-buildings on a new site, offered to them by Lord Maynard, but this being objected to by the Commissioners, the present building has been erected in place of the old and dilapidated house previously existing. The schoolroom, however, and other buildings which were erected some few years back have been retained. Since the building of this new edifice the school has much increased in numbers and improved in character, under the management of the Rev. H. G. Watson. The interior arrangements, as well as the exterior appearance of the new building, have been much approved, and, altogether, we may congratulate the county of Essex on another revival of an old educational establishment, which, like many others, has long neglected.

The architect is Mr. Chas. P. Hayward, of 8, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, and the builders Messrs. Sudbury and Son, of Halstead.



GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT HALSTEAD, ESSEX.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1221.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SESSION OF SCIENCE.

THE British Association may take rank now with our national institutions. Its annual session is looked forward to by a considerable class of her Majesty's subjects with as eager an interest as that which is felt by the general public in the Session of Parliament. There are, indeed, some points of resemblance between them, but more of difference. The association sits hardly as many days as Parliament does months. Its proper function is rather to review than to legislate. Its subject-matter is furnished by the objects and processes of nature, instead of by the evil passions of man. It has little, if any, room for faction. It is not disturbed by Ministerial crises. Its decisions rest upon facts, not votes, and the intellect rather than the will is the instrument with which it works. Its atmosphere is calm. Its temper is docile. It welcomes truth from whatever quarter; and the minutes of its proceedings constitute a record of man's progress in the knowledge and application of the laws of the material universe.

It may seem late to notice the Newcastle meetings, which closed with last week; but of the transactions of this scientific parliament it may be observed that their interest does not readily evaporate. Moreover, as it is no part of our intention to review them in detail, but simply to glance at the more prominent characteristics of the session, it was obviously desirable to have all the materials before us in one view, and to survey them from that comparative distance which might help us to discern their relations to each other and their more general bearings upon the advancement of science. The inaugural discourse of Sir William Armstrong, the president for the year, it is true, might have sufficed to suggest all the thoughts we are about to put before our readers; but the papers subsequently read in the several sections contribute to a fuller illustration of the subject.

The immense importance of scientific research to the practical amelioration of man's earthly lot has become so patent to the commonest observation as to make it quite superfluous and almost impertinent to dwell upon the point. But it is worthy of remark that the science of the age is becoming predominantly practical—perhaps we might put the case more intelligibly by saying that the great majority of scientific men, at least in our own country, are more intent upon applying than upon extending their knowledge of the powers and the processes of the physical world. It would, of course, be absurd as well as unjust to urge this statement by way of reproach. Who would quarrel with the special aims of studies the results of which add so largely to our daily enjoyment? Nevertheless, there is danger lest mere utility be too directly pursued. Not only is it not the highest end of science, but, like human happiness, it is realised most fully when it is looked upon as of secondary importance. But what may be called speculative science, always supposing that its methods are legitimate, is, after all, more fruitful of advantage to society than even that which is distinguished as practical. It is the parent of discovery. It increases the "knowledge" which, in an emphatic sense, is "power." We cannot be too grateful for the wealth added to our stores by those who dig up and render available the precious ore of truth; but neither ought we to forget that successful mining follows in the footsteps of sagacious "prospecting," and that he who leads the way to new fields of knowledge confers at least as great a benefit upon the world as they who turn them to practical account. The British Association, we trust, will stimulate more and more by each of its successive sessions, those motives which impel



EXECUTION IN JAPAN: COUNTING THE COMPENSATION-MONEY FOR THE MURDER OF MR. RICHARDSON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 272

research into the higher and more evasive problems of nature, the solution of which promise little immediate profit, but a true insight into which would indefinitely increase our mastery over the mechanism by which her most beneficent ends are wrought out. We think we perceive in the records of the recent session gratifying evidence of the growth of the right spirit, and sure we are that the laborious and conscientious pursuit of scientific truth for its own sake, rather than for what may be got out of it, will, in the long run, put greater blessings within reach of mankind than the most devoted attention to exclusively practical results.

It is not to be concealed, however, that speculative science has its special temptations. It is apt to mistake fancies for facts, and to make haste to generalise where it is bound more severely and with conscientious impartiality to investigate. Patience, modesty, reticence, are indispensably requisite to any successful prosecution of scientific speculation. Intuition may detect in an instant the true meaning of the star of that phenomenon but it can only be verified by repeated observations, and by a wide induction of corroborative facts. Are we wrong in supposing that railway speed and electric instantaneousness in our ordinary social intercommunications have made some of us impatient in our methods of inquiring after truth? We revere too highly the leading members of the British Association to pass any proceedings which have been matured under unfriendly review. But it strikes us, notwithstanding, that the tendency of the day is to jump to conclusions. And it is a tendency which seems to us to be on the increase in some of the sections of the Association. Nay, we fear that, to some ancient and in some special directions even worthy prejudices cloak themselves under the mantle of science, investigations are carried on with a bias towards foregone conclusions, and discussions are pervaded by an animus altogether unsuited to the regions of philosophy. These are exceptional blemishes in the proceedings of the session, we unhesitatingly admit; but they are blemishes, and it would be well that the grander and calmer intellect of the body should discourage the less disciplined ardour which does more than is suspected, perhaps, to bring science into disrepute with vulgar minds.

The most remarkable, and by far the most gratifying, characteristic of the Newcastle sessions of the British Association was the evidence they supplied of a perceptible and increasingly rapid convergence of several independent lines of discovery towards one of those great generalisations, the unveiling of which opens a new epoch in the realms of science. When Newton solved the problem of gravitation, and demonstrated the laws in conformity with which its mysterious power is invariably exerted, he supplied human intellect with a key with which it speedily unlocked vast stores of hidden knowledge. We seem to be on the eve of opening still more important revelation. Each successive step appears to place us upon the very margin of a sunmit from which we shall overlook with admiring wonder a broad domain of virgin truth. One of those primary principles in the light of which so many facilities become explicable, and so many apparent contradictions are reconciled, so many ill-understood hints resolve themselves into a grand unity of significance, seems to lie imbedded in the immediate neighbourhood of conclusions which science has already made us. It is hardly possible to mistake the indications which crowd upon us from all sides, like flocks of birds met with at sea, show that we are approaching an unexplored coast. We may observe, however, that the greater the certainty that we are coming upon some unusually light-bearing discovery, whilst it fires our enthusiasm, ought also to increase our self-diffidence. It is a time to be sanguine when, perhaps, we are within a few months, certainly within a few years, of a scientific revolution, the nature, extent, and ultimate bearings of which none can undertake to foretell.

For the second time Newcastle-upon-Tyne has entertained the British Association—need we say how warmly and how well? In its own name and of the distinguished body to whom its hospitalities were offered? Everything was pleasant but the weather—a rather large exception where outdoor excursions form a prominent part of the programme. This contretemps, of course, could neither be foreseen nor prevented. Science is on the right track to ascertain some meteorological laws, at least; and who shall say whether, when next it holds its sessions at Newcastle, some Fitzroy or Glaisher will not be able to determine a few weeks beforehand whether sunshine or rain is to be expected?

The Archbishop of York has accepted office as one of the vice-presidents of the National Shakspeare Committee.

The Austrian journals state that the authorities of Ostrou, in Moravia, recently seized nineteen sacks of flour, in each of which they found concealed in the interstitial spaces of the fabric, 40 cartridges. The flour came from Prussia, and were on their way into Russia, via Galatz.

THE OUTFITTING FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Large bundles of worn-out clothes came down to us for distribution, and it was bothersome to see what strange and incongruous clearings of the wardrobe were unpacked. Here was an Admiral's full dress, with cocked hat to match. So docile is the mind to the impression of rank, and so natural is a spirit of place and authority. Some wag was for encasing a certain half-witted lad in it, on which the simpleton father would have rejoiced and magnified with his new form and unique headpiece; but the salt-water suit was sent to the second-hand clothier for exchange or cash. Opera hats and white kid gloves were put on sticks, which cure, perhaps, cockpiing the "light fantastic toe," but tripped grievously at Munich's ball, and got very little for the trouble which had no doubt crossed the broad fields of Leicestershire on some jaunter by Thursday's train. The hussar uniform, with its tight pantaloons and cut and the top-boots also. What Nimrod can we find among the opulent and shuffling tramp in this exhaustion apparel? Now a drab spencer with many capes falls upon the floor before us; it has withstood many a shower as it walked hospitably at the door of the Opera House to accommodate the Belgravesquare for the dilatory family. We must see what the second hand clothes-market will give us for this many-caped relic of other days. Here a veiled dress and a faded bonnet, both of the latest Parisian fashion, are hustled out of the clothes-bag. What a depth of degradation to be trimmed up for the unsightly proprietors of a factory-girl, after airing themselves in the park on those graceful shoulders behind those splendid boys! "Imperial Cæsar, turned to dust and clay, stopping a hole to keep the wind away!" We heard of a chairwoman receiving a suit gown as her share of the booty. "And what have you made of it, Sally?" inquired the mistress of a house where she was working. "You will look as fine as a Duchess in it, I expect?" "Well, now: bless you, missus," replied Sally, "I couldn't for the life of me, for shame, be seen in it. Fancy me a workwoman, in satin! So I sold it for five shillings, and had a jolly good spree with it."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

Considerable diplomatic activity has been perceptible of late in Paris. The Emperor has given audiences and presided at Cabinet Councils daily. On Sunday he received the French Ambassadors at Vienna, Rome, and Madrid. His Majesty left for Biarritz at the close of the week. It is stated that the Emperor and the Empress will return to Paris towards the end of September, and will leave Paris for Compiègne in the beginning of October.

We read in *Galignani*:—"The Emperor went, accompanied by only two persons of his household, a few days ago, into the park of St. Cloud, and amused the royal who were witnessing the different amusements of the fête of that place. The Imperial party had not been walking about long when his Majesty was recognised by the people, who respectfully opened a passage whenever he drew near his steps."

M. Drouyn de Lhuys had interviews on Monday with M. de Budberg and Prince Metternich.

Nubar Pacha, the Envoy from the Sultan of Turkey, is the bearer of two firmans of the Sultan. The first firman withdraws the occupation of the lands bordering on the fresh-water canal which were granted to the Suez Company. The second abolishes forever the public works in Egypt. The Pacha had an interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys on Saturday. His mission appears to be very unpalatable in Paris, and is attributed to English influence at Constantinople. The *Pays* says:—"The conditions brought by Nubar Pacha relative to the Suez Canal are said to be unacceptable to Europe. We believe ourselves able to state that M. Drouyn de Lhuys demands the strict execution of the programme agreed upon between the late Viceroy of Egypt and the Suez Canal Company."

The French nobility has recently lost four ladies of the highest rank, and distinguished for their wit and beauty, in the great aristocracy—La Marquise de Mortemart, née Anne de Montmorency; La Duchesse de Biron, née Delphine Doria; La Comtesse de Boigne, née; and La Marquise de Grammont (not Gramont), daughter of the Duc de Crillon, the last of the descendants of the friend of Henri IV.

An Imperial decree appoints the Mexican General Marquet Commander of the Legion of Honour. M. Charles de Franqueville, auditor of the Council of State, has died, at the age of 36, of a disease of the brain. M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and the principal apostle of Constitution, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

Manin, the celebrated leader of the most successful movement of nullods in Paris, has died, at the age of sixty, in a charitable asylum.

The *Gazette des Etrangers* announces the death of M. Mirabile, director of the establishment of the Bains des Pyramides, Cairo.

The pleasure-hunting population of Paris is about to be deprived of the Champs Elysées as a source of amusement. The ground has been sold for the purpose of erecting a street upon its valuable ground. Gradually the public has been driven from place to place for its enjoyments—from the Boulevards de Bonne-Nouvelle and Italiens to the source of attraction.

A pamphlet in French has appeared at Paris, under the title of "France, Mexico, and the Confederate States," puts forth the interest which France has in the success of the Southern States, and the impossibility of a re-establishment of the American Union. The pamphlet maintains that the American war will only be useful to France if the separation between North and South be definitive—complete—"for," it continues, "the Confederates States will be our allies, and will guarantee us against the hostility of the North; whereas, if reunited, they will fall our hopes, and our manufacturers will obtain the cotton which is absolutely necessary for them." The pamphlet is said to have been written by a person who is now generally believed to have been published by persons interested in Confederate affairs.

The *Moniteur* alludes to the appearance of the Confederate privateer Florida in Brest Harbour to repair damages, and maintains that her reception in that harbour was in ordinary accordance with the usages of national law.

One of the privateers fitted out, or said to be fitted out, at Nantes, is that two steam-clippers, with their bows as sharp as razors, eighty metres long, pierced for 22 guns, and to be provided with engines of 100-horse power, on the building slips at Nantes; and when the two steamships are in course of construction in the yards of M. Arman, at Bordeaux, of 1,000 tons. The Government of the United States will question are to be delivered at sea twenty leagues off Belle Isle, and that of course they are intended for the Confederates.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Government has resolved to make no concession to the Opposition. As the Queen supports her Ministers in their policy, the Opposition will be defeated, and have themselves, till the meeting of the Cortes, with pursuing their policy of abstention from voting at the elections.

ITALY.

The Turin journals announce that a liberal exchange in the tariff is in contemplation, chiefly as affects the export duties.

The death of Joseph in Farina, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, is announced.

There has been a great trial at Naples. Signor dei Quattromini was indicted as the author of the bomb which exploded in Garibaldi's being his accomplice. The trial closed yesterday week. The Princess was acquitted, and Quattromini was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 ducats. Signor Bonnemere was charged as well with the Princess.

The health of Garibaldi continues to improve. The General walks about Capera by the aid of a stick, and without feeling pain.

At Bologna, on Monday, the brigand Carlo Crocco, Michele Nunco, Carnia, and Fortuno presented themselves to the commandant of the Italian troops, requesting a safe conduct for 230 other brigands who had promised to lay down their arms. Crocco, the Governor, and chiefs left Bionero for Lagopesoli, with cries of "Viva Victor Emmanuel!" and displaying the national flag.

AUSTRIA

On his return to Vienna, yesterday week, the Emperor was received with an immense enthusiasm. The streets were decorated with the Austrian and Hungarian colours, and strewn with garlands. Immense crowds saluted his Majesty with hearty cheers.

The sittings of the Reichsrath are to be resumed on the 15th inst. Much interest is felt in the debates in connection with the doings of the Emperor in the Frankfort Congress.

PRUSSIA.

The protocol of the deliberations of the Frankfort Congress, and an invitation by the Princes to the King of Prussia to give it his approval, were delivered to his Majesty by an Aide-de-Camp of the Austrian Emperor, on Saturday last. The *Nouvelliste de Francfort Nationale* the King told the messenger that he had nothing to add to what he had already said to Count Rechberg.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Constantine arrived at Berlin on Monday.

The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved by a Royal decree issued at Berlin yesterday week. The Ministerial report which precedes the decree says that there was no agreement on the budget question between the Government and the Chamber, but that the formal dissolution had been delayed until the King's return to Berlin. As there has been no change in the state of affairs in Prussia, and as "tendences have manifested themselves within the limits of the constitutional system," the Government may be enabled to restore Prussia from that position as a great power in Germany and Europe which is for some time unattainable. Fresh elections will take place immediately, in order that the new Parliament may be convoked to discuss the Budget within the current year.

The Statistical Congress is sitting in Berlin, and occupies the Chamber of Peers, the Minister of the Interior presiding. It was opened on Sunday. On the motion of the Marquis Arguila the provisional presidents and vice-presidents were confirmed in their functions. The Minister of the Interior was elected honorary president and M. Engel acting president of the Congress. All the eighteen nine-German delegates were elected vice-presidents. MM. Bodich and Schwab were elected German secretaries; MM. Raymond and Boucher, French; and Mr. Hamilton the English secretary. Two hundred and eighty-three members were present. The international committee consists of the following gentlemen:—For London, Dr. Farr; Berlin, Herr Engel; Konigsberg, Herr Doubert; Vienna, Herr Becker; Paris, M. Legoyt; Stockholm, M. Berg; St. Petersburg, M. Issmenow; and Brussels, M. Visschers. The King, in a speech addressed on Monday to the members of the Congress, expressed his sense of the value of their labours, and a hope that they would turn to the advantage of Prussia.

According to the *Banque Gazette* of Berlin, 30,000,000f. are to be expended in the improvement of the Prussian fortresses, particularly those on the frontiers.

DENMARK.

A telegram from Flensburg brings news of a fact not favourable to the position of Denmark in her quarrel with Germany. It is there that the Lower House of the Schleswig Diet has declined to elect delegates to the Danish Reichsrath. The refusal means that Schleswig does not wish to be incorporated with Denmark, but would prefer to remain in its old connection with Holstein.

The *Morning Post* announces that as it has "reason to believe," the Cabinets of Copenhagen and Stockholm have concluded a treaty of alliance for the defence of the Danish territories against any German aggression.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The elections for the provincial assemblies have terminated throughout the whole of Sweden. These bodies, called for the first time to regulate the affairs and special interests of the provinces, are to enjoy a great administrative power and considerable influence. They represent a total number of 1022 deputies, elected without distinction of orders. According to the result of the present elections, 409 votes have been given to the burgess class and to liberal ideas, and 419 to the conservative principles professed by the other three orders—nobles, clergy, and peasants. Taking into account, therefore, that the agricultural class in Sweden represents seven-ninths of the whole population, the triumph of progress manifested by the electoral votes cannot fail to attract notice.

The Norwegian Budget, fixed for the three years which have to run until the meeting of the new Storthing in 1866, is naturally 4,587,600 species (of, 8d.) for the expenses, being the highest amount ever known in Norway.

RUSSIA.

The Hereditary Grand Duke has been appointed Hetman of all the Cossacks; and the Emperor, by ukase, has conferred fresh dignities on Menzoff, in recognition of his long and glorious services.

In Poland matters go on as usual. Accounts of desultory fights, with varied results and with frightful casualties, make up the total of the telegraphic despatches. In Warsaw the Russian authorities are flying at small game. A large number of ladies have been arrested, and three of them severely flogged, in order to extort from them the names of persons for whom they and others made insurgents' uniforms.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* denies the rumour concerning new arrangements by Russia in the Polish affairs, and declares that the Emperor considers his first duty to be the re-establishment of order in Poland, and then he is determined to fulfil his international obligations, his sanction on the Polish question has undergone no change.

The Government, no doubt with the view of alleviating the peasantry from any affection for the Polish insurgents, has issued a decree under which the peasants of the Ukraine are to become proprietors of their land on paying a certain amount of purchase-money to Russia.

The rumour that the Grand Duke Constantine was about to relinquish the viceroyalty of Poland is shown to have been well-founded; for a telegram from Berlin informs us that the Grand Duke and his consort arrived on Tuesday in that city, and that, after visiting the King of Hanover and the Grand Duke of Baden, they will proceed to England, in which country they intend to spend some time. According to *Galignani*, the Grand Duke has given it out that his consort will not come to England, but will proceed at once to the Crimea, and from thence to Cannes, for the winter.

From the Black Sea there is news of another Russian aggression. A Turkish vessel has been seized at Anapa by the Russians, notwithstanding the protests of the foreign Consuls.

AMERICA.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FORT SUMTER.

Fort Sumter, the seizure of which by the Southerners was the original deliberate act of war, while in possession by them as the principal defence of Charleston helped to keep open their main channel of external supply, has succumbed to the combined attachments brought to bear against it. Southern accounts admitted that its resistance was over, and that the moment at which its ruins must fall into the hands of the enemy was only a matter of hours.

After an incessant bombardment of six days—from the 17th to the 23rd of August—Fort Sumter was reduced to ruins. Its guns were all disabled, and the Federal shot made a clean sweep of the place. Major Beatti, who commanded the fort when ordered, however, to hold it to the last. On the 22nd General Gillmore demanded the surrender of the fort and Morris Island, threatening to bombard Charleston if the demand were not complied with. General Beauregard replied that General Gilmore was guilty of a violation of the laws of war, and pronounced Charleston safe, however, as General Gilmore gave notice to non-combatants to leave the town; and on the 24th fire was opened upon it, several shots filled with Greek fire taking effect. The Southern journals reported that Sumter had not been allowed for the removal of non-combatants, and General Beauregard replied that the town of Charleston, General Gilmore replied by redemanding the surrender of the forts.

The Federal fleet was, according to the latest account, preparing to move up the harbour.

General Gilmore officially reports, on the 24th ult., the practical demolition of Fort Sumter; that after seven days' bombardment it is a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins. "A longer fire," he says, "would make it a greater mass of ruins, but scarcely more powerless for the defence of Charleston Harbour. It is unnecessary to continue to fire on the ruins. I have established batteries on my left, within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and shall continue my fire, after giving General Beauregard due notice. My projectiles catered Charleston, and General Beauregard designates them the most destructive missiles ever used in war."

The batteries which destroyed Fort Sumter were located at distances varying between 1,200 and 1,800 yards, and consisted of seven in every.

Forts Moultrie, Greig, and Johnston, and the batteries on Sullivan's Island, kept up a heavy fire on Morris Island, but succeeded in doing little damage.

During the bombardment on the 18th, a shot from Fort Wagner broke a piece of the interior lining of the ironclad Cattskill, and struck the heads of Commander Rogers and Paymaster Woodbury, killing them instantly.

The *Richmond Examiner* says:—"If the Federals captured the Charleston and Savannah Railway, Charleston would not be taken, but it would not enable them to hold the city, as General Beauregard can maintain himself against any force sent, or likely to be sent, against him."

Two blockade runners entered Charleston on the 23rd.

The New York *Herald* of the 28th, in commenting upon the use of the "Greek fire" in the siege of Charleston, says:—"Although, as an agent of destruction, it has no equal, civilisation until now, by that tacit understanding among Christian nations which respects the use of unnatural weapons, has refrained from its employment even in the most bloody and desperate campaigns. It has been left for this Administration, which claims to be waging war in the name of philanthropy, to conjure up this liquid demon as a fit ally to the purpose of extermination." Further: "If a fleet of ironclads should appear in New York harbour, and at the midnight hour should throw their deadly missiles among us, this liquid and unquenchable fire, into the heart of this metropolis, while standing amid the ashes of our houses, and gazing upon the crisped and burning bodies of our wives

and children, we could perhaps appreciate the savagism of that style of warfare."

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

General Lee's army, estimated at 60,000 men, is around Culpeppe Courthouse, General Longstreet holds Fredericksburg, and General Stuart is guarding the fords of the Rappahannock.

There is a considerable Confederate infantry force at Port Conway, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, who are continually sent conscription. General Kilpatrick had a skirmish with them, but was compelled to fall back from his reconnaissance.

A letter from the South Side of the army of the Potomac, dated Aug. 28, gives an account of the presentation of a sword to General Meade by the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. The presentation was made by the officers and men of the first division of the fifth corps, which was the division long commanded by General Meade, and now commanded by General Crawford.

A Washington despatch of the 27th ult. says:—"Advices from the army of the Potomac state that no offensive operations of a general character have taken place during the recent warm weather, the cavalry under General Pleasanton has been constantly on the alert, scouring, reconnoitring, and picketing, and not a day has passed which has not added to the list of rebel prisoners, and some of these captures are of an important character. Over one hundred prisoners on the Rappahannock below hold friendly intercourse daily, but no intelligence of importance is obtained by these means. The rebels generally assert that the heavy fighting is over for the season in Virgin a."

OTHER WAR NEWS.

The advance of General Rosecrans's army appeared before Chattanooga on the 21st ult. and threw shells into the city, where General Kee Johnston is commanding, having superseded General Bragg, who had gone to Atlanta. The Confederates opened fire from nineteen guns, which did little damage. The Federals did not reply to the Federal fire. The Federals disabled two steamers moored at the wharf, but were unsuccessful in their attempt to destroy the pontoon bridge opposite the city. The Confederate works upon the river are very strong, the parapets being fifteen feet wide. There are several water batteries on a level with the river. The Confederate divisions are at Chattanooga, and there is a large Confederate force in the neighbourhood. It was reported that a large force of Confederate troops was marching to assail the place in the rear, and that another had cut the communication between Bragg and left wing of the army under Johnston.

The guerrillas of the Confederate chief Quantrell have entirely destroyed Lawrence, Kansas. The attack was made at midnight. Fifty prominent citizens, including the Mayor, were killed in sight on their houses, surrounded by their families. Over one hundred citizens were wounded, and every five-year-old male in the Senator Lane escaped. Lawrence is principally inhabited by New England emigrants, between whom and their Missouri neighbours there were strong antagonisms. It will be remembered that the Lawrence massacre will lead to sanguinary border warfare. Quantrell's guerrillas are being hunted down, and left-wing Missourians patrol the border counties of Missouri. Large numbers of them have been killed and their horses destroyed.

A Federal expedition has proceeded to Granada, Mississippi, forcing the Confederates to destroy a large amount of railroad stock.

A war-steamer, and elegantly-fitted yacht, recently hoisting the English and Confederate flags, was stated to have run past the Federal cruisers into Wilmington, and to be ready to run out whenever opportunity offers to have entered that port within a short time. The steamer Cronstadt has been captured off Wilmington.

The *Port Royal New South* of Aug. 27, has a paragraph stating that the Confederate steamer Evensdale, with a cargo of cotton and a large number of passengers, including a full complement of officers for a new pirate craft at Nassau, has been lying several weeks in the Savannah River. On the night after she attempted to run out of the harbour, and was overhauled by the United States steamer Vixen. Twenty-two of her passengers were captured.

A destitute family in Natchez, below Vicksburg, to the effects that 100,000 bales of Confederate States' cotton have been captured there.

THE DRAUGHT IN NEW YORK.

The draught had terminated in New York and was to commence in Brooklyn on the 28th ult. The proceedings were accompanied with uniform quietness. Many prominent citizens were among the draughted, including the Mayor of Meyor. The Mayor has given a bond for the draughted, including the Mayor of Meyor. The Mayor has given a bond for 3,000,000 dols. for the victims of the draught. Notwithstanding the action of the Mayor, the board of councilmen pledged themselves to pay the \$300 to the drafted men exempted who could not pass the measure over his veto. The *New York Herald* says the city were in military possession, armed in the completest manner, showed themselves in every quarter, and all the public squares were transformed into camps for newly-arrived regiments, sent specially for the purpose of preserving order during the draught.

The New York Board of Supervision has passed an ordinance appropriating the sum of \$2,500,000 for the benefit of the families of the firemen, police, and heads of families. The Mayor has signed this ordinance, which it is supposed will settle the difficulty between the municipality and the State.

General Dix has published correspondence to prove that he called on the Federal Government in vain to enforce the draught in consequence of the delay of Governor Seymour in replying to his application for the necessary troops.

An excited meeting of draughted Democrats was held in New York, at which the conscription was denounced as a cruel and inhuman measure, and resolutions were passed against its consequences.

THE CONFEDERATES ARMING THEIR NEGROES.

A New York telegram of the 29th ult., brought by the Hibernian, contains the intelligence, of which the importance can hardly be exaggerated, that the Confederate Congress has voted a bill, signed by Davis, after a consultation with Governors of the Confederate States, has empowered the President to arm negroes, who are to be rewarded by their freedom, and a grant of fifty acres of land to each man at the end of the war. This intelligence was, we are told, derived from Southern papers received at Montreal on the 29th.

However gloomy may be the prospects of the Confederates, there is no abatement in the energy of their supporters. Whatever the result may they insist the South will never submit. Richmond may fall, and Charleston may be burnt to ashes, but the South must and shall be independent.

A MESSAGE FROM AMERICA TO EUROPE.

Mr. Seward has issued a circular despatch, dated Aug. 12, to the United States Consuls in Europe, describing with great fulness and confidence the military and naval operations of the present year in America. In this letter he has endeavoured once more to dispel the "prejudice" which, as he says, has caused English and French statesmen to "overlook the importance of the Government and to maintain the Union and preserve the integrity of the Republic could not be successful." He then proceeds to recapitulate the Northern armies since August, 1862, and admits that no great progress has been made by the Federal arms in the East, but declares that in the West 200,000 square miles have been subjugated by the Federal arms. Every "insurgent port is blockaded, besieged, or occupied, while the central and western Federal armies are pressing into the very heart of Confederacy" in two. The "insurgents" have lost one third of their whole force, and the last conscription ordered by "the leader of the rebellion" is the strongest proof that the insurgents will not muster more than 70,000 to 95,000 men. The Federal armies are everywhere superior in numbers, and a draught of 200,000 men is now being large voluntary enlistments take place, and about 70,000 negro troops will even be organized. The North is abundantly supplied with provisions and stores, and its loans are readily taken at par. These facts the Consuls are to represent "in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desired end is to withdraw support and favour from the insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of all domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States."

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Pemberton, who surrendered Vicksburg to the Federals, is reported to have died at Selma, Alabama,

The desertions of substitutes for draughted men having become so frequent in the Federal army, it is officially announced that in all such cases the extreme penalty of martial law will be administered.

The *New York Times* urges the Government to prepare for a war with France. Such a war, it says, is not certain, but it would be dangerous and foolish to act as if it were impossible. The *New York Times* has little doubt that Napoleon has made a secret treaty with President Davis for the cession of Texas, as the equivalent for recognition and substantial aid. The *New York Herald* asserts that the troops now in Texas will be sent to the Potomac.

A few days before the departure of the last mail from New York a shocking steam-boat disaster occurred in Cleveland Ohio. The steamer City of Buffalo, while leaving the Reserve Basin, exploded one of her nearly her full load, when a negro, carrying a percussion-shell on board, let it fall, causing an instant explosion. The vessel burst, and the fire communicated to the ammunition on board, blowing the steamer to pieces. Out of 100 men on board, only four escaped.

The Hibernian visited the coast of the North States between the 18th and 22nd of August. Among the disasters reported to the founding of the United steamer brig Blackbird, which went down with all hands, save one man.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament had passed the Address by a small majority, after several amendments, charging the present Ministry with illegal and unconstitutional conduct.

A telegram from New York announces the arrival of Lord Lyons and suite at Hamilton, Canada West, on the evening of the 29th ult. They were to remain until the 30th, and then proceed to Montreal and Quebec.

INDIA.

By the Bombay mail we learn that all within the territory of British India are quiet, and that an improving trade and growing industry were generally apparent. Considerable uneasiness was manifested among merchants arising from the unsettled state of Afghanistan, in which three political parties were striving for the mastery; and the relations of the Ameer with the Khan of Khelat were not satisfactory. There was also some apprehension of a conflict with Burmah, on account of the unsatisfactory treatment of the British envoy at the court of the King. Serious loses had occurred in the Punjaub and Scinde in consequence of very extensive floods, and the huge towns of the north-west Provinces had been driven from the cholera panic. The best evidences of identity of the presumed Nana Sahib are said to be furnished by a scar on the left arm, which he removed to Cawnpore, where the doubts respecting him cannot fail to be cleared up.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The China news tells of greater quiet in that country. A commercial treaty had been signed at Yeddo between

In Japan a civil war was the consequence. But the relations with foreigners are stated to be pacific. It would, therefore, seem that the Tycoon's Government has chosen to run the dangers of a quarrel with the Mikado and the hostile Princes rather than to run the risk of a war with England.

NEW ZEALAND.

The last lobes that a Maori war might yet be averted seem to be dispelled by New Zealand advices. According to the brief telegram which has reached us the Waitara (Waikato ?) natives have "declared war," and 4,000 of them are in arms. Governor Gore Browne, therefore, had consequently been compelled, in order to provide for the defence of Auckland, to withdraw his troops from the neighbourhood of Taranaki.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

FRANCE.—Paris, Sept. 10, — The surrender of the five brigands taken from the Roman territory was accomplished with uniform quietness. Many prominent citizens were among the draughted, including the Mayor of Meyor. The Mayor has given a bond for 3,000,000 dols. for the victims of the draught. Notwithstanding the action of the Mayor, the board of councilmen pledged themselves to pay the \$300 to the drafted men exempted who could not pass the measure over his veto. The *New York Herald* says the city were in military possession, armed in the completest manner, showed themselves in every quarter, and all the public squares were transformed into camps for newly-arrived regiments, sent specially for the purpose of preserving order during the draught.

The New York Board of Supervision has passed an ordinance appropriating the sum of \$2,500,000 for the benefit of the families of the firemen, police, and heads of families. The Mayor has signed this ordinance, which it is supposed will settle the difficulty between the municipality and the State.

General Dix has published correspondence to prove that he called on the Federal Government in vain to enforce the draught in consequence of the delay of Governor Seymour in replying to his application for the necessary troops.

An excited meeting of draughted Democrats was held in New York, at which the conscription was denounced as a cruel and inhuman measure, and resolutions were passed against its consequences.

THE CONFEDERATES ARMING THEIR NEGROES.

A New York telegram of the 29th ult., brought by the Hibernian, contains the intelligence, of which the importance can hardly be exaggerated, that the Confederate Congress has voted a bill, signed by Davis, after a consultation with Governors of the Confederate States, has empowered the President to arm negroes, who are to be rewarded by their freedom, and a grant of fifty acres of land to each man at the end of the war. This intelligence was, we are told, derived from Southern papers received at Montreal on the 29th.

However gloomy may be the prospects of the Confederates, there is no abatement in the energy of their supporters. Whatever the result may, they insist the South will never submit. Richmond may fall, and Charleston may be burnt to ashes, but the South must and shall be independent.

A MESSAGE FROM AMERICA TO EUROPE.

Mr. Seward has issued a circular despatch, dated Aug. 12, to the United States Consuls in Europe, describing with great fulness and confidence the military and naval operations of the present year in America. In this letter he has endeavoured once more to dispel the "prejudice" which, as he says, has caused English and French statesmen to "overlook the importance of the Government and to maintain the Union and preserve the integrity of the Republic could not be successful." He then proceeds to recapitulate the Northern armies since August, 1862, and admits that no great progress has been made by the Federal arms in the East, but declares that in the West 200,000 square miles have been subjugated by the Federal arms. Every "insurgent port is blockaded, besieged, or occupied, while the central and western Federal armies are pressing into the very heart of Confederacy" in two. The "insurgents" have lost one third of their whole force, and the last conscription ordered by "the leader of the rebellion" is the strongest proof that the insurgents will not muster more than 70,000 to 95,000 men. The Federal armies are everywhere superior in numbers, and a draught of 200,000 men is now being large voluntary enlistments take place, and about 70,000 negro troops will even be organized. The North is abundantly supplied with provisions and stores, and its loans are readily taken at par. These facts the Consuls are to represent "in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desired end is to withdraw support and favour from the insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of all domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States."

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Pemberton, who surrendered Vicksburg to the Federals, is reported to have died at Selma, Alabama,

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A magnificent memorial-window, in honour of the late Prince Consort, has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.

The Bishop of Durham preached in St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, on Thursday week, on the annual meeting of the Diocesan Society of the Sons of the Clergy.

The clergy of the diocese of Natal have addressed a decided protest to Dr. Colenso against his heretical teaching. The protest is signed by the most influential of the clergy, led by the Archdeacon, and speaks in no mild terms of the writings of the Bishop of Natal.

It is understood that the Bishop of Norwich has commenced proceedings against Mr. Bunnett, Rector of Church, Suffolk, for having introduced innovations into the celebration of Divine worship in the parish church.

A tablet is about to be placed in St. Petrox Church, Dartmouth, to the memory of the late Rev. J. W. Weeks (of which parish he was a native), formerly a missionary to Sierra Leone, missionary in Africa, and later in the Bishop of Sierra Leone.

On the last, the church of Nantclda, a chapelry in the parish of Cantreff, Brecon shire, was opened for Divine worship by the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The church has been restored from the plans of Mr. Charles Buckeridge, architect, Lower Brook street, at a cost of about £400.

The church of Antingham St. Mary, Norfolk, was on the 4th ult. re-opened for Divine service, after undergoing a complete internal restoration. A sum of £482 was expended in the work, to which the patron (Lord Suffield) and the Rector (the Rev. J. English) each contributed £100.

On Sunday a new organ, by Messrs. Forster and Andrews, Hull, with thirty stops, the gift of A. B. Tomlinson, Esq., of Biggins' House, was inaugurated in the parish church of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, by Dr. Spark, organist of the Town hall, Leeds.

The Rev. Joseph Ogle Whatton, who is in his eighty-eighth year, recently left Bishopstoke Rectory, after breakfast, for London, where, in the church of St. Clement Danes, he officiated in the marriage of his infant great-grandchild, the daughter of Mr. P. O. Papillon, M.P., and after the ceremony returned to Bishopstoke to dinner, delay a journey, in going and returning, of more than 160 miles.

On the 2nd inst. the Bishop of Rochester opened the new parish schools at Warnham, Horsham. All the grants were divided by the Bishop at luncheon by Mrs. Grant at Warnelegore, and the children of the parish, 150 in number, were entertained at the house. The schools are built to accommodate 120 children. The Rector was desired by the Bishop to make known his Lordship's disapproval of the use of tobacco in the schools.

A short time ago the Archbishop of Canterbury visited Ashford on the opening of an iron mission church intended to provide for the spiritual instruction of the numerous workpeople employed at Gunsmiths, who congregate in a neighbourhood called St. Faith's-green. Immediately adjacent to the church a commodious vicarage was erected at the cost of Mr. Jessee Predrick. The Archbishop, Lord Charles Russell, Mr. Whatman, and other gentlemen spoke at considerable length.

The beautiful church, which has been for ten years in course of erection, was consecrated on the 4th inst. the consecrated ceremony took with much ceremony. The church is built in the Second Pointed style of English architecture, and has been erected at the cost of the Rev. T. R. Lucas, to the cost of £20,000. The internal work is exceedingly rich. Statues of the apostles and of other saints are placed over the arches between the nave and the aisles; the principal windows are filled with designs in stained glass; while the chancel is decorated in polychromy, and has the roof painted in blue, with a beautifully-executed stone screen, enriched with coloured marbles. The chancel is separated from the nave by a handsome parquet, and contains a pair of right hills. The church was designed by Mr. Ferrin, the diocesan architect, the builder being Mr. Jones, of Bromsgrove, and altogether it is one of the most magnificent modern churches in Somersetshire.

The Synod of the diocese of Argyle and the Isles was held on the 26th ult. In the absence Bishop (through ill-health) the presidential chair of the Bishop and the attention of subscription. On the latter point the Bishop said he was glad to see that the subscription had taken the opinion of the Synod. Subsequently, at the invitation of the Bishop, the members of the Synod proceeded to consider the question of holding a Synod with reference to the existing formularies or of making alterations in them. A brief discussion ensued, in which the Rev. Messrs. Campbell, Wood, and Gunning took part—Mr. Wood having been authorized by several of the clergy to speak in their behalf. The general impression of the meeting was that the machinery of the Synod, recognising the importance as well as the depth and delicacy of the questions at issue, were unwilling at present to take any recommendation, to remain themselves to any formal expression of opinion upon the matter.

On Wednesday week a new Congregational church, or church, to be dedicated to St. James, was laid at Peckmoor, Wigan, a rising neighbourhood, in which many new houses and other works have lately been and are now being erected. The *Manchester Guardian* states that the edifice will be built and endowed in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Raffles, by Edward Eckersley, of the firm of James Eckersley and Sons, cotton-spinners, Wigan. The Congregation will adopt left a handsome legacy towards the object, and the funds having been further augmented by Mr. N. Eckersley, the surviving brother of the deceased donor. The Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., son of the late Bishop of Ripon at Ripon, the Bishop of Norwich at Norwich; Oct. 11, the Bishop of Winchester at Farnham Castle, the Bishop of Lichfield at Abbots Bromley; Dec. 20, the Bishop of Peterborough at Peterborough; Dec. 20, the Bishop of London at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of York at Winchester at Farnham Castle, the Bishop of Chichester at Chichester, the Bishop of Lichfield at Ingleby, the Bishop of Oxford at Christ Church, the Bishop of Hereford at Hereford, the Bishop of Bath and Wells at Wells, the Bishop of Chester at Chester, the Bishop of Worcester at Worcester, the Bishop of Oxford at Oxford.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Lord Says and Sele to be Archdeacon of Hereford. Rev. T. Dixon, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, South Shields, Durham, to be Rural Dean. Rev. J. D. Hodgson, Vicar of Great Stanmore, to be Rural Dean of the first portion of Harrow of Marlborough, Sarum. Rev. W. Howarth, Rector of Whitton-cum-Thurlton, to be Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral. Rev. Sir William Hale Maule Curzon and Frecester in Carlisle Cathedral. *Retiries*: The Rev. J. Bacon to Wyverstone, Suffolk. Rev. J. Langshaw-Jackson, Rural Dean, Hillsborough. Rev. D. W. Evans to Child Okeford, Dorset; Rev. C. R. Oakley to St. Paul's, Covent-garden; Rev. J. Ellacombe, Honorary Canon, Gloucester; The Rev. Mr. Capel to Abergavenny, Monmouthshire; Rev. W. Williams to Own Aspley, Huntingdon; Rev. R. Jones to Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire; Rev. V. Payne to Christ Church, Gloucester.—*Guardian*.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Prince Frederick of Denmark is entered at Christ Church, and will become resident in Oxford at the commencement of the next term. The Rev. Mr. Eliott, of Christ Church, has been appointed tutor to the young Prince; and the residence of Alderman Randall, of Oxford, has been engaged for the accompaniment of himself and suite. Information was received on Saturday morning of the death of Rev. F. J. A. Hort, Fellow of Jesus College, who was mastered by three Indians on the banks of the Missouri. Mr. Hort, a barrister, left England in the month of July, volunteered his services to carry a message from General Sibley to General Sumner, and was murdered in America. On Saturday morning the answer was waglad by the Sioux Indians and murdered, three others being found in his body, as well as recently other injuries.—Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce that they have been appointed publishers to the Cambridge Local Examinations, and that the next October 1, all publications issued from the 'Learned Side' by the delegates of the Clarendon Press will be supplied by them."

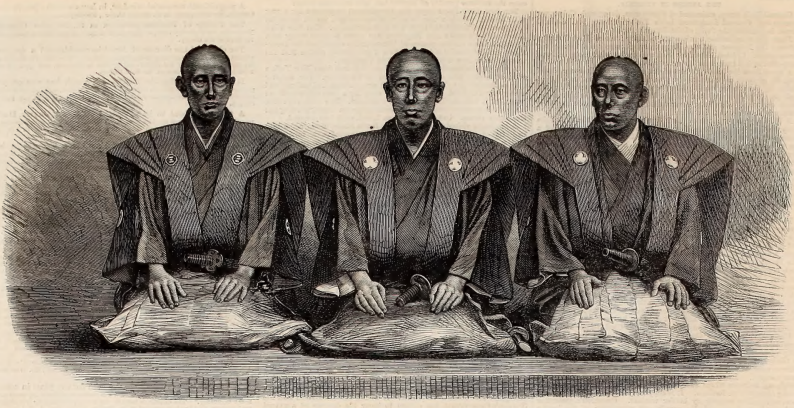
At Cambridge there will be Congregations on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas Term :—Thursday, Oct. 4, at ten; Thursday, Oct. 11, 25, 29, Nov. 12, Nov. 26, and Dec. 10, all at twelve.

The Rev. Robert Darby has resigned the office of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution his intention to deliver the prizes and certificates obtained by the pupils of this institution at the recent Oxford local examination, and also to award the annual University Exhibition. The day final for his visit is the 16th of October.

The Rev. F. A. Pentreath to be Head Master of the Aston Classical and Commercial School.

The Rev. J. Tweutyman, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to be an Assistant Master in Cheltenham College.

A grand dinner was given last Saturday at the Palace at Gatesd in honour of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.



MINISTERS OF STATE, JAPAN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—SEE PAGE 263.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Yokohama, June 28, 1863.

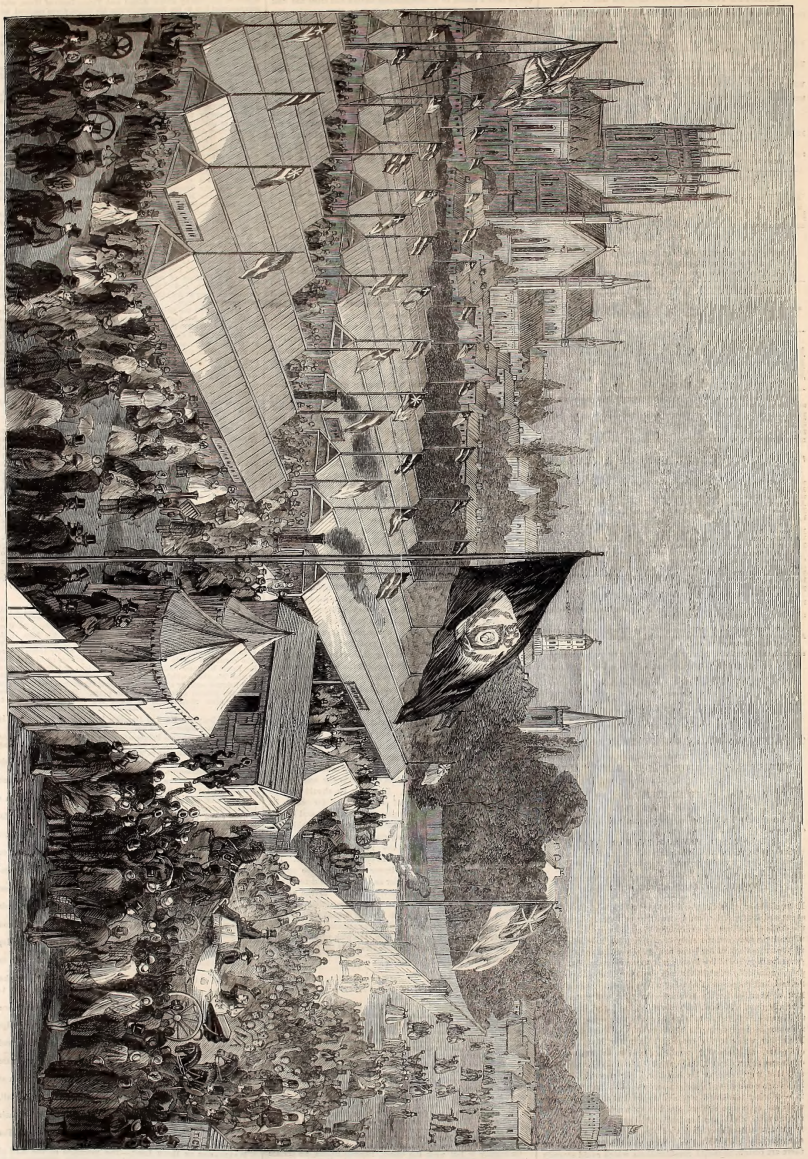
I arrived here a week ago, in H.B.M.'s ship Ocnus, from Shanghai. On my way out I had heard of the ultimatum having been delivered to the Japanese Government, and expected to arrive only in time to share in the looked-for hurly-burly that would follow its refusal; but upon reaching Penang we heard that a further delay had been granted, and that twenty-one days more had been given them during which to decide the momentous issue of war or peace. This was in April, and when we reached Hong-Kong we were told of further delay, and that the question was still undecided. Upon my arrival at Shanghai I found opinions divided, but the general impression was in favour of war. There were ugly rumours prevalent of the condition of things at Nagasaki. The merchants were said to have adopted measures for their defence; the Consul slept on board a ship in the harbour; the town was overrun with armed Japanese, who were insolent to foreigners; batteries were being erected, and it was expected that short notice would be given to strangers to leave so soon as war was decided upon. Meanwhile, as if to strengthen these unfavourable impressions, people were arriving constantly at Shanghai from Japan, who helped to keep up the excitement. Upon her way the Cormorant met the Racehorse off Cape Chickakoff (Japan), who gave us news that peace had not been broken, and was likely to be maintained; but no sooner had we arrived in Yokohama Bay than the tide again turned, and the Centaur informed us that war was imminent, that the Admiral had given the merchants eight days to embark themselves and their valuables, and that active operations would soon after commence; so that upon landing we expected to find the town abandoned by all save an insolent and quarrelsome soldiery. But it was quite otherwise. The only symptom of disturbance apparent was a written notice posted in the hotel, to the effect that boarders, &c., would please to settle their current accounts, in ready money, before the 27th. The streets were their ordinary aspect; the shops were open, the people affable and smiling as ever; two-sworded men, so far from provoking quarrel, were singularly polite; and the Europeans seemed even less conspicuously armed than usual. Indeed, I only met two or three carrying weapons, and one of them certainly was an American. We dined out in the evening, and walked about the town afterwards, unarmed and unmolested. And yet the air was rife with vague rumours, and the question of peace or war was evidently in men's minds, if it did not much disturb them. This state of affairs continued for several days, when the townsfolk began to talk about the expected arrival of Sioto-Baiki, the Mikado's Envoy, with the compensation-money demanded for the murder of Mr. Richardson; and were enough one evening a Japanese steamer arrived with the sum on board. The authorities were exceedingly anxious to discharge their task at once, under the friendly shade of night; but Colonel Neale was firm, and next morning, before break of day, the sleepers of Yokohama were roused by the rattle of carts filled with dollars proceeding from the port towards the English Legation. Again the Japanese tried hard to induce Colonel Neale to accept the bulk as correct in amount and take it from them without further publicity; but this, too, was as firmly declined, and they had to count it out in the presence of the public and the laughing coolies. In their irritation an order, purporting to come from the Mikado, was delivered to the Representatives of foreign Powers, that, the money having been paid and satisfaction given, strangers were at once to leave. To this still stronger resistance was offered. The French Admiral at once declared that, in the event of force being attempted, he would hold the settlement. The other Representatives were equally plain-spoken, and an apology was shortly offered, re-establishing the *status quo*. The money is now being taken on board the Pearl from Colonel Neale's quarters. Meanwhile, precautions are not neglected. A battery is being constructed by us on a bluff commanding the town; strong pickets are thrown out at night; Applin's horse are quartered in the yard of the British Legation, and the Armstrong guns on board the ships are watched and ready. I fancy that the Japanese are singularly aware of this last fact, and have a peculiar disinclination to provoke them. The morning after the money was paid a grand promenade of blue jackets took place. Accompanied by their band, some mountain howitzers, and an Armstrong gun, they marched through the town towards Kanagawa, and drew up in front of the Governor's house. The weather was lovely and the music most inspiring. Ready and ingenious as ever, the Japanese had in a few hours spread abroad the report that our imposing visit to the Governor was for the express purpose of acknowledging the condescension of the Japanese Government in paying the compensation-money.

It is rumoured now that a new treaty will be entered into with the Mikado. This should have been done long ago. I have no doubt that Satsuma will only be too glad to have friendly intercourse with the outer world; and I shall not be surprised if it be found that we have mistaken the temper of the Princes, and that many of them have been and still are our friends; but that the Government of the Tycoon, which has all the ports in its hands, has maligned them, so that it should alone profit by foreign commerce. As it is the customs revenues go to the Tycoon only; and the Princes are naturally jealous and irritated at getting no share of the golden shower. Among other pleasant rumours, the prospect of a civil war is beginning to be familiarly discussed by the Japanese, with whom the Tycoon is by no means popular. I take this opportunity of sending a sketch of the counting of the indemnity-money at the British Legation. Two Japanese custom-house officers are present, seated on chairs, and three Chinese Shroffs are charged with seeing that the money is right in amount and good in quality. As it is counted it is packed in boxes for embarkation on board the Pearl (the subject of my other sketch). On its way thither it is escorted by Applin's Horse, and two marines guard each box. Japanese boys enjoy the sport, and the Yokonins look on with open eyes and ejaculate, "Marohodo!" which is their equivalent for our "You don't say so!"

The post closes to-night. There is no more news. I have taken a small house here, and shall soon find myself in working trim. Officers and merchants begin to ride about the country freely again, and things look pacific. But there is no certainty in life—assuredly not in life in Japan.



SKETCH IN JAPAN: CONVEYING THE COMPENSATION-MONEY TO H.M.S. PEARL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 263.



THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW, KILKENNY: ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—SEE PAGE 265.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 19.

SUNDAY, Sept. 13.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Wolfe's Victory over the French, under Montcalm, on the Heights of Abraham, near Quebec: both the gallant commanders slain, 1759. Elliot defeats the attack of the Spanish and French on Gibraltar, 1782. Now moon, 4h. 42m. a.m.

MONDAY, 14.—Holy Cross. Henry Percy (Hotspur) defeats the Scots, under the Earl of Douglas, at Homildon Hill, 1402. Death of the Duke of Wellington, 1852.

TUESDAY, 15.—Foundation-stone of the Charing-cross Hospital laid by the Duke of Sussex, 1831. Exhibition of the Industrial Products of Italy at Florence opened by King Victor Emmanuel, 1861.

WEDNESDAY, 16.—The Post Office Savings Banks opened throughout Great Britain, 1861.

THURSDAY, 17.—St. Lambert, Bishop and Martyr. The Federal Constitution of the United States of North America settled, 1787. The National Convention of France constituted, 1792. Desperate Battle of Auckland, in Virginia, between the Federals, under Morgan, and the Confederates, under Lee and Jackson; the latter retire, 1863.

FRIDAY, 18.—Acre taken by the Christians, 1191. The Chinese defeated by the English and French at Chang-Kia-Wan, 1860. Chabrol and his Battalion defend the Papal army, under Lamoricière, at Castelfidardo, 1860.

SATURDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers: John, King of France, defeated and taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, 1356.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

Sep.	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	1 32	2 0	2 13	2 42	2 55	3 24	3 37	4 6	4 20	4 49	5 4	5 34

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL GREENWICH OBSERVATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 42″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.	
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Shade.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Depth in Inches.	Duration in Hours.
	Inches.	°		°	°			Inches.	
3	29·792	59·3	92·1	46	62·4	NW. SSW.	6·1	0·014	1·4
4	29·749	58·1	91·6	49	64·2	S. by E.	2·17	0·004	0·5
5	29·866	57·3	89·0	47·2	7	59·2	63·9	S. WSW.	2·18
6	29·727	57·1	92·1	49·3	61·4	SSW.	2·11	0·002	0·2
7	29·746	57	91·7	...	...	47·1	62·4	...	3·45
8	29·769	57·1	91·7	47	63·2	SW.	4·19	0·027	2·4
9	29·959	54·1	87·9	41	8	49·6	69·7	SW. WSW.	3·15

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·865	29·731	29·868	29·959	29·959	29·931
Temperature of Air ...	59·2	57·6	59·2	61·2	61·2	57·2
Temperature of Evaporation ...	54·4	52·9	56·9	54·2	55·9	52·9
Direction of Wind ...	...	...	WSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.

29·963	29·963
57·2	57·2
54·2	54·2
W.	WSW.

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FOR 1864

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TO ADVERTISERS. — Advertisements for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1864 must be received at the Office on or before the 22nd inst. Office, 198, Strand, Sept. 12, 1863.

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, will be published

A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WITH WHICH WILL BE ISSUED

TWO ENGRAVINGS, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

"THE VILLAGE OF ARGENIO, LAKE COMO, ITALY,"

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"LITTLE LOVES,"

From a Painting by E. HAVELL.

The accompanying Number and Supplement will contain a variety of Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

It would be ungrateful indeed if Florence Nightingale were to speak and England be found unwilling to listen. Long after the deeds of the present generation shall belong to history, it will delight us to record the story of the English lady who gave up the attractions of her home and social position to follow the generous impulses of her heart; and whose very shadow, as she passed noiselessly at night through the death-haunted wards of Scutari, had the power of blessing where it fell. There was no lack of nobler female heroines—the time will never come when England will want for bravery of hand and heart—but to Florence Nightingale belongs the credit of bringing womanly influence to bear upon the condition of the English soldier. From her we look for especial regard for him in times of peace, as from her we would assuredly be expected to originate any future plans for his care when public steel and lead may hereafter lay him low. In a word, Florence Nightingale has earned the right—may she live long to exercise it!—of being heard and attended to so often as she pleases to topic us upon the subject she has so much at heart. The subject upon which she has lately addressed the public is an important one—the condition of the soldiers who hold the Queen's vast Indian Empire. Were other motives wanting, there are certain financial considerations which could scarcely fail to recommend this subject to the English mind. When it is considered that every British regiment which may be marched out to read a lesson to a troublesome Indian hill tribe has cost the country, say, £160,000 to bring it into that position, the importance of economising the lives of the men so far as possible becomes, putting the question of humanity aside, apparent. What shall be said, then, when we hear of a fearfully high death-rate at the Indian stations in times of peace, when nothing is to be gained by the sacrifice of the soldier's life; when, further, we are told—and proof abundant is offered for the assertion—that the causes of this mortality are patent, well known—nay, notorious; and, lastly, that they admit, and have all along admitted, of certain and absolute remedy? In Miss Nightingale's own words, "The epidemics which devastate India arise from causes which exist in what one may call a state of *absolute perfection* in the Indian towns, but which have been removed with entire success in this country."

The circumstances which have once more drawn Miss Nightingale from her seclusion may be briefly stated. Under the presidency of the late Lord Herbert, who was emphatically the soldier's friend, a Royal Commission upon the sanitary state of the Army in India was nominated. It completed its investigations last Standay, by which the returns procured from all the principal stations of India were submitted in manuscript to Miss Nightingale for her comments. These she has separately published, enriched with sketches and diagrams. They are conclusive enough. "If," writes Miss Nightingale, "in a single station in India there were a good system of drainage, water supply, and cleansing for itself and its bazaars, with properly planned and constructed barracks, and hospitals provided with what is necessary for occupation and health; a station where the men are not encouraged to drink, and where they are provided with rational means for employing their time; to such a station my remarks do not apply. But I have not found it."

The main causes of the mortality among our Indian soldiers are, undeniably, want of cleanliness in their barracks, want of occupation for their lives. Bad water, bad drainage, imperfect ventilation, and overcrowding are minor causes. Let there be silence in the most favourable climate; but when to the above predisposing causes of disease are added high living and indolence, the result in India is fatal. And yet, although the Indian officials, by their own showing, admit their long and perfect acquaintance for the above facts, nothing has been done, nor, unless in obedience to a movement begun at home, does anything seem likely to be done, to better the condition of the troops that hold our Indian Empire. To such a pitch of culpable carelessness has the system, or want of system, been carried, that the Indian stations to which troops are sent to recruit their health are often more unhealthy than the quarters in the plains, from which they have been removed. Again, indolence in India is a dangerous indulgence, which too many English residents allow themselves from choice, but which is generally forced upon the soldier. Except morning and evening parades, and his turn on guard, he has nothing in the world to do. Many of the men spend eighteen out of the twenty-four hours of the day upon their cots, rousing themselves only to eat and drink. No other course of life could more certainly engender disease and accelerate mental and physical decay. If soldiers were wanting, it would be found that in the fact that when the services of the troops in the field are required, even in the most unfavourable weather, there is little sickness or epidemic disease among them. Indeed, it is certain that the soldier in India is never better than when he is exposed to the harass and fatigue of field service, and that war, so far from claiming a larger proportion of victims, is positively more favourable to his chances of life than peace.

Sad as these facts are, they admit of remedies which should be at once applied. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the immediate reform of the barrack accommodation, while steps should at once be taken to provide the soldier with rational, recreative occupation. Somehow, he should be kept employed. The construction of public works, for which he might receive some additional pay, would interest and benefit him. Workshops for trades might with advantage be established. Farmyards and gardening, libraries, clubs, and gymnasia should follow. Above all, one of the most valuable of Miss Nightingale's suggestions should at once be acted upon. The hope of rising to a higher and a better position in the service should be held out to the soldier as an inducement to refrain from hurtful indulgence, and devote himself to the serious business of life. Her recommendation is strengthened by the fact that Sir Charles Trevelyan at Madras acually carried out the theory, and selected by competitive examinations among the regiments a certain number of men, the pick of the army in the Presidency, for admission to the service of the Government in the civil and military departments.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family and attended by her suite, took her departure from the Castle of Rosenau on Monday, on her return to England. Her Majesty reached Kranichstein, near Darmstadt, on Tuesday morning, and met with Princess Louis of Hesse. The Queen took leave of the Princess and Prince Louis of Hesse at Kranichstein on Tuesday evening, and arrived at Antwerp at half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Queen embarked immediately on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert (Captain the Prince of Leiningen), accompanied by the Admiralty steam-vessels the Black Eagle and the Vivid. The Royal squadron anchored for the night in Margate Roads, at seven o'clock, and on the following morning proceeded up the river to Greenhithe, where the Fairy (steam-tender to the Victoria and Albert) was lying in readiness to convey the Queen and her suite from the Royal yacht to Woolwich. Her Majesty and the Royal family embarked on board the Fairy on Thursday morning, and steamed up the river to Woolwich Arsenal, where the Royal travellers disembarked, and immediately proceeded on their route to Windsor Castle.

On Sunday in last week the Queen, Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred attended Divine service in the Chapel at the Kallenberg.

On Monday the Queen visited Rosenau. His Majesty arrived by special train from Baden soon after five o'clock at Oestaa, where he was met by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, who accompanied him to the Rosenau, where his Majesty was received by the Queen, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. The King remained with her Majesty until half-past seven o'clock, when his Majesty took leave of the Queen and drove to the railway station, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse.

On Tuesday Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, left the Rosenau for Hummelsheim, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg.

On Wednesday the Duke of Coburg arrived at the Kallenberg, and, accompanied by the Duchess of Coburg, visited the Queen at the Rosenau in the afternoon.

On Thursday the Emperor of Austria arrived at the palace at Coburg at one o'clock. He was received by Prince and Princess of Hesse, Prince Alfred, and Princess Helena had arrived previously at the palace. The Emperor visited the railway station by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who accompanied his Majesty to the palace, where he was received by the Duchess of Coburg, who conducted the Emperor into the presence of the Queen. There were also present Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg with their family, and Prince Edward of Leiningen. A déjeuner was prepared for the Queen and the Emperor and the Royal party. The Queen was attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Augusta Bruce, and the gentlemen in waiting. Lord Granville was also present.

Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice subsequently visited the Emperor at the palace. Prince Alfred had arrived that day from Hummelsheim.

The King of Portugal (first cousin of the Queen) visited her Majesty on Saturday. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg accompanied the King from the Kallenberg, where his Majesty arrived the day before, after an absence of twenty-seven years. The King was received privately several of the ladies and gentlemen of the household of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. The Queen, Princess Alfred, Princess Helena, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday morning at the church at Ceslau. The Hofprediger Hanan performed the service.

The Queen and the Royal family have taken daily walks and drives in the neighbourhood of the Rosenau, and visited the widow of Baron Steckmar and the late Prince Consort's tutor, Mr. Florschutz, at Coburg. Mr. Barnard, Her Majesty's Resident at Coburg, also had the honour of an interview with the Queen at the Rosenau. Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, during their stay at Coburg, spent the greater part of each day with the Queen. The Prince of Royal Engineers took leave of her Majesty on Friday and returned to Darmstadt. Princess Hohenlohe and Princess Adelaide, accompanied by the Countess Erbach and Mr. Broff, have honoured the theatre at Coburg twice with their presence.

The Queen will leave Windsor Castle for Balmoral on Monday next.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Castle of Abergeldie. On Monday in last week the Prince went to the Glen of Girnock deer-forest, his Royal Highness had excellent sport and secured three fine stags that respectively carried eight, ten, and twelve points. The Prince returned home waiting with his men, who conveyed the trophies of the day's sport. In the afternoon the three antlered kings of the forest were exhibited to the Princess and suite. On Tuesday the Prince commenced grouse shooting on the grouse-ward to the strains of the pipes, to the great delight of the Royal party. On Tuesday morning the Prince went to the moors; in the afternoon his Royal Highness was desirous of passing the same day (the 1st inst.) was the anniversary of the Princess's birthday. Their Royal Highnesses visited Craithie Church, and then proceeded to the vicinity of Abergeldie. The Prince and Princess will shortly take their departure from the Highlands, and return to Marlborough House en route for Sandringham House. The Earl of Fife, Duke of Edinburgh to the Princess will be presented to her Royal Highness at Holyrood Palace on the occasion of her Highness's visit.

The Hon. Mrs. Bruce has arrived at Abergeldie, and succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Coke as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

PRINCESS LOUISA.

Princess Louisa last week visited Mr. James Clarke with a visit at Eagle's Nest, Bournemouth. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Lady C. Bingham, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Mrs. Grey and Miss Grey, Miss Hilyard, Colonel the Hon. G. A. Liddell, and Mr. Grey. The Princess arrived at Bournemouth in the fifth steam-yacht, and proceeded in the pier by Sir Joseph Cooke, who conducted her to Eagle's Nest. After partaking of luncheon, her Royal Highness visited Cranborne Garden, and then proceeded to the Flagstaff, which is the highest eminence at Bournemouth. The Princess and her attendants expressed themselves greatly pleased with the general appearance of the place. The Royal Highness shortly after re-embarked on board the Elfin and returned to Osborne.

His Majesty the King of Hanover is expected in London in a few days, from Hanover, for a short stay.

Her Royal Highness Princess George of Saxony, accompanied by Baron Gerolderf, arrived in town on Monday, from a tour in Scotland. Her Royal Highness left town on Wednesday for Dresden.

The Excellency the Swedish Minister has left town to join the Countess Wachtmeister, who is staying at Dieppe.

His Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands has left town, for the Continent, for a few weeks.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town on a tour in Germany.

The Duke of Newcastle left town a few days since for Scotland.

The Marchioness of Salisbury and her youthful family have left Bournemouth for Hatfield House.

The Marquis of Hastington arrived at Devonshire House on Monday from Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth have left Grosvenor-square for Patshull Hall, Wolverhampton.

Earl and Countess Amherst have arrived at their seat near Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland have left town for their seat, Upsall-am, Gallowsbrough.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived at Heron Court, Hants.

The Countess Dowager of Tankerville left town on Monday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, at Heron Court.

The Countess (Dowager) of Lichfield is on a tour in Switzerland.

The Earl of Clare has left town for Hastings for a few weeks.

The Earl of Coventry left town on Monday, on a visit to Earl and Countess Amherst, at Sevenoaks Abbey.

The Earl of Cawdor has arrived at his seat, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, from Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left Cambridge House for Broadlands.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe have arrived at Alston, Berkshire, on a visit to Lady Rolle.

Viscount and Viscountess Sandon left Grosvenor-square on Wednesday for Sandon Hall, Staffordshire.

The Hon. Francis and Mrs. Stonor are passing the season at Buckingham House, Brighton.

Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley have arrived at Brethy Hall, Derbyshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield.

Lord and Lady Adolphus Vane Tempest have arrived at their residence in Chester-square.

Baron and Baroness Lionel De Rothschild and Miss De Rothschild have arrived at Kingston House.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Earl of Witton with Miss Elton (smith will take place this day (Saturday), at St. George's, Hanover-square—Cancelled.—The marriage of Lord Londesborough with Lady Edith Somerset took place on Thursday, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

SHORTHAND or longhand? Sir William Armstrong has sounded the keynote of a chorus of controversy as to calligraphy. The disciples of phonography are rushing into the fray, and we may expect a release of that *Eunetic Nut*, so very well meant, and so very much laughed at, fourteen years since. The shorthand advocates maintain that the rapidity of modern thought demands a mode of calligraphic expression as rapid, and that precious time is needlessly wasted in inscribing on paper every word and sentence in such words as "—ication," "circumvallation," "idiosyncrasy," and the like. Then a learned gentleman has come up in defence of the "longhand" —i.e., that method of handwriting based on tracing the characters at an obtuse angle, and *towards* the body of the writer, in lieu of at an acute angle *from* the body. In this latter system, it is alleged, muscular action is wasted; in the latter it is saved. This would be true enough if the characters were mere mathematical notations, like the Arabic and Persian, consisted mainly of downstrokes; but "backhanded" calligraphy is, in the end, a bungling in the hand of the work towards the body, certainly, and no sure one set of muscles is called into play; but, *en revanche*, the continual recurrence of retroactive movements engenders a certain stiffness, of which the reaction is lassitude. Persons who write a great deal would be well to abjure the processes. Alexander Dumas the elder, who, in his time, has probably covered more paper with "copy" than any other author living, tells us in his memoirs that, as a matter of relief, he used to write his novels "backhanded," or slanting to the right, and his plays "backhanded," or inclining to the left.

Be the revelation dearer or sinister, however, we should deprecate the employment of shorthand in literary composition. For originality, or for artistic impressionable books, phonography is most useful; and every improvement tending to simplify it would be hailed with pleasure. But fragments, bits, and hieroglyphical signs, and constant repetitions, a kind of abbreviated longhand has been in use for hundreds of years; but to write "to be supposed, find that flow of thought or rapid or continuous as to sigh for a code of arbitrary signs. A good, long sesquipedalian word is, in fact, as often a boon to an author as it is "bad" to a lazy reader. It gives him time to think upon what is to come next.

Mr. Charles Dickens, the most accomplished and versatile of English comedians—the *Lara fa presto*, who speaks French and Italian as fluently and correctly as he does English, who has been here; who knows like Grisier and dances like the cosmargo; who can wrestle hors-cules in the Neapolitan patois, accompanying himself on the guitar; who has sung Neapolitan ballads at a table-d'hôte in a water-colonye; who has been twice across the Atlantic, twice married, and once "presented at Court"—has just begun a series of readings of years of age, is as agile and vivacious as a young man of twenty-five, has lately astonished the Parisians by an appearance at the Variétés Theatre, where he performed the part of Mr. Jingle in a vaudeville called "Un Anglais Timide," a French version of his own "Bashful Man."

We have said, advisedly, that the French playgoers were astonished with Mr. Matthews. In truth, they do not see his like, or anything exactly what he asks of him. An Englishman on the stage, speaking pure French—an Englishman who does not wear top-boots, a stripped waistcoat, and a tandyhanky"—who does not swagger, who does not continually ejaculate "sacre nom," and demand "rosbif" and "grogue," and who does not constantly quarrel with a "cocher" and a hatter to sing round his wife's neck when he sells her in Smithfield, is to the Gallican mind a phenomenon and almost a monstrosity. A small section of the public entertained that he ought to have with so ill a grace the fact of there being nothing clumsy, *outré*, or grotesque in Mr. Dickens's performance and delivery of the French language introduced into a cabal to hoot him. He will, however, if he choose to persevere, surmount these silly prejudices. We can't help thinking that the Vaudeville, in which he appeared, was a decided and disappointing than at the Variétés. would have been a far better arena for the display of his talents, as the characters in it are more to his taste. We should like to see Mr. Charles Mathews undertake—one which, to our thinking, he would most admirably sustain—the character of Mr. Affable Hawk in Mr. Lewes's novel ("The Game of Speculation") of Balzac's famous drama.

One day last week we resided in a pretty waterside village in Kent, and there we enjoyed the acquaintance of a butcher—*the* butcher of the place—and, unintentionally, were in the habit of purchasing our modest chop or steak. One morning a very ugly, rheumatic old woman came into the shop to bargain for some remnants of butchers' meat, and we observed that, on her entering, the proprietor rapidly disposed a chopper and a steel crosswise on the block. When the old body had gone away we asked him the reason for this curious trick of legerdemain. "She's a witch," was the reply, 'and if I didn't put the cross on the block she'd be sure to put a curse or spell on meat in the shop." We could not help thinking at the time that our friend the butcher was a slave to the grossest and most debasing superstition, but then it appears that he was quite right, for soon after we left the railway station was only just built, and when we took our departure the inhabitants had not quite made up their minds as to whether they should light their one street with gas or not. What, however, will our readers think of an unsophisticated spinster, who in the year of grace 1853 proceeded to visit a "wise" or "cunning man" in the very midst of this vast metropolis, and to pay him twopence for a printed slip of "Nativity, Capricorn and Sagittarius"? This horoscope, or nativity, announces that you will succeed in all your enterprises by all the cures and troubles you have given yourself. There was a great deal more of such cant for twopence, which wound up with—

> Learn, if thou art sage,
> Science sooner than heritage;
> Then heritage will be thine,
> Science shall nourish thee.

The "ruler of the planets" appended, by way of postscript to the foregoing, "Secret love-passages, to recover the ladies' lost property and future husbands, and gentlemen their present and future wives. Admission, half-a-crown. Hours calculated and disengaged."

At the first blush of virtuous indignation the public will probably cry out for all these "wise" or "cunning men" to be sent to the treadmill. A little more sense will probably suggest the advisability how pitiable is all this superstition and how detestable all the impostors, and when the public has decided to that is the air to evoke spirit music from accordions, and spirit drawings from under the knuckles, and to translate the spirits of the departed into Hebrew, Heliogabalus, and the late Mr. Grimaldi, are to be sent to the Board of Correction and hard labour.

The almost unprecedented dulness of the season has received a slight fillip in an acrimonious controversy between a magazine writer and the editor of a provincial newspaper respecting the treatment of Napoleon I. at St. Helena. One of the magazine writer's assertions was to the effect that Longwood, the five years' residence of the illustrious exile, was little better than "a barn patched up with boards and pitched paper, nailed together by ship's carpenters." A correspondent of the newspaper editor quite recently from St. Helena proved best been the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Helena, and that it was a very pretty cottage-residence in that romantic island, where there is no shade, and where it rains every day. We believe that Longwood in Napoleon's time was neither quite so good nor quite so bad a "barn" spoilt and ill-used, as the dispatch of the house on the plateau selected as the habitation of the whilom ocean part of the Emperor of the French was totally unfit for the use of the East India Company. The Lieutenant-Governor had occasionally used it as a summer residence, but was by no means in constant use of repair. It was only one story high, and it was totally unfurnished. It was the property of a personage accompanied by a numerous suite. Sir George Cockburn had all the carpenters' crews of his squadron sent up to Longwood, and, with their help and the assistance of fatigue parties of the military, the premises were "patched up" with boards, palisades, and pitched paper. Longwood was, however, never wind or water tight, and after the death of the immortal captive it became literally a "barn," a dunghing-machine being erected in Napoleon's bedchamber. The British Government had, however, at an early stage of his captivity recognised the unsuitability of the house to his position and his necessities, and the framework of a mansion was constructed in England and sent out to St. Helena; but Napoleon never dwelt in it.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. R. H. Williams as Consul at Waterford for the King of the Belgians.

The subscriptions towards the erection of a monument to the late Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire—Lord Hatherton—have reached £1000.

The city of Belfast is suffering from want of water to such an extent that even cloth rollers, it is said, is becoming an article of luxury.

The inhabitants of Stafford are making an effort for additional subscriptions to erect a memorial to Sir Francis Chantrey, Bart., of that borough.

The Bristol and South Wales Union Railway was opened for public traffic on Tuesday.

Miss Ida Lee Thomas Graham, daughter of Colonel Graham, of Donington, has just taken the veil at Donington Nunnery, near Taunton.

At the Liverpool Borough Sessions, on Saturday, the Recorder sentenced Mary Ann Jones, charged with having, twenty-five, to six months' imprisonment for stealing silver forks from a shop.

A child has died at Crobane, Clonmel, of hydrophobia. At the inquest it was stated that there are now in the town no fewer than nine instances of rabies in the country.

A curious mirage has been seen on Belfast Lough, where the reflection of a Glasgow steamer, itself out of sight, was clearly seen in the air near Bangor on Sunday.

The cottage of the "Dairyman's Daughter," at Arreton, in the Isle of Wight, celebrated in the religious world through the Rev. Legh Richmond's writings, is advertised for sale.

The Princess of Wales has granted her patronage to a bazaar to be held at Halifax in December next, in aid of the funds for the new church now in course of erection at the picturesque village of Copley, near that town.

Sir George Grey, in the name of the Queen, has written to the Mayor of Leicester to say that her Majesty regrets that the memorial of the late Prince Consort is to be erected in that town.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Stalybridge, on Monday, a resolution was passed to the effect that the sum of £1000 for the ornamentation fund should be established in the borough.

The stained glass window of Messrs. Turner, at Leicester, was burned down on Wednesday. Goods to the value of £10,000 were rescued, but the damage to the building is over £600, which sum is insured.

Captain Grant, the African traveller, is to be presented with the freedom of the burgh of Dingwall, where his mother, widow of the Rev. Alexander Grant, resides.

Three poor girls on their way to mass at Gartan, in the county of Donegal, were drowned on Sunday last in a bog hole, when a sudden torrent, caused, it is believed, by a waterspout, swept them away. Two were drowned and the third had her skull fractured.

A brick-maker at Effingham, Surrey, on Saturday morning to catch some fish in a pond that was nearly dried up, but though the water was only six inches deep, he was unable to get out of the mud, and before assistance a fish he fell, and, sinking into the mud, was suffocated.

At Warrington, on Monday, a young man named Durkin, having swallowed a bullet which he had bitten off, dropped a loaded gun, which at once went off, the charge lodging in the head of Lowe's son, a boy about eleven years of age, who died instantly.

Colonel Sykes met his constituents of Aberdeen on Friday, and gave a long account of the past Session. He had supported retrenchment, economy, and reform. A resolution of confidence in their member closed the proceedings.

A young whale about three feet long was taken at the farmed pebble ridge, Northam Burrows, near Bideford, on Tuesday week, by young Joseph Hearn, a lad employed as assistant to Mr. Hearn, father to a fisherman, near Braunton, about two or three miles from the same place.

The Queen has given £100, which sum is to be expended by the Society as held on Thursday week at Maryborough. There was a very good display of cattle, sheep, and pigs. The show of agricultural exhibited were of a superior class. A horticultural exhibition also took place. During the meeting the money dined together. The Earl of Portarlington presided.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Dartmoor Prisons to chairmanships, there to join the projected central line of the South-Western Railway, by a branch following much the course of the valley of the Lyd, and, with one exception, which is the steepest a level plane; the whole of the works to be executed by the 1st of May, 1855.

At the Bradford County Court W. Earnshaw sued for £10 damages from F. Kershaw, for injuries received at cricket. The defendant and others were playing a game of cricket on the highway, Kershaw being at the pinfold was passing the ball, hit by the defendant, struck the plaintiff on the knee, severely inflicting such injuries that he was confined to his home following his employment for some time. The Court gave a verdict for £7.

The Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps has forwarded the Queen's acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of Yarmouth fishermen, expressing their condolence with her Majesty upon the fate at Aston Park, which resulted in the death of the female Blondin, and to the relatives of the unfortunate woman, and their sympathy with them under the future. Her majesty expresses the gratification with which she has heard to hit the assignation of the fishermen.

"Every nook and corner of our district," says the *Surrey Times*, "even the smallest, is being explored, and the search for coal is begun picking, and there is promise of a more than ordinary crop. With such an influx of population as is now being locally created, the local contemongers import their London cries, and one might almost suppose Whitechapel transported to New Cut or Portsmouth. The crops being heavy, the hopping is expected to last about three weeks."

A whirlwind occurred in the neighbourhood of Thornbury, Gloucester, on Wednesday week. It carried off the thatch from the tiles of a house, whirled a bushel basket for nearly a quarter of a mile, and then broke it to pieces. Several haystacks were overturned, and the corn and fruit trees were torn up by the roots, and others twisted partly or wholly off. The whirlwind passed over a field of wheat, which was in stook, and took a third of its height, and carried more than fifty yards, and an old woman was carried by the whirlwind from the road into a neighbouring field. Happily the storm covered but a narrow breadth, and lasted only a few minutes.

After the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. and Edward I. and and III., was found in an old horn, at Malton. A claim to them was put in on the part of the Crown as treasure-trove, and the articles were forwarded to the Treasury, with a view to deposit them in the British Museum. The Queen has given £100, which sum is to be expended by the Society in the purchase of cattle, sheep, and pigs. The Earl of Portarlington, the previous owner, or holder, and it is at length ordered by the Lords of the Treasury that the articles be returned to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for her Majesty for the holder to dispose of them as he sees proper. A portion is described as being of silver, and others of brass, and the whole much corroded.

Mr. C. A. Saunders, the secretary and general manager of the Great Western Railway, retires from office on a pension of £1200 per annum, with the understanding that the appointment will be offered to one of the present holders. The secretary and manager's duties will form distinctive departments under the new regime, the former superintending the whole, and the general manager of the South Wales division, will succeed his uncle as secretary to the amalgamated companies, and Mr. Gibbs, the Bristol and Exeter Company's goods manager, will be made general manager of the united systems.

The Queen, on Tuesday, visited Sherborne, in Gloucestershire, was last week the scene of great festivity, a hero family rejoicing with the townsfolk over the auspicious marriage of the Hon. Emily Dutton, Lord Sherborne's second daughter, to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Sherborne, second son of the noble lord. The ceremony took place on Wednesday in the fine old parish church, which had been beautifully adorned for the occasion by the ladies of the village. It was followed by a breakfast given by Lord and Lady Sherborne to a large party of friends and neighbours, in addition to those staying in the house. A supper was provided by Lord Sherborne for every poor person in the village of Sidbury, and the school children were feasted.

The "Cutlers' Feast," a semi-social, semi-political institution in Sheffield, was held on Thursday week in the town—Mr. Jessop, the newly-elected Master Cutler, in the chair. The dinner was attended by Lord Wharncliffe, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Roebuck, and other notabilities. The Minister for India was received with much cordiality. Mr. Roebuck dilated on the liberty that England enjoyed, contrasting it with the state of slavery in France and the United States; and he warned the Cabinet Minister present that the wonderful change of England would not much longer endure the privileges they endured, and which might be removed by a recognition of the Confederate States.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

PROBABLY no Warwick September meeting ever exercised less influence upon the great event immediately following on "Doncaster Mere" than that which has been held this week. The betting has been in the running, through which one could get a "line" to reach any of the favourites; and, except the exultation of the layers over the discomfiture of Lord Clifden and their evident determination to keep the fallen lion down, there was no feature of any interest affecting the St. Leger. The weather was fine, the ground capital "going," and the sport in itself equal to the average of former years. Magnum Bonum, whose form temper required the presence of an safe stick to counter, has been scratched, leaving Hurlstone—at a difference of 9 lb. for the year—by a neck.

The winner of Tuesday's Cup on Wednesday brought him once more into the Leger lists, at 40 to 1; but it is difficult to perceive on what grounds his supporters backed him, since he was giving him 31 lb. The very equivocal position of Lord Clifden in the turf market causes much uneasiness in the minds of his recent backers, for having invested their money on the assumption that he "got out." The unsteadiness, too, of the three favourites who reign in his stead increases the anxiety, because they cannot see their way quite clear for "getting round," as it is termed. Of Queen Bertha, it must be said that we have to take too much on trust. The very latest concern from Malton, however, is that she is doing very healthily, and the *Sporting Life* of Wednesday last, in a special paragraph devoted to Lord Londesborough's stable, says she is "looking and going as well as her most sanguine friends can desire." All this possibly may be a very unimportant item in her form; for the close finish of her for the Oaks and a half-head win is hardly enough to make her a flyer on paper. The Ranger builds his reputation upon his victories in the Oaks and Leger, and the latest in the list of Lord Grosvenor Girl in the Yorkshire Stakes. The former was a clever performance, no doubt; but if Mr. Ten Broeck's mare could beat Lord Mr. Savile's horse won in either "slovenly" style. Avenger holds his own finally in the quotations. From the quarters whence the weststairs come the news is highly satisfactory to carry the stable money. Of his form and capabilities there can be no manner of doubt, and if Mr. Parr's Flatcatcher be the saddle the pace at which he may feel very confident. Golden Fledge is a useful, honest horse, with not much quality, and probably, like the Daniel O'Rourkes generally, took pace to finish at Doncaster; but if the tone of the market be any foreshadowing of results, "the Fledge" ought to be there or thereabouts on the day. Of the remainder nothing particular has been executed in his favour, and it is believed another yet remains to be "done." But the betting has been active, there have been several retired in turn, and Borealis and Blue Mantle head the rush. With a lively recollection of what Mr. D'Aosen can do in the way of surprises and with the memory of Mr. Bowes's double victory in Pomona and Caller Ou's magnificent and unlooked-for performance on Doncaster Moor, the public may be pardoned if they are inclined to back Bonny and Newmainster, and the adherents of the green jacket fondly believe in the possibility of a repetition of the Caller Ou "fluke," as the Bedalesian party termed it. Blue Mantle does not come once more to advantage in the betting. He is said to be taking most kindly to his work, which he does well, and they say will "stand" at Newmarket. But the "coming outsider," so much talked of, cannot be said to have come yet, unless he be found in the following list of probable starters and jockeys:—Avenger, A. Edwards; Borealis; Blue Mantle, J. Daley or Lynch; Borealis, Challoner (if not on Lord Clifden); Cheerful; Golden Fledge, Aldcroft; Newmainster, W. Jarvis; Pennybrook, Clements; The Eagle; Gladstone, H. Covey; Golden Plover, Flatman; Light Brigade, Light Bob; Lord Clifden (with a start), Challoner; Kemptown; National Guard, J. Snowden; Onesander, S. Rogers; Physalis colt; Queen Bertha, Fordham; The Ranger, J. Gardner; Stentor, Pavis; Sweetbriar.

The recurrence of the first day of partridge-shooting during the past week caused a considerable migration, at least, amongst our stout cricketers, who seem, with one common accord, to have abandoned the bat for the fowling-piece, so that no matches of importance (except those in which the "gentlemen" of Sussex were concerned) were brought to an issue. Of these, that played at the ground attached to Mr. Burrup's Inn, the Two Chimneys, Coldharbour Cattle Market (hop-by-the-way, furnishes some excellent wickets), was the most important. It was between the United Eleven and Twenty of the Middlesex Cribs, with two players. The former won the match "easy" on account of the heavy rains which fell, mostly during the nights. The close of inning to the Cribs who put in the Eleven, and they experienced some trouble in getting rid of them. Griffin being the only one who got the wicket for his 55, and Carpenter exhibiting a fine defence and some few hitting for which he marked 64. The other double scorers were Mortlock, 27; John Lillywhite, 15; and Caddick, 11; the total amounting to 222. The Twenty-Two only succeeded in putting together 72, of which Silcock and Absolon each marked 15, and Rushen and Bee 12 each, both of whom never ought to be omitted from any Middlesex Eleven) severally contributed 11; nine out of the Twenty-Two were "ciphers in the great account." In the second innings the Eleven left ten wickets "collapsed" for 106, Griffin's bowling being of a very telling description. Silcock's was a very fine innings of 36, and included a hit by the ball to the ground. The rain interfered so seriously with the play that the game finally terminated in a draw, the score being—United, 212; Twenty-two of Middlesex, 72 and 106. The Eleven wickets to 1 of the All-England Eleven was engaged at Retford also, against Twenty-two, including Jackson and Hall, of the pick of Yorkshire bowlers. The Eleven put together 146, of which Heyward obtained forty-seven and Mr. Tinley seven. The two of the Retford side—Jackson with nineteen and Smith with eleven—achieved "double figures," and sixty was all they could muster, which just left them in a position to follow their innings; and Heyward took eleven wickets for sixty-two up to the close of the second day's play. Saturday was so wet that the game was drawn, leaving one inning of the All-England Eleven unfinished contests. On Monday the delightful grounds of Mrs. Marshall, at Broomhurst, near Godalming, was the scene of a match between the Eleven of Godalming and the Hambledon district. There were over two thousand spectators. The Sixteen incluled Mr. F. Pilkington, and Mr. Pilkington and one of the "Godalming Boys" we are quite at a loss to understand). He did good service as usual, marking 64. The innings amounted to 136, and the United were all disposed of for 81. The Sixteen had to bring the largest score in the score. The Sixteen were all got rid of for 77 in their second hands, and up to the close of the day the Eleven had scored 44 runs for the loss of wickets for 22 runs. On Wednesday the game was resumed, and Godalming carried off their first victory by 64 runs.

The grouse-sporting in Ross-shire was never better, but south of Inverness, as far as the height of Badenoch, there have been some symptoms of grouse disease, and the birds are nearly so wicked as previous years. None of it seems to have crossed the line of the Caledonian Canal. The deer in Sutherland and Ross-shire never bore a finer set, fatter, nor with better heads. There was a fine open winter, and the grass early and abundant at the time of the growing of the horn, and such great warmth and dryness throughout the month that the horns were clear of velvet nearly a fortnight earlier than usual. Mr. Stevens has killed a stag of 1853, in his park, with the same gunshop at Inverness, in a rare sight, even for the oldest stalker, and three of this year's fat, fair to surpass them. So far Mr. Snowie awards the palm to a head of only ten tines, but very elegantly curved, from Mr. J. G. Leigh, of Strathconnon, who has sent in six "royals" for preservation at his park. He considers that Mr. Whitelhwyck, of Kinlochhilcart, to rank second. This is a remarkable "royal" of twelve tines, and with palmed tops six inches across. Mr. Chaplin, of Glenfalsie, stands third with an "emperor" of fourteen tines, and fifth with a "royal," his two heads being separated in Mr. Barnes's list by those of Mr. J. G. Leigh's, which is almost "a clabberlaudch"—i.e., with "chip horns."

Red fishers have not had a great time of it. The rivers were so low when the fish tried to ascend that the greater part of them were netted near the mouths. As compared with last year—which was, however, quite an exceptional one—in consequence of the heavy wheat-drowning wet, many fishers have so far not taken a fish.

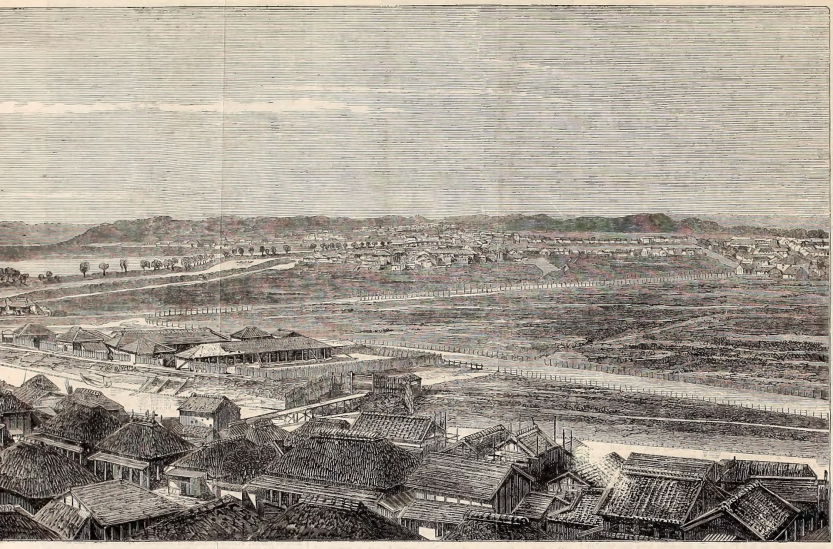
LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

ON LEGER.—5 to 1 over Avenger (1 lt to 3); 11 to 2 over Queen Bertha (5 to 1); 8 to 1 each Golden Fledge and Blue Mantle (1 to 1 each); 10 to 1 each Borealis and Cheerful.

CHESHIRE CUP.—100 to 30 on the field (off).



YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.





HOTOGRAPH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

ON Engraving of Yokohama, showing the whole of the foreign settlement, the bay, Kanagawa, and the surrounding country, is from a series of photographs taken by Mr. W. Saunders, of Shanghai, in last November, from "The Bluff," that part of the suburbs lately agreed to be allotted to foreigners for private residences. Commencing at the right of the lower slip, the foreground gives us the native village of Honmura, and conveys a very capital idea of the picturesque roof and lofty, irregular houses. Immediately in front of the slip is seen the commencement of the canal lately cut for the protection of the settlement and town. On the other side of the canal we have the jetty of the premises of our consulate and Government officials, that with the triple gateway being the residence of Captain Vyse, her Britannic Majesty's Consul; the second above is the preparations for the new English church, for which a somewhat complicated scaffolding is already erected; the two-storied building of white is the passengers' hotel to which a few years since I myself was a visitor; further to the left is the Roman Catholic chapel; next comes the bakehouse for the settlement, showing the roof of the row of shops, merchants' houses, &c. Beyond we have a landscape peculiarly characteristic of Japanese scenery, the harbour of Yokohama is vividly reproduced; whilst on the other side is Kanagawa; and along the high ground in the distance is the Tokaido, or main road to the city of Yedo.

Yokohama is the nearest port to Yedo opened by treaty to foreigners. It is distant about ten or twelve miles from the capital. When the American squadron first visited Yokohama, in 1854, it was but a small fishing-village, containing probably not more than 1000 inhabitants. Now the population amounts to 18,000 or 20,000, and a large town covers a space that was formerly occupied by rice-fields and reeds, and by salt-marshes.

In a book recently published by Hurst and Blackett, entitled "A Lady's Visit to the Gold Mines," many particulars are given of this town, in which the authoress visited last year.

"About noon (writes the lady) we anchored in the harbour of Yokohama, the town of that name being visible, whilst on the opposite side of the bay is the town of Kanagawa. In 1861, about a year before our visit, great part of the town had been burnt down and destroyed by fire; and now again, six weeks previous to our arrival, a second conflagration has laid waste all that remained from the first, fortunately only leaving the foreign settlement house intact.

The Japanese domiciles, being constructed entirely of wood, are speedily consumed. In the other hand, owing to their rapidity, they are very quickly and easily reconstructed; and, as the Japanese, at all times, are prudent, they finished, with extraordinary speed, the new set themselves actively to work, with the view of repairing the loss they had sustained, so that, on our arrival, we did not see the place in such an utter state of desolation as we had been led to expect we should.

"The small pier at which we landed is a good, solid-looking piece of masonry, but was not quite completed. To the left of it they were making a Bund, similar to those in Shanghai or Nagasaki. In this quarter we find the European settlement, consisting of upwards of houses, new inhabited, and others rapidly rising up, which extend a long way further than the Bund, when finished, will command. On the opposite side is a hill on which a house for the British Minister is to be erected. No more space for it is already inclosed, near the edge of the cliff, from which the view of the bay is very fine. As we have completed, it will be a delightful summer residence, but the situation must be a little cold in winter.

"On having the boat we first proceeded to the Custom House, which is a long, low building, to the right of the pier. Here we had our luggage examined, the quantity, however, proving too small to require minute or lengthened inspection.

"A small portion of the town lies to the right of the pier. The gates in the streets, as is usual in all towns of this singular country, are situated at the entrance and exit, and not at the sides. In one of these gates we immediately closed, thus precluding all possibility of the inhabitants assembling together in great numbers.

"I was surprised to find that every European here has wooden palisades round his compound, or grounds attached to the house, which, in one of the streets, extend for a long temporary defence. Though this is, no doubt, a very prudent precaution, it is by no means an ornamental addition to one's property.

"Behind the settlement there is a flat piece of ground, apparently waste land, which we were informed is to be the racecourse; though, like many other things we saw here, it is not yet out of the early infancy. During our stay we took many walks in different directions, and observed that the country around and beyond is very pretty-being well wooded and hilly."

JAPANESE MINISTERS OF STATE.

On page 256 we give Portraits (also from photographs by Mr. Saunders) of three Japanese Ministers of Foreign affairs, as they are named in Japan. There should have been five figures in the group, but one resigned upon the previous day and another was sick. Their names are "Iwa Kami," "Hakura Sinro no Kami," and "Ongasa wura Dzusho no Kami."

The Queen has appointed Thomas Spencer Wells, Esq., to be surgeon to the household in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Charles Henry Phillips, Esq., deceased.

Earl Somers died on Tuesday night at Madresfield Court, near Malvern, after a few weeks' illness, in his seventy-ninth year.

The Finn Valley Railway, connecting the rising towns of Stranaar and Letterkenny, Donegal, Derry, &c., and proceeding with the Irish North-Western Railway stations, was opened on Monday under most encouraging circumstances.

The prizes given to the students at the Liverpool School of Science were distributed on Thursday evening. His Lordship, in a brief speech, discussed on the advantages of a scientific education, and pointed out some of the things in the course of such an education which required to be changed.

A meeting, convened by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, was held in the council chamber on Tuesday for the purpose of nominating the Commissioners of the General Committee of the Hartley Colliery Accident Relief Fund, to appoint a corresponding committee in London, and to act as the trustees allotted to the eastern district of Scotland. The Lord Provost occupied the chair. Mr. Robert Cunningham, Sheriff Clerk Depute of the Eastern District of Scotland, stated that the amount subscribed for this fund amounted to £79,000, and that the gratuities which had been paid to widows, &c., made a surplus of £20,000 remained, which, with the sanction of the subscribers, the committee now propose to hand over to certain trustees to local committee, to be appointed in each of the twelve districts of inspection in the north of England, to be held in trust for the sole benefit of the accidents by colliery accidents. To carry out the proposition a committee for the eastern district, including the following gentlemen, was named at Edinburgh, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who, along with Lord Belhaven, were also appointed trustees on behalf of Scotland.

The noble park presented to the inhabitants of Dundee by Sir David Baxter—one of the recently-created Baronets—was on Wednesday formed with great ceremony by the Provost, Magistrates, and Council, on behalf of the town. It occupies a space of thirty-eight acres, and is most beautifully situated in the neighbourhood of Broughty Ferry, in the district of Barnhill. At each entrance there are handsome lodges. The cost of the park and its accompaniments cannot be under £50,000. A statue of Sir David Baxter, the donor, is to be erected. The gift is appraised at 10,000 of the people of Dundee, as a mark of their gratitude for his noble gift, and which was executed by Mr. Brand, sculptor, Edinburgh. The day was a general holiday, and the town was exceedingly animated by the crowds of visitors who arrived to join in the festivities. The weather was most favourable, and the whole proceedings were highly successful. The Provost presided at the luncheon, which was largely attended by the leading gentlemen of the district. Before starting on his mission he went down to Windsor to receive instructions, and in the evening he was told the orders of the Queen. He had a despatch-box at his address in London. The box, with the Windsor seal, duly arrived, and Colin, attended by his then over-haunting uncles, proceeded direct to Berlin, where he was welcomed with all proper marks of respect. The hour was officially announced for the interview at which the Crown Prince was to receive the representative of the Crown, and Sir Colin, in full uniform, went to the box to take out the badges and insignia given to his charge. The movement—we won't say dismay, for is is not a word suited to the man—of Sir Colin may be imagined when he discovered that he had come to the wrong box, and that he carried so carefully along with him a plum cake and some other articles of a similar character. The box with the Windsor seal, which had arrived before the Windsor officials had packed up the more stately, but perhaps less important wines, offerings. In a day or two the box came, and the mission was duly performed.

The corps mustered in the park were the 1st Northumberland Artillery, 3rd Durham Rifles, 3rd Durham Battalion, 2nd Durham Artillery, 1st Durham Artillery, the Newcastle Artillery, the Newcastle Rifles, South Shields Artillery, 2nd Durham Rifles, and 1st Durham Battalion. The Duke of Durham, in the uniform of the Durham volunteers, of whom his Lordship is Colonel, attended by Colonel M'Murdo, Colonel Hale, Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, Captain Commandant Wemyss-Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel Carr, Captain Stewart, Captain Hunt, and Captain Stevenson, galloped up to the saluting-flag after the corps had been drawn up in saluting order, and, having been formally introduced to the several corps marched past Colonel M'Murdo, who commanded the brigade, their steady manœuvring being much admired. After the marching past the Countess of Durham presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the recent rifle meeting at Gosforth Park, and the Duke made a short speech; and at the close of the evolutions the reviewing officer, Colonel M'Murdo, addressed the men and officers of the corps. The gallant Colonel concluded by stating that the volunteer force was never in a higher state of efficiency, and during the trunk of the remarks about the masters becoming fewer and fewer.

During Saturday the 1st Newcastle Engineers (Sir W. G. Armstrong's) and, by some misunderstanding, the Sunderland Engineers, were used in making field-works in a strong position beside the Castle mounds, and these forts and redoubts were then attacked and stormed by a detachment of the 1st Newcastle Artillery, supplemented by the Engineers, who were commanded by Colonel Hall. They had then fired a volley from their shoulders, and at the close of the evolutions the reviewing officer, Colonel Wemyss-Hammond, addressed the men and officers. The gallant Colonel concluded by stating that the volunteer force was never in a higher state of efficiency, and during the trunk of the remarks about the masters becoming fewer and fewer.

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The Aldershot Mission-hall and Soldiers' Institute, the first stone of which was laid by the Duke of Cambridge on the 11th of January, by the Earl of Shaftesbury, will be formally opened on the 8th prox. The object of the Mission-hall is to furnish the soldiers with the best means of recreation in place of the vitiating temptations which exist in Aldershot. Lectures, concerts, and entertainments of a purely moral, educational nature on interesting subjects will be given. Religious services will, of course, be held there.

The Channel Fleet, after a week's stay in the Clyde, weighed anchor for Belfast Lough on Wednesday morning in company with the fine weather. The Defence first steamed down the river, followed by the other vessels of the fleet. The Defence, from her weather-beaten appearance, we had that it was thought advisable to interrupt the progress of the fleet. The Defence, however, soon proceeded on her journey in company with the others. It being understood that four or five of the fleet sought shelter in Rothesay, Bute, and Loch Ryan, and the remainder in Belfast Lough, and to lift a few men are required for Belfast. Admiral Dacres and the officers of the Channel Fleet, during their visit to the Clyde, were actively engaged in target practice at the pontoon Gallery by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council of the city. The Admiral and officers were also, during their visit, hospitably entertained from gallant visitors to a magnificent ball. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided to reduce the number of ships in commission. The Channel Fleet cannot visit Cork and Limerick this year, the season being too advanced.

The Select Ordnance Committee carried out a series of experiments on Wednesday at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong gun and the comparative value of Armstrong and smooth-bore guns, the committee stated that they intended to make a full report upon the experiments to the Secretary of State. This piece of ordnance was exhibited, along with others, in the International Exhibition of 1862. It is a rifled breech-loading gun of large calibre and strength which has been well described as the "side-wedge," the bore in the rear of the charge chamber being cut away on the left side, so that the left side of the end of the wedge is worked at the side behind it, for which purpose the gun is here supported sideways. The gun is loaded from the left. Officers and men of the naval service consists in obviating the difficulty of fitting out the heavy vessels. The 110-pounder, and the 600-pounder shell fired, and to lift a few men are required to stand upon the carriage and exert all their strength in this side-wedge, which the sliding-vent is easily moved. The breech, or the wedge, which are constructed with mathematical accuracy, are properly oiled, the gun cannot be loaded with the requisite rapidity, owing to the possibility of inserting the friction-tube until the charge is properly wedged up.

CURIOSITIES OF THE LAW.

A notice from Colonel M'Murdo says:—Classes for musketry instruction of volunteers will be formed at schools of musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood commencing on the 1st inst. Officers commanding corps in Scotland, or in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Man, who wish to send men as members to the class at Fleetwood, are requested to transmit their applications to the Inspector-General of Musketry, Pall Mall. Officers commanding rifle corps in the remaining portion of Great Britain may apply for permission to send one or more members to the class at Hythe, which will open on the 15th inst.

The 32nd annual prize meeting of the 32nd Middlesex was held last Saturday, at the Tottenham Range. The rain came down in torrents; and consequently which the contest concluded with vigour.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Royal Artillerist prizes will be offered for competition to the amount of nearly £900, including a £50 challenge cup and a bronze statuette of Minerva, value £30, which is to be kept by the winner.—Arrangements have been made for a contest during the coming meeting of the Association, given rounds at 200 yards, for the Wiltshire battalions. All the crack shots have been selected for the match, which is expected to be a most exciting one. During the following Monday week, the return match between fifteen of the 1st Wilts (Salisbury) and a similar number of the 2nd Wilts (Devizes) will be fired, the county cup, 382 marks, and the Wilton 350. The former were therefore again victorious.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association was held on Monday at the Shirehall, Norwich.

On Monday a match was shot between No. 5 (Park) Company, Robin Hoods, and Companies 1 and 4 of the 1st Derbyshire Administrative Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, at Nottingham. The companies in the previous one having been shot between ten members of that company and ten of the Park Company, the latter winning by a majority of 19 points on the whole close, ending in the defeat of Derbyshire. The result of the match was that the Robin Hoods have now won seven matches out of eight, having defeated the 950 points and the 6th Derbyshire by 1140 points.

The Lord Mayor presided at the Quarterly Court of Lancaster Rifle Association commenced on Monday at Aitcar, near Liverpool. Though the prizes were numerous, the meeting was not so well attended as usual, owing to the number of competitors. The shooting continued throughout the week; but in consequence of the wet weather on Tuesday, only 200 yards' range of the meeting, the firing for the volley prizes was necessarily postponed till next year. The Prince of Wales's challenge cup, presented by the Queen for the association cup was won by Captain E. Ross. Among the other successful competitors were Lieutenant Wm. Sylvester, Captain Wm. Jones, and Captain Lee. The association purse of £50; Captain Kenshaw, of the 8th R.L.V., who won the Lord Leigh challenge cup; and Mr. Wilkinson, of the 1st R.L.V., who won the 1st of the association grand challenge cup. The *Manchester Guardian* attributes the smallness of the attendance to the fact that Aitcar is not a convenient spot as a place to which only part of the volunteers of the county have convenient access. The Earl of Derby's opinion that every year the number of the volunteers of Lancashire to require them to assemble year after year on a spot which is not conveniently accessible by the volunteers of Liverpool. We hope that the meeting at the association has been held at Aitcar for the last time for other reasons than the one given by the Earl of Derby. Under the rule of the association, will select a place of meeting is some other locality."——Several members of the 1st Manchester mustered on their ground at Burton Moss, on Saturday, to compete for a fourth series of prizes arranged by the officers and members of the council of the regiment. The weather was unfavourable for shooting, rain falling fast during the whole of the afternoon; notwithstanding this, the number of points made was good.

A review of the Durham County Volunteers, concluding with a sham fight, in which several corps belonging to Newcastle and the county of Northumberland took part, was held on Tuesday in Gosforth Castle, adjacent to Chester-le-street, on Monday. The day was not very favourable for the display, as a good deal of rain had fallen during the week; but the weather appeared upon the field, and over 6000 persons were present as spectators. The

Government has ordered the two steam-rams at Birkenhead which have been the subject of so much controversy of late to be detained.

The Danube Commission has decided upon the St. George's Mouth as the definitive ship channel. The Porte approves the decision of the special loan for the necessary work.

The *Moniteur* publishes accounts from Persia giving a fearful statement of the atrocities committed by the troops of Dost Mahomed at the capture of Herat.

A correspondent states that the Prussian Lieutenant alluded to in this Journal of Aug. 22 as having saved the life of the late Sir Hugh Rallett at the risk of his own, is the son of Baron Rudolph von Bodelschwingh Rallett. For this gallant act he received a star from the King of Prussia and a letter from the Queen of Prussia.

The *Levant Herald* states that an archæological discovery of great interest has recently been made on the Bosphorus by Dr. Millengen. In the second promontory of the Asiatic coast, from its Black Sea to the Salatic side, this gentleman has discovered the ruins of the ancient and elegant temple of Jupiter Urius. Several Greek Gibbon wrongly places lower down on the site of the present Castle of Asia.

It appears from a Parliamentary return lately issued that 413 applications for leases of waste lands of the same have been made, and that 288 licenses have been granted. The amount of fees payable in—on the Several grants is £1,000 in all. The rents in shops of waste lands £13 12s. 6d.; for every additional mass inserted in a license, £1 7s. 6d.; in addition a stamp duty of £1 10s. on the license. No grant or license in surname and arms, or a surname only, in compliance with the injunctions of the Royal sign manual, and the payment of £210 on the grant of a patent upon any voluntary explanation. The whole of the fees have been paid into the Exchequer through the Office of Woods and Forests.

An official inquiry was held at Portsmouth yesterday week by direction of the Board of Trade, into the circumstances of the stranding of the screw-steamer Her Majesty, on the Horse Sand Fort, Spithead, on Thursday week. When making an excursion trip round the Isle of Wight. It was proved in evidence that the steamer had on board 150 persons, and that she was only allowed to take the "outer" passage, and the mate immediately afterwards told the man at the wheel to steer for the "inner" passage. The man obeyed the mate's order, and the steamer almost immediately struck upon the sand, and remained there for a short time, when she was got off and proceeded on her way to Ryde, where she was docked and the passengers landed from her and sent on to Reds and Portsmouth. The jury, after a short consultation, returned the mate, William Sylvester, guilty of having during the course of the vessel, in opposition to the captain's orders, and especially in opposition to the pilot's orders, and in opposition to the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade. Before starting on his mission he went down to Windsor to receive instructions, and in the evening he was told the orders of the Queen. He had a despatch-box at his address in London. The box, with the Windsor seal, duly arrived, and Colin, attended by his then over-haunting uncles, proceeded direct to Berlin, where he was welcomed with all proper marks of respect. The hour was officially announced for the interview at which the Crown Prince was to receive the representative of the Crown, and Sir Colin, in full uniform, went to the box to take out the badges and insignia given to his charge. The movement—we won't say dismay, for is is not a word suited to the man—of Sir Colin may be imagined when he discovered that he had come to the wrong box, and that he carried so carefully along with him a plum cake and some other articles of a similar character. The box with the Windsor seal, which had arrived before the Windsor officials had packed up the more stately, but perhaps less important wines, offerings. In a day or two the box came, and the mission was duly performed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual fête of the South London Order of Foresters, which comprises fifty-two courts and numbers nearly 4000 members, was held on Monday at the Crystal Palace. About 20,000 persons were present.

Two houses fell yesterday week at Sydenham. The foundations were laid on clay, and owing to the heavy rains the earth sunk, and the houses fell, carrying away the scaffolding and burying six persons, one of whom was fatally and two seriously injured.

At the meeting of the City Court of Sewers on Tuesday the plan of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for the viaduct across Ludgate hill was submitted; and, though the surveyor warned the Court that the viaduct would not look as well in fact as on paper, the plan was passed.

On Monday a large body of workmen commenced the demolition of several hundreds of houses in Sun-street, Long-alley, and the neighbourhood, to make way for the Finsbury Extension and Central City Terminus of the North London Railway. We learn from the *City Press* that Messrs. Waring and Co. have taken the contract for the construction of this branch railway, from Kingsland to Liverpool-street, City, for the sum of £215,000.

An enthusiastic meeting on behalf of Poland was held on Monday evening in the Vestry Hall, King's-road, Chelsea—Mr. Hall, chairman of the vestry, presided. Several speeches were delivered in warm praise of the Poles and in commendation of their movement. Finally, resolutions were adopted in favour of the Polish league and calling upon the Government to recognise the belligerent rights of Poland.

The autumnal show of flowers and fruit, which was held on Wednesday at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, was very successful, and formed a fitting conclusion to the season. The display of flowers consisted principally of dahlias, gladioli, cut roses, asters, and chrysanthemums; and of fruit there was a great show of all those kinds which reach perfection at this season of the year.

The third annual election of the German National League in London took place at Seyd's Hotel on Saturday last. Professor Kinkel was chosen chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Berndes, Mr. Born, Mr. Oppler, Dr. Beigel, and Mr. Jebens are the elected deputy chairmen, and Dr. Zerffi, Mr. Lasker, and Dr. Schlund the secretaries. The object of the society is to promote the complete union of Germany on a constitutional and popular basis.

At a recent meeting of the Chelsea vestry Dr. Barclay, medical officer of health, reported that he had tested bread obtained from some of the poorer districts in the parish to determine the quantity of alum contained, and he found that the worst was that supplied to the workhouse. It was resolved to send Dr. Barclay's report to the board, in order to have immediate steps taken in the matter.

A splendid iron screw steam-vessel, named the Nutfield, was launched on Thursday week from the premises of the builders, Messrs. Ash and Co., Isle of Dogs, Poplar, in the presence of a large number of spectators. After the launch the vessel was removed into dock to be fitted with her machinery and boilers, previous to being forwarded to her owners in Australia, where she will be used for river passenger traffic. The Nutfield is 1770 tons burden; length, 215 ft.; and breadth 25 ft. 6 in.

A strange discovery has been made in St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel. Workmen were engaged in repairing the roof of that edifice, when, close under the old tiling, they discovered the body of a child in an advanced state of decomposition. Since then eleven coffins have been found under the roof of the church. Some of them contained the bodies of children; others human bones and dust. It is supposed that they were placed there a long time ago by some interested person to avoid burial fees. An inquest was opened on some of the remains on Saturday. The evidence in reference to the dealing with the bodies of children was of a most revolting kind. Everybody connected with the church denied any share in placing the coffins and bodies where they were found. The inquest was adjourned.

Last week the births of 1863 children—925 boys and 938 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1830.——In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths in London exhibited a considerable decrease; they fell to 1232, which is a lower number than any that has been returned since the first week of July. The chief decrease in the mortality arose from diarrhœa, which fell from 181 to 123; whilst the deaths from smallpox, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and typhus were about the same as in the previous week. More than one half of the mortality during the week occurred to the younger portion of the population—namely, to 704, who were under twenty years of age; 326 were between twenty and sixty years of age, and 201 at sixty years of age and upwards. A gardener is recorded as having died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

On Monday, the 21st inst., the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c., of the city of London, will attend Divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. Romanis, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, late one of the Grecians of Christ's Hospital. They will afterwards hear the orations delivered in the hall, according to annual custom. The programme will be as follows:—Latin oration on "The Benefits of the Royal Hospitals," by J. H. Newnum; English oration on the same subject, by J. H. Wylie; Greek oration on the same subject, by C. G. Lead; to be followed by translations from "Richard II." into Greek Iambics, by L. L. Sharkey; from "Paradise Lost," into Greek Hexameters, by C. A. Fyffe; "The Field of Gilboa," into Greek Elegiacs," by J. W. Farrer; "The Soldier's Dream," into Latin Elegiacs, by A. Bovell; from "The Lady of the Lake," into Latin Lyrics, by R. H. Hughes. There will also be two original poems, not yet adjuged.

The quantity of coal entered for the port of London for the month of August just past was 414,283 tons 16 cwt., against 407,225 tons 10 cwt., or an increase of 7058 tons 6 cwt. as compared with August, 1862. The entries of seaborne coal were 271,463 tons; and, when contrasted with the corresponding month of last year there is, it appears, a diminution of 3471 tons. The 271,463 tons are made up as follows from the undermentioned places:—87,872 tons from Newcastle, 85,511 tons from Sunderland, 49,718 tons from Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 22,318 tons from Seaham, 7362 tons from Middlesborough, 667 tons from Blyth, 1648 tons Scotch coal, 9871 tons Welsh, 2258 tons Yorkshire, 2152 tons small, and 2086 tons of cinders. The railway supply for the same period of August has been 142,110 tons 11 cwt., as against 131,192 tons 15 cwt. last year for the same month. The London and North-Western has carried 51,468 tons 6 cwt.; Great Northern, 49,620 tons; Great Eastern, 19,075 tons 9 cwt.; Great Western, 14,378 tons; Midland, 7354 tons 9 cwt.; Chatham and Dover, 202 tons 7 cwt.; and the Tilbury and Southend, 12 tons. The canal traffic was 710 tons 15 cwt., against 1188 tons 15 cwt. for August, 1862. The seaborne coal entered at London from the 1st of January to the end of August of the present year is 2,109,107 tons, conveyed in 6264 ships. For the same period of the preceding year the tonnage was 2,207,415 tons, in 6786 ships; so that for 1863 there is a decline of 522 ships and 98,308 tons. This deficiency is more than compensated for by the railway traffic, which for the eight months of the present year shows an increase of 162,612 tons 9 cwt., the quantity for 1862 being 907,043 tons 9 cwt.; this year, 1,069,655 tons 18 cwt. The canal supply has diminished from 7910 tons 15 cwt. last year to 6593 tons 5 cwt. for this year. The aggregate supply of the eight months of the present year has been 3,185,356 tons 3 cwt.; the same period of last year it was 3,122,369 tons 4 cwt.; so that the requirements of the metropolis have necessitated a supply of 62,986 tons 17 cwt. more than was required in 1862.

The Raising of Holborn Valley.—There are two plans before the public by which the existing evils of this route may be corrected, if not altogether removed. One is bold, comprehensive, and costly; it involves the demolition of a large amount of property in Holborn, Skinner-street, Farringdon-street, King-street, and adjacent thoroughfares, for the purpose of raising the general level of the roadway. According to this plan, instead of two steep hills, there will be four moderate inclines, running north and south and east and west. This will be a resolution of levels; and, should the gradients east and west be made easy enough for the heavy traffic that will continue to run in those directions, this plan will be the most thorough that could be devised. Mr. Bunning is the author of this scheme. The other proposes to throw a viaduct over the valley, towards the north side, thus avoiding an extensive destruction of property and providing a roadway on a dead level from east to west. There will also be, as at present, a level road from north to south; but there will be the great disadvantage of the present inclines out of the valley from Farringdon-street, &c., and the Metropolitan Railway station to Holborn and Skinner-street. This plan was advocated, though not originated, by Mr. Marrable, the late architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and it would be the cheaper of the two.—*City Press.*

Law and Police.—At the Judges' chambers yesterday week Mr. Justice Byles refused to give costs in several cases brought in the superior courts for small sums, which might have been tried in the county courts.

A singular case was tried before the Recorder of the City and a jury yesterday week. A Mr. Forster, who has been in business in London for the last four years, was sued for a debt, which he refused to pay. He pleaded infancy, and called his father, who proved that he was born in 1842, but admitted that he had given him money to begin business on his own account in 1859, and he would not swear it was not in 1858. The jury expressed their regret, in which the Recorder said all honest men would agree, that they were compelled to find for the defendant.

A curious point of law was argued before Mr. D'Eyncourt on Thursday week. When the Metropolitan Railway was under construction, Ray-street, in Clerkenwell, was blocked up for some time, and Mr. Law, who kept a coffee-shop there, claimed £100 compensation for loss of custom. As the company would not pay, Mr. Law proposed to have the damages assessed by a jury, as provided by a clause of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act. The company resisted, and brought the question before the police magistrate, relying upon a clause in their own Act, which provides that, where a dispute about land arose in the case of a tenant from year to year, the compensation shall be decided by a magistrate, according to another clause in the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act. The great point in dispute was whether injury to the custom of a shop could be brought under the head of "land" or not. The magistrate agreed to take up the case, leaving it to the agent for Mr. Law, if he thought fit, to appeal.

A case which is, happily for the credit of human nature, almost unprecedented, was heard at the Sheriffs' Court last Saturday. A son sued his father for money lent. The father indignantly denied the loan; and the son, on being pressed, was obliged to confess that the money which he said he had lent was savings out of an allowance made him by his father. The jury stopped the case, and gave a verdict against the son, who will have to pay the costs out of the "savings" which he has made—according to his own account.

In a case of alleged fraudulent bankruptcy heard at Guildhall on Monday, a novel point was raised under the new law. The bankrupt was charged with dealing with his estate after it had become vested in the assignees. On the other side it was contended that, as the bankrupt had been granted time until November by the Court, he had only been doing his best for the great body of his creditors. The evidence of evil intent was not very strong; and the Alderman, remanding the prisoner, accepted bail for his due appearance.

John George Smith, calling himself an American, and his wife have been committed on charges of shoplifting at the stalls in the Crystal Palace. On the former, when searched, was found a valuable gold watch and chain, a Federal greenback note for 100 dols., and 18s. 6d. in silver; and on the latter nine sovereigns and nine half-eagles.

Two men, named Johnson and Timothy, have been sentenced by Serjeant Gazelee to three years' penal servitude for robbing cabs. Their plan was to drive a cart alongside a moving cab at night and then take off the luggage from the roof. There appears to be a well-organised system for the robbery of luggage from railway stations; but, from the frequent arrests that are made, there is some reason to hope that before long the race of luggage-thieves will be exhausted.

John Jones, described as an elderly man engaged in literary pursuits, was brought up at Bow-street on Thursday week charged with stealing a leaden paper-weight from the reading-room of the British Museum. He confessed his guilt, pleading extreme poverty, and the authorities of the Museum, under the circumstances, recommended him to mercy. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Selfe fined two Irish labourers, Dillon and Hayes, 50s. and 10s. respectively, for forcing themselves into a railway carriage already full.

A Dorsetshire farm labourer was convicted at the Guildhall Police Court last Saturday for sending to Newgate Market a hamper full of beef of a "mortally diseased" cow. One of the witnesses said he would not mind eating it if it were salted; but he would rather not be obliged to eat it. The magistrate let the fellow off with a month's imprisonment. A case under the Nuisances Removal Act came before Sir R. Carden at the Mansion House on Wednesday. The defendant was charged with having bad meat in his shop for sale, and, as he would not give up the name of the consignor, the summons was served. The defendant, who pleaded that he did not know the meat was bad, and that on former occasions he had pointed out bad meat to the inspector, was ultimately fined 20s. and costs. During the last six weeks more than nineteen tons of meat have been condemned in London as unfit for human food.

In another case, at Guildhall, a young man was charged with obtaining goods by fraud within three months of his bankruptcy. He had been arrested at Gravesend just as he was stepping on board a vessel for New Zealand. On his way up to town with the officer he was found coolly loading a revolver, of which he was at once deprived. He was sent to Leeds for trial, as the bulk of the goods was obtained in Yorkshire.

Some time ago a man calling himself Chapman was charged at a police-court with obtaining money fraudulently by the sale of an advowson which he did not possess. A Mr. George Turner, said to be the same individual, was on Tuesday placed at the bar at Westminster Police Court on a precisely similar charge. Towards the close of last year he advertised two advowsons for sale, and the Rev. J. Cox, of Hood Church, near Birkenhead, entered into correspondence with him as to one of them. This led to an interview, and Turner took Mr. Cox to Hardwick, near Wellingborough, which was the living he professed to have for sale. He showed him the church and the village, and afterwards an agreement was made that Turner, as the agent of Mr. James Wilson, of Clapham-common, should sell the advowson to Mr. Cox for £2625, of which £300 was to be paid down. That sum was paid down, but Mr. Cox's solicitors, failing to get any conveyance of the advowson, put the matter into the hands of the police, who could find no Mr. James Wilson. Turner was not apprehended, however, until last Tuesday evening, when he was taken at Bath, where, it is said, he was living as Sir Henry Seymour. In the course of the hearing it came out that about the time when he professed to sell the advowson to Mr. Cox he was negotiating, as he alleged, for its purchase from the real owners. He was remanded till Tuesday next.

Joseph Armstrong, Esq., Town Councillor and ex-Mayor of Newcastle, died at his residence, St. Thomas's-place, on the 29th ult., aged fifty-eight. Mr. Armstrong served the office of Sheriff of Newcastle 1856-7. He had been for many years part proprietor of the *Newcastle Courant*. The interment took place on Thursday week, the remains being followed to the grave by the Mayor's state coach, a long string of private carriages, and by the whole of the persons employed in the *Courant* office.

The annual meeting of the bards of Wales, for competing in poetry, music, and prose, came to a conclusion at Swansea yesterday week. As already stated, the proceedings commenced on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P. for Glamorgan. On Wednesday the president was Mr. D. Pugh, M.P.; on Thursday, Mr. E. M. Richards, the Mayor of Swansea; and on Friday, the Lord Bishop of St. David's. Altogether about £500 has been distributed in prizes, among which was a prize of £50 for the best ode on the late Prince Consort.

The triennial ceremony of "throwing the dart" in Cork harbour was performed on Thursday week by the Mayor of that city. The members of the Town Council embarked on board a steam-vessel, attended by all the civic officers, and the band of the Cork City Artillery. The steamer proceeded out to sea until she reached an imaginary line between Poor Head and Cork Head, which is supposed to be the maritime boundary of the borough. Here the Mayor donned his official robes, and proceeded, attended by the mace and sword bearer, the city treasurer, and the town clerk, all wearing their official costumes, to the prow of the vessel, whence he launched the javelin into the water, thereby asserting his authority as Lord High Admiral of the port.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of business doing in National Securities has been very moderate; nevertheless, compared with last week, although in some instances prices have shown signs of weakness, the fluctuations in the quotations have been trifling. The quantity of stock afloat is limited. Most of the foreign exchanges continue in favour of this country; and we are still importing rather large amounts in gold from America. In the Unfunded Debt very little has been doing. However, some of the bills have marked 2s. prem.

Although the demand for money has been far from active, the rates for accommodation have been well supported. In the open market the best paper is done as follows, with an abundant supply of capital on offer :—

Thirty days' bills ..	3⅜ per cent.	Four months' bills ..	4 to 4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills ..	3⅜ to ⅝ "	Six months' bills ..	4 to 5 "
Three months' bills ..	3⅞ "		

Long-dated paper is inquired for by the leading discount houses. In the Stock Exchange money may be had at 2⅞ to 3 per cent.

In Paris, money is a shade easier. On other parts of the Continent, however, it is firm. The quotations in the leading cities are as under :—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	4	.. 3½	Amsterdam ..	3	.. 3
Vienna ..	5	.. 5	Turin ..	5	.. 5
Berlin ..	4	.. 3¼	Brussels ..	4	.. 3½
Frankfort ..	3	.. 2¾	Hamburg ..	—	.. 2¾
			St. Petersburg	6	.. 8

Gold has continued to flow into the Bank of England; but £100,000 has been withdrawn for shipment to the Brazils.

The balance in hand of the South Sea Company is rather over £44,000. This sum admits of a final dividend to the shareholders of £4 5s. per cent.

The value of the gold known to be on passage from Australia is about £530,000. Bar silver has changed hands somewhat freely, at 5s. 1⅛d. per ounce.

The three last steamers from New York have brought £230,000. The exchange comes at 136½; and the premium on gold at 26.

The London General Omnibus Company and the Bank of British Columbia have each declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The directors of the latter undertaking have started a new branch at Freshfield, British Columbia.

On Monday about an average business was transacted in Home Securities, and prices ruled firm. Bank Stock marked 240 to 239; Reduced Three per Cents, 92½ to ¾; Consols, for Money, 93⅝ ¾; New Three per Cents, 92⅞; Consols, for Account, 93⅞ ¾; Long Annuities, 14⅝; India Stock, 226; Ditto, Five Per Cents, 108⅞ ⅜; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Ditto, Bonds, 19s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, par to 2s. prem. On Tuesday the market was steady. Consols closed at 93½ for Money, and 93½ ⅝ for Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents realised 93¼ to ⅜; India Five per Cents, 108½ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills par. Wednesday's market was flat, and prices declined. Consols, for Money, sold at 93⅜ ⅝; for Account, 93¾ ⅞ ⅝; Reduced Three per Cents, 92½ ¼ 92; New Three per Cents, 92¼ 92; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; India Stock, 108⅞ ¾ ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. prem. to par. On Thursday the fluctuations in prices were trifling. Consols, for Money, realised 93⅝ to ½; for Account, 93⅝ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to ¾; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. India Five per Cent Stock marked 108⅞ to ⅝; and India Bonds, 17s. prem.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, when a dividend of 4½ per cent for the half year was declared, without deduction on account of income tax.

Mexican Stock has been dealt in to a considerable extent, and a further advance has taken place in its value. Spanish Securities have continued firm; but Confederate Scrip has ruled heavy in the extreme, at 31 to 29 dis. Turkish Consolidés have realised 54, being an improvement on last week's quotations. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 95; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92¼; Ditto, Deferred, 38½; Danish Five per Cents, 1843, 91¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64⅝; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 101⅝ ex div.; Ditto, Second Issue, 101⅝ ex div.; Greek, 39½; Ditto, Coupons, 19½; Mexican Three per Cents, 42⅞; Moorish, 95; New Granada, 16⅛; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 89; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 49½; Ditto, 1853, 50; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 93¼; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90; Spanish Deferred, 48⅝; Ditto Certificates, 13½; Ditto, Passive, 35; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 95; Ditto, 1858, 70 ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 70½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25⅝; Ditto Six per Cents, 58⅞; and Italian Five per Cents, 73½.

The shares of the leading Joint-Stock Banks have changed hands at enhanced quotations, and the market has presented a very firm appearance :—Agra and United Service have sold at 115; Alliance, 40½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 34; Imperial Ottoman, 19⅝; London and Brazilian, 45½; London Chartered of Australia, 23; London and County, 49; London and Westminster, 79; Metropolitan and Provincial, 17; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 5½; Standard of British South Africa, 21⅝; Ditto, New, 16½; Union of England and France, 9; and Union of London, 37.

A fair average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities :—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 103; Ditto, Five per Cents, 93½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101⅞; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 102⅝; and Victoria Six per Cents, 114½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active. Berlin Waterworks have realised 8⅞; Hudson's Bay Company, 9½; International Financial Society, 11; Italian Irrigation—Canal Cavour, 4⅞; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 89; Joint-Stock Discount, 6½; London Financial Association, 13; London General Omnibus, 2½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4½; North British Australasian, ¾; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5⅞.

American Government Securities have continued firm. Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 1875, have sold at 81; Ditto, 100 dol. Shares, 83½; New York Central, 100 dol. Shares, 94; and Pennsylvania Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 73½.

Very little change has taken place in the value of Railway Shares. A limited business, however, has again been transacted. The "calls" falling due this month amount to £1,285,266. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations :—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 51½; Ditto East Anglian Stock, 25; Great Northern, A Stock, 121½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 100½; Great Western, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113½; London and Blackwall, 73½; London and Brighton, 113½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 42½; London and North-Western, 101⅞; London and South-Western, 102; Metropolitan, 121½; Midland, 127½; North British, 55⅞; North-Eastern—Berwick, 106⅞; Ditto, Leeds, 57½; North Staffordshire, 81; South-Eastern, 94½; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 9½; Taff Vale, B, 12⅞; Ditto, C, 5⅞.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern, Norfolk, Five per Cent 106; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½; North Staffordshire, 22⅞; South Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; West Midland, Guaranteed Shares, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 5½.

Lines Leased at a Fixed Rental.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 136.

British Possessions.—Eastern Bengal, 110; East Indian, 103⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20½; Ditto, 1st Preference, 71⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Scinde, 107⅞; Delhi, 107⅞; Punjaub, 107⅞.

Foreign.—Dutch Rhenish, 18; Great Luxembourg, 14½; Recife and San Francisco, 18⅞; San Paulo, 22⅞; Turin and Savona, 2⅞.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 9 shows the following results, when compared with the previous statement :—

A decrease of circulation of ..	.. £273,911	A decrease of bullion of ..	.. 148,731
An increase of public deposits of	.. 179,290	An increase of rest of ..	.. 37,147
A decrease of other deposits of	.. 352,028	An increase of reserve of ..	.. 115,584
A decrease of securities of ..	.. 260,841		

The total circulation is £21,646,811; public deposits amount to £6,997,402; and private deposits to £12,900,434; securities are £29,919,543; and the stock of bullion is £15,345,148.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Sept. 7.—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was only moderate. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected. Foreign wheat commanded more attention, at 1s. per quarter above previous rates. Floating cargoes of grain were quite as dear as last week. There was an improved sale for most descriptions of barley, and the currencies had an upward tendency. Malt was in moderate supply, and fair request, at full prices. Good sound oats were quite as dear as last week; but inferior samples met a dull inquiry. Both beans and peas have changed hands somewhat freely, at quite previous rates. Flour has sold at very full prices.

Sept. 9.—Wheat and all other kinds of produce moved off steadily, and Monday's currency was well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 41s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 47s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 39s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 43s.; town households, 30s. to 32s.; country marks, 28s. to 32s. per 280 lb. French, 35s. to 38s. per sack. American, 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 680; barley, 20; malt, 150; flour, 220. Foreign: wheat, 1650; oats, 8510; flour, 320 sacks.

Seeds.—Mustard seed has moved off steadily, at very full prices. Otherwise, the seed trade has ruled heavy, at late rates. Cakes are tolerably firm.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 33s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 2d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 22s.; rye, 32s. 11d.; beans, 38s. 10d.; peas, 37s. 2d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 32s. 3d.; oats, 22s. 10d.; rye, 34s. 3d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 8d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 83,175; barley, 3796; oats, 7593; rye, 344; beans, 1235; peas, 740 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for nearly all kinds is in a sluggish state; nevertheless, compared with last week, very little change has taken place in the quotations.

Sugar.—Most raw qualities move off slowly, and in some instances prices are a shade lower than last week. Refined goods are inactive, at 45s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock in warehouse consists of 113,272 tons, against 89,719 tons at the same time last year.

Coffee.—The market generally is firm, and the currencies are well supported. Stock, 10,649 tons, against 10,510 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Buyers are operating somewhat freely; but no change has taken place in prices. The supply in warehouse amounts to 51,188 tons, against 61,248 tons last year.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are in moderate request, at about stationary prices. The bacon market is firm, at late rates. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week. Other provisions are inactive, but not cheaper.

Tallow.—The market is very inactive. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 40s. 6d. to 41s.; and for delivery during the last three months, 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at about previous rates. In other oils very little is doing on former terms.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is somewhat restricted. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Hops.—The supply of new hops is increasing, and the demand for them is steady, at from £5 5s. to £8 per cwt. Yearlings are tolerably firm in price.

Wool.—English wool is in good request, at full prices; but foreign and colonial qualities rule heavy.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably extensive, and the demand is steady, at from 60s. to 105s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, Sept. 10.—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was only moderate. Prime breeds sold freely, at fully Monday's advance in prices; but inferior stock was in slow request, at that day's rates. The top quotation was 5s. per 8 lb. With sheep the market was but moderately supplied. Prime Downs and half-breds changed hands at the extreme rates of Monday, the top price being 5s. 4d., in some instances 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. Inferior breeds met a slow sale, but at full prices. The few lambs on offer changed hands at about previous rates. Calves—the supply of which was but moderate—moved off slowly, at previous currencies. The highest quotation was 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. Pigs and milch cows were a slow sale, on former terms. Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. to 6s.; suckling calves, 14s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 29s. each.

Head of Cattle on Sale.—Total supply: Beasts, 970; cows, 128; sheep and lambs, 7600; calves, 290; pigs, 305. Foreign: Beasts, 404; sheep 2500; calves, 148.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime meat is firm in price; but inferior qualities are a slow sale:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN MANILLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

I hasten to send you further photographs, which will illustrate the ravages caused by the earthquake, which I fully described in my last letter. The one representing the interior of the palace shows the present condition of the large reception-room. The wife and daughter of the Governor-General were the only members of the family present in the palace at the time of the calamity. They were seated in a room at the further end of the sala. They left it just in time to escape the fall of the roof, and as they ran through the reception-room on their way to the staircase the rafters and tiles fell crashing in behind them. The Governor and his son were out driving, and, having felt the earthquake, although but slightly in comparison with those who were in the city, they were hurrying back to see what had happened when, at the entrance of the city, they met the ladies of their family, escorted by halberdiers, flying from the scene of destruction.

I send you also a View of the church of St. Domingo. One of the towers is, as you see, completely destroyed; the other was so badly cracked that it has been since pulled down. The monastery is likewise almost destroyed, as well as the convents of Sta. Clara, Sta. Rosa, and Sta. Catalina, all belonging to the community of Dominican friars.

The third View shows the river frontage of the Government tobacco-store. The wooden building and flagstaff near the river denote the offices of the captain of the port.

Reports from the province of Batangas state that the volcano of Taal is very active. Each week since the great calamity of last month slight shocks have been felt, some very sensibly, and others, like the one which occurred two hours back, so slight as to be scarcely perceptible.

HALIFAX AND CALDER VALE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, the 29th ult., the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of this association took place in Clare Hall Park, Halifax, which had been lent for the occasion by Joshua Appleyard, Esq. Clare Hall Park is a fine piece of ground in close proximity to the town, and yet well suited to the purposes of an agricultural show. The day was beautifully fine, and this favourable circumstance, combined with the reasonable price of admission, drew to the showground an immense number of spectators. The arrangements of the committee of management were of the best possible kind, and such as completely secured the comfort of all concerned. The courtesy and attention of Mr. Irvine, the secretary, are also deserving of notice. Under Mr. Irvine's management the Halifax cattle show has come to rank among the best in the north of England. The entries for the show were 1217 in number. This was 300 in excess of last year, though last year's show was regarded as the best ever held in Halifax. Among the entries this year were 24 bulls, 77 cows, 165 horses, 106 pigs, 213 dogs, 370 pens of poultry, 125 pens of pigeons, and 93 implements.

By far the most attractive and also the most exciting part of the show was judging the horses for the prize of being the best leaper, for which there were many competitors, the horses running in a ring, and having to clear four barriers, the first—the highest and

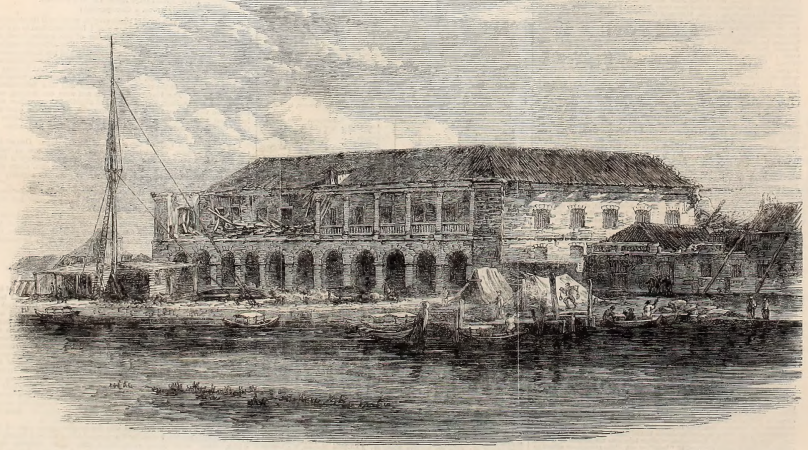
THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.



CHURCH OF ST. DOMINGO.



INTERIOR OF THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, MANILLA.



RUINS OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO-STORE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

most difficult, being raised after all had gone over; so that at last it rose to 5 ft. 6 in., which height puzzled not a few. Then came the long jump: then the in and out; and, lastly, the very wide jump, one horse clearing 27 ft. The judges, who were seated on the top of the posts on each side of the grand leap, stood some chance of broken bones, as one horse, swerving, made Mr. Booth's place vacant by knocking him off his perch. Seats were erected for the ladies and others willing to pay a shilling for a good view of the proceedings, and were rapidly filled, as was also every other availing place for seeing the contest. The cheers and loud cries from the "Yorkshire lads" of "Let 'em lope, lads," fully expressing the deep interest they took in the matter. As well as being a useful prize for the class of hunters, there is no doubt that it greatly benefits the exchequer of the society, more than twelve thousand persons being present, many of whom came from long distances, and, no doubt, will come again on a future occasion, as all seemed so thoroughly to enjoy the scene. The whole show of horses was remarkably good, one roadster stallion was superb, both in action, form, and colour, as was also a very grand drayhorse. We give an illustration of the principal leap, with the judges in their places.

The cattle department was well filled, and contained some very good beasts, as also did the pigs and dogs. The pigeons were not quite up to the mark, the Yorkshire breeders seeming to neglect one great point in their birds—that of feather; but, on the whole, the show was highly successful, both as to quality, attendance of visitors, and also in a pecuniary point of view. In consequence of the latter being the case, the society intend next year to raise the amount of their prizes.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, WOKINGHAM.

THE foundation-stone of the new chapel which has just been completed at Wellington College was laid about two years ago by the late Prince Consort, and the building has been erected by Mr. Myers, from the designs of Mr. Gilbert Scott. Though essentially standing detached from the college, a communication is effected by means of an arcaded cloister, which leads directly to the western door. The chapel is six bays in length, with the addition of an apsidal chancel, and a vestry and organ chamber on the north side. Above the eastern bay rises an octagonal bell-turret, or flèche, of lead, the slender spire of which, as well as the gablets below, are crocketed. The walls are built of red brick, with stone dressings, and this feature is preserved also internally, there being no plastering. Great care has been



THE CHAPEL, WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

bestowed in the designing and execution of the various carvings and capitals with which the chapel is enriched, especially in the entrance-doorway, the roof corbels, the cornice within the apse, and the arcade below the window-string externally. This department of the work was intrusted to Mr. Farmer, of London. Internally, the effect is noble, owing to the loftiness of the proportions and the boldness of its single-panned roof. The seats are ranged longitudinally, and the centre passage is tiled with red and black patterns. The west end and part of the return sides are filled with handsome canopied oak stalls, which are a special memorial to the late Prince Consort, whose crest and ciphers are appropriately introduced in the enrichments. These stalls have been executed by Ruddle, of Peterborough.



HALIFAX AND CALDER VALE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION: JUDGING HUNTERS.—SEE PAGE 273.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Pembroke Dock, the wife of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Prissick, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, Lady Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, of a daughter.

At Godmersham Park, Canterbury, Viscountess St. Vincent, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, by the Rev. John Alexander Jacobs, William John Fairbairn, Esq., M.D., to Georgiana, eldest daughter of George Reid, Esq., M.D., and Donna Maria Isabel de Figueiredo, his late wife, of St. Antonio estate, Macahé, province of Rio de Janeiro, empire of Brazil. The bride was given away by Sir Alexander Reid, Bart., and Robert Reid, Esq., of Wisbeach, her uncle. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at Butterton Church, by the Rev. Frederick Henry Long, M.A., James Barclay Montgomery, Esq., M.D., of Penzance, Cornwall, to Margaret, only daughter of the late John Boyle, Esq., of Wolstanton, Staffordshire. No cards sent.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's, Hemel Hempstead, by the Vicar, the Rev. T. P. Hutton, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Cathcart Murphy, M.A., Frederick Nelson, Esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Eliza, daughter of Robert Merry, Esq., M.D., of Marlowes House, Hertfordshire. No cards.

On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's, Moseley, by the Rev. J. Cordeaux, M.A., Incumbent of Hoyland, Yorkshire, assisted by the Rev. C. P. Good, Vicar of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, and the Rev. J. R. Davison, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Charles Wm. Bell, Esq. (late 15th King's Hussars), of Newbus Grange, in the county of Durham, to Louisa Maria, second daughter of Wm. Henry Dawes, Esq., of Moseley Hall, Worcestershire. No cards.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, by the Rev. Charles English, M.A., William P. Eagle, Esq., of 6, Pembridge-crescent, Bayswater, and Cannon-street West, to Harriett, only daughter of Henry Withers, Esq., of No. 3, Wellington-street, London Bridge. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Llangatlock House, Abergavenny, Matthew Towgood, Esq., aged 76.

At Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, the Dowager Lady Fowke, aged 74.

At Benares, Janet Louisa, daughter of Captain William Hamilton, Bart., Royal Horse Artillery.

On the 15th of July last, at Shanghai, China, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Vaughan Thomas MacNiel Purrier, midshipman on board the ship Hanover, the beloved son of Thomas Purrier, Esq., of the Mall, Chiswick, aged 18.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

BANKRUPTS.

W. U. WILCOCK, Graham-road, Dalston, builder.—E. VACHER, Albert-terrace, Bayswater, commission agent.—B. WHITE, Jermyn-street, St. James, tailor and robe maker.—W. SMITH, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, boot and shoe manufacturer.—T. J. D. HOLLAND, Outram-terrace, Hill-street, Peckham.—C. J. DE GERARDI, Augusta-square, Regent's Park, commission-agent.—S. ROBINSON, Essex-place, Mile-end-road, carver and gilder.—G. EDGERTON, Graces-alley, Wellclose-square, Whitechapel, boarding-house keeper for seamen.—P. M'DOWALL, Smith-street, Stepney, tailor.—MARY BLAKE, Addington-place, Walworth, boarding-house keeper.—J. OUTLAW, Surbiton, Surrey, builder.—J. TONG, Harrietsham, Kent, builder.—G. M. GLASS, Brandon-street, Walworth, gelatine manufacturer.—T. DAVIS, Kintbury, Berkshire, licensed victualler.—E. GROOM, Chester-mews, Regent's Park, hackney carriage proprietor.—J. SHADBOLT, Sutton, Cambridgeshire, baker.—J. WEBSTER, Bedford.—W. F. MAYER, Praed-street, Paddington, cheesemonger.—J. SANDERS, Lower Norwood, shoemaker.—G. DEWEY, Northam, Hants, licensed victualler.—H. BRIGDEN, Tunbridge Wells, builder.—W. DIXON, Southampton, chemist and druggist.—H. D. HOWL, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, boot and shoe maker.—R. H. BALLS, Coventry, provision dealer.—F. L. MITCHELL, Bristol, commercial traveller.—J. WILSON, East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler.—W. LANGSDALE, Old Lenton, Nottinghamshire, cattle dealer.—J. DERRICK, Nottingham, shopkeeper.—E. BROWN, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, painter.—W. PAYNE, Bath, grocer and provision dealer.—W. H. DARRACOTT, Appledore, Devonshire, shipowner and broker.—J. CLAYTON, Haughton, Cheshire, builder and brickmaker.—H. DARGUE, Great Corby, Cumberland, schoolmaster.—J. KIDD, Penrith, Cumberland, innkeeper.—P. H. SHARP, Coventry.—J. GRAY, Breinton, Herefordshire, builder.—J. WOODWARD, Derby, silk throwster.—S. H. FITCH and F. J. CARR, Nottingham, lace manufacturers.—W. SPRITT, Newport, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—T. TEASDALE, Carstyn, Flintshire, commission agent.—T. HOLLAND, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—W. BLEASDALE, Great Harwood, Lancashire, cattle dealer.—J. M. WALTON, Bolton, brewer.—J. COWPER, Oldham, timber merchant.—W. WILLIAMSON, Peterborough, fishmonger.—W. HUMPHREY, Hartlepool, Durham, ship-compass manufacturer.—W. DALE, Stanway, Essex, farmer.—P. HOWLEY, Liverpool, greengrocer.—J. FORD, Tranmere, Cheshire, china and earthenware dealer.—T. ROBINSON, Kingston-on-Hull, boot and shoe maker.—E. ROBERTS, Stoke, Staffordshire, saddler and harness maker.—E. LEESE, Loughton, Staffordshire, boot and shoe maker.—R. PARKER, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, plumber, glazier, and painter.—B. CLARKE, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, coal merchant.—R. BROCK, Bournemouth, Hants, grocer.—J. LAIT, Fulham-road, Brompton, stonemason.—T. STANFORD, Cotton-street, Poplar, fish-curer.—C. WHITE, Upper Cornwall-street, Charles-street, St. George's-in-the-East, boarding-house keeper.—C. BROOK, Brighton, bookseller.—T. JACOBS, Gloucester-street, Camden-town, pianoforte maker.—J. G. KENNETT, Freshwater-gate, Isle of Wight, builder.—M. SEWELL, Castle-street East, Oxford-street, coffee-house keeper.—J. A. HOWELL, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, butcher.—M. OXLEY, jun., Wells, Somersetshire, fishmonger.—A. JONES, Queen Camel, Somersetshire, stone merchant.—MARY BARKER, Batley, Yorkshire, grocer.—T. HARRIS, St. Clement, Worcester, rope and sail maker.—H. CRUTCHLEY, Bromley, Staffordshire, timber dealer.—L. DEDLOW, Penrith, Cumberland, watchmaker and jeweller.—J. FARMER, Lye Waste, Worcestershire, publican.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. BUCHANAN, Glasgow, measurer.—W. TOD, Tranent, farmer. S. SUTHERLAND, Aberdour, farmer.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

BANKRUPTS.

A. F. EDEN, Winchelsea, optician.—A. JAMIESON, Gloucester-place, Brixton-road, baker.—R. MASTERS, Woolwich, appraiser.—J. BRYAN, St. James-place, Aldgate, hardwareman.—A. GALZINI, Brighton, late merchant.—F. G. M. GALANTE, Poland-street, Oxford-street, late licensed victualler.—W. BISHOP, Birmingham, upholsterer.—B. B. DAKEYNE, Gradbach, Staffordshire, silk-spinner.—R. ABRAHAM, Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire, colliery agent.—J. LOCKWOOD, Mold-green, near Huddersfield, fancy manufacturer.—C. H. HIRST, Leeds, cloth merchant.—I. SMITH, Liverpool, saddler.—F. J. REES, Liverpool, joiner.—W. TAYLOR, Stockport, Cheshire, draper.—W. MASON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, provision merchant.—C. R. E. TRUMPLER and J. PERILES, Manchester, merchants.—J. MARSH, Manchester, and Chirk, Denbighshire, English timber-dealer.—J. WALTON, Manchester, pawnbroker.—W. B. FRISBY, Nottingham, accountant.—J. GILDERTHORPE, Nottingham, printer.—J. ROBINSON, Halifax, Yorkshire, draper.—J. DIXON, Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, window blind manufacturer.—J. BRADLEY, Hulme, Lancashire, tailor.—W. STILLINGS, jun., Manchester, plumber.—M. WATSON, Sunderland, joiner.—E. RICHARDSON, Coventry, watch manufacturer.—E. HEDLEY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, late licensed victualler.—J. FISHER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailor.—R. PURCHON, Leeds, grocer.—J. BERRY, Heywood, Lancashire, fishmonger.—W. TAYLOR, Harmston, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler.—T. J. MANSFALD, Cambridge, tailor.—J. MILLS, Winsford, Somersetshire, farmer.—T. PARTRIDGE, Chulmleigh, Devonshire, baker.—C. LORIMER, Barnsley, Yorkshire, coal dealer.—H. M. PUGH, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, chemist.—J. EVANS, sen., Preston Brockhurst, Shropshire, blacksmith.—I. S. BLOMFIELD, Lowestoft, Suffolk, dealer in clocks.—J. CHARLES, Leigh, Worcestershire, plumber.—F. W. WOODFORD, Sandown, Isle of Wight, late licensed victualler.—W. SIER, Bury St. Edmunds, fish dealer.—G. S. DOUBLE, Bury St. Edmunds, beerseller.—F. NEWMAN, Cambridge, publican.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. BROWN, Glasgow, grocer.—J. A. NAPIER, Rothesay, builder. J. MILLER, Airdrie and Coatbridge, grocer.—A. MACLEMAN, Inverness, flesher.—A. MELVILLE, Galashiels and Melrose, plumber.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER by appointment to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post-paid. It contains upwards of Five Hundred Illustrations of his illimited stock of sterling Silver and Electro-plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia-metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimneypieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers; Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles; Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with lists of prices and plans of the twenty large Showrooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

AMERICAN ROCK OIL LAMPS.—A brilliant light at a trifling cost.—Table Lamps, new, cheap, and elegant patterns, from 12s. to £4 4s.; Hand Lamps, from 2s.; Night Lamps, 1s. 6d. each. FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS, the newest and best patterns. Bronze, from 7s. to £6; china, complete, from 14s. to £7 7s. Engravings, with prices, free per post. Pure Colza Oil and American Rock Oil for the above lamps, at the lowest market price, delivered free in London or the suburbs periodically, or on receipt of letter order.
DEANE and CO., the Monument, London-bridge.
Established A.D. 1700.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON. On MONDAY and during the Week will be produced an Original Comedy, entitled NATURE'S ABOVE ART, a Romance of the Nursery. Concluding with the Farce of A DAY WELL SPENT.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Lessee, Mr. GEORGE VINING.—Open under the Management of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.—This Evening (Saturday) and Monday, 14th, THE LADY OF LYONS and THE POSTBOY; on Tuesday, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS and THE POSTBOY; Wednesday, THE WIFE, and NOT A BAD JUDGE; Thursday, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and THE IRON CHEST; On Saturday, for the Benefit of Mr. Walter Montgomery, and last night of the season.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending SEPT. 19.—Open, Monday and Tuesday, at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Tuesday, MR. F. STRANGE'S ANNUAL FETE—BLONDIN on the Low Rope—Great Fountains—Mammoth Balloon Ascent—Grand Concert of 200 voices—Military Bands—Athletic Games—Mackney, and general amusements. Terrace Fountains illuminated with coloured fires at dusk.
Saturday, GREAT CONCERT of the METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS' CHORAL SOCIETY—5000 voices.—Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.
Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performances, and Display of Fountains daily.
Great Picture Gallery, and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery. Immense Assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods on sale in the Exhibition Department.
The Park and Gardens now in perfection. Most extraordinary Display of Flowers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS' CHORAL SOCIETY. GREAT CONCERT of 5000 VOICES, SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 19.
The performance will take place on the Handel Festival Orchestra, commencing at Three o'Clock.
Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.
Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling; Season Tickets free.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—On SEPT. 14, and following days, W. TELBIN'S NEW MOVING DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, SYRIA, AND TURKEY, in illustration of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Tour in the East, from Sketches made by Mr. W. Telbin and Son during their special journey in those surpassingly interesting countries, comprising Views of Cairo, Philæ, Jerusalem, the Holy Sepulchre, Ford of the Jordan, Plain of Jericho, Dead Sea, Nazareth, Galilee, Mount Hermon, Damascus, Interior of a Turk's House, Baalbec, Beyrout, Street in Smyrna, Constantinople, and Bosphorus by Moonlight, with Descriptive Lecture from the writings of Sharpe, Bartlett, Warburton, Kinglake, Bremer, Rev. J. M. Bellew, "Roving Englishman," &c. Adapted and Delivered by Mr. Arthur Matthison. Musical arrangements, vocal and instrumental, including selections from the works of Handel, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Rossini, &c., under the direction of Miss Fosbroke. Instrumental Accompaniments arranged by Mr. D. Spillane. Every day at Three (concluding at Five) and Eight (concluding at Ten); Saturdays, Morning Representation only. Balcony, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Reserved Stalls, 3s.; a few Sofa Stalls, 5s. each; Private Box, to contain four, £1. Tickets to be had at Mitchell's and Sams's Royal Libraries; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; of the principal Musicsellers; and at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MINERALOGY.—King's College, London. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on Mineralogy, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures begin on FRIDAY, OCT. 2, at Nine o'Clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ST. AIDAN'S THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, BIRKENHEAD.
The next Term commences Sept. 23.
Fees per Term:—

Resident Students	£25	10	0
Sons of Clergymen	17	3	4
Missionary Candidates	12	10	0

The whole course embraces Six Terms in two years.

Number of students who were three years in orders up to Feb., 1863	205
Of those obtained benefices or similar promotions	116
Leaving as Curates	89

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the Principal, JOSEPH BAYLEE, D.D.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CLUB.—Candidates for admission to this Club must have been at one of the following public Schools:—Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Westminster, Winchester.
Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, No. 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CLUB.—The List of ORIGINAL MEMBERS being complete, this Club will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 28th inst.
Future Candidates may obtain forms of application by applying to the Secretary, 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

BRIGHTON and BACK DAILY for SIX SHILLINGS and THREEPENCE.—Third-class Return Tickets between London and Brighton are now issued at the above price by three trains each way daily, available to return either on the same or on the following day.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. R. M. LATHAM, Sec.

TO CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, and OTHERS.—J. MANSFIELD SMITH'S SHARE PRICE-LIST contains a synopsis of the prospectuses of the leading New Companies brought before the public; also Reports of Meetings and Remarks on Joint-Stock Companies generally; together with other information valuable to Shareholders. J. M. S., transacting a strict commission business, is enabled to give an unbiassed opinion in respect to companies and their prospects.
Offices: 38, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MONSIEUR RÉNÉ FAVARGER.—Classes de Piano, at the Notting-hill College, 43, Kensington Park-gardens; and at his residence, 20, Somerset-st., Portman-square, W.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING (CARRIAGE-FREE), see our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Prices and Estimates for Furnishing Houses of different classes, which will be forwarded gratis. This book is universally allowed, for its practical utility, to be unique. LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Upholsterers, 73 and 75, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, London.—N.B. Fifty Drawing and Dining Room Suites, from 12 to 100 guineas. An assortment of Old Oak Furniture. Established 1810.

TO CONNOISSEURS of ANTIQUE FURNITURE.—A beautiful SUITE of GOTHIC OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE is offered for SALE, at an unprecedentedly low sum. Consists of twelve high-backed chairs, and a pair of armchairs to match, covered in striped velvet; large dining-table, with extra leaves; dumb-waiter; and a superb sideboard, finely carved in relief. For particulars and to be seen, apply to Mr. READ, 12, Sloane-street, Belgravia.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—A very favourable opportunity now occurs to secure TWO SETS of valuable FURNITURE, for drawing-room and dining-room, at a great reduction from its cost. The drawing-room is in handsome walnut, consists of all the necessary articles, including a magnificent walnut cottage piano, of extraordinary richness and brilliancy of tone, almost new; the dining-room set is in mahogany, and covered in morocco. Both in capital order. To effect an immediate sale, the price fixed is only 62 guineas and 33 guineas respectively, or 40 guineas without piano. Either will be separated. For further particulars, and to view, apply to Mr. READ, 12, Sloane-street, Belgravia.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

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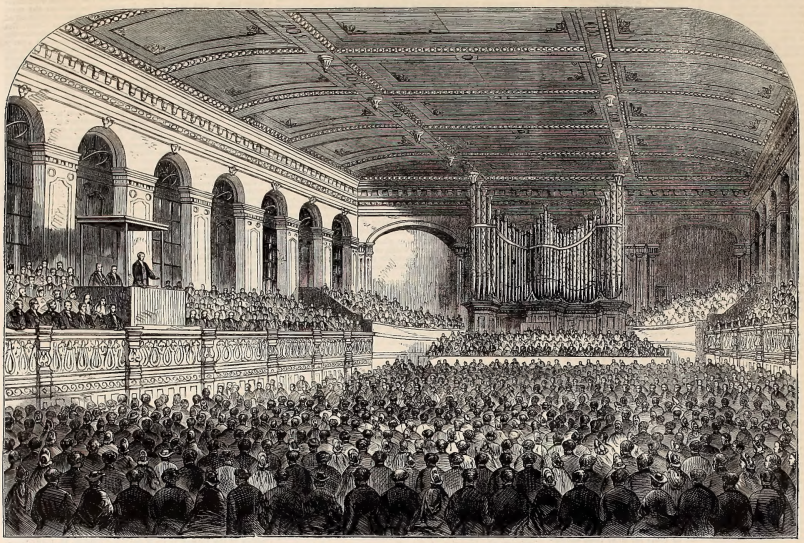
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MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG DELIVERING THE OPENING ADDRESS IN THE TOWNHALL.



EXHIBITION AT THE CENTRAL EXCHANGE, NEWCASTLE.—SEE PAGE 271.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is so difficult a task to preserve individuality in the House of Commons that only a few members can manage to give gratification to their constituents by their acts in that swamping assembly. Hence the after-parliamentary interviews between electors and elected, in which the latter show what they could do if they had the proper chance; and which were probably the invention of some of the great unheard at Westminster. But the result has naturally been that the most potent signors of the national congress have been drawn within the influence of the custom; and even Cabinet Ministers are not always exempted from being "brought up" before their constituents. Something like this occurred last year at Halifax, when Sir Charles Wood had to come down, under the special patronage of the junior, very junior, member for the borough, and to show cause why he should not be turned out at the next election. For the time, things were made safe;, and, subsequently, they were made safer still by the netting of the junior member into the Government; so that, at any time that he goes about in a triumphal canvass, he is, in fact, working hard for his right hon. friend. It seems, however, that the Minister for India thinks it advisable to pronounce again this year, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to let Halifax see that Sheffield delights to honour him. Of course, there is a very good reason for what is called the annual "Cutlers' Feast" in Sheffield; even if there was a no better one, why they can show how sharp their table-knives are. At the feast the labour of carving for the guests is, of course, made more one of love in proportion to their celebrity. It was therefore announced, with proper emphasis, that this time, and for the first time, there was a Cabinet Minister in presence; and it was expected that the novelty would be appreciated. No doubt, if it had been stated that "caviare," or "bird's-nest soup," or any other gastronomic rarity which implies an acquired taste, was supplied at the banquet, every one would have been anxious to taste it; but how many would have liked it is quite another thing. One would perhaps wish to know exactly what was the opinion of the guests of the specimen of our immediate governors which was provided for them as an intellectual and oratorical rarity. Let us, however, not too curiously inquire. It seems that Sir John Ramsden, one of the members for the West Riding, was another first appearance amongst the Cutlers. Well, Sir John is an ex-Under-Secretary and hopes to be an Under-Secretary again; and as he holds his seat for a great constituency in virtue of territorial rather than personal qualities; and as he strives vigorously, but not wholly successfully, to dissipate the notion that he is about seventeen years of age, judging from his personal appearance, there was every justification for his being invited to the Sheffield autumnal show. Enthusiasm, stirred up by after-dinner oratory, is rather inconsistent with digestion; and Sir John was careful to soothe rather than to rouse the nerves of his auditory; but that is his normal manner, for he never but once created a sensation in the house, and that was by a phrase which was supposed to have been interpolated by Mr. Horsman, his brother-in-law, into one of his set speeches! Mr. Remington Mills was at this feast, too; but although the hero of half a dozen electioneering defeats, and at length a member only by not appealing to a popular constituency, he remained there, as he does in the house, remarkably undistinguished. There have been rumours of an intrigue to oust Mr. Roebuck from the representation of Sheffield. If this be true, the reception he met with on this occasion proved that his seat is not yet even insecure, much less in danger. He may not accurately represent Sheffield; he may not, as he asserts, represent all England; but at least Mr. Roebuck is unique as a member, and any constituency that keeps him in the midst of dull, neutral-tinted Parliaments confers an obligation on that large portion of the community which, perhaps unconsciously, looks on legislative proceedings rather from an entertaining point of view. Whatever Mr. Roebuck is, none but himself can be his parallel; and surely that is claim enough to a seat in our Parliament, where oddities are as indispensable as jesters once were to Courts. Mr. Roebuck this time developed a new quality in his speech—namely, discretion; for he only hinted and insinuated what he could say if he liked, and sarcastically left it to be inferred that he was awed by the imposing presence of Sir Charles Wood, and therefore hesitated to commit the company, of which that great statesman was one, to any comprehensive and decisive sentiments. Mr. Hadfield was not there, so every luxury was not provided.

These be dull times, and one may as well breakfast without a newspaper as with it; and therefore we find large print given in the journals to a meeting of the Sparkenhoe Farmers' Club, with Mr. Newdegate for its chairman. The Sparkenhoe Club meets at Nuneaton, and Nuneaton is in Warwickshire, and Dr. Parr declared that Warwickshire was the Bœotia of England, its production of Shakspeare notwithstanding. Nevertheless, as agricultural meetings go, this was as much worth notice in London as most. Its feature, however, was the appearance of Mr. Newdegate as he figured on his "native heath." The metropolitan notion of the gentleman is, that he is a kind of Protestant Parliamentary policeman, and distinguished by the stolidity and dogged pertinacity which is supposed to characterise the policeman proper. It is believed that the House, if it is obliged at a critical moment to stay, does not listen to, and, if it is at liberty to go, runs away from Mr. Newdegate with singular unanimity of opinion and action. Something of this is true; but the reason for it is not all absolute. The House has rather a distaste for any one with real convictions, and, though it is in a manner commanded to attend to Mr. Bright or Mr. Cobden, who are believed to have convictions, they listen only for titillation, and never are convinced even by efforts of genius. But a dull man and a prosy speaker with convictions is an impossibility on their patience. Now, it is Mr. Newdegate's misfortune that he always begins his speeches in a lachrymose, almost whining, tone, and adopts an air of sentimentality which verges on the grotesque, and so would create a bad impression and prevent his getting a hearing, even if he did not suffer from the predeterminate notion of his dulness and illiberality. Nevertheless, it is the case that he often, very often, warms up to the utterance of fine sentences, delivered with creditable energy, and in numerous instances containing opinions and suggestions which are worth consideration. Of the melancholy earnestness of the man in all that he advances there can be no doubt, and that he is in his peculiar sphere a power a glance at him at a meeting in Warwickshire would prove. There are theories that, despite his desponding tones and lugubrious aspect, when he is wailing over outraged Protestantism, that in private life he is a jolly fellow, as he is known to be a worthy and estimable man. It is not credible that one of the best goers across country after hounds in his county can be always a victim to that metaphysical cholic from which he invariably appears to be suffering in Parliament.

If the class of comedy which used to include retired East Indians—Nabobs they were designated—amongst its conventional characters had not passed away, we should recommend to the delineators of those parts a study of the personal appearance of Colonel Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen. Physically, the gallant and scientific Colonel is the very type of what used to be called the "Bengal tiger." Be this as it may, no man seems so thoroughly imbued with devotion to his duty as a member of Parliament. He is regular and assiduous in attendance; an evening never passes that he does not give a notice for a return of enormous length, or asks a question of portentous prolixity; he makes a motion, or intends to bring one on, every Tuesday night during the Session; and on Friday evenings his Parliamentary anxieties for the time which intervenes until the following Monday must be allayed by information sought from the Secretary for India; and, lastly, from unpleasant experience, no member ought to have the fear of being counted out more steadily before his eyes. And yet the member for Aberdeen hardly comes within the category of bores. He is earnest and vivacious in manner and quaint in speech; and, when he does get an opportunity of making a statement, he is not unnecessarily long or specially tedious. But, somehow, every-one has the notion that he deals only in crotchets; and, as he produces and reproduces his subjects somewhat contracted in their nature, time after time, and seems to expect every one to regard them as new, he somehow or the other always finds himself wrecked upon a Parliamentary no-man's-land. The Colonel has been foregathering with his constituents at Aberdeen, and really made an excellent practical speech, interspersed with gleams of grim humour, which one did not suppose him to possess. His views on the temperance question were amusingly stated, and though, like an old soldier, he has a proper horror of intoxication, also, like an old soldier, he must have shuddered when, having by accident got into a teetotal hotel, he sat down to dinner, for the first time in his life, without wine-glasses. Colonel Sykes is an active member of the British Association, and his voice is always frequent in the sections. At present his hobby is scientific ballooning, he being the chairman of a committee of the association which has been for two or three years appointed to carry out experiments in aerostation. He has been heard to express surprise at people's hesitating to ascend to any height into the atmosphere; but he has not yet volunteered to make an ascent in his own person.

MUSIC.

The Worcester Musical Festival (the meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford) has been held during this week. It began on Tuesday last and ended yesterday. Next week we shall give some account of the various performances. But we may say, in the meantime, that the festival has been, on the whole, very successful, and that its pecuniary result has apparently been as satisfactory as usual in furthering the excellent object of these triennial meetings—that of increasing the narrow incomes derived from the small Church benefices in the above dioceses. As usual, the programmes of the festival have presented little novelty, or rather none at all; for the only thing that had any pretension to be called a novelty, Schachner's oratorio, entitled "Israel's Return from Babylon," had already been performed at Exeter Hall. All the rest of the pieces, without exception, both at the morning performances and the evening concerts, were familiar to the musical public. They were, however, admirably performed, the solo singers being of the highest class, and the instrumental orchestra and the chorus being select and powerful.

The Norwich Festival takes place next week. We have already detailed its arrangements, which, as usual, are on a magnificent scale, and embrace various novelties of the greatest interest. We shall give this great festival the attention due to its magnitude and importance.

Mdlle. Titiens has appeared at the Grand Opéra, Paris, in the character of Valentine, in the "Huguenots," performing the part in the original French. She had already performed it in German and Italian; and, in now singing and acting it in a third language, she accomplished this arduous task not only with the greatest apparent ease, but with unimpeachable purity of elocution and accent. Her success was triumphant, her reception by the Parisian public being enthusiastic in the extreme.

THE THEATRES.

Princess'.—This theatre still progresses under Mr. Montgomery's management; and, since his opening, he has successfully appeared in Shylock, Othello, King John, Richard III., Hamlet, and Macbeth. Of these, the last is decidedly the best. The getting-up, indeed, was not very complete, the rehearsals having evidently been deficient; but there was so much evident care in Mr. Montgomery's general manner of supporting the character of the usurping Thane, besides some meritorious acting in detail, that he is fully entitled to a distinct notice. The dagger soliloquy was especially well delivered; but it was in the fifth act that he was most triumphant. He deserved the applause that he received, prolonged and vehement as it was. The farce of "The Rough Diamond" followed, and is noticeable on two accounts—the appearance of Mr. Sefton Parry, from the Cape of Good Hope Theatre, in the character of Cousin Joe, and the very promising style in which Miss Lizzie Harrison acted the pleasant part of Margaret. Mr. Parry's broad comedy is exceedingly good. He kept the audience in a roar at the rusticities of Cousin Joe, which were depicted in an indisputably natural manner, and which distinguish Mr. Parry as an artist in low eccentric parts capable of doing justice to the invention of the author and carrying the audience with him to any extent.

Sadler's Wells.—The business at this house is now likely to be steady, as it reopened on Saturday under a regular management. Miss Marriott, who, for some time, has had the direction of the Standard Theatre, has assumed the reins of management, and will, no doubt, employ them judiciously. The play selected for the occasion was that of "Love's Sacrifice," written by Mr. Lovell, and was well adapted to show to advantage the company. The part of Matthew Aylmer was ably supported by Mr. Henry Marston, whose return to this stage was welcomed by the audience with a vehement and prolonged manifestation that strongly showed the esteem in which this valuable actor is held. In his performance of this character he was both careful and efficient, and in the scenes of emotion wherein Aylmer's inmost feelings are called forth, either by his daughter, by Lafont, or by Eugene de Lorme, there were traits of true feeling and passion which stamped him as an actor of great power disciplined by true taste. As the survivor of the Kemble school Mr. Marston occupies a marked place in the profession which he nobly occupies. Miss Marriott was, of course, Margaret, and in the scenes of violent passion was genuine and natural. Miss Mandlebert was excellent in Herminie. The part of Eugene de Lorme was well played by Mr. Henry Haynes; and Mr. Edmund Phelps, as St. Lo, was lively and impressive. Much in this play always depends on the manner in which Paul Lafont is personated, and Mr. W. D. Gresham deserves credit for the telling style in which he executed his task. The performance was greatly applauded. An address in rhyme, written by Mr. Bruton, and treating of the past history of the theatre, was delivered by Miss Marriott with great effect, and was followed by plaudits which left no doubt that the management had made an impression, and that the season had commenced under auspices which promised well. During the week "The Hunchback" and "Othello" have been performed, and "The Corsican Brothers" is underlined. A new play is also announced. The farce "Of Age To-morrow" has been the afterpiece, Mr. Edmund Phelps supporting the part of the Baron Frederich.

Olympic.—A new production by Mr. Tom Taylor was produced on Monday, under the title of "An Awful Rise in Spirits," in which the author has attempted a piece of pleasantry on the Pepper and Dirck's apparitional invention. Instead of adopting the contrivance, like other houses, this theatre has tried a sort of musical burlesque, in which the two professors are supposed to be roaming a churchyard at midnight in search of ghosts, and, while thus employed, are visited by the spirits of the Bleeding Nun, Hamlet, Banquo, and others, until the stage is crowded with the old conventional apparitions. In the end, Shakspeare appears, and, after fulminating his wrath against bad actors and second-rate dramatists, expresses his preference for the scientific ghost of the professors, as a great improvement on the clumsy attempts of the bygone times. The piece is in rhyme, and the story of the Bleeding Nun is told with musical accompaniments, but at too great length. We cannot, indeed, compliment Mr. Taylor on his success. With such a subject it was almost impossible to be funny.

Twenty-six new statues, intended for the façade of the Cathedral of Milan, are being exhibited in the court of the Archbishop's palace of that city. They are executed in Gandoglia marble, and by Milanese sculptors. One half of these statues at least are described as being master-pieces. St. Astero, by Bernascomi, is considered the best.

A photographic expedition started lately from Vienna for the Glockner, and the formidable glaciers surrounding the system of the Saltzburg and Tyrolese Alps. The enterprise has been hitherto crowned with signal success, and promises to yield a considerable number of faithful delineations of the upper world. Of the Glockner, eight different views have been taken, at the height of 11,000 feet.

The steamer Sahel was recently lost on the coast of Catalonia. Among the passengers were six Sisters of Charity. When assistance came to the vessel they were requested to go into the first boat, but they refused, saying, "First save the other women, children, and every one else; we shall be the last to quit the vessel."

The Great Eastern experienced some tremendously heavy weather during her passage to New York, and shipped some heavy seas, which stove one boat and damaged others. The New York steam fire-engine No. 8, that was taken over for trial with the English apparatus, was considerably injured by the seas. The third officer and one other man had legs broken. No serious damage was done to the ship.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is positively as good this month as if there were somebody left in town to read it. If required to indicate the most agreeable paper, we should point out the very pleasant little bit of Swiss travelling experience, "How we Slept at the Châlet des Chèvres." After all we have read about the perils of adventurous tourists, it is a gratifying surprise to be asked to accompany a party without the remotest prospect of a broken neck, or, indeed, anything broken but a night's rest, by reason of the unaccommodating hardness of sundry logs. A more buoyant, pleasant, and thoroughly enjoyable account of the little adventures of a party of young people it would be hard to imagine. "Anti-Respectability" and "Going to the Dogs" are papers in the regular *Cornhill* style, or rather styles; for they are in no way alike, the first closely reasoned, but hard and dogmatic; the second, a "morality" in the old sense of the term, when moralities were lively and dramatic as well as salutary. "The Opera in 1833—1863" is a sound and useful summary of the history and prospects of the lyrical stage, written with much acumen and refinement. Mr. Hamerton's paper on art-criticism is full of useful remarks, though not exempt from that touch of cockscombry which usually characterises his productions. The new tale, "Out of the World," is most probably by the authoress of the "Story of Elizabeth." It is so far sweet and natural, distinguished by much tenderness of feeling and a clear presentment of the principal characters. It does not as yet approach the vigour of "Elizabeth," and we fear there are some symptoms of its becoming one of those dismal stories of domestic suffering in which so many authoresses delight, and which are painful and tedious just in proportion to their fidelity to actual life. The comparative feebleness of "The Small House at Allington" shows how entirely the interest of the story is concentrated in Crosbie, who does not appear this month. We have no doubt that this pitiful but also much-to-be-pitied delinquent will rank in the first class of Mr. Trollope's delineations, which is more than can be said of any other of the *dramatis personæ*.

The crack paper in *Macmillan*—or, indeed, in any of the magazines—is the "Competition Wallah's" narrative of the defence and relief of Arrah during the Indian mutiny—exploits which attracted considerable attention at the time, but have since been somewhat obscured by achievements even more memorable. Sixty-six men, two thirds natives, defended a small house against many thousands until relieved by a hundred and fifty, heroically led by Vincent Eyre, who had, indeed, enough work to do, and might possibly have been defeated had not "a young officer named Hastings, not relishing the idea of standing still to be shot down, run forward, sword in hand, towards the point where the enemy stood thickest, with a dozen volunteers and twice as many soldiers at his heels. This appeared to the sepoys a most unaccountable proceeding; but they were not ignorant of the great military truth that, when two hostile parties find themselves on the same ground, one or the other must leave it; and as Hastings and his companions kept coming nearer and nearer, with the expression on their faces which the Sahibs always wear when they don't intend to turn back, they had no choice but to run for it. That charge saved Arrah." Mr. Arnold's paper on French education is as yet (a second part is promised) chiefly valuable for its sketch of Lacordaire, that noble specimen of what a zealous Catholic priest may be made by free institutions and the necessity of respecting the opinions of others. Under other circumstances his ardour would have degenerated into bigotry, and he would have been an austere fanatic and persecutor. Another paper of great interest is the "Russian Patriot's Account of the Sunday School Movement of 1860-2," ultimately suppressed by the Government, but which went far enough to show not merely the eagerness of the lower classes to be instructed, but, which is of still more consequence in Russia, the willingness of many of the better educated to raise them to their own level. A great future must assuredly await the land where so true a fraternity of feeling prevails to the extent described. Mr. Ludlow's dialogue on "Servitude for Life" is a brief but unanswerable exposure of Mr. Carlyle's paradoxes. Mrs. Norton's review of the "Angel in the House" and "Goblin Market" is very useful, in so far as it tends to bring two books of such genuine poetical merit before the public. It is, however, a mere string of extracts, with scarcely any attempt at critical appreciation. The poem, "Assuerus," appears to us a weak imitation of Tennyson's "St. Simeon Stylites."

With something of the character of an amateur magazine, the *Victoria* is still very able and interesting. Mr. Hutton leads off with with a notice of Rénan's "Vie de Jésus," written from the standpoint of a scholar of Mr. Maurice. Like all the writer's essays, it is profound, candid, and eloquent, but not wholly exempt from the reproach of abstruseness and obscurity. The conclusion of Mrs. Oliphant's "Story of a Voice" is rather disappointing. Mr. Macdonald's "Songs of the Autumn Days" are too vague in their mystic sweetness to gratify any one but poetical readers—the only public, perhaps, of whose suffrage the author is ambitious. Everybody, we suppose, has read Mr. Nassau Senior's minute in the *Times* of his conversation with the American Minister at Paris, and whoever has done so will find his reminiscences of Egyptian travel and interviews with the eminent men of that country distinguished by the same pithiness, ability to elicit what is really interesting, and adherence to the point. Mr. Dicey contributes an able review of the history and results of the American war. He sums up thus:—"A nation overburdened with prosperity, intoxicated with success, demoralised by wealth, has learned how to die as well as how to live, and that lesson is surely worth the learning."

Temple Bar is unusually good this month. "Mammoth Hotels" and "Dwelling-houses in Munich" are model magazine articles, very entertaining, and full of useful information, and there are others approaching them in merit. Mr. Kennedy, of Swinfen celebrity, but known long before as an excellent classical scholar, contributes an able refutation of some errors which have hitherto prevailed with reference to Hannibal's tactics at the Battle of Cannæ. We are heartily glad to welcome this gentleman back to literature, which he is in every way calculated to adorn. "My Travelling Companion" is a good story of the melodramatic class.

By far the most interesting article in *Blackwood* is a description of the battle of Gettysburg and accompanying operations, from the pen of an English officer present as the guest of General Longstreet. Naturally, he writes with a bias towards the cause of his associates; but his account is very frank and straightforward, and, we have no doubt, reliable in the main. He mentions some errors and unforeseen occurrences which, he thinks, may have contributed to bring about the defeat of the Confederates, but mainly ascribes this to the unreasonable contempt in which they had come to hold their adversaries. Elated by a long course of successes, they forgot that these had all been obtained by acting on the defensive, or by taking advantage of some error of their opponents, and found too late that, when the conditions of conflict were reversed, the result was altered with them. The blow was tremendous. The wounded of the vanquished army, streaming back from the batteries they had vainly attempted to carry, are compared by an eyewitness to a crowd in Oxford-street; and even this was nothing to the number of the entirely disabled, 15,000 of whom were abandoned on the field of battle. Nevertheless, the army was not discouraged, and continued to anticipate a triumphal entry into Washington, until the order came to retreat. The contemptuous tone in which the writer speaks of the Confederate cavalry will amaze those who put faith in the brilliant romances of the *Times'* Virginian correspondent. The article is not only excellent in itself, but comes seasonably for the credit of the magazine, which has nothing else worthy of note, except the continuation of Mrs. Oliphant's very agreeable story and a splendid description of Italian scenery in a tale not otherwise eminently meritorious—"The Spectre of Milaggio."

Fraser is varied and excellent this month. The most important papers are "A Plea for the Free Discussion of Theological Difficulties," very cogent and temperate, and the account of the present condition of the Lancashire manufacturing districts, which is very instructive and at the same time very entertaining. There is a capital story, to this effect:—"At the time of the Peterloo riots, the Government of the day was very unpopular here. Now, about that period the minister of a chapel in Manchester, among other blessings which he asked, prayed that the members of her Majesty's Government might 'all hang together by one cord!' This was followed by a perfect chorus of 'Amens!' 'So be its!' 'Yeas!' and 'Glorys!' when, finding out his equivocal petition, he changed his expression, and said, 'May they all hang together in con-cord!' Here a dead silence ensued,

till an old woman, in a shrill treble, shouted, 'Any cord, any cord, so it be strong enough!' which was backed up by a hailstorm of 'Amens!' 'So be its!' 'Yea, sos!' and 'Glorys!'" "A Chapter on Madagascar" contains much interesting information, clearly and compactly put together. "A Fortnight in Belgium" is also a good article; and there are agreeable miscellaneous essays by A. K. H. B., and an anonymous writer who seems to have selected him as a model. We fancy we recognise the quaint and erudite pen of the Rev. William Barnes in the paper on "The Credibility of Old Song-History." There is a beautiful translation from Propertius by Sir Edmund Head; and the instalment of "Laurence Bloomfield" is much the best hitherto vouchsafed to us.

The *Dublin University* continues its brace of novels with considerable spirit; but we must own that they are both getting too melodramatic for our taste. The best paper is "Glimpses of Cæsarean Rome," a series of brilliant and lifelike pictures. There is another very interesting article on "Ghosts," where some excellent stories are narrated, no better authenticated than usual. Ghosts also form the subject of the most readable paper in *Bentley's Miscellany*; while the *New Monthly* is preserved from absolute dulness by a good summary of Adolph Stahr's monograph on Tiberius. *London Society* is, as usual, a pleasant repertory of light reading; and the *St. James's* has one excellent story, "A Polish Adventure." The *Churchman's Family Magazine* improves, having this month several articles of fair average merit. *Good Words* has several beyond the average, especially Mr. Macdonald's beautiful little poem, Miss Thackeray's new story, and Mr. Ludlow's masterly exposure of the slaveholding religious denominations in the United States. Mr. Millais's illustration for the month is also among the best he has ever designed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EDWARD STANLEY, ESQ.

Edward Stanley, Esq., of Dalegarth and Ponsonby, in the county of Cumberland, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for that county, the head and representative of a branch of the great house of Stanley, Earls of Derby, was the elder son of George Edward Stanley, Esq., of Ponsonby and Dalegarth, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Morris Evans, Esq., of Middlesex, and was grandson of Edward Stanley, Esq., of Dalegarth, by his wife, Mildred, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Sir George Fleming, Bart., Bishop of Carlisle. He was born in 1790, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1823, and M.P. for West Cumberland, in the Tory interest, from 1833 to 1852. He married, in December, 1821, Mary, daughter of William Douglas, Esq., an East Indian Judge, and has had (with three daughters) three sons; Edward, who died young, in 1825; William, his successor; and George Edward. Mr Stanley died on the 19th ult., and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William Stanley, Esq., now of Dalegarth and Ponsonby. This branch of the illustrious family of Stanley has been located in the north of England for several centuries, and possesses estates which have descended in unbroken succession over a period exceeding five hundred years. The branch springs from John Stanleigh, second son of John Stanleigh, Lord of Stanley and Stourton, and younger brother of Sir William Stanley, ancestor of the Earls of Derby. The direct descendant of the Lord of Stanley's son, John Stanleigh, Edward Stanley, Esq., of Dalegarth, was High Sheriff of Cumberland at the Revolution, and proclaimed William III. His great greatgrandson was the Mr. Edward Stanley just deceased.

WILLIAM WILLANS, ESQ.

This gentleman, whose sudden death has just occurred, was born at Leeds in 1795, but removed to Huddersfield in his youth, and established himself in business, first as a commission agent, and afterwards as a wool merchant. By mercantile talent, prudence, and high integrity he gained a character which raised his house to a first-rate position and yielded him a handsome fortune. His abilities as a commercial man were held in the highest respect, which was shown by his being chosen (after the death of Mr. Sutcliffe) to be president of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce—a position he filled with efficiency till his death. Mr. Willans became extensively known, not only in Yorkshire, but throughout England, as one of the principal wool merchants of the West Riding; and also as a leading member of the Liberal party at Huddersfield, and a zealous supporter of education connected with religion. He took an active part in Sunday schools, in the British and Foreign School, in the affairs of the Congregational Church in Ramsden-street, in the London Missionary Society, the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Town Mission, and almost every public association for the promotion of objects of a similar nature. He was one of the founders and most active benefactors of the Huddersfield College, and for many years its president; and he also gave his aid to the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Robert Curzon, the elder, of Hagley Hall, near Rugeley, Staffordshire, and Parham Park, near Steyning, Sussex, was proved in the London Court by his eldest son, the Hon. Robert Curzon, the sole executor. The testator, who died at the age of ninety, had represented in Parliament the borough of Clitheroe, which seat he retained for a period of thirty-four years. He was formerly Colonel of the Staffordshire Volunteers, and had held the office of High Sheriff for Sussex, and was Deputy Lieutenant for that county. The testator was the younger son of the late Viscount Curzon, by Dorothy, sister of the first Earl Grosvenor, and cousin of Earl Howe, and married, in 1808, the Right Hon. Harriet Anne, thirteenth Baroness de la Zouche, to whom he leaves a life interest in all his movable effects, which, upon her Ladyship's decease, will devolve to the eldest son, who is residuary legatee of the real and personal estate. There is a provisional charge made upon the estates in favour of the testator's younger son, the Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon.

The will of General Sir John Hanbury, K.C.H., of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, was proved in the London Court by his relict, Lady Hanbury (the daughter of Sir N. Rycroft, Bart.), sole executrix. The personal property was sworn under £20,000. This gallant military officer was Colonel of the 99th Foot, and attained the age of eighty-one. His will bears date April 22, 1862. Sir John bequeaths to his relict, Lady Hanbury, a life interest in his funded property and other securities, and appoints her Ladyship residuary legatee of the rest of the personalty. His military orders and medals he leaves to his nephew, Lord Bateman; other specific bequests are left to his sister, nephews, nieces, and cousin; bequeathing his funded property, on the decease of Lady Hanbury, amongst certain of his nephews.

The will of Charles Hitchcock, Esq., of Hornsey, Middlesex, was proved in the London Court under £100,000 personalty. The executors are his brothers, Thomas Hitchcock, Esq., M.D., and Frederick Hitchcock and Alfred Hitchcock, Esqrs. The will was executed in February last, and is purely of a family nature. After making a provision for his wife, he leaves her a life interest in the residue of his personal property. To each son he leaves £13,000, and has made a liberal provision for his daughter, appointing his said sons and daughter reversionary residuary legacies. There are legacies bequeathed to his father, brothers, and sister, and to each of his brothers who are executors a further sum of £1000 for their trouble in the execution of the trusts.

By an Act passed on the day of the prorogation, it is made an offence for a trader falsely to represent that he has obtained a medal or certificate from the Exhibition Commissioners of 1851 or 1862.

The returns of the emigration officials at Liverpool show that, notwithstanding the condition of America, the United States continue to receive a larger number of emigrants than any other country. It is also stated that the total number of emigrants who have left Liverpool during the past eight months is 93,904.

There are several important provisions in the New Telegraph Act, passed at the end of the last Session. A person in the employ of a company wilfully or negligently omitting to transmit or deliver a message, or divulging the purport of a message, can be fined £20. The Board of Trade can direct a company to erect a telegraph for the exclusive use of her Majesty, and in case of an emergency the Secretary of State can by warrant seize a telegraph and have the same worked. A warrant is only to last for a week; but successive warrants may be issued. The Treasury in such a case is to pay the company for the loss sustained.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Erin-go-bragh, of 1111 tons, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., Liverpool, to convey emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £14 4s. 9d. per statute adult. The Erin-go-bragh is to be ready to receive her passengers at Birkenhead about the 12th of October next.——Messrs. Lidgett and Co.'s ship Sir John Lawrence left Plymouth on Saturday with 312 souls, Government emigrants, for Adelaide; and Messrs. Peacock, Seymour, and Co.'s ship Hotspur left Plymouth on Sunday with 437 souls, Government emigrants, for Sydney.

The revision of the lists of voters in England and Wales must be completed within the 15th inst. and the 31st of October. The sum allowed for the current year is £17,850, allowing 200 guineas to each revising barrister. By the new Circuit Act (26th and 27th Victoria, cap. cxxii.) it is enacted that, upon any alteration being made in any of the circuits of the Judges by her Majesty in Council, it shall be lawful to order and direct that the number of revising barristers to be appointed for the several counties, cities, boroughs, and places within any circuit affected by the alteration shall be increased or diminished as to her Majesty, by the advice of the Privy Council, may seem meet, anything in the Act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. xviii., notwithstanding, provided that the number of the revising barristers be augmented in accordance with the 29th section of the Act mentioned.

FINE ARTS.

MR. HAMERTON'S PICTURES.

SOMEBODY says that if any one would write a perfectly frank account of his life it would be more interesting than a novel. Not long since we reviewed a book in which this was partially, at least, done; and the work had a corresponding freshness and charm. Mr. Hamerton's "Painter's Camp in the Highlands," described, with little apparent attempt at concealment of any kind, an artist's experience during some years of study, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Loch Awe. The author had the advantages of an artistic and even poetic temperament, much sagacity, considerable humour, and he wrote perspicuously; but, except that he contrived a particular kind of hut and employed a tubular boat or raft, his experience was not greatly unlike that of other students of nature. Indeed, his range of observation must have been much more limited and his mode of life less rich in adventure than in the case of Turner, John Lewis, David Roberts, and a host of other landscape-painters. The opinions with which he set out, many which might have seemed most original, and which colour nearly all he afterwards says and does, were plainly derived from Mr. Ruskin—confessedly so in several instances. The "thoughts about art" and its principles, which he gathered from sitting down face to face with nature, are for the most part those which every artist will recognise as having been really forced upon him during what Mr. Ruskin calls the "period of studentship." Mr. Hamerton did, however, what few artists have done, except with their pencil—he preserved a written record of his impressions and the growth of his art-knowledge; and this record, added to a narrative of adventure and (among other things) a number of smartly-expressed opinions on a variety of social questions from a recluse's point of view, constituted a book which must be found novel and entertaining by the general public. We could not, however, help expressing a regret that in "The Painter's Camp" much wholesome truth which might have been received without hesitation was rendered unpalatable by the author's unconcealed egotism. It seemed to us a great pity that a reverence for nature (which ought to bring humility in the greatest artist) should appear to actuate chiefly to the assertion of self-sufficient superiority to other men; and it seemed still more strange that with this proud consciousness of superior merit any one could condescend to what might look to many like abject puffery of himself.

In one place in his book Mr. Hamerton talks thus:—"Mr. Newton is the truest painter of Highland landscape, *except myself*, who ever lived"! We were naturally desirous, therefore, to see the works of such a transcendent master, never having had the opportunity. Accordingly, some time since, finding that Mr. Hamerton had opened a gallery, at 196, Piccadilly, for the exhibition of his works, we paid it a visit. In a room, which it should be stated is badly lighted, we found two largish landscapes—"Ben Cruachan, with Clouds Rising: Morning," and "A Gamekeeper's Cottage, Lochaweside." Two smaller works have been added since, "Returning Home," a yacht on Loch Awe after sundown, and "The Black Isles, Loch Awe." The pictures are in charge of the man "Thursday" of Mr. Hamerton's book, no longer a rough Lancashire lad, but in all the pride of plated buttons and white choker, a pattern for West-end footmen. The first impression of these pictures is sadly disappointing; and for this Mr. Hamerton has to thank himself. It is only just to other artists to say at once that they are not much above amateur's work (which Mr. Hamerton so much contemns) in any of those technical qualities which constitute nearly all the value of a work of art, whatever the subject; although they certainly present far more evidence of "study on the spot." They have, as far as they go, the local truthfulness upon which the painter lays so much stress; but this kind of truthfulness becomes insignificant in the absence of generic truth. Water, for instance, may be painted of the colour, and the reflections upon it in the situations incidental to a particular locality; but, if the greater facts of the balanced movement and liquidity of surface common to water under all circumstances are not primarily represented, the lesser truths are even almost negatived. A portrait, whether of a face or a scene, is of little value if it present merely a dry, diagram-like resemblance. The obvious road to the acquirement of the power of expressing general truths is the study of the works of other men. From them may be gleaned the use of the material, methods and processes of expression—all that constitutes the grammar of art as evolved from the practice of thousands and the experience of ages. When we have learnt to express ourselves clearly, nature will find plenty for us to say, and, if we have the soul, will warm us into eloquence. Mr. Hamerton has still to learn much before he can express all he feels on canvas. At present his paintings have little power of drawing or variety of characterisation, whether of foliage, land, or water. The colouring, though atmospheric and well graduated in passages, is generally cold and poor, and singularly opaque. They are "painty," and have little subtlety or descriptiveness in the handling. Contrary to what might be expected, they have neither the peculiar merits nor defects of pre-Raphaelite landscape; for the touch is broad and careless, and the opaque method seems to be adopted from the French school. Nevertheless, these pictures have, especially to readers of Mr. Hamerton's book, much—if we may use the word—psychological interest as plainly indicating the painter's feeling for the sometimes tender, but generally sad and awful, glories of Highland scenery, and because they show painting betraying a minimum of influence from contemporaries, though isolation has certainly more disadvantages than advantages.

We must not part from these pictures without remarking that we have heard it very unfairly insinuated against Mr. Hamerton that because he can write well, and because he undoubtedly possesses the analytical faculty, *ergo* he cannot paint. Such an inference argues a total forgetfulness of the history of art. In every school, at every period, artists of all grades have written on their art, including Leonardo da Vinci, Vasari, Raphael Mengs, and innumerable Italian, Spanish, and Northern painters; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Northcote, Sir Charles Eastlake, and many living painters, sculptors, and architects we might name. We believe that both their writings and their paintings have gained mutually, and it is only to be regretted that artists do not more often diffuse by their pens juster ideas of their art than are commonly circulated at present.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

The Arundel Society is extending is sphere of usefulness from Italian to Northern art—although in regard to the latter there is not the same urgent need of preserving some record of works of art rapidly hastening to irremediable decay. The society has just received a copy, executed by M. Schultz, of the famous triptych, known as "The Adoration of the Magi," in the Hospital of St. John, Bruges, a work only second in interest to the paintings by this early Flemish painter on the chasse of St. Ursula, in the same hospital. Unhappily, however, the latter has been much rubbed down and injured. The society acted wisely, therefore, in commissioning a copy of the more perfect work. The central compartment of the triptych represents the Adoration of the Magi. On one wing is "The Virgin adoring the Infant;" on the other, "The Presentation in the Temple." On the outside of one wing is the seated figure of St. John the Baptist; on the other, St. Veronica. The copy is executed in body colours, and finished with extremely delicate stippling. It would be difficult to praise too highly the fidelity of this copy to everything which characterises the original; and, as we understand M. Schultz is also a chromo-lithographer, the intrusting the entire execution of the facsimile which is to be published to a gentleman so thoroughly competent as an artist would probably secure the best chromo-lithograph hitherto published, even by this society. To secure a perfect reproduction, the fewer the hands through which it passes the greater, of course, the probability of success.

The last "extra" or "occasional" publication of the society is a chromo-lithograph of "The Marriage of S. Cecilia"—to Valerian (or, as Count Malvasia says, to Tiburtius), after Francesco Francia—one of the frescoes in the ancient church of Sta. Cecilia, at Bologna, which was so shamefully damaged by the French. This, together with "The Burial of S. Cecilia," also published by the society, are two of the best works of the great Bolognese painter. In the chromo-lithograph the grace and sweetness of Francia, especially in the female heads, has been reproduced; but a yellowish-buff tone is apparently too prevalent in the shadows and in local colours where they could hardly have been found in the original.

At a moment when the art of illuminating engages so much attention, and is so extensively practised by amateurs, it should be known that the Arundel Society proposes, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, publishing, in chromo-lithography, a complete alphabet of illuminated initial letters selected from the Piccolomini Library, Siena; the Convent of St. Mark, Florence; and similar sources famous for their illuminated MS. treasures. Already the alphabet has been published in outline, and three "large letters" with miniatures in chromo-lithography; and if the entire alphabet is produced in a style similar to these three letters it will collectively form probably an unrivalled illustration of the favourite art of the cloisters in mediæval Italy.

We are glad to find that the Arundel Society continues to prosper. The last report shows a balance in hand of £799 3s. 6d. The society has so far overtaken, so to speak, its liabilities, that it is hoped in future the publications for each year may be issued within the year, and not the year after, as heretofore. The prosperity of this society has, however, necessitated a change of its rules since our last notice of its operations. The subscribers have so greatly increased in number that it has been found one set of stones would not furnish the required, or at least a larger, number of chromo-lithographs all of the same excellence. With a scrupulosity which might be emulated by some art-unions, the council decided, therefore, to limit the number of actual members. A new class, called "Associates," was created, unlimited in number; and from their ranks, by right of seniority, the vacancies among the members are filled up. The Associates do not pay the annual guinea subscription, but give, on entering their names, a donation of not less than one guinea to the "Copying Fund." They have the right of purchasing "supernumerary" (which include most of the past annual publications) and "occasional" publications at reduced prices, with all other privileges of membership except the receipt of the annual publications. Agreeably to the intention of the society to issue the annual publications within a moderate interval from the time of subscribing, the publications for 1863 are announced to appear in November. They consist of a copper-plate engraving in continuation of the series from the frescoes by Fra Angelico, in the Chapel of Nicholas V., in the Vatican; and five chromo-lithographs, in continuation of the series from the frescoes by Masaccio and Filippino Lippi, in the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmelite Church, Florence. The occasional publications to appear at the same date are two elaborate chromo-lithographs, one from the fresco by Mantegna, "The Conversion of Hermogenes," the other from the "Annunciation," by Fra Angelico.

Since our last obituary notice we have to record the death of two well-known and esteemed artists, both of whom were taken away in the very prime of life. About a fortnight since died Mr. Lee Bridell, a young landscape-painter of varied power and a particularly brilliant colourist, known chiefly by large Italian views. On the 5th inst. died, aged only forty-six, Mr. Duffield, the eminent painter of still-life, whose pictures of dead game—more especially birds and fowls—diversified with fruit, pottery, and weapons, have been long prized by collectors, and who is to be ranked among our most distinguished painters in this department. The widow of Mr. Duffield is one of our best flower painters.

It is proposed to form in the spring of next year, at the South Kensington Museum, an exhibition of as complete a collection of the works of Mulready as it is possible to get together. The assistance of proprietors of the artist's works is invited. An exhibition of Mulready's drawings and pictures took place in 1848 at the Society of Arts, Adelphi; but since then his works, and especially his life-studies, have largely increased. A nucleus of a complete collection already exists at South Kensington in the numerous pictures and drawings given to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks and Mr. Vernon. We may add to this announcement that Mr. Creswick, one of Mulready's oldest friends, is at the head of a committee formed to get up a memorial to the deceased artist.

We should have added to our last week's notice of the splendid series of fifty-three photographs of the principal monuments of Rome, Venice, Pisa, Florence, and Milan, lately taken by the eminent photographers, Messrs. Bisson Frères, that the publisher of the series for England is Delarue, Chandos-street, Strand.

We stated last week that Lord Clyde sat for his bust to no other sculptor than Mr. Ewing, but we now learn that Mr. G. G. Adams also had that honour.

Business in the county courts of England, as in the superior courts of law, was a little slack last year. The returns show that the number of plaints entered fell from 903,957 in the previous year to 847,288, which, however, is more than eight times the number of the writs of summons issued by the superior courts of common law. The number of cases that came on for trial in the county courts fell from 474,274 to 467,451.

Post Office money orders are issued at all money-order offices in the United Kingdom on Bridgetown, Barbadoes, at the same rates of charge, and under the same regulations, as those established with respect to other colonies. Money orders will also be issued at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on all money-order offices in the United Kingdom.——The postage upon letters for Hayti is increased from sixpence to one shilling the single rate (half-an-ounce), the scale of progression being simultaneously modified by substituting for the existing scale a scale of weight having half-an-ounce as a unit throughout, with the postage advancing by single rates, as follows—viz., not exceeding half-an-ounce, one shilling; for every additional half-ounce, one shilling. The postage upon letters for Hayti must be paid in advance.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SIR W. ARMSTRONG DELIVERING THE OPENING ADDRESS.

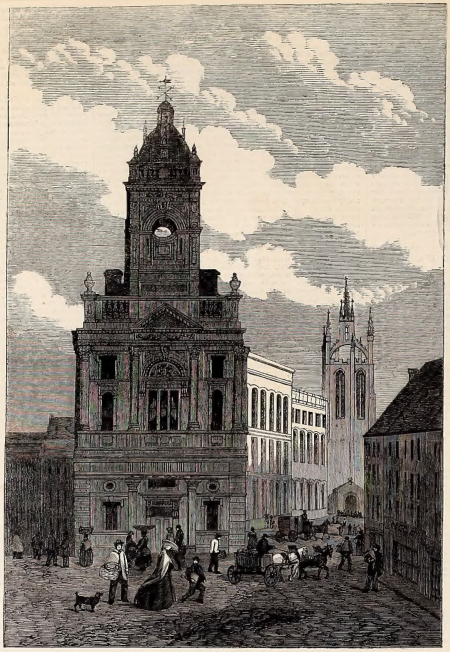
THE inaugural meeting—the first of the public proceedings of the session—took place in the New Townhall, when the president for the present year, Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., delivered the opening address. We extract from the *Newcastle Daily Journal* some particulars of the ceremony:—"The preparations made for the vast concourse of members who were expected to be present were of the most complete description. At each entrance to the hall a canopy was erected to shield the company from the weather should it prove unfavourable, and in the interior all that could add to the comfort of the company had been effected. The chair of the president had been removed from the spot which it usually occupies on the platform to the centre of the east side elevation. It was there placed upon a dais, whilst an elegant canopy by which it was covered concentrated the sound of the speaker's voice, and made it audible throughout the room. Long before eight o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, every seat was occupied. During the interval before the opening of the meeting Mr. W. Rea performed upon the organ with his wonted ability, and the time therefore passed pleasantly with the vast audience. Just a few minutes before eight the President Elect entered the hall, accompanied by the Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle in their official robes, and many of the leading members of the association, and the gentry of the surrounding district. He at once proceeded, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly, to the dais, where the retiring president—the Rev. Professor Willis—was awaiting him. When all were seated a few moments were permitted to elapse, and then the National Anthem was played on the organ by Mr. Rea, the whole company of course standing. At this moment the appearance of the hall was most picturesque and interesting. In the large area was gathered together a dense mass of ladies and gentlemen, whose many-coloured dresses formed a brilliant groundwork to the scene. The west side elevation and the gallery were similarly filled, whilst on the platform was a large number of ladies, the élite of the brilliant company assembled in the hall. Around the chair of the president were grouped men famous in every branch of science—the Murchisons and Lyells, the Sabines and Richardsons, the Sopwiths and Phillipses, and a host of others whose names are 'familiar in our ears as household words,' who have for long years been engaged in promoting the good of their fellow-men, and who but seldom come forward into public notice. Nor must we omit to mention the decorations of the hall itself, which were of the most handsome description, and which imparted a warmth and brilliancy to the scene. The audience having resumed their seats after the playing of the National Anthem, the retiring president, Professor Willis, opened the proceedings by saying that, as president of the association, for a few minutes at least, his duty was very plain and simple; and he should spend very little time about it, because he knew very well that they were all impatient to hear that which would be the great event of the even-

ing—the opening address by his successor, Sir Wm. Armstrong, whom he should have the pleasure of introducing, was so well known to them that it was quite unnecessary for him to waste time by expatiating upon his great merits, his untiring energy, and the the invaluable services he had rendered to his country. He would, therefore, very briefly terminate his duties for the year by yielding the chair to that highly-distinguished individual, Sir Wm. Armstrong then took the chair, and delivered the inaugural address."

THE TOWNHALL.

The new Townhall buildings comprise the townhall, corn exchange, council chamber, corporation offices, farmers' club, bank, and other public offices. These buildings cost the town nearly £100,000, and fill the space occupied by Middle and Union streets. The main building is of Roman character; the ground floor being Doric, the first floor Corinthian, and the attic Composite. The building contains first-class shops on the ground floor, mezzanine floor over the shops, and capacious exchange; also, banking-offices, and an hotel in connection with the corn-market and music-hall. The council-chamber is on the first floor, facing the church. It is 44 ft. long by 24 ft. broad, and 24 ft. high. The roof is coved, and finished with Corinthian entablature and ornamental ceiling. The principal committee-room adjoins the council-chamber on the east side, and the town clerk's office adjoins on the west side. Along the corridors on each side are placed the several corporate offices. On the second floor and attic are other public offices. The corn market is on the ground floor, extending northwards. It is 173 ft. long by 61 ft. broad, and 21 ft. high, and is lighted by eleven windows on one side and ten on the other, at an elevation of 20 ft. from the ground; and by the same number of entresol windows over these, at a 12 ft. higher level. The music-hall is above the corn market. It is 147 ft. long (exclusive of the organ-loft) by 60 ft. broad in the mean, and 46 ft. 6 in. high. The floor is supported by wrought-iron girders on cast-iron pillars and brackets, and socketed in the side walls, so as to prevent the possibility of a lateral movement of the walls. The roof is also constructed of wrought iron. The ceiling is divided into panels, and enriched with plaster-work. The hall is lighted in the daytime by ten Venetian windows on each side, and at night from the ceiling by sun-burners: at each alternate junction of the beam is fixed a sun-burner, in all ten in number, by Mr. Bradford, of Manchester, gas engineer: these "sun-lights" consist of rings of gas-jets terminating ornamental bosses, that hang from the ceiling. Side galleries run the whole length of the building. There is also a gallery at the north end. The hall will seat 1100 in the area, 500 in the side galleries, and 750 in the north gallery—in all 2400, exclusive of the orchestra. The arrangements, however, will admit of the accommodation of 4000 persons. There are four entrances to the hall, two at the north end and two at the south; and there are four stone staircases at different parts of the building. The organ is by Messrs. Gray and Davidson, of London.

The buildings were erected from the designs and under the personal superintendence of Mr. Johnstone, of Newcastle, architect.



MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: THE TOWNHALL.

EXHIBITION AT THE CENTRAL EXCHANGE.

Both for its size and its internal architecture the Exchange News-room would do credit to any part of the metropolis: in truth, the metropolis has nothing of the kind like it. Built in the form of a large semicircle, and lit from above, with its fine roof, supported on a series of handsome columns, it is one of the largest, and certainly one of the finest, interiors to be found in any building in Newcastle. In this room soirées and conversaziones were held during the sitting of the association. Here had been gathered together a sort of local exhibition—model specimens of mining and steam machinery, fossils from the coal and limestone, and magnificent samples of lead and iron ores, and works of art-manufacture in aluminium, the chemical process necessary for the reduction of which are carried on almost entirely in this town, and chiefly at the works of its most popular Mayor, Mr. Bell, who exhibited so largely at South Kensington last year.

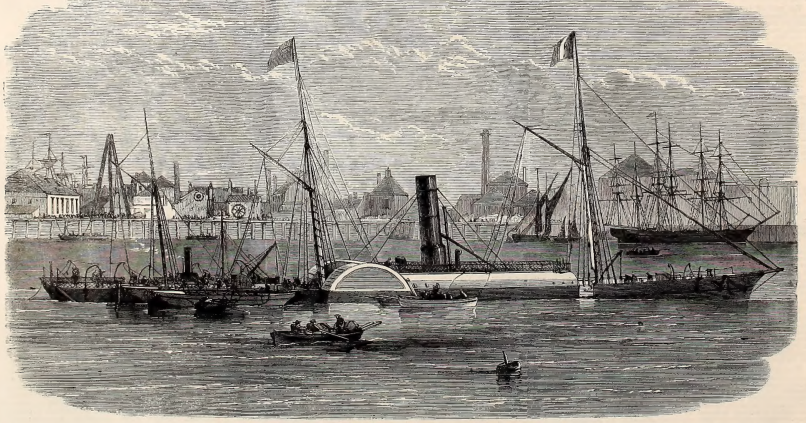
In such a rich mineral district it is almost unnecessary to say that the selected specimens of ores were wonderfully fine, worthy of a place in any national collection. One single ingot of silver was shown rough as it came from the mould, which weighs 1¼ cwt., and is worth upwards of £8000. This splendid ingot was all recovered by the late Mr. Dennison's desilvering process, applied to the common pigs of Spanish lead as imported into this country. During the excursion to Mr. Beaumont's great lead mines at Allenheads this simple process of desilvering the lead to its last grain was shown to the visitors.

Sir William showed a beautiful series of sections of his percussion and time shells with a section of one gigantic 600-pounder shell, a number of which have recently been manufactured at Elswick for the approaching trials with the great 600-pounder at Shoeburyness.

The Mayor showed some splendid specimens of works of art in aluminium, and these, with a variety of fine models of various apparatus used in the different mines and manufactures of the district, made this portion of the exhibition exceedingly interesting.

There was one small wrought-iron model of what the pumping-beam to mines should be if coalowners wish to guard against a repetition of the tremendous Hartley catastrophe. That terrible pit is now disused and drowned in water; but there are other single-shafted pits in this neighbourhood over which the great cast-iron pumping-beams still swing slowly, and are ominously suggestive of other similar calamities if cast iron is used for this purpose.

The earthenware manufacture of the district was illustrated by a series of plates and other objects of crockery, showing the various processes and stages through which they pass—a marmalade jar, sufficiently large to contain 100 lb. weight, said to be the largest pot made by machinery, occupying the position of a trophy in the centre. Several excellent and attractive groups of wax flowers also adorned a corner of this stand. The fossils of the American and British coal measures occupied a considerable portion of the third stand. Several elaborate examples of



WRECK OF THE BARON OSY IN LIMEHOUSE REACH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

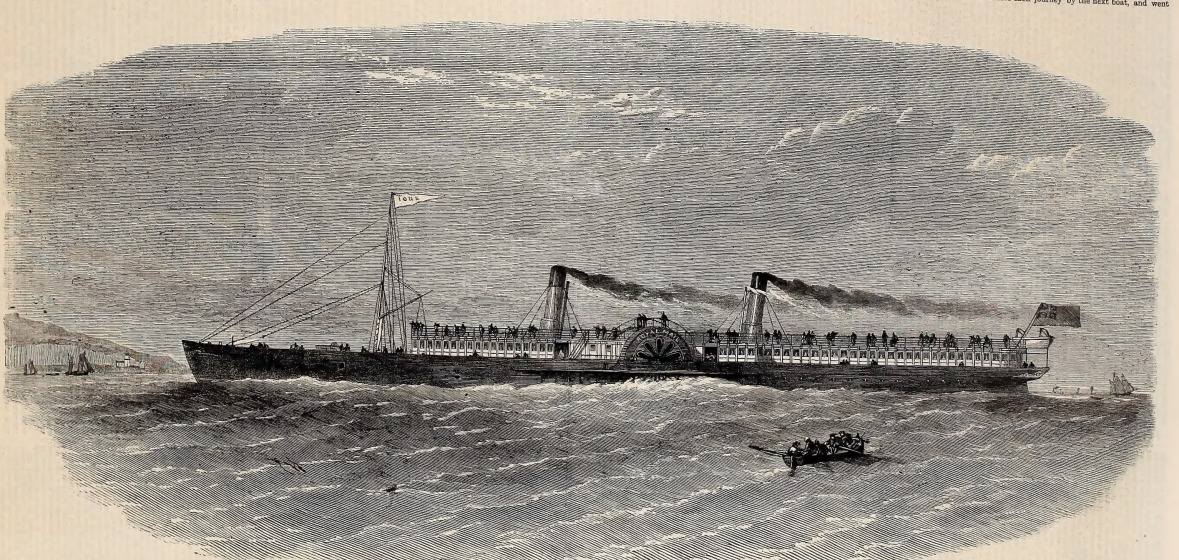
Norwegian carving; a case of specimens of the oak and hazel, collected with a view to show how botany may be illustrated in provincial museums, on the plan of Professor Henslow; and a collection of letters and portraits of celebrated personages, the stand being surrounded with some magnificent preparations of stuffed birds, principally falcons, by Mr. Hancock, complete a most interesting and attractive section of the exhibition.

Another stand contained a fine collection of Bewick's wood engravings, partly contributed by Miss Bewick and partly by Mr. Robert Robinson, bookseller, Pilgrim-street. Amongst the contributions of Miss Bewick were several of her father's original drawings, which bear the marks of the block in which the graver made his tracing; and there was no inconsiderable number of the blocks themselves, including the very last on which Bewick was engaged, a very characteristic one, entitled "Waiting for Death," and which remains unfinished, an affecting monument of his persevering toil.

In addition to these objects, a collection of paintings, lent for the occasion, also adorned the walls of the Exchange Rooms. These works were by no means of a local character, but, on the contrary, included some of the masterpieces of Turner, Louis Gallait, Gainsborough, De Wint, Hunt, Millais, Faed, Ezty, Patrick Nasmyth, Ward, Copley Fielding, Goodall, &c., with a small but fine collection of water colours. All these, as we have said, were lent by the gentlemen of Newcastle, for in there, as in Manchester and Birmingham, art finds its most liberal patrons in the possessors of the great wealth which is here won as freely from collieries and iron mines as from mules and spindles.

WRECK OF THE BARON OSY STEAM-VESSEL IN THE THAMES.

ABOUT mid-day on the 3rd inst. the iron paddle-wheel steam-ship Baron Osy was proceeding up the river laden with passengers and general merchandise from Antwerp, and when in Limehouse Reach, nearly opposite the Commercia Dock Pier, the steamer diverged towards the Middlesex shore to avoid a small craft, when the fore part of her keel struck heavily upon a hard substance, breaking her iron plates, and causing the water to rush into her forecabin and machine-room. Immediately after she struck, the vessel turned round and her stern rapidly sunk. Great alarm prevailed amongst the hundred passengers who were on board; but fortunately the Naiad, Woolwich steamer, Captain Robinson, came near at the time on her up passage, and the captain promptly landed the whole of the Naiad's passengers at the Commercial Dock Pier to continue their journey by the next boat, and went



THE NEW SALOON-STEAMER IONA, BELONGING TO MESSRS. DAVID HUTCHESON AND CO., OF GLASGOW.

to the assistance of the Baron Osy. The whole of the passengers of the latter vessel, and a large amount of luggage, were rapidly transferred to the Naiad, and conveyed to the St. Katherine's Docks; the Naiad immediately returning with a numerous body of men to assist in removing the cargo from the wreck. At eight o'clock in the evening her fore-cabin, engine-rooms &c., were entirely under water, a considerable amount of property being still in the vessel.

On Monday operations were commenced for the purpose of raising the Baron Osy. Several powerful chains have been got under her bottom, and the weighing lighters of the Thames Conservancy Board are in attendance to assist in lifting the vessel. Beyond the fracture in her iron plates, it is thought that the ship has not sustained any severe injury. Her masts, rigging, funnel, &c., are standing apparently uninjured.

The Baron Osy is an iron-built paddle-wheel vessel, and has only been launched a few years. She is the property of the Antwerp Steam Navigation Company, and was a favourite ship on the Antwerp station. She is upwards of 400 tons burden, and was very elegantly fitted up.

THE SALOON-STEAMER IONA.

THE new Iona, the property of Messrs. David Hutcheson and Co., of Glasgow, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Govan, about a month ago. She was constructed to ply between Glasgow and Ardrishaig, the south-eastern terminus of the Crinan Canal. She had her engines fitted in and was finished at Lancefield. Recently she made a trial-trip over the usual course, between the Cumbrae and Cloch Lighthouses, with great success. She is built of iron. Her actual length is 245 ft., and her breadth of beam 25 ft. She has a depth of 9 ft., and she draws little more than 4 ft. of water. Her engine-room, which is uninclosed on three sides save by rails, is a little palace in its airiness and perfect cleanliness. Everything is formed after the newest and most excellent models, her engines being of the oscillating species, and fitted up with tubular boilers, superheaters, and every new and well-tried improvement. The paddle-wheels, 29 ft. in diameter, are most skilfully constructed, and are furnished with patent feathering floats. But the most singular and attractive feature which distinguishes the new Iona is the extensive and comfortable accommodation provided for passengers throughout the whole extent of the vessel. The cabin end of the steamer is fitted up and finished in the most magnificent style of art, combining indeed the beauty, comfort, and all the facilities of a perfectly furnished private mansion. The dining-room is 75 ft. in length. The steerage end of the vessel, although necessarily fitted up in a less luxurious style of art, is, nevertheless, correspondingly furnished with all requisite comforts. But the original feature in the new Iona is the deck-saloon, some 180 ft. in length, which affords sheltered accommodation for vast numbers of first and second class passengers. The cabin portion of the deck-saloon is furnished and finished in the richest and most superb style. A range of white and gold pillars runs through the centre; and the windows, which are curtained, are constructed so as to be capable of being opened or shut at will, according to the condition of the weather. The steerage-saloon is also furnished with taste and comfort. There is a post office on board, in front of the saloon. The roof of the saloon, or what might be called the upper deck, forms a safe and splendid promenade. In good sea weather this lofty and extensive observatory will be as luxurious a lounge as the saloons beneath will be in weather of a rainy or tempestuous character. In brief, the new Iona is a floating mansion in which a person may go to sea without losing the scene of home.

THE FARM.

Proceeding gradually southwards from the Orkneys so as to be in time for Mr. Brydon's biennial Cheviot tup sale at Beattock and the annual sale of Leicesters at Kelso, we found barley rather a failure in Sutherlandshire, oats an average, and turnips good. Still, the late heavy rains will rather retard the harvest all over Scotland. The sale of three and four shear Cheviot tups at Bonar (which was only established last year) proved a success, and twenty lots were brought, making up about one hundred in all. The prices were very fair, and the show is likely to become permanent. Sheep generally, throughout the Highlands, have averaged about eighteenpence a head more than last year. A few of the best four and five shear cast ewes—Mr. Houston's, for instance—have made 28s., and some of the old wedders belonging to the same gentleman 38s.

The foxes are increasing on the Sutherlandshire farmers, and they are dreading a recurrence of disease among the grouse, which are thrice as numerous as they were last year.

In Ross-shire the oats are light, wheat and barley a full average, the turnips uncommonly good, and the potatoes rather blighty. In spite of the drought in July, the grass was never better, and beasts have "freshened" upon it so wonderfully that four of the bullocks at the Tain show, belonging to Mr. Edward Tew, of Allness, realised £30 each, or exactly a pound per month from their birth.

The Poisoned Grain, &c., Prohibition Act has been published. Persons are forbidden, under a £10 penalty, to sell or use grain, seed, or meal steeped or dipped in poison; but by section 4 "nothing in this Act shall prohibit the offering or exposing for sale, or selling, or the use of any solution or infusion, or any material or ingredient for dressing, protecting, or preparing any grain or seed for bonâ fide use in agriculture only, or the sowing of such last-mentioned grain or seed so prepared."

Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks, the celebrated shorthorn-breeder, died on Aug. 31. He was in his ninetieth year, which he would have completed next month, and is succeeded in his Bushey Grove property by his nephew, Mr. Edward Marjoribanks. Under the skilful management of Mr. Tallant, the Bushey-grove herd took four first prizes with Great Mogul, Harkaway, Rose of Bushey, and Whipper-in at the Royal Agricultural meetings in 1857-62, and the averages of the sales in the first and last of those years are very memorable ones. Mr. Stratton has hired Mr. Crosbie's celebrated Lamp of Lothian, of the Athelstaneford blood, and he arrived at Broadhinton on the 20th. His stock have been as successful at "the Irish Royal" as they were at Dublin Spring.

Shows have come very thick lately in the northern districts. Colonel Towneley and Mr. Booth had each two firsts at The Craven, where Soldier's Bride beat Pride of Southwicke, and Rosedale vanquished 2nd Queen of May, for about the eleventh time this season. The cream of the show was the meeting of three crack lots, of "not less than four each," for the twenty-guinea cup. Colonel Towneley brought out, amongst others, Royal Butterfly, 11th Royal Butterfly, and Frederick's Farewell; Mr. Booth, Queen of the Ocean, her son Prince of Battersea, Soldier's Bride, 2nd Queen of May, &c.; and Lady Pigot, her Pride of Southwicke, Rosedale, Castanira, &c.; and in this order they were finally placed by the judges. Mr. Benjamin Baxter, of Elslack, was quite invincible in the tenant-farmers' classes. At Halifax, Royal Butterfly won the cup, as the best bull in the yard; and Queen of the Ocean, after defeating Pride of Southwicke in her class, had to bow to Rosedale when all the winning females came together for their cup, the first time she has ever been defeated. We have seldom known a week of such spirited contests among the really tiptop animals; and 22 prizes, 14 firsts and 8 seconds (some of them in classes where their herd-fellows were first), have fallen to Colonel Towneley's lot.

Shorthorn sales are rife this autumn. All the world and his wife will mount the waggons round Mr. Wetherell's rostrum, at Branches, the week between the St. Leger and the First October Meeting; and Mr. Strafford sells Mr. Lane's herd on Sept. 24, Mr. G. Miles's on Sept. 25, a selection from the Marquis of Exeter's on Oct. 7, and Mr. W. H. Baker's the next day. With the exception of the Marquis's, these sales are "without reserve." *On dit* that part of the Towneley herd may be sold next spring.

The *Journal de Rouen* says:—"The abundance of stone fruit in Normandy is this year so great that all the markets are glutted with it. The same may be said of pears and summer apples. A good half crop of cider apples is expected, and a full crop of pears. There is every reason to believe that the pears will be of good quality this year."

A fire broke out three days back in an extensive wood store and dock at Viarenna, a suburb of Milan. In a short time the flames extended to a basin in which there were twenty barges laden with timber; these also took fire and were totally destroyed. The conflagration was at length got under. Prince Humbert, with the Prefect and the municipal authorities, were on the spot encouraging the workers. The damage is estimated at £80,000.

The Guild of Literature and Art has published its general balance-sheet. From this it appears the guild possesses a clear capital of £5323 to start with; that it proposes to erect a number of free residences upon the land given by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and that its functions will be to grant pensions, or donations, or free residences to members of its own body or their widows. The right of membership is obtained by the subscription of an entrance fee of one guinea, and an annual subscription of a like sum.

The Rohan Necklace.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine was engaged during six sittings last week in trying an action brought by the heirs of M. Deville, a creditor of Cardinal de Rohan, against the Princes de Rohan-Rochefort, as representatives of Princess Charlotte de Rohan-Rochefort, the Cardinal's residuary legatee and executrix, for the recovery of sums amounting, with interest, to above two millions of francs. The debts in question originated in the purchase by the Cardinal of the celebrated diamond necklace as a present for Queen Antoinette, which occasioned so much scandal in the latter years of Louis XVI.'s reign. The circumstances are briefly as follow:—Towards the close of 1784, Bœhmer and Bossanges, jewellers to the King, made a magnificent necklace of brilliants, estimated to be worth 1,600,000 francs, which all the great ladies of the Court were anxious to possess. The necklace was offered to Queen Antoinette, who declined to purchase it on account of its high price. At that time Cardinal de Rohan was in disgrace at Court, and the Countess de Lamotte persuaded him that if he could purchase the necklace for the Queen it would ensure his return to favour, and that the money would ultimately be refunded to him. On the 24th of January, 1785, the Cardinal went to the jewellers, examined the necklace, and said that he was authorised to purchase it for a high personage whom he could not then name. Some days later, he returned, and purchased the necklace for 1,600,000f., in the Queen's name, and arranged the conditions of payment. He took the necklace away with him, and on the 1st of February gave it to the Countess de Lamotte, who was to convey it to the Queen, but her Majesty never received it; and what became of it has ever since remained a mystery. The fraud was discovered in the following August; and the Cardinal, the Countess de Lamotte, Count Cagliostro, and others supposed to be accomplices, were arrested and sent to the Bastille. The prisoners were tried in December, and all acquitted, except the Countess de Lamotte, who was condemned to be flogged, branded with a hot iron, and imprisoned for life. Meanwhile, the Cardinal had made arangements to pay the jewellers from his own resources, by transferring to them the greater part of the income of his ecclesiastical benefices; and especially of the Abbey of St. Waast, which produced 225,000f. a year. Some time after, MM. Bœhmer and Bossanges, who owed M. Nicholas Deville, the King's secretary, 900,602 livres, assigned to him the revenues of the above-named abbey for the extinction of their debt. But before any payment had been made, the French revolution occurred, and all church property was transferred to the nation. The Cardinal, being forced to leave France, went to Ettenheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, a dependence of his bishopric of Strasburg, lying beyond the French frontier. Owing to these events and the failure of MM. Bœhmer and Bossanges, M. Deville never received any part of his money. The Cardinal died at Ettenheim, in the year 1803, leaving a will, in which he made the Princess Charlotte de Rohan Rochefort his residuary legatee, and she accepted administration of the estate on condition that she should not be held responsible to the creditors for any deficiency that might exist. At the time of his decease the Cardinal possessed landed property in Baden, and personal property to a considerable amount, part of which was money lent to his relatives, the Prince and Princess de Guémenée and the Duke de Montbazon, which the Princess neglected to recover, and it was consequently lost. The Princess sold the lands in Baden, and divided the proceeds among a few favoured creditors, but Deville obtained little or nothing. After the Restoration, when the property remaining unsold was returned to its former owners or their heirs, and an indemnity was also granted for what had been sold, the Princess, according to the statement of the plaintiffs' counsel, neglected the interests of the creditors by omitting to recover the sums due to the Cardinal's estate, especially those owing from the Guémenée family. For this neglect of her duty as executrix the learned counsel maintained that the Princess was responsible in the persons of her heirs, notwithstanding the conditions under which she had undertaken to administer to the Cardinal's will. For the defence, it was argued that the Cardinal's estate had been properly administered by the Princess, that the plaintiffs had received the same share as the other creditors, and that they had no claim on the defendants in the present action. The Tribunal took this view of the case, and accordingly rejected the plaintiffs' demands, with costs.

THE FLORIDA AND HER COMMANDER.

"J. L.," writing from Brest, Aug. 31, furnishes the *Times* with some interesting details respecting the Florida and her commander. After speaking of the excitement and lively gossip which her presence has created, "J. L." says:—

To-day the weather was most propitious, and early morning found us alongside the Florida. We sent our cards to Captain Maffitt, and were immediately admitted on board, the Captain himself coming to the top of the companion to receive us. Directly Captain Maffitt understood that we were British subjects he invited us below into his little cabin, and when I told him that there were many people in England who regarded his career with great interest he entered very freely into a recital of his adventures. I will here subjoin a copy of some notes which Captain Maffit subsequently handed to me relative to the career of the Florida, promising, at the same time, a continuation, which has not yet arrived. They are as follow:—

"The Confederate States' steamer Florida, Commander J. N. Maffitt.—This steamer was built in Liverpool and sent to Nassau in April, 1862; was put in the Admiralty Court; cleared on the 6th of August, when her present commander took charge, with some eighteen men, went to sea, met her tender, and received guns, &c. On the 16th of August the yellow fever appeared on board, and Captain Maffitt had to perform surgeon's duty until necessity forced the vessel into Carducas. There she lost nearly all her crew, her paymaster, and third engineer. She ran the blockade off Havannah in and out, and on the 4th of September appeared off Mobile. The entire blockading fleet put after her. Captain Maffitt was brought up from a bed of sickness (yellow fever) to take her in. For two hours and forty-eight minutes she was under a close fire. All the crew were sent below, and the officers only remained on deck, for she had but eleven men on duty, and her guns were not furnished with rammers, quoins, beds, or sights; in fact, she was almost helpless. Three heavy shots struck her hull. One shell struck her amidships, and passed through, killing one man and wounding seven. Her standing rigging was shot away, and some 1500 shrapnel-shot struck her hull and masts."

Of the Captain himself, I may say that he is a slight, middle-sized, well-knit man, of about forty-two; a merry-looking man, with a ready, determined, and full of life and business; apparently the sort of man who is equally ready for a fight or a jollification, and whose preference for the latter would by no means interfere with his creditable conduct of the former.

His plainly furnished little state-room looked as business-like as a merchant's office. The round table in the centre was strewn with books and innumerable manuscripts, and on the shelves were formidable-looking rows of account-books, charts, &c. I may observe of the cabin, as of every part of the Florida, that none of it appears to have been built for ornament—all for use. "You see," said the Captain, pointing to the heaps of papers, letters on files, account-books, &c., which literally littered the table—"you see I have no sinecure of it. Since my paymaster died I've had to be my own paymaster. There's a young man named Davis—no relation to our President—who does paymaster's duty, but he is not quite up to the work." Captain Maffitt forthwith began an animated recital of his career and adventures. He is the oldest officer on board. All the officers were born in the Confederate States, and most of them were officers in the United States' navy before the outbreak of the war. The oldest of the officers is not more than twenty-three. The men are more mixed. There are one hundred able seamen on board the Florida and about thirteen officers. Four fine fellows are from the neighbourhood of Brest. Captain Maffitt says that he has hardly ever taken a prize but what some of the crew of the prize have come forward to say, "Should like to serve with you, Sir." Generally speaking, he has to refuse; but if he sees a very likely fellow he takes him on.

Captain Maffitt was a Lieutenant of the United States' navy before the outbreak, and in that capacity distinguished himself greatly. In 1858 he commanded the brig Dolphin, when he captured the slaver Echo, with 400 slaves on board, and took her into Charleston. For this feat his health was drunk at a public dinner at Liverpool; and it is a curious fact for those who maintain that the civil war in America is founded upon the slave question that the commander of this important Confederate cruiser should be the very man who has distinguished himself actively against the slave trade. In 1859 Captain Maffitt commanded the United States' steamer Crusader, and captured four slavers. The Captain had a great deal to say about his successful feat at Mobile. In his opinion it has been the greatest naval feat of modern times. He dwelt long and warmly upon the incidents of the affair, and pointed proudly to the marks of shrapnel, which are numerous enough, upon the masts and smoke-stacks. The Florida was struck with three heavy shots on that occasion, and one can easily perceive in the side of the ship where the mischief caused by the 11-inch shell has been repaired. The Florida made no endeavour to reply to the fire which she received, the sea running too high to admit of steady aim, and her small crew being too much occupied in the management of the ship. The Captain showed us a water-colour sketch (very well drawn, by one of the midshipmen) of the Florida running the blockade. It would not have disgraced a professional artist.

The only broadside which the Florida has fired in anger was against the Ericsson, an armed merchantman, which she encountered some forty miles from New York. The Ericsson, a very large vessel, did not reply, but made the best of her way off, and succeeded in escaping. When they ventured within forty miles of New York they did not know that the arrival of the Tacony (one of their "outfits") had put the New Yorkers on their guard, and they soon found that there were about seventy armed vessels out searching for them, and so were glad to retreat. "We never seek a fight, said Captain Maffitt, and we don't avoid one. You see, we've only two vessels against 1500, so we should stand a poor chance. Our object is merely to destroy their commerce, so as to bring about a peace. We've taken altogether seventy-two prizes, and estimate the value at about 15,000,000 dols. The Jacob Bell alone was worth 2,100,000 dols." The Captain exhibited a book, in which all the prizes were regularly entered and all particulars relating thereto. He explained that their mode of procedure was to burn and destroy the property of the Northern States wherever they found it. I asked if they took gold and precious articles, and the reply was "Pretty quick, when we get them." The papers of the burnt prizes are all kept, and a valuation is made before the destruction of the vessel, in the expectation that, when peace is restored, the Confederate Government will make an appropriation of money equivalent to the claims of the captors. In consequence of this arrangement there is very little actual treasure on board the Florida, and the officers and crew are working mainly on the faith of the future independence and solvency of the Confederacy. "Any way," said Captain Maffit, "we have cost the Government very little, for we've lived on the enemy. Oh, yes; we've served them out beautifully." In reply to some questions as to the method of capture, the Captain said, "We only make war with the United States' Government, and we respect little property. We treat prisoners of war with the greatest respect. Most of those whom we have captured have spoken well of us. To be sure we have met with some ungrateful rascals; but you meet with those all the world over. The last prize we took was the Anglo-Saxon, which we took in the English Channel the other day, in mid-channel, about sixty miles from Cork. She had coal on board, and we burnt her. The pilot was a saucy fellow, and maintained that he was on his piloting-ground. He insisted on being landed in an English port, but we could not do that. I brought him and twenty-four men here (to Brest) and sent them to the English Consul. If the pilot has any just claim upon us it will be settled by the Confederate Government. That's not my business. My business is to take care of the ship."

When the Florida came into Brest she had been at sea for eight months, without spending more than four entire days in port. Before entering the port of Brest she had not been more than twenty-four hours in any one port, although she had visited Nassau, Bermuda, Pernambuco, and Sierra (Brazil). "Yes, indeed, Sir!" said the Captain, "245 days upon solid junk, without repairs or provision." During all this time hey have only lost fifteen men, including those who were killed and wounded at Mobile, the paymaster (who died of consumption), and one officer (who was accidentally drowned). They have come into Brest to repair the engines, which are somewhat out of order, the shaft being quite out of line. The Florida mounts only eight guns—six 48-pounders of the Blakeley pattern, made at Low Moor, and stern and bow chasers.

On taking our leave I asked whether he expected to be intercepted on leaving Brest, pointing at the same time to the Goulet, the narrow passage which affords the only ingress and egress to and from the Rade. "Well," replied he, "I expect there will be seven or eight of them out there before long; but I am not afraid. I have run eight blockades already, and it will go hard but I will run the ninth."

The Sandwich Islands are decreasing in population and business. The number of foreign vessels which had arrived at Honolulu during the first half of the present year was less by half than during the corresponding period of last year. There is a great scarcity of labourers for the sugar plantations, and parties are earnestly urging the Government authorities to import coolies from Polynesia. The population of the islands is decreasing more rapidly than at any former period. It is now estimated that they contain only 66,000 inhabitants.

The *Patrie* publishes news from Madagascar stating that political parties still confront each other in the capital. The Commander-in-Chief of the Hovas has received reinforcements, but they are insufficient. In an engagement which took place on the 13th of July 4000 Hovas were killed. The Sakalavas are desirous of avenging the assassination of King Radama I., and it is feared that they will shortly invade Tananarivo, from which they are but two and a half days' march distant. The Sakalavas occupy the hills around the town and its environs to prevent the arrival of cattle.

A singular case has occupied the attention of the tribunal of Pontoise, France, on the subject of the inviolability of letters. M. Girandeau was the postmaster of St. Leu. He found that his bureau had been opened and that he had been the prey of thieves. After some little time had elapsed and the affair almost forgotten he called at the house of the plaintiff, M. Commeny, and demanded to see his daughter, and then accused her of the robbery on the faith of an anonymous letter that had been sent to her father. The seal of this letter was unbroken, and the postmaster was asked how he knew its contents, as it appeared never to have been opened. His reply not being satisfactory, further investigation of the state of the letter showed that, although unopened, it had been so manipulated that the whole of it could be read. The Court decided that there had been a violation of the law, and that it had prejudiced the character of the family Commeny, and therefore condemned the postmaster to pay 200 francs and to fifteen days imprisonment.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The usual meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held on Monday in the Townhall, Manchester, when the Earl of Derby presided.

The hon. secretary stated that £154 had been received during the week; the balance in the bank was £301,767, and no clothing had been sent off.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall's report stated—On the 29th ult. there was a decrease of the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the 27 unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 531. Since the 6th of December last there has been a total decrease of 127,534. There were on the 29th ult. 144,449 persons receiving parochial relief in the 27 unions. In the corresponding week of 1861, 46,639 persons were so relieved. In the same week of 1862, 139,990 persons received parochial relief; but, independently of the 144,449 persons who are now receiving parochial relief, there are also 70,403 persons who are maintained by local committees of charity, making a total of 214,852 persons. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 29th ult. was £8842; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £2257; in the corresponding week of 1862 it was £7937. The amount of money in the hands of the treasurers of the above unions on the 29th ult. was £97,307.

Mr. Maclure, the hon. secretary, presented his report for the month of August, 1863. Amongst other matters to which it referred were the following:—The Central Executive Committee have the satisfaction of reporting that the condition of the operative population employed in the cotton districts of Lancashire and the neighbourhood has considerably improved since July last. Of those who are still without employment in connection with their regular occupation, there are not a few who have been enabled to remain in the neighbourhood by availing themselves of the various forms of labour which have arisen from the liberality of landowners, as well as from the plentiful harvest which is now being gathered in. The various offers of work from even distant places have been gladly seized; and it is with no little satisfaction that your committee are able to state that the reports received as to the conduct and intelligence of the persons engaged are of the most gratifying character. The pressure upon the funds of the committee, and upon the rates, has undergone a considerable reduction since June, the present expenditure of the local committees being at the rate of £38,456 per month; but it must not be inferred that this change will necessarily be of long continuance, as the near approach of winter may increase the claims upon both channels of relief. The sums granted by the Central Executive Committee up to the 29th ult. amounted to £498,367, and the balance in the hands of Messrs. Heywood Brothers and Co. is now £301,767. The weekly loss of wages by factory operatives was, on the 28th of February last, reported to be £185,733; whilst at present it is believed to be only at the rate of £130,171 per week. Mr. Rawlinson, the engineer appointed to report upon the works proposed to be undertaken by the local authorities, has favoured your committee with the following statement of amounts, for borrowing which, under the recent Act of Parliament, applications have already been made:—Bollington, £9859; Glossop, £3500; Macclesfield, £47,570; Blackburn, £78,300; Dukinfield, £11,010; and Preston, £28,500—making a total of £178,739: of which £118,669 were ordered by the Poor-Law Board before the 25th of August. It has also been intimated that loans will be applied for by the corporations of Manchester and Salford, besides upwards of £500,000 by various other places in this locality. Of the loans reported, amounting to £178,739, the sum of £9500, about 5½ per cent, is proposed to be devoted to public buildings. The larger part of the proposed works consist of sewerage, paving, and flagging streets. In the Macclesfield Union some very useful works are proposed in straightening and widening public roads. These works will employ a very large percentage of unskilled labour, and in all cases the land for the proposed improvement has been given by the adjoining landowners. The present condition of the cotton operative population in the districts may be stated as follows:—Working full time, 242,446; short time, 120,251; out of work, 171,535: against 141,587 full time, 166,225 short time, and 239,751 out of work at the end of February last.

The Mansion House Committee held their fortnightly meeting yesterday week at the Mansion House, under the presidency of William Cubitt, Esq., M.P. The amount received up to Thursday was £510,770, of which £440,497 had been already remitted for distribution to the distressed districts. The sum received during the past fortnight was £1559, of which £1524 was received from colonial resources. The following grants, besides several smaller ones, were made:—Ashton-under-Lyne, £1000; Preston, £400; Wigan, £300; Stockport, £250; Hyde, £200; Tintwistle, £150; Bolton, £150; Hurst, £100—making a total of £3515.

The views of her Majesty's Government on some of the means that have been suggested for alleviating the distress arising out of the cotton famine have just been set forth in a reply which has been given to the Glasgow operatives' memorial, presented to Lord Palmerston on the occasion of his Lordship's visit to Scotland in March. The document states that, however desirable such measures may appear to persons suffering from the want of employment, "it is seldom expedient, and seldom ultimately advantageous, even to the parties themselves, that general alterations affecting the large subjects of employment, poor relief, and emigration should be made in consequence of temporary pressure." Parliament have accordingly confined their operations to the cotton-manufacturing districts in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Derby.

On Wednesday week Messrs. Farnall and Rawlinson attended the monthly meeting of the Bury Improvement Commissioners, and explained the provisions of the Public Works Act. A discussion followed, during which it was stated that £73,000 might be usefully employed for the improvement of the town. Mr. Farrar, the town surveyor, produced an estimate, showing that about £10,000 would be required for sewering purposes. Ultimately it was decided to adopt the Public Works Act, and a committee was appointed to carry that determination into effect.

Mr. Robert Arthur Arnold has been appointed Assistant Commissioner for carrying out the provisions of the Public Works Act.

A balance sheet and statement of accounts has been received by Mr. J. W. Maclure from Mr. Richard Irvin, treasurer of the New York British residents' fund for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. The amount of cash contributions was 21,921 dols. (£4384), of which 7296 dols. (£1459) was remitted in cash, and the remainder, with the exception of the sum required to meet the expenses and a balance of £6 kept in hand for other charges, was remitted in provisions; in addition to which, private contributions of provisions were forwarded, amounting in value to 3879 dols. (£776): making a total of 25,800 dols. (£5160) contributed from the United States.

The Queen has appointed Dudley Edward Saurin, Esq., Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

The Berlin Faculty of Medicine has commenced an onslaught on the drinking of Bavarian beer, which they declare to be the cause of innumerable cases of apoplexy. Bavarian beer, which was not known in Prussia twenty years ago, is now largely consumed in that country.

We are informed (says the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles) that, upon the demand of M. Ferdinand De Lesseps, director of the Suez Canal Company, three engineers are shortly about to proceed to Egypt charged by the French Government with the mission of examining the state of the works and making a report on the subject.

A fire broke out in the night of the 17th ult. at Scio, capital of the island of that name in the Archipelago, and destroyed the bazaar, 400 shops, 45 large stone-built houses, and the custom-house, as well as a great quantity of merchandise. The loss is estimated at twenty million piasters. The Austrian Lloyd's establishment escaped destruction by the exertions of the men employed in it, who saved all the money and more than 300 packages lying there ready for shipment.

First Ascent of Les Diablons.—Mr. Sedley Taylor, A.C., and Mr. George D. Whatman, write to the *Times*, giving an account of their ascent of this peak, which they believe to be the first, remarking that it is extraordinary it has hitherto escaped the attention of Alpine travellers:—"Les Diablons (they say) is the culminating point of the range which separates the Val d'Anniviers from the Turtman Thal. Its height, according to Mr. Ball, is 11,836 feet. Both from the isolated position and the very considerable altitude of the peak, it was evident that it must command an unusually extensive view, and on making inquiries at Zinal we were told that it had never been climbed save by a few guides and chamois-hunters. Having determined to attempt its ascent, we engaged Joseph Viennin, of Ayer; besides whom we had with us Franz Andenmatten, of Saas. Starting from Zinal at 4.15 on the morning of Aug. 24, we took the path which leads to the Arpitetta Alp, and then, leaving it on our right, walked for some distance up easy grass slopes. At half-past six we reached the Moraine of the small glacier which descends from Les Diablons; an hour was occupied in traversing this, and we then bore away obliquely to the left across the Névé, until we reached the rocks at its side. From this point our route lay over alternate rocks and snow slopes of constantly increasing steepness. Before reaching the last rocks we passed a singular notch overlooking the vertical precipices which form the eastern face of the mountain. The only real difficulty of the ascent occurred just below the summit, where the rocks are so very steep, and afford so little foothold that the utmost caution is necessary. At eleven o'clock we had cleared this difficulty and reached the top, a ridge barely broad enough to afford safe sitting room, and falling away precipitously in all directions. In the way of a panoramic view it is hardly possible to imagine anything finer than that which now presented itself. In the immediate foreground were the glorious precipices of the Weisshorn, and the line of peaks extending from that mountain to the Gabelhorn. These concealed that portion of the Monte Rosa range which stretches from the Alleleinhorn to the Breithorn, including, unfortunately, Monte Rosa herself, though the summit of the Lyskamm, oddly enough, peered over the shoulder of the Schallhorn. Looking further to the right came the Matterhorn and Dent Blanche, and then the entire chain of Mont Blanc, without a single break, though most curiously foreshortened and crowded together. In the direction of the Col de Cheville the blue expanse of the Lake of Geneva was clearly visible. Perhaps the most wonderful part of the view remains to be described. From the point last mentioned a perfect wilderness of peaks extended in one continuous line over at least 125 deg. of the horizon from the Diablerets through all the well-known Oberland Mountain, the familiar shapes of which could be most easily recognised till it seemed to fade away in the extreme distance in the ranges of the Tyrol. Still further to the right appeared the Laquinhorn and Fletschhorn; and, to complete the circuit, the jagged peaks of the Saasgrat, from the Balferin to the Alphubel. We spent an hour or so at the top in examining the superb view, of which we have given so inadequate a description, and descended in the most leisurely manner, reaching Zinal at four p.m."

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

An early autumn gale of wind brought to the ground the shattered trunk of "Herne's Oak," in the Home Park, on the morning of the 31st ult. The famous tree was fenced in with paling about twenty years ago, when was blown off a large branch, now preserved in Windsor Castle; and attached to the trunk was a plate, inscribed with these lines, from "The Merry Wives of Windsor:"

> There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
> Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
> Doth all the winter time, at still midnight,
> Walk round about the oak with great ragg'd horns.

We need scarcely add that the identity of Herne's Oak has been disputed by many writers. Mr. Jesse, in the Second Series of his "Gleanings," published in 1834, contends for the oak just blown down, which, however, a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, in 1838, treated as an apocryphal story, adding that "the tree in question was cut down one morning by order of King George III., when in a state of great but transient excitement. The circumstance caused much regret and astonishment at the time. The oak which Mr. Jesse would decorate with Shakspearean honours stands at a considerable distance from the real Simon Pure. Every old woman in Windsor knows all about the facts." To this Mr. Jesse replied, in the *Times*, Nov. 30, 1838, that George IV. was accustomed to repeat the above story, but always added, "that tree was supposed to have been Herne's Oak, but it was not." A person was then alive who heard the order given by George III. to fell a tree in the Little Park, about which some angry words had passed with the Prince of Wales; and he stated that the tree was an elm, that it stood near the castle, and he pointed out the spot where it grew. Soon after this circumstance three large old oak trees were blown down in the Little Park, one of which was asserted to be Herne's Oak, and the wood was cut into pieces and sold to carpenters and cabinetmakers, who profitably made it into Shakspearean relics; and this, Mr. Jesse maintains, gave rise to the *Quarterly* reviewer's story that Herne's Oak no longer existed. Mr. Jesse proceeds:—

> To set the matter at rest, however, I will now repeat the substance of some information given to me relative to Herne's Oak by Mr. Ingalt, the present respectable bailiff and manager of Windsor Home Park. He states that he was appointed to that situation by George III., about forty years ago. On receiving his appointment he was directed to attend upon the King at the castle, and on arriving there he found his Majesty with "the old Lord Winchilsea." After a little delay, the King set off to walk in the park, attended by Lord Winchilsea, and Mr. Ingalt was desired to follow them. Nothing was said to him until the King stopped opposite an oak tree. He then turned to Mr. Ingalt and said, "I brought you here to point out this tree to you. I commit it to your especial charge, and take care that no damage is ever done to it. I had rather that every tree in the park should be cut down than that this tree should be hurt. This is Herne's Oak." Mr. Ingalt added that this was the tree still standing near Queen Elizabeth's Walk, and is the same tree which I have mentioned and given a sketch of in my "Gleanings in Natural History."
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> * * * * * * *
>
> King William III. was a great planter of avenues, and to him we are indebted for those in Hampton Court and Bushy Parks, and also those at Windsor. All these have been made in a straight line, with the exception of one in the Home Park, which diverges a little, so as to take in Herne's Oak as a part of the avenue—a proof, at least, that William III. preferred distorting his avenue to cutting down the tree in order to make way for it in a direct line, affording another instance of the care taken of this tree 150 years ago.

However, these circumstantial statements were contested by Mr. Charles Knight; and, in the "Journey-book of Berkshire," published by him in 1840, it is stated:—

> In the "Pictorial Shakspeare" (Local Illustrations of Act v. of "The Merry Wives of Windsor") the controversy respecting Herne's Oak is brought together, and, on the authority of George III., it is stated that this famous tree was inadvertently cut down when the King was a young man. Fortunately, a sketch had been made of it before it was felled. (It is engraved in the "Journey-book," p. 59.)

We recorded last week that in a "Plan of the Castle and Town of Windsor," published at Eton in 1742, the position of the oak is clearly shown as "Falstaff's Oak," the tree which has just fallen.

The High Cross at Winchester, after having been for many years dilapidated and decaying, is about to be taken down and rebuilt. It is engraved in Mr. Parker's beautifully-illustrated volume of the "Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1845," when, we remember, the Cross received little attention from the archæologists. Mr. Parker describes it as "a light and elegant design of the fifteenth century, but the detail has been almost entirely destroyed by injudicious repairs." The upper portion has altogether disappeared; and three of its four statues are gone. The complete restoration of the Cross has now been decided on, and Mr. George Gilbert Scott will furnish the requisite drawings and superintend the work; the total cost, not less than £500, to be raised by subscription. We hope to see the inhabitants of the city of Winchester and of the county of Hants contribute liberally to the preservation of this very interesting memorial of former ages.

The burial-place of the Christian philosopher, John Locke—the church of High Laver, four miles from Ongar, in Essex—is now in course of restoration. Locke was buried on the south side of the churchyard, under a black marble gravestone inclosed by iron rails; and on the wall of the church above is a Latin inscription, written by himself and printed in his works. Some thirty years since the tomb and monument were repaired at the expense of the Rev. R. Budworth. They are now again out of repair, and the worthy Rector of High Laver proposes to restore them by subscription; and, if sufficient funds can be raised, to erect some more fitting memorial of Locke, whose philosophical and religious labours entitle him to grateful remembrance; and whose love of freedom in thought and action led him to refuse a pension which was offered to him, and which his services in the public cause had amply merited. Mackintosh has well said of Locke that he did more for the improvement of the understanding, and not less for the progress of knowledge, than the author of the most brilliant discoveries. The resting-place of such a benefactor to mankind should be more signally distinguished than it is.

Some strange old notions in natural history were mentioned at the recent meeting of the British Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when the Rev. H. B. Tristram related that the gentlemen of Durham and Northumberland believe that the hedgehog eats the partridge-eggs; and a short time ago when he (Mr. T.) remonstrated with a man for shooting a cuckoo, the defence was that it was well known that sparrow-hawks turn into cuckoos in the summer!

The Abbé Cucherat, in the *Journal de Saone-et-Loire*, describes a discovery recently made about half a league from Razay, Saone-et-Loire, by some workmen who were digging in a field which, only last year, formed part of the neighbouring forest, and was then broken up for the first time At about a foot from the surface, beneath a large Roman tile, were found seven metal dies, such as were used by the Romans for coining. The Abbé describes these dies as of mixed metal:

> Some are in the form of truncated cones 1·77 in. in height, 1·38 in. in diameter at the large end, and ·079 in. at the other, on which the impression is engraved. The smaller dies are of nearly equal size at the two ends, and thickest in the middle. They belong to the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, and bear respectively the following inscriptions:—Ti. Cæsar Div. Aug. F. Augustus (Tiberius Cæsar, divi Augusti filius, Augustus); C. Cæsar Aug. G. Fra. . . (Caius Cæsar Augustus, Germanicus Fra. . . .); T. C. Cæsar Aug. Romæ Tr. Pot. III. Cos. III. (Tiberius Claudius Cæsar Augustus, Romæ tribunitia potestate functus tertio; consul tertio). There are two dies of Tiberius, but one of them is broken. The three Princes all bear laurels over their diadems. The fifth die represents a goddess seated, with the inscription Juno J . . . placed vertically on the right side. "Two of the dies," says the Abbé, "appear never to have had any inscription, but I believe the head to be that of Augustus. The Emperor is not crowned with laurels, but has the radiated crown with five points reserved for Emperors after their apotheosis. The die for the reverse presents a ram, the emblem of the sacrifices offered to the deified Emperor."

The Abbé does not doubt the authenticity of these dies. It is well known that the Romans coined money during their military expeditions; and the Roman armies, which overran all parts of Gaul before the time of Constantine, in all probability visited the above region.

The hot and thirsty earth and its in-dwellers induce us to ask what becomes of the delicious perry, such as our ancestors had good reason to boast of. It must have greatly declined in quantity as well as quality. In a letter from a subaltern officer of the Earl of Essex's army, dated 1642, we read: "Worcestershire is a pleasant, fruitfull, and rich countrey, aboundinge in corn, woods, pastures, hills, and valleyes, every hedge and heighway beset with fruits, but especially with peares, whereof they make that pleasant drinke called perry, wch they sell for *a penny a quart*, though better than ever you tasted at London."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VOLPONE.—You will find the article on "Chess Books borne in the Arms of the Rookwood Family," and many other papers illustrative of the game of Chess, in the *Archæologia*.

EUGENE.—It is true that the treatise on Chess by Greco, and that by Philidor, have passed through more editions than any subsequent work of the kind; but it does not follow that the sale of either has been greater than that of some Chess treatises of our own time.

A. C., Cheltenham.—The author of Problem No. 1017 has made no mistake. It is you who are in error. If Black make a Queen at his first move, White obviously takes the Queen with his Bishop, discovering check, and mates next move.

F. R. S.—Mr. Buckle, at one period of his life, was passionately devoted to Chess; but we are not aware that he ever made a collection of his games.

T. R. B.—To say that Damiano took a certain number of problems from Lucena's treatise is not sufficient. The case is this. In Lucena's time the game appears to have been in a transition state, oscillating between the old and the reformed style of play, and, accordingly, some of the problems he introduces are formed upon the principle of the old and some upon that of the new game. In Damiano's day the new game, such as we now play, had nearly superseded the ancient one; and he therefore borrowed from Lucena only those problems which are based upon the modern movements of the pieces. You will find both works in the library of the British Museum.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1018 by Septimus, F. R. S., T. V. K., Omicron, Fidele, S. P. S., Charley, M. P., Felix, Vernon, Q. E. D., Percy, W. M. G., H. S., Miranda, Ernest, B. J., Cora, Old Joe, A Subscriber, T. D., Victoria, Box and Cox, Pip, L. S. D., 1863, Medicus; B., of Malvern; Trio, Hastings; Quidnunc, Milo, A. Z., Alasco, a German, C. M. B., Leon, Max, W. B., Estevan, Boston Stump, Lionel, St. Omer, Philo S.; D., of Liverpool; Histrion, Sigma, R. B., Saxon, H. W. C., G. M., Norman, Query, S. R. D., Kenneth, T. A., Garryowen, Stella, R. O. B., Nemo, A Student, F. A. S., Elene, Dux, T. G. K., F. N., G. W., Hermes, Matador; I. F., Paris; Wilmington, D. M., Rook, Gorilla, I. H. B., X. Y. Z., T. S., Laura, I. G. A., Delaware, H. K., Adelphi, T. G. S., F. P., Le Comte de V., T. Peters, Iota, Robin Hood, J. M., E. C. E.; S., Kensington; L. N., A Clerk, G. B. G., C. B., Violet, A Forester, Marcus, Stanley, Rex, Clericus, Delta, Fergus, R. A., L. H. B., Œdipus; C. D., of Bruges; G. Nithdale, A Rifleman are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1019.

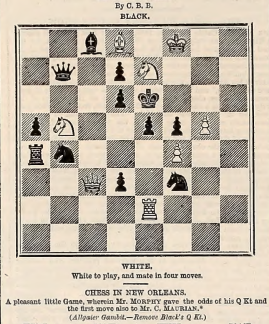
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P (ch)	K takes R (best)
2. Kt to Q 4th	K takes Kt

WHITE.	BLACK.
(If any other move, then White plays 3. Q to Q B 3rd, or Q to Q Kt 3rd. Mate.)	
3. Q to Q 5th. Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1020.

By C. B. B.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

A pleasant little Game, wherein Mr. MORPHY gave the odds of his Q Kt and the first move also to Mr. C. MAURIAN.*

(Allgaier Gambit.—Remove Black's Q Kt.)

WHITE (Mr. MAURIAN.)	BLACK (Mr. MORPHY.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7 B takes P	
(The usual move is P takes P, to which the second player replies with B to Q 3rd.)	
7.	Kt takes B
8. P takes Kt	P to K B 6th
(B to K 2nd is perhaps a better line of play at this juncture.)	
9. Castles	Q takes K R P
10. P to Q 4th	P to K B 7th (ch)
(Very ingenious. If he had advanced the *K Kt Pawn* first, White would have captured this Pawn and have escaped without damage.)	
11. R takes P	P to K Kt 6th
12. R to K B 4th	Q to K R 7th (ch)
13. K to B sq	Q to K R 8th (ch)
14. K to K 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
15. K to Q 3rd	Q to K R 6th
16. Q to K sq	
(Well conceived; threatening a terrible "check by discovery," and thus preventing Black from opening a similar check by the advance of his K Kt Pawn.)	
16.	B to K B 4th (ch)
17. K to Q B 4th	Castles
18. Q to Q R 5th	P to Q R 3rd
19. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes Q B P
20. R takes K B P	
(P to Q B 4th, with the view of afterwards playing Kt to Q Kt 5th, appears to be preferable.)	
20.	B to Q 3rd
21. Kt to Q Kt 5th	
(He ought first to have played the Pawn to Q R 4th.)	
21.	P takes Kt (ch)
22. K takes P	
(The correct move seems to be K to Q B 3rd. After that, we do not see how Black would have saved the game.)	
22.	K to Q Kt sq
23. B to K Kt 5th	B takes Kt
24. B takes R	R takes B
25. Q to Q B 3rd	R takes Q P (ch)
26. K to Q B 4th	R takes Q P (ch)
27. Q takes R	Q to K 3rd (ch)
28. Q to Q 5th	B to Q 6th (ch)

And Black won the game.

* These odds were soon found to be too heavy, and latterly Mr. Morphy could only give the Knight, reserving the first move to himself.

CHESS AT BRIGHTON.

A stubborn Contest between Mr. STAUNTON and the late Dr. TURNER, the former giving the odds of his Q Kt.

(Evans's Gambit.—Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Dr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd
(This looks hazardous, but it may be ventured when the other side gives such large odds as a Kt.)	
8. P to Q 4th	Castles
9. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq
10. Q R to Q sq	B to Q Kt 3rd
11. B takes Kt	P takes B
12. Q to Q Kt sq	
(With the object, apparently, of playing her to Q B sq.)	
12.	B to K Kt 5th
13. Q R to Q 3rd	K to R sq
14. Q to Q B sq	P to K B 4th
(An excellent stroke of play.)	
15. K P takes P	P to K 5th
16. R to K sq	R takes P
17. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th
18. R to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K 4th
(The position is complicated, and demands the nicest attention.)	
19. B takes Q P	Kt to Q 6th
20. R takes Kt	R takes B
21. K R takes K P	Q to Q 2nd
22. Q R to K 3rd	B to K R 4th
(An admirable move, and one which effectually frustrates Black's designs.)	
23. R to K 7th	Q to Q sq
24. Q to K sq	P to Q B 4th
(Again White plays with singular foresight and discretion.)	
25. Q R to K 5th	P takes Q P
26. Q to K 4th	
(Here Black's attack seems overwhelming, and it must have proved so, but that White's precaution in retreating his Bishop to the K R 4th now enables him to bring that piece to the rescue.)	
26.	B to K Kt 3rd
27. Q to K B 3rd	
(This is not so good, perhaps, as taking the Rook with Queen; but, in any case, White has the best of the battle. For example, suppose—	
27. Q takes R	Q takes Q
28. R takes Q	P takes Q B P
29 Kt to Q Kt 3rd	R to K B sq,
and White should win.)	
27.	Q to K B sq
28. Q takes R	P takes P
29. R to K 3rd	
(He might have prolonged the game by playing Kt to K B 3rd, but no move would have saved it.)	
29.	B takes R
30. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
31. Q takes B	P takes Kt
32. R to Q 7th	Q to K B 3rd
33. Q takes Q P	Q to Q R 8th (ch)
34. Q to Q sq	Q takes Q (ch), and wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1349.—By Mr. SCHULTZ.

White: K at Q R 5th, Q at K Kt 4th, R at K B 5th, B at K Kt sq, Kt at Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at K R 8th, B at K R sq, Kt at Q R 5th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K 4th, and Q Kt 2nd.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

No. 1350.—By Mr. C. BAYER. (*La Régence.*)

White: K at K B 2nd, Q at Q 2nd, Rs at K R sq and K Kt 5th, B at Q 5th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and K 7th.
Black: K at K B 3rd, Rs at K sq and Q Kt 2nd, B at K B sq, Kts at K R sq and Q B 2nd; Ps at K R 4th, K 4th, Q B 5th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE CULTIVATION OF NEW SILKWORMS IN FRANCE.—The director of the Zoological Garden of Acclimatisation at Paris, M. Rufz de Lavison, has reported to the Academy of Sciences the results of the cultivation of the eggs of the Japanese silkworm, which feeds on the oak, and is termed Yama-maï, or worm of the mountain. The newly-hatched worms were fed on the common oak (Quercus pedunculata) which grows in the Bois de Boulogne. The five grammes of eggs (sent by M. Eugène Simon) produced eighty-three worms, from which seventy-seven cocoons were obtained. The worms began to spin on June 1, and finished on June 25. Twelve cocoons produced two grammes of silk, which were laid before the members of the Academy. The cocoons wind off with as much facility as those formed by the mulberry silkworm, and yield about the same quantity. Twelve or fourteen kilogrammes of cocoons give one kilogramme of silk (about 2lb. 3oz.) The silk is much stronger than the ordinary silk, but rather less brillant. We learn that energetic measures are being taken for the extended propagation of the new silkworm.

THE SHOOTING STARS OF AUGUST, 1863.—M. Coulvier-Gravier has laid before the French Academy of Sciences his annual report on these meteoric phenomena. The results of the examination of his table show that, setting out with two observations on the 17th and 19th of July last, there were, for the mean hourly number at midnight, with a clear sky, only 7·3 stars. Afterwards, taking the mean of three observations, we have, for July 22, 26, 27, 10·3 stars; for Aug. 3, 4, 5, 20·4 stars; for Aug. 6, 7, 8, 24·1 stars. The numbers for Aug. 9 were 30·5; for Aug. 10, 121·2; for Aug. 11, 48·6; for Aug. 12, 46·1; for Aug. 13, 38·2; and for Aug. 14 only 20·8. In August, 1861, M. Coulvier-Gravier drew the attention of the Academy to the fact that the year 1858 marked the term of the descending march of the phenomenon since the epoch of its greatest height,—the year 1848 when the mean hourly number for Aug. 9, 10, 11 was 110 shooting stars. In 1858 the number had descended to 39·3; in 1863 it has risen to 66·7, an increase of 27·4 stars. "We may now," says M. Coulvier-Gravier, "hope for the re-appearance of these phenomena of August in all their magnificence."

COMPOUNDS OF THALLIUM POISONOUS.—M. Lamy a short time ago informed the Academy of Sciences of certain injurious consequences which he experienced after working on compounds of the new metal—extreme lassitude and pains in the lower extremities. Since then he has administered a compound of the metal to eleven animals—two fowls, six ducks, two young dogs, and a bitch of middling size succumbed to the action of five grammes of sulphate of thallium. A fowl languished three days under the effect of the poison. When then killed M. Lamy was able to affirm the presence of the thallium in the intestines in very small quantity; but no traces were found in the other organs. In order to be still further convinced of the energy of the poison he gave one decigramme only of the sulphate to a young dog, which died forty hours after taking the poison. Bearing in mind that thallium itself was discovered by means of the spectrum analysis, it becomes sufficiently obvious that this method may eventually become extremely valuable, both in physiology and in medical jurisprudence.

NO SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.—M. Donné has reported to the French Academy of Sciences a series of experiments on eggs, some being exposed to the action of the atmosphere, others protected from it. In the uncovered eggs, at the end of eight days, a powerful microscope revealed the growth of numerous filaments of penicillium, accompanied, when the weather was warm, by a kind of compound fructification of yellow bodies, accompanied by other changes. The protected eggs remained perfectly unaltered for weeks, but when once the eggs were brought into free contact with the air decomposition proceeded with great rapidity, with its usual accompaniment of infusorial and misroscopic beings. M. Donné gives many details which prove the absolute necessity of the intervention of the germs present in the atmosphere in order to give birth to these minute beings.

THE WHITE-WHISKERED LEMUR (L. Leuco mystax), a female specimen of which is now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, is described by Mr. A. D. Bartlett, in a note in the *Annals of Natural History*. After careful comparison, he feels satisfied that this lemur belongs to a new species. In size it nearly equals the ruffed lemur (L. Macaco), which it also much resembles in form and habits. Mr. Bartlett gave it its name from its long and perfectly white whiskers, in which its ears are almost entirely concealed; the face is greyish black, darkest on the nose and back part of the head; the feet are brown, inclining to black on the toes; the prevailing colour of the body, limbs, and tail is reddish-brown, on a grey ground. At the base of the tail is a white patch; the tail is lighter in colour than the body, the under side and tip nearly white; the belly is greyish white; the eyes are yellow-brown. The voice is a kind of hoarse, croaking bark, rapidly and frequently repeated. Probably the male produces a louder and more powerful note. The ruffed lemur utters a very unpleasant series of loud, grunting, grating barks, sufficient to alarm a nervous traveller, should he be in the forests at dark and unacquainted with the size and nature of the animal producing these loud and dismal sounds. The white-whiskered lemur was purchased for the Zoological Society from a dealer in Liverpool, in October, 1861. He stated that the natives of Madagascar, from whom he obtained it, said that it was of a very rare kind, and had been kept as a pet upwards of two years.

THE RADIATION AND ABSORPTION OF HEAT BY GASES in relation to their spectra has been examined by Mr. Balfour Stewart, of the Kew Observatory, who has communicated a note on the subject to the *Philosophical Magazine*. After considering how atmospheric air is situated with respect to an arrangement in which the source of heat is boiling water, and the temperature of the thermo-pile 60 deg. Fahr., and in which the vacuum-tube is closed with plates of rock-salt, while it is presumed that there is absolutely no atmospheric air in the arrangement except that which is the subject of experiments, he says:—"1. If it be supposed that the heat which atmospheric air radiates and absorbs is that of a very low refrangibility, it is evident that the total radiation and absorption of such air will be less increased by raising the temperature from 60 deg. Fahr. to 212 deg. Fahr. than those of another gas which radiates heat of a high refrangibility; the reason of this being that the rays between 60 deg. Fahr. and 212 deg. Fahr. are of a comparatively high refrangibility, and that atmospheric air radiates and absorbs these only to a small extent. 2. Moreover, part of the radiant heat is stopped by the plate of rock-salt; but it is possible that many of the rays which rock-salt stops are those which are also stopped by atmospheric air. The rock-salt would, therefore, in this case sift the radiant heat, and reduce it to that quality which is passed without absorption by atmospheric air." Mr. Stewart thinks that this arrangement is unfavourable for exhibiting the absorptive power of atmospheric air, the effect being apparently to diminish this property of air; but that this arrangement will apparently increase the radiation of aqueous vapour, and also of many of those vapours which possess high boiling points. Owing to these and other considerations, he hesitates to conclude that the results hitherto obtained regarding the radiative and absorptive powers of gases and vapours afford ground for that hypothesis which asserts that the absorptive and radiative powers of simple bodies are less than the corresponding qualities of compound bodies. But, inasmuch as aqueous vapour would appear to absorb a different description of heat from atmospheric air, the very important meteorological conclusion deduced by Professor Tyndall would still appear to hold good on the present hypothesis; that is to say, air with vapour will probably stop more of the heat radiated by the earth than air without vapour. It is even possible that there may be an additional safeguard against the cooling of our globe by radiation into space, in the fact that when the temperature falls very low, and there is scarcely any vapour in the air, the heat radiated is then of a description which is stopped by dry air; which would thus serve as a cloak or covering, performing the same office as that which is performed at a higher temperature by air loaded with aqueous vapour.

Mr. George Peabody has endowed Yale College, United States, with a new geological cabinet, at a cost of £25,000.

The Hansa, which left Southampton on Thursday week with the American mails, took out 6000 packages of tea to New York, each package weighing 40 lb.

Mr. William Coningham, writing to one of the papers, says that Sir Fitzroy Kelly has undertaken to prepare a petition from Mrs. Ryves—a claimant to royalty—to the Home Secretary, calling attention to the hardship of her case, and to the justness of a portion, at least, of her claims.

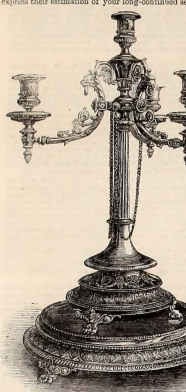
The Queen has approved of Mr. J. H. Sherman as Consul at Prince Edward Island for the United States of America; and of M. Orazio le Boutillier as Consul for the district of Gaspé, and the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland (to reside at Gaspé Basin), for his Majesty the King of Italy.

In the year 1700 mails were only made up in the General Post Office thrice weekly for England, Scotland, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark; and twice weekly for Ireland, France, Spain, and Italy. Eighty clerks were employed in the General Post Office, and there were only 230 post towns in the United Kingdom. The postal revenue was between £40,000 and £50,000 a year. In the foreign branch of the General Post Office there was a comptroller at £150 a year, a chief clerk at £100, and eight others at £50 a year each.

The forthcoming horse-races at Constantinople, under the immediate patronage of the Sultan, is likely, says the *Levant Herald*, to be one of the most interesting spectacles of the kind witnessed in that capital for many years past, since it is his Majesty's desire that no effort shall be spared to make the occasion a perfect success. The first preliminary meeting to carry out the necessary arrangements was held on the 25th of August, and later in the day a careful survey of the proposed course, at the Sweet Waters of Europe, was made by the chairman of the committee, Serfer Pacha, Messrs. R. T. Buck, and A. Ivannoff, the hon. secretary. The ground appears to have been admirably chosen, a level valley of sufficient range, encircled by gently rising ground, affording ample accommodation for spectators to command a perfect view of the running. At a comparatively trifling expense, the course may be railed off and stands placed; but, as the meeting is to be a special "Imperial" one, that will be a minor consideration. The selection of the Sweet Waters is also well judged, from the valley possessing the great advantage of being easy of access from town both by land and water.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SPENCER WELLS.

LAST month a handsome silver candelabrum, valued at £114, was presented to Mr. Spencer Wells at a meeting attended by a considerable number of the contributors to the testimonial. The following address, written by Dr. Conolly, was read :—"The friends who have the pleasure to present the accompanying testimonial to you are influenced not only by sincere personal regard, but by a desire to express their estimation of your long-continued services in the editor-



TESTIMONIAL TO SPENCER WELLS, ESQ.

ship of the *Medical Times and Gazette*. They are strongly impressed with a sense of the importance of the duties of an editor of a medical journal, and of the influence of the periodical press on the medical profession in general. The judicious and impartial selection of facts and observations, from whatever honourable quarter proceeding, the liberal appreciation of the literary efforts of medical writers, the direction of the public mind on questions interesting in regard to the public health, or in relation to medical jurisprudence, and the promotion of the general interests of the medical profession, and of good and kind feelings among its members, are among the objects requiring the constant and vigilant attention of an editor, and their performance demands high qualifications of intellect, and a disposition to promote whatever is true and whatever is useful. His duty scarcely less requires a courageous determination to discountenance whatever is mean, and pretentious, and valueless. We are convinced that views of this character have animated you throughout your editorial labours; and it affords us much gratification thus to record the expression of our respect, and express our continued good wishes for your professional success and your happiness."

Mr. Wells, in reply, said that when he heard, soon after his retirement from the editorship of the *Medical Times and Gazette*, that some of his friends wished to present him with some testimonial of their regard, he was naturally very much gratified, but he expressed his strong desire that the testimonial should be in no respect a public one. He knew that the practice of presenting public testimonials to private persons had become absurdly common during the last few years. He thought that expressions of public gratitude should be reserved for great public benefactors; but he also felt that if gentlemen who had been associated with him as contributors to the journal which he had edited for more than seven years were kind enough to present him with some permanent record of their regard, he might accept their goodwill offering, not only without impropriety but with pride and great satisfaction. And when he found that 110 gentlemen, not one of whom had been asked, and without the publication of a single advertisement, but simply on receiving from one or two of his friends an intimation that there was an opportunity of joining in it if they wished to do so—gentlemen holding the very highest rank in the profession—had contributed, he felt that such a testimonial from such men was indeed to be prized and handed down to his children as a most honourable heirloom. The value of the gift was greatly increased by the address which accompanied it—and the value of the address was very greatly increased by the fact that it was written by one so much loved and revered by his brethren as his kind friend Dr. Conolly. Mr. Wells also expressed the hope that this would not be the last testimonial to a medical editor. Few who had not tried had any idea of the amount of labour and anxiety involved in the literary management of a weekly journal; yet there was no labour so generally ill-rewarded, or so often followed by the reverse of reward. If none such tokens of approval were a little more frequent there would be more encouragement for men of ability and high character to undertake the heavy responsibilities and anxious cares of journalism.

On the base of the candelabrum is the following inscription :—"Presented to Thomas Spencer Wells, F.R.C.S., by 110 contributors and subscribers to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, on his retirement from the editorship, 1862, as a testimony of their estimation of his services to medical science, and of his honourable character."

THE GREAT KILKENNY CATTLE SHOW.

THE National Cattle Show for 1863, recently held with such success at Kilkenny, was duly opened on Wednesday, the 26th ult., by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Excellency's carriage arrived at the gate of the showyard shortly after two o'clock, and, driving up to the central flagstaff, in the midst of the great avenue dividing the temporary buildings, the members of the council and local committee received his Excellency, the band of the 86th Regiment playing "God Save the Queen," and the assembled visitors, a vast concourse of gentlemen and ladies, cheering loudly. We give an Illustration of the lively scene from a sketch taken at this moment, from the prison gate tower, by E. Fitzpatrick, A.R.H.A. The ceremonial of the Lord Lieutenant's reception being over at the central flagstaff, and his Excellency having exchanged greetings and congratulations with the members of the council and committee on the admirable effect of the exhibition and the obvious success of the Kilkenny meeting, he proceeded to make a general survey of the showyard, passing from class to class, and evidently taking a warm interest in everything he saw.

Owing to the admirable way in which the buildings were arranged overcrowding was avoided, and every possible accommodation was afforded to the animals, to the exhibitors, and to the public; the showyard, indeed, was pronounced by competent judges to surpass in its arrangements anything seen before, even at the metropolitan exhibitions. The display of machinery as visitors entered also had a very striking effect, and the broad banners which hung out in every direction from tall flagstaffs gave the coup-d'œil a most brilliant and imposing aspect.

"The best general view of the showyard," says the *Kilkenny Moderator*, "was to be obtained from the tower over the gateway of the county gaol. Standing in this elevated position, and looking down on the gay and animated scene below, the beholder soon forgot the unpleasant associations connected with his vantage-post—the platform connected with the 'drop' for the execution of criminals—in the deep interest of the living picture before him. It would have been impossible, without gaining this elevation, to form an idea of the great beauty and picturesque outline of the locality selected for the erection of the showyard buildings. Those buildings, with their gay and fluttering flags, and the varying throngs of visitants engaged in inspecting their contents, of course formed the main objects of the foreground of the picture, which showed behind a most striking background consisting of a fertile and splendidly-undulating country, rich and mellow with magnificent and hope-inspiring tints of a plenteous harvest. But nearer, along the whole length of the background, stretched the buildings of the city, occupying the summit of an elevated ridge, which was bounded to the extreme right by the crenelated parapets of Kilkenny Castle; and on the left by the grey round tower and belfry of the Cathedral of St. Canice, with here and there in the space between the towers and spires of various buildings, such as the venerable, battlemented summits of the Dominican and Franciscan Abbeys, the finial of St. Mary's Church, the Tholsel cupola, &c., shooting up into the azure sky and breaking the uniformity of the masses of buildings that crowd about their bases; whilst as a central striking object rising above the showyard, in the midst of the scenes, and conspicuous above all, is the tall tower of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, serving as the spar that gives to the picture that pyramidal effect which forms in the artist's eye the *sine qua non* of perfect grouping. And here, on the platform of the

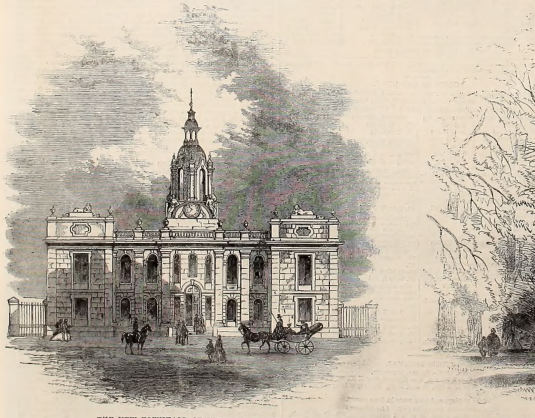


THE PALMERSTON CUP, SHOT FOR THIS WEEK BY THE MARGATE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—SEE PAGE 262.

prison gate tower, the Artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had ensconced himself in a convenient angle of the parapet, and was transferring to paper the outlines of the scene of which we have attempted a feeble description."

THE NEW TOWNHALL AT INVERURY.

THIS building, in the Italian style, after a design by Mr. J. R. Mackenzie, architect, Aberdeen, the foundation-stone of which was laid a year ago, has been formally opened by a banquet given by the magistrates and town council, followed by a public dinner and ball in the evening. The front, which is in the Italian style, is of dressed granite. The dimensions of the building, externally, are 89 ft. by 63 ft.; the height being 48 ft. to the base of the spire, or 88 ft. to its top. A female figure reclines on each side of the clock, while the wings are relieved by lions couchant. The door in the centre leads into an entrance-hall about 12 ft. square, and a stone staircase leading to the second floor. The council chamber, committee-room, town-clerk's room, record-room, &c., are towards the front; while towards the back are the corn-market hall, &c., on the ground floor, and the townhall proper, &c., on the second floor. The corn-market hall is 27 ft. by about 28 ft., and has writing-offices, &c., for the transaction of business. The Townhall is 55 ft. by 28 ft., having a height of 22 ft. The entire cost of the building will be about £3000.



THE NEW TOWNHALL OF INVERURY, SCOTLAND.



HERNE'S OAK, HOME PARK, WINDSOR.—SEE "COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS," PAGE 275.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1222.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

PEOPLE'S PARKS AND PEOPLE'S HOLIDAYS.

Now that the Americans have taken to that which used to be proverbially designated as the pastime of Kings, England may be accepted as the hardest working nation in the world. With us labour often seems to be undertaken as much for itself as for its rewards; and there are few amongst us who would not esteem a decree which sentenced us to have nothing to do as involving a refinement of punishment. Even the idlers by profession, the votaries of fashion, the devotees of amusement, and the seekers after new pleasures are not exempt from a certain amount of toil. As to the great manufacturers and traders, the successful lawyers, and all those who attain to the aristocracy of wealth, they are to be classed amongst the labourers proper, and are as much the slaves of work as the merest breadwinner in the humblest rank; whilst, as regards the members of that fraternity which



FRESCO IN THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, "JANE LANE ASSISTING CHARLES II. TO ESCAPE AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER," PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, R.A.—SEE PAGE 294.

exercises its talents in the cultivation of the science of appropriation of other people's goods, whether they belong to the ranks of the bookmaking turfites, the systematic swindlers, or the direct transgressors against the eighth commandment, in all their various gradations and phases, it may be well taken that they, so far from being gentlemen at ease, are the hardest workers of all. It can only be the fact that great work in great places is great pleasure, which gives us Ministers of State and members of Parliament, as a body, the energy which might be supposed to be independent of labour. In short, voluntarily or involuntarily, idleness, in the sense in which a sybarite would construe the term, is practically unknown in this country.

This being so, from the very necessity of the case we recognise the principle of holidays, although it may well be asserted that we carry that principle out into practice in all cases upon a somewhat unsatisfactory system; and, in reference to the whole population, very partially and inadequately.

It is the custom of the privileged classes, who, having the arrangement of the business of the country pretty much under their own direction, order also the periods of relaxation, to crowd the work of the year into ten months, and to throw off labour and all its associations wholly for the other two. In that interim strenuous efforts are made to oxygenate those physical systems which have been for so long deprived of their due share of the first accessory to health, and to give rest to brains and muscles which have been subjected to incessant strain from November to September. The advantage of this habit is undeniable, but the question is whether it is in exact conformity with the principle which every one recognises—that holidays are necessary for the wellbeing of every member of the community, and that it is nothing less than a duty to observe them at stated and proper times. It is by no means clear that a system of more moderate work, spread over a larger space of time, and frequently interspersed with brief holidays, would not operate at once more advantageously to the worker, and eventuate in getting work better done. In some of the reports of the Inspector of National Schools it has been stated that scholars who attend three hours a day are generally, if not always, quicker at learning than those remaining for a whole day who attend six. The philosophical deduction from this fact is obvious, and we commend it to those who, because they work in more or less high places, are not strictly included in the generic term labourers.

But the subject of needful relaxation and recreation, in its national sense, has a much wider scope than that in which we hitherto treated it. It is necessary to consider the question in its direct relation to the millions who must toil six days in every week in every month of the year, and to whom autumn is the sole season for rest, and for whom there is no change in winter and spring, so far as their way of life is concerned; to whom a day's repose represents so much immediate money loss, and who, if they are prudent enough to eschew the worship of St. Monday, know of no real holidays but Christmas Day and Easter and Whit Monday. Here is a branch of the social problem more difficult of solution than that which involves the affording of more holidays to the working classes without at the same time diminishing their means of subsistence. The Saturday half-holiday, if it has not exactly become an institution in this country, has been established to a very general extent; but we have never yet been able to ascertain whether even this has not been achieved solely at the expense of the worker. The relations between employer and employed are so peculiar and so delicate that it is hardly possible to interfere with them without affecting, in a degree, the material interests of the latter; and we confess to a hopelessness of any arrangement which will, without any pecuniary sacrifice on his part, guarantee to the working man any increase to his holiday proper.

This being so, the next best thing to do is to afford to the operatives of great cities, of whom alone we now speak, the means of availing themselves of such after-work hours as they now possess, and giving to them the pleasant advantages of air and space for locomotion beneath the shade of trees, by the margin of flowing waters, and on the soft sward of green grass. In short, without further circumlocution, let there be no people's town or district without its people's park. Happily this idea has been recognised, and is in process of being carried out. In London, though all the parks are open to the public, in the strictest sense of the word, yet the real people's park is the one which hitherto, in the variety of its features and in all its arrangements, may be held to be the best, and that is Victoria Park. The success of this well-ordered "pleasance" in the vicinity of a densely-populated neighbourhood is a continuous argument in favour of a park for Finsbury, and, that once established, the system for London would be almost complete. The public spirit of corporations or the munificence of individuals has gone far to supply this desideratum to many of the cities of our manufacturing industry. Manchester has its Peel Park, Birmingham its Aston Park, Halifax its People's Park, and last week witnessed the inauguration of another of these boons to the labouring community at Dundee. The feeling which induced one of the manufacturer-princes of that city to devote a portion of that wealth which was gained for him by the skill and labour of his humbler townsmen to the establishment of a park for their recreation and enjoyment is, of course, most creditable to him; but it also augurs a spirit and a course of conduct on the part of the operatives of the town which is equally creditable to them. It speaks of sympathetic relations between the donor and the donees in the past, and is a guarantee for the continuance of good feeling between them in the future. Sir David Baxter has followed in the steps of other eminent benefactors to their native towns, such as Sir Francis Crossley, at Halifax, in this matter of people's parks; and it is to be hoped that such a mode of contributing to the common weal, which is at once graceful, comprehensive, and enduring, will be adopted by others who entertain a laudable desire to go down to posterity as contributors to the public good. To place the means of healthful and simple enjoyment within the immediate reach of toiling thousands is going far towards the increase of the people's holidays.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. de Persigny has been created a Duke, in testimon y of "regard for the services he has rendered to the State, and for his personal devotion to the Emperor." His title is to be Duc de Persigny.

The Duc de Montebello, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has received permission, on his own request, to stay two months in France, where care for the health of the Duchess requires his residence. The leave of absence for the Duke will coincide with the stay of the Emperor Alexander in the Crimea and at Moscow.

Lord Cowley, our Ambassador, left Paris on leave of absence yesterday week.

An Imperial decree appoints M. Rouher, Minister-President of the Council of State, to be Minister of the Interior, M. Baroche, Minister of Justice, and M. Fould, Minister of Finance.

The *Moniteur* gave a sign of political life on Wednesday by informing the public that the Florida, Confederate steamer repairing in Brest Harbour, is not a privateer, but an ordinary vessel of war belonging to the military marine of the Confederate States. This official declaration of the Florida as a man-of-war will relieve her commander from any embarrassment which might have been caused by such assistance as the Duke will consider necessary for a vessel belonging to a foreign Government is exempt from seizure, although privateers may be subjected to it.

The Commission for observing naval mems :—"The iron-clad frigate Magenta has terminated her experimental trips at Brest in presence of the commission presided over by Commander Dupuy de Lôme, and they have been completely successful. On the 9th she took on board 300 seamen and officers, and went into the roadstead. On the following days she left for Toulon, to take part in the naval manœuvres which are to take place there. The Magenta is, like the Solferino, armed with a spur, and great interest consequently attaches to the manœuvres she will go through." The committee appointed to report on the experimental trip of the Gloire at Cherbourg consists of Admiral Penaud, M. Dupuy de Lôme, Rear-Admiral Labrousse, M. Piron eau, Post-Captains Chevalier and Bourgeois, and M. de Robert, Engineer-in-Chief.

The Annamite Ambassadors have arrived in Paris. They have commenced their ceremonial visits. The Emperor will receive them early in October. They are the objects of great curiosity to the Parisians. Their appearance, we are told, is far from being prepossessing, and consequently they must be very ugly indeed.

Accounts from the south state that the landed proprietors, who suffered severely from the oidium, or vine disease, a few years since, are now visited with a new scourge. The olive-trees present all the appearance of having been blighted. The evil will greatly diminish the crops of olives. The trees are covered with a black dust like powdered charcoal. Old trees are more particularly attacked, and those planted in warm situations. The cause of the disease is ascribed by authorities to an insect of the family of the cochineal, covered with a black shell, and the eggs of which are hardly noticeable.

Hop-picking has commenced in the north and east; the crop is small, though of good quality.

The Exhibition of Works of Industrie was again opened to the public for the exhibition of manufactured articles from Paris and the departments.

The corner-stone of the American Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Rue Bayard, Paris, was laid with appropriate ceremonies at noon on Saturday last. The building is to open with an antique vase. The light springs from an imitation candle, and at the top is a white porcelain reflector. These lamps give a much more economical light than the old-fashioned ones.

The inauguration of the railway from Lorient to Quimper took place on the 9th, and the latter town has thus become the head of the Orleans line.

BELGIUM.

The International Social Science Congress was opened on Monday in the Academic hall of the University at Ghent in the midst of great éclat. The president of the congress is M. Vervoort.

The Queen of the Belgians, Marie Henriette, was inaugurated at Ghent by the King of the Belgians, who was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count and Countess of Flanders, in presence of an immense and enthusiastic multitude. At the close of the ceremony a banquet of 250 covers took place in the ballroom of the Grand Théâtre, which is now the property of the Belgian Government, who rose and said :—"Gentlemen,—In the name of the city of Ghent, I have the honour to propose a toast to our beloved King, whom Belgium adores and Europe venerates."

His Majesty replied as follows :—

"I thank you for the cordial reception you have given to the toast proposed to me by the Burgomaster. I am happy to find myself again amongst you. Ghent, a city which possesses a municipal law such as I have been moved by the patience and constancy with which the Burgomaster has explained its provisions to me, is a city of progress beyond our control. It is known to you that for thirty years Belgium has enjoyed the blessings of the Government of representative men. We have to-day paid honour to the memory of an energetic man, who at an early age, full of confidence in the future, has given proof of his political conscience. These facts belong to far distant centuries, but the independence of peoples has always found a voice and intelligent hearts that in no good country neither valour nor intelligence will ever be wanting; and so we shall secure for ourselves a long future of peace and prosperity."

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

L'Europe, of Frankfort, publishes the following :—"We have just learnt that the federal execution against Denmark is determined upon. Holstein is to be occupied by the Saxon and Hanoverian troops. The strength of the corps of occupation is not known to us. We can also announce, on the subject of the arrangements entered into between Prussia and Austria, that the Government of Berlin, in the discussion of the grave decision come to by the Germanic Confederation, has concentrated an army of from 15,000 to 20,000 in that part of Swedish facing Copenhagen. This Swedish corps d'armée will pass over to Denmark as soon as Holstein is occupied by the German troops."

The new Diet of Holstein met in Copenhagen on Wednesday morning on Thursday. He is about to pay a round of visits to European Courts to announce his accession to the throne. The new sovereign proposes that the agreement relating to the succession to the Danish throne on London, shall be signed by himself, King George of Greece, and by the succession in favour of his younger brother and his heirs. King George himself and his own line then become last in order of succession to the Danish crown.

PRUSSIA.

His Majesty, after a moving interview with the Crown Princess, rested a few hours, and then took his son and daughter, the Prince and 8th Princess Victoria rode with her venerable wife to review troops, visiting the Arsenal and the new barracks in Moabit.

On Saturday the King arrived at Gueldern, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in order to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the day on which the southern or Spanish division of this territory came under Prussian dominion, which event occurred in 1713, when the country was given by the Congress of Utrecht to Frederick William I., King of Prussia, in compensation for his claim on the principality of Orange. His Majesty was not received with much warmth.

The Statistical Congress at Berlin has completed its labors.

In view of the coming general election, a letter from Count Schwerin, one of the ex-Ministers, has been published, in which he takes upon himself to direct the electors that, however unanimous all parties in Prussia may be in favouring the Austrian project of federal reform, this question must not be taken into consideration. "Only the Constitution and internal organization of the country can influence the mutual position of parties towards each other and towards the Government at the approaching elections."

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The replies of Russia to the notes of the Western Powers were delivered on Monday to the respective Governments.

The reply to the French note, we are told, is conceived in even more courteous terms than the previous ones, and expresses sentiments favourable to the good relations existing between France and Russia. Prince Gortschakoff concludes his despatch in a manner which precludes any allusion to the early resumption of the discussion between Russia and the three Powers. It is believed that the despatch in no way contains the initiation of others.

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the Austrian note on the Polish question is less favourable than that a more detailed memorandum will follow. Prince Gortschakoff considers the 10 points to have been settled by the previous declaration of Russia. He gratefully acknowledges the friendly sentiments displayed in the Austrian note, and shares Austria's wishes for the welfare of Poland. Prince Gortschakoff regrets, however, that the expressions used in the diplomatic discussions and their results had not been fulfilled, and that the differences of opinion had not been removed. Prince Gortschakoff thinks, therefore, that a further prolongation of these discussions appears superfluous. He finally states that Russia assumes the full responsibility of her acts.

The despatch of Earl Russell to the Russian Government (in reply to which Prince Gortschakoff's letter has arrived) was published in Tuesday's *Gazette*. Earl Russell repudiates the assertion of the Russian Vice-Chancellor that the Polish insurrection mainly derives its strength from foreign support, briefly recapitulates the arguments founded on the meaning of the Vienna articles, expresses his regret that the Russian Government should not accept the essential parts of the proposals made by England, France, and Austria, and finally declares that by the refusal Russia has rendered herself responsible for any evil consequences to the whole which may spring from the disorders in Poland.

The organ of the Polish National Government at Warsaw declares that, diplomacy having failed, Poland will persevere in her armed struggle to the last.

Telegrams and special reports continue to announce desultory fights, without any decisive results, between the Russians and the Poles. The insurgent cause has obtained a serious loss in the death of the leader Lelewel, who fell in a battle at Batorz on the 3rd inst., pierced by two bullets.

The Russian Government on Monday commenced its compulsory exaction of the taxes in Warsaw, by closing the places of business till the impost due was paid. The gates of Warsaw have been closed for ten days to any person entering or going out. Two hundred inhabitants have been transported to Siberia.

The *Patrie* urges the recognition of the Poles as belligerents by the great Powers.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.

The steamer City of London brings intelligence from New York, by telegraph to Cape Race, to the evening of the 5th inst.

The siege of Charleston does not seem to have made much progress. Fort Sumter had not yet surrendered. General Beauregard was determined to hold it by means of temporary fortifications. The bombardment of Charleston had not been continued, owing, possibly, to the breaking of the siege gun. On the last day of August the Federal ironclads advanced without opposition from Forts Sumter and Wagner, and engaged Fort Moultrie. On the 1st, it was thought that the fleet would be able to move up the harbour. A brief telegram, however, informs us that on the 1st of September the monitors and ironclads were under attack. Forts Sumter and Moultrie were remounting guns on Sumter. General Gilmore had pushed forward his trenches within 1,700 yards of Fort Wagner and had signalled, consequently it was returned unanswered, notwithstanding which General Gilmore had fired a few shots during the night of the 31st of the city in the middle of the night, whilst the inhabitants were sleeping. Gilmore has replied that he regretted the necessity to Beauregard against the bombardment without warning. He says it was absurd to expect formal notice of an intention to throw shells into a place which had been menaced by land and sea for two years and had for forty days been the object of a direct and energetic attack. The monitors Montauk, Patapsco, and Nahant, and the Federal General is not confirmed by later accounts; nor is it mentioned in Beauregard's despatch complaining of the bombardment without due notice.

In Virginia there had been no movements of note; but the story of an intended flank movement round General Lee was revived. It was reported that General Stuart had crossed into Maryland for another raid. Confederate reports stated that General Longstreet and A. Hill had been defeated, with the loss of 150 prisoners and a gun, at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia; whilst according to Federal despatches they were retiring on Lewisburg, pursued by Averell. The casualty captured by the Confederates on the Rappahannock, have been sunk by Kilpatrick's artillery, murdered by guerillas, mutilated for corpsets, have been shot for desertion from General Meade's army.

A great expedition was preparing to leave New Orleans, and was supposed to be intended for Mobile.

There had been a good deal of fighting in Arkansas, without any great advantage to either side.

The Confederates are said to occupy no part of East Tennessee save the Chattanooga territory, and Burnside on the one hand and Rosecrans on the other, are pressing on it upon both. Rosecrans was endeavouring to destroy the Georgia Railway.

The advance of General Banks' army has driven the Confederates, 7000 strong, across the Bayou Metaire bridge in Kansas, killing and wounding 150 and capturing 200. The Confederate loss was light.

The steamer Warrior has been captured north of Tortugas. The blockade-running schooner Alexander Cooper, from New York for Port Royal, has been captured off the Cape Fear. Correspondence from Key West to the 22nd of August gives information of the capture of several valuable prizes. The gun-boat De Soto last week took a fine steamer called the Alice Vivian in the Gulf, about 200 miles east of Mobile, with 880 bales of cotton on board. She has also captured the side-wheel steamer Gertrude from Key Vale, last from Havannah, with an assorted cargo of merchandise. An English topsail schooner has also recently been brought in as a prize. The Admiralty Court is still without a presiding officer, and a large amount of prize property is consequently awaiting adjudication.

THE POLICY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The New York Republican State Convention has passed resolution against separation and against foreign intervention, promising to support the Government in the prosecution of the struggle for the American Continent, and approving the emancipation proclamation.

President Lincoln has addressed a letter to the convention in which he says he does not believe that a compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. The strength of the rebellion is in its army, and the offer of terms by men within the rebel military army is nothing, such men having no power to enforce a compromise. An effective compromise must be made either with those controlling the Confederate army or with the people under its dominion. No intimation from the Confederate army, or from the men controlling it, in relation to a peace compromise has ever come to President Lincoln's knowledge or belief. "If it does come, it shall not be rejected or kept secret." The President says that he has supported Emancipated emancipation, but the people objected to taxation to buy negroes. He then continues :—"The emancipation proclamation is constitutional. If valid as a law, it cannot be retracted; if invalid, it needs no retraction. The war progresses as favourably since the issue of the proclamation as before. Peace does not appear as distant as it did; still, let us not be sanguine of a speedy, final triumph, but be quite sober, diligently applying our means, never doubting that God will give the rightful result."

GENERAL NEWS.

The draught throughout the eastern and central States will, it is said, produce very few men. In New York, it is estimated, it will

not produce over 2000 men. A case was being tried in the New York Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the conscription. Private advices from New York mention that not only has the draught been abandoned in Ohio, but in Illinois, and that it was inferred Indiana will also be exempted, the opposition of the western States being too powerful for Mr. Lincoln's Government to contend with, in the absence of a sufficient army to exercise the same control in each of those States as in New York.

The Governor of Kentucky, in his inaugural address, says that the Confederate States cannot be remitted to a territorial condition—all they have to do is to return to their fealty. He objects to the arming of negroes.

The Union ticket has been elected in Vermont and California.

The New York, Boston, and Philadelphia banks had agreed to lend the Federal treasury 50,000,000 dols., to be repaid in November in legal-tender notes bearing five per cent interest.

There was a panic in the New York stock market on the 2nd and 3rd inst., but it has subsided.

No direct confirmation has been received of the report that President Jefferson Davis had issued a proclamation ordering 500,000 negroes to be enlisted and armed. But the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* professes to know that such a measure had previously been considered by the Confederate Government; that since the Confederate disasters in the south-west General Beauregard and the Governor of Alabama had urged its adoption; and that at a conference of Governors held at Richmond it had been resolved to call out 400,000 negroes, but to keep the resolve a secret until President Jefferson Davis's summons should actually be issued.

Another noteworthy statement is that an Envoy had been sent by the Confederates to Mexico to negotiate an alliance with that country and to recognise the Archduke Maximilian.

Mr. J. B. Floyd, one of the ablest authors of Secession, is dead. Previous accounts had reported his serious illness, together with that of Mr. Yancey. Mr. Floyd died of the effects of typhus fever and jaundice in their worst forms.

CANADA.

Mr. Sicotte's motion of a want of confidence in the Ministry has been defeated in the Assembly by a majority of 63 against 60 votes.

Mr. Macdonald has introduced a Militia Bill as distinct from the Volunteer Bill, the aim of it being to so organise the militia as to place it in a position to respond to any call which the Governor-General might have to make.

Lord Lyons has been the guest of the Governor-General at Quebec, and was present at a review of volunteers on the 2nd inst.

INDIA.

The mail brings but little news. India is tranquil (says the *Hurkaru*) and prosperous throughout her wide borders. Fruitful rains fall abundantly, and the husbandman looks forward with complacency to reap the ample harvest due to his industry.

On Wednesday, the 29th of July, the foundation-stone of the new college, which is to be the scene of the future educational efforts of the native youth of the district of Moorshedabad, was laid at Berhampore by the Lieutenant-Governor. There was a large concourse of natives present, and the proceedings passed off with much spirit.

The cholera is raging in the districts of Behar and Shahabad. It has also broken out in the gaol at Patna, but timely precautions and skilful treatment have reduced the mortality to a minimum. The prisoners were to be removed from the gaol into tents.

CEYLON.—The *Colombo Observer* of the 17th of August heads its summary in the following manner, and says that it thereby indicates very fairly the principal items of news:—"Opening of the Legislative Council—Financial prosperity of the colony—Surplus of £132,500—Progress of the railway—Unprecedented export of coffee: probable out-turn for the season 780,000 cwt."

CHINA.

By telegram from Suez we have news from Shanghai to Aug. 4. Major Gordon was victorious on the 27th ult., and captured Vaking (Nankin?) Burgevine, with 500 rowdies, has joined the insurgents.

JAPAN.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neale, the Chargé d'Affaires, since receiving the indemnity money, has obtained a written apology from the Japanese Government, which was, it appears, the more difficult matter of the two to achieve. The British fleet, with the Chargé on board the flag-ship, are now going southward to Kagoshima to demand redress from the redoubtable Prince of Satzuma in his own dominions, and, no doubt, the Prince will yield to all asked of him.

According to a telegram just received the Japanese Princes were giving trouble, and the Semiramis had landed a force at Negate (?), and engaged and defeated the Japanese troops.

News had been received at New York that the Japanese had fired into a British and also an American ship, whereupon an English and an American steamer proceeded to the scene of the outrage and destroyed the town forts and spiked the guns.

The Dutch papers state that news has been received from Japan to the effect that the Consul-General of Holland had been ordered by the Mikado to quit the empire immediately with all the Dutch. The Consul-General protested against such conduct as contrary to the right of nations and specific convocations. Orders have been issued for the dispatch of four vessels of war to Japan, to be employed as the Consul-General might deem advisable; or, if thought desirable, to act with them in concert with England.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have received news from Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and Brisbane to July 25.

VICTORIA.

The political crisis which existed when I wrote last month has resulted in the formation of one of the strongest, ablest, and most respectable Cabinets that has held office since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following is the list:—Mr. M'Culloch, Chief Secretary; Mr. Michie, Minister of Justice; Mr. Higinbotham, Attorney-General; Mr. Verdon, Treasurer; Mr. Heales, President of the Board of Lands and Survey; Mr. Hervey, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Grant, Commissioner of Railways; Mr. Francis, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Sullivan, Minister of Mines; Mr. Fellows, without office. On appearing before their constituents for re-election all were returned unopposed. Mr. Michie has not been in Parliament for two years; but Mr. Nixon, the member for Polwarth, retired to make room for him. Although opposed, there is little fear of Mr. Michie's return. The House will meet on the 4th proximo, when the Ministry will have to face a strong Opposition, augmented by deserters from the Liberal cause, who, on the formation of the Cabinet without them, fancied their talents and their claims (or perhaps both) so signally overlooked that they can only show their sense of slighted patriotism by appearing in full fledge upon the Opposition benches. The Ministry, however, will meet Parliament backed by the goodwill and approval of the country. Should there be a strong and factious Opposition—as it is not improbable there will be—a dissolution will materially alter matters, and be the means of inducing some of our disappointed patriots to turn their attention to something else than politics for a livelihood.

The cause of acclimatisation is making rapid progress here. The Royal Park, a fine reserve of upwards of 500 acres, has been given up by the Government to the Acclimatisation Society, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the society. Between £3000 and £4000 has, within the last two years, been spent in the improvement of the grounds, which have hence become one of the most attractive and interesting spots in or around Melbourne. Whilst the beautiful and the ornamental have not been overlooked in the society's efforts at acclimatisation, yet their labours are essentially in the direction of the practical and the useful. At present attention is concentrated upon the acclimatisation of the Angora goat, the alpaca, the llama, and the Cashmere goat. The Société d'Acclimatation de France has sent to the Victorian society a valuable shipment of Angora goats, which are, indeed, very handsome animals. Experiments are being made in crossing these with the common goat; and, so far, the results are encouraging. An interesting sketch of the society's operations in the *Argus* of this day thus closes:—"Although there is much to be noted, the extent of the society's operations is not to be judged of from a visit to the Royal Park. At the Botanical Gardens, singing birds are being acclimatised at the old zoological reserve; fish are being propagated at Port Philip Island, where quietness and security can be obtained; game fowl are breeding, and hives of Ligurian bees are doing well about the city; while good accounts are continually being received of the increase and the healthy progress of the animals and birds liberated."

QUEENSLAND.

Parliament met on the 21st of July, after the elections.

Cotton cultivation was increasing, large blocks of land having been applied for within a few months.

NEW ZEALAND.

News from this colony to the 14th of July has been received. The Waikatos, one of the most formidable and warlike of the New Zealand tribes, have risen in arms and threatened to attack Auckland. All the troops that could be spared from Taranaki have been sent to defend Auckland. Outbreaks are apprehended in other parts of the island.

A disgraceful riot has occurred at Wellington by a band of the 14th Regiment, stationed at that town.

A steam-boat collision occurred near Port Chalmers, on the 4th of July, by which about twenty lives were lost, amongst them the Rev. Mr. Campbell, wife, five children, and servants. They had only arrived from England shortly before the accident, in the ship Matouka. Mr. Campbell was to take the position of head-master at the High School. An inquest was held on the bodies recovered, when a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the captain and mate of the steamer Favourite, which had run into and sunk the Pride of the Yarra—the captain of which was also censured. As a mark of respect to those who had met with such an untimely end, a public funeral was ordered by the Government. The procession extended nearly a mile in length. There was an evident feeling that a public calamity had happened.

DONCASTER RACES.

THE advent of the Sledmere sale portion of the visitors made Doncaster unusually full thirty-six hours before the modern orthodox time; and such was the additional influx that, when the Corporation Secretary cast up his Grand-Stand books on Tuesday night, they showed receipts to the amount of £3157, or £254 more than last year, which had by far the most lucrative opening day on record. The entries were this year taken, not behind a little saddler's shop, but in a lower chamber of the Guildhall; vast improvements had been made in the Grand-Stand inclosure, and the ladies' stand was worthy of the moor; and nothing remained of the worn-out *régime* except the old guy in scarlet. There was no great furore respecting any of the St. Leger favourites. Many thought Queen Bertha much of the Canezou stamp, "a good mare but not a smasher;" and it was known that the stable ran her untried, but considered her at least half a stone better than she was on the Oaks day, when a Goodwood Cup winner was fourth, and yet barely beat three parts of a length. Lord Clifden was "a man of mystery" still. "He has done no work," said the touts, "for nearly a fortnight." "Why did he stop all night at Peterborough, and only walk since he came here?" "Will that line of business win a Leger?" &c. On the other hand, he had plenty of stanch friends, who considered that he was rather a delicate horse, and none the worse of being eased a little at last, and that Edwin Parr and his noble owner (who was described by one of the papers as watching his work for weeks, and dwelling for that purpose "in a cottage of almost Arcadian simplicity at Rottingdean") had succeeded in giving him gallops at unhallowed hours, when even "the horse watchers" were at rest.

Be this as it may, on Tuesday morning they took courage, and the horse, with a five-stone boy up, and in heavy bandages, went two miles well on "the moor" at last, and pulled up as fresh as when he started. Sim Templeman, the celebrated ex-jockey, had seen the performance, and was satisfied, and his opinion was confirmed by Captain White's assurance to his friends that he too had seen him in and out of the stable, and that, if looks and condition were any criterion, he was even fit to meet a Macaroni. Still there were sceptics to be found in plenty. In the rooms on Tuesday night, or rather midnight, neither he nor anything else among the favourites went like a positive winner. Ranger's position hardened, but there was no coming outsider. In fact, "there were no cards to handle;" and as Lord Stamford did not bear up for Avenger, as many expected he would after Dulcibella's victory, we seldom remember speculation more flat.

The night was only in keeping with the day. Even in the horse fair, where we sadly missed Sir Tatton (with his umbrella under his arm) from his old haunt on the left of Mr. Tattersall, things were dreadfully slack. It was said that Sledmere had drained all the loose coin; but, really, there was but little to bid for. Three yearlings had been too much injured in a fire the night before to make their appearance, and the only sales of importance were Raxer by Rataplan, from Newcastle's dam, for 360 gs. to Count Batthyany, and Sir Charles by Newminster, from one of the old Sir Charles Monck's Cast Steel blood, for 300 gs., to Mr. Naylor.

Both the sheet-list for the week and the card of the day did not look especially promising, but still the Tuesday's sport turned up pretty well, and fifty-eight horses ran. In the Fitzwilliam Stakes, Carnival, a grand-looking Sweetmeat, whom Mr. Naylor purchased along with Macaroni, received only 12lb. from Johnny Armstrong for his year, and beat him cleverly by half a length; and it is worth noting that the first three were the only ones which carried winners' penalties. The Doncaster Plate gave us another winning peep of the ever-popular Kettledrum colours, and then the afternoon received a rare fillip in the turn up for the Champagne. The two "flying mares," Linda and Fille de l'Air, frightened everything save two out of the field, and, true to orders, they raced against each other till beyond the distance, where Ely's owner (who had only taken the odds to £20 about him) had the pleasure of seeing them compound, the moment Aldcroft took his colt by the head, and thus achieved the first "brilliant surprise" of the meeting by two lengths. It was one of the grandest coup de mains we ever witnessed, and the winner, who is the image of his truly-lamented sire, found some warm supporters for the Derby at 20 to 1. His defeat by Molly Carew and Hengist this year had caused him to be virtually overlooked, and even his trainer, Tom Oliver, the hero of many a hundred steeplechase and hurdlerace victories and tumbles, had no prophetic conception of such a triumph for his half-brother to Fairwater. After a good deal of trouble, there was a beautiful start for the Great Yorkshire Handicap; but the six-year-old Dulcibella, a whilom winner of the Cesarewitch, and with only 7 st. 8lb. on her, had made everything safe by the bend, and the St. Leger nags, Blondin and Dr. Syntax, toiled after her in vain. Lady Clifden won in her old form under 9 st. 9lb., over the Red House in, and the elegant Saragossa revived the failing fortunes of the Aske stable, whose training-bill for the year she must have nearly paid single-handed.

The afternoon of Tuesday was fine, though rather lowering, but still the glasses predicted a fine St. Leger Day, and a more pleasant or more crowded one has never been seen at Doncaster. The test is to watch how far the crowd extends towards the Intake turn, and this year they went right beyond it, half way down to the Red House, and the police fairly hewed the course for each race out of a solid, living mass. At one time we rather expected a repetition of the Voltigeur and Russboro' dead-heat scene at the turn; but the crowd was a Yorkshire one, and knew how to behave themselves at such a crisis, and the police force was thrice as strong as it was in '50. The sales in the horse fair were pretty good, but the attendance was far smaller than usual. The Rataplan blood was in some favour, as Scarboro' (340 gs.), Wedding Peal (300 gs.), and Christmas Carol (280 gs.) were all by him; and Sloth, by Idle Boy (320 gs.), a Trumpeter colt (360 gs.), Pulsatilla, by Orlando (230 gs.), and Sister to Musjid (160 gs.) were also among Mr. Tattersall's other returns. Mr. Merry gave 930 gs. for Zambesi by Saunterer. The racing opened with the Municipal Stakes and the Corporation Plate, both of which were won by Sir Joseph Hawley, with a son and daughter of Charleston, his American sire. It is seldom that a new trainer makes such a successful début for an owner. Twenty-eight were coloured on the card for the St. Leger, but Actæon, Fiancée, Stockowner, Cheerful, Woldga, Bonny Bell, Erin-go-Bragh, Newmarket, and Scamander were deaf to the call of time; and Prince Le Boo's appearance from among the uncoloured ones brought up the number of starters to nineteen. Onesander and Avenger were the first to show—the latter a light, corky horse, and looking more suited for Ascot hill work than the grand flat business now before him. Golden Pledge seemed rather leggy and not improved; and the little "light sherry bay" Borealis bore herself bravely, and looked all that training could make her. Lord Clifden was quiet and calm as ever, darker in his coat than when he won the Derby, and considerably thickened, but still a little light in his back ribs. Queen Bertha was, perhaps, in still brighter trim, but she had not the cut-and-come-again look of her antagonist. The Ranger had Prince Le Boo for his attendant; but he seemed very shelly and not "proppy" as well, and there was a pretty general impression that he would hardly get through the race without breaking down. Blue Mantle looked as handsome as ever, and was singularly quiet, although, of course, he bore his part in two or three breaks away. Serf galloped well, and National Guard's peacocky style convinced the tykes more than ever that his powers of staying would belie his name. Nothing went better than Queen Bertha, and those who wished to have seen Lord Clifden "act" with rather more freedom remembered for their consolation what an idle horse he has always been deemed, and grimly bided their time. This year the parade, which had been very foolishly given up, was renewed, and the scene as the nineteen filed solemnly past the Grand Stand—Borealis third, The Ranger fourth, Lord Clifden ninth, Avenger eleventh, and Queen Bertha twelfth—was one of the most impressive Corporation ceremonies (lacking the Mayor and mace at their head) that was ever enacted at Doncaster, and in the presence of a most silent and reverent assembly. The majority had backed "Scott's mare," but still they had a secret sympathy with Lord Clifden as a great hero in misfortune; they remembered how, like Don John, he had earned his preliminary St. Leger diploma by winning the Champagne and Two-year-old stakes, and they had a sneaking feeling that he might come out a great horse yet for his young owner's and his granddam's (old Beeswing's) sake. When the flag dropped it seemed all over with him. Dr. Syntax set the field their lesson at once, with Queen Bertha well forward; and there was Lord Clifden "dead last of all," with only one companion. Before they had got to the Neatherd's House he was left alone, the field going away from him like a flight of pigeons, farther and farther every stride, and hardly a betting man would have taken 100 to 1 about him. Over the hill they flew, the bay ten lengths behind, the very last horse of the ruck. At the T. Y. C. post it was still the same tale; people had almost ceased to think of him, when just at the Rifle Butts two horses came back to him; then another—then another—and then, like a shot from a rifle, he went right up, and the chocolate jacket and white cap were lost in the many-coloured mass, as they came sweeping round the Red House turn. There was a dead silence—not one name was shouted, a sort of shock seemed to paralyse the crowd for an instant—and then they burst out with the wild "Hurrah!" with "Lord Clifden wins!" And true enough he was winning, hands down. Round the Intake turn they came, and at the distance only Queen Bertha was left next the rails to fight it out with him; but the Scottites had no heart to shout. The long steady stride of the bay had got her into trouble like the other seventeen, and Johnny Osborne had only to sit and land him home an easy winner by half a length, and with his head well up this time, for Mr. Clarke's especial benefit. Borealis was third, beaten four lengths, and Golden Pledge as far behind her; but Lord Clifden was never even "extended." Since Voltigeur's year no winner has been received more rapturously on his return to scale, and the oldest racing men declared it was a "sensation race" such as they had never known. It was Mameluke and Matilda over again, with this little difference, that he caught the Whitewell mare cleverly, whereas Mameluke did not. However, no one spoke in higher terms of the performance than John Scott himself. Fifteen years ago his favourite mare, Canezou, had been beaten by Lord Clifden's horse, and now the horse, Lord Clifden, forced him into second honours again. Until he reached the Rifle Butts, about three quarters of a mile from home, the horse never seemed to get into his stride, and hence we can imagine what he must have suffered from the style in which he was driven in the front rank almost from end to end through the deep ground at Epsom. The patient way in which Johnny Osborne "suffered" on him, never oversetting him or trying to reach his horses till their pace began to weed them out, and then sending him out when he had fairly warmed to his work, with his "stride of vengeance" on the outside, and "getting" favourite after favourite, was a never-to-be-forgotten specimen of Yorkshire horsemanship. After a hard saddle experience of fourteen or fifteen seasons, Osborne has attained his St. Leger rank, and never did man deserve it more. The noble owner, who, it will be remembered, gave £6000 for the horse, and bore his Derby hard luck without a murmur, has well earned his honours. The stakes alone are only a thousand short of that sum, and it is said that he has won a very good stake into the bargain. No one has done his duty more efficiently than Edwin Parr by the horse; and here, on a course more suited to him, with sound ground, and a jockey carrying out his instructions to the letter, he showed that he was able to put the touts, and even "the Whitewall polish," at defiance. The Manchester men are said to be very hard hit. And so ended one of the most remarkable St. Leger Days on record, without a spot of rain. The Grand Stand receipts for the first two days of 1862 amounted to £5128, and this year they reached £5800!

DONCASTER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Fitzwilliam Stakes.—Carnival, 1. Johnny Armstrong, 2. Lady of Coverham, 3.
Doncaster Plate.—Newchurch, 1. Despair, 2. Knave of Trumps, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Ely, 1. Fille de l'Air, 2. Linda, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Folly, 1. Daniel, 2. Disdain, 3.
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Dulcibella, 1. Drummer Boy, 2. Blithfield, 3.
Revival Plate.—Lady Clifden, 1.—Tattoo, 2. Mother Carey's Chicken, 3.
Filly Stakes.—Saragossa, 1. Gondola, 2. Syren, 3.
Glasgow Stakes.—Midnight Mass walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Municipal Stakes.—Washington, 1. Clarissa f., 2.
Corporation Plate.—Columba, 1. Despair, 2. Man-at-Arms, 3.
ST. LEGER STAKES.—Lord Clifden, 1. Queen Bertha, 2. Borealis, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rose, 1. Kapunda, 2. Wild Thyme, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Persuasion, 1. Light, 2. Livingstone, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Jack of Hearts, 1. The Knave, 2.
Stand Plate.—Creole, 1. Stockowner, 2. Newmarket, 3.

THURSDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—Onesander, 1. Sauterelle, 2. Jarnicoton, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Coast Guard, 1. Prince Arthur, 2. Fille de l'Air, 3.
Portland Plate.—Welland, 1. Bohemia, 2. Peignoir, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Usher, 1. Prescription, 2. Daniel, 3.
Cleveland Handicap.—Johnny Armstrong, 1. Polynesia, 2.
Eglinton Stakes.—Carnival, 1. Vanessa, 2.
Scarborough Stakes.—Newmarket walked over, and divided the stakes with Macaroni.

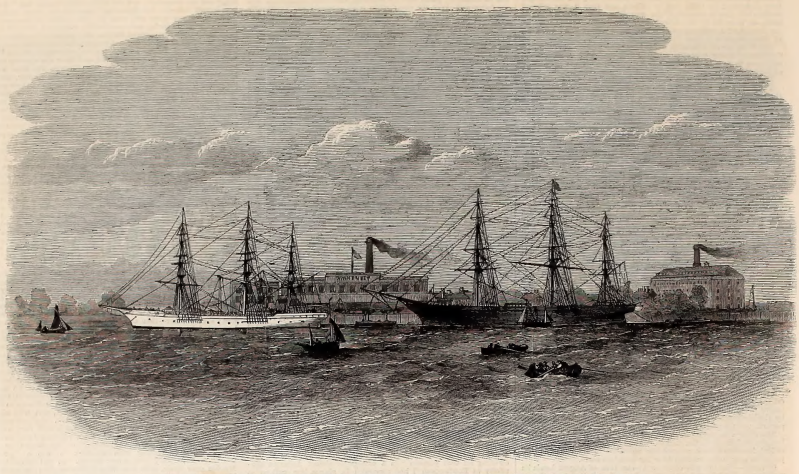
Accounts from Naples state that an adventurous youth, in exploring Vesuvius, advanced too close to the crater and fell into the abyss.

The annual meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Association was held in the neighbourhood of Leamington on Wednesday, and was attended by most of the gentry of the county. The show of every description of stock was large and fine, and was visited by a vast concourse of people. A flower and fruit show, in conjunction with the agricultural show, was held in the Jephson Gardens. The annual dinner was held in a spacious marquee on the ground, and was presided over by the Earl of Warwick.

The annual harvest home of the Philanthropic Society's institution, Redhill, was held on Wednesday at the Farm, Redhill, Surrey, and was attended by a large number of the friends and supporters of the school. At seven a public meeting was held in the large hall, Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., taking the chair. During the proceedings about fifty of the boys received prizes. An address was afterwards delivered by the Rev. Mr. Walters, resident Chaplain, who said that since the last harvest home they had sent out twenty-two boys as emigrants, sixteen to Australia, and six to Canada, from the whole of whom good accounts had been received from their employers. During the last three years forty-nine boys had gone to Canada, of whom, with three exceptions, good reports had been sent home.

The annual General Session for the county of Lancaster, under the presidency of Lord Stanley, was held at Preston on Thursday week. The attendance of magistrates was very large, and the noble Lord was re-elected.—In the evening Lord Stanley presided at the distribution of prizes to the Preston School of Art, and spoke at great length on the benefits of art-education. He noticed the recent great strides made in the introduction of art into our manufactures, so that the French dreaded their loss of pre-eminence in the domain of taste, while our private buildings might compete for splendour and purity of design with similar works in any part of the world—instances of the fact that England, in every branch of art, had made rapid progress in the present generation. Schools of design, therefore, intended for the better culture of art, supplied a real want.

NEW TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.



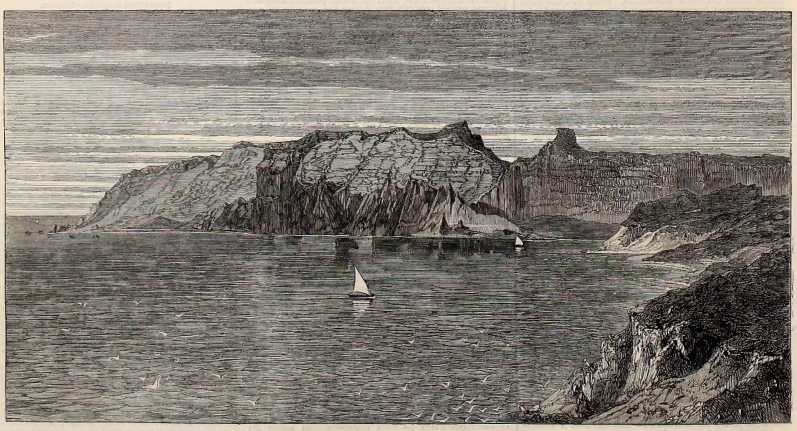
THE KIRKHAM AND THE ASSAYE TAKING IN TELEGRAPH CABLE AT MR. HENLEY'S WORKS, NORTH WOOLWICH.

THE failure of the attempt to establish electric communication with India via the Red Sea has induced the Government to take the construction of a line to India into their own hands. The India Board has placed the general superintendence and control of the line under Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stewart, R.E., an officer as well known for his gallantry during the Indian mutiny as for the great services he rendered the Government by the construction and maintenance of the telegraph lines through the wildest districts of Central and Eastern India. For the immediate electrical and engineering superintendence of the line, and also for the arduous task of submerging it, the Indian Government have selected Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clarke, and under such auspices and supervision its manufacture is approaching completion at Mr. Henley's telegraph-works, North Woolwich.

This line may be called the Persian Gulf line, as it is down that route it is to be laid to connect Kurrachee with the present land line to Constantinople. Colonel Stewart has himself during two years travelled through and examined the various overland routes which have been from time to time suggested for a part of this line across the Turkish portions of Asia Minor. One of these has been selected from the greater ease with which land lines are erected and kept in repair as compared with submarine wires, and also because along at least three fourths of the entire route the Turkish Government have already established and keep in admirable working order a telegraph from Constantinople to Bagdad. This land line runs from Scutari on the Bosphorus across Asia Minor to Diarbekir, thence to Mosul (the ancient Nineveh), and thence to Bagdad. It happens, however, that over the broad tract of country which intervenes between Bagdad and the head of the Persian Gulf, along which this submarine cable to India is to be laid, various predatory tribes of Arabs claim a sovereignty, and fight for it with more or less success; and over these lawless vagabonds of the desert the Porte has no manner of control. These people will require skilful handling, and the land line from Bagdad will probably be taken along the frontiers of Arabia, through the territories of the most powerful of the tribes, who are able to protect it against all comers, and whom a subsidy of £1000 a year will at once render most zealous. By this route, for a length of some 300 miles, it will pass to the head of the Persian Gulf at the estuary which marks the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates—a miserable Eastern township called Shat-el-Arab. It is not intended, however, to rely solely upon this land route. Another land line will probably be taken from Bagdad over the frontier of Persia to Teheran, thence to Ispahan, and so on by Shiraz down to the shore of the Persian Gulf at Bushire. Thus, even in case of the Arabs proving refractory, there will always be the land line through Persia to Bagdad, and so on to Constantinople and England. From the estuary at Shat-el-Arab the submarine portion of the line is to be laid in three sections; for, though the length of the whole is only 1250 nautical miles, yet the Government have most wisely determined to avoid the fatal dangers which always beset telegraphy through long deep-sea routes by making no less than three breaks at the stations at which the cable will be landed. The first length will be from the head of the Persian Gulf at Shat-el-Arab to Bushire, a distance of 170 miles, along which the cable will be submerged in from 20 to 25 fathoms of water. The next length will be from Bushire to Mussendom, a bold, desolate, stony headland on the coast of Arabia. This section will be 640 miles long, and submerged in from 30 to 35 fathoms of water. The third length will be from Mussendom to Guader, or Guadel, a small city on the Mekran coast, on the frontier of the Kelat territory. This portion will be 400 miles long, and laid in from 40 to 50 fathoms of water. From Guader a short length of land line is now almost complete along the coast, giving direct communication with Kurrachee, and thence all over India, to the very frontiers of Burmah.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our first Illustration shows the Kirkham and the Assaye lying off Mr. Henley's works, at North Woolwich, to receive the telegraph cable. Two vessels have left for the Persian Gulf with cable, their destination being Bagdad. The remaining lengths will be conveyed in three sailing-vessels and a steamer. The entire length required is more than 1200 miles, the weight of which will be about 5000 tons. The copper conducting-wire is composed of four segments, drawn into a hollow tube in such a manner as to appear like a solid wire. By this means all the advantages of a strand-wire are combined with the condensed bulk and small surface of a solid one. This wire, which is nearly ¼ in. in diameter, is then covered by the Gutta-Percha Company with four distinct coats of gutta-percha and four coats of Chatterton's compound, laid on alternately. This "core," as it is termed, is then tested in cold water, at a temperature of 90 deg., and then under a pressure of 600 lb. to the square inch. Before being sheathed at Mr. Henley's works the coils of gutta-percha core, which are in three-



VIEW OF THE GREAT MALAN, ON THE COAST OF MEKRAN.

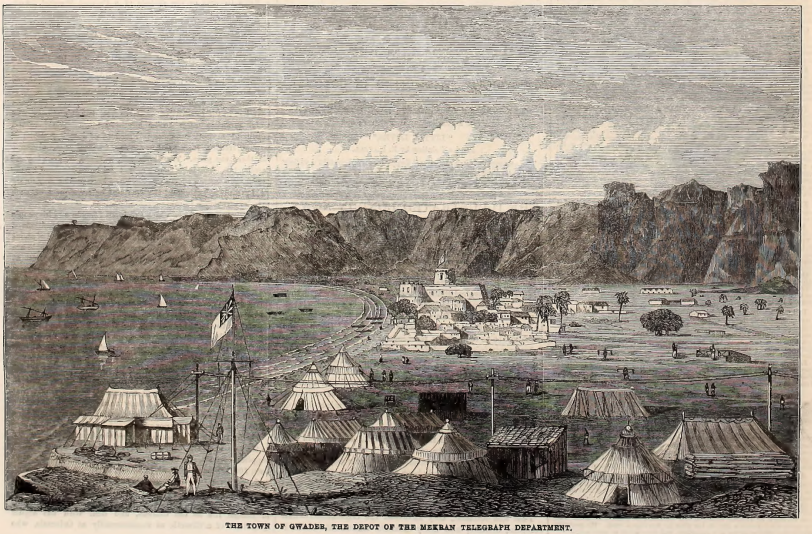
NEW TELEGRAPH TO INDIA



WORKING PARTY AT ARGOBE: WAR-DANCE OF THE AFGHAN COOLIES.

mile lengths, are again tested under water for insulation and for resistance of conductor. The first coating outside the gutta-percha is twelve thick strands of wet hemp, and over these again comes twelve solid No. 7 gauge wires, which have been most carefully galvanized by Mr. Henley, at his works, North Woolwich. The outer covering of iron wire is generally the last which a cable receives, but in this instance, as the line is to be laid in comparatively shallow water, the wires themselves, though galvanized, are to be still further protected from their most formidable enemy—rust. The whole finished cable is thickly coated with two servings of tarred hemp yarn, overlaid with two coatings of a patent composition, invented by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clarke. The composition consists of mineral pitch or asphalt, Stockholm tar, and powdered silica, mixed in certain proportions, and laid on in a melted state. While yet warm it is passed between circular rollers, which give it a round, smooth surface. When cold this forms a massive covering of great strength and perfect flexibility, totally impervious to water, and incapable of being destroyed by the minute animalcules which exist in such abundance in warm latitudes, and which, when the cable is not protected against their attacks, eat every atom of the hemp, as in the case of the cable laid between Toulon and Algiers. During the whole time the cable is at Mr. Henley's the current is always kept through it, so that the slightest possible defect in the wire can be detected. In addition to this the electrical staff test every portion regulary twice a day for insulation and resistance of conductor. When everything has been done which the most jealous care and the most fastidious scientific skill can suggest, it is passed out on the river side of Mr. Henley's factory and coiled away in tanks filled with water; and even here it is perpetually watched and tested. The total cost of the submarine section of the line will not exceed £350,000 including the expenses of laying it.

The Great Malan, on the coast of Mekran, forms the subject of our second Engraving. The telegraph wires are thrown over this moun-



THE TOWN OF GWADER, THE DEPOT OF THE MEKRAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

tain, and have a fall of 1256 feet, whence they are carried down to the beach by another descent of 500 feet. Much difficulty was experienced here in overcoming the many obstacles in the way of the telegraph; but they were eventually surmounted, and the line is in good working order. The highest point of the Mekran is 8200 feet above the level of the sea. Mekran is the most extensive and westerly province of Beloochistan. It is bounded on the north by Afghanistan and the province of Sarawan, on the east by the provinces of Jhalawan and of Les, on the south by the Arabian Sea, and on the west by Persia.

The scene depicted in the third Engraving is the flying or advanced camp of No. 1 working party of the Mekran telegraph department at Aygore, or the Idus to Hingool, via the Persian Gulf and Bushire, in Asia Minor. In the foreground the Pathan or Afghan coolies are engaged in their usual dance. Aygore is a flat plain, covered with brick in the hills, about three miles from Huddoo. There are no habitations here; but an enterprising suttler has erected a sort of temporary shop, where the fanatical pilgrims on their way to Hingloe stop and procure food and those other articles which are required by them. Hingloe, the large mountain shown in the background, is considered by the Hindoo devotees, who come from all parts of India to make pooja or prayer, as holy, and is called by those people Nance Dar, or Holy Mountain. The river of Aygore, or Hingol, is also considered holy, and to drink of its water is esteemed a blessing. The river runs through a gorge 200 yards in width, overhung by broken crags. The view here is magnificent. Beyond is a dark range of sandhills, and, towering above the basin, the blue mountains of Hinglaj, precipitous and wild. The holy mountain rises 1000 ft. in one sheer precipice from the bed of the river. It is estimated that 30,000 Hindoos visit the shrine at Hinglaj annually, paying to the Jain of Beylas two rupees each for permission to do so, as the latter is lord of the country. The span across the River Hingol is not less than 1630 yards—i.e., from the Hars Hills to those of Dillooch. The conical and furnished shaped hills are called the Shoors, or White. They are quite fantastic in their appearance, running up to points as sharp as needles. The River Hingol ("vermilion") is full of alligators, which luxuriate in the pools along the bed of the river, and many a luckless pilgrim falls a victim to those monsters. The tree here shown is the wild date, and the fruit (of) is by a few old honeycombed cannons, more dangerous to the inhabitants than to an enemy. A political agency is established here, and iron barracks are being erected for the accommodation of a body of police and troops. The erection of the wire-fence, for the lines will, in all probability, greatly alter the appearance and convenience of this scene. The climate for six months is the very delightful; but during the other six months it is scarcely endurable on account of the intense heat. The trade of Gwadur consists of salt fish, dates, and ghee. Its population is about 8000.

The three last Illustrations are from sketches by Mr. C. H. Crowe, assistant inspector of the line.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Peterborough will commence his visitation on Monday, Oct. 5.

There is to be a choral festival in York Minster on the 13th of next month.

The second annual festival of parochial choirs of the diocese of Llandaff is to be held in Llandaff Cathedral on the 23rd inst. Fifty-one choirs have given in the service, numbering altogether 1200 voices.

The Rev. W. Stuart, M.A., Curate of Maldon, has been unanimously elected Master of the Grammar School of the Ancient Corporation of Plume Lecture in that town, in room of the Rev. S. Dunn, A.M., deceased.

The local journals states that the drawings for the splendid east window which has just been placed in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, were prepared by Mr. George Maycock, formerly a pupil in the Nottingham School of Design.

A beautiful church recently erected at Cold Hanworth, Lincolnshire, by Commander Cracroft, R.N., in memory of his father, Colonel Anderson, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of nave, chancel, vestry, tower, and spire.

On Wednesday the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new church which has been erected at Finstow, in the parish of Bromley, Kent, and which, with the formed sites and endowment, is the first cost will accommodate about 500 persons, and the Rev. Mr. Graham has been appointed incumbent.

A great meeting of parish choirs was held on Thursday last in the cathedral church of Durham, with a view to the formation of a choral association on a large scale, for the general improvement of the musical portions of Divine service in the churches of this great northern diocese. About 100 choristers, representing the principal churches, were present.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, requesting them to set apart an early day for a harvest thanksgiving. He recommends them to have an offertory, and to devote the proceeds as a thank-offering to the Church Building Society. The Bishop of Winchester has issued a letter of like nature.—Harvest thanksgiving services have also been held in several churches; among others, St. Peter's Chapel, Buckingham-gate. On Sunday last, special choral services were performed, and appropriate sermons preached, in the parish church, by the Rev. B. Davidson, the incumbent. Hymns were sung suitable to the occasion. One hundred children decorated with flowers and evergreens, together with barley and wheat, two small sheaves of the latter being upon the communion-table. This was succeeded by several ladies connected with the congregation.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The *Dublin Advertiser* says that the David Baxter has founded £3000 for the purpose of establishing two scholarships in the University of Edinburgh, of the value of £60 each per annum. They are to be encouragement of studies in mathematics and mental philosophy.

The Michaelmas Term College will terminate on Wednesday next, when the lower boys return to the College. On Thursday the fifth-form boys return; and on the following day the boys of the sixth form will return. On the third holidays, when the whole school, numbering upwards of eight hundred scholars, will have assembled, after a vacation of nearly four months, the following:—The Rev. S. T. Irelen, late Master of the Commercial School, Gosport, near Oxford, has been appointed by the governors of the Hoxton Academy.

The Head Mastership of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society's School has been conferred upon the Rev. William Lyster Cartwright, B.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. S. Everard, Vicar of Swaffham; Rev. R. F. Hankinson, Rector of Lynn; Rev. C. Shorting, Rector of Downham; and Rev. W. J. L. Warner, B.A., Caius College, Cambridge, Rural Dean, to be Honorary Canons in Norwich Cathedral. *Ecclesiastic Titles Commission.*—Gainsborough: Rev. T. Wright to be Tullinghealthy: Rev. R. G. Swayne to St. Edmund's, Salisbury. *Incumbency:*—The Rev. J. Bowstead to Gateshead, Meath. *Preferments:*—Rev. Thomas J. Bartlett to Milbrook Mather; Rev. J. B. Crowther to Longner; Rev. G. Grey to Bray; Woodleigh Salterton, Devon; Rev. J. Wilson to Marshall Wedmeath; Rev. H. Stone to Cury and Gunwallow, Cornwall; Rev. T. Wetherall to Kinnegad, Wedmeath.—*Guardian.*

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains an official announcement that Parliament is further prorogued from the 14th of October to the 1st day of December. Convocation is also further prorogued to the 2nd of December.

A thunderstorm broke over the city of Brussels and its suburbs on Sunday week. The damage reported to be done to property in consequence is very considerable. At a quarter before four a flash of lightning struck the spire of the Hôtel de Ville of Brussels, and broke one of the turrets of St. Michael's Tower into pieces. This is the third time within the last few years that the Hôtel de Ville has been struck by lightning.

A paradise of a printing-office is thus described in the *Boston Cove Herald*, en which females are employed as compositors :—"Our rooms are well carpeted, and the girls do not come till nine or ten o'clock in the morning, when they find good seats, seldom making more than one or eight hours a day. Smart connections can in that time earn 61 15s. a week. They are also encouraged to read, as there are no copies. Added to this, the hall has been occupied by a female editor, as our assistant, at a salary of £200. She has spent a week a day in the office for five days a week. We generally have in our office an organ or a pianoforte, and have music at noon hours."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26.

SUNDAY, Sept. 20.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of the Alma: defeat of the Russians by the allied English and French, 1854. Daily taken from the inaugural sepoys, 1857. The thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian monarchy by Rurik, kept at Novgorod, &c., 1862. Moon's first quarter, 1h. 33m. p.m.

MONDAY, 21.—St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. Anniversary of Christ's Hospital, London, founded 1552. Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.

TUESDAY, 22.—The Panatæa Athenaia by the Greeks on the same day at Platea and at Mycale, B.C. 479. The Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, A.D. 622.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Battle of Assaye; Scindia, the Mahratta, defeated: Wellington's first great victory, 1803. The planet Neptune discovered by Galle, in conformity with the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams, 1846.

THURSDAY, 24.—Revival of the ancient Spanish Legislative Assembly, the Cortes, 1854.

FRIDAY, 25.—The Solemn League and Covenant between England and Scotland, 1643. Death of Sir Sidney Smith, 1840. Death of Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," 1680.

SATURDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian, Archbishop of Carthage and martyr, 258. The "Holy Alliance" between the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia ratified, 1815.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. 0 16	M. A. 0 39	M. A. 1 7	M. A. 1 37	M. A. 2 10	M. A. 2 47	M. A. 3 30
M. 7	M. 7	M. 7	M. 8	M. 8	M. 9	M. 9
16	39	57	17	50	31	58
M. 12	M. 12	M. 13	M. 13	M. 14	M. 14	M. 15
3	28	0	33	5	38	10

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 19' 45" W.; Height above sea, 84 feet.

Sept.	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		Greatest Difference.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
		Barometer Reduced to 32°.	Dew Points.	Relative Humidity.	Direct Motion in Miles.	Highest.	Lowest.	Direction.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.			
		Inches.	Deg.	Deg.		Deg.	Deg.			Deg.		Inch.
	8	29·741	52·8	83·0	·91	61·0	42·9	S. N.	Mile 115	18·1	5·0	·004
	9	29·951	54·0	84·6	·73	64·5	49·3	WNW. W. W.	191	15·2	3·0	·000
	10	29·831	54·0	81·6	·77	63·8	46·9	NW. W. WNW.	191	16·9	3·0	·004
	11	29·781	52·7	81·6	·71	62·5	47·0	WNW.	168	15·5	3·0	·000
	12	30·216	54·7	84·7	·71	63·9	45·1	SW.	186	18·8	3·0	·000
	13	30·301	53·1	87·1	·57	62·3	44·1		136	18·2	3·0	·000
	14	30·231	52·4	87·6	·61	62·0	44·0	Variable.	145	18·0	3·0	·000
	15	30·130	52·6	87·0	·70	61·5	48·5	W. WSW.	204	13·0	3·0	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in inches and decimals:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·771	29·889	29·916	29·736	29·894	29·950	29·976
Temperature of Air	57·97	59·67	59·11	57·97	57·75	57·27	57·17
Temperature of Evaporation	50·25	50·92	49·11	50·67	51·17	50·67	50·50
Direction of Wind	S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.

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FOR 1864

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It contains also Lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; the Ministry; and Public Offices and Officers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries and Remarkable Days; Tables of High Water at London Bridge; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations; and a considerable amount of useful and interesting information, rendering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable elegant companion to the library, boudoir, or drawing room; whilst, as regards price, it is the cheapest Almanack published.

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On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, will be published

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH WHICH WILL BE ISSUED

TWO PICTURES, PRINTED IN COLOURS,
ENTITLED

"THE VILLAGE OF ARGENIO, LAKE COMO, ITALY," From a Painting by G. PETTITT; and

"LITTLE LOVES," From a Painting by E. HAVELL.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

THE choice reading of the President of the United States is said to consist of two well-thumbed and well-worn books which he keeps in his pockets—"Joe Miller's Jests" and "Æsop's Fables." The last-mentioned is his particular favourite, as in all occasions of logical difficulty he draws his moralities from that source, to illustrate or enforce an argument, or to turn a laugh against an opponent. It would be interesting to know whether he has ever studied the well-known fable of the "Dog and the Shadow," so as to apply it to the history of the last year of unhappy administration of Federal affairs. If he have done so, might not some useful reflections suggest themselves to his mind?

Like the dog of Æsop, he is doubtless convinced that the shadow at which he grasps—the subjugation of a proud, sensitive, valiant, and determined people, who ask nothing of him but to be let alone, to work out their own destiny unimpeded by the interference of pragmatical philosophists and theorists, who would free nine millions of slaves and then leave them to starve or be exterminated—is no shadow, but a substance. But shadow or substance, as events may determine, he and the American people have already lost in pursuit of it more than any nation ever lost before that was not overrun by a foreign foe and held in the iron grasp of a military conqueror.

First and foremost, they have lost the Constitution—that complex, delicate, and finely-balanced instrument—which it took Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and their illustrious compeers such patient study, such consummate statesmanship, and such enlightened knowledge of human character to adapt to the wants as well as to the prejudices of a free and jealous people; a Constitution which guaranteed the right of local self-government; which found each component State of the Union a Sovereign within its own sphere, and left it so, and set bounds to all possible usurpation on the part of the Central Power. That Constitution is destroyed; every one of its wise provisions has been set at naught; the local authority has been denied and superseded; the State Judges have been arrested on the bench by armed men, for no other offence than an exposition of State law according to their consciences and their oaths, but which happened to be distasteful and inconvenient to the Central Government; the members of the Legislature of Sovereign States have been dragged from their homes and beds at the dead of night, and imprisoned in bastilles, subjected to disgusting indecencies and humiliations, and worse treatment than falls to the lot of convicted felons, not for anything that they had done, but for something which it was supposed they might do. Mr. Seward has rung a bell on his right hand, and ordered the imprisonment, by telegraphic message to a Provost Marshal, at a guiltless citizen of New York—guiltless of anything but hatred of the war and fidelity to the Constitution; and has rung a bell on his left and ordered by similar agency the imprisonment of another citizen in Ohio for the same offence. The privilege and right of the writ of habeas corpus has been overthrown in thousands of instances, without other pretence or justification than the tyrant's plea of necessity. Forts Warren, Lafayette, and M'Henry have been crammed with prisoners of State, as ignorant for the most part of the grounds of their incarceration as any of the unhappy victims who were released from the Bastille of Paris on its destruction by the infuriated French people in 1789. The right of free speech has been denied: a and a gentleman, a scholar, a patriot, and a statesman—openly addressing twenty thousand of his countrymen in public meeting—for uttering words (and even the oaths of paid military spies could twist or pervert into anything worse than words of confidence in the Administration, and of disbelief in war as an instrument for the restoration of a defunct Union, was seized two hours after midnight in his bedchamber and torn from the arms of his agonised wife and family by a mob of soldiers, tried by court-martial, found guilty of plain speaking, and sentenced to banishment from his native land, in defiance of an express provision of the Constitution of the United States and of the State laws of Ohio. Military dictators like General Butler, at New Orleans; General Schenck, at Baltimore; and General Burnside, at Cincinnati, have rivalled the insolence, brutality, and lawlessness any Dey of Algiers or Pacha of Asia Minor that was ever appointed by the most ruthless Sultan that ever reigned in Constantinople. The liberties of the American over the whole length and breadth of the continent have been either abrogated by proclamation, or altered by force in some exceptional places, such as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to exist upon sufference, until such time as it should please the caprice or suit the supposed necessities of the Administration at Washington to supersede them by the stroke of the pen of a Major General or the dictum of a Provost Marshal. And, last degradation of all—degradation hitherto unknown among men of Anglo-Saxon blood and lineage—a ruthless and unnecessary conscription has converted a nation once proud of its free men into a horde of military slaves, and compelled every citizen within certain ages either to leave his home, his family, and his business, and serve as a private soldier against his own countrymen contending for their independence, or to buy his liberty—as a slave buys his freedom—by a money-payment. These are among the *substances* which the Americans have lost in the pursuit of what, as yet, is but a *shadow*, and which promises never to be anything more. The least list admits of a short summary :—Freedom of speech, freedom of writing, freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom of the person—all these are gone. They may not, perhaps, be gone beyond recall; but, certainly, they have been sacrificed by the present generation without struggles as keen and as sanguinary as have always attended the conquest or recoupment of such priceless treasures in other civilised nations.

The second substance which President Lincoln and his people have lost for a shadow is the millions of two thousand millions of dollars, or £400,000,000 sterling, already expended; and of about half as much more, for which the Government and people are liable, on current and outstanding account. As the interest at which this vast sum has been, and will have to be, borrowed ranges between fifteen and six-and-twenty per cent, it will entail upon the Americans, if they do not repudiate it, as they threaten, a permanent annual tax of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and a consequent taxation such as no country in the world endures except Great Britain and France, and which will inevitably involve enormous liabilities in foreign and not domestic wars extending over a couple of centuries.

The third substance—lost for ever in the stream because the too greedy dog would snap at a shadow—is the labour of one million of men for upwards of two years of war—labour in agriculture, in mechanism, in commerce, in everything that enriches a nation, and the money value of which would be greatly under-estimated in such a teeming country as America at fifty millions sterling per annum.

The fourth loss of substance, which the Americans—drawing as they do upon the over-peopled regions of Europe for fresh supplies—are always inclined to undervalue, is the loss of at least 500,000 men, by death in battle, by diseases in the camp, and by all the fatigues, miseries, and privations incident to a state of war. The record is an awful one, but has no terror for the Americans. They look upon the waste of this account of human life as the Chinese, and deal with the higher quantities of arithmetic as unconcernedly as Orientals, who

talk of millions with as much nonchalance as sober Europeans talk of thousands. The whole scale of this war is gigantic—in its cost of treasure, of life, and of liberty; and all for a shadow, all for the desire of extended territory, for universal empire over the American continent, for pride, vainglory, and for the power hereafter to overawe and humble what they term the insolence to call such effete and decaying nations as England and France.

The longer their unhappy war continues the more conclusively events continue to prove that the attempted coercion of the southern by the Northern States was the greatest blunder, if not the greatest crime, of our age. Themselves the product of a successful rebellion, they have fought what they call Southern rebellion with a vindictiveness and obstinacy which make poor George III. appear, in comparison with Abraham Lincoln, a mild, a conscientious, and a reasoning ruler. Asserting in their Declaration of Independence that Government could only and ought only to rest upon the consent of the governed, they denied their own principle the first time that their Southern countrymen endeavoured to put it into practice. Mr. Lincoln admitted, on assuming office, that the Constitution had put no power of coercion into his hands. Had he and his advisers remained true to that belief—had they recognised the dogma of the consent of the governed as essential to the existence of Government, and simply contented themselves with declaring that they would at all events have secured the substance which they have lost in pursuit of a shadow, and done more by their inactivity to prove that Southern independence was a dream than they have ever done or ever can do by war, however long continued and fiercely waged. Time, commercial intercourse, and the subsidence of angry passions might have operated together to restore the broken compact. But now it is too late. What has been never can be again. The "United States of America" is but the name of a thing that is past. It is consigned to the page of history, along with the Roman Empire, the Heptarchy, and the kingdom of Bryan Boroihme. It once was and never can be again; and these words are alike its history and its epitaph.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle for Balmoral on Monday evening. The suite in attendance upon her Majesty consisted of Lady Augusta Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General Bruce, Colonel Cowley, Mr. Duff, and Dr. Jenner. Lady Churchill, who succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting, joined the Royal train at Ascot, and travelled with the Queen to Scotland. The Royal cortège arrived at the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway at ten minutes before seven o'clock p.m., and was received by Mr. Saunders, of the Great Western line, and Mr. Cawkwell, general manager of the London and North-Western line. The Royal train was received over the Great Western line to Leamington, which place it reached at ten minutes past eleven o'clock. Here a stoppage of half an hour was made for refreshments. The train then continued its journey to the Rugby junction, where it arrived at forty-two minutes past ten. Here the Royal train changed, and the rest of the Royal train was handed over to Mr. Cawkwell, who travelled with it northwards, over the London and North-Western and the Lancaster and Carlisle section. to Carlisle. There the train continued its route along the Caledonian line to the Dunkeld junction, and proceeded over the Scottish Central Railway to Perth, where it arrived at forty minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. The Queen, after partaking of breakfast, left Perth at 9.15, passing over the Royal train at Blair Atholl, to pay a visit to the Duke of Athole, who has for some weeks been rapidly declining in health. The members of the Royal family were left at Perth, and joined her Majesty at Stanley junction, on her return from Blair Castle. The Royal train then continued the journey with all haste to Ballater, where the Queen was met by Princess Louise and Princess Arthur and Leopold paid a visit to the Earl of Mansfield, at Scone Palace. The Duke of Athole accompanied the Queen from the castle to the railway station. Her Majesty took an affectionate leave of the Duke and Duchess. The Royal train reached Aberdeen at 3.13, and her Majesty arrived at Balmoral at 6.15. The public were admitted to the railway station at Windsor to witness the departure of the Queen, and a platform at the station slowly proceeded along the line. The remainder of her Majesty's journey was strictly private.

On Saturday the Queen held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey. At the Council the Queen was ordered to be further prorogued from the 14th of October to the 1st of December. The Duke and Viscount Hardinge had private audiences of the Queen. The Ministers left Windsor by a special train at four o'clock on their return to town. The Duke of Rutland presented to her Majesty at an audience. Sir Andrew Buchanan also had an audience of the Queen.

On Sunday the Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Castle of Abergeldie. On Sunday in last week their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at Crathie in the morning. The Rev. Archibald Robertson, the officiating clergyman. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess drove to the top of Craigendarroch, and took tea among the heather. On Tuesday the Prince was among the hills and broughs down a fine stag, which was afterwards dressed for the table. The Princess and her attendants drove to the Garrawalt and took luncheon. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess and suite drove to Garmouth, on the west side of Balmoral, and partook of their luncheon, returning late in the afternoon. In the evening a ball was given to the servants and gillies of the Prince at the castle. On Friday, in the previous week, the Prince and Princess and suite drove by Ballater to Invercauld, formerly called Rob Roy's Cave. A few of the servants from Abergeldie having arrived previously with provisions, a fire was lighted, potatoes and other vegetables cooked, and tea was prepared on partakers of by the Royal party beside the cavern. Afterwards her Royal Highness was employed sketching the cave, and Mr. Duncan, also, a pleasing scenery. Their Royal Highnesses returned through Ballater in the afternoon, when they were warmly welcomed by the visitors assembled to greet them.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with the infant Princess Victoria, attended by Baroness Schenck, Captain Westerweller, and Dr. Becker, landed at Dover on Tuesday morning, at half-past three o'clock, from the Continent. Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell received their Royal Highnesses upon their arrival. After partaking of a dejeûner at the Lord Warden Hotel, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to London by a special train, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock. The Prince and Princess and Princess Victoria, attended by their suite, left the palace at eight o'clock the same evening and proceeded to the Euston terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, en route for Scotland, on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral. Their Royal Highnesses will remain with her Majesty during her stay in the Highlands, and return with the Royal family to Windsor Castle.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returns to Gmunden on Wednesday to Gloucester House from a tour in Germany.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden has arrived at Government House, Devonport, from Portugal.

The Marquess of Hartington has left Holkar Hall on a visit to Colonel Smyth, at Heath Hall, Yorkshire.

Earl Granville has arrived at his residence in Bruton-street from Scotland.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Count Bodo Heyden with Miss Ida Morris, daughter of Horace Morris, Esq., and granddaughter of the late General the Right Hon. Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B., will take place this day (Saturday).—The marriage of Mr. Crawshay Bailey, only son of Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P., with the only daughter of Count and Countess Mercara, will take place on the 29th inst. at Cheltenham.

MUSIC.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This great provincial music meeting—next to that of Birmingham the greatest of them all—began on Tuesday last, and has continued during this week, terminating yesterday. Our necessity for going early to press prevents us from saying more, this week, than that the festival began most auspiciously, and that its prosperity promises to be more than usually favourable. We have recently given an account of the preliminary arrangements and the names of the host of vocal and instrumental talent whose services have been called into action. We have now to add that the festival began, on Tuesday evening, with Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus," which was magnificently received with enthusiasm by an audience principally composed (as is usual on the first evening of the meetings) of those for whose sake a reduced scale of prices was adopted. The first morning performance of sacred music took place on Wednesday, when Spohr's new oratorio, "Calvary," was given, together with a selection of miscellaneous pieces. Of the merits of this work, as well as of the proceedings of the festival down to its conclusion, we shall have something to say next week.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—The reopening of this house, as the national theatre, is always at this season an important event. Embellished as it has been by Mr. Edmund Falconer, so that it presents one of the prettiest interiors in London, and by Mr. Gye, so that its stage is decorated in the manner in which it is conducted. The public have evidently faith in the present management, and on Saturday awaited the performances with excellent satisfaction. The new piece announced for the commencement of the season. This drama, which is in three acts, is from the pen of "the labour-and-a-wife man"—"Robert's share, Jack's Romance of the Nursery." Like all Mr. Falconer's dramas, there is in it much domestic pathos, relieved by the quaint humour of art. The principal aim appears to have been to fit Mr. Belmore with a suitable part. The author has imagined a young man of humble birth, who has married the daughter of a nobleman, and, through his belief of the true offspring, and brought up as such in the ancestral hall. But, as "Jack" says, "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" is accordingly, his courses are erratic. Sent by his supposed parents to travel in the East, he contrives to spend his time in the lowest haunts of London and Paris, and is discovered in a garret in the latter capital by a prize-fighter, Bill Puddick (Mr. Addison), and a man about town, Mr. Scudder Wilkins (Mr. W. Lacy). The latter has just left his father for him, and with such effect as to gain frequent remittances from him through Mr. Bagshaw (Mr. Ryder), at the opening of the play, is expecting the return of the youth from the East. The first act thus appears instead of him, apologising for Edgar's delay by describing the state of his affairs, and receiving a bill for £500 to be paid by Bill Puddick soon follow, and are announced by the screams of the servant girl, who is terrified at the sight of the prize-fighter. He enters, the chambermaid, too, Sally Stiggins, recognises Edgar as her hero of Cremorne, and throws the whole family into astonishment. The second act commences with a long conversation between Wilderspoon accosts in explaining; but his wiles are penetrated by Mrs. Cuddle (Miss Cuddon), the housekeeper, who, by her words, causes to a private understanding with him. At length a knock at the door announces the arrival of Edgar, who is the brother of Mr. Mordaunt, is deceased wife, and is the bearer of some startling revelations. He communicates to the family that the child of Mr. Mordaunt's daughter is not his, and that Miss Cuddle was privy to the transaction. This the wily woman confesses, and Wilderspoon, finding that the only hope left him of getting his money to marry the lass in her poor estate, she, now that the tables have been turned, retaliates, though in the end she relents. Mrs. Caudle, however, is not appeased, and, in the finale, Wilderspoon is discovered making scenes to Mrs. Caudle, who declares that she will be his wife. The piece is full of incident, and is well acted throughout. Mr. Belmore has endeavour to explain all this to the satisfaction of all parties, Bill Puddick is so perplexed that he communicates his difficulty to the audience, who strongly sympathise in the embarrassment, and mingled laughter and applause. There is some capital dialogue in this comedy, and the performance of Mr. Addison as the prize-fighter the long harangues of Wilderspoon is exceedingly creditable to him. The part of Mrs. Caudle is played to the satisfaction of the audience by Mr. Ryder. We could have wished, however, that Edgar and his prize-fighting friend had been more strongly drawn and more highly coloured. The latter is a character which, in the hands of Mr. Addison, ought to have been more fully developed. Altogether, however, we judge that the new piece will be found a valuable addition to the stock not of the best of Mr. Falconer's productions, has specific merits. The scenery, by Mr. T. Grieve, which principally consists of the interior of the chambermaid, is of remarkable excellence, and worthy of being universally appreciated.

SURREY.—Mr. Shepherd, having associated himself with Mr. James Anderson in the management of this theatre, has resolved on more ambitious aims than usually characterise the performances on the transpontine boards. Last night he produced a drama, which, as a heroic play in five acts, entitled "The Scottish Chief; or, The Maid of Wallace." Mr. Anderson, it appears, has compiled his drama from Miss Porter's romance, Mr. Sheridan Knowles's tragedy, and Mr. Planché's theatrical adaptation of the story, formerly acted at the Coburg under the title of "Wallace, the hero of Scotland." In developing the meagre plot to the dimension of five acts, Mr. Anderson has shown much skill in grouping the incidents of the story. The first act concludes the third represents the escape of Wallace from his brothers' prison by means of a rope which swings him from his chamber-window to a bridge that crosses a deep ravine in his mountain dwelling. In the next act, the death of the traitor Monteith relieves the hero of his worst situation. Wallace is not equally to the taste of the audience, who resented strongly the desertion of Wallace, or rather his exhibition of his back after his decapitation. This termination has now been altered, the production of the hero's bleeding features being no longer held up to the audience, gain. The exhibition of his head acted and illustrated with scenery of rare beauty, it will doubtless attract the prolonged success. To the drama in verse is rather bald, and the poetry commonplace; nevertheless, it is a move in the right direction. Mr. Anderson, as the representative of Wallace, and Mr. Fernandez, as Bruce, are as picturesque as could while Miss Pauncefort, as Helen Mar, showed true passion in the trying perils to which she is exposed. We should, however, prefer a less declamatory style of delivery than that adapted by the performers in general.

SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION.—On Monday the performance at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL in aid of the funds for the Shakspeare monument will take place, when Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger will deliver their various recitations from Shakspeare's plays. The passages will be linked together by some original music, composed by G. C. Bonheur, Esq., and sung by Miss Brent, Signor Napp, and other solo singers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Hanson, the barrister, has fixed Wednesday, the 23rd inst., to begin revising the list of voters for the City.

The Jewish new year commenced on Monday, and was strictly observed. The Jews resumed business on Tuesday evening. The day of atonement, or "white fast," will take place in about three weeks.

The jury lists for next year have been placed upon the church doors, and unless persons of sixty years and upwards at once send in their claims to have their names struck off they will be liable to serve another year.

The Baron Dey, which recently sank in the river at Lincheuse Reach, has been raised and removed to the shore. Steps will at once be taken to submerge the vessel in her bottom, when she will be hauled into dry dock to undergo repair.

The citizens of London have been cited to attend at the Guildhall on the 29th inst., for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Lord Mayor for the year 1864-5, in succession to Mr. William Anderson Rose, whose term of office will expire on the 8th of November.

Two hundred children belonging to the Clare-market Ragged School were on Thursday taken by steamer from Hungerford Stairs—they enjoyed themselves in the park until late in the afternoon. Through the exertions of the indefatigable Mr. Rose, the school a substantial dinner had been provided for the children in the park.

At the weekly meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers on Monday, Dr. Letheby reported that during the week the officers had condemned 760 lb. of meat as unfit for human food. It consisted of five sheep, four calves, two pigs, and fifty-five joints of meat. Sixlbs. were diseased and 698 lb. were from animals that had died from natural causes.

Last week the births of 1922 children—938 boys and 985 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number increased by 1862.—The deaths in London in the week that ended last Saturday were 1257. The average number in the thirty-seventh week of each of the ten years 1853-62 became 1138, when deaths from cholera in 1854 are excluded from the calculation and correction made for increased population. The mortality from smallpox is now greatly reduced; the deaths from it in the last three weeks having been 24, 21, and 19. The deaths from diarrhœa, which reached 619 in the third week of July, have fallen to 80. Scarlatina is at the present time the most formidable of the zymotic diseases. It was fatal in 124 cases in that week, while measles was returned in only seven cases.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At a public meeting held at Bacup, under the presidency of Mr. Joshua Lord, it has been decided to adopt the Local Government Act.

Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., has been elected chairman of the Harwich Harbour Conservancy Board, constituted under an Act of last Session.

The south side of the Southampton bar-gate is being restored. It is believed to have been built by Edward I. in the year 1300.

On Saturday last four men, named Benjamin Thomas, José Maria Alvarez, John Hughes, and James O'Brien, were hanged in front of Kirkdale Gaol for murder. O'Brien died defiantly; the others appeared resigned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised, if his engagements permit, to lay the foundation stone of the Liverpool Museum, on Oct. 20. The Committee of Council contribute £500 in aid of the building.

The total proceeds of the Worcester Musical Festival were £1044 11s., the largest sum ever realised at Worcester, except when it was £1214 5s. 8½d. It is expected, however, that the receipts this year will be considerably increased by the Sunday collection.

The freedom of the town of Inverness was on Thursday week presented to Mr. Matheson, M.P., Mr. Ross, M.P., Mr. Fraser, chairman of the Inverness and Aberdeen, the latter as chairman of the Inverness and Nairn Railway Company.

A woman has been committed for trial at Side Hedingham, Essex, for causing the death of an aged Frenchman, named Dumay. She deserted herself her children, and Dumay docked him in a garret and this was so much exhausted that he died.

The annual examinations for science certificates for teachers in connection with the science and art department of the Committee of Council on Education are to take place in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, in the month of November next.

Rendcombe Manor, which is one of the finest in the county of Gloucester, and contains upwards of 6000 acres, has been sold by Mr. Goldsmid, Bart., Q.C. M.P., for £160,000. It was purchased of General Sir John Wright Gotte, Bart.

A gentleman of Liverpool has offered to give the sum of £1000 towards a sum of £10,000, which he estimates will be required to purchase all the miserable and unhealthy property which still remains to be pulled down, and which constantly generates fever and other infectious diseases.

Yesterday week Mrs. Hall, the wife of Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., Flax Croft, Anglesea, cut the first sod of the Central Anglesea Railway. The spot selected for the ceremony was a landmark which was daily decorated, and a procession of the public bodies, &c., was formed.

Two female bathers at Penzance were carried out by the tide last week, when a trustworthy boatman, at imminent personal risk of his own life, rescued them. The latter became frightened and returned, but Mr. Dove persevered, and ultimately succeeded. The gallant act was witnessed by many on shore, who showed their appreciation of it by loud cheers.

A public meeting was held on Monday to raise the old romance of a rich uncle in India leaving a fabulous fortune has just become a pleasing reality to Mr. George Legg, carpenter, Maddiley. The uncle, Mr. Johnson, an Rash India merchant, has bequeathed £5000 to the nephew aforesaid, and the three sums of £10,000 and one of £5000 to other relatives, and £500 a year to the widow.

The greater part of the crew of the Florida have arrived in Liverpool. They seem to have enjoyed their cruise. For months they have seen no wages, and when they got to Brest they became clamorous for pay. Captain Maffitt gave them all their wages, and left Brest for Calais, with an order on Fraser and Co., of Liverpool, for their wages. Messrs. Fraser and Co. refuse. It is said, to honour the order as soon as the families are full of anger.

St. Patrick's Church, Cork, commenced about twenty-five years since by the celebrated Father Mathew, and partially erected at an immense cost, is about to undergo, from the designs of Messrs. Pugin and Ashlin. The original design show a large tower and spire in the centre of the west end; this is not to be entirely dispensed with, and replaced by a simple front, in conformity with the rules of the Ogmachin order.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Lecture Hall, Stroud, for the purpose of awarding the prizes to the successful pupils of the various classes held in connection with the Mutual Improvement Society. S. S. Dickenson, Esq., J.P., occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the chairman, Mr. Bannister, the Rev. J. Silver, the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, and Dr. Paine. These classes were established in 1859, under the science and art of the Department of Committee of Council.

Another fatal balloon accident has occurred at Halifax. Early in the ascent the machine became entangled in the telegraph wires, and nearly lodged against a chimney, but escaped foul high. By means of rope and pulleys the aeronaut, a Mr. Young, descended safely, but the balloon remained in a blight on the chimney, and Mr. Young's son made the attempt to recover it. One of them, a man named Charles Rawson, had reached the top, when, the rope snapping in two, he fell to the ground and was taken up dead.

TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

RECENT statistics, showing the astonishing success of railways in India and their satisfactory effect on the budget of our great Eastern Empire have induced us to present to our readers a tableau exhibiting the principal modes of travelling in that country, which, existing from time immemorial, will have to give way before the great modern invention which has effected such important changes in Europe. From the pilgrim, travelling by the slow process of measuring his length over and over again for many hundreds of miles, together with all the intermediate contrivances of getting over the hot, dusty roads of India—the Rajah on his elephant, or the Englishman in his dandy phaeton—all classes alike are gladly availing themselves of the new method of travelling, thus settling a question which at the outset of the undertaking caused many forebodings and unsuccessful speculations, especially as to the question of cost, and its bearing upon the speculation. The statistics show that, on 700 miles of railroad now open, the number of passengers for the year 1861-2 were, first-class, 61,817; second, 299,820; and no less than 6,477,055 of the third class. This, of course, is but a beginning; and as the lines extend we may confidently look for an enormous increase, for the natives, ever keenly alive to gain, in whatever shape it presents itself, feel the advantages of the new mode of travelling to be so immense that their conservative prejudices readily give way before it, and we may reasonably look forward to the result in changes most important to the advantage of the country and people.

MODES OF TRAVELLING IN INDIA.





"SCENE ON BOARD A FRENCH STEAMER FROM HAVRE TO HONFLEUR," BY M. BIARD.—SEE PAGE 294.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The recent execution at Liverpool of four wretched men who, at high noon and in the presence of a hundred thousand spectators, were strung up to one gallows, has, not unnaturally, excited a feeling of intense horror throughout the country. It has been forcibly pointed out, however, that this quadruple execution was due, not to any unusual rigour in the administration of the law, but to a curious concurrence of criminality of the deepest dye, and which, in the present temper of the public with respect to penal legislation, it was all but impossible to pardon. All these four men were murderers; and between the atrocity of the crimes for which they severally suffered there was but little to choose. The Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment made commendable exertions to obtain a reprieve for two of the convicts—for one on the ground that he was a foreigner, for another that his sanity was at least questionable. The Spanish Ambassador also pleaded for Alvarez, the sailor who "knifed" a man in the streets, representing that he would not have suffered capital punishment for such a crime in his own country; but the precedent set by the Lord Protector Cromwell, in the case of Don Pantaleon Sa, who—all brother as he was to a foreign Minister—was beheaded for the crime of assassination, must be regarded in this country as irrevocable. A foreigner must be held amenable, in precisely the same degree as an alien, to the laws of the country of which he is temporarily the denizen. Scores of aliens have experienced the supreme doom of the law for that which Alvarez suffered; and to have reprieved him would have been a negation of justice. There is no getting over, in these cases, the logic of George III., when he was intreated to remit the capital sentence on a fashionable and clerical forger. "If I pardon Dr. Dodd," said his Majesty, "I have murdered the Perreaus," alluding to two unfortunate brothers of that name who had lately been hanged for an offence similar to that of Dodd.

The inevitability of last Saturday's wholesale hanging does not, however, to our thinking, entirely dispose of the question as to whether it might not be found expedient to abolish capital punishments. The most pregnant argument in favour of abolition is this—*that we have been hanging men and women for hundreds of years without sensibly diminishing the crime of murder, but that we have never tried the effect of a secondary punishment.* Would it be worth while to experimentalise? There is the rub. The anti-abolitionists adjure us to keep "hanging away," just as the exterminating party in America incite Mr. Lincoln to keep "pegging away;" yet the result of a different system might in either case astonish the world. It might in the end be found that such a sentence as perpetual entombment or hard labour for chains for life in a mine would be more dreaded than the halter. The benevolent Howard tells us how, in Denmark, the crime of infanticide, which had grown to frightful proportions, was all but extirpated by a new law, abrogating capital punishment, but sentencing the offender to lifelong captivity and a yearly flagellation on the anniversary of the crime, and at the very place of its commission. It is, at all events, certain that no tentative efforts are available after we have hanged the criminals, and society hitherto has been content to adhere to the decision, more witty than logical, of the Frenchman who said he was quite ready to abolish capital punishment if *Messieurs les Assassins* would set the example of abolition by refraining, themselves, from killing.

Since alluding to the controversy respecting Napoleon's residence at St. Helena, a lady has been kind enough to send us some relics of Longwood, which assuredly go the rather to prove that the place was fitter to be a barn than the mansion of a "Lieutenant-Governor," much less that of a man who had inhabited the most sumptuous palaces of Europe. The relics comprise a bit of the covering of the bedroom, which is mere "pithy dowlas;" a scrap of the hangings of the study, the commonest nankeen; and a morsel of wall-paper from the drawing-room, "ornamented" with a pattern such as the poorest mechanic would consider a disgrace to paper-staining. The hangings of the billiard-room are of a like shabby character. These relics were accompanied by a ground-plan of Longwood, measured by a Captain in the British Navy (not by an indignant Frenchman) who was at St. Helena in 1824. The bedroom was originally thirty feet by twenty-four; but this was divided into four, and these cabined, cribbed, and confined spaces must have fully borne out the title of Cruikshank's pathetic little etching, "Change for a Sovereign." Some of these days we intend to have the relics and ground-plan facsimiled in chromo-lithography, that the English public may judge whether the complaints of Napoleon at the unworthy treatment he received were exaggerated or not. We may add that when the naval officer we speak of visited Longwood, barely three years after the death of the captive, a portion of his dwelling had become a cowshed. The "Lieutenant-Governor," it would seem, did not care to live there again.

The silver coinage of France, we learn, is threatened with a startling revolution. The Council of State are "seized" with a project for calling in all the pieces of two francs, one franc fifty centimes, and twenty centimes. A fresh emission of silver money, decimally divisionable, and amounting to two hundred and fifty millions of francs, is to be made; and the standard of value is to be lowered to 835 per mille, the remaining 165 to be alloy. The French plead that silver in England and copper money in France pass current at a nominal rate sensibly superior to their intrinsic metallic value, and that the object of the projected debasement of their coinage is to prevent foreign and native speculators from draining France of her precious metals. It is curious to mark how, for once in a way, the French have stolen a march upon us as a practical people. Our currency philosophers, such as the accomplished Mr. Fawcett, are only theorising on the depreciation of gold; but our shrewd allies, taking the bull by the horns, are about to depreciate their silver for themselves.

The Leigh Sunday haymaking case has given rise to a flood of acrimonious criticism, and the justices and police officers who ordered and enforced the seizure of the goods of a few poor farmers for the seemingly trifling offence of getting hay in—menaced, as it was, by an impending storm—on a Sunday, are far from being just now the most popular people in the kingdom. The prosecution assuredly appears to have been a most frivolous and vexatious one; but, after all, would not the most dispassionate way of looking at it be to sweep the obnoxious Act of Charles II., under which the penalties were levied, from the statute book?" Yes; it was in the reign of Carolus II.—that virtuous Monarch whom Mr. John Evelyn saw, *on the Sunday evening before his death*, toying with Mazarine and the rest, with his courtiers gambling, and "a French boy singing love-songs in that glorious gallery"—that it was made an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment to do harvest work on the Sabbath. There is another lively enactment, we believe, in force, by which a man can be fined or sent to gaol for not going to church on Sunday. The observance of the Sabbath in England is happily very much on the increase; and our quiet Sundays contrast, as a rule, most favourably with the riotous and depraved orgies of thirty years since; but we should do much better to trust, for the development of moral reformation, to the good sense and right feeling of the public than to obsolete and intolerant statutes.

We have heard a great deal—enough, and to spare, it may be—about Italian brigands lately; but to the peaceable English public a brigand is always more or less of a myth. We cannot help thinking of Mr. Wallack in Massaroni, and Mrs. Stirling as Pascal Bruno, and the late Mr. Braham as Fra Diavolo. The arrest of Cipriano La Gala and his villanous companions on board the Aunis, at Genoa, their strange rescue at the hands of the French, and their fortunate delivery on Mont Cenis to a well-deserved fate, have brought the actual brigand nearer and clearer before the English mind. But the last Neapolitan "echoes" tell us of a band of real live brigands in the Basilicata who have surrendered themselves to the authorities and obtained a few days' safe conduct in order that they may persuade the remainder of their confederates to submit to the law. The notorious Crocco, the infamous Ninco Nanco, have been seen in the flesh; and it would much conduce, we think, to the diminution of the last lingering remnants of admiration for the brigand as a romantic and picturesque character if engravings could be published from the photographic portraits of some of these ruffians. It is quite time that the mythical idea of the brigand, with his steeple-crowned hat ornamented with ribbons, his turn-down collar, silver-buttoned jacket, velvet small-clothes, parti-coloured leggings, and embroidered sash full of shining weapons, should be scattered to the winds, and the brigand as he is—a dirty, ragged, hideous vagabond—held up to public abhorrence.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Channel Fleet, which had anchored last week in Belfast Lough, arrived safely in the Mersey on Monday, and took up their moorings in the Sloyne.

Mr. Samuel Read, formerly member of the Admiralty School of Naval Architecture, and more recently master shipwright of her Majesty's dockyard at Sheerness, died last week at his residence, Grove-road, Walthamstow.

It is rumoured that the state of affairs in Japan has determined the Government to increase the force in China by one regiment, which will be available for the protection of British subjects in the dominions of the Tycoon.

Colonel Henry Yule, late of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, and late Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has been appointed a Companion of the Bath.

On Wednesday week a review and general field-day took place at the Curragh. About 8000 troops were paraded, under the command of Major-General Ridley, C.B. The first brigade was under the immediate command of Major-General Gordon, C.B., and the second under that of Brigadier-General Ellice. The cavalry were under the command of Major-General Key, and the artillery under that of Colonel Philpots. The troops paraded in heavy marching order. The first brigade consisted of the 10th, 32nd, and 45th Regiments, whilst the second brigade was formed of the 12th, 29th, and 84th Regiments. The 4th, 10th, 11th, and 15th Hussars made up the cavalry contingent, and the artillery was represented by the I and K batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, and the D, F, and H batteries of the eighth brigade of Royal Artillery. General Sir George Brown and Staff arrived at the Kildare station about 9.40, were received by a guard of honour, and proceeded to the ground where the troops were paraded. After the usual inspection the bands of the several regiments fell to the rear and the ordinary evolutions were proceeded with. Though there was not a "sham fight," properly speaking, the presence of an enemy was supposed, and some admirable manœuvres were executed. The General commanding the forces expressed himself highly pleased at the precision with which the various movements were made, especially with the marching past. Sir George Brown was subsequently entertained by the officers of the 32nd Regiment, of which corps he is the Colonel.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A brigade field-day of several metropolitan regiments, in combination with the corps of the county of Essex, will take place on Wanstead Flats to-day (Saturday).

The monthly competition between the members of No. 2 Company of the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), for a silver cup presented by Corporal James Clothier, took place on Thursday week at the range on Wormwood Scrubbs. The winner was Private Pridmore, and this is the third time he has won the prize.

The annual regimental and company prize-shooting of the 36th Middlesex (first, second, and third companies) was recommenced on Monday, the fourth company prizes having been competed for on the previous Monday. Some good scores were made. The principal prize was the challenge cup of the corps, to be competed for annually, and to be the property of the one who shall win it three times. Ensign Vickerman made the highest score.

The annual prizes for No. 3 Company of the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster), were shot for at Plumstead on Saturday last. After some very excellent firing, the first prize, a piece of plate presented by F. H. Lyne, Esq., late Captain of the company, value five guineas, was won by Private Everson; the second, a piece of plate, value three guineas, presented by Captain Salmon, won by Corporal Wilson; the third, a piece of plate, presented by Lieut. Brocklebank, value two guineas, won by Private Newman.

The following are the winners of prizes subscribed for by the officers at the annual regimental prize-shooting of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles, recently held at the rifle-ranges of the corps, Willesden:—Privates Mark, Dolamore, Discours, Cooke, Thurston, Ferris, and Berridge. A silver medal, the gift of Mr. T. Taylor, was next contended for; Corporal Gould became the winner. The second competition was for prizes given by the officers, for non-commissioned officers; these were won respectively by Corporal Harris, Sergeant Constable, Corporal Nicholls, Sergeant Coxon, and Corporal Gatfield. The silver medal of the corps was won by Corporal Gould. The chief prize was the challenge gold medal and badge, the gift of Mr. James Patrick, to which was added a small gold medal to be kept by the winner. Private Mark became the winner. Several other prizes were competed for.

At the Government ranges, Plumstead, on Tuesday, the members of the Finsbury Corps (39th Middlesex) held their second annual competition for a challenge vase, presented by the ladies of the borough. It was won by Colour-Sergeant While.

The members of No. 7 Company (London Scottish), Captain the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., competed for their company prizes at Wimbledon Common on Saturday, with the following results:—First prize, a drawing-room clock and glass shade, won by Private Michie; second prize, Private E. W. Scott; third prize, Private D. Smellie; fourth prize, Sergeant Cormack; fifth prize, Private Fraser; sixth prize, Private Currie. Two consolation prizes were then shot for:—First prize, won by Sergeant Ross; second, by Colour-Sergeant Mew. The members of the company afterwards supped together at Elder's Hotel, Adelphi, when Lieutenant Scott presented each of the successful competitors for Lord Elcho's company challenge cup—won by No. 7 Company at the late regimental prize meeting—with a tankard with his name engraved thereon.

The second battalion Essex Rifles, comprising the 5th and 9th Essex Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, was officially inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson on Saturday last, in Plashett Park, near Upton. There was a strong muster, 700 being on the field, which, with 276 absentees, make up the total effective strength of the regiment. After receiving the inspecting officer in the usual manner, the regiment marched past in open column and afterwards at quarter distance. They were then inspected in file and volley firing, and a few battalion manœuvres were performed in a very creditable manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, addressing the battalion, expressed the pleasure he felt at being able to report favourably from what he had seen. In no respect had they fallen off, but rather improved since he inspected them last year.——The members of the Stour Valley company have had a competition at the Dedham butts for a challenge cup, presented by Captain Davey, and some money prizes subscribed for by a few friends. Ensign Mingaye won the cup after shooting off a tie with Private King.

On Monday the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifles, comprising the 24th and 13th Guildford, the Bramley, the Godstone, and the Dorking companies, met at Dorking for inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Luard. The total number of effectives present was 200. The inspecting officer was prevented from attending on account of the illness of his father; in consequence, the combined corps were put through battalion drill, with firing, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gill, who afterwards complimented them on their general efficiency.

On Wednesday week the 1st Battalion of the Sussex Volunteers was inspected by Colonel Luard, the Government Inspector of Volunteers. Colonel Luard found some fault with their drill.

The 1st Corps of Kent Artillery Volunteers (Gravesend), commanded by Captain Hilder, underwent their annual inspection at Sheerness on Wednesday week, by Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, commanding 1st Dépôt Brigade Royal Artillery. The men were first put through the manual and platoon exercise, after which they were formed in six detachments and proceeded to the batteries facing the sea for heavy-gun practice with solid shot and common shell at a target distant about a mile. The guns used were 68 and 32 pounders, and the practice made was uniformly good, in one instance the target being struck and shattered to pieces. At the conclusion of the practice the corps was addressed by the gallant Colonel inspecting, who complimented the officers and men on their general steadiness and efficiency particularly in the heavy-gun drill.

In Wiltshire two interesting competitions occurred during last week. The Warminsters (10th Wilts) held their annual contest on Thursday. The first competition was for a gold watch, value £15, presented by the Marquis of Bath; a second prize of £7, and a third of £3. Sergeant Rees won the first prize, Sergeant White being second; and in shooting off a tie Private Flux beat Private Luke. The second competition was for a challenge cup, value £10, presented by the officers of the corps. Sergeant Rees was again winner, and a purse of money subscribed by the ladies was divided between him and the second best shot, who proved to be again Sergeant White.

The prize meeting of the Suffolk County Rifle Association was concluded yesterday week. The fifth and last contest was open to the members of the association and volunteers of the county. It was distinguished from the other contests by the length of the ranges, the distances being 800 and 1000 yards, seven shots at each. The prizes were—1st, a cup, given by the president of the association (Colonel Adair); one of the value of £14, given by the association, for the second best score; and another of the value of £7, given by the association, for the third best score. Private Tickner won the first prize, Captain J. F. Bishop (commander of the Colchester Corps) the second prize, and Lieutenant Bates the third. At the conclusion of this match the prizemen were called to the front, and their rewards presented to them by the Earl of Stradbroke, the Countess of Stradbroke, Mrs. Berners, and Colonel Adair, as follows:—Colour-Sergeant Belts, Sergeant S. Matthews, and Private S. Baker, representing the Stowmarket company, £20 company money, for the best aggregate scores at 300 and 600 yards; Sergeant W. Dawson, Private Walto Burrell, and Private A. Burrell, representing the 1st Bury St. Edmunds company, £15 company money for the best score at 600 yards; Lieutenant Read, Private J. Read, and Colour-Sergeant Jarman, representing the Beccles company, for the best score at 600 yards; Private C. Johnson, the county members' plate, for the best score at 200 and 500 yards; Private A. Berners, for the best score at 500 yards (second contest); Private J. Edwards, first prize of £20, or cup, in third contest at 300 and 600 yards; Private C. Williams, second prize, £15; Private Walton Burrell, third prize, £10; Sergeant S. Matthews, fourth prize, £5; Private Walton Burrell, the cup offered by the Countess of Stradbroke in the fourth contest; and Private J. Read, the £10 prize given by the Lord Lieutenant; and Private Tickner, Captain Bishop, and Lieutenant Bates, as indicated above. The proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close with a ball.

In Cambridgeshire the challenge cup of the 1st Cambridgeshire corps has passed, for the fourth time, into the hands of Lance-Corporal Hitzman, and should he win it twice more it will become his permanent property. In a match between sides selected from the first and eighth corps of the 2nd Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion, the former made 496 and the latter 510 marks at 200, 300, and 400 yards. A return match is to come off on the 22nd inst.

Lord Aveland, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, has authorised a field-day of the various corps of that county, both rifles and artillery, at Boston, on the 1st of October. The review will take place in a large field near Hussey Tower, and his Lordship will, as at Lincoln last year, provide dinner for the entire body of volunteers, who, it is expected, will muster to the extent of nearly 1300.

The English marksmen in the match between England and Australia had their shooting on Tuesday at the Sudbury range, Derbyshire, the property of Lord Vernon. This match was the result of a challenge sent by Captain Macfarlane, of Milang, South Australia, whose company possessed the greatest number of marksmen in the colony in the year 1862; and the challenge was that ten of his company would shoot ten of the company claiming similar honours in England. One of the conditions of the challenge was that each side should shoot on a range where they had not been accustomed to practice. Captain Mundella's company, the 1st Robin Hoods (Nottingham), sent in a certificated statement, which having been submitted to Colonel M'Murdo, Captain Mundella was informed that his ten were expected to compete with the colonial ten. The following is the complete score of the Robin Hoods:—

	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	700 yards.	800 yards.	900 yards.	Gross total.
Lieutenant Evans ..	23	18	17	19	20	19	8	9	133
Ensign Perry ..	17	18	19	21	9	20	6	3	113
Corporal Redfern ..	20	15	20	17	16	11	16	10	125
Corporal Smith ..	16	10	18	7	7	10	15	8	91
Private Bass	21	15	17	14	13	12	9	6	107
Private Shepperley	18	17	19	17	10	14	11	11	118
Private Noddall ..	16	13	23	17	13	10	10	10	108
Private Brewster ..	16	14	16	18	9	19	7	7	106
Private Coles ..	20	17	24	15	15	17	7	7	122
Private White ..	27	19	23	18	13	7	3	3	113
Totals ..	190	156	196	163	125	142	109	74	1155
Averages	19.00	15.60	19.60	16.30	12.50	14.20	10.90	7.40	115.50

Captain Mundella had charge of the firing party, and Captain Hay, late of the Meath Militia, and now Adjutant of the 2nd Derbyshire Volunteer Battalion, officiated as umpire.

The annual prize meeting of the Macclesfield corps took place on Saturday at the shooting range, Gawsnorth Moss. The first prize, the challenge cup, badge, silver medal, and £5 given by Captain Commandant T. A. Brocklehurst, was won by Sergeant Snelus. Having won the cup two years successively, it now becomes his property. The second prize, a Heppleston small-bore rifle, given by Mr. C. E. Procter, was won by Corporal Lovatt. The third prize, £5 given by Mr. E. C. Egerton, M.P., was won by Ensign Stancliffe. The fourth prize, £5, also given by Mr. Egerton, was carried off by Sergeant H. Green. The fifth prize, a stereoscope and stand, given by Lieutenant R. May, 1st Manchester Rifle Volunteers, was won by Lance-Corporal Clarke. Several minor prizes were competed for.

The members of the 1st Manchester Corps assembled on their ground, at Barton Moss, to compete for the annual prize, a watch, presented by Mr. Thomas Briggs. The shooting was very good, Sergeant Holmes, of No. 9 company, winning the watch.——On Saturday the 6th Lancashire Administrative Battalion, consisting of the Preston, Leyland, Longton, and Chorley corps, was inspected in Avenham Park, Preston. The battalion was under the command of Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart., M.P., and was inspected by Colonel Bruce. The volunteers were put through various evolutions, all of which they executed in a very efficient manner. At the conclusion the inspecting officer uttered a few words of commendation to the officers and men.——The battalion prize-shooting of the 56th Lancashire (Salford) Rifle Volunteers took place on Saturday, at the range of the regiment at Clifton. The first prize was a silver cup, value £10, presented by the Major. There were three money prizes attached to the above, which formed the second, third, and fourth prizes. The next prizes were a silver cup, a pint tankard, and a half-pint tankard, presented by Mr. Marple, licensed victualler of Salford, with three money prizes to each. Sergeant Roberts won the cup; Sergeant Williamson winning the second prize. For the third prize Sergeant Jones and Private Bowring tied. On shooting off, Jones won the third prize and Bowring the fourth. Mr. Marple's cup was next shot for. Corporal Swarbrick won the cup, Sergeant Jones and Private Rees tieing for second prizes. On shooting off, the prize was won by Private Rees, Sergeant Jones taking the third prize and Sherratt the fourth. The pint tankard was won by Private Percival, Lance-Corporal Hughes winning the second prize and Corporal Hindley the third. The next prize, half-pint tankard, fell to Private White; Private Scholes winning the second prize and Private Raymond the third, after a tie, and Private Turner the fourth.

The Yorkshire volunteers were engaged last week as follows: The officers' money prizes given to the Hull companies were shot for, and the five prizes were won by Corporal C. Judge, Private England, Colour-Sergeant Meggett, Sergeant T. Kirk, and Private Brown.——The 35th West York have shot part of their annual contests. The challenge medal, open to first-class shots, was obtained by Private T. Aked. The challenge medal for the second class was obtained by Corporal Wall. The challenge medal for the third class was obtained by Private R. Wright. The Hon. Mrs. Ferrand's prize of £5 was won by Private Aked. Mr. John Butterfield's silver challenge cup was won by Private Scaife.——Other prizes remain for competition. The return match between the York and Tadcaster volunteers resulted in a victory for the Yorkists. The York eight registered 214 against 192 by their opponents.——On Tuesday week a match was shot at Tadcaster between six of the permanent staff of the 5th West York Militia and the same number of the 18th West York or Pontefract Volunteers for £5 a side. This match originated in a previous rifle contest between the 1st and 5th West York Militia at Pontefract, when the latter were victorious. The 5th West York Militia were again the winners by eleven marks. A silver mustard-pot, given to the head scorer of the 5th West York by Captain Balguy, was won by Colour-Sergeant Hoare.

On Saturday the annual inspection of the 2nd Durham Volunteer Artillery took place at Seaham Harbour, the inspecting officer being Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, R.A. The regiment paraded at five o'clock, under the command of Captain P. Mann, the Major Commandant, Earl Vane, being unavoidably absent. The muster-roll of the regiment is 290, and out of that number there were only twelve absent without leave, this circumstance being commented upon by the inspecting officer with much emphasis, as holding out a pattern for other corps to follow. The regiment was put through a series of movements by the inspecting officer, who afterwards addressed the officers and men, and complimented them highly upon the efficiency of the corps.——The annual shooting contest among the three companies of the 15th Durham (Darlington) corps was held last week at their rifle-range at Neasham. On Tuesday a silver cup, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Scurfield (the commanding officer of the corps), was won by Corporal Jackson. Another cup, value £5, given by Mr. W. Scurfield Grey, was won by Private Wigham. Mr. E. Lowndes's cup was won by Private Snaith. On Wednesday Lieutenant-Colonel Scurfield and Private Priestman each scored 39 points at distances of 500, 550, and 600 yards, with five shots at each distance. The latter in shooting off the tie made a centre, the gallant Colonel a miss, consequently Priestman carried off the prize, which was a tea and coffee service, presented by Lieutenant Benson. Forty-three was the highest score for the cap and bullet prize (a silver creamjug), and Bugle-Major Crawford and Private Stabler having tied shot off the tie, which resulted in Crawford's getting two centres and Stablar one. Captain Sparks's silver cup, which was shot for on the same day, was won by Private Wigham. On Friday a silver challenge vase, value £30, was won by Lieutenant-Colonel Scurfield; a consolation prize by Colour-Sergeant Hall, a beautiful timepiece by Private Snaith, a gold albert watchguard by Private Stabler, and an electro flask by Sergeant-Major Wells. Other prizes are to be shot for during the present week.

The shooting in connection with the first meeting of the Northumberland and Newcastle Rifle Association came to a termination yesterday week, the whole of the proceedings passing off with great success. The weather being remarkably fine, the vicinity of the ranges throughout the day presented a busy and animated appearance, this being the case more particularly as the time fixed for presenting the prizes approached. The Morpeth volunteer band was in attendance during the afternoon and played several popular selections of music. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon arrangements were made for presenting the prizes to the successful competitors. A gay and brilliant assemblage of the élite of the neighbourhood was accommodated in a large circular marquee, at the entrance of which the numerous prizes were presented to the winners by Lady Tankerville. After the presentation three hearty cheers were given for her Ladyship. The competition took place upon Morpeth Common. The first and most exciting competition was for a silver bugle presented by the Earl of Tankerville, and valued at £40. Second prize, by the association, £5; third, £4; fourth, £2. Ten men from each of the eight companies of the 1st Northumberland Rifles shot. The Hexham corps were first, Allandale second, Lowick third, and Belford fourth. Ensign Kirsopp subsequently won the association silver cup; the all-comers' prize fell to the share of Ensign M'Rae, of the Newcastle volunteers; the volley-firing prize was gained by the Lowick corps; and the Duke of Northumberland's cup was won by Private M'Gregor, of the 8th Northumberland Rifles. The first prize, presented by Lord Decies, was won by Private S. Parker, of the 6th Durham; Private M'Rae, of Newcastle, won the silver challenge cup presented by the Corporation of that town. He also carried off a silver cup presented by Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Chipchase Castle. Private Green, of the Newcastle corps, won a silver cup presented by Lord Decies; Corporal Carr, of the 8th Northumberland, the all-comers' prize; and several minor prizes were shot off and won before the conclusion of the admirable meeting the success of which was greatly due to the excellent arrangements made by the association.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A VERY moderate business has been transacted in all Home Securities this week. In prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. The quantity of Stock afloat is by no means extensive. Exchequer Bills have been firm, although the dealings in them have continued restricted.

There is a very large amount of capital on offer in the general discount market; but the demand for accommodation has been moderately active, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

Thirty days' bills	3¾ ⅞ per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4 ,,	Six months' bills	4½ 5 ,,
Three months' bills	4¼ ,,		

In the Stock Exchange the rates have varied from 2½ to 4½ per cent, if for short periods.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France having increased by over £500,000, the money market in Paris has become easy. On other parts of the Continent the rates are well supported. They are as follow:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	3½	Amsterdam	3	3
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3¾	Brussels	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾	Hamburg	—	2½
			St. Petersburg	6	8

About £500,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and several parcels have been disposed of to the Bank of England. The shipments to India have been somewhat heavy—viz., £446,350.

Nearly the whole of the Continental exchanges are favourable, and there is still a profit on the import of gold from America. Mexican dollars have sold briskly, at 63¼d. per ounce. Bar silver is held at 61½d.

The Directors of the Ionian Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a bonus of 7s. 6d. per share.

Very little change took place in the value of English Securities on Monday. Consols were done at 93⅜ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¼ ½; Long Annuities, 14⅝; Exchequer Bills, 2s. prem. On the following day Consols, for Transfer, were 93⅝ ½; Ditto, for Account, 93⅝ ¾; India Five per Cents, 108¼ ½; Ditto, Debentures, 99⅞ to 100. The Four per Cent Rupee Paper was 98½; the Five per Cent, 107½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116⅞. On Wednesday very little change took place in the position of the market. Consols closed at 93⅜ to ½ for Money, and 93⅜ ⅞ for Account. The Reduced and New Three per Cents marked 92 to 92½; India Five per Cents, 108¼; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday prices ruled steady, at 93⅜ ½ for Transfer, and 93⅝ ¾ for Time. The Reduced and New Three per Cents remained at 92½. India Five per Cents marked 108¼ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.

The biddings for £300,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank on Wednesday. The minimum price declared was 1s. 11⅜d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11⅜d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to £2,230,000.

The Directors of the Bank of England have made no alterations in their discount regulations.

Greek, Spanish, Mexican, and Turkish Securities have continued firm:—Confederate Scrip, owing to the resistance to the Northern Army offered at Charleston, has advanced in price—the quotation being 26 to 25 dis.; but in the value of other Foreign Securities no material change has taken place. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 91½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 102 ex div.; Greek, 38; Ditto, Coupons, 18¾; Italian Railway, 80½; Mexican Three per Cents, 44½; Moorish Five per Cents, 96; Portuguese Three per Cents, 49¼; Russian Old Five per Cents, 93½ ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 93¾; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Spanish Deferred, 41½; Ditto, Passive, 36¾; Ditto, Certificates, 14; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 96¼; Ditto, 1858, 71½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25½; Ditto Six per Cents, 59; and Italian Five per Cents, 72¾.

A full average business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and the quotations have further improved. Australasia have realised 81½; Ditto, New, 37; Bank of Egypt, 27¾; Bank of Queensland, 14; British North American, 49¾; City, 110; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23; Hindostan, China, and Japan, 25½; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; Oriental, 59; Provincial of Ireland, 92; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6¾; Standard of British South Africa, New, 16½; Union of Australia, 54¾; and Union of London, 38½.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has ruled steady. The following are the leading quotations for the week:—Canada Six per Cents, 105; Ditto Five per Cents, 92; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102¾; and Victoria Six per Cents, 114.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent:—Bombay Gas shares have realised 2⅜, General Credit and Finance of London, 4; Great Ship, ¾; Ditto, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, ½; Italian Irrigation, Six per Cent Bonds, 89¾; Joint-Stock Discount, 7; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4; National Discount, 9¾; Oriental Inland Steam 3; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81½; Ditto, New, 49.

In Railway Shares a very moderate business has been transacted. Prices, however, have, in most instances, ruled firm, and no material change has taken place in them, compared with last week. Annexed are Thursday's closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 120¾; Cornwall, 7¾; Great Eastern, 51⅜; Great Northern, A Stock, 127½; Great Western, 66¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118; London and Blackwall, 75¾; London and Brighton, 113½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 42½; London and North-Western, 101⅞; London and South-Western, 100¾; Metropolitan, 128½; Midland, 127½; Ditto, New, 1½ prem.; North British, 55¾; Ditto, York, 83½; North Staffordshire, 81; South-Eastern, 85½; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 10½; Stockton and Darlington, 37; West Midland—Oxford, 44½.

British Possessions.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 101½; Ditto Five per Cent, 103½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 104½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 100½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 95½; North Staffordshire, 22¾; South Wales, 90½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Birkenhead, 91½; Buckinghamshire, 96¾; London and Chatham, 94; Midland—Bradford, 96; Nottingham and Grantham, 95½; Wilts and Somerset, 95.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 61 ex div.; East Indian, 109; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20½; Ditto, 1st Pref., 72½; Great Indian Peninsular, 109; Great Western of Canada, New, 8; Madras Four and Three Quarters per Cent, 102¾; Scinde, 108.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9¾; Bahia and San Francisco, 20¾; Dutch Rhenish, 18; Recife and San Francisco, 19½; Sambre and Meuse, Five and a Half per Cent Pref., 10; San Paulo, 9½; Turin and Savona, 3½; Western and North Western of France, 21½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 16 shows the following results, when compared with the previous statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£159,706	An increase of bullion of	116,078
An increase of public deposits of	374,108	An increase of rest of	8,618
An increase of other deposits of	575,455	An increase of reserve of	263,833
An increase of securities of	682,397		

The total circulation is £21,487,105; public deposits amount to £7,371,510; and private deposits to £13,484,939; securities are £30,601,940; and the stock of bullion is £15,461,568.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 14.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat have been on offer this week; nevertheless, all kinds have moved off heavily, and prices have given way 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheats have changed hands slowly, and the currencies have had a drooping tendency. Floating cargoes of grain have ruled heavy, and rather cheaper. Malting barley has sold freely, at extreme rates; but grinding and distilling sorts have moved off slowly. The malt trade has continued healthy, at full currencies. Good sound oats have sold at quite late currencies; but heated samples have commanded very little attention. No change has taken place in the value of either beans or peas. The flour trade has been inactive. Prices, however, have been supported.

Sept. 16.—The inquiry for wheat and flour to-day was somewhat restricted, at Monday's currency. Spring corn commanded full prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 41s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 47s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 43s.; town households, 20s. to 32s.; country marks 28s. to 32s. per 280lb; French, 35s. to 38s. per sack. American, 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Mustard, rape, and linseed have been in fair request, at full prices. Otherwise the seed trade has continued in a most inactive state. Cakes are a dull inquiry.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 28s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 1d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 8d.; rye, 31s.; beans, 39s. 10d.; peas, 35s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 5d.; barley, 32s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 8d.; rye, 33s. 1d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 8d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 100,030; barley, 11,615; oats, 8549; rye, 651; beans, 1381; peas, 639 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, at about previous rates. Privately the demand is inactive.

Sugar.—Most raw qualities have changed hands steadily, and the quotations have been supported. Refined goods are inactive, at 44s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is now 113,902 tons, against 86,712 tons at the corresponding period in 1862.

Coffee.—There is a fair average business doing in all kinds, at full currencies. Stock, 10,801 tons, against 9875 tons last year.

Rice.—This article is in moderate request, on former terms. Stock, 42,336 tons, against 60,170 tons in 1862.

Provisions.—There is about an average business doing in most kinds of butter, at about stationary prices. Bacon supports late rates, but the demand for it is by no means active. Hams and lard are firm in price.

Tallow.—The demand is inactive. P.Y.C., on the spot, 42s. 6d. to 43s., and for delivery during the last three months, 43s. per cwt. The stock consists of 42,050 casks, against 35,454 ditto last year.

Oils.—The market generally is steady, at about stationary prices. Turpentine has rather advanced.

Spirits.—Most kinds of rum move off slowly, at 1s. 6d. per gallon for proof Leewards, and 1s. 8d. for East India. No change has taken place in the value of either brandy or grain spirits.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 10s.; clover, £3 10s. to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d; seconds, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 3d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—New qualities are in fair request, at from 90s. to 140s. per cwt. All other kinds are inactive, but not cheaper.

Wool.—The market is in a healthy state, and the quotations are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are on the increase, and the demand may be considered steady, at from 60s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Sept. 17.)—About an average supply of beasts was on sale here to-day, in but middling condition. Good and prime breeds moved off steadily, at fully Monday's currency; otherwise, the beef trade ruled inactive, at that day's rates. The supply of sheep was only moderate. However, the trade was less active than on Monday, yet previous quotations were well supported. The show of calves was moderately good, and the demand ruled inactive, at about previous rates. Suckling calves changed hands at very full prices. Pigs met a slow sale, on former terms. The top price of beef was 5s.; of mutton, 5s. 4d.; of veal, 4s. 8d.; and of pork, 4s. 6d. per 8lb. Per 8lb to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 15s. to 40s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 16s. to 25s. each.

Head of Cattle on Sale.—Total supply:—Beasts, 1100; cows, 130; sheep 6700; calves, 305; and pigs, 270. Foreign: Beasts, 404; sheep, 1120; and calves, 210.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supply of meat is moderate, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Departments of the Social Science Association have now been appointed as follows:—First Department—Jurisprudence: President, the Hon. Lord Curriehill; Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Lord Mackenzie, Sir Christopher Rawlinson, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. James Hope, D.K.S. Second Department—Education: President, Mr. Nassau W. Senior; Vice-Presidents, Professor Pillans, Professor Kelland, Dr. Schmitz, and Mr. Campbell Swinton. Third Department—Punishment and Reformation: President, the Hon. Lord Neaves; Vice-Presidents, Sir Walter Crofton; Mr. M. Dunlop, M.P.; Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. Dr. Guthrie. Fourth Department—Public Health: President, Professor Christison; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Craigie, P.R.C.P.; Dr. Newbigging, P.R.C.S.; and Provost Lindsay, Leith. Fifth Department—Social Economy: President, the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. E. Chadwick; Professor Playfair, C.B.; Mr. W. Chambers, and Rev. Dr. Alexander. Sixth Department—Trade and International Law: President, Mr. Collier, Q.C., M.P.; Vice-Presidents, the Master of the Merchant Company, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. James Richardson, and Mr. C. Cowan. The reception committee have prepared a list of expected visitors, from which we observe that Lord Brougham, the president of the society, has been invited to become the guest of the Lord Provost during his stay.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

The *Sport* publishes an extract of a letter from Gérard, the lion-killer, who, it may be remembered, started last spring for the purpose of discovering a communication between the west coast of Africa and Algiers, viâ Timbuctoo. This letter, which is dated from Whydah, on the coast of Upper Guinea, June 24, contradicts a rumour that Gérard had been unsuccessful in his attempt. He says:—"I discovered, not without great difficulty, a road through the interior. In a few days I shall leave Polo-Popo, situated at a short distance west of Whydah. If nothing stops me, I shall reach the mountains of Kong in September, in three months after the sources of the Niger; Timbuctoo in the beginning of the spring, and Algiers at the end of the summer. I start full of confidence in the success of my undertaking."

INVERNESS AND PERTH RAILWAY.

IT is not recorded that Banquo received an answer to his question, "How far is't called to Forres?" But we learn in these latter days, from railway time-tables, that it is within a fraction of five-and-twenty miles of Inverness, the capital of the Highlands. It is a pleasantly-situated little town, near the River Findhorn, rich in gardens and orchards. The "blasted heath" that chilled the soul of Banquo and Macbeth, if it was near Forres at all, has long since been converted into smiling cornfields, as rich and productive as almost any in England; and the only "hurly-burly" now associated with the district is the arrival and departure of the Perth train. Forres is the point at which we quit the East Coast line of railway, on the new route from Inverness to Perth. Thence it proceeds in a south-westerly direction, threading the valley through which some of the tributaries of the Findhorn find their way to the Laigh (or low ground) of Moray, thence to Strathspey and across the Grampian Hills, and finally, following the downward course of the Garry, the Tummel, and the Tay, to the fair city of Perth. A line of more varied Highland scenery it would be difficult to name; and, from the utter change it presents to ordinary railway travelling, it is sure to become popular with tourists. Here are miles and miles of wild barren solitude, a great part of it the bleakest bit of moorland in the Highlands, with vast mountain ranges, scarcely ever without snow, stretching as far as the eye can reach on every side, and no sound to be heard but the brawling of cataracts and the cackling of grouse. At some of the stations not a house is to be seen except the little wooden bothie appropriated by the station-master, whose ponderous bell rings out a loud but most unnecessary injunction to passengers to take their seats. A quiet word to Donald or Evan and his collie-dog, telling him that the engine had taken in water, which was the sole object for stopping, would serve all the purposes of the company, and spare the neighbouring rocky corries the necessity of echoing the noisy clatter of the bell. The Kensington barracks would probably accommodate comfortably the whole population dwelling along some fifty or sixty miles of the line.

It may well be asked how it could have entered the mind of prudent Scotchmen to construct a line of railway through so desolate a land? The answer is easy. Beyond this cheerless desert, along the shores of the Moray Firth, and away through the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, there is a large and prosperous population, to whom speedy and convenient access to the markets of the south is a matter of the utmost importance. Just as, in the first days of railway construction, it was obvious that Liverpool and Manchester ought to be united by such a line of communication, although Chatsworth Moss intervened, so, on a more diffusive scale, ought the productive districts of the North to be brought into direct communication with the cities and markets of the Lowlands, in spite of the natural barrier which the Grampians interpose. The necessity was long obvious; but it is, perhaps, fortunate that it was not yielded to at first. During the railway mania of 1845 a bill was brought into Parliament for the construction of this line, but was rejected on account of the length of some of the gradients. Steeper ascents had been sanctioned before, but none so long; and, as the old story tells us that little boys should not be allowed to bathe till they have learned to swim, so it pleased Parliament in its wisdom to reject long ascents by railway until they were tested by experience. The delay has probably saved the shareholders all the difference between a paying and a losing line. At that time railways were made comparatively reckless of expense—in defiance of proprietors of land and irrespective of engineering difficulties. The process of time has taught wisdom, and this line of railway, which actually scales the Grampian Hills, the highest range in Scotland, has been made at an expense of less than £8000 per mile. The landed proprietors, instead of opposing, have been the most active promoters of the line; and the scrip is held, not in Capel-court, but by the landowners, farmers, shopkeepers, and tradesmen of the Highlands.

Another cause has promoted the construction of this line. When the Inverness and Perth line was rejected by the House of Commons, permission was given to an Aberdeen company to construct a railway to Inverness. They failed to make it even half way Inverness completed the communication years afterwards, but it was found impossible to induce the Aberdonians to cultivate quick travelling. Their own line from Aberdeen to Keith was yielding a high dividend (latterly 7 per cent), and they had no object in hurrying northern travellers and goods through the country. The rate of transit by this line averages from sixteen to eighteen miles an hour; and, as the detour by Aberdeen is fully sixty miles between Forres and Perth, it was not very agreeable to tourists to make it at so slow a rate. At the banquet given at Inverness last week, celebrating the opening of the direct route to Perth, there was great cheering and laughter when Mr. Henry Baillie, M.P., said:—"We have had some experience of slow railroad communication in this country, and I need not say that it has not given very general satisfaction." We are now promised that next spring the journey from Perth to Inverness will be performed in five hours, whereas hitherto it has taken six hours to travel from Aberdeen to Inverness, besides the journey from Perth to Aberdeen.

The engineer of the line is Mr. Joseph Mitchell, C.E., of whom it has been justly said that for carrying an iron road through the Highlands no engineer in Britain was so well qualified, no other person having such a knowledge of the country or such a staff of well-qualified assistants for carrying out the undertaking.

The country through which the railway passes is, as we have said, peculiarly mountainous in its character. Shortly after leaving Forres we commence a steady and severe ascent, which continues with little intermission for twenty miles. The lowest pass of the Monagh Liagh range of hills is here attained, at an elevation of about 1100 ft. above the level of the sea. We soon leave the cultivated land. After passing over an enormous embankment, more than half a mile in length and 52 ft. high, the line enters the pleasure grounds of Sir Alexander Gordon-Cumming, of Altyre, the representative of a family that once played a remarkable part in the history of Scotland. One of his ancestors was the Wolf of Badenoch, who burned the Cathedral of Elgin, in 1390; and another was the Red Comyn, stabbed by King Robert Bruce in the Greyfriars' Church of Dumfries. The roving spirit of the race does not seem to have died out. The present Baronet is a keen sportsman, the intimate friend and companion of the late Mr. Charles St. John, author of the "Wild Sports of the Highlands;" and his brother, Ronaleyn Gordon-Cumming, is the famous African lion-hunter, whose adventures in Cape Colony and Natal created so much talk some years ago. The Altyre woods contain some noble specimens of the native Scottish pine; but that portion which the railway passes through is a mixed plantation, in which oak and larch preponderate. Not far away is the Castle of Darnaway, the seat of the Earls of Moray, built originally by that grand old hero Randolph, the friend and faithful follower of the Bruce. Some interesting geological formations are revealed in the cuttings, which sometimes penetrate through sixty feet of gravel, clay, and rock, exhibiting the stratified old red sandstone, reposing unconformably on the ends of crystalline quartzite and gneiss. At other points the line cuts through deep beds of peat moss, through which project the roots of gigantic oak and fir trees that once formed the great Caledonian forest of which we read in "Tacitus." At one part of the ascent no less than 40,000 yards of solid rock had to be removed.

Near the Dunphail station we enter the property of Major Cumming Bruce, M.P., whose residence is situated, in a charming wilderness of natural birch-wood, on the banks of the river Divie. This stream is crossed on a viaduct 550 ft. long, consisting of seven splendid arches, each of 45 ft. span, founded upon solid rock, and rising from the river to the height of 108 ft. It is built of dark grey micaceous gneiss, from quarries opened in the neighbourhood, the turrets and arches being ornamented with light-coloured, hard freestone. The structure, of which we furnish an Engraving, forms an imposing feature of the landscape. Immediately beyond it we pass through another heavy rock cutting, 20 ft. to 35 ft. deep, whence 63,000 cubic yards of hard crystalline rock had to be taken away, and thence the railway fairly opens in the upland moors. The gradient here is 1 in 70 and 1 in 75; the line passes through moss and moor, unrelieved by almost a single tree, till we enter the district of Strathspey.

Now comes a great change of scenery. The last extensive view we had in ascending from Forres was to the north, embracing the Moray Firth and the distant hills of Ross and Sutherland. At the summit level of the first rise, we look southwards into the very heart of the highlands of Inverness-shire. In the centre of a great valley of purple moorland, in which here and there appear a few patches of corn and turnips, quite insufficient to give character to the landscape, runs the great river Spey. On the left are long ranges of low hills covered with pine woods, sloping towards the line of railway, near which the forest assumes a mixed character, and Castle Grant, the seat of the Earl of Seafield, head of a great highland clan, appears among a wide expanse of oak and elm. In front is the little village of Grantown; and beyond, stretching to the right as far as the eye can reach, are the Grampian Hills. We have given an Illustration of this wide panorama, from near the river Dulnain, a tributary of the Spey. Hope is entertained that the railway will be the means of working a great improvement in this part of the country. Hitherto the land has been abandoned to natural pasture, chiefly because of the difficulty and cost of importing those artificial manures and feeding-cakes which are essential to high farming. Hitherto these things have had to be carted from Inverness, a distance of more than thirty miles, at an expense which made their use unremunerative; but now it is expected that farmers will find it profitable to bring into cultivation thousands of acres that are comparatively worthless. Judging from appearances, this great section of Strathspey seems to be a very suitable subject for giving a fair trial to a system recommended in a very practical little work on the management of Highland property, published by Blackwood, which says that there is a great deal of land in the north, yielding only 4d. or 6d. per acre at present, which, if leased to industrious peasants at the same rate, would, at the end of nineteen years, prove to be worth from £1 to 30s. per acre per annum.

Shortly after passing Dulnain Bridge, the railway traverses what in Scotland must be held to be classic ground—the farms which give name to the reel of Tulloch and the song of Tullochgorum. Of this latter Burns says that it is the best song Scotland ever saw. It was written by a Jacobite Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and, though few admirers of Burns will endorse the criticism of the great national poet, everyone must sympathise with the genial, hearty sympathy of the poem, the burden of which is that Whig and Tory should all agree and join in dancing the reel of Tullochgorum. This district was the scene of about the last battle fought in Britain on behalf of King William. The Highlanders of that day knew nothing of the constitutional questions for which England was prepared to make the gravest sacrifices. They recognised Morayshire and the Lothians to be, as Lochiel expressed it, "all men's prey;" but political matters were left implicitly to the chiefs of the clan. On this occasion the tribes of Maclean, Macdonald, Macpherson, Cameron, and the Grants of Glen Moriston were gathered together on the Haughs of Cromdale; they were surprised by the partizans of King William at early dawn and utterly routed. The battle has been made the subject of a spirited ballad, called "The Haughs of Cromdale."

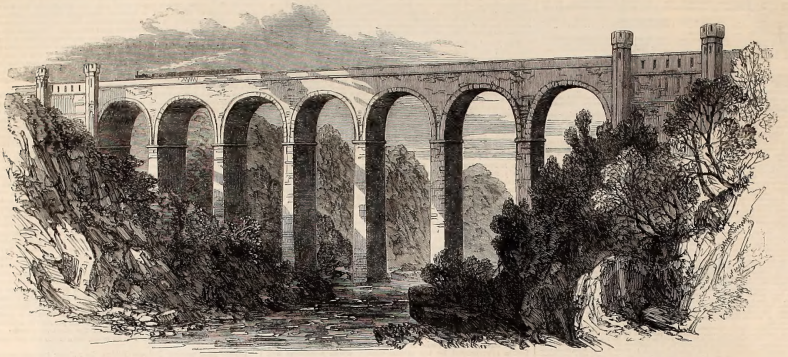
From Strathspey we pass into Badenoch, the district of the Macphersons. Between the two is the rock of Craigellachie, which has become the crest and motto of the clan Grant:—"Stand fast, Craigellachie." Mr. Ruskin makes eloquent reference to this picturesque crag in his "Two Paths," where he contrasts the peasantry of India, from none of whom are the knowledge and practice of art far distant, with the Scottish Highlander, to whom even the carving of a rude shepherd's crook is a matter of the utmost difficulty. He says:—"In one of the loneliest districts of Scotland, where the peat cottages are darkest, just at the western foot of the great mass of the Grampians, which encircles the sources of the Spey and the Dee, the main road, which traverses the chain, winds round the foot of a broken rock, called the Cray or Craig Ellachie. There is nothing remarkable in either its height or form. It is darkened with a few scattered pines and birch-trees, and touched along the summit with a flush of heather; but it constitutes a kind of headland or leading promontory in the group of hills to which it belongs—a sort of initial letter of the mountains, and thus stands in the mind of the inhabitants of the district—the Clan Grant—for a type of the country upon themselves. Their sense of this is beautifully indicated in the war cry of the clan, 'Stand fast, Craigellachie!' You may think long over these few words without exhausting the deep wells of feeling and thought contained in them—the love of the native land and the assurance of faithfulness to it. You could not but have felt if you passed beneath it at the time when so many of England's dearest children were being defended by the strength of heart of men born at its foot, how often among the delicate Indian palaces, whose marble was pallid with horror, and whose vermilion was darkened with blood, the remembrance of its rough grey rocks and purple heaths must have risen before the sight of the Highland soldiers—how often the hailing of the shot and the shrieking of the battle, would pass away from his hearing, and leave only the whisper of the old pine branches, 'Stand fast, Craigellachie!'"

The country opens out from this point southwards; the valley of the Spey becomes more cultivated, and between Loch Inch and Kingussie there are fields of oats and turnips that would do no discredit to any district of Scotland. It was here that the translator of Ossian, James Macpherson, took up his abode, and built a mansion which would have been handsome in another place, but here it is out of keeping with the character and traditions of the country.

Macpherson seemed determined to keep up the mystery of his translations after his death as well as during his lifetime, and we suspect had a secret pride in hearing the authenticity of Ossian broadly called in question, for, of course, what was not translation was original, and whatever merit was taken from Ossian necessarily became due to Macpherson. All traces of the Gaelic MSS. were destroyed. A good many years ago his venerable son-in-law, Sir David Brewster, and Mr. Carruthers, of Inverness, spent some days in searching through his papers, but nothing was found tending in the least to throw light upon the vexed question of the translations. Until the country was opened up by roads, the district of Badenoch was peculiarly the seat of Highland lawlessness. It is further removed than any part of Scotland from the seacoast. Great natural mountain passes guard it on every side, and within the amphitheatre formed by the Grampians and Monagh Laigh is a great district, well suited for maintaining a population in the rude style of living which prevailed in former times among the people of the Highlands. The Lords of Badenoch were long a dominant family in Scottish history. The country is now chiefly in possession of the Macphersons and Macintoshes, the chief constituents of the powerful clan Chattan. In nearly all the rebellions and revolutions in Britain they had a part, and often distinguished themselves by rare hardihood and fidelity. One of the most gallant friends of Prince Charles Edward was the chief of the Macphersons. They "skulked" together for a long time among the caves of Craig Dhu, and for no less than nine years Cluny was concealed by his people after the rebellion of '45, though a troop of redcoats occupied the country and a reward of £1000 was upon his head.

Beyond Kingussie, until we reach Blair Athole, the country is singularly bleak and uninteresting. The River Garry tumbles along gaily in an interminable succession of cascades. It rises near the summit level of the railway, which is about 1500 ft. above the sea, and is the constant companion of the traveller until it falls into the Tummel, a little above the junction of the latter with the Tay. When we saw it, a week or two ago, the river was in great flood, and it would have been difficult to single out along

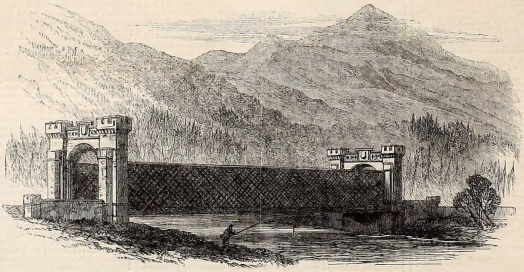
INVERNESS AND PERTH RAILWAY.



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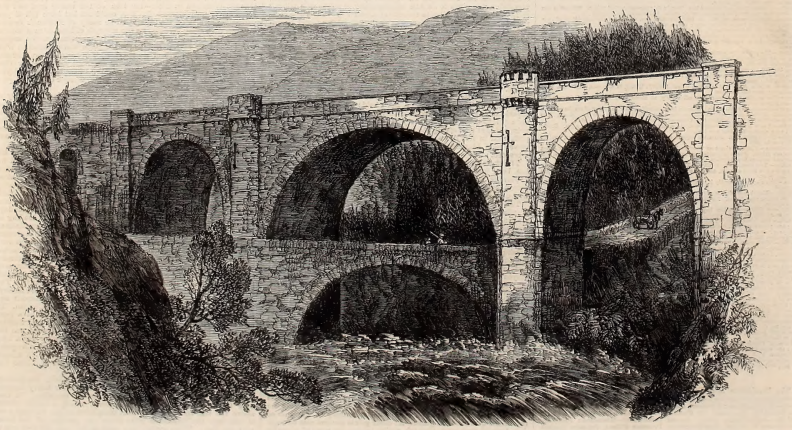
the route a more impressive sight than the Garry rushing beneath the double bridge by which it is spanned at Calvine. We subjoin an Engraving which shows the peculiar construction of this part of the railway—the viaduct crossing the stream, and embracing in one of its arches the old bridge of the roadway. Beneath both the river rushes with fearful impetuosity. Some of the huge planks used in the scaffolding were still planted firmly in the stream, and the water rushed up their sides to a height of 8 ft. or 10 ft., spreading out like a fan and falling from the crest in brilliant clouds of spray. The banks of the river are covered with birch-trees, which droop in graceful festoons to the water's edge; and the Duke of Athole has made miles of pathway, opening up the intricacies of this picturesque ravine.

It is with a sense of relief that one reaches the comfortable little station of Blair Athole. Here are smiling cornfields, breadth of fine woodland, and unexceptionable inns; the long dreary miles of stony moor and mountain through which we have passed—places to



TILT VIADUCT.

dream of and shudder in on a winter's night—prepare one to enjoy the substantial comforts of this Lowland resting-place. It is a centre of pretty excursions, including the Falls of Bruar, the Falls of Tummel, Glen Tilt, &c. But, if time is limited, the tourist had better forego the temptation to remain at Blair Athole and push on with the train to Dunkeld, one of the most charming little spots in Scotland. Immediately beyond the Blair station the train crosses the river Tilt on a handsome iron bridge of open ironwork, whence there is a fine view of the well-formed and richly-tinted hills of this part of Perthshire. The incline is now all down hill, and the train speeds rapidly along towards an ever-narrowing gorge. In a moment it is plunged into the darkness of a tunnel, on issuing from which the whole romantic beauty of the famous Pass of Killiecrankie stands revealed. It was at the entrance to this mountain fastness, in the cause of King James, that Viscount Dundee, variously styled "The Bloody Claverhouse" and "Bonnie Dundee," was slain in the moment of victory. He allowed King



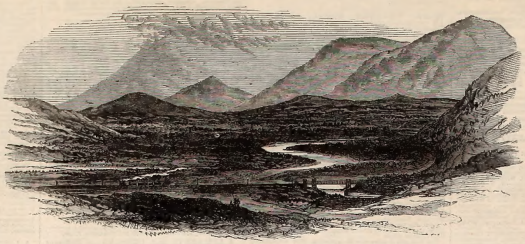
BRIDGE OVER THE GARRY AT CALVINE.

INVERNESS AND PERTH RAILWAY.

William's troops to pass through the narrow rocky defile in order that their destruction might be the more complete when routed. The Highlanders fell upon them with great impetuosity. They reserved their fire till at close quarters, and then, throwing away their guns, made savage use of the native broadsword. The Royalists were completely routed, and their destruction in the narrow gorge of Killiecrankie was great. But the death of Dundee rendered the victory abortive: the Highlanders scattered to their homes, and the remnant of the host was put to flight at the Haughs of Cromdale. A long viaduct runs along the foot of the pass, beside the rushing waters of the Garry; but one has scarcely time to admire the crags, the varied foliage, the precipitous sides of the ravine, and the black abysses through which the river cleaves a way, when the train issues in peace upon the wide-spread fertile valleys and distant hills of transparent blue that stretch away to the Lowlands from the banks of the beautiful river Tay.

The rest of the journey is through comparatively well-known ground. The beauties of the venerable little cathedral town of Dunkeld have been celebrated a hundred times. The whole district is one of surpassing beauty, and its rich soft aspect is all the more agreeable by the contrast with Dramochter and Dalwhinnie, which have been left behind. The whole distance from Inverness to Perth is 144 miles, and the saving effected, as compared with the détour by Aberdeen, is just sixty miles.

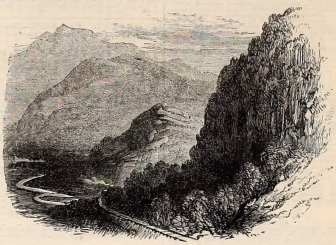
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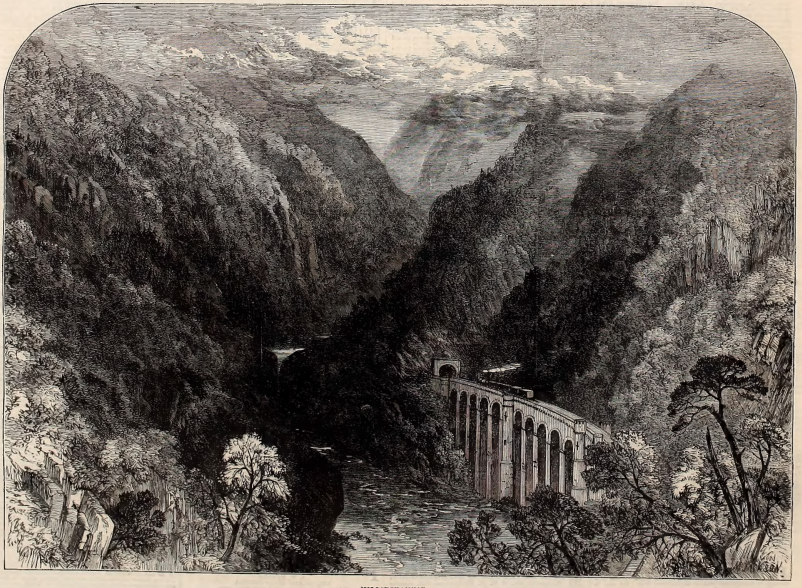
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BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at 8, Ely-place, Dublin, the wife of Frederick H. Henry, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at 7, Bellevue-place, Southampton, the wife of Charles G. Weller, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th, at Warwick-square, the Hon. Mrs. Vereker, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of his sisters, 4, Clapton-square, Lower Clapton, James Crampton, Esq., late of Shanghai, China, in his 48th year.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Oak-hill, Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, George Peters Price, of the Stock Exchange, London, aged 60. Friends will accept this intimation.

On the 9th inst., at Upper Holloway, of diphtheria, Thomas Stephen, aged 3 years, youngest child; and on the 13th, aged 11 years, Annie Mary, second daughter of Thomas Stone, Esq., of Wellclose-square.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

BANKRUPTS.

T. and E. MELLADEW, Mark-lane, City, and Liverpool, merchants.—E. BAKER, Roman-road, Islington, smith.—C. THEEDAM, Stow Maries, Essex, farmer.—G. CORTESI, Whitechapel, confectioner.—J. MASH, Oxford, licensed victualler.—W. T. PALMER, Manor-street, Old Kent-road, commercial traveller.—I. LAKEMAN, Willmott-street, Bloomsbury, printer.—L. S. DICKSON, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens West, Lieutenant Colonel in the Tower Hamlets Militia.—T. LAMBERT, Anerley, Surrey, wharfinger's clerk.—ANN WILDEN, Upper Chapman-street, Commercial-road, grocer.—C. KING, Stratford, grocer.—F. GREEN, Cumberland-street, Pimlico, lodging-house keeper.—R. RUSSELL, Notting-hill, builder.—J. GAMBELL, Camberwell, ship store merchant's clerk.—J. MURPHY, Minories, auctioneer.—R. T. PRITCHETT, Chiswick, gun and rifle manufacturer.—F. J. ARCHER, Hammersmith, professor of music.—D. HUTCHISON, Southwark, stonemason.—J. HUBBOCKS, Edgware-road, cheesemonger.—T. L. CALVERT, City-road, wholesale milliner.—A. MURTON, Sheerness, baker.—J. E. RITCHIE, Fleet-street, publisher.—T. SANDERS, Shoreditch, confectioner.—T. D. PROTHERO, Newington, clerk.—A. GORTON, Haymarket, butcher.—G. A. OYLER, Brighton, licensed victualler.—J. SIDDENS, Tipton, Staffordshire, commission agent.—H. HAND, Pelsall, Staffordshire, carpenter.—M. T. COOKE, Clerkenwell-green, jeweller.—P. MORRIS, Handsworth, Staffordshire, coal merchant.—H. MATTLEY, Leominster, painter.—H. HALL, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. COLEBOURN, Shirland, Derbyshire, farmer and butcher.—J. MEE, Sheepshed, Leicestershire, gardener and seedsman.—J. H. SMITH, Isle of Wight, clerk.—ANN BOWS, Kingston-upon-Hull, milliner.—T. BUTLER, Llanbeblig, Carnarvonshire, farmer.—H. GODDARD, Hathersage, Derbyshire, grocer and beerhouse keeper.—J. LEE, St. Helen's, Lancashire, ale and porter dealer.—J. W. CHADWICK, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. COOPER, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer.—H. H. HAGUE, Ashton-under-Lyne, wine and spirit merchant.—C. F. WHITE, Durham, grocer and provision dealer.—J. S. RILEY, Birmingham, powder-flask manufacturer.—A. JENNINGS, Birmingham, electro-plate manufacturer.—H. S. ANSELL, Coventry, clothier.—C. CROSS, St. Albans, tinplate-worker.—G. RODWELL, Watford, boot and shoe maker.—C. TITTERINGTON, Great Marton, Lancashire, wheelwright.—T. H. DRUMMOND, Birkenhead, stationer.—J. STEPHENSON, Derby, draper's assistant.—P. DICKINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, cab proprietor.—AMELIA COOMBS, Bristol, assistant to a bookseller.—C. W. LAWRENCE, Keynsham, Somersetshire, dealer in jewellery.—J. CROCKER, Bristol, carpenter and undertaker.—J. GASKELL, Manchester, hairdresser.—R. COLTON, Caistor, Lincolnshire, grocer.—E. LEACH, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, builder.—C. WOODWARD, Clown, Derbyshire, farmer.—H. H. SHAW, Nottingham, auctioneer.—J. TURTON, Sheffield, moulder.—J. GREAVES, Sheffield, razor-blade forger.—J. SCHOFIELD, Helm, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—J. SKIDMORE, Amblecote, Worcestershire, puddler.—N. PICKEN, Stoke-upon-Trent, packer.—W. CORRALL, Leicester, baker and publican.—W. S. SHARP, Freemantle, Southampton, clerk.—H. FILDEW, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, greengrocer.—W. TILLEY, Manchester, ropemaker.—J. HYDE, Glossop, Derbyshire, milk-dealer.—W. KIMBERLEY, Old Broad-street, share dealer.—W. WAREING, Moulton, Northamptonshire, maltster.—R. DAVIS, Birmingham, milkseller.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

BANKRUPTS.

REBECCA THOMAS, Walthamstow, Essex.—ELLEN CURNIN, Plough Hotel, Lewisham, Kent, late boarding-school keeper.—J. BOREHAM, Roman-road, Barnsbury, carpenter.—W. H. BELL, Calthorpe-street, Gray's-Inn-lane, warehouseman.—J. F. PARIS, Ipswich, Berlin-wool dealer.—REBECCA FISHER, Devonshire-place, Edgware-road.—E. PRICE, Warminster, Wiltshire, grocer.—T. SCOTT, Roupell-street, Blackfriars, and New Milford, Pembrokeshire, master mariner.—G. SMITH, Nottingham, painter.—J. E. WATKINS, Hampden-street, Harrow-road, baker.—W. TUCK, Holt, Norfolk, innkeeper.—J. HARPER, New Romney, Kent, farmer.—J. SEELEY, Ponsonby-place, Pimlico, tobacconist.—F. G. WILLIAMS, Rose-lane, Ratcliffe; and Exmouth-street, Commercial-road East, wine-cooper.—V. H. OLDFIELD, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, beer-retailer.—J. H. QUIXLEY, Forest-hill, Kent, saddler.—H. B. RUSSELL, Gloucester-terrace, New-road, Commercial-road East, carpenter.—W. B. WILLMOTT, Bishop's Hatfield, Hertfordshire, coal-merchant.—A. SHINGFIELD, Jubilee-street, Commercial-road East, carpenter.—A. S. SHACKLETON, Gracechurch-street, appraiser.—C. EARP and R. BOSTOCK, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosiery manufacturers.—G. LANGMAN, Wolverhampton, auctioneer.—J. LEE, Leicester, engineer.—C. H. WARING, Darran and Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire, mining engineer.—W. A. MINTY, Cinderford, Gloucestershire, grocer.—H. ANDREW, St. Ives, Cornwall, master mariner.—W. HEAP, Huddersfield, cotton waste dealer.—E. TAYLOR, Golcar, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—D. NEWTON, Sheffield, joiner.—T. PHILLIPS, Blackburn, licensed victualler.—D. MORECROFT, Stockport, butcher.—J. MORRIS, Birmingham, carpenter.—J. BUBB, Birmingham, coal dealer.—T. DARBYSHIRE, Birmingham, jeweller.—W. MORGAN, Birmingham, general dealer in skins.—W. MALTBY, Nottingham, late hosier.—W. ROCK, Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire, bootmaker.—A. G. MONTAGU, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Assistant Paymaster in the Royal Navy.—C. S. GORTON, Oldham, painter.—J. BARTON and J. BARTON, jun., Crickhowell, Breconshire, cattle salesmen.—H. S. GARFORTH, Bradford, Yorkshire, butcher.—T. ROGERS, Portsea, Hants, baker.—J. SAPH, Swansea, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.—A. DRAGE, Northampton, baker.—D. SHAW, Wolstanton, Staffordshire, boat-builder.—F. KENDRICK, Stone, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—J. YARDLEY, Bilston, Staffordshire, butcher.—T. MEDDINGS, Sheffield, Staffordshire, late licensed victualler.—S. BROOKES, Leek, Staffordshire, timber dealer.—W. WATKINS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, late licensed victualler.—J. KINGHTON, jun., Penselwood, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—H. BUTLER, Darlaston, Staffordshire, late schoolmaster.—J. SHAUL, Bath, grocer.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. MANN'S BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 26. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Full particulars will be duly announced.

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Dr.

	£	s.	d.
Balance on the 24th June, 1862	£1226	17	7
Interest on Investments—namely, £200 South Australian Bond, £48,000 New Three per Cents, £1000 Consols ..	1426	8	6
	£2653	6	1

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
1. Expenses of training hospital nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital	£518	10	5
2. Expenses of training midwifery nurses for the poor at King's College Hospital	420	0	0
3. Advertisements, printing, &c.	41	17	0
Secretary	50	0	0
Balance on the 24th of June, 1863	1623	18	8
	£2653	6	1

Applications from candidates desirous of being trained as hospital nurses, or from institutions in want of trained hospital nurses, should be made to the Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, Newington, S.

Applications respecting the training of midwifery nurses for the poor should be made to the Lady Superintendent of St. John's House, King's College Hospital, W.C. The regulations as to both are to be obtained from the Secretary, 11, Lombard-street, E.C.

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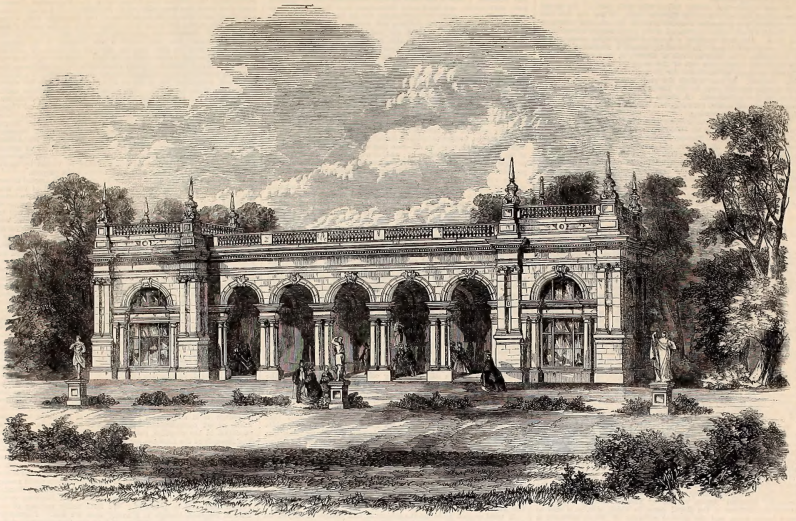
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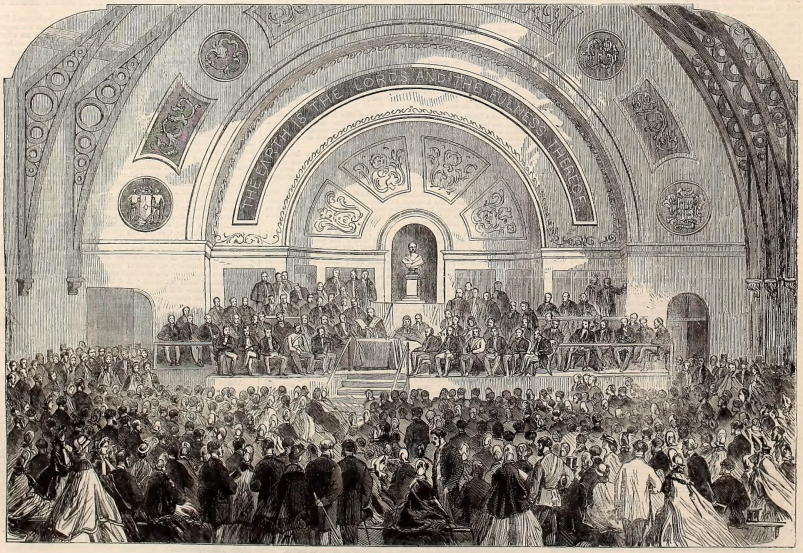
OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK, DUNDEE.



THE PAVILION IN BAXTER PARK.

THE magnificent park presented by Sir David Baxter and the Misses Baxter to the people of Dundee was formally handed over to the trustees on Wednesday week. The day was kept as a close holiday, and the town was completely *en fête*.

In the forenoon Earl Russell met the Town Council in the Corn Exchange, and was presented with the freedom of the burgh and created a guild brother. His Lordship was accompanied to the platform by Countess Russell, Lady Georgiana Russell, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir J. Ogilvy, and Sir D. Baxter. The Corn Exchange was crowded by the influential citizens of Dundee, who gave the noble Earl a most cordial welcome. The formal presentations having been made, his Lordship returned thanks, saying that in the course of his



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF DUNDEE TO EARL RUSSELL IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Parliamentary life he had "been studious to build upon the ancient foundations." He concluded with a declaration of the intention of the Government to maintain strict neutrality between the parties engaged in the American conflict.

At one o'clock the various bodies who took part in the grand ceremony of the day met in the Barrack Park. When the line had been formed, the procession marched through the principal streets to the People's Park, which is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the town. The park occupies a space of thirty-eight acres, and is most tastefully laid out. In the centre stands a handsome pavilion in the Italian style, built at a cost of £2000; at each entrance there is a lodge-house; the cost of the park, its embellishment, and the sum set apart by the donor for its maintenance, cannot be less than £30,000. Three bells in the pavilion commemorate the Mayor and charter handed over by Sir David Baxter to Lord Dalhousie in behalf of the inhabitants. A statue of the munificent donor was inaugurated, and music, fireworks, and balloon ascents contributed to the festivities of the evening.

The first meeting of the trustees named in the deed of gift of the public park to Dundee by Sir David Baxter and the Misses Baxter was held on Thursday week—Provost Parker in the chair. The trustees named were nearly all present, and accepted office. A remit was made to the chairman, Sir John Ogilvy, and the clerk, Mr. D. Small, to draw up a resolution to be inserted in the minutes expressive of the trustees' appreciation of the munificence of Sir David and the Misses Baxter. It was unanimously resolved to name the park "The Baxter Park." A committee was appointed to frame rules and regulations, and report thereanent to the trustees. The £10,000 given by Sir David Baxter for the maintenance of the park.

"JANE LANE ASSISTING CHARLES II. TO ESCAPE AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER."

THE fresco by Mr. R. M. Ward, R.A. (engraved on the first page of our present Number), is one of the series of six paintings now in course of being executed by this artist in the Commons' corridor of the Houses of Parliament. Three bedroom scenes have already been painted—viz., "The Execution of Montrose," "The Last Sleep of Argyll," and Lady Lucie Assisting the Fugitives to Escape after the battle of Sedgmoor." The fresco engraved having been finished last—and probably still more because the artist has not, as in the case of former frescoes, exhibited a finished picture of the work at the Royal Academy—it is the least known of the popular series to which it belongs.

The incident represented is the most remarkable of the many hair-breadth escapes of Charles II. after his disastrous defeat by Cromwell's army. He fled immediately to the house of Gunter in Brighton—then Brighthelmstone. Not even any of the unguarded recognitions of friends, the suspicions of enemies, the inconsistencies in the "Royal cak" at Boscobel and other hiding-places, the throwing of many glass of sack-posset, and the consequent embark have so many elements of the dramatic and the picturesque, but this felicitous choice of the most dramatic subject is always one of the characteristics of Mr. Ward's historical pictures.

It is not much to be wondered at that the particular incident of this fresco is not to be found in the imperfect and almost inaccurate account of the King's escape, given in "The History of the Great Rebellion." Sir Walter Scott, in "Woodstock," has, it is well known, departed from historical accuracy in the narrative of the events after the battle of Worcester. Perfectly authentic descriptions of the incident are, however, to be found—First, in the letters and orders of wards dictated to Peppys, and carefully corrected and completed by the latter from living authorities; and then in the long-neglected but now famous "Boscobel" tracts, written by Thomas Blount, a Catholic lawyer and sufferer in the Royal cause, in which, also, he is said to have borne a part. The general accuracy of these narratives is proved by much collateral evidence. The idea of Charles's assumption of the disguise represented in the fresco originated in the following circumstance:—The Royalist Lord Wilmot, who had been informed of the King's concealment at Boscobel in the house of the Penderel family, left the house in disguise, accompanied by Penderel, another pure Royalist, whose house, Bentley Hall, in Staffordshire, was at no great distance. Here, at that Colonel Jane Lane, who had the painful task of setting out on a visit to her friend, Mrs. Norton, of Abbotsleigh, near Bristol, under a pass available for herself and one male attendant; and it was arranged that Lord Wilmot, disguised in this capacity, should convey her to this place in order that he should arrange some plan for the King's escape from that part of the country to the neighbourhood. This purpose was frustrated, however, by the King's inability to pass the Severn; and it was then decided that Charles himself, upon his arrival at Bentley Hall, should assume the disguise proposed to be taken by Wilmot. This he did; Colonel Lane supplying him with the suit of clothes already described, and a pass to convey him from Will Jones, the woodman of Boscobel, into William Jackson, a neighbouring tenant's son. The latter certainly played the part with remarkable tact and self-possession—equally distinct from overcaution and temerity—and with that easy goodhumour which was his best characteristic in after life. His whole conduct, through his great peril showed, indeed, the best side of the King's character; and the story of the part he took in the most romantic episodes of his career language and history. We cannot do better than give the adventure preserved in the "Boscobel" of the King's own words, as dictated to Peppys:—"But a mile," says Charles, "before we [i.e., himself and Mrs. Lane, and also Mrs. Lane's sister and her husband, Mr. Norton] met another 'damned horse' I came to ride upon: Avon [where they would have to cross the river and separate], we espied upon the top of hedge whose sides were very much cut down, and the horses, eating some grass by the wayside, staying there as I thought while their master-master was providing their quarters. Mrs. Lane's sister and husband went along with me as far as Stratford, seeing this troop of horse just in our way, said, that for his part he would not go by them for all the world, for he never was beaten by none of the Parliament soldiers, and he would not run the venture again. Hearing him say so, begged Mrs. Lane softly in her ear that we might not be known by us, for then we should see no turn. But all she could say in the world would not do, but her brother-in-law would ride round about to get by the other cross way. The troop of horse being then just getting on horseback, about twice their own pace, and, as I take it, we did meet the troop just but in the town of Stratford."

Mr. Ward has properly placed the King and Mrs. Lane most prominently in his fresco; the roundhead soldiers are sufficiently conspicuous to indicate the imminent peril he is escaping. The horse is about to feel the spur, and the place of Stratford Church appears in style, greatly resembles the portraits of Anne Boleyn in its thoughtful expression, as well as in the features and the colour of the hair. Part of this work has been executed in stereochrome, or water-glass, and this may be safely considered to be employed in Mr. Ward's other paintings at Westminster. The artist is now engaged painting "The Landing of Charles II. at Dover in the next compartment of the corridor; and there are still to follow "The Last of the Stuarts," "William and Mary Receiving the Lords and Commons at the Banqueting House, Whitehall," and "Mons. Declaring for a Free Parliament."

There are in England and Wales 19,352 blind persons and 12,236 deaf and dumb persons.

It appears from the sixteen population tables just issued that when the census was taken there were 74,482 foreigners in England and Wales.

More than 12,000,000 cockchafers have been destroyed this year in the canton of Bâle, in Switzerland. The authorities paid large premiums for their destruction.

"SCENE ON BOARD A FRENCH STEAMER FROM HAVRE TO ROSHILDE," PAINTED BY E. M. HARD.

SEA sickness, a cold in the head, and the toothache—not to speak of gout, nervousness, and disordered liver—have ever been held to be most legitimate causes of amusement for all but their immediate victims. Yet, selecting sea sickness, and running over "all the ills that flesh is heir to," is there one that renders us more utterly miserable (while it lasts) than this same *mal-de-mer*, the various stages of which M. Hard has depicted with such singular gusto and irresistible humour in the pictures, engraved not long since at Paris, and engraved on page 285. Why, we ourselves, only a little time ago, were reduced to such a dire extremity while hanging over the side of a ship that we wished—all the force of Christian Science—some humane person would kindly bolt us overboard, that we might become bodily food not for worms, but for monsters, such as those in the "Deep Sea," a remarkably athletic friend, "bearded like the pard," whose terror of sea sickness is so great that the very smell of a Thames steamer will give him the most alarming premonitory symptoms. As, however, probably many of our readers have quite recently enjoyed this *agrément*, and as many more are to come on a visit to Scandinavia, we must forgive. Laugh, then, we all—now that we are safe on terra firma—at the Egyptian fun before us; and, as a climax to our malice, let us hope that many unwary travellers bound for the Continent may provide themselves with a copy of our present Number to read on board!

The scene is that of the Roshilde as often as ugly one at the mouth of the Seine; and, as we see here, in a "sou-wester," and with the lead-line in hand, a Manche from the Atlantic, the steamer rolls heavily. This "rolling," too, is far more trying than the "pitching" movement to one's power of preserving the equilibrium, as well as one's digestive organs. Several of these passengers have plainly not yet got their "sea-legs" for such a trip. An officer on the right, who doubtless finds his berth insecure as little advantageous as a shaky deck as for climbing a tree, has either "sat down," as Lord Dundreary expressed himself, "before he was done," or, like the poor fellow in the steamer, has been capsized over an unsteady pile of luggage—the drollery of distress attending such a disaster to a courteous French-man being exquisitely rendered. Another, a poor Frenchman in white bib, cruching in irate old lady's bandboxes, and liberating a miscellaneous assortment of articles from the bag in his hand, is also probably of the sort proverbial for its unsoothing influence on the abdominal region—a brought to an abrupt, violently-executed finish. Some hard larger has been dragged under the bench, and held by apparently some unhappy passenger, whose arm alone is visible from beneath the seat, and who is in the last stage of suffocation. The only personage, however, who, being involuntarily prostrated, has not been rendered helpless for the time is the poor cat, who, in search of getting up, is the grave and reverend gentleman, the ancient dandy on the right, with closed eyes and hand placed uncomfortably on the abdominal viscera. The "sea-dog," as the jaunter represents, is quite impartial towards the sexes. Of the couple seated on the extreme left—we regret the impropriety—intended, we suspect, for English—the lady is again the better half. The poor gentleman she props is nearly in *extremis*; his cigar has been "cut," and he is "done for." The lady, on the other hand, mechanically between his teeth; his hat is nearly off; and, while grasping with the left hand the bench, she is, with the right, most mentally ejaculating, "Heugh! what can the child mean by asking for sour grapes at a moment!" To their right, a stout old monk-face, fanned, snuffraking lady, together with gentlemen, bourgeois, and other males in various parts of the boat, maintain a manly hardihood. One solitary exception to the general misery is the gentleman who descends on the beauty of the view to a youth whose aching head and vivid hue of face tell their own unmistakable tale of suffering. Turn where we will, we see, or find suggested, indeed, the effect of the civel inability of the vessel.

We have dwelt at length on the subject of this picture—a subject we have never seen ventured on by any English artists except those contributing to "Punch"—because the humour of representations of the polished and, as we consider, artificial French, is often noted as a phenomenon by the English. Now, whether this does or does not arise from the difference between the two nations in the matter of taste is not the place to decide. And this much we must concede to the French—namely, that, whether in literature, for instance, such a risqué subject as sea sickness, either in a picture or on the stage, they contrive to treat it comparatively decently. We are not prudes, as, and as all will remember who saw Levasseur's sea-sick Englishman in his "En Visite" entertainment—from an indefinable vulgarity too common among us. Indeed, we fear, in consequence, that the public is already favourably known in this country by a very amusing picture, exhibited at the Egyptian Hall some months ago, which fairly represented the deck of a pirate-vessel with the crew disguised as female passengers, &c. in order to get as near as possible without exciting suspicion to another vessel they were about to attack.

The Portuguese Government has built a gun-boat, which was launched recently. It carries only a single gun, but bears the imposing name of the Duvre d'Arc.

Advices from St. Petersburg regarding the Nizhny fair state that it has been characterised by great flatness. Kiachta tea, it is said, are finding excellent sale. The Russian Bank for Foreign Commerce has sold 10,000 silver roubles per chest came down to 90 silver roubles, and are now at 80 to 85 silver roubles.

A singular disturbance took place a few days back at Hammersmith. A man named Cooper came to the yard of a coal-hole inscribed on the programme a harmless bullock was introduced into the arena. A number of persons, it is said, had assembled to attack and torment, and finally broke into the ring and stoned the animal to death.

MR. M. H. Foster, Assistant Paymaster-General, and Mr. M. R. Ommanney, Assistant Accountant-General of the Post Office Department, have been appointed by the Indian Government to proceed to India as Commissioners to inquire into the present condition and working of the Indian Works Department in that country.

THE fifteenth annual report of the Poor-law Board has lately been issued to the public. It appears that during the year which ended on the 25th of March, 1863, the number of persons relieved exceeded by a million the number relieved in the year 1852, the year in which the relief of the poor, being an increase of 4,708,984, as compared with the sum expended during the year 1849, when the relief of the poor was unusually great, decreased expenditure during the period ere Suffolk, 6·2 per cent; Sussex, 9·6; Cumberland, 9·7; Durham, 9·8; Hertford, 10·1; and Kent, 10·2 per cent of the expenditure for the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ending Lady Day in 1863 was £6,044,971. Mr. Mackay, Secretary of the Department, has been appointed by the Indian Government to proceed to India as Commissioner to inquire into the present condition and working of the Indian Works Department in that country.

THE Chelsea bounty-land claims of the Poor-law Board has lately been issued to the public. It appears that during the year which ended on the 25th of March, 1863, the number of persons relieved exceeded by a million the number relieved in the year 1852, the year in which the relief of the poor, being an increase of 4,708,984, as compared with the sum expended during the year 1849, when the relief of the poor was unusually great, decreased expenditure during the period ere Suffolk, 6·2 per cent; Sussex, 9·6; Cumberland, 9·7; Durham, 9·8; Hertford, 10·1; and Kent, 10·2 per cent of the expenditure for the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ending Lady Day in 1863 was £6,044,971. Mr. Mackay, Secretary of the Department, has been appointed by the Indian Government to proceed to India as Commissioner to inquire into the present condition and working of the Indian Works Department in that country.

FINE ARTS.

MR. Telbin's diorama of the Holy Land, which formed a novel attraction in the evening's entertainment at the Haymarket Theatre some time since, has been enlarged by the addition of five new views, and is now exhibited in the large room of the Egyptian Hall, where the late Mr. Albert Smith so long administered to the mirth of the public. The diorama was originally brought out soon after the Prince of Wales's tour had created a new interest in the historic sites and scenes of the East; and the merit of the paintings (one of which we engraved) was evinced at the time in terms of well-deserved praise. The new views are equally remarkable for vraisemblance, for colouring scientifically calculated to convey the proper effect in artificial light, and, altogether, for a degree of artistic excellence far above the average of similar works. The pictures are from sketches made by Mr. Telbin, and by Mr. Grant, during his tour to Egypt, Palestine, &c., for the purpose of making them, and comprise views of Cairo, Thebes, Jerusalem, the Holy Sepulchre, the River Jordan, the Plain of Jericho, the Dead Sea, Nazareth, the Sea of Galilee, Mount Hermon, Damascus, a Turkish Interior, Baalbec, Beyrout, Smyrna, and Constantinople. A new feature became a rival by Mr. Arthur Matthison, and some of the views are illustrated by pieces of sacred music, sung by Miss Fosbrooke and other vocalists. From the very nature of the scenes the diorama will probably be visited by many persons who would object to attend a theatre for the purpose.

The problem for most of us how to get a statue erected to our memory has, it is said, been just solved. In the will of the late Mr. J. W. Gilbart, late manager of the London and Westminster Bank, is, it stated, a provision of £3000 to meet the expense of erecting a statue to himself. The direction of the testator will be carried out in strict accordance with his wishes, and the statue will be placed in Norwood Cemetery. The sum named is sufficient for an heroic-size; for a colossal statue.

The memorial to Mr. Mulready, alluded to in our last, is proposed to consist of a statue in the National Gallery, and a tablet on his tomb at Kensal-green.

A memorial, consisting of an obelisk eight feet high, surmounted by a Maltese cross, has been erected by public subscription to John Saunders, in the field at Stoke Mandeville, where the first assessment of the ship-money fell upon the township, as follows:—"Here stood the place on the cross :—" For these lands, in Stoke Mandeville, John Hampden was assessed in twenty shillings, ship-money, levied by command of the King without authority of law, the 4th of August, 1635. By resisting the claim of the King in legal strife he upheld the rights of the people under the law, and established the principle of impenitence. His works on earth ended after the conflict in Chalgrove Field, the 18th of June, 1643, and he died in Great Kimble Church." This is infinitely better taste than the digging up, by several professed admirers of Hampden, of a body believed to be his, and mutilating it, in order to decide how he died.

No less than twenty-six new paintings and several fine pieces of sculpture, some of which were exhibited this year at Paris, have just been placed in the Museum of the Luxembourg. These works have been purchased direct from the artists by the Government, and this patronage is in addition to the many annual purchases of other works of art commissioned by the State, and now in course of execution in the Louvre, the Tuileries, and other public buildings of France. The Museum of the Luxembourg is considered a kind of probationary place of deposit for modern works until they are removed to the museums of the Louvre, Versailles, or the Imperial residences. Within the last thirteen years it has received the greater number of the paintings and sculptures purchased by the Government; it now contains such a national collection of contemporaneous art in masterpieces by Ingres, Delaroche, Horace Vernet, Gleyre, Ary Scheffer, Diaz, Robert, Bougereau, Baudry, Français and Rosa Bonheur, as the French may well be proud of. We have really nothing of this kind in England, and it is surely time that we had. Money has never purchased from the living artist by our Government. A few works by deceased British artists have been bought from the great mass of British pictures in our so-called National Gallery have been given by private individuals. Compared to the public encouragement of art in France, the Government grants given to Scotchmen for the decoration of the Palace of Westminster sinks into insignificance. It is not time that the whole of the money of Goldsmith should be so spent as Scott Kensington had been diverted to procure some such a collection as that of the Luxembourg, we should not have an unreasonably promoted the development of art and the diffusion of refining pleasure among the people."

We stated recently in respect to obtaining a duplicate of Mr. Foley's equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge had failed from the requisite funds not having been raised. We would now state the effort could not be made to acquire a duplicate of the equally-fine and less-expensive statue of Goldsmith, as we suggested on engraving the work a few weeks back. The statue of Goldsmith should be set as dear to English as to Irish. We believe it is a public loss that so many of Mr. Foley's fine works should leave this metropolis—most of them this country. The Goldsmith has gone to Dublin, a singularly fine statue of a Parsee gentleman, which we are engraving, has been sent after him to Bombay, India; a colossal equestrian statue of the late Sir James Outram, upon which the sculptor is now engaged, is destined for Calcutta; a companion for Hardinge is the statue of Lord Elphinstone (the model of which is far advanced) goes to Bombay; the statue to the late Prince is to be set up in York; the statue of Fielding, the cotton lord, is destined for Todmorden; and an altar-monument to General Bruce, the late Governor to the Prince of Wales, is, we believe, about to be sent to Aberdare. Of the Goldsmith figure, it is to be placed in Dunfermline Cathedral. It is, we think, little to be known of the many works by the various efforts which have been made, that sufficient funds cannot be obtained for a repetition for London of the Lord Hardinge statue. We are glad to know, however, that the sculptor's model of Sir Harry's is to be cast in fine statues of Selden and Hampden, in the Palace of Westminster. We have seen the model for the Hampden, and it is a fine work in the head especially is a most remarkable success. Our readers may not be aware, also, that Mr. Cowper has given permission for Foley's statue of Lord Herbert of Lea to be placed in Westminster Hall, as the first of an intended series of statues of eminent statesmen. Finally, Mr. Foley is engaged on the sculptor for the proposed statue to the memory of General (Stonewall) Jackson, and he has been commissioned by the Confederate States to execute a marble his exquisite plaster statue of "A Youth at a Stream," now in the society's gardens—this being the only commission for an ideal work the sculptor has received from "the South." Mr. Foley's Ophelia, executed for the late Earl of Ellesmere, some twenty years ago!

The island of Monte Christo has just been chosen by the Italian Government as a penal settlement.

The Empress Eugenie's steam-yacht have chartered the Ocean Empress, 1508 tons, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., Liverpool, Captain Macdonald, for the conveyance of stores and supplies for the Mediterranean. She is 213 ft. 3in. per statute adult. The ship is to be ready to receive her passengers at Birkenhead on the 30th of October.

About five years ago a Mr. Wallace purchased an estate in Roscommon on which was a lake called Corkby, or Keoghville, covering 120 acres and containing seventy islands, at the depth of water varying from 10 to 16 ft. Some attempts had been made by former proprietors to drain this lake, but they were frustrated by the difficulties of the undertaking and the superstition of the peasantry. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Wallace employed forty men to cut a channel to the arterial cut, two miles in length connecting the lake with the river at Millitown Pass. This cut is 14 ft. wide at bottom and 21 ft. at top, and 6 ft. deep, and the fall for a mile it passes through solid rock, which had to be blasted. The result is that the lake has disappeared, and in its place is a large tract of rich alluvial soil, giving every promise of luxuriant vegetation. A correspondent of the *Western Star* thus describes the phenomenon:—"I had the pleasure of walking across the valley which was once the bottom of the lake, and inspecting the drainage works by which such a large extent of valuable land has been successfully reclaimed. Where, six months ago, the wildfowl congregated in myriads, and where fish were captured last year, not only cattle, but sheep were grazing on excellent pasture! There are portions of the soil in route from the drought, but in every case it is rich and friable and easily pulverised. Where the water was deepest the soil partakes somewhat of a peaty property, and is not so clothed with any lasting verdure, but the sedge was rapt and seemed to have been sown by way of experiment they have vegetated sufficiently well. What were once the tiny islands are distinctly seen, in the Ordnance map, like hills—so many raths or hills dotted over the valley, and tend rather pleasingly to diversify its appearance."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan. By Anna d'A. (1 vol Hurst and Blackett.) Mrs. d'A. has written a readable book. There is not much that is new, or instructive, or exciting; the moral and religious reflections do not remind one very forcibly of Solomon; and the originality is not so striking as to startle; but the secret is that people like to know anything they possibly can just now, if not about Manilla, at any rate about Japan. Of course, there is a great deal of personal detail, relating chiefly to discomforts; the reader of travels must make up his mind to this. One traveller discourses plaintively about the martyrdom he suffers from mosquitoes; another laments that fleas are partial to him; a third is the victim of a larger species of domestic nuisance; and Mrs. d'A. is haunted by cockroaches. This is her *crux*; and the reader who can bear a rather liberal infliction of secondhand cockroach will find few other stumbling-blocks, whilst the reader who cannot had better supply himself with a little moral camphor before setting out upon his cruise through Mrs. d'A.'s book. It has been said that novelty is not a characteristic of the work; but, in one respect, that assertion must be modified, for Mrs. d'A. does not travel as an "unprotected female," but in company with her husband and her little girl, so that we are spared, for the most part, the stale querimonies as well as the romantic nonsense which make up half the diaries of our Hon. Misses Gushington. It must be confessed that absence of "gush" from the narrative is the more welcome as it is unexpected from the dedication, which runs in this high-flown strain:—"To thee, who hast aided me in my toils, and so kindly smoothed every difficult and rugged step, is dedicated this little work, by thy loving and faithful wife, Anna." The little party started from Singapore for Hong-Kong on March 2, 1862; from Hong-Kong they go to Manilla, then back again from Manilla to Hong-Kong; thence to Macao, return once more to Hong-Kong, sail thence to Shanghai, and thence, after a short stay, for Japan. They did not have an opportunity of visiting Jeddo, in consequence of the English Minister's illness; but Nagasaki and Yokohama they spent some time in. However, as has already been hinted, Mrs. d'A. has little to say of the Japanese which has not been said before, and the visit she herself received from some Japanese ladies did not result in any fresh revelations concerning them. The witness she bears to the readiness which the Japanese show to punish those who commit offences against Europeans is the most important part of her narrative, though that readiness does not appear to satisfy the requirements of our Government. There are the usual accounts of earthquakes and suicide for honour's sake, and "tea-house" girls, a portrait of one of whom faces the frontispiece. And herein we are led to reflect how strange a difference it makes whether an evil be foreign or native; for the "tea-house" girls are the Japanese "social evil," yet it is considered no breach of propriety to parade the portrait of one; but who would dream of enhancing (or otherwise) the value of a book upon English life and manners with a similar portrait? Censors would cry aloud. In respect of jokes, there is great variety of opinion, and one is quite ready to defer to a lady in matters of delicacy; we suppose, therefore, we are wrong in imagining that the funny hardly compensates for the nasty in the following anecdote:—"The Chinese experience considerable difficulty in the pronunciation of the letter R. On one occasion the boy of the house in some part of China which we were visiting appeared before me with the following message (*sic*): 'Mem, want catchee lice for Missy Losy dinner?' which, being interpreted, signifies, 'Mem, want rice for Miss Rose's dinner?' As may be well imagined, I could scarcely suppress a smile as I replied in the affirmative;" but we put it to the reader.

Eleanor's Victory. By M. E. Braddon. (3 vols. Tinsley Brothers.) The plot is briefly this:—George Mowbray Vandeleur Vane, having spent three fortunes like a gentleman and an idiot, is represented as living in Paris at the date of August, 1853, upon six pounds a month, allowed him by one of his daughters, Mrs. Bannister. The same lady also forwards, upon a day, to her father a hundred pounds, to be expended by him in finishing the education of his youngest daughter, Mrs. Bannister's half-sister, who has just arrived in the French capital. The old gentleman, who is exceedingly aristocratic in his manners but loose in his pecuniary dealings, smarting under the effect of some strong remarks in the letter which accompanies Mrs. Bannister's remittance, reflecting anything but slightly upon his character for honesty, and plainly hinting her suspicion that the hundred pounds will not find their way to the person and to the purpose for which they were intended, sets out at the very earliest opportunity with his youngest daughter to call upon and pay over the money to the lady who is to "finish" her. Unfortunately, the lady is out and the money cannot be paid; and on that very evening it finds its way, by means of a game at écarté, into the hands of one of the old gentleman's unscrupulous acquaintances. The poor old man is thus dishonoured, and feels bound, as a gentleman, to poison himself, which he does, after writing to his youngest daughter a letter full of self-reproach, incoherent assertions of having been cheated and robbed, and entreaties to his daughter to undertake the Christian duty of avenging his death upon what he is pleased to consider his murderer. Only a fragment of this letter, but enough to make its purport plain, falls into his daughter's—Eleanor's—hands. She, taking the same strange view of the matter as her father, and refusing to listen to the wise and Christian advice of friends, commences her orphan life with "a terrible oath upon her girlish lips;" and, with a singular forgetfulness of the doctrine of Scripture, offers up "a prayer that Providence would set her in the way of bringing vengeance upon her father's destroyer;" just as in French novels those who are about to break the seventh commandment expect the assistance of *le bon Dieu*. The vengeance she pursues, however, is not of the "ghastly" stamp; she merely strives that she may deprive the object of her hatred of a fortune which he is supposed to be in the way of inheriting. He gains that fortune by forgery; she detects the forgery; and just as she is on the point of satiating her revengeful soul by exposing the forger to public indignation and condign punishment, she falters, overcome by the prayers of the forger's mother. And this is Eleanor's victory; the motherly feeling which is inborn in woman triumphed over the vengeful purpose which was but an exotic planted in uncongenial soil. To say that the novel is clever; that it abounds in surprises; that it is full of contrasts, beginning with the vengeful young lady herself, whose golden hair, gray eyes, elegant figure, and virgin innocence are united with the spirit of a baleful Nemesis; that it is essentially wordly; that it is slightly vulgar; that its tone is harsh; that sweet domesticity is banished from its pages; that our poor old relative (pronoun) is occasionally abused, like his fellow in adversity, the neuter verb "lie;" and that it is altogether very interesting, is only to say that it is written by the author of "Aurora Floyd."

Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers. By A. Wynter, M.D. (1 vol. Hardwicke.) Titles often require explanation; and it will therefore be as well to explain that Dr. Wynter has collected and published a series of papers, to a great extent relating to inventions and the application of them, which originally appeared in *Once a Week* and the *London Review*. He has thereby conferred a boon upon the public, for it is just the kind of book which can be taken up at any time with a certainty of finding information and entertainment. The insight which he gives us into the mysteries of breadmaking lead one to wish that some other staff of life could be discovered, and the paper called "Early Warnings" is likely to render the nervous extremely uncomfortable, for it appears that you may have had a blow from a cricket ball ten or eleven years ago, have suffered no inconvenience meanwhile, and to-morrow be seized with epilepsy from that remote cause. The paper called "Air Traction," which treats of the Pneumatic Despatch Railway, is particularly interesting. It is more from his facts and occasional acute remarks than from his literary style that Dr. Wynter attracts attention. We do not mean that his style is not quite good enough, but we wish the reader to understand that the contents of the volume are matter-of-fact, requiring little of the arts of composition to recommend them.

Poems and Songs. By Hugh Macdonald. (1 vol. Glasgow: William Love.) A mournful train of "three hundred men of mind and merit" followed three years ago, through cutting wind and pelting rain, the coffin which contained the mortal remains of the late Hugh Macdonald. That fact speaks volumes for the worth of the departed poet. For ourselves, we cannot better express our sense of his poetical merits than by quoting, as our indorsement of the truthfulness of his assertion, the lines which run:—

> And though the kitlle A B C
> Of music's been unlearned by me,
> Yet in my heart a soul of glee
> Deep hidden dwells;
> And weel I ken the melodie
> True passion swells.

No one can read "My ain hearthstane" and the "Wee, wee man" without acknowledging that the writer had music, and tenderness, and manliness, and purity in his soul.

Lancashire Songs. By Edwin Waugh (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) There is stuff in these songs; they are manly, quaint, and characteristic. There is a simple plaintiveness in one or two which is really touching; but the following lines are worthy of the lads who held out and, alas! that we should have to say it, hold out so bravely in their sore distress:—

> While takin' a wift o' my pipe tother neet,
> A thowt trickled into my pate,
> That sulkin', because everything isn't sweet,
> Is nobbut a foolish consate;
> Iv man had bin made for a bit of a spree,
> An' th' world were a marlockin' schoo',
> Wi' nought nobbut heytin', an' drinkin', an' glee,
> An' holiday gam' to go through,
> He'd sicken afore
> His frolic were o'er,
> An' feel he'd been born for a foo'.

We don't pretend to understand all the "Lancashire;" but the spirit is evident to all.

The Bride of Messina. With an Essay on the Tragical Chorus. By Schiller. Translated by Adam Lodge, Esq., M.A. Third Edition, with other Poems. (T. F. A. Day.) Mr. Lodge's popular translation of the famous "Bride of Messina," of which this is the third edition, well deserves its standard reputation. It combines much poetic power and a skilful rendering of the German with no little classic taste and erudition. Mr. Lodge is evidently an enthusiast as to the beauties and dramatic force of this great tragedy by Schiller, and he is certainly borne out in his views by the fact that "The Bride of Messina" (whatever may be the question as to its introduction of a chorus) is frequently performed throughout Germany and never fails to create a sensation. Mr. Lodge's version might be safely tried on the English stage. It reads well, and could, no doubt, be acted with effect. Mr. Lodge, in this edition, introduces the play and Schiller's essay on the chorus, with an interesting preface of his own. The volume contains some other poems, not only in English, but in French, Italian, German, and even Greek. Among these smaller pieces of verse, we would call particular attention to Mr. Lodge's forcible translation of Müller's terrible ballad, "The Bell-founder of Breslau."

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

If any proof were needed of the neutralisation of party and the fining away of political difference it would be found in the speeches which plentifully stud the journals of members "en voyage." With scarcely one exception, their talk and their doings are about anything but politics; and it is obvious that our legislative functionaries are all in the curious condition of public men without measures, even in prospect. Mr. Bright is pensively bobbing for trout in the Spey. In this case, of course, the Johnsonian dictum on those who fish for sport does not hold, so far as the antithesis to the worm at one end of the line is concerned; but there does seem something suggestive of a smile, to those who know him, in a mental picture of Mr. Bright in perfect silence, and with the necessary patience, bent on circumventing the wily denizens of the gentle streams; and there rises involuntarily in one's mind some idea about "a Triton amongst the minnows," which is too fanciful, and, perhaps, far-fetched, to set down with strict intelligibility. Then there is the excellent Mr. White, M.P. for Brighton, whose politics and opinions generally are as robust as his large and manly form;—why, even he, instead of splashing vigorously in one of these "baths of liberty," which he states, now and then, that he has been taking in his watering-place, has been piping softly about art, and lisping out dilettantisms on "sympathetic associations," in a way which forbids his mere Parliamentary acquaintances from recognising him in the least! It may have been fancy, but it struck us that during last Session Mr. White was not in his usual health or spirits; indeed, there were times when he seemed positively ill. It is to be hoped not, for we could better spare a better man in the House. But if he is physically weaker than he was, that may account for his lapsing into sentiment, and speaking pretty, well-turned sentences on the proper effect of good pictures on the human mind.

It is, of course, nothing extraordinary that Mr. Bass should discourse about beer; and that he has been doing at Manchester, having got—there being nothing remarkable in that—amongst the licensed victuallers, and there set up Mr. Somes's defunct teetotal bill of last Session for the purpose of giving it a few extra stabs. A revelation which he made in the way in which voting is carried on in the House of Commons is worth noting. He told how a member who was counteracting the drying process of tobacco by moistening his system with pleasant drinks in the smoking-room delivered his opinion as to the absurdity of Mr. Somes's measure with such intensity as to grace it with a Shandean expletive; but, lo! at the division he went into the lobby with Mr. Somes, and voted for what he designated a mass of nonsense, most entirely and utterly to be condemned, according to the short but expressive phrase which he had previously used. It is probably because in Nottingham, as in most boroughs, the beer interest is potent in elections, that Sir Robert Clifton also has lately got amongst the victuallers—so called because they never sell anything to eat, and deal solely in drink. Sir Robert is a singular compound of the swell and the Radical. In his appearance and in his outward demeanour he is of the class which parts its hair in the middle, and has everything else about him in keeping with that distinctive mark of personal adornment; but when he speaks parliamentarily the spirit of Feargus O'Connor, his once predecessor in the representation of Nottingham, might well be invoked to listen. A trifle sententious, and a little too apt to speak oracularly for a young member, is Sir Robert; and as he does not possess, or, possessing, despises to exhibit, any of the graces of oratory, he is not exactly taken by the House into its complete confidence, nor does he command its rapt attention. His opinions on strong liquors, as delivered at Nottingham, are doubtless satisfactory to most persons, except the fraternity to which George Cruikshank is now artist-in-chief.

Probably no member of Parliament has enjoyed such a notoriety this autumn as Mr. Laird, the representative of Birkenhead. He has been, and will be, as well abused and as well defended a gentleman as could possibly be found. If, when he appeared at the feast of an agricultural society which was held, oddly enough, in the strictly commercial town of Birkenhead, he was expected to say anything to clear up the mystery of the steam-rams which are being built in his yard, there must have been a serious disappointment; for he made a speech of the merest commonplaces. In truth, this Mr. Laird is technically not in the indictment which has been laid against the shipbuilders of Birkenhead; for he is no longer a member of the firm which he created, and so he cannot be called upon to plead directly to the offence imputed. But in his place in Parliament he argued this question of supplying the Confederates with vessels of war from an abstract point of view, and the sum of his reasoning was that his successors in his business were curiously impartial, and were quite ready to settle the question in dispute by accepting orders for the construction of ironclads for the Federals, which, on the whole, seems to be the common-sense view of the matter. In the House Mr. Laird has taken an excellent position; for the simple reason that he always speaks on matters which he thoroughly understands, and therefore delivers himself with authority. Besides which he is thoroughly gentlemanly in his manner, and, by consequence, not in the least pretentious. On the occasion which did not bring out Mr. Laird the festivities were presided over by Mr. Wilbraham Egerton. Of this gentleman's position in the House we can only say that, according to authentic records, he succeeded to the representation of North Cheshire on his father's accession to the Peerage.

Almost the only formal communion, in a Parliamentary or political sense, that has yet taken place between a member and his constituents is that which took place at Elgin last week, when Mr. Grant Duff reviewed the Session, and was himself reviewed by the electors. On reading his speech one could not but exclaim, "What would not Mr. Duff have given to have been allowed to speak at such length in the house?" But, unfortunately, he does not get the opportunity. The fact is, that his style is partly epigrammatic, partly made up of fine sentences, is full of recondite allusions and illustrations, and bristles with quotations; while his manner, though not excited, is pronounced and emphatic, and his voice pitched high. Now, impartial lookers-on will readily believe that in Mr. Duff this is not the result of elaborate preparation, but only the product of cultivation of natural tendencies and impulses; and in proper times and places, Mr. Duff would be, and doubtless is, very effective, and could deliver very interesting speeches. But the House will not believe in this style; they deny that it can have any spontaneity about it, and they persist in supposing that they are called on to listen to diluted Ossian, and this because they take in only sound without giving themselves the trouble to search for sense. They hardly endure some of Mr. Bright's genuine bursts of sentiment and pathos, and they will not countenance eloquence which rises above the standard which they have set up for themselves. So long as you argue and converse, well; but a speech composed of rounded periods and antithetical sentences invariably sounds with that peculiar hollowness which informs Mr. Speaker that his powers of discipline will not be strained for awhile.

Amongst other things insisted on by Mr. Grant Duff, in his zeal for political and religious liberty, was a steady resistance to Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley. It may, perhaps, be gratifying to the member for Elgin to know that one of his representative adversaries, Mr. Henley, told his constituents in Oxfordshire, a few days ago, that he is growing old, and that they cannot hope for his vigorous Parliamentary services for any very indefinite period. This may be so; but, on the whole, Mr. Henley showed no falling off in his critical qualities last Session. Once, indeed, he showed symptoms of senility, when he, the man of shrewd commonsense and plain-speaking *par excellence*, suddenly broke out into a turgid and semi-scriptural denunciation of national sins, and talked sentimental morality with curious infelicity. No one exactly knew what it all meant, nor was this peculiar outburst logically connected with anything that was going on, and therefore it was rather alarming. Nothing of the kind appeared afterwards, and, as he talked pure, good Henleyism at Oxford the other day, no doubt he is all right. Colonel North, his colleague, was also present, and very judiciously confined himself to "ditto to Mr. Henley." Talking of growing old, one wonders whether the gallant Colonel, who has all his life been a "beau garçon," is conscious that there are symptoms that Time is setting its mark slightly upon his head; but really this is too bad, and we pause. Colonel Fane has been too recently made a member of the House for us to have anything to say of him; and Mr. Bernard, who also was at this gathering, though living in Oxfordshire, is member for a Buckinghamshire borough, and this may serve as a reason for saying nothing of him when there is nothing to be said.

The Right Hon. Edward Ellice is the Nestor of the House of Commons. He never rises now but to give advice, and he always speaks as one having authority. Although there is a tinge of roughness in his countenance, taken physically altogether, he comes up to one's idea of a grand old man—stalwart in spite of years, massive even in decay. He is almost the last of the old Whigs proper, and though never very prominent, he would be missed in the house. He has been saying a few curt, sensible sentences at Inverness on the occasion of the opening of a railway to Perth; and as he is in some sort connected with that part of the country, his presence might have been expected. But what on earth was the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education doing there? Being there, he returned thanks for the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, but did not mention any of his own disappointments in not yet being a Cabinet Minister.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A MAGNETIC MOUNTAIN has been discovered in Swedish Lapland. It is traversed by a vein of magnetic iron, several feet in thickness, and said to be the richest hitherto known. M. Berg, the owner of the mountain, has opened up the mine, with the hope of supplying all the world with loadstones of great power. One of these, weighing 68 Swedish pounds, has been already acquired by the eminent electrician, Professor Dove, of Berlin.

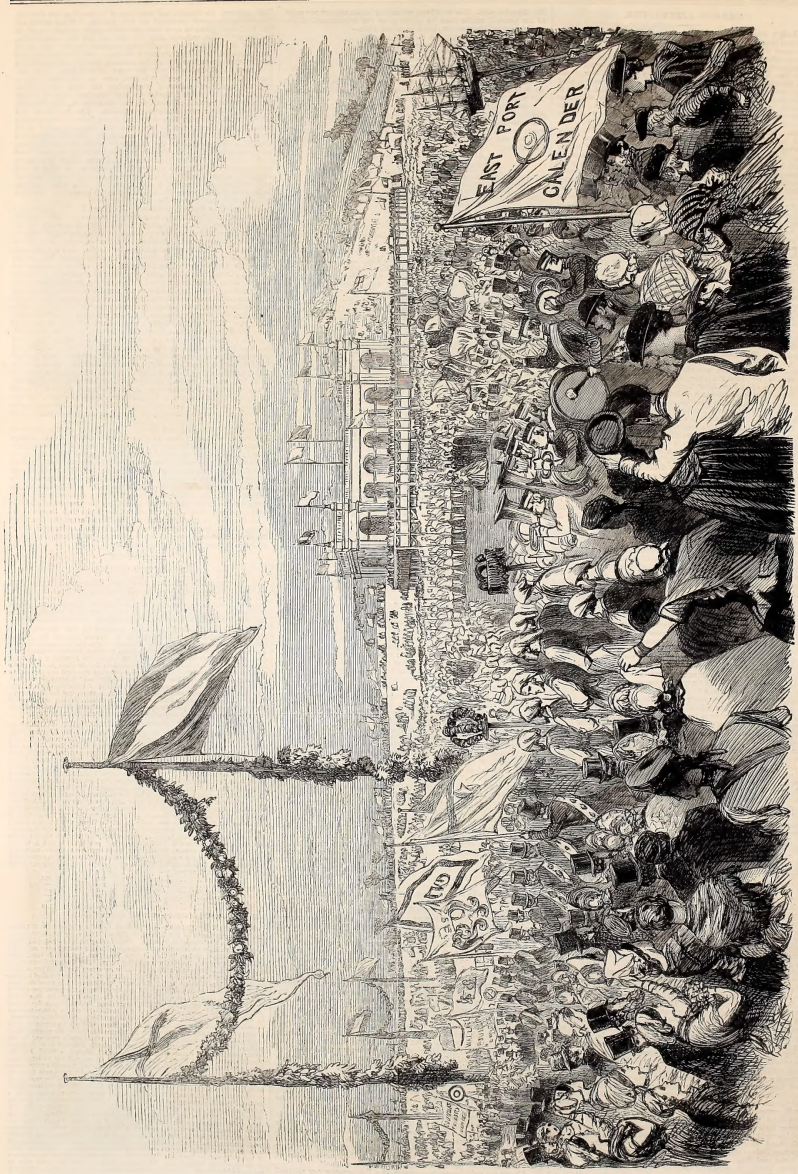
THE MINOR PLANETS.—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna during this season M. De Littrow reported the relative position of these bodies during 1863. He stated that in the first days of August Pales and Pandora would approach to about a million of miles' distance from each other, and that they would remain for about four months at a distance from each other not exceeding two million miles; but, as these planets are the smallest hitherto known, it is not probable that they exercised any perceptible influence on each other. The conjunction of Metis and Polyhymnia took place at too considerable a distance to be worth noticing. The orbits of Concordia, Angelina, Maia, Leto, Panopea, Danaë, and Asia are as yet too imperfectly known to have their conjunctions considered in detail. In the beginning of the year Concordia and Panopea approached each other at distances relatively inconsiderable, and Egeria and Leto did the same about the end of June.

ANALYSIS OF THE BREAD DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.—During the excavations made on Aug. 9, 1862, under the direction of M. Fiorelli, a baker's shop was discovered. In the interior of the oven were found eighty-one loaves of bread, of which seventy-six weighed from 500 to 600 grammes; four weighed from 700 to 800 grammes; and one weighed 1204 grammes (100 grammes = about 3½ oz. avoirdupois). All were nearly of the same form, but some had a depression in the centre, which appeared to have been a sort of trade-mark. Their edges were raised and rounded, and separated by eight lines proceeding to the centre, so that the upper part of the loaf could be divided into eight parts. The largest loaf appeared to have been destined for division into four parts. All the loaves measured at the raised part from 6 to 7 centimetres, and the central depressed part of some was between 3 to 4 centimetres (centimetre = 0·39371 in.). The shape of these loaves is that to be seen in the bread used at Palermo, Catania, and the interior of Sicily. The analysis of the above-mentioned loaves was made by M. De Luca, who has presented a memoir on the subject to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He states that all the loaves have a blackish brown exterior, which tint becomes weaker in the central parts. The crust is hard and compact, while the crumb is porous, having cavities like our own bread. The bread contains moisture, unequally distributed, which it gives up at 110 to 120 deg. cent. The nitrogen is unequally distributed in it. The following table shows the variability of the composition of five of the loaves analysed:—

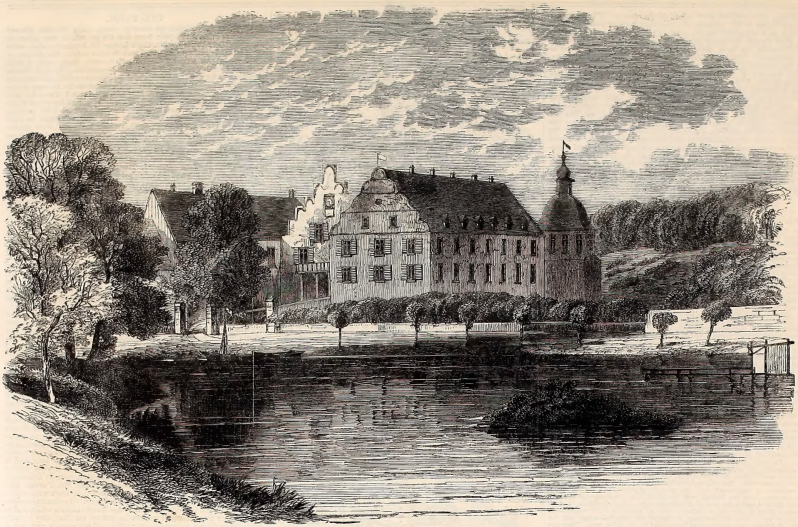
Water	20·3	23·0	21·1	—	10·6
Carbon	34·3	27·2	39·0	—	—
Hydrogen	8·4	6·5	4·3	—	—
Nitrogen	2·6	2·8	2·8	—	—
Oxygen	2·4	30·0	10·2	—	—
Ashes	7·2	13·2	16·6	16·9	11·8

with a small qantity of matters soluble in water and alcohol.

FORMOSAN TORTOISES.—A list of fifteen species of reptilia has been contributed to the *Annals of Natural History* by Mr. R. Swinhoe, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Formosa. Three living tortoises (Emys Sinensis, of Gray) have been presented to the Zoological Society, and are now exhibited in their gardens. Other dead specimens have been deposited in the British Museum. We give a few notes respecting them. The Trionyx Sinensis is a tortoise with a long projectile neck and very sharp teeth. When once it seizes an object it is with the utmost difficulty that it can be prevailed upon to let it go. The Chinese boil it into soup, and esteem it a great delicacy. Another tortoise, the Cisto Clemmys Flavomarginata, is the prevailing species about Tamsuy, north-west of Formosa. Mr. Swinhoe frequently observed it in ponds about the rice-fields, with its round back showing above the surface of the water and its head peering out. At times several might be seen together on the tops of stones in the water, basking motionless with limbs extended. On being alarmed they would shuffle off the stones with all the energy in their power, and, plumping into the water, sink immediately. If the observer kept quite still, after the lapse of a few seconds they would again reappear at the surface. The green turtle of Europeans (Chelonia Virgata) is of frequent occurrence in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, east of Florida. The fishermen regard it with great reverence as an emblem of longevity. When accidentally entangled in the fishing-nets, it is carried to the nearest large town and exhibited for a short time. It is then usually purchased from its captors by some well-to-do native, who has a few "good words" carved on its back, in company with his own name and the date, and fills in the inscription with vermilion. The animal is then decked with ribbons, and carried in a boat with much ceremony out to sea, where it is consigned with state into its native element. Some very large specimens were brought from Sawo to Tamsuy. They were kept in a boat filled with water during the day; in the evening they were brought out on the deck of a vessel. One of them for several consecutive evenings at eight o'clock precisely would commence scratching the deck with her fore flappers, and then set to laying eggs, usually twelve in number. She would then turn round, and commence pushing and scraping with her hind flappers—evidently the manœuvre she was in the habit of going through on the sandy beach; first scratching a hole for the reception of the eggs, then filling it up. Mr. Swinhoe had one alive for some time in the yard of his house. It used to lie motionless in the rain puddles, with only the tip of its head uncovered. When the thermometer fell below 50 deg. it would sally out of the water and not return till it grew warmer.



OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK, DENMARK: THE PROCESSION ENTERING OASTER PARK.—SEE PAGE 294.



KRANICHSTEIN, NEAR DARMSTADT, THE HUNTING-SEAT OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

KRANICHSTEIN.

THIS hunting-seat of Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse is situated about three miles from Darmstadt. Their Royal Highnesses have been residing at this charming abode and Queen Victoria, shortly before her return from Germany, spent a day here on a strictly private visit to her daughter Princess Alice. Kranichstein is surrounded by a dense forest, full of wild boar, deer, and other game. Long avenues are, however, cut through it, so that from the windows of the house the eye can traverse these thick woods for miles. Our View of Kranichstein, showing the garden and park front, is from a sketch by Mr. T. L. Busch.

INAUGURATION OF THE FORTESCUE MEMORIAL.

YESTERDAY week the statue erected in the Castle-yard at Exeter by subscription to the memory of the late Hugh, Earl Fortescue, K.G., was publicly uncovered, and handed over by Lord Clifford to the care of the Lord Lieutenant of the county (his Grace the Duke of



INAUGURATION OF THE FORTESCUE MEMORIAL IN THE CASTLE-YARD, EXETER.

Somerset), who received it on behalf of the county. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a vast multitude of persons. Lord Clifford, in a eulogistic speech, presented the statue to the county. The High Sheriff, Sir George Stucley Stucley, Bart., then presented to Earl Fortescue the book containing the names of the subscribers to the memorial. The noble Earl made a brief reply full of feeling, and the interesting ceremony was concluded.

The statue is a noble piece of workmanship, executed in Sicilian marble by Mr. E. B. Stephens, of London. The sculptor has faithfully delineated the features of the deceased Earl. His Lordship is represented in the attitude of speaking—the left hand resting on the hip, and the right firmly grasping his robe, which latter indicates his rank in the Peerage. The left leg, which is advanced, exhibits the Garter—an honour bestowed upon him by his Sovereign for his eminent political services. Around the neck is the order of St. Patrick, which was conferred on the deceased nobleman for eminent public services rendered to his country in the capacity of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The collar and cuffs of the coat indicate his Lordship's official connection with the county of Devon, as Lord Lieutenant thereof. The statue and the pedestal are each 8 ft. high, so that the entire height of the monument is 16 ft. The base is granite, the work of Mr. Easton, of Exeter.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Field Marshal the Right Hon. Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., D.C.L., was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 7th inst. The executors and trustees are thus described:—"Major-General Henry Eyre, 98th, now commanding Governor, Chatham; Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Alison, C.B., formerly my military secretary while Commander-in-Chief in India, and now Assistant Adjutant-General, head-quarters, London; Colonel William Montagu Scott M'Murdo, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; and Lieutenant-General Duncan Alexander Cameron, C.B., 42nd, now commanding her Majesty's troops in New Zealand." The will and two codicils are dated May 23, 1863, and a third codicil July 11 last, signed "Clyde, F.M." There are many legacies to officers and personal friends. To Sir William Mansfield he leaves the sword presented to him by the city of London, together with the document conferring upon him the freedom of the city, and that Sir William (whom he wished to have appointed as an executor had not his official duties prevented him from acting) should be consulted as to what papers, if any, should be made public; and, should any memoir of himself (Lord Clyde) appear, which he would rather did not, it should be limited to Hart's *Army List*, and be simply the recital of the services of a plain soldier. His Lordship's personal property was sworn under £70,000. To his sister, Miss Alicia Campbell, his Lordship leaves an annuity of £1000, and divides his real estate and the residue of his personal estate between her and General Eyre, leaving also to the General and his family many specific bequests. Lord Clyde died, Aug. 14, 1863, at the Government House, Chatham, aged seventy-one.

The will of Sir Albert John de Hochepied Larpent, Bart., late of Calcutta, East Indies, a merchant, has been proved in England, having been first administered to at Fort William, in Bengal. The executors appointed are Edward Taylor, Pierce Gilbert, John Noble (the acting executor), and Octavius Ommanney, Esqrs. The will was executed in 1855. The testator has bequeathed his estates, both real and personal, subject to his wife's life interest therein, and, under the tenor of marriage settlement, to his children, leaving one moiety to his son, and the other between his two daughters.

The will of Major-General William Dunn, R.A., of Inglewood House, Kintbury, Berks, was proved in the London Court under £140,000, the executors and trustees nominated being Mrs. Margaret Duncan Dunn, the relict, and William Hew Dunn, Esq., the son (who, being in his minority, a power is reserved). The will is dated August, 1860. To his wife he has left his residence of Inglewood, with the grounds attached, and the furniture. This property, upon her decease, will devolve to the eldest son—as well as a sum of £10,000, and a like sum of £10,000 amongst younger children, to each of whom there is also left a distinct legacy of £3000 on their respectively coming of age, or on the marriage of daughters. His real estate and the residue of his personal estate he has bequeathed to his eldest son. There are the following charitable bequests:—To the Royal Berks Hospital; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; Field-lane Refuge, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Leeds Infirmary, Society called "London beyond the Borders," to each is bequeathed the sum of £100; and to the poor of Kintbury, Berks, and the poor of Chapel Town, Leeds, legacies of £50—free of legacy duty.

THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee for the administration of this fund was held on Monday in the Manchester Townhall.

A subject of grave importance was considered. Mr. Hutchinson, of Blackburn, brought forward a motion in favour of allowing local relief committees to undertake contracts under the Public Works Act, with the view of affording employment to ablebodied operatives during the coming winter. The main objects of this proposal were to create a preferential class of labourers; to ensure that "the married men with large families should have the preference until all could be employed;" and to establish "a proper test of eligibility for the relief to be afforded." Mr. Farnall and other members of the committee strongly opposed the scheme, and Lord Derby read a minute from Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, in which the question at issue is closely argued. Sir John opposes the plan suggested by Mr. Hutchinson on various grounds, but mainly because it "involves a very grave departure from the true principles of relief administration." The result of the discussion was that Mr. Hutchinson's resolution was negatived, and Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth's minute adopted as an amendment.

With regard to the amount of indigence in the cotton districts, Mr. Farnall stated that while at this time last year the number relieved by the guardians was increasing at the rate of 5000 per week, it is now undergoing a weekly decrease of about 1500.

Mr. Maclure, the honorary secretary, reported that £149 had been received during the week, and that the balance in the bank was £299,853. Three packages of clothing were received last week, and two sent off.

Grants were made from the General Relief and Clothing Fund, including the following:—Ashton, £450; Stalybridge, £450; Dukinfield, £300; Tintwistle, £100; Heywood, £300; Farrington, £100; Blackburn, £400; Bacup, £200; Oldham, £800; Whitworth and Facto, £150; Royton, £200; Broadbottom and Charlesworth, £100; Hyde, £850; Crompton, £100; Stockport, £1250.

During the past month eighty-five persons, selected from the distressed districts of Lancashire and Carlisle, were assisted out of the funds of the National Colonial Emigration Society, Charing-cross, to emigrate to the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand. The society will send out during the current month a number of young women to Tasmania; they are further assisting forty-three persons to emigrate to New Zealand; and arrangements are in progress for sending to South Australia next month several families, numbering sixty to seventy souls, from Manchester and Stalybridge.

The Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte have consented to act as godfather and godmother to the great-grandchild of the celebrated patriot of the Tyrol, Andrew Hofer.

The Grand Duke of Weimar declined a serenade by torchlight, with which his subjects proposed to honour him on his return from Frankfort, alleging that rejoicings for the results of the Congress were premature.

Accounts from Victoria, Vancouver Island, of the 13th of July, state that the amount of gold brought there from Cariboo during the past fortnight had been £50,000; and that good accounts generally continue to be received from British Columbia.

Dr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council, calls attention, in his fifth report to their Lordships, among other matters, to the neglect of the laws compelling vaccination. From the inspection of 190 different unions, containing altogether 900 vaccination districts, he is of opinion that the intentions of the Legislature are but very imperfectly fulfilled, and that the public defences against smallpox are in great part insufficient and delusive. He points to the utter and universal failure of the intended register of vaccination, and says that, although such failure deprives inquiry of any source of accurate measurement, still the inspectors have come upon cases where, quite apart from the register, there was conclusive evidence of extreme local neglect of vaccination. Among the elementary schools which they visited numerous cases were found where the unvaccinated proportion of scholars was from 20 to 30 per cent of the whole: in more than a few cases it was from 30 to 40 per cent; in some it was from 40 to 50 per cent; and in one case (that of Penn, in Buckinghamshire) it was as high as 55½ per cent. So again, among the young inmates of workhouses, although under the very eye of boards of guardians, the inspectors found similar evidence that vaccination was not duly performed; for, among thirty-eight workhouses there were eight where the unvaccinated proportion of children ranged from 20 to 38 per cent; and among seventy-four other workhouses there were twenty where the unvaccinated proportion of children was from 20 to 34 per cent. The less exact evidence furnished by the registers of vaccination justifies a conviction that in many cases the local neglect is greater, even very considerably greater, than those figures would suggest. Dr. Simon refers to several instances of districts remaining for considerable periods, and in one case as long as three years, without a single vaccination being performed by the publicly-appointed medical officer. He states, with emphasis, that thoroughly good gratuitous vaccination is by no means uniformly given by those authorities whom the Legislature has made responsible for giving it. And under these circumstances it would, he argues, be manifestly unjust to punish, for non-compliance with the law, parents whose children are not vaccinated. "I have, therefore," says Dr. Simon, "had no alternative but to submit, for their Lordships' consideration, that the laws now in force for the purpose of extirpating smallpox are not likely to accomplish their object, and that the system established by law for the provision of public vaccination works in an unsatisfactory manner."

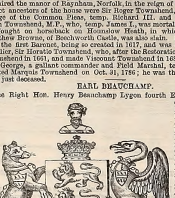
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.



The Most Noble Sir John Townshend, Marquis and Viscount Townshend, of Raynham, in the county of Norfolk, Baron Townshend, of Lynn Regis, in the same county, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and a Baronet, High Steward of Tamworth, was the elder son of Lord John Townshend, M.P., by his wife, Georgiana Anne, daughter of William Poyntz, Esq., of Midgham, Berkshire, and was grandson of Field Marshal George, first Marquis Townshend, godson of George I. He was born March 28, 1798, and, after receiving his early education at Eton College and the Royal Naval College, he entered the Royal Navy as Midshipman in 1814, and attained the rank of Captain in October, 1834, and that of Rear-Admiral in December, 1856. He was, before his accession to the House of Lords, M.P. for Tamworth, having been returned in 1847. He was a decided Liberal in politics; he voted in favour of the Ballot, and also advocated the admission of the Jews into Parliament and the removal of all religious disabilities. He latterly supported invariably the Government of Lord Palmerston. He succeeded as fourth Marquis Townshend on the death of his cousin, George Ferrars, the third Marquis, Dec. 31, 1855. He married, Aug. 18, 1825, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Lord George Stuart, C.B., and granddaughter of John, first Marquis of Bute, and by her, who survives him, leaves issue, an only son and three daughters—namely, John Villiers Stuart, Viscount Raynham, M.P., his successor; Lady Anna Maria, married to Captain Alexander Nowel Sherson; Lady Elizabeth, married to John St. Aubyn, Esq., M.P., of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall; and Lady Audrey Jane Charlotte. The Marquis died somewhat suddenly on the 10th inst. at his seat, Raynham Hall, Norfolk. He is succeeded by his son, John Villiers Stuart, Viscount Raynham, now fifth Marquis Townshend, who was born on April 10, 1831, and has represented Tamworth in the House of Commons since 1856. The Rev. Lord George Osborne Townshend, brother of the Peer just dead, becomes heir presumptive to the title. The family of Townshend is of ancient Norman descent, and acquired the manor of Raynham, Norfolk, in the reign of Henry I. Among the direct ancestors of the house were Sir Roger Townshend, Serjeant-at-Law and Judge of the Common Pleas, temp. Richard III. and Henry VII., and Sir John Townshend, M.P., who, temp. James I., was mortally wounded in a duel he fought on horseback on Hounslow Heath, in which his opponent, Sir Matthew Browne, of Beechworth Castle, was also slain. Sir John's son, Roger, was the first Baronet, being so created in 1617, and was father of the famous cavalier, Sir Horatio Townshend, who, after the Restoration, was created Baron Townshend in 1661, and made Viscount Townshend in 1682. His great grandson, George, a gallant commander and Field Marshal, temp. George II., was created Marquis Townshend on Oct. 31, 1786; he was the grandfather of the Peer just deceased.

EARL BEAUCHAMP.



The Right Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon fourth Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, and Baron Beauchamp, of Powyk, in the county of Worcester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a General in the Army and Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, was the third son of William Lygon, the first Earl, by his wife, Catherine, only daughter of James Denn, Esq. He was born in 1785, and, when in his eighteenth year, he entered the British Army as a Cornet in the 16th Dragoons. He shared in much active and gallant service during the war in the Peninsula. He was there with his regiment from March, 1809, to September, 1810, and again from February, 1814, to the end of the struggle. He was at the capture of Oporto, at the battle of Talavera, and at the battle of Busaco, where he was severely wounded. He received the war medal, with one clasp, for Talavera. From the 16th Dragoons he removed to the 1st Life Guards, and he was Colonel commanding that regiment for many years, until he obtained the rank of Major-General in January, 1837. He was, in June, 1843, appointed Colonel of the 10th (the Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Regiment of Hussars, which he held till the death of Field Marshal Lord Seaton, in April last, when he succeeded him as Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards. He became a Lieutenant-General on Nov. 9, 1846; and a General on June 30, 1854. His Lordship was for nearly twenty years M.P. for Worcestershire (western division). He was a Conservative, and firmly opposed the measures brought forward by the Whig Government. He was a warm supporter of the agricultural interest, and voted against the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Although holding opposite views in politics to the anti-Tory party, he was an excellent and most liberal landlord, and was deservedly esteemed by his numerous tenantry and dependents. He succeeded his brother as fourth Earl Beauchamp on the 22nd of January, 1853. He married, on the 8th of July, 1824, Lady Susan Caroline Eliot, second daughter of William, second Earl of St. Germans, and sister of Sir Edward Granville Eliot, G.C.B., P.C., the present Earl, by whom (who died on the 15th of January, 1835) he leaves two sons, Henry Viscount Elmley, M.P. for Worcestershire, his successor, and the Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P. for Tewkesbury, late a Lord of the Admiralty; and a daughter, Georgiana, married to Richard William Fitzroy, second and present Lord Raglan. Earl Beauchamp's eldest daughter, Lady Felicia Susan Cavendish, wife of the Rev. Charles William Cavendish, died in 1848. The Earl died at his seat, Madresfield Court, Great Malvern, on the 8th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Henry Viscount Elmley, now fifth Earl Beauchamp, who was born on Feb. 13, 1829, is senior Captain of the 1st Life Guards, and has represented the western division of the county of Worcester in the House of Commons since 1853. This family of Lygon, of old Worcestershire standing, derives, in the female line, from the ancient and historic Lords Beauchamp of Powyk. William Lygon, Esq., who descended maternally from the last Lord Beauchamp of that house, and who represented the county of Worcester in Parliament for thirty years, was created Baron Beauchamp of Powyk on Feb. 26, 1806, and Viscount Elmley and Earl Beauchamp on Dec. 1, 1815. He was the father of the Earl just deceased.

EILHARD MITSCHERLICH.

This eminent professor of chemistry at the University of Berlin (where he died three weeks ago) was born on the 7th of January, 1794, at Neurede, near Jever, in East Friesland. Here he studied under the celebrated historian Schlosser, with whom he afterwards proceeded to Frankfort. In 1811 he went to Heidelberg, and thence to Paris, to study history and philology. In 1814, on his return to Germany, he commenced a series of researches on the history of the people termed Ghurides and Karachitayens, and in 1818 published part of a work on the subject, still incomplete. In 1818 his pursuits took a totally different direction. He went to Berlin, and there delivered himself up wholly to the study of the natural sciences, and more especially of chemistry. In this new career he made his début by the discovery of the law of "isomorphism" (of like form). According to this law the crystalline form of compound bodies always appears to be in relation to the nature of their component parts and the weight of their equivalents. So that, in a great number of compound bodies, by virtue of the analogies of their composition, one of the principal constituents may be replaced by another, without the compound undergoing any change in form. This discovery was followed by that of the "dimorphism" of sulphur, that is to say, of its property of crystallising when under dissimilar circumstances, under two different forms. In 1819 Mitscherlich was visited by the great Swedish chemist Berzelius, whose invitation to Stockholm he accepted, passing two years in his laboratory. In 1822 Mitscherlich returned to Berlin, and became Professor of Chemistry at the University. In his teaching he opposed the too synthetic tendency of the school of philosophy founded by Schelling, and aimed to make his pupils scrupulously exact observers, arguing, that experiment is the only true point of departure for all speculative science. On this principle is based his excellent "Treatise on Chemistry," published in 1829, which has reached its fifth edition, and has been translated into English. M. Mitscherlich devoted much attention to kindred sciences, and also to the construction and improvement of philosophical apparatus. His researches were very highly esteemed in foreign countries. In 1828 the Royal Society of London elected him one of its foreign members, and, in 1829, awarded him its Royal medal for his discoveries in crystallography. In 1852 he was elected one of the very few foreign associates of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of the Institut, at Paris. Mitscherlich's numerous scientific memoirs will be found in the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, in Poggendorff's "Annalen der Physik," and in Erdmann's "Journal für Praktische Chemie."

Erratum.—The brother and successor of the late Sir Angus Campbell, Bart., of Dunstaffnage, is Sir Donald Campbell, and not as stated Sir *Isaac* Donald Campbell: he does not bear the name of Isaac.

THE FARM.

Agricultural societies go merrily along. The Wigton derived much extra interest this year from the 100 gs. which was given in three shorthorn prizes by Mr. Clark Irving, of Australia, who made some spirited purchases at Mr. Jonas Webb's sale. The 30-guinea district cup was won by Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., with a bull, Kildonan, purchased from the Duke of Devonshire; Mr. J. P. Foster won the cup for cows with one bred at Babraham; and Royal Butterfly again reigned supreme among twenty-three entries for the open shorthorn bull cup, value £25, with £25 added. Colonel Towneley also sent Master Frederick and Royal Butterfly 11th, and for one of these Mr. George Head, a banker in Cumberland, offered £240 in vain. The Royal Worcester winner, Duke of Tyne, had no chance in such company. The cups were exhibited in the yard, and were appropriately filled with some of the largest harvest ears from the Tiptree farm of Mr. Alderman Mechi, who was the guest of Mr. George Moore, the chairman at the dinner, and the principal speaker of the evening. At the Liverpool and Manchester Society Mr. Atherton took a second with a calf six weeks old. The Hadji won the blood-sire prize; and Overplus, by Augur, the Yorkshire hunter champion, did the hurdles in pretty good style, and won the first hunter prize. Mr. Laird, M.P., got terribly chaffed at the dinner about his "steam rams." A number of steady buyers followed Mr. Strafford to the Marton-le-Moor sale, at which 67 head averaged £38 2s. 3d.; the 57 cows and heifers averaged £40 3s. 6d., and Mr. Barclay, of Keavil, gave the highest price (105 gs.) for Water Maid. The fall of Duchess calves at Wetherby this season has been as follows:—Three white bull calves from Duchess 69th, 77th, and 78th ("the roan twin"); a white heifer from Duchess 80th, and two roan heifers from Duchess 70th and Duchess 85th. Oxford Rose has also had a rich roan heifer, which, like the six others, is by Duke of Clarence. We are glad to hear that Mr. Tallant has had a legacy of £500 left him by his late master, Mr. Marjoribanks, in token of the admirable manner in which he has managed his shorthorns and the Bushey Grove farm. A finer old English gentleman never passed to his rest, and his legacies are quite of the old Sir Roger de Coverley stamp.

Lady Pigot's sale, at Branches Park, on Tuesday, is likely to be a very spirited affair, and to be well attended by the foreigners. About 217 prizes in six seasons prove what energy and good judgment can effect; and we trust that her Ladyship may have her consolation for such a terrible 1300-guinea loss as that of Stanley Rose, Victoria, and Queen of Athelstane in three years. There will be about eighty-one lots in all, with Pride of Southwicke, Rosedale, and Castianira amongst them. The sale begins soon after one; the eight o'clock train from London reaches Newmarket at eleven; and a special runs to London after the sale.

The annual sale of Leicester rams, &c., at Edinburgh went off remarkably well, and Mr. Lees, of Marnston, made the highest average, £7 18s. for thirty of the former. Mr. Brydon had an excellent sale of Cheviot rams, at Beattock, on Thursday. Two five-year-olds averaged £6; twenty-six four-year-olds, £12 8s. (the rare Old Hornie blood scoring well); fifty-two three-year-olds, £9 13s.; sixty two-year-olds, £8 15s. 9d.; and seventeen one-year-olds, £5 2s. The great competition was for the four-year-old four-premium Thorley, who made 63 gs. No less than 2180 Leicester and half-bred rams were sold at Kelso fair on Friday. Mr. Purves, of Burnfoot, sold a very fine lot of 100, but the four-shear which gained the first prize at Kelso only made £5. Colonel Pennant's agent was among Mr. Purves's customers. The show generally was a good one, but there were several scores of leggy and bad-shouldered specimens. Implement-makers can never be got to confess that they are beaten in their trials, and in like manner many farmers cannot be got to see that they have no pretence to set up as tup-breeders. Sixty-three owners sent lots of all sizes, from 100 to 6. The Lincoln ram sales have been wonderfully brisk, and Mr. T. Kirkham's sheep averaged £19 13s. 3d. for 138, the price in one instance ranging as high as £80.

The fifteenth volume of the *Shorthorn Herdbook*, edited by Mr. Strafford, has just appeared. It contains 390 more pedigrees than Vol. XIII., and 94 more than its immediate predecessor. There are 1958 bull and 2714 cow entries; but, as a cow and her produce constitute an entry, about 5555 cows and heifer calves are really indexed. Her Majesty has entered some, and the volume gives the names of 831 other breeders, some of whom have died since it went to press. Messrs. Cruikshank, of Sittyton, furnish eighty entries, and fourteen more of their breeding are entered in the purchasers' names. Among the other most extensive entries we observe those of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lady Pigot, the Hon. Colonel Pennant, Mr. W. Torr, Mr. J. H. Langston, M.P.; Mr. Stratton, Messrs. Dudding, and Mr. Garne. Five Dukes, three Marquises, thirteen Earls, one Countess, seventeen Lords and Viscounts, and twenty-four Baronets also join the great shorthorn array. The plates, which still very much lack that lifelike freedom and truth which artists are wont to give to horses and dogs, include Mr. Torr's Breast Plate and Guiding Star, Colonel Towneley's Royal Butterfly 11th, Rose of Lancashire, and Young Butterfly; Captain Gunter's Duke of Wharfdale, Mr. T. E. Pawlett's Hopewell, Mr. Jonas Webb's Lord Chancellor, Mr. W. Slye's The Gwynne, the Duke of Devonshire's Countess of Barrington, Mr. M'Intosh's Lady Oxford 4th, with her Worcester prize calf Lady Oxford 5th; Mr. Harvey Combe's, or, rather, Mr. Hale's, Moss Rose; and Mr. A. L. Maynard's Water Maid. The cows' names run in the old groove, as there are 13 Adelaides, 25 Beauties, 67 Cherries, 6 Women in White, 20 Blossoms, 11 Britannias, 89 Princesses, 63 Queens, 35 Countesses, 25 Daisies, 84 Duchesses, 23 Fannies, 39 Rubies, 289 Ladies, 111 Misses, 27 Lilies, 22 Julias, and Roses without end, but generally with prefixes—Rock Rose, for instance. We see few names that strike us as new, save Carte de Visite, Coal, Croquet, Home Sweet Home, Mad Bess, My Eye, Jew's Harp, Gawky, No Name, Outrageous, Red Cabbage, Grapes, Proud Emily Booth, and so on. The bull list is of course rife with Lords and Princes; and Sir Charles Knightley contributes a "Bull's Run," a name which seems to have struck no other breeder, although the American war has furnished much sponsorial inspiration. Mr. C. Snewing has one Caractacus out of the five; and among the peculiar names we have Omnibus, Oyster, Photograph, Port and Sherry, Sherry Cobbler, Sirloin, Skedaddle, Thousand a Year, Whitebait, Yelverton, A B C, Breeches, and First Fiddle.

The 315 blood stock lots at the Sledmere sale have made 24,171 gs.; the 111 brood mares averaged 81 gs., the highest priced one (the dam of Elcho) making 450 gs.; the 51 yearlings averaged 60 gs., and 15 hunters 94 gs. Mr. James Hall went as high as 330 gs. for one of the latter. The prestige of the late Sir Tatton on the Continent made the foreigners very anxious to bid, and "the tykes" took care to keep them moving, and were well "punished" in return, by way of retaliation, when they wanted a lot. Sir Tatton bought two or three young mares for the sake of the old blood. Fandango fetched 500 gs., but, despite his great racing fame, he gets rather odd-looking stock, and many of them far too big, and roarers to boot; so that, after all, he was sold at, if not above, his real present value. Colsterdale, at 300 gs., seems a more satisfactory bargain, and John Osborne did well to keep him in England at 300 gs. The sheep sale on Monday realised £2780 18s.; one pen of five ewes was sold to Mr. James Hall for £60. Three hundred lambs remain to be sold on October 7. So far, the sheep and bullocks have produced £5556 18s., thus making, with the blood stock, the grand sum total of £30,936.

The "Long Firm" have been remarkably busy of late, and the farmers, tempted by their magnificent offers to leave the price to themselves, fall comfortably into their clutches. One "J. B. Hargrave" is the most active; but he does not seem very well up to his work, as he wrote to an eminent breeder of Cheviots lately, and propounded the highly original idea that "the Cheviot might cross well with the Leicester." The new dodge is to write on note-paper, with the name of some fictitious hall printed at the top, sometimes with or without a coat of arms, which disarms suspicion at once. We had recently occasion, on behalf of a friend, to test the locality of one of these "halls" in Essex, and it turned out to be a group of wretched cottages. Like the Dragon of Wantley, the firm's appetite is insatiable, and they will take calves, tups, washing-machines, books, or anything you may choose to send them.

The *Levant Herald* states that the Sultan has decided on building a spacious ballroom on the site of the old Beylerbey Palace, at each end of which will be a handsome kiosk. The same rumour states that his Majesty will on his next birthday give in this vast apartment a splendid entertainment in honour of the occasion—instead, probably, of the fairy fête given on the past two anniversaries by the Grand Vizier.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The delivery of Orations at Christ's Hospital (on St. Matthew's Day, Sept. 21—next Monday) is a relic of the disputations of the scholars in the cloisters—an "intellectual gladiatorship" of antiquity in all our great public schools. St. Matthew's is the day of the annual Commemoration—a festival set apart from the first year of their foundation for the General Court of the several Royal hospitals; and it is still observed with the usual solemnity. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen having met the Governors of each hospital in the Great Hall, the children pass before them, leading the way to Christ Church, where the sermon is preached. The company return to the Hall to hear the speeches, after which a collection is made for the speakers in furtherance of their support at the University. Trollope, in 1834, stated about £120 to be usually contributed. Formerly the speeches were delivered in the Grammar school, when the sum gathered was comparatively inconsiderable. The delivery of the list of Governors follows the collection; and, according to the "Order of the Hospitals," all the beadles are called before the Court, and, delivering up their staves, retire to the bottom of the Hall, "that the opinion of the Court may be heard touching the doing of these duties: to the intent, yf any of them be faultye, that he or they may be rebuked or dismissed, at the discretion of the said Court; and thereupon to deliver unto suche as then remayne their staves, and again astablishe them." These forms concluded, the Court is dissolved and the company, having partaken of refreshments, retire. It appears from the journal of Sheriff Hoare, 1740-1, that "sweet cakes and burnt wine" were then handed round on these occasions, and the usual breakfast was "roast beef and burnt wine."

We may here add a few words as to the two pictures at Christ's Hospital, attributed to Holbein, in connection with the evidence in the *Archæologia*, recently issued. Mr. John Gough Nichols considers the portrait of King Edward, which is in the Treasurer's house, to have been evidently painted towards the close of the King's life. But of the Charter picture in the Great Hall there is no better evidence than that for the Bridewell Hospital picture being Holbein's work. The event of each took place in 1553, "and it is now ascertained beyond dispute that Holbein could have produced no works later than the year 1543; whilst hitherto his era has been extended for eleven years longer." (*Nichols.*) Neither will bear comparison with the capital Charter picture at Barber Surgeons' Hall—an undoubted Holbein.

In the ancient town of Concordia, about a mile distant from Porto Gruaro, in the province of Venice, have just been discovered the remains of an amphitheatre—that almost unvarying indication of Roman conquest and civilisation. The walls, as far as unearthed, have been found four feet in thickness; but their extent has not yet been ascertained. At the depth of ten metres from the surface of the soil, the account states, a helmet of gold has been found which had been worn by a commander of one of Cæsar's legions; also a bronze pedestal, seven feet high; and a massive sword, which is thought to have belonged to a statue not yet found.

Shorthand and Longhand, and their respective worth, have been agitated since Sir William Armstrong's statement to the British Association at Newcastle; in opposition to which Mr. Toulmin Smith maintains that, instead of finding ourselves to have inherited "longhand" and stopping there, the truth is that our forefathers habitually used a very intelligible "shorthand," while we have gradually degenerated into an unnecessary longhand. Mr. Smith then refers to the system of contraction used in old records, which was fixed and certain, and could not therefore lead to confusion, while time and material were greatly saved. Thus, "eps" with a short mark stands for "episcopus," and "mis" stands for "misericordia." Mr. Smith adds:—"In a document which I have lately had occasion to print the manuscript is contained in ten lines and a half of moderate length, while the print, setting forth all the words at full length, occupies, in a small type, seventeen lines and a half on a large page. This document is just 400 years old. We have thus degenerated into longhand, and Sir William Armstrong's aspirations will be fully answered if we retrace our steps and use the same settled and understood system of contractions that our fathers habitually used." Still, this is but a technological shorthand for one profession—we find similar contractions in physicians' prescriptions; whereas "shorthand" has its general system, to be understood by everybody. We may here mention that in Rees's "Cyclopædia" will be found an excellent paper on Shorthand, written, we believe, by Dr. Mavor, who did much to amend the art, and published a treatise upon it, which is the basis of the system now in general use. The "Phonetics" appear to have succeeded to a very considerable tune.

There is an old story in French *ana*, referring "the Origin of Hackney-coaches" to Paris in the year 1662; "exactly two centuries ago," adds the latest version. This precision has led to its recent revival. The reader, we dare say, remembers the incident, which occurred in the ministry of Colbert, through whom the Duke de Roannes obtained the Royal privilege, or license, the carriage being the suggestion of Blaise Pascal. The success of the scheme was aided when the King and Queen being caught in a shower, his Majesty made the Queen and her ladies enter one of the new calèches, which happened to be plying for passengers, and the King mounted the box, and, himself taking the reins, drove to the palace. This is a pleasant story enough; but, unfortunately for the French claim, we had hackney-coaches in London in 1625, or thirty-seven years before the Paris scheme. They were first kept at inns, but got into the streets in 1634, as appears from "Strafford's Letters." Captain Bailey had the first stand, near the Maypole, in the Strand, where St. Mary's Church now is; and immediately adjoining there was a stand in our day. In 1637, Charles I. granted a special commission to his Master of the Horse to license hackney-coaches; and the Board of Commissioners had a snug location at the bottom of Essex-street until our day; a commissionership being one of the good things of the good old times. In this respect there is a remarkable coincidence between the English and French origins; in each case it became a Court or Government favour. To the recent version of the Paris anecdote is this rider—that the speculation was anything but profitable till the reign of Louis XV., when it came into the hands of a coach-painter, named Martin, who turned it to good account. This latter invented a new varnish (ever since known as the Vernis-Martin) to imitate Chinese lacquer, which was used not only for carriages, but also for furniture and boxes, which are still highly valued; for last year a snuffbox of the Vernis-Martin was sold at a Paris auction for 3000f.

The letter from Rome in the *Times* of the 12th inst. has this pleasant gossip:—"A new miracle has started in a retired mountainous village called Vico Vara, a little above Tivoli. There a holy picture of the Madonna has begun to wink and blink in a very remarkable and edifying manner." Another story is:—A few days since the Pope want to San Lorenzo to see some improvements which are being made there. He took it into his head to walk, much to the discomfiture of his Court, who were nearly stifled with dust. On arriving at the Basilica he was received with honour, and the Right Rev. Abbot began a complimentary speech, rather fulsome in its character. The Holy Father, however, cut it short in the true vernacular by a word, signifying "All trash; had you been in earnest you would have watered the roads!"

Recent population returns show some curious facts as to the longevity of the Irish. Thus, the Census of 1861 found in Ireland, among less than six millions of population, 765 persons above a hundred years old. Two Ulster women are returned as having attained the patriarchal age of 120. They were grown-up women when George III. came to the throne. Here they are but items in a column of figures; we know nothing of what sort of persons they were in mind, body, or estate. It is worth notice that of the 249 men of a hundred and upwards, only fifteen were never married; of the 516 women, only 52. Specimens of a past age, it is not surprising that two thirds of these men and four fifths of these women can neither read nor write.

A relic of peculiar interest from Cirencester, the ancient Corinium, has lately been transmitted by Professor Buckman to the British Archæological Association. It is an *olla*, 4½ in. high, within which were found the bones of a large song-bird. It is well known that the ancient Egyptians buried the embalmed bodies of the hawk and ibis in earthen jars; but the occurrence of the remains of birds in sepulchral deposits has seldom been noticed in this country. The late Mr. Thomas Bateman, of Tolgrave, discovered portions of two species of *falconidæ* in barrows of the *stone period*; and the archaic custom of *bird-burial* still lingers in Ireland, where the wren is interred on the festival of St. Stephen.—*Proceedings of the Association.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. R. A.—1. A reprint of the very ancient treatise by Jacopo da Cessole was published at Milan in 1829. See Simpson's Catalogue of Chess Books, just issued. 2. You may obtain any chess treatise or chess magazine, whether foreign or English, we have no doubt, at Mr. Simpson's Chess Dépôt, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross. 3. The match was played in November and December of 1843.

I. WILKS.—The oldest chess periodical in existence is, we believe, the little magazine called *Sissa*, published in Holland. The subscription to this excellent little chronicle of chess events is not more, postage included, than 9s. per annum; and there is no excuse, therefore, for its not being better known in England.

CONRAD.—Your subscription, paid in advance, should be sent to the publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

I. H. V.—The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* has long been defunct. A complete set of the first series is sometimes to be met with for a less sum than you name.

W. M.—A position of exceeding beauty; but it has been published a dozen times.

M. H., Waterford.—1. The German "Handbuch," price about 12s. 2. The "Chess-Players' Handbook," price 5s. 3. "Chess Praxis," price 6s. The first is published in Berlin; the other two by H. G. Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden. The opening you speak of is at least three hundred years old, and perfectly familiar to every chess player.

LEARNER.—We cannot spare room to teach you the chess notation adopted in this country. Your best course is to procure a very useful chessboard, invented by Messrs Day and Son, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, every square of which has its designation inscribed on it. By the aid of this board you can play over games from book with perfect ease and accuracy.

W. H. A.—1. Enigma No. 1347 appears to be perfectly correct. Perhaps you have set it up wrongly. 2. The problem you send was published, or we are much mistaken, in these columns. By whom was it composed?

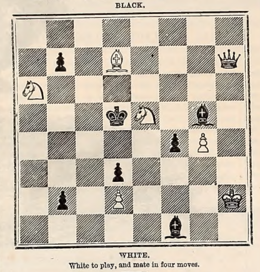
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1019 by D. D., Philip, Sergius, Pip, F. A. S., Query, D. C. L., Rustic, M. P., Vernon, I. H. B., H. V. K., I. B, 1863, A Clerk, Miles, E. C. E, Regina, Volpone, T. M. B., Fergus, L. S. D., P. P., Quidnunc, Tom; C. D., of Bruges; G. B. C., F. R. S., Milo, Fidele; G., of Ludlow; Max, Boston Stump; I. J., of Paris; A Subscriber, Delaware, Q. E. D., Sigma, T. R. B., I. R. S., Stanley; B., of Malvern; Nemo, Kenneth; T., Alpine Club; I. M. E.; R., Geneva; Marcus, R. O. B., Rob Roy, S. Burnside, Philo S., A Student, F. N., W. W. P., Xerxes, D. M., L. B., Box and Cox, Gorilla, Stella, N. C., Caroline; T. W., Clifton; S. B., Dover; Dane John, G. Nithdale, Rook, W. H. K., H. S., Le Comte de V., Trio, Œdipus, C. V. D., Pennington, B. L. H., Old Joe, C. M. Dux; I. H., Chamouni; A Bath Archer, S. Borrow, Matador, Peregrine Pau, Estevan; Henry Fran, Lyons; Septimus, Junior, A Beginner, A Lover of Problems, Doubtful, Elene, Medicus, H.M.S. Dauntless, Grip, M. Bezerovnöy, Tyro, Johnston Mills, Jemmy, H. W. B., Rusper, Peterkin, A Swede, S. P. Q. R., Adelphi, G. W. R., Mercator; G., Blackheath; Garryowen, and A Rifleman are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1021.

By Mr. W. S. Pavitt.

One of the competing Problems in the late Chess Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN BRIGHTON.

Mr. Staunton gave the Pawn and two moves to the late Dr. Turner.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Dr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
4. P takes P	Q to Q R 4th (ch)
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes P
6. B to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd
7. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
8. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles
11. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
12. Castles (Q's side)	Q to Q B 2nd
13. B to Q B 4th	R to K sq
14. B to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
15. P takes P	Q takes Kt (ch)
16. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
17. B takes Q	
(He should rather have taken the Kt with Kt.)	
17.	Kt takes Q (ch)
18. B takes Kt	P takes P
19. Kt to K 5th	B takes K B P
(Threatening to gain a piece by playing B to K 6th (ch), and, when the Bishop was captured, to take the Kt with Rook, &c.)	
20. B to K B 3rd	B to K B 4th
(Designedly giving up the Queen's Pawn for a prospective attack.)	
21. B takes Q P (ch)	Kt takes B
22. Q R takes Kt	B to K 5th
23. Q R to Q 7th	P to K Kt 4th
(This is preferable to taking the K Kt Pawn; for example:—	
23.	B takes K Kt P
24. K R to K R 2nd	B to K 6th (ch)
25. B takes B	R takes Kt
26. R takes B	R takes B
27. K R takes P (ch) and White must win.)	
24. Kt to K Kt 4th	P takes B
25. Kt takes B	B takes K Kt
26. K R to Kt sq	P to K B 6th
27. Kt to K Kt 4th	R to K 3rd
28. P to K R 4th	K to R sq
29. Q R to K B 7th	Q R to K sq
30. K R to Q sq	
(Had he played the highly-promising move of Kt to K B 6th, Black would have answered with R to K 2nd, rendering it of no avail.)	
30.	K R to K 2nd
31. K R to Q 7th	R takes K R
32. R takes R	B to K R 6th
(A move Dr. Turner must have overlooked when he played his K R to Q 7th.)	
33. R to Q 4th	B takes Kt
34. R takes B	P to K B 7th
	and Black wins.

MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES CONTINUED.

Mr. Buckle gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to an Amateur of some skill.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd
6. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K B sq
8. Kt to K R 3rd	P to Q 4th
9. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 4th
10. P to Q R 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)
11. P takes B	P to Q B 5th
12. B to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd
13. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th
(By this dashing advance Black effectually retorts the attacks, though with some peril, from the exposed position of his King.)	
14. B to K Kt 3rd	P takes K B P
15. Kt takes P	K Kt to K Kt 3rd
16. Castles	Kt takes Kt
17. R takes Kt	B to Q 2nd
18. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q R 4th
19. R to K B 6th	Castles
20. B to K R 4th	R to K sq
21. Q R to K B sq	Q takes Q R P
22. R takes K R P	R takes R
23. Q takes R	P to Q R 4th
24. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q R 5th
25. P to K Kt 6th	
(The advance of this Pawn was well-timed, and may be said to have saved White's game. It can be stopped now only by the sacrifice of a piece.)	
25.	Kt takes P
26. Q takes Kt	Q takes Q B P
27. B to K B 2nd	P to Q R 6th
28. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 7th
29. B to K sq	Q takes Q P (ch)
30. K to R sq	Q to Q B 4th
31. B to K R 5th	R to K R sq
32. R to K B 7th	
(The termination of this game is played with considerable spirit by White, and with not less fortitude and patience on the part of his adversary.)	
32.	R takes B
(We are not sure but that Pawn to Q R 7th would have given White some trouble even here, forlorn as Black's game appears.)	
33. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
34. R takes B (ch)	K takes R
35. Q to K B 7th (ch)	Q to K 2nd
36. Q takes R	P to Q Kt 4th
37. B to K R 4th	Q to K B sq
(Black might have made a drawn game now by playing the Pawn to Q R 7th.)	
38. B to K B 6th	P to Q R 7th
39. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to K sq
40. Q to Q R 7th	Q to Q Kt 5th
41. Q takes Q R P	
(This is to amplify too much; he could have forced mate in a few moves.)	
41.	Q to Q R 5th
42. Q takes Q	P takes Q
43. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 5th
44. B to Q B sq	P to Q 6th
45. P takes P	P takes P
46. K to Kt 2nd	P to Q R 6th
47. K to B 2nd	
	And Black resigns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1351.—By Mr. A. Moser.

White: K at K Kt 4th, Q at Q B 6th, Kt at K B 5th, Ps at K R 3rd and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, R at Q th, B at Q R 4th; Ps at K R 5th, K 4th, and Q B 6th.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

No. 1352.—By the Editor of "Sissa."

White: K at Q R sq, R at Q Kt sq, Kts at Q 2nd and 4th.

Black: K at Q R 6th, R at Q R 4th, B at K R sq, Kts at Q 8th and Q Kt 5th; Ps at Q 4th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

TESTIMONIALS TO MAJOR PEARSE.

We engrave a silver cup and salver presented to Major G. G. Pearse, of the Madras Royal Artillery, by the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, which regiment he commanded throughout the Indian mutinies. The salver bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Major George Godfrey Pearse, late Commandant of the 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and troopers of that regiment, in testimony of their devotion to and admiration and esteem for their commander, who, during the memorable year of 1857, when India was convulsed by the sepoy mutiny, raised the regiment within the short period of a month, and in the campaign of the succeeding year gallantly led it in many a glorious action; and yet further to mark the regret which they entertain for their severance from this brave, generous, and humane soldier by the disbandment of the regiment consequent on the reduction of the Bengal Native Army in July, 1861, A.D." The cup bears a similar inscription.

TESTIMONIALS TO CAPTAIN GRANT.

Captain James Augustus Grant, of the Indian Army, the companion of Captain Speke in the discovery of the source of the Nile, has recently received the freedom of the town of Nairn, his native place, presented by the corporation of the burgh, a handsome silver casket by the ladies, and a massive silver vase by the gentlemen of the county of Nairn. The presentation took place in the large hall of Anderson's Hotel, in the presence of most of the notabilities of the town and neighbourhood.

Mr. Adam Davidson, town clerk, read the deed recording the unanimous vote of the Corporation, which ran as follows:—"The Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council embrace with pleasure the opportunity afforded by the return of Captain James Augustus Grant, of her Majesty's Indian Army, son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of the parish of Nairn, to his native town, to present him with the freedom of the burgh in testimony of their high appreciation of his valuable services in discovering the source of the Nile, in conjunction with Captain Speke, after a long and arduous exploration, manfully sustained. They therefore hereby unanimously admit, create, and receive the said Captain James Augustus Grant an honorary freeman, burgess, and guild brother of the Royal burgh of Nairn.—Alex. Findlay, Provost." The Provost hereupon handed to the gallant Captain the freedom of the burgh, inclosed in a handsome silver casket, the gift of the ladies, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the ladies of the town and county of Nairn to Captain J. A. Grant, H.M.I. Army, on his return to his native town, in token of their esteem and regard, and in testimony of their appreciation of the memorable service he has rendered in the discovery of the source of the Nile, after a long, arduous, and brave exploration. This casket is intended as the depository for the freedom of the burgh, voted by the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Nairn, A.D. 1863."

The vase, of which we give an Engraving, was presented by Brodie of Brodie, Lord Lieutenant of the county. It bears a representation of the Grant crest, with the words, "Stand Fast," and is mounted on a silver-mounted ebony pedestal, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain James Augustus Grant, of her Majesty's Indian Army, by friends in his native town and county of Nairn, to commemorate the discovery of the source of the Nile by him and Captain Speke. Nairn, A.D. 1863." The vase was supplied by Mr. Hancock, of London, and is valued at a hundred guineas.

THE RED HOWLING MONKEYS (MYCETES URSINUS)

IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

Many of the American monkeys thrive well in captivity in this country. The Capucins (Cebus) of Brazil and Guiana are the species most commonly selected by the Italian organ-grinders, who carry these denizens of the tropical forests of America round the streets of London in all weathers, and find them amongst the most hardy as well as the most intelligent of their tribe. On the other hand, the spider monkeys (Ateles) and the howling monkeys (Mycetes) of the same continent appear to possess a very delicate organisation, and to suffer severely from the effects of our changeable climate. Although great care has been bestowed on the former animals in the Zoological Society's Gardens, spider monkeys have hitherto proved but a short-lived race in this country, and until quite recently the society's efforts to obtain living howling monkeys have been quite unsuccessful, the examples of this genus captured for that purpose not having even survived to reach England alive.

It is to their active and obliging corresponding member, Mr. Edward Greey, of the West Indian Steam Navigation Company's service, that the society are indebted for the two howling monkeys that are now exhibited in their gardens, and which are believed to be the first of the sort ever brought living to this country. Mr. Greey obtained these animals from the forests on the Dekke River, near Cartagena, in New Granada, and transmitted them to this country viâ Southampton, under the care of Captain Abbott, of the well-known West Indian mail steam-ship Shannon. Though rather languishing from the effects of their close confinement when they first arrived, these monkeys have picked up wonderfully since their reception in the society's gardens, and now promise to do well.

The genus Mycetes of naturalists or of the howling monkeys, as they are commonly called, consists of some nine or ten species, all of which are peculiar to the hot and humid forests of tropical America. The ursine, or red howler (Mycetes ursinus), the species to which the animals now living in the Zoological Society's collection belong, is found in Guiana, Venezuela, and New Granada. Like others of the same genus, it is remarkable for its extraordinary vocal powers. "Nothing," says the well-known traveller Waterton, who encountered this animal during his wanderings in Demerara, "can sound more dreadful than its nocturnal howlings. While lying in your hammock in these gloomy and immeasurable wilds, you hear him howling at intervals from eleven o'clock at night till daybreak. You would suppose that half the wild beasts of the forest were collecting for the work of carnage. Now it is the tremendous roar of the jaguar, as he springs on his prey; now it changes to his terrible and deep-toned growlings, as he is pressed on all sides by superior force; and now you hear his last dying moan beneath a mortal wound."

The howling monkeys are provided with a special mechanism in the throat, formed by the development of the hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage, for the production of these discordant sounds, which, according to Humboldt, can be heard at the distance of nearly a mile. Should the specimens in the Zoological Society's Gardens attain to maturity, it is possible that the inhabitants of Regent's Park may some day have an opportunity of verifying the statements of that learned taveller as to the distance at which their howlings are audible.

The much-vexed point as to the merits of English and Arab horses has, according to the *Times'* correspondent, just again been tried in Cairo. Ali Pacha, who has the finest stud of Arabs in Egypt, maintained that no English horse could run against an Arab for four miles. His Highness Halim Pacha offered to run Companion, a well-known racer here, against him for any sum he liked. The match was run from the first station on the Suez desert to Cairo. The English horse, which was bred by Lord Ribblesdale, won in a canter by more than half a mile.

President Lincoln.—A Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* writes:—"I see the President almost every day, as I happen to live where he passes to or from his lodgings out of town. Mr. Lincoln never reposes at the White House during the hot season, but has quarters at a healthy location some three miles north of the city—the Soldiers' Home, a United States' benevolent establishment. I saw him this morning, about half-past eight, coming in to business, riding on Vermont-avenue, near L-street. The sight is a significant one. He always has a company of twenty-five or thirty cavalry, with sabres drawn and held upright over their shoulders. The party makes no great show in uniforms or horses. Mr. Lincoln generally rides a good-sized, easy-going, gray horse; is dressed in black, somewhat rusty and dusty; wears a black, stiff hat, and looks about as ordinary in attire, &c., as the commonest man. A Lieutenant, with yellow straps, rides at his left; and following behind, two by two, come the cavalry men in their yellow-striped jackets. They are generally going at a slow trot, as that is the pace set them by the dignitary they wait upon. The sabres and accoutrements clank, and the entirely unornamental cortége trots slowly towards Lafayette-square. It arouses no sensation, only some curious stranger stops and gazes. I saw very plainly the President's dark brown face, with the deep cut lines, the eyes, always to me, with a deep, latent sadness in the expression. Sometimes he comes and goes in an open barouche. The cavalry always accompany him with drawn sabres. Sometimes one of his sons, a boy of ten or twelve, rides at his right on a pony."



SILVER VASE PRESENTED TO CAPT. J. A. GRANT.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR C. G. PEARSE, OF THE MADRAS ROYAL ARTILLERY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE RED HOWLING MONKEYS (MYCETES URSINUS) IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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RUSSIA SHUTTING THE DOOR OF DIPLOMACY.

THE diplomatic correspondence between the three Powers and Russia on the subject of Poland may be looked upon as closed. Prince Gortschakoff is released from the necessity of seeming to listen and defer to the remonstrances of England, France, and Austria by the approach of winter. While there remained a possibility that words of complaint might be followed up by deeds of hostility Russia deigned to hear what her neighbours had to urge against her, to make some admissions, to offer plausible explanations, to criticise offers of advice, and to give vague promise of concessions. With unrelaxed clutch on the throat of Poland she could afford to parley with shocked and indignant nations, and to amuse them with illusory hopes, until summer had slipped by. It is unnecessary now. Before the maritime Powers could organise a naval expedition to coerce her frost will have mounted guard over her northern ports, and, unless Austria should be provoked to act alone—a contingency too improbable to be feared—armed intervention will have become impracticable until next spring. The subjugation of her insurgent provinces—which she has been unable to effect with upwards of two hundred thousand soldiers during the open weather—she counts upon completing within the next three or four months, with the aid of a rigorous climate. The sharp breath of winter, she knows, will be more terrible than the rattle of musketry to the bands of patriots that bivouack in forest and swamp, and provide more work for Russian troops than they can accomplish. Her victim, she thinks, is at her mercy. She will have crushed all resistance before foreign interference can stay her vengeance; and, having prostrated, gagged, and pinioned the nation which has dared to assert its rights, she will tell Europe that for the future there need be no apprehension that the public conscience will be troubled by the shrieks of the oppressed, or that the public peace will be endangered by their struggles to be independent and free.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER, CHARLESTON HARBOUR, ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 18.—THE RUSH OF THE GARRISON TO THE PARAPET.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 317.

The diplomatic correspondence, we repeat, is closed. Russia smiles, bows, and shuts the door. The Powers had each solemnly reminded her that she would be held responsible for the consequences of her unrelenting policy, and she accepts that responsibility. Her logic has been battered to pieces, but her will remains. "May I not do as I please with mine own?" is the substance of her last despatches. "Look you to your duties, I will answer for mine. We cannot agree—we need not discuss. I am master in my own house. When I shall have vindicated my supremacy my natural clemency will suffice to ensure the well-being of Poland." And so, Eastern barbarism, having cut short all further argument with Western civilisation, will return to its fitting work with unshackled purpose. Poland must renounce all expectation of foreign aid. She must succumb or continue the struggle alone. She can hardly hope for another mild winter. She has held on hitherto with marvellous tenacity and success. Despair may prompt her to choose death rather than life. But the odds are fearfully against her, and her enemy will avail himself of them without scruple. It is a sad thing to be obliged to stand helplessly by and see a gallant nation crushed. It is impossible to suppress a feeling of fretful impatience at having good intentions summarily baffled. The alternative left to Europe is an afflicting one; but, perhaps, it was inevitable. Remonstrance with brute force intent upon perpetrating a crime of violence may have been all that civilisation could interpose between the perpetrator of the act, without provoking a still more disastrous issue; but it cannot be silenced without a sense of irritation being left behind. Russia may yet find that the successful assertion of her self-will, in the face of the pained conscience and the blessing sympathies of Europe, is but the germ of future misery. Russia beaten she would not befall an empire is to find itself free to be as wicked as it will.

For the end is not yet. Prince Gortschakoff, and the party whom he leads, may chuckle over the fruit of their diplomatic cunning, and, having soothed the remonstrant Powers, may turn with unhesitating confidence to the execution of their grim designs; but there will yet be the reckoning to pay. The Almighty wisdom which presides over nations never suffers its laws to be violated with impunity. The policy which defies justice and reason, even in making its immediate objects, inherits also the curse which such defiance inevitably entails. If, during the next few months, Russia should have her way with Poland, effectually break her spirit and blot out her name, no astuteness of diplomacy, no inflexibility of determination, no organisation or increase of her physical strength, will avail to reverse the laws which make evil-doing, in the long run, the cause of national weakness and the forerunner of the dissolution of empires. In what way, precisely, retribution will in this instance be connected with crime, it may be beyond human ken to discern. Effects cannot be measured because is the beginning of punishment. None can foresee what effect the murder of Poland may have upon the parties who have combined to compass it. Possibly, with the disappearance of the victim, may disappear also the bond which a common fear and wrong created in the hearts of those unlike and heterogeneous parties together. When the fire shall have consumed all that was combustible in the prostrate kingdom, may it not break out in the heart of the empire? Or who can tell what may be the result of an advance of Eastern barbarism to the extreme frontiers of Germany upon the prospects and policy of Austria and Prussia? One thing is certain. The Western Powers will treasure up the remembrance of the manner in which Russian pride first dallied with and then cruelly dismissed their complaints. No nation can in these days long hold a position of great importance without moral strength; none can successfully set at naught for more than a brief interval the moral sense of mankind. Russia refuses to lend her will to the public opinion of Europe. She avowedly accepts the consequences. She is recklessly engendering the electric power which, because it is diffused, is not the less real. She forgets that the moment and the occasion will surely come when that power will become concentrated, and the same flash which will render it visible will also shatter in pieces the towering insolence which attracts it. Right, too long and too proudly resisted, develops itself into might. The struggle arms invariably carries within itself the seed of its own punishment.

But it is by no means certain that, in re'ence to the subjugation of Poland, crime will be successful. The vitality of the insurrection has up to the present moment outdone all anticipation. When it first broke out no one expected that it could maintain itself for three months against the organised resources of Russia, unless it was promptly and powerfully aided from without. Yet it has kept at bay till now an immense military force, and, instead of being exhausted, is far stronger than it was at the beginning of the struggle. Berg and Mouravieff excite more hostility than they destroy. But for the approach of winter, the Emperor Alexander II. would have before him a more difficult and hopeless task than any in has yet fallen to his lot to undertake; or, perhaps, in the absence of those expectations which the advancing season of rigour inspires in the bosoms of Muscovite oligarchs, he would have been allowed to prefer a liberal policy to one of devastation and death. The data, however, upon which barbarism founds its calculations are not to be mistaken. The winter may not be so severe as Russian tyranny counts upon its being. The despair of the Poles may urge them to brave the utmost sufferings it can inflict in preference to the more humiliating and hardly less excruciating torments held in reserve for them by their oppressors. The National Government may hit upon a strategy which will evade to some extent the horrors of the season. The chances against the insurgents are not more desperate than they were when, unarmed, unorganised, unprovided with plans, resources, or leaders, they started up to claim back their national independence. What if their cause should survive the winter months? What, if when spring reopens the watery pathway to St. Petersburg, Europe should still witness the struggle between might and right? Will her patience have been confirmed? Will her forbearance be unshaken? Will she care much about the clement Napoleon's reproaches? Will the eruptions of breaking off of diplomatic correspondence this autumn have disposed the Powers to view the situation with indulgent considerations? Will they be satisfied with the six points? Or will intervention assume a shape which it will be impossible for Russia to face? At any rate, failure is upon the cards: and failure, under the circumstances, will be great and disgraceful just in proportion to the present diplomatic success.

We are by no means convinced that Europe will quietly submit the issue to this remote chance. On no coercive measure short of war be resorted? When the King of Naples rejected the moderate counsels of the Western Powers, they withdrew from official intercourse with him, and condemned him to isolation. Might not Russia be made to feel the inconveniences of a similar "moral blockade?" Might not the friendly Powers declare that they would recognise no ties of diplomatic fellowship with a Court which persisted in outraging public opinion and in disregarding treaty stipulations? If Russia will be barbarous, let her be dealt with as a barbarian. Let civilised Governments mark their sense of disapproval by expelling her from the code of nations. If not for the sake of right, for their own dignity's sake, and in vindication of their own self-respect, some such public manifestation of displeasure would be justifiable, even if it be not indispensable. We know not why it should render war more likely than to sit down to the ordinary intercourse of peace with Russia. In one respect we believe it would tend rather to prevent than to provoke war, for it would do something towards allaying the irritability of public feeling which, in France at least, may become unmanageable. Russia has coolly, not to say insolently, accepted the responsibility of her misdeeds—it surely would be well to let her feel that her responsibility is something more than nominal, and that if, in deference to the behests of Western civilisation, she refuses to give up a ruthless policy, Western civilisation will disown her as unfit for international recognition and fellowship.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Preparations are being made at the Palace of Compiègne for the Emperor's reception. It is said that horseracing is to take place at Compiègne during his stay there, and that the arrangements are under the direction of General Fleury.

The letter of the Emperor, of the 15th ult. by the Polish National Government to Prince Czartoryski (of which we give a summary in another column) was republished on Sunday by the *Moniteur*; and its appearance in that journal is regarded as the most unmistakeable symptom of a rupture with Russia in the minds of Parisian politicians and speculators. The Bourse is nearly in a state of panic on Monday. Most of the Paris journals, including even one or two of those which are more or less "inspired," regard the publication of this document in the *Moniteur* as "a declaration of hostility and a challenge," "a fresh impression in Europe," and as the logical precursor of an official recognition of the Polish insurgents as belligerents. The letter produces quite a sensation in the *Moniteur*, absorbing nearly all the space allotted to news.

Wednesday last there published a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Marseilles, desiring the prayers of the faithful for their Catholic brethren in Poland, and commanding that public processions should be imposed to cover them with its protection, and to afford them liberty of worship.

The Annamite Ambassadors were received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday week.

A panorama of Jerusalem has been set on foot in Paris under satisfactory auspices.

Alfred de Vigny, the well-known author, is dead.

Galignani says:—"Mr. C. Mathews continues his agreeable career in Paris with a kind of double success, theatrical and literary. Besides enjoying daily the favour of the public in the little piece into which he infuses such remarkable life and vivacity, he is receiving from all the theatres offers of the part of Lord Dundreary. Negotiations of his merits as an admirable comedian, but has been at once admitted, by general acclaim, to be the first literary character of the day. The sale of Vernet, Perlet, Arnal, and others of those great *comiques* with whose names it is a real privilege and honour for any artiste to be associated.

From Brest we get news that the Federal vessel Kearsage, Captain Winslow, left Cherbourg on the 19th of September, and taken up her berth within view of the Alabama.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

It appears to be definitively decided that the Archduke Maximilian accepts the throne of Mexico. Much in excess of a report that the English Government gives a cordial concurrence to his accession, and will at once recognise him as Emperor of Mexico.

The deputation commissioned to offer the Mexican crown to the Archduke Maximilian left Miramar on the 15th, and have reoccupied Tampico without resistance. It is stated that both Marshal Forey and M. de Saligny are about to return to France.

Intelligence has been received from Mexico, through New York, mentions the almost incredible report that Miramon had declared his allegiance to Benito Juarez, the Democratic President of Mexico, and had promised the Juarez Government until otherwise instructed by their Government.

Further advices from Mexico state that the representatives of the South American States have refused to recognise an alliance with them, with the view of resisting European encroachments. A Federal delegate is also invited to co-operate.

ITALY.

The King has been engaged in reviewing the Italian troops near Milan. The manœuvres were very brilliant, and his Majesty was with the utmost enthusiastic reception. Similar scenes were held at Florence.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained the official announcement of the appointment of the Hon. H. G. Elliot to be Minister at the Court of Turin.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Yesterday week the Minister of Justice closed the Session of the States-General, by command of his Majesty, with a short speech, in which he briefly enumerated the measures which had been passed during a very active Session.

No sooner, however, was one Session closed than another was opened; and on Monday, according to the provisions of the Constitution, the King proceeded in state to read from the throne his annual speech to the nation's representatives. His Majesty said that the foreign relations of Holland continued to be friendly, while the good understanding with Belgium had been strengthened by the treaties concluded between the two States. Internal affairs of the country on its prosperity and the good state of its military forces, and informed the States that projects of law for a new criminal and civil code, for the extension of railways, for a reform of the system of taxation, and for the improvement of the Dutch colonies would be presented to them in the course of the Session.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The Committees of the German Diet have presented a report urging "Federal execution" in Holstein, and recommending that the duchy be occupied by 6000 Hanoverian and Saxon troops, and be administered by federal authority. The Diet will proceed to consider this report, and its decision—which involves the question of peace or war between Germany and Denmark—will be taken on the 1st of October.

The Danish Government has commenced preparations for its probable struggle with Germany, and issues an order that the regimental lists shall be filled up to war strength by the 1st of October.

A letter from London, in the *Times* of Wednesday, states (on what authority we know not) that Earl Russell, at the request of the Danish Government, has undertaken an attempt at mediation between the federal Diet and the Cabinet at Copenhagen.

PRUSSIA.

The King was present yesterday week at the manœuvres of the troops, which took place between Bucker and Strausberg. At the banquet at Lehus, which succeeded the inspection of the army corps near that place, his Majesty replied as follows to the toast in which his health was proposed:—

I am rejoiced and moved that the cordial and jubilant sympathies of this district, and my loyal people of Potsdam, have united to greet me on this jubilee festival for me. I am convinced that all present participate in those sentiments which have been expressed in the name of the soldiery and of my gallant Commander-in-Frankfort, and will only express the wish that, if required in this time of difficulty, these sentiments may be confirmed by deeds.

The King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle on M. Rudler, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Belgium, and on Baron Nothomb, the Belgium Minister and Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin, in token of his Majesty's satisfaction at the treaty recently concluded between Prussia and Belgium. His Majesty has also conferred decorations of a lower grade on other of the Prussian officials.

The reply of the Diet to the propositions of the Congress at Frankfort has been published. His Majesty formally rejects the propositions of Austria and her allies, and states the conditions upon which alone he could co-operate in a scheme of federal reform. These are chiefly the complete equality of Austria and Prussia in all federal concerns, and a different organisation of the popular representation at the federal Assembly from that proposed by Austria.

The German Diet continues to be the subject in its crusade against the press. The trial of the editors, on the accusation of having exalté contempt and hatred against the authorities, came on at Berlin yesterday week, and resulted in all the defendants being acquitted.

The new Bourse or Exchange of Berlin will be opened on Monday next. The King has been invited to be present at the opening. The edifice, which is situated in Berg Strasse, on the right bank of the Spree, is in the handsomest and purest style.

The municipal authorities of Berlin and Leipsic have agreed to issue a common circular to the town councils of all Germany desiring their concurrence in festivities proposed to come off on the battlefield of the 19th of October, 1813. It is in commemoration of the great international victory of the Leipsic battle, the battle which broke the power of Napoleon I. and sent him an exile to Elba. Deputations from all Germany are requested to assemble on the fiftieth anniversary.

Professor Encke, the celebrated astronomer and mathematician, is compelled by advanced age to retire from the office of Secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, which he has held for many years.

The Acclimatisation Society of Berlin opened a public exhibition on Monday. No less than 1500 objects belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms have been exhibited.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has been patronising constitutionalism in Finland. Yesterday week the Finnish Diet was opened with a speech from his Majesty. Among other subjects the Imperial speech stated that no new loan should be undertaken without the consent of the Diet, except in case of a sudden invasion, or some other unforeseen misfortune. The Emperor was desirous of remedying the imperfections of the fundamental laws. The speech concluded as follows:—"I shall soon cause to be laid before the Diet bills granting more extended privileges, upon the establishment of trade and liberty of introducing bills, reserving to myself, however, the initiative in fundamental changes." Articles in the press of Finland show that great expectations are indulged in as to the constitutional era about to dawn upon the country; and the official censor has not only offered no hindrance to the publication of these journals, but the Government has permitted new ones of decided liberal tendency to appear. One of these journals urgently demands the introduction of a decentralised system, and applies its own English, Belgian, and Norway as patterns to be imitated.

The Imperial family returned to St. Petersburg on Sunday, and the young King of Greece arrived in that city the next day on a visit to the Emperor.

The Russians are salt to be building eleven iron-plated gun-boats with turrets.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The reply of the Russian Government to the last note of Earl Russell has been made public. It is similar in character to the notes addressed to the Western Powers, which remain unanswered to be given, and gently insinuates that Russia is perfectly able to manage her own affairs. Prince Gortschakoff says that this document could only end in confirming the differences which exist between the Western Powers and Russia, and in the conciliatory disposition of the Czar, therefore, determines that it shall not be prolonged. This Czar, Prince Gortschakoff continues, is willing to assume the responsibility of his international acts, which must be based upon public right, and, as public right has always been regarded as his guiding principle in his relations with other Powers, as Prince Gortschakoff states for his "august master" the same treatment which he has accorded to his allies.

The Polish National Government have addressed a letter to Prince Czartoryski, dated Aug. 15. The principles put forward in this document are those of nationality, religious liberty, and religious liberty, equality in the eye of the law, and justice impartially distributed to all classes and creeds. The National Government rejects the laws imposed on the country by foreign domination. To obey it laws ought to be impressed with the spirit of the nation, should therefore be the work of its will, founded upon the great principles of right, should be the expression of national sovereignty. Respect for nationality is the first eyes of the National Government, the necessary consequence of a system of things based on the confidence of the governed, on the justice of the rulers, and on the love of right for their common country. With regard to the religious question the principles thus laid down the manifesto declares that the propositions submitted to the Conference at St. Petersburg do not afford sufficient security to the Polish nation, whose unquestionable rights do not include the recognition of the Russian Polish question is presented in the light of a question of European order. "The proclamations of General Mouravieff are of themselves sufficient to prove that the Russian domination is only sustained by the upsetting of every principle on which organised societies are based. The only guarantee of social harmony are found under foot in these proclamations and by the acts of the Russian Government. In fact, social order, the principles which are its foundation, and the inviolable rights in which it concentrates, have no place in Poland no other security, no other protection, than what is afforded by the National Government and the institutions which it has created." The manifesto then shows that the Polish movement is not of foreign origin, and complains that it is the object of surveillance and menace on the part of neighbouring Powers which amount to a real intervention. It demands for the Poles a recognition as belligerents, and declares that they were ready to accept the succession of arms which Russia refused. "If," they say, "Russia will have no truce we accept the challenge, and, the God of our fathers with us, we are ready to renew the struggle in the firm hope that the future is ours."

Several engagements between the Poles and the Russians are reported, but except in one instance (in which the Poles are said to have been successful) the result is not named.

Andrew Woytasiak, one of the St. Petersburg Lancers, has been condemned to death for having passed over to the ranks of the insurgents. He was shot at Ponowej.

The notorious Mouravieff has been expressly thanked in an autograph letter of the Czar for his services in Poland. The insignia of the Imperial Order of St. Andrew the Apostle accompanied the Sovereign's communication.

A telegram from Warsaw states that the Marquis Wielopolski's leave of absence is made permanent, and that he has been definitively relieved of his functions as Civil Governor and Vice-President of the Council of State.

The Poles continue to retaliate by attempts at assassination for the merciless severities of their Russian military rulers. Last Saturday afternoon, while General Berg was driving through one of the streets of Warsaw, an Orsini bomb was thrown from a great house at his carriage. Its explosion left General Berg unhurt, but killed a trooper of his Circassian escort. The exasperated soldiers immediately broke into the house whence the bomb was thrown, and committed great excesses; but, although the street was immediately surrounded by troops and the thoroughfare stopped, the assassins were not apprehended. The two palaces of the Zamoyski family at Warsaw (from the windows of one of which the bomb is alleged to have been thrown) have been entirely plundered by the military. All the male inhabitants of both mansions have been carried off to the citadel. The two Counts Zamoyski and Prince Lubominski are in chains. The palaces have been condemned to be used as barracks in perpetuity.

The public library, the archives of the Vistula Steam Navigation Company, and the Oriental collection of Professor Kowalewski have been burnt.

AMERICA.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—CAPTURE OF MORRIS ISLAND.

The whole of that long peninsula called Morris Island, which forms a natural mole at the southern side of the entrance to Charleston Harbour, is in the hands of the Federals. The capture of Morris Island opens the front door into Charleston. Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, which are on it, can now be turned to the uses of the assailants. They command the entrance to the harbour, and at Cumming's Point, the end of the island, General Gilmore will be able to construct batteries a mile nearer the city than the spot from which the recent bombardment took place.

The attacks upon Morris Island fills up the whole interval from the 1st to the evening of the 6th. On the night of the 1st a grand attack was organised in conjunction with the monitors. During the afternoon the commanders assembled in Admiral Dahlgren's cabin to agree upon their plans, and at about eleven o'clock the fleet steamed up the harbour and began the fight, dividing their attention between Fort Sumter and the works at Cumming's Point. There was one "continued line of flashes from the Beach Inlet to the works on the extreme left — an uninterrupted roar of heavy guns and the howl of rifle-bolts made the scene one not easily forgotten." At daylight on the 5th another furious bombardment began against Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg and continued without intermission until dark. In the course of the night the Federals landed men in boats on the space between the two works, and tried to take Battery Gregg by storming it in the rear. This adventurous attack failed. Next day the bombardment was renewed and kept up till dark, having lasted almost uninterruptedly for fifty-two hours. Meanwhile, General Gilmore had been getting nearer and nearer the fort by dint of spadework, and by the evening of the 6th his Sappers reached the moat which surrounded it. Then at last Beauregard confessed himself beaten. Between that night and the following morning the works on Morris Island were evacuated, the Confederates spiking their guns and carrying off their wounded.

On the capture of Morris Island, Admiral Dahlgren demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter. General Beauregard refused compliance, and the Federals once more began a furious bombardment. At six p.m. on the 7th the monitors opened fire at close range. They do not appear to have suffered much damage themselves, but they failed to compel the surrender of the devoted handful of men who manned the fort. On the 8th the monitors directed their fire against Fort Moultrie and the other works on Sullivan's Island, on the north side of the harbour. For nine hours the fire was kept up, "with no result," as the Charleston papers assure us, though it is said that a magazine in Fort Moultrie exploded, and Moultreville, a number of buildings in the neighbourhood of the fort, was destroyed. Apparently during the night of the 8th, the Federals landed a force on the ruins of Fort Sumter, in the hope of taking it by a sudden and unexpected assault. The daring attempt failed. The Confederates were found prepared. The assailants lost sixty men by killing or drowning, and five officers were among the prisoners captured. At this point the curtain falls upon this extraordinary siege, notable alike for the determination and the wonderful range of the weapons with which the attack has been conducted and the desperate tenacity of the defence.

General Gilmore, in his despatch announcing the clearing of Morris Island and the taking of Forts Wagner and Gregg, says:—"About ten o'clock last night (the 6th) the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but seventy-five of them made their escape from Cumming's Point in small boats. Captured despatches show that the fort was commanded by Colonel Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1400 effective men, and Battery Gregg by between 100 or 200. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. It is bombproof, and is capable of holding 1800 men. It remains intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbour of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns."

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

No movement of importance has been made by either of the belligerent armies in Virginia, although there have been several skirmishes. A report has been current in Washington that General Lee had received heavy reinforcements, and that he meditated another aggressive campaign. The Confederate weakness at Chattanooga and other points is said to lend strength to this belief.

In East Tennessee we hear of the capture by Burnside of Knoxville and the taking of Cumberland Gap, where he made 2000 Confederate prisoners; and the abandonment by the Confederates of Chattanooga, which was immediately occupied by Rosencranz. The latter measure was probably taken by the Confederates with the view of advancing on and overpowering Burnside, but Rosencranz appears to have lost no time in taking possession of that strong Confederate position. A brief message informs us that General Burnside had resigned his command. No reason for such a step is given.

Despatches from Leavenworth, in Kansas, of the 10th inst., state that official intelligence had been received of the capture of Fort Smith, in Arkansas, by General Blunt, on the 1st inst.; also that the Confederates had evacuated Little Rock and retired to Washington, forty miles distant, which they were fortifying.

The whole army of the Gulf is moving from New Orleans. General Franklin is said to have started, at the head of 30,000 men, for Texas. Advices from New Orleans, of the 29th ult., state that the Confederates in Attakapus County crossed the Grand Lake 8000 strong. It is supposed they intended to attack Brashear City for supplies.

GENERAL NEWS.

Secretary Chase has satisfactorily concluded the 50,000,000-dols. loan with the banks.

The Douglas and Breckenridge sections of the Democratic party have held a meeting at New York, at which all minor differences were satisfactorily adjusted, in order that a united Democratic opposition to President Lincoln's Administration might be presented to the people during future elections.

The Hon. Charles Sumner recently spoke with some vehemence at the Cooper's Institute, New York, against the attitude of England and France since the outbreak of the war. Earl Russell's treatment of the Federal Government he considered had been unfriendly, and his correspondence "hard, curt, captious, and cynical." He charged the British Government with complicity with the "pirate ships" and their depredations, and said its liability was accumulating. The French offer of intervention was denounced, and a blow was dealt at the "empire" of Mexico. The remarks denuncia tory of England and France are said to have been loudly applauded.

A correspondence between Fernando Wood and President Lincoln, dated December last, has been published. Wood informed Mr. Lincoln that he has information that the Southern States would send representatives to the Federal Congress provided a general amnesty was granted, and suggesting that an unofficial correspondence be opened with the Southern leaders on this subject. President Lincoln replied that he thought Mr. Wood's information would prove groundless; but if the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, re-inaugurate, and submit to, and maintain the national authority within the limits of the Southern States under the Federal Constitution, then war would cease on the part of the United States. If, within a reasonable time, a full and general amnesty were necessary to such an end, it would not be withheld; but he did not think it proper to communicate this to the Southern people, who, he believed, already knew it, and when they chose could communicate with him unequivocally. Mr. Fernando Wood replied, regretting that Mr. Lincoln declined the innocent effort to ascertain whether the South desired to return to the Union.

The Federal troops had been withdrawn from the streets and squares of New York, and no futher apprehensions of disturbance were entertained—the City Council having finally passed the resolution appropriating 3,000,000 dollars to pay for substitutes. Many of the substitutes and conscripts who had been raised by the draught from New York and the adjoining States were showing a very refractory spirit; and, in one instance, an escort had to fire twice into some New Jersey recruits, who were ultimately disarmed.

The draught is to be enforced in Ohio.

The Kansas militia, inflamed by the massacre at Leavenworth, were preparing to enter Missouri for the purpose of taking a bloody revenge on all persons suspected of attachment to the Confederate cause; but the Federal General Schofield was endeavouring to restrain them.

A meeting has been held at Paolo, Kansas, at which 3000 armed men were present. The recall of the Kansas troops was urged if the Government continued its offensive military system in Kansas.

The proprietors of the *Baltimore Republican* have been sent South for publishing disloyal poetry.

The trade of New Orleans with Cairo, St. Louis, and the cities and towns of the Upper Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, has been declared free from military control.

Intelligence has been received of the foundering of the Federal corvette Bainbridge, seven guns, Commander Thomas J. Dwyer, in a fearful hurricane, on Aug. 21, the whole of the crew, about one hundred, with the exception of two men, going down with the vessel. The Bainbridge formed one of the Federal fleet appointed to the West India waters to intercept the various "blockade-runners."

At Havannah a British brig, the Atlantic, had arrived. She had been captured as a blockade-runner by the Federals, but subsequently her crew overpowered the prize crew and carried her into Havannah.

CANADA.

In the Legislative Assembly the Militia Bill passed its second reading upon a division of 89 to 7. The Volunteer Bill also had its second reading—Yeas, 82; nays, 13.

The estimated requirements of the Canadian Government for the year amount to 15,119,190 dols. The receipts of special revenue will verge, it is calculated, upon 4,000,000 dols., and, with certain items of ordinary income, will leave a balance of the expenditure to be provided by a vote of 3,918,554 dols.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have advices from Bombay to Aug. 24, and from Calcutta to Aug. 13.

The Viceroy and Lady Elgin had returned to Simla from their temporary sojourn at Mahaseo. His Excellency was to leave Simla on the 15th of September. His camp will be formed at Lahore, and he will proceed north with only a small establishment, and have an interview with the Maharajah of Cashmere at Sealkote in November.

The supposed Nana Sahib, recently captured at Ajmeer, was sent off from that place on the 11th of August to Agra, escorted by a detachment of native cavalry.

The supply of cotton promises to be on a larger scale in the Madras Presidency this season than in any former year. The crop of this season is roughly estimated at 160,000 bales.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., has handed to Government the sum of 100,000 rupees (£10,000) for building a new college at Poona.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, a well-known and liberal Parsee merchant, has offered 7500 rs. to complete the steeple of the Memorial Church of St. John, Bombay, and to place in the tower an illuminated clock. He has also undertaken to erect forty drinking-fountains at different places on the island.

David Sassoon, Esq., in addition to founding a general hospital, has contributed liberally to the endowment of an asylum in Poona for such as are unable to work.

Cholera had been committing extensive ravages in various parts of the country, but was on the decrease.

Rain had been abundant throughout the country, and agricultural operations had everywhere progressed favourably.

Mr. Temple has introduced uniformity of weights and measures throughout the central provinces.

The *Bombay Gazette* says that all Afghanistan is agitated with the anticipation of some great political convulsion. Ameen Khan, a younger brother of the new Sovereign of Afghanistan, has openly rebelled and is fortifying Candahar. It is reported that Afzul Khan, who had raised a force of 25,000 men, has been assassinated, but the story needs confirmation.

The Rues Marivaux, Favart, and the Place Boieldieu, which surround the Opéra Comique, Paris, have just had the pavement replaced by asphalte, in order to deaden the noise of carriages. The same plan is being carried into execution in front of the Church of St. Paul, in the Rue St. Antoine, and is to be also adopted near several other public buildings.

The body of a man, a native of Passy, near Chamounix, who has been missing for the last nineteen years, has just been discovered in the crevice of a glacier, De Buet, near Mont Blanc. He left his home on the 14th of September, 1844, on a pilgrimage to the Great St. Bernard, and had not been since heard of until a few days back, when a pedestrian, exploring the glacier, came upon the body, which was in a perfect state of preservation. After being identified, the body was strapped to a plank and conveyed on the back of a commissionnaire over the mountains to Passy, where he was buried, after "lying in state" for twenty-four hours.

A rather curious incident is said by *Galignani* to have occurred at Potsdam at the time of the visit lately made to that place by the members of the Statistical Congress. Among the persons who were walking in the gardens of the Palace of Sans-Souci was a Prussian officer, who entered into conversation with an English savant. The latter, after a time, could not avoid expressing his surprise at finding a Prussian officer speak English so well. The officer replied that there was nothing astonishing in that fact, as his wife and his mother-in-law were both English. "Might I venture to inquire the name of your mother-in-law?" said the English savant. "Queen Victoria," replied the officer, who was no other than the Prince Royal.

Intelligence has just been received from the White Nile of the slaughter of several boatfuls of co-called ivory traders. The blacks surprised the boats, killed every one on board, and carried off the cargoes. The occurrence is, however, considered only an act of wild justice on the part of the blacks. Attention has been frequently called by travellers, and lately by Captains Speke and Grant, to the infamous practices of the white traders. It appears that armed bands are dispatched in large boats from Khartoum; they surprise unoffending villagers, kill the men, make slaves of the women and children, and drive away the cattle to be bartered against elephants' teeth. The traders, says a letter from Alexandria, have made the name of the "pale race" so odious that the features of the natives alter and assume an expression of hatred when they utter it.

The council of the Nightingale Fund recently met at Clifford-street, when the annual report and accounts were presented by the executive committee. The report showed that of the probationers who had completed their training as hospital nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital and been placed on the register as certified nurses, twenty were employed in various hospitals and infirmaries, principally in the provinces, and that the accounts received of them were most satisfactory. In consequence of the closing of the hospital during the removal to the Surrey Gardens, only a small number had completed their training during the past year. Twelve probationers are now under training there. The plan for training midwifery nurses at King's College Hospital, to be employed among the poor, is making progress. The probationers who have been sent out as trained nurses were employed in country parishes and were giving satisfaction. The committee state that, although the number of probationers who had completed their training in both hospitals had from various causes fallen short of what might have been expected, they were satisfied with the general results obtained. Decided progress had been made in the number of applications for trained nurses on the part of the public, and there had been latterly some improvement both in the number and in the character of the candidates who applied for the vacancies. Applications respecting hospital nurses should be made to the matron at St. Thomas's Hospital, S.; applications respecting midwifery nurses to the Lady Superintendent, King's College Hospital, W.C. The regulations as to both may be obtained from the Secretary, 11, Lombard-street, E.C.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

RUSSIA.—Hamburg, Sept. 24.—Intelligence received here from St. Petersburg states that a decree has been issued recalling all superior and inferior cavalry officers at present on leave to their regiments. A collection of the laws has been published.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishops of Calcutta and Madras are to visit Bombay in January next.

The Bishop of London has given notice that he will hold a general ordination in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday, Dec. 20.

The new school at West Harnham, near Salisbury, was opened on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Chancellor Lear.

The Church of St. John Baptist, Yedingham, Yorkshire, which has been rebuilt by subscription, was opened for Divine service on Tuesday, the Vicar of Sherburne officiating.

The parish church of Cocking, Sussex, which had been closed for about six months for the purpose of restoration and enlargement, was on the 17th inst. reopened with appropriate solemnity.

The parish church of Wilmslow, Chester, was reopened with choral services on Thursday, the 10th inst., after a general restoration and enlargement, the work of which has occupied the past twelve months, and has been carried out under the direction of Mr. W. H. Brakspear, of Manchester.

A purse containing 100 sovereigns and a handsome inkstand were presented to the Rev T. W. Fowler by the inhabitants of Staines, on the occasion of his leaving, "as a testimonial of respect for his unremitting services as Curate during a period of five years."

A new church at Rhydymwyn, about three miles from Mold, on the road to Denbigh, was consecrated on the 17th inst. The site of the church and churchyard was given by Philip B. Davies Cooke, Esq., of Gwysaney, at whose expense the chancel is built, and who has also given a site for a parsonage and schools.

A new bishopric is forthwith to be founded in Australia, to be designated "The Bishopric of Grafton and Arundale," and to be taken out of the present diocese of Newcastle. Mr. Clark Irving, a wealthy colonist, now in England, has sent out a bill of exchange for £2000, to be invested in the names of the Bishop of Newcastle, the Hon. C. Kemp, and the Rev. A. Selwyn, until the Bishop of the new see is nominated.

St. Mary-le-Strand Church, after having been closed for four weeks, has been reopened for Divine service. The chancel has been decorated with a small but elegant reredos, two crosses painted on the wall, and two illuminated texts covering the two blank windows on each side of the altar. A new organ has been erected for £250 by Messrs. Holland and Webb, of Griffin-street, Lambeth, and has been placed on the ground behind the choir-stalls.

The first Isle of Wight choral festival was held in the parish church of Newport on the 15th inst., and was an entire success. The festival was attended by twenty-two choirs and fifty of the clergy. The large and beautiful church was crowded to excess at both morning and evening services. The day commenced by an early service at eight a.m., at which the Holy Communion was celebrated. The Vicar entertained the clergy, churchwardens, and stewards at luncheon.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. W. Corfield to Llangattoc-juxta-Usk; Rev. W. Haslam to Buckenham with Hessingham. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. Bland to Askhaw, Penrith; Rev. J. Foottit to Bitchfield, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Melville-Martine to Farningham, Kent; Rev. R. R. Rackham to Barney, Norfolk. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. H. Benson to Weald Chapel, Sevenoaks; Rev. R. R. Cousens, New Buckenham. *Curacy*: Rev. C. F. Routledge to Richmond, Surrey.—*Guardian.*

An organ purchased for the chapel of the Kent County Lunatic Asylum was opened at a harvest thanksgiving held on the 11th inst. The service was choral. The organist and choir were patients, and the chapel was very tastefully decorated with texts of Scripture and other devices of cornflowers and evergreens made by the patients. Two hundred and forty-one patients were present—a very large increase on the number attending Divine service previous to the recent formation of a choir. Several of the committee and others interested in the welfare of the institution were also present.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A Scholarship at Jesus, Oxford, worth £60, is open to natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, or to any who shall have been educated for the four years last preceding the election, or last preceding his matriculation, if already a member of the University, at one of the free grammar-schools of Abergavenny, Bangor, Beaumaris, and Bottwnog, or the free school of Cambridge. The examination will commence on the 19th of October.

The following are the Select Preachers who will preach in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, during the ensuing term:—Rev. F. Morse, M.A., St. John's, Hulsean Lecturer; Rev. J. R. Woodford, M.A., Pembroke; Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttleton, M.A., Trinity. Mr. H. Gaselee has been admitted a Fellow of King's.

The tercentenary anniversary of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, which was restored to an efficient state by the late Lord Seaton, when Governor of the island in 1823, was celebrated on the 19th, though the actual event fell on the 4th inst. The ceremony commenced by Divine service in the church of St. Peter Port, which was attended by a congregation that filled every part of this fine old Norman edifice. The service was said by the Rev. A. T. Corfe, Principal of the college, after which the Bishop of Winchester preached. The dinner took place in the evening, when a party of about eighty sat down in the college hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Tupper, Jurat of the Royal Court, who had on his right the Bishop of Winchester and on his left the Rev. Dr. Jeremie.

The Rev. R. Holme, Curate of St. Thomas's, Charterhouse, and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been appointed Principal and Chaplain of the Greenwich Hospital School, vice the Rev. G. Fisher.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Head Master of Shrewsbury Grammar School, has been re-elected President of the Council of the College of Preceptors for the current year.

JAPAN.

(*From our Special Artist and Correspondent.*)

YOKOHAMA, July 13.

SINCE my last letter nothing has occurred here to disturb our relations with the Yokohamins. There is a rumour that an American ship, bound from Nagasaki to Kanagawa, has been fired upon by the Japanese; but the fact has not affected us here yet. The fleet still rides at anchor in the bay; picnics and theatricals are the order of the day; and riding parties formed to explore the country about Yokohama meet with every civility. The Tycoon is said to be still at his palace at Osaco, which he is not allowed to leave by the Mikado. Should he succeed in getting to Jeddo, it is expected that he will act upon his own responsibility, and, at all hazards to himself, open up the country to the Europeans.

My house is inundated with Japanese officers, who come to see my sketches and my companion Signor B—'s photographs. They are extremely polite, and bring presents of fruit, paper, and fans. To-morrow the present regiment leaves, and the officers of the new one just arrived have already paid us a visit. Some of the Japanese infantry have imitated the costume of Applin's horse, and wear blue breeches with a white stripe down the side, an astounding innovation. I send you a sketch of the forced levy of peasants, a kind of militia called out hurriedly during the recent troubles. They are armed with muskets and carry only one sword. Their costume is capital, consisting of a light blue blouse, loose trousers, stockings, and straw sandals. They are drilled like European troops. The sketch of the cavalry will give a good idea of the Japanese horse-soldier. He has a fashion of holding the reins very tight to make the horse keep up his head, while the short stirrups and high saddles give him a very perched-up look.

On Thursday last H.M.S. Perseus gave a grand entertainment, comprising theatricals, music, and a capital supper. The curtain rose at seven o'clock to a numerous audience, including the Admiral and his Staff and the Captains of all the men-of-war in the harbour: two ladies also honoured the representation with their presence. The blue-jackets in great numbers squatted on the deck. At the conclusion of the play we adjourned to the banqueting-hall on the quarterdeck, where about a hundred guests sat down to supper. All the arrangements were perfect, and the party did not separate until the small hours of the morning.

The general assembly of the Gustav-Adolph-Verein (the Evangelical Church Union) has just taken place at Lubeck. Representatives from all parts of Protestant Europe were present. Reports on the position of the Evangelical communities were read. The union has 1200 affiliated societies in different parts of Europe, besides 140 female societies.

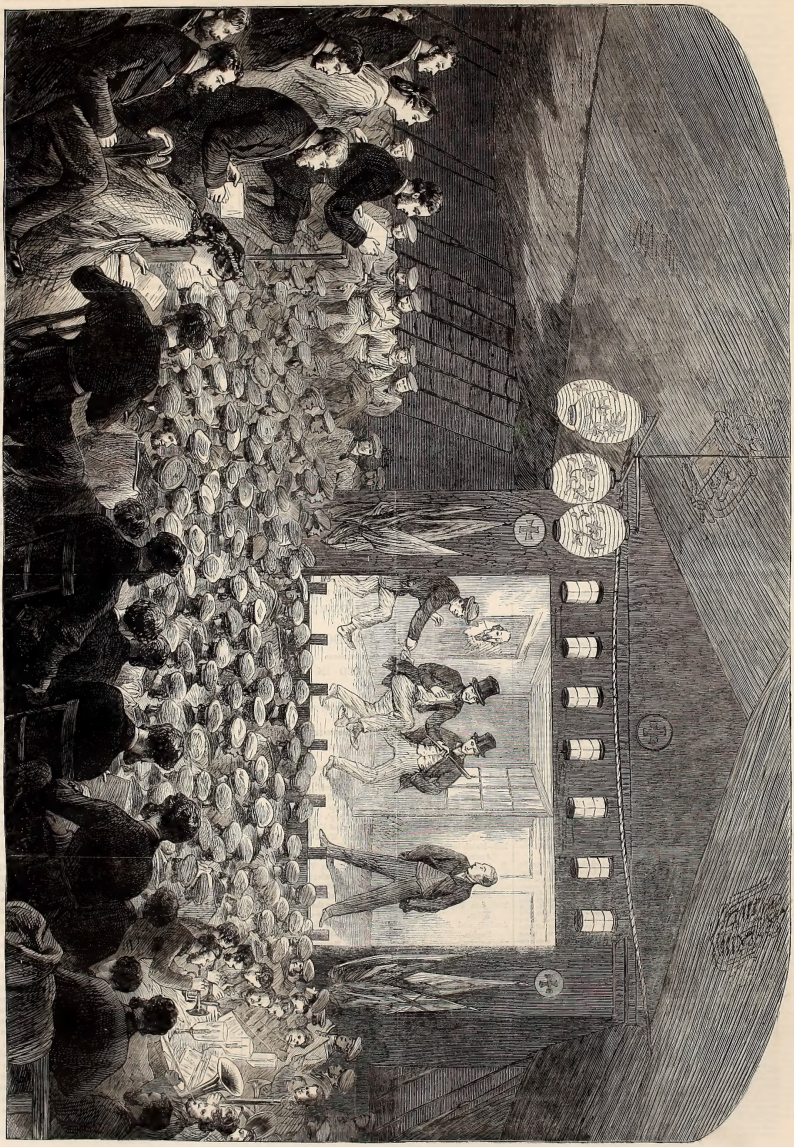
SKETCHES FROM JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE NEW LEVY OF JAPANESE INFANTRY.



JAPANESE CAVALRY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THEATRICALS ON BOARD H.M.S. PRINCESS IN YOKOHAMA BAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN JAPAN.—SEE PAGE 305.

THE INGRAM MEMORIAL STATUE.

NEARLY twelve months have passed since we recorded in these columns the proceedings attendant upon the acceptance of the Ingram memorial statue by the Mayor and Corporation, acting on behalf of the people, of Boston. The work was then incomplete, inasmuch as the nymph and fountain in the niche at the foot of it scarcely existed even as a model in clay. Mr. Munro had first bestowed his thoughts and studies upon the statue itself; and as soon as he had realised his most sanguine conception of one who had passed away, the committee at once responded to the strongly-expressed wishes of the inhabitants of Boston, and the marble statue was placed upon its granite pedestal.

The nymph in bronze, emblematical of a public benefit to Boston which had been brought about by him whose memory was to be cherished, has but very recently been added, and thus the entire design has been completed. The whole sentiment of the artistic conception, the marble, granite, and bronze yielding an agreeable contrast in colour; but the chief figure is so lifelike and true, and yet so gracefully treated, that, were we to say aught in count as sought the relation that must naturally exist between the late Mr. Herbert Ingram and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, these pages would not faithfully chronicle the progress of statuary art in this kingdom if they did not contain an illustration of the work as it now reveals itself.

Many of our cities and towns contain sculptured statues of statesmen, soldiers, and others whose fame the nation has been desirous to preserve, and, in most instances, the varied fashions of naval or military dress, or, it may happen, of an academical costume, have assisted the artist in giving a becoming attitude for a living and pleasing action. In this case, however, Mr. Munro, following those brethren in his art who raised most of the statues to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, has accepted the formal, and, we may say, the ungainly dress of every-day life, and, taking simple nature as his model, has produced a work that will rank amongst the first of its class in this country. Those who had the advantage to be present at the unveiling of the statue in the spacious market-place in Boston on that pleasant day in October last, and heard from the lips of that dense and grateful crowd the instinctive murmur of delight and recognition, gradually swelling into a round of applause, can surely testify to what we have written. Time has not lessened the approbation then so freely expressed, for the statue has since stood successfully the severe test consequent upon its situation in the town where Mr. Ingram was born, and amongst the men who knew him best and loved him most. In that town and neighbourhood there exists a universal feeling of satisfaction, naturally mingled with pride, upon the consummation of this work; and the present Mayor most faithfully represents the people when, upon accepting the statue from the hands of the committee, he said, "We promise to keep it pure and unsullied, as we receive it from you; and we trust that our children and children's children will also keep it equally unsullied in memory of one who was an honour to the town which gave him birth, and whom we all loved and respected."

Our notice would be incomplete did we not supply further information than can be gathered from the illustration. The statue is "colossal," 10 ft. high, and is of fine hard Carrara marble, known as Sicilian. The pedestal and its base are of Peterhead granite; the die is of that beautiful dark-looking red variety, and the bases are of a bluish grey. Stones of the size here used are, we understand, rarely produced in the quarry, the weight of them being about thirty tons. They are all polished, and the beautiful granulation of that particular granite is well brought out. This portion of the work was executed, under Mr. Munro's direction, at the Invernettie Granite Works, near Peterhead.

The graceful figure of a nymph, or naiad, in the niche in front, holding a vase whence trickles a streamlet of pure water, is in bronze, cast by Elkington.

The spotless white of the marble, the red and grey of the granite, and the dusky glow of the bronze form a beautiful scale of colour; and the contrast will be still more pleasing when the marble assumes the mellow tone, and the bronze requires the soft green—the sacred portion of Time.

PUBLIC MEN ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.—A meeting was held last week at Brighton to discuss Polish affairs under the auspices of the borough. Mr. Coningham and Mr. White were present, and both made speeches. Mr. Coningham strongly urged that England should remonstrate with Poles as belligerents, and Mr. White urged that Russia should be treated as Papa had been—sundry, that our Ambassador should be withdrawn as a mark of disapproval of the massacres which were being perpetrated by Russia in Poland—two members for Marylebone, Messrs. Mc. Mullen and Ayrton, have been addressing a meeting of their constituents. Their speeches were of a purely local character. Mr. Warner commended the policy of the Government in regard to Poland and America. He thought that, before long, a new reform bill would be brought in which would be more to the mind of Palmerston, while approving generally of his proceedings, he differed from him on some matters. Moreover, the Government and the Conservative party should set themselves to work to choose a leader who might succeed the present Premier. Sir William Heathcote's observations were of a very similar character.—Mr. W. B. Forster, M.P., delivered a speech at Newcastle on the condition of the working classes in that town and Leeds. He took the chair at a meeting at which the American question was discussed. Mr. Forster approved the policy of non-intervention pursued by the Government, while he declared that his sympathies were entirely with the Federals. They were fighting the battle of freedom, and undoubted right in endeavouring to prevent secession; and as the same time they were shedding the ever that system of negro slavery upon which the South sought to base itself.

A BRITISH TAR'S SPEECH.—At the entertainment given to the sailors of the Channel Fleet in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday, the following characteristic speech was made by John Grant, captain of the foretop on board the Royal Oak:—"Mr. Chairman, and all the kind entertainers of this feast—I rise, and I was going to say something when I did get up, but somehow that 'are gentleman there quite took the wind out of my sails when all the stiffening out of my shirt collar. (Loud laughter.) It is a fact, it took much of a chap to spin a long yarn. Sends I, you are an excuse me if I lose the steerage of my tongue; and if I break down you'll bear a helping hand to help a stranded sailor to get off the shore. (Cheers.) They say we live in the lion age. No doubt of it. Many of us have had the pleasure to look calmly in the face of the lion only once; but I believe the fair sex can boast of that as well as us. (Roars of laughter). But I was going to say, when I rose to my feet, that the Royal Oak was the object of excitement on shore, and only on one occasion was there a greater one, and that was the arrival of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the kind entertainers of this feast—I rise, and I was going to say something when I did get up, but somehow that 'are gentleman there quite took the wind out of my sails when all the stiffening out of my shirt collar. (Loud laughter.) It is a fact, it took much of a chap to spin a long yarn. Sends I, you are an excuse me if I lose the steerage of my tongue; and if I break down you'll bear a helping hand to help a stranded sailor to get off the shore. (Cheers.) They say we live in the lion age. No doubt of it. Many of us have had the pleasure to look calmly in the face of the lion only once; but I believe the fair sex can boast of that as well as us. (Roars of laughter). But I was going to say, when I rose to my feet, that the Royal Oak was the object of excitement on shore, and only on one occasion was there a greater one, and that was the arrival of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the kind entertainers of this feast—I rise, and I was going to say something when I did get on board the Royal Oak first the blue-jackets were piped to their hammocks (Laughter). Why, it is enough to make a blue-jacket's heart jump like a dolphin's when they pipe all our hands to go round their hammocks, but when they have been piped to grog of pleasure to a haven of joy instead of sailing up the Mersey. (Laughter and cheers.) The pilots are always those lads in the Channel Fleet and those men here who man it are held in their esteem. They are the very high? Let me see—how high? Let me see—how high? (Laughter.) Yes, blub-nafter maintrick is about the cockoil holystone. (Roars of laughter.) Now, before we cobble you all of the check, I hope my fellow-shipmates, blue-jackets and marines, and all of 'em in the fleet, will fill their glasses for a toast I'm going to give; and if they've got none, then what they have in their glasses 'll do. (Roars of laughter.) And, before I return you the heartfelt thanks, I only do myself, but of every blue-jacket of the fleet, let me say we all know there is not a day will pass over any of us, when he have not the kindness one to say, 'Now, he went to—to his knob and say, "Well, here's success to Liverpool." (Roars of laughter.) Now, I hope for a little drop of the Royal Oak, and therefore I will conclude, and we'll all drink success to every female in Liverpool—favourable to—also to our worthy chairman and our entertainers. I know my fellow-shipmates will join me in returning their heartfelt thanks, and let us give three hearty cheers for the Lady Mayoress and all the ladies of Liverpool." The toast and all Jack's requests contained in his speech were very demonstratively attended to.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3.

SUNDAY, Sept. 27.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Wellington's victory over Massena at Busaco, 1810. First meeting of the British Association of Science at York, 1831. Full Moon 6h. 7m. A.M.

MONDAY, 28.—Battle of Tinchebray; Robert of Normandy defeated and his duchy annexed to England, 1106. Battle of Brooklyn, Long Island, 1776. Emperor Sigismund and his allies totally defeated by the Sultan Bajazet, at Nicopolis, 1396.

TUESDAY, 29.—St. Michael and all Angels. Michaelmas Day. The New Houses of Parliament opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. New Metropolitan Police commence duty, 1829. The Dramatic College opened; seven annuitants installed, 1862.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, priest, confessor, and doctor, died, 420. Richard II., declared by the Duke of Lancaster, Henry Bolingbroke, to Henry IV., 1399. The "Papal Aggression":—the Pope re-establishes a Catholic hierarchy in England; creates Nicholas Wiseman Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster, 1850.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.—Remigius, or Remy, Bishop of Rheims. First publication of the *Edinburgh Review*, 1802.

FRIDAY, 2.—Charles II., of Spain, bequeaths his dominions to Philip, Duke of Anjou, which gives rise to the "War of Succession," 1700.

SATURDAY, 3.—Battle of Limerick by Ireton, 1651. End of the war.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
1	15	1	52	2	31	3	12	3	56	4	44	5	37
12	31	12	57	1	28	2	9	2	51	3	38	4	31

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ N. Long. 0° 18′ W. Height above 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m.
	Barometer Corrected	Thermometer Dry Bulb	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Maximum in the Sun's Rays.	Minimum on the Grass.	Minimum at 2 ft.	General Direction	Movement in Miles	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°	°		Miles	Inches
21	29·710	65·9	41·9	36	0·6	81·5	40·1	W.	W.	199	0·000
22	30·016	65·5	42·1	40	4	83·8	42·5	W.	W.-W.	151	0·000
23	30·040	63·8	47·6	57	4	67·0	43·6	W.	W.	140	0·000
24	29·737	57·8	52·4	86	7	68·9	49·5	W.	W.-S.-W.	404	0·000
25	29·277	53·7	47·1	79	7	59·1	47·2	W.	W.	759	0·337
26	29·177	49·6	41·3	75	7	57·6	37·6	W.-W.-W.	W.	293	0·010
27	29·376	49·3	41·0	75	7	45·9	37·6	W.-S.-W.	W.	230	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.
Temperature of Air	59·9°	59·1°	54·9°	49·7°	52·3°	49·9°	51·6°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·1°	57·0°	51·7°	47·6°	50·0°	47·8°	49·0°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.-W.	W.-W.	W.-W.

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From a Painting by E. HAVELL.

The accompanying Number and Supplement will contain the following Illustrations:—

General View of the New Works, Blackfriars Bridge, showing a Cylinder for the New Bridge.

Diogenes Looking for an Honest Man.

"Autumn," from a drawing by A. Hunt.

Rifle-Match between England and Australia: Competition in Sudbury Park.

Fancy Dress Ball at Liverpool to the Officers of the Channel Fleet.

The late Right Hon. Edward Ellice.

Aveling and Porter's Traction-Engine.

The late Professor Cockerell.

View of Macon, Georgia, Confederate States.

"Lord Clifford" Winner at Doncaster Races.

New Birds in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

The Port of Kustendjie.

College Wood Viaduct, Kustendjie.

The Crack Shots of the West Middlesex Volunteers.

Royal Marriage Festivities at Christchurch, New Zealand.

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&c., &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

THE only department in letter-writing which has not been abolished by Sir Rowland Hill is that to which these lines belong. It is only of late years that this portion of a journal has been dignified with the title it now bears. The "Leading Article" is a name of respect, but it is a new creation. Our fathers called that column the "Postscript," thus preserving the idea of the news letter, which the journal originally was. And postscript, in a sense, the article may still be said to be, the great bulk of the newspaper having been previously prepared. We wonder how long the journalist's postscript will be required at his hands. This is an age of change, and everybody should be educated to two or three professions at least, for there is no saying what discovery may arrive at any moment to throw a particular calling out of use. "We" is an institution at present; a year hence "We" may be out of date. As it is, a batch of telegrams, arriving just as "We" has finished and polished his last epigram, leaves his article exceedingly smart, no doubt, but perfectly unpractical.

As for the letter, the domestic but not private letter, the rising generation knows nothing of what it has lost. We say not private, because no person believes that the elaborate composition which ran over three pages of folio, covered the face, and went variegating round the seal, for the reception of round which dainty preparation was made, was intended for one pair of eyes only. It was designed to be read as a sort of general epistle to a household, parts of it were to be shown to admiring visitors at the morning call, and then it was to be sent about the country, under strict orders of circulation. Finally, it was to be duly filed, or bound in a morocco portfolio, with a view to the publication of its best passages at some distant day. People who dash off their laconic scribble, saying little more than is necessary, and not always that, have no idea of the works which their letters, and motions, and words used to compose, and it is only when by accident a volume of epistolary MS. falls into one's hands that we are fully aware of the change that the abolition of postage—it is all but that—has caused in the social habits of the educated classes.

We suspect, however, that in the case of the majority of writers, these letters must have been a great bore to concoct, and that the same class in the present day have reason to congratulate themselves on being delivered from a grievous bondage. There were very good writers, and, like all artists, they liked their work and were proud of it; but these were the exceptions. It must have been hard work for the dull. In the first place, there were good manners to be observed, and the letter had to begin elegantly. A well-bred person would no more have thought of dashing into a communication without preface than he would have rushed into a drawing-room without taking off his hat and making a bow. And the framing the introduction was a matter of thought, and required a certain graceful dexterity. We have just had an opportunity of looking over a dozen volumes of carefully-preserved letters, written to each other by persons moving in the best society, and the documents are from forty to sixty years old. They are respected as first-class specimens of letter-writing, and most of them have names with titles either affixed or inscribed outside. One of them begins, "Situated as I am between the hostile scenes of Portugal and surrounded by society which even you would approve, I did not think, dearest Lady Fitzbattlexe, that it was possible to have an addition to my pleasure until your charming letter of Tuesday arrived." Now, that is very elegant and highly polite; but that sentence must have demanded labour. There was, perhaps, tried over on a separate piece of paper before it was transferred to the gilt-edged paper whence we have extracted it, after fifty years of its sweetness had been wasted on the desert shelf of an old library. Well, then the composition proceeds according to rule. The writer, a very clever lady, has to express more thanks for the charming letter of her correspondent. She has to be grateful for the affection that could withdraw a lady with so many delightful engagements from the society she ornaments to devote a precious hour to amusing "and instructing" her friend. It is appreciative, but in some; the parties are of equal rank and fortune, only it was the proper thing then to be civil, as it is now the proper thing to be bruique. So our fair writer declares that she has little to offer in exchange for such a letter, that the will must be taken for the deed, but that if she writing be valuable to the dull, may be a relief to the many brilliant epistles which her friend is sure to receive at the same time. All stuff, all just as sincere as it should be. The lady, as we have said, is very clever, and as soon as her guns are in position she opens fire to good purpose. She tells her correspondent, and hopes, in a lady-like way also, that cavalry will be sent into the neighbourhood; and then ends with a little bit of that kind of allusion to a certain topic of the day which one "frisky matron" may, perhaps, indulge in without blame when writing to another, but which will be meant for one pair of eyes, and one alone, therefore, we have nothing to say. But this is not all. It was the high polite thing to end a letter as neatly as it was begun. Well-bred folks leave a room as gracefully as they can enter one. So our lady, relapsing into the decorums, and making reference to her last scandal, wonders if she had innocently regretted that a certain person had "no friend to advise her," says, "Friendlessness, indeed, must be the most melancholy condition of life; and happy, indeed, am I to think that I can never be reduced to that situation, while at Battlecrawlie Towers there exists a charming friend who never forgets her friends—even such unprofitable ones as her ever sincere and affectionate Barbara Babbleton." That is something like a letter, and it is no exceptional specimen of its class; and very pleasant reading it was fifty years ago, and is in 1863. But it was a work of art.

Just at this time of the year there is something more like

letter-writing than at any other. In country houses, when the breakfast is over, and the men are gone away gunning, and the afternoon arrangements are made, and the ladies have retired to their bedrooms, they certainly are not engaged during all those *hore subsecivæ* in looking over their dresses and tormenting their maids, because, when they come down to lunch, the letter-box in the hall is suddenly flooded with epistles directed in every lady-scrawl that is known. These may not be all that are written—who knows—some may not be intrusted to the possible survey of persons whom they may concern, and lady's-maids may be sent to the village post-office with documents of that kind. But there are dozens thrown into the box, and they are probably full of sketches of a lively kind, of the other persons who help to fill that box, and it need not be doubted that there is much candour in the little essays thus made the property of the Postmaster-General. But we fear the fine style is lost, the elegant cursive hand and the graceful flirtation are gone, instead of the beautiful period, "Friendlessness, indeed," and so on, we should be much more likely to read, "There's the gong for lunch—burn this—I'll write to-morrow. B. B." Thus knowing that one can write to-morrow that one wrote no "frank," and that a Queen's head represents the *entlay* (rich people used to think tremendously about the one and a penny for the letters, and like the penny arrangement as well as their inferiors) has made our letters a miserable affair. Envelopes are dear, and it all has become scramble. Sir Rowland Hill has done his work, and the elegant correspondence of the past will not be done for the editorial postscript, by courtesy called archive—those telegrams: "will be the death of us," or rather of "we." No matter, something will arise from our ashes—*Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi*.

THE COURT.

HER Majesty the Queen continues at Balmoral, in good health.

On Wednesday in last week Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess, drove out in the vicinity of the castle. The Royal party first visited the Cairn erected to the memory of the late Prince Consort; then inspected the new dairy; and afterwards drove to Abergeldie and visited the Princess of Saxe-Weimar. Tea was served there at half-past four o'clock. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Victoria arrived at the Castle, attended by Baroness von Gemmingen, Captain von Westenholz, and Dr. Becker. Their Royal Highnesses were welcomed by the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, and received a hearty welcome from a number of the tenantry assembled to greet them upon their arrival, and who were greatly pleased by the Princess alighting to shake her baby.

On Friday Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse drove to Abergeldie and visited the Princess of Saxe-Weimar.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses, drove in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service in the castle, performed by the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Lochcarron, one of her Majesty's chaplains.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove to Invercauld.

Her Majesty takes daily drives in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, and pays frequent visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the castle of Abergeldie, where their Highnesses have been frequently driven among the romantic scenery of the surrounding country, attended by Colonel R. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Captain Farquharson.

The Prince has been decstalking in the forest of Invercauld, where, on Saturday in last week, he was fortunate enough to obtain a right handsomed two-year-old stag, consequently none were brought down. Later in the day, when the Princess had joined the party (all of whom partook of a lunch served on the ground near the shooting-box), the sportsmen were more successful. A deer drive having been proposed, Prince Craig, the Prince and Princess ascended the hill. Her Royal Highness took up a favourable position at the pass, and had the pleasure of seeing a number of fine stags bounding past at some twenty or thirty yards' distance. Six of the herd fell before the rifles of the Royal party. At the conclusion of the sport the Prince and Princess were conducted to the Falkd Varnish. On Tuesday also the Prince went out shooting, and killed two fine stags. The same day the Prince and Princess visited the Lochnagar distillery, when the proprietor (Mr. Begg) explained to the Royal visitors the process of the manufacture of whisky. Afterwards their Royal Highnesses honoured Mr. and Mrs. Begg by partaking of refreshments at their residence. Thence the Prince and Princess drove to Balmoral, and awaited the arrival of the Queen at half-past six o'clock, when they warmly welcomed her Majesty and the Royal family.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred had good sport among the grouse, and in the afternoon his Royal Highness and the Princess enjoyed a hillside picnic.

On Friday the Prince and Princess, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel and the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, dined with the Queen at Balmoral.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Crathie, and Princess Helena, attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie.

The Prince and Princess pay almost daily visits to the Queen at Balmoral.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is visiting the Earl of Cheshrfield at his shooting-box, in Nottinghamshire.

Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have left Dunrobin Castle for the East of Scotland, in Northumberland.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Benmuse have returned to Cheshan Rooss from Brighton.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto have arrived at their residence in Hill-street, from Brighton.

His Excellency M Mousrus, the Turkish Ambassador, has left St. Leonards-on-Sea, en route for Constantinople.

His Excellency the French Ambassador has arrived at Allington House, Park Paris.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister has left Hotstein for Hanover.

The Duke and Duchess of Saldanha have arrived at Alnwick Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place on Monday from a Continental tour.]

The Duchess of Manchester left town on Monday on a tour of visits in Scotland.

Lord Rosebery, Dean of Beaufurt, has left town for Scotland, on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough.

The Duchess of Montrose and Lady Violet Graham have arrived in Grosvenor-square.

The Marchioness Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have left Raynham Hall, Norfolk, for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has arrived at his residence in Berkeley-square, from Bowood Park, Wilts.

Earl Granville has arrived in Bruton-street, from Doncaster.

The Earl and Countess of Ashburnham have arrived at their residence in Dover street, from Battle, Sussex.

Viscount and Viscountess Walden arrived on Tuesday at their residence in Baton-place, from Guernsey.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

AT the dead season of the year a vivid agitation of some kind, it is tolerably certain, will start up, either of itself or through ingenious fermentation. Sometimes the agitation is frivolous; often it has been worm threadure during previous recesses. This autumn holds fair to see an agitation—it is yet only in the most tentative plane of meeting—about the question of labourers' cottages. It is hoped, indeed, that the papers should be full of controversies on such a topic than on the done-to-death themes of hotel charges, railway supinotunity, the scattering of public schools, and like. The last century is up to the position of the agricultural labourer may lead to some tangible good. For a dozen years the present writer has, in a humble way, been asking in the different journals and periodicals in which he has been permitted to scribble how it came about that the English peasant was so much worse housed, worse helped, and worse clothed than any other husbandmen in Europe? As, however, we did not happen to be Jupiter Tonans, our voice was not duly applied to. The Great Ones of the earth were, perchance, deemed impertinent, if not libellous. Now that Jupiter has taken the matter up, the public ear, it would seem, is inclined to listen.

We say *worse* fed. We have breakfasted, dined, and supped in dozens of labourers' cottages in France, Germany, Italy, and Russia; but, poor as was the fare, we never found so naked a diet as that which generally prevails in English cottages. Bread, bacon, and in the year round, with now and then a little rancid bacon or a morsel of cheese, and a pinch of tea for the wife, and a drop of gin for the old Chuzzlick! We say worse lodged. The recent revelations as to the cottage homes of England will bear us out in that assertion. We say worse clothed. That the peasantry in many European countries are on week days, ragged and dirty, we admit; but take them on Sundays and on gala days. We can ever show gold chains, gold ornaments, gold crosses, gold combs and scalp ornaments, silver buttons, silver buckles, or expensive fur caps, handed down from generation to generation among the French peasantry. Is the soil of an English village more sterile? The utmost extent of finery of any intrinsic worth is in a wedding-ring (and that is often a pinchbeck one), a silver watch (if a watch), or a silver watchchain (worth, perhaps, three and sixpence, and the watch attendant to it must not look much more than three and sixpence). There must be something radically wrong in the state of things which keeps the peasant in such desperate poverty, and which, after years of ecmmuting toil, leaves him, when he is old and broken, only fit for the union-house. William Cobbett drew a very different picture of the state of the labourer in the days when we were a happy people. On the other hand, were Cobbett alive now he would point out that the farmer when he was a young man, either willed or bought a pot and a tame old horse to his soil at an English village fair, and "the Seven Saxons" would have stared to see the advertisements now so frequent in the papers of a farm to be let with "no horse-keep." There is a rise of any class in the community, and we rejoice at the marvellous improvement which has taken place in the social status of the farmer; but it is deplorable to see the labourer, the foundation of the pyramid, deemed to hopeless toil, penury, and want.

In that black "Handbook of Social Judey mystery—the Census—there is one item of special sinister darkness worthy of preservation. A chemist, examined before the Commission, stated that the average life of the labourman was so remote that to one single customer he was in the habit of supplying the article of coffin. "I have," he continued in his diun; nding, that "she could not live without it." This seems to us absolutely terrible. We read of Mithridates feeling on poison, and profess to think that the Sultan Abdul Hamid, the Bulgarian Tchiroch " at Stamboul, and the opium-smoking houses at Canton; but here, in the very midst of civilised England, the commercial man so openly and with little less stint than though it were barley-sugar. There is an act to restrain the sale of poisons, but it is evidently inoperative. Surely an enactment was proposed limiting the sale, to a stranger, of this drug to a single pennyworth; but an intending suicide laughed at the regulation as soon by-passed as the chemist's shops are different penny worths of laudanum.

We do not know whether, as a rule, the common-sense precaution of dispensing poison only in bottles different in form and hue to those in ordinary use is adopted. We have heard of many valuable lives lost and terrible sufferings undergone by taking medicines drawn from phials without any mark to indicate their perilous contents; but the most terrible case of all is that recorded in the newspapers as occurring at Swansea, where a woman, after taking a dose of *her accustomed medicine, and went to bed, to death a shock jacket, as the short of a dress.* This is a hideous commentary on the sumptuary expedients of Brian Cox.

The 26th of September is, as all true Britons should know, the birthday of the immortal Nelson, who on Michaelmas Day, 1798, first saw the light of the Norfolk Rectory, in the village of Burnham Thorpe, in that private anniversary. Queen Elizabeth was (according to tradition) taking her after-dinner walk in the grounds of Hever Castle when the Spanish Armada was brought her; and on the feast of St. Michael and All Angels Queen Victoria, in the year 1851, was "at home" to the French "gosse" in so signal a manner. We have noticed this little item in the way of ephemerides for the reason that, either through an old connection with the Nelson family (the Incledons) or through opportunities, the approach of the hero's birthday has given rise to an advertisement in the *Times* of "Nelson's Neck" as a relic in the possession of a French gentleman," is for sale. With a property authenticated pedigree, such a relic must command a very high price; and we are glad to see that the Nelson Museum at Norwich is open to when Nelson were it, and where? and, in particular, how the weapon gets into the possession of a French gentleman? Is Nelson's neck, or under ordinary circumstances, expect to find Marlborough's baton or Wellington's sword in the hands of a Gallic connoisseur?

Mr. Charles Mathews's triumph at the Variétés Theatre has been, we have now the best authority for stating, of unmingled brilliancy. Mr. Willington's version of the piece is said to have met with universal opposition to his performance, and in the *feuilletons* of the *Comédie-Parisienne* and *Le Journal de Mr. Bluschard Jerrold's* name as a co-author," which we always understood to be (*mirabile dictu*!) an original piece. Some of the Parisian critics, however, hint that they recognise the "cucumber," even in its "timid" disguise, as an old French acquaintance. We should like to have this point cleared up. Another point, by the way, before we in dispute, we should like to see *original* work translated for representation on the French stage; but hitherto these triumphs have been rare. The plot of "The School for Scandal" is "borrowed" from over the water; "Sweethearts and Wives," is a translation; so is "The Typewriter;" so is "The Lottery Ticket," and scores more favourite English comedies and farces rejoice in "original."

The death of Count Alfred de Vigny, while it creates a vacant *fauteuil* in the Academy, leaves a void in the roll of illustrious French men of letters which will not easily be filled up. Alfred de Vigny belonged to the old school of French *literateurs*. He must be ranked with the Chateaubriands, the De Tocqueviles, the Nodiers, the Cousins, and the Villemains. Although he gave vent to his picturesque tendencies in his novel of "Cinq Mars," in his dramas, in his "Chatterton," and in some of his poems, he had little in common with the turgid sensationalists of the "Romantic" fraternity. He lived apart—noble, solitary, and proud—and could be identified with no clique or coterie whatsoever; but he was a good and kind man, and his countrymen were justly proud of him.

The ever-green Father Prout—wittiest, chattiest, most erudite of Paris correspondents—lately drew attention to the fact that the old mansion of Clos Mars, within the bastions of the Marron Dolonne, still existed in the Rue St. Catherine, and in the heart of the busiest quarter of Paris. It is said that the relics of this quaint mansion to escape demolition—more, we opine, through their being forgotten than from any respect they had left for antiquity. "Le convenient" respects nothing. We remember once being on the point of taking an apartment in a dingy house of the Quartier Latin, and an American friend quietly observed, "All I'll give to see that old cemetery pond better not live *there*. I know the house well. In the room you take of the Gascogne Marie was assassinated by Ravaillac, to-day." The "blood-bolttered" house has, we daresay, been pulled down long since.

Cingalina's old hotel, however, has entered upon a new lease of existence. Wondrous are the mutabilities of mansions! Is it now the central office of the Compagnie de Fonderie Française Étrusque?—the French parcels delivery company; and in the salon where the masters of the conspiracy assembled Richelieu once met to spend banquet has just been given by the directors of the company to their friends.

Of good Irish novels—from the pens of writers who are really qualified by birth and experience to discourse of the manners and customs of the Green Island—there has lately been a lamentable dearth. The bright days of the Banims, the Morgans, the Griffins, the Maxwells seem departed, to return no more. Lever, Carleton, Hall we have yet among us, but they have seen and their day for the first is concerned, and have strayed to fresh pastures. We hear, however, Edmund Downey, the author of "Dunmahon Court" Cumnig, spoken of as the model of what an Irish novel should be—full of humour and pathos, and replete with sound suggestions as to the causes of Ireland's sorrow.

"THE SOLDIER'S WIFE."

BUT few persons, we should imagine, are unfamiliar with the touching poetical episode—a favourite with most of us, probably, in our youth—which has been painted by Mr. Herrick with the subject of the picture engraved on page 308. Yet many, we suspect, will forget that the sad story of Elira at the battle of Minden, though so often met with in a detached form, is extracted from the once popular of "Loves of the Plants," the second part of Dr. Darwin's "Botanic Garden." Poor Erasmus Darwin is now so popular, his sayings nearly forgotten; poetry and botany will not consort together; and the Doctor's fanciful personifications of plants are now quite little human or vital interest. Yet Darwin had exquisite fancy; his masterly diction well deserves attention from the poetic student; and some passages of "The Botanic Garden" others, that of the fate of Elira—will not soon be forgotten, even by the general reader.

The tale in question briefly introduces the sister of Elira in that of the orchis, which is represented as "lulling her infant in her fondling arms" and "guarding his life, forgetful of her own"—an allusion to the parent root of this flower, as also of other tuberous and bulbous roots, shrivelling up and dying as the young one increases. Darwin's poetical fancy has here indeed been prolific to a degree to be beside her knee; and then follows the episode commencing—

> *To stood Elira on the wood-crown'd height,*
> *Or Minden's gory plain, when, lo! the fate*
> *Bought with bold eye quaff the bloody strife,*
> *Bursts on her heart, and lifeless at her life.*

When this picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy, the following lines, as well as the preceding, were quoted in the catalogue as being more immediately descriptive:—

> Fast by his head son lisping boy she hid;
> A shot, not far off, the fatal mischief did.
> Slept on her forehead, cradled by her arm;
> Her husband's.
>
> Fear, and more near the intrepid beauty proud,
> Saw him fall groaning amidst blackening clouds.
> Sleet on her forehead, cradled by her arm;

The requel need hardly be recalled. Elira lived to see the battle won, but in the moment of victory a stray bullet struck her down, and the husband found his wife weltering in her blood, the child, who the boy fancying her merely asleep. Campbell's death of "Gertrude of Wyoming" may have been unconsciously suggested by this of "Darwin's Elira." Sir Walter Scott frequently pauised battle-pieces as overseen by some interested spectator; and his "Clara at Flodden" is a remarkable parallel to that of Elira at Minden.

Mr. Herrick, the painter of this picture, has entered with congenial sympathy into the very circumstances he has selected for representation. The love which impelled Elira to forget her own safety in anxiety for that of her husband is well rendered in her agonisedly anxious expression, and although the painter has not attempted to express all the pathos of the babe sleeping at her bosom and the half-pleased, half-frightened clinging of the boy at her side.

The Sub-Prefect of Terranova (Sardinia) has telegraphed to the Italian Government that the cholera case at Cotton has been gathered in that district, and that it is sold at the rate of 320*l.* per cwt.

The life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution, stationed at Southport, put off on Monday to the assistance of a galc and half-wrecked from the ship St. Lawrence, of Liverpool, which was stranded on the Salthouse Sandbanks, at the mouth of the Mersey. Between the hours of seven and twelve of the crew; the captain and three other men refusing to leave the vessel. When the life-boat was within hailing distance of the half-wrecked ship, was afterwards launched, with the view of saving the four men. After a hard pull the exhausted men were taken on board the life-boat, and the vessel with him still remaining firm in their determination not to quit the ship, the life-boat returned to the shore, reaching morning. At about the hour. A signal of distress was seen flying from the ship, and the Lytham life-boat was again rent out, when it was found that the vessel was in a fair way to be got afloat left in their own boat. It was still blowing a gale of wind, and as the ship had a light fleet of water in her hold, it was, of course, nearly unmanageable, but the crew of the life-boat determined to make an effort to save the ship, and they were fortunate enough to succeed. It began to get dark, the keeper would unquestionably have been totally lost had she remained on the bank another tide. Lytham life-boat returned to have behaved very gallantly. The rest of the Southport life-boat was presented to the National Life-boat Institution, two or three years ago, by the late Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Bidston Hall. She has since been instrumental in saving three shipwrecked crews, consisting of twenty-six persons, and has been put off several times in the absence of vessels in distress. The Lytham life-boat has only just been sent to her station, and her coxswain is Mr. Alexander Richardson, formerly Navy, of Wakefield.

EARLY MORNING ON MONT BLANC.—Already there was enough of dirtied twilight to render Mont Blanc perfectly visible. Though the late icy fall 11 to 12 degrees of frost, the white ranges of the mighty mass fields for two hundred miles displayed their jagged bastion of grey rock and snowy pinnacle. No eye could see the summit, but yet the king of mountains. The marvellous resemblance which the outline from the north bears to a massive human head, reclining on its back, was not realised by the sun, was never more striking than now. The straight forehead, the short, finely-moulded nose, the firm mouth, and having beard, all were there, still in the grey repose of death. For a few minutes each instant brought a new delight, as peaks were lit, and valleys were successively gilded by the ruling sun. Gradually the glittering points seemed to descend, fusing in the end all the salient features of the profile. The mountain woke into life under the magic touch of light and heat: the fair was to be seen in its entirety, and the glory of the impressive ence of its daily companion and friend. The great power of the sun for the last month or two we have had occasion to do the illusion which is used to the peculiar outline of the mountain, for exactly where the shoulder of the recline ng giant would naturally be, the sharp rock precipice had been exposed by the melting or sinking snow, and fifty or sixty miles of distance reduced this to the very facsimile of an officer's epaulette. The clearest beauties of the scene did not last long: Nature is not prodigal of her highest efforts of light and shade. The mountains and the snow remained precisely as they were when the first beams of the sun appeared, but the peculiar charm had left them, only to reappear when another favourable combination should allow the gradient portion of our world to assume again for a while its loveliest form. No corner but the sun rises than its hybrisule power began to mar the scene: a haze spread over all the plain towards the west, and only passed for a moment in its upward progress to afford a hurried view of the distant tops of the French Alps, picked out against the commencing sky by the golden messengers of the sun.—*Cornhill Magazine*.



"THE SOLDIER'S WIFE," BY W. S. HERRICK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P., AT BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE, RECENTLY COMPLETED.—SEE PAGE 306.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The autumn speeches of our representatives just now fall thick as "leaves in Vallambrosa." One can be quite as fastidious in one's choice of reading them as in a Parliamentary report; although, to be sure, they are so different to those which appear in that rigid chronicle. Gentlemen who shut their eyes and speak through their teeth in the house a few unheeded angular sentences are now sportive, and pointed, and epigrammatic, bucolically speaking; and unwonted laughter and cheers are associated, in print, with their names. Warwickshire has again been made sprightly by a gathering of its members, and Mr. Newdegate's cheerfulness has been supplemented by Mr. Adderley's hilarity—an engrafting of "argent" upon "or," which is generally asserted to be bad heraldry. One remembers well Mr. Adderley's stupendously commonsense addresses in the House, which, treating mostly of educational matters, are redolent of scholastic discipline in its effects on an unimaginative intellect; in short, he shows as a model of rectangularity. Sometimes, however, he mounts a more lively hobby, when he denounces the policy of half-defending, and therefore wholly weakening, in a military sense, our colonies; and in this matter he has ever and anon so contrived to raise his voice out of its usual monotone that one begins to believe in the possibility of quick pulsation in his system. At Leamington, where he has recently appeared, he was supported by Mr. Greaves, of Warwick, who is a fine, stalwart gentleman; by Mr. Repton, whom we do not remember ever to have seen, and certainly never heard, in the house; and Sir Charles Mordaunt, of whom one has a notion that he looks tremendously young, and only occasionally hovers about the bar of the house. Then, at Reading, Mr. Serjeant Pigott, who, being leader of the Oxford Circuit by virtue of the absence of keen competition, naturally represents an assize town in that district, has been discoursing platitudinously, as his manner is, to his constituents about the Polish question, which, as the initiated may well conceive, has not been materially advanced or illustrated in consequence.

That portion of mankind which regards with interest the sayings and doings of Parliament men, when it beholds a long column of discourse at Cockermouth coming from Lord Naas may for a moment wonder why the son of an Irish Peer, who has been twice Secretary for Ireland and has sat for more than one vivacious Irish constituency, should be vegetating as a member in a quiet little borough somewhere about the lake country. The answer is to be gathered from the fact that he was supported by Mr. Percy Wyndham, M.P. for West Cumberland, who is the son of the first Lord Leconfield, who was Colonel Wyndham, who has a word or two to say in Cumberland and a great deal to say in Cockermouth, and who is father-in-law to the Irish nobleman. Anything more antithetical in appearance on a platform than Lord Naas and Mr. Percy Wyndham can hardly be conceived. The former is a fine specimen of youthful manliness in form (though he is not quite so youthful as he looks), and, though gentle enough in his demeanour, gives one the idea of growing physical robustness. On the other hand, his "honourable relative," as he would be called, is to men in general what an *omelette soufflée* is to plum-pudding. He seems as if he should be sheltered in a glass case from the rougher winds of heaven; and as he shows signs of mental activity, often interposing in debates in the house, one cannot but hope that the scabbard is stronger than it looks, in order to bear the proverbial wear and tear of the sword. They say that Lord Naas will not be Secretary for Ireland again, but, if he should chance to be Earl of Mayo before the Derbyite party comes into office once more, the Lord Lieutenancy will be at his disposal; and, no doubt, he would look very well on a viceregal throne and in viceregal robes, if there are such things in Dublin Castle. Judging from an occasional expression of his countenance, one would say that Lord Naas has a strong comic vein in his composition, although he never shows the slightest symptom of it in his speeches, which are decorously business-like.

At the time that it occurred, last Session, in this Journal we chronicled the novelty, and a characteristic novelty it was, of a Welsh debate pure and simple. In that discussion the Welsh members developed themselves wonderfully, and showed that when need arose they could be as national, as animated, and twice as pertinacious as the Irish and Scotch representatives. In that debate Colonel Douglas Pennant, although only a naturalised Welshman, as the representative of a Welsh county was, of course, conspicuous; and was so because he has been long known as an excellent working member of the House, an efficient committee-man, and, in brief, one of the "business-men" of Parliament. When one looks at the Colonel now, and when one remembers him twenty years ago, one understands how it was that he, a Douglas, and a younger son of a Scotch Peer, was able to add Pennant to his name, and to become the owner of a Welsh principality. In fact, his appearance is gallant, whichever way the accent may be placed upon the word; and in his most gallant days he married, and inverted the order of things in such cases which usually gives the wife her husband's name. He is still a representative of the exquisitely-dressed gentleman of 1841 or so; and is the last wearer in the house of the primrose gloves which were *de rigueur* in those days, since Mr. Vernon Smith culminated into Lord Lyveden. We have been tempted to this rough sketch of Colonel Pennant on seeing an account of a public appearance of his at Bangor the other day—the object of which and the points of which have treacherously escaped us—and where he was in company with Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., who is, though he has been in Parliament since 1830, to our poor knowledge, Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams-Bulkeley—and nothing more!

In gathering the materials for this discursive column on members *in eyre* we were struck curiously by finding in a remote corner of a journal a paragraph—merely a paragraph—which told of a few sentences, applicable to the situation and the audience, which fell from Mr. Disraeli at a harvest-home at some place near Wycombe. The leader of the Opposition in a short paragraph! Let us ask Lord Russell if this is not poetical justice on him who sarcastically talked of the noble Lord when he was a member of Lord Aberdeen's Government without office, and was reported to have been obliged to trespass on part of the official bureau of one of his colleagues in order to write his letters, as "a great man in a small room." Mr. Disraeli at Wycombe! Is not that suggestive of recollections of a fiery young Radical who came with a letter of recommendation from Joseph Hume to the electors of Wycombe, who bounced about the hustings like a firework, and talked politics like Mirabeau, as he supposed? No wonder that in such a spot he was reticent. How he must have thought of the change which had occurred in the career which he then indicated! and how he must have wondered whether he might not have been now, in official life, where Mr. Stansfeld will be some day, if he had stuck to Liberalism, instead of being the possessor of a plentiful crop of barren Parliamentary honours which he can scarcely keep warm beneath the perpetual cold shade of Opposition!

One wonders if anybody recollects now that Andover was once the subject of a cry—from the wrong point of view for Andover, however. Is it remembered how, day after day, there used to be detailed statements of pauper sufferings, and chronicles of dietary, which were curiously loathsome? To feed as some men and women were obliged to do at Andover, very nearly became proverbial in the foulest and most painful sense. Well, this week Andover presents itself in another gastronomic light. We hear of the recurrence of the "annual venison feast" of the magnates of that borough, which Mr. Dudley Fortescue, one of its representatives, spoke of as carrying the company back to the "days of Shakspeare himself;" but who, as nobody seemed to take the allusion, added "that, any rate, it was of remote origin;" which is as good an excuse as any for a convivial custom. In excellent keeping with such an occasion was the presence of the other member for Andover, Mr. Cubitt, who, though he has ceased to be an Alderman of London, has left behind a reputation as a twice-chosen Lord Mayor, which will live in the gastronomic records of the Mansion House. From this hon. gentleman came a present of a "dessert," which, under the circumstances, could hardly be brought within the law against treating one's constituents. Mr. Fortescue is a son of that Earl Fortescue on whom the people of Devonshire have recently conferred the posthumous honour of a statue at Exeter. He is generally a quiet member enough; but last Session he distinguished himself by the decided manner in which he forced the consideration of the Colonel Crawley-Mhow case on the House, and, indeed, may be said to be the founder of proceedings which are to result in what many people believe is to be a great act of military justice. Mr. Cubitt, every one knows, is a useful member; and during his double mayoralty he was, with a certain appropriateness, placed on the Kitchen and Refreshment Committee of the House, and is no doubt a party to that agitation for reform in Parliamentary "restauration" which cropped up last Session, and which, intended to be sublime, trembled on the verge of the ridiculous. To be sure, the object was to make the house, which is the best club in town in other respects, the best gastronomically—a matter which may be considered with reference to the great question of "counts out."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Don Joaquin Gonzalez Huet as Consul at Cardiff for the Queen of Spain.

George Hammond, an old man, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour the other day by a bench of Hants magistrates for deserting his master's service.

An explosion of firedamp took place in the forge-pit at Aberdare on Monday evening. One man was killed on the spot, and thirteen or fourteen others severely injured.

The sixteenth annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance was inaugurated on Tuesday evening by a soirée at the Rotundo, Dublin.—William Brooke, Esq., Master in Chancery, presiding. There was a very large attendance of deputations from conferences in various parts of the world.

The citizens of Glasgow have presented Dr. John Strang, City Chamberlain, with a testimonial, consisting of about 1600 guineas and a piece of silver plate, expressive of their appreciation of his private worth and long-continued public services.

The Royal charter, with the great seal of the realm attached, constituting Reigate a borough town, has just been received. The charter is dated the 11th of this month, and provides that the governing body shall consist of a Mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors.

The coming of age of the Hon. Vesey Dawson, eldest son of Lord Cremorne, was celebrated on Tuesday week with great rejoicings at Dartrey, the family residence, in the county of Monaghan. The tenantry of the large estate, to the number of 2000, dined in the courtyard.

An attempt to poison five girls is reported from Hull. A little girl of fourteen is said to be the guilty person, and it is alleged that she threatened to "serve them out" for a quarrel. The poison was put into the coffee-pot, and the victims are not expected to recover.

Three of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's gunpowder-mills at Hounslow exploded on Saturday morning. Only one of the three mills was at work at the time. Much damage has been done to the buildings, and one workman was seriously burnt.

A silver vase and cover, of the value of £270, was on Tuesday presented by the ladies of Bradford to the Mayor of that borough (Mr. M. W. Thompson), as a mark of their high appreciation of his many hospitable courtesies, more particularly on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

Yesterday week the chairman, deputy-chairman, some of the directors, and the chief officers of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company passed in their State carriage over the entire line to Enniscorthy, a distance of seventy-eight miles. The portion extending to that town from the Vale of Avoca, thirty-six miles, is quite new.

The hall of the Hartley Institution, Southampton, was on Wednesday week densely crowded, Cardinal Wiseman having undertaken to inaugurate the thirty-fourth session of the Polytechnic Institution by an address on the subject of "Self-culture." Mr. R. Stebbing, the president of the institution, occupied the chair. His eminence was received with great cordiality, and delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture.

A bed of rock salt has been discovered at Middlesborough. The following is an extract of a letter from Newcastle-on-Tyne:—"I do not know whether you have observed anything about a very interesting discovery that has been made in this district, under the new red sandstone—a bed of rock salt, at Middlesborough, where they have bored. It is about 120 ft. thick; it is deep—I think about 200 fathoms."

The *Inverness Courier* says that the prospect of an extension of Highland railways, so as to embrace Skye and the Hebrides within its influence, is freely discussed. Several routes are spoken of, the most promising of which appears to be by Loch Carron, following nearly the line of the present coach road by Attadale to Kyleakin. This route has been selected for the first survey, and Mr. Mitchell's assistants are engaged traversing the district with a view to the extension of the line.

Fifty "stowaways" were detected on board the Galway packet Anglia last week, as she was on the point of sailing. They were taken by the police and escorted through the town with fixed bayonets, several unsuccessful attempts being made for their rescue. Now fewer than 128 persons had concealed themselves in the Adriatic, that sailed from Galway on the 1st inst. for New York. The Hibernia has brough back twenty-nine of the "stowaways" and handed them over to the police authorities.

The late Prince Consort having given the Free Church congregation at Crathie a site for their recently-opened place of worship, a neat Gothic tablet has been placed in the church in acknowledgment of the gift, bearing the following inscription:—"To the noble and illustrious Prince Albert, K.G., Consort to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Lord of the Castle and Lands of Balmoral, this tablet is dedicated in deep sorrow for his early death, and in pious remembrance of his beneficent gift of the site whereon their church is erected, by those who worship under its roof."

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland left Meen Glas, the residence of Lord Lifford, on Monday, for a tour in the western part of the county of Donegal, on his way to Derry, where he was expected to arrive on Thursday evening, when he would be presented with an address and the freedom of the city. On Friday he was to open the new bridge, and in the evening to be entertained by the commissioners. On Saturday (to-day) he is to proceed to Greencastle to inspect the improvements of the harbour, and will probably return to Dublin in time to grace with his presence the festivities in honour of the Channel Fleet.

The Ghost is just now the talk of London. His latest reported appearance is in the library of the Lord Chancellor, away down in Hampshire. The gentlemen who allege themselves the inventors of the Ghost wanted to get the Great Seal passed to their patent; a number of other gentlemen who have been exhibiting the Ghost denied that the invention was novel, and the Ghost came on a portable stage before Lord Westbury to know whether or not he was to be sealed with Mr. Wyon's beautiful seal. The Lord Chancellor decided that the Attorney General having passed the patent the inventors should have the sealing-wax they and the Ghost desired, leaving the objectors their remedy by ordinary course of law.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the house of Mr. Verrey, tailor, Cornmarket-street, Oxford, and spread with great rapidity. The grocery establishment of Messrs. Grimbly, Hughes, and Co., adjoining Mr. Verrey's, was soon burned to the ground. The house of Messrs. Park Brothers, wine merchants, on the other side of Mr. Verrey's, was completely gutted; and Alderman Browning's, ironmonger and machinist, was also considerably injured. A large stack of chimneys fell, burying four men, who had been working the hose. One was killed on the spot, another died shortly afterwards, and the two others are seriously injured. The damage done by the fire is estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000; nearly the whole of which, however, was insured.

At Loughgall, Armagh, Petty Sessions, James Hagan was summoned by his wife, Sarah Hagan, for gross ill-treatment, the cause of which was the loss of a talisman, "a dead man's finger," which Hagan believed enabled him to become invisible and enter any man's dwelling, go behind his counter, and rob his drawers without being observed or detected. This was the wife's evidence. Hagan, because his wife could not account for it, gave her a most unmerciful beating, and threatened to take her life. The truth appeared to be that the poor woman became alarmed at the conduct of her husband carrying about the finger, and she buried it in a neighbour's field and forgot the place of interment. No excuse would satisfy Hagan. He would have the finger, and nothing but the finger; so that the poor woman, failing to discover it, felt the power of his five fingers in a very unmanly way. The Bench, having commented severely on the fellow's misconduct and gross superstition, ordered him to find bail to keep the peace for twelve months.

The King of Wirtemberg, who is now in his eighty-second year, has been seriously ill for some days.

The South-Eastern of Portugal Railway, from Veudas Novas to Evera, was opened on the 13th inst.

The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany has accepted the office of Syndic or Mayor of the Commune of Schlakenwerth, in Bohemia.

Don Garcia, son of Queen Christina, has died of phthisis, at Pau, at the age of nineteen—being the third casualty in that offshoot branch of the Bourbon race within a recent period.

From Gibraltar we learn that the Spanish Government is concentrating a large force in order to effect a settlement of the boundary question and to keep the Riffians in check.

The steamer Chancellor, at St. Louis, from Memphis, has on board a 36-pounder that was captured in 1846 in Mexico by the United States' forces, and was again recaptured from the Confederates at Vicksburg, on July 4, 1863. The gun was made in France Nov. 26, 1768.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Thursday morning the remains of Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A., were laid in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the restoration of which during the last few months he had so largely contributed.

The domes of the Exhibition building of 1862 are being removed to Alexandra Park, Wood-green, Hornsey, where they will be erected as soon as the preparatory works can be completed.

Speech-day at Christ's Hospital was kept on Monday with the usual ceremonies. The Corporation attended service in the adjoining church, and listened to a sermon from an old Grecian of the school. Service over, they proceeded to the hall of the hospital, where the speeches were delivered.

On Wednesday the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel Seine was coming up the river when she was run into, near Blackwall Pier, by a steamer belonging to the Carron Company. The Seine began to fill, and the captain, keeping on all steam, ran her ashore near Greenwich. Her passengers were taken off by the Naiad, Woolwich steamer.

The Baron Osy steamer was on Saturday last hauled into Lingsley's dock, Deptford, and the extent of her injury was ascertained. More than nine feet of her bottom under the bilge had been rent open when she struck, a large portion of the iron plate being ploughed out when she passed over the obstructions in the bed of the river.

A Hungarian named Sigismund Dietrichsen, for some years in business in London, has absconded with a sum of £8000 in Bank of England notes, obtained by fraud. Dietrichsen purchased on Saturday £11,000 worth of Egyptian and Brazilian bonds, paying for them with a cheque which he reckoned would not be presented till Monday, in consequence of the Saturday half-holiday. He at once got £8000 on security of the bonds and decamped. The cheque was promptly presented, when it was found that he had a balance of about £25 to his credit! £1000 reward is offered for his apprehension.

Last week the births of 1930 children—946 boys and 984 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1846.——In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths in London were 1186. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the thirty-eighth week in each of the years 1853-62), with the omission of deaths from cholera in 1854, and a correction for increase of population, is 1147. The deaths from scarlatina were 130. This complaint is, at the present time, the most fatal in the list, with the exception of phthisis, which numbers 142 cases.

An inquest was held on Wednesday respecting the death of Mr. George Beamire, aged seventy-five, who had lived for twenty years in a set of chambers in the Adelphi, allowing no one to enter his rooms. Though a wealthy man, his chambers were in a filthy state. He appears to have shunned the society of his kind, and at last, being missed, his body was found in an advanced state of decompositon. There was no bed or bedding in the rooms; but a great quantity of newspapers, books, paintings, and valuables of different kinds were strewed about. Death, the medical man said, had been caused by low fever, accelerated by neglect, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The raising of the Holborn valley has been discussed at a meeting of the Common Council. A report from the Improvement Committee recommended that designs for the raising of the valley should be advertised for, and that prizes should be offered for the best designs. This recommendation was adopted without much discussion.——Mr. Marrable, of Whitehall-place, writes to us as follows on this subject:—"My attention has been called to a paragraph in several of the daily and weekly papers copied from the *City Press*, in which, after referring to the two plans now before the public, by which the evils of Holborn-hill and Skinner-street may be mitigated if not altogether removed, it properly assigns to Mr. J. B. Bunning, the City architect, the authorship of one scheme; but with regard to the other it states, 'This plan was advocated, though not originated, by Mr. Marrable, the late architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and it would be the cheaper.' The *City Press* does not state who was the originator of this design, and, until I read the paragraph, I had fondly thought that, whatever might be the merits of the scheme, I was the author of it. Before I put it forward at all or laid it before the Board of Works, so long ago as 1858, I took every possible means to discover whether any plan taking the same line, and possessing the same features and advantages, had ever been devised before. I consulted several eminent engineers and architects—amongst the rest Mr. Bunning—and I was assured by all that the plan was at least original. The drawings hung for many weeks in the library and reading-room at the Guildhall. I exhibited them, and explained the advantages of the scheme at a general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, where a discussion took place, and the merits and demerits were canvassed. The drawings were also exhibited at the soirée of the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in 1859; and, further, two views, looking east and west of the proposed high-level road and viaduct, were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1861; and a long and able article, explaining and going into the merits of the scheme, appeared in the Illustrated London News of July 20, 1861, with a full-page engraving of one of the views. Thus the design has been before the public and the profession for five years, and this is the first time I ever heard its originality impeached."——In answer to this statement Mr. Thomas Naylor, of Euston-grove, writes to the *City Press* as follows:—"Permit me, as the author of the said plan, to state that I made the requisite surveys in 1839, and submitted the plan to the Court of Common Council in 1841, when it was referred to the Farringdon New Street Committee, and subsequently, in 1842, to the London Bridge Approaches Committee. The plan met with much support from the late Thomas Henry Hall, Esq., and other influential members of the Corporation; it was also brought under the notice of the then First Commissioner, the Earl of Lincoln, and by his Lordship favourably entertained. In June, 1855, I was examined by a Committee of the House of Commons relative to this project, and the proposed new line of street from King's-cross to the Post Office and Cheapside."

Law and Police.—The September session of the Central Criminal Court, the Surrey Sessions, and the Middlesex Sessions, were opened on Monday.

In calling over the roll of the grand jury at the Surrey Session, a gentleman, who had been a clergyman of the Church of England and is now a layman of the Church of Rome, was excused on the ground that his Anglican orders were indelible. Another juryman was excused on the ground that he is a freeman of the Worshipful Company of Cooks.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, John Murphy was charged with embezzling small sums of money, the property of the trustees of the "Royal Liver Friendly Society." There was nothing of interest in the case so far as the charge was concerned; but it transpired that the society, which professes to insure poor people, who pay small sums of money weekly, allows its agents and collectors 25 per cent on the premiums they gather in. The prisoner was acquitted. The Recorder commented in terms of strong reprobation on the manner in which the society did business.

Mr. Alfred Styles, the enthusiastic youth who was some time ago committed for trial on a charge of endeavouring to raise a Polish Legion in this country, was yesterday set at liberty on his own recognizance, at the Central Criminal Court. He pleaded guilty, and his counsel alleged in his behalf that in enlisting men for the Polish service he was not aware that he was offending against the laws of his country. This plea of ignorance, and a promise to abstain from such proceedings for the future, were accepted by the Russian Government, whose counsel proposed that he should be ordered to enter into his own recognizance to appear for judgment when called upon.

A railway compensation case came before the Lord Mayor's Court on Saturday, Mr. Duffield, coach-builder and harness-maker, of Long-lane, Smithfield, and Aldersgate-street, whose repository is about to be removed to make way for the Smithfield extension of the Metropolitan Railway, claimed the sum of £13,000 as compensation for the leases, removal, depreciation of stock, loss of trade, and the consequent injury that would accrue to his business. The evidence was of a very conflicting character. Ultimately the jury awarded £4900.——On Monday, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, a compensation case, "Samuel v. The Metropolitan Company," occupied nearly the whole day. Messrs. Samuel are artificial florists, in Charterhouse-square. As originally proposed, the claim was £18,000. The company offered £2000, which was refused, and the claim as submitted to the jury was £7700. The jury assessed the damages at £2250.

In a case at the Southwark Police Court yesterday week a butcher was charged with having in his possession diseased meat. The magistrate told the defendant that he was liable to a penalty of £20 for every piece, or three months' hard labour, without a penalty, under the new Act passed in July. A conviction was not pressed for, but the meat was destroyed.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held on Monday in the Manchester Townhall—Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The hon. secretary reported that the balance in the bank was £292,691, and that £379 had been received during the week. The report presented by Mr. Farnall stated, "That on the 12th inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 800. The pauperism of this week is less by 24,555 than that of the corresponding week of 1862. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 12th inst. was £8647; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £2267. In the corresponding week of 1862 it was £10,026. The amount of money in the hands of the treasurers of the above unions on the 12th inst. was £93,568. Mr. Maclure, hon. sec., reported that the number of ablebodied men relieved by the relief committees was 29,932; ablebodied women, 37,647; children under six years of age, 54,294; aged persons, 5124: total relieved by the relief committee, 119,997. Several grants were made.

The Mansion House Committee met yesterday week at the Mansion House; Wm. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., presided. It was reported that the total amount of subscriptions received up to Thursday evening was £511,416, of which sum £444,912 had been remitted to the distressed districts; £645 had been received in the course of the last fortnight, of which £348 was from colonial resources. Several grants, making altogether £1160, were made.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

CAST-IRON GIRDERS.—The durability of these valuable architectural materials has been proved by their behaviour during the recent fire at the German Bazaar at Langham-place. The eminent metallurgist, Dr. John Percy, writing in the *Times*, gives the result of the observations which he had been induced to make by his friend, Mr. James Fergusson, the architect. Dr. Percy says that "the girders were 18 ft. long and 13 in. deep, in the middle tapering off slightly towards each end, and flanged at the bottom. Several had fallen to the ground, but only a few were broken; and of those which remained entire two were bent laterally, in a striking and nearly equal degree. The flexure was gradual from end to end; the deviation from a straight line at the ends was 22 in. No cracks could anywhere be detected. Many of the cast-iron columns, which are still upright, have been singularly twisted at the upper part, as though the metal had been softened by heat, and yielded without cracking to the effect of pressure from above. As far as we could judge, there was no very decided evidence of fracture in either girders or columns from the injection of water upon them; and yet, from the fused glass and other objects which lie scattered about, it is certain that they must have been exposed to a pretty high temperature." Dr. Percy strongly recommends (on account of their rarity) that specimens of these bent girders and columns should be preserved in a museum, together with other objects illustrative of accidents—such as the bursting of boilers, the breakage of railway axles and tires, &c., which would thus become not only interesting, but important in a practical point of view.

FULMINOSE.—In a memoir on the formation of humus vegetable soil, and nitre, read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the author, M. Blondeau, states that twenty years ago, when studying the action of acids on cellulose, he observed the remarkable fact that, before combining with cellulose, sulphuric acid transformed it into an isomeric substance having remarkable properties, which he designated "fulminose," because, when raised to the temperature of 140 deg. cent., it spontaneously decomposed into carbon and aqueous vapour. Fulminose possesses not only the property of combining with nitric acid and forming gun-cotton, but is also capable of actively absorbing certain gases, especially ammonia, hydrochloric acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen; this absorption being accompanied with the evolution of heat and the combination of the gas or its elements with the fulminose. After noticing other properties of fulminose, M. Blondeau states that, when dead wood is placed in suitable conditions of temperature and moisture, it is soon attacked by one or two specimens of mycoderms; and that, after they have drawn from the wood the nitrogenous matters necessary for their development, they leave behind a substance closely resembling fulminose. When a fragment of dead wood of a linden tree was treated with an alkaline solution of potash, by dilute hydrochloric acid, and, finally, by boiling water, M. Blondeau obtained as residue a friable white substance, which when analysed presented the composition of cellulose, and possessed all the properties of fulminose. These facts, he believes, throw light on the formation of humus and the part which it plays in nitrification. Fulminose possesses the property of absorbing gases, especially ammonia, which, reacting on the remains of selerogen, colours them black, and forms a species of combination which, being soluble, penetrates into the pores of the substance, giving it the black tint characteristic of humus. Ammonia and oxygen are condensed by the humus, whereby a quantity of heat is generated, sufficient to determine the combustion of the ammonia and its transformation into water and nitric acid; hence arises the production of nitrate of ammonia, which may change its base with potash, soda, and lime, and thus form the different nitrates which so powerfully aid vegetation. M. Blondeau thus sums up the facts contained in his memoir:—"1, The transformation of wood into fulminose under the influence of mycodermic vegetation; 2, The absorbing power of fulminose in regard to gases, especially ammonia; 3, The combustion of ammonia in the pores of the fulminose, and the transformation of the elements into water and nitric acid—a combustion rendered manifest by the light which dead wood affords in darkness; 4, The identity of humus and fulminose. M. Blondeau states that, although all the foregoing facts are not entirely new, the most part having been previously observed, yet that no one has hitherto precisely determined the nature of the substance which enjoys these curious properties, which he thinks constitute the simplest interpretation of nitrification hitherto obtained.

THE ARTIFICIAL FECUNDATION OF THE CEREALS AND FRUIT-TREES, according to a method invented by M. Hooibrenck, whereby a much more abundant crop is said to be obtained than by the course of nature, was some time ago submitted to the French Government, who appointed two commissions to report thereon, including MM. Payen and Decaisne, members of the Institute. They reported favourably of the results produced at Sillery and Châlons. These results have been also inspected by the Emperor himself, and in consequence he has appointed another commission to examine and report on experiments about to be made during the next agricultural season on the Imperial farms at Fouilleuse and Fontainebleau, and in the Imperial Agricultural Schools at Grignon, Versailles, &c. The apparatus employed by M. Hooibrenck for the fecundation of cereals consists of a cord 20 metres in length, to which are attached pieces of wool from 33 to 35 centimetres long. These pieces of wool should be numerous enough to touch each other. A small leaden ball, about the size of deershot, is attached to the extremity of the wool at very short distances. The apparatus is passed over the ears of corn at the period of flowering, so as to shake them lightly. Three persons are employed for each operation, a man at each end of the apparatus, and a child in the middle to sustain the cord. The operation should be repeated three times. The expense for fecundating a hectare (about 2½ acres) three times costs about 2f.; the apparatus, which is very durable, costs about 5f. The process for fecundating fruit-trees is more complicated. The inventor, as is usually the case, is exceedingly sanguine as to the success of his process, which, he says, is based upon "opportunity, simultaneity, equality, and force!" The Imperial Government is thoroughly determined to test his assumptions. Details will be found in *Les Mondes*, edited by the Abbé Moigno.

THE SUN'S DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH.—Mr. J. R. Hind, the superintendent of the *Nautical Almanack* published by the Admiralty, has written to the *Times*, setting forth the results of the recent investigations of astronomers, which tend to show that the sun is really about four millions of miles nearer the earth than is stated in the text-books, which give the distance as 95,298,260 miles, according to the observations of the transits of the planet Venus in 1761 and 1769, published by Professor Encke, of Berlin. These transits generally happen in pairs, and with an interval of eight years between each pair; a period of 105 or 122 years intervenes between the last of one pair and the first of the next. Within the last few years M. Le Verrier, the chief of the Imperial Observatory at Paris, has completed a most rigorous application of the theory of attraction of the motions of the earth, Venus, and Mars, defined by observations at Greenwich and other observatories. The theory of the earth was published in 1858, and, Mr. Hind states, contains a result which shows a diminution of the assumed distance of the earth from the sun very nearly to the same amount assigned by M. Hansen's researches connected with the moon. The earth's mass, as referred to the sun's, would, from the same cause, require increasing to the extent of nearly a tenth part of the whole. Mr. Hind states that the next ensuing pair of the transits of Venus will take place on the 9th of December (civil reckoning), 1874, and on the 6th of December, 1882. No part of the transit of 1874 can be viewed in this country. The egress only will be visible in the south-east of Europe near sunrise, in Italy, Turkey, &c.; but the entire duration may be observed in Australia, New Zealand, British India, China, Tartary, and the islands of the Indian Ocean, including Madagascar. The entire duration of the second will be observable in the United States and British America. In conclusion, Mr. Hind says, "It is scarcely to be doubted that every possible use will be made of the transits of 1874 and 1882 to improve our knowledge of the great astronomical unit, the measure of the sun's distance; and that all the resources of modern science, and all the facilities afforded by modern enterprise, will be continued for that purpose. No other opportunity of the kind will occur until the year 2004.

A PHOTOMETRICAL COMPARISON OF THE SUN AND STARS has been made by Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridgeport, United States, who records his method of observation and the results in the American *Journal of Science*. He has a dark underground chamber 230 ft. in length, one end terminating in the cellar of his workshop, and the other communicating with the surface of the ground by a vertical opening 1 ft. square, and 5 ft. deep. In a movable partition, between this opening and the end of the chamber, a lens of any focal distance can be inserted. A twentieth of an inch focus was employed, of the best finish possible; its flat side cemented to one face of a prism with Canada balsam. No light whatever can enter the dark chamber, except through this little lens. A common plane silvered glass mirror, placed above ground, over the vertical opening, receives the direct rays from the sun, and sends them down into the prism of total reflection, by which they are directed through the little lens into the chamber. An observer in the cellar, 230 ft. distant, sees the sun reduced 55,200 times; and its light, in amount, varies but little from that of Sirius. Upon a little car, movable in either direction by cords and a pulley, is mounted another lens, with a focal distance of 6 in. The eye of the observer is brought into a line with the lenses, or so near it that he sees the light through the six-inch lense; then by the cord he sends the car into the chamber to the greatest distance at which he can see the light, like that from a star of the sixth or seventh magnitude. At noon, March 19 last, with a perfectly clear sky, Mr. Clark found the sun visible through the six-inch lens, when it was removed to the distance of 12 ft. from the eye. The distance between the lens being 218 ft., the reduction by the small lens, if viewed from the point occupied by the six-inch lens, would be 52,320 times; and that again by the six-inch lens, distant from the eye 12 ft., or twenty-four times its focal distance, is reduced 23 times, making the total reduction 1,203,360 times. Mr. Clark believes that this last reduction is about the limit at which the naked human eye could ever perceive the great luminary. The disc of the moon may be thus reduced 3000 times; Sirius, 20 times; Castor, 10 times; and so with other stars. With the above-mentioned apparatus Mr. Clark compared the light of the sun with various stars—e.g., he found that to bring the magnitude of the sun to an equality with that of the bright star Alpha in Lyra, the distance would need to be increased 102,000 times; according to Wollaston, 425,000 times.

Mr. Mason, the Commissioner from the Confederate States, on Monday sent to Lord Russell a notification that he had been instructed by the Confederate Government at Richmond to withdraw from this country. Mr. Mason, it is understood, will proceed to Paris and remain there.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WITH the exception of the remarkable St. Leger race, on which the settling has been excellent, and the interesting collateral trial which Macaroni had with his old rival through Queen Bertha in the cup, the running at Doncaster was rather dull. To the corporation the meeting was a most productive one; but, unless the entrances to the Grand Stand and the accommodation are very considerably enlarged, people will not care to pay a guinea to be almost crushed to death in 1864, as they were this year and last. But for Lord Clifden's engagement in the Doncaster Stakes he would, no doubt, have gone for the double honours of the week, as Rockingham, Don John, Charles XII. and Voltigeur did so successfully before him; and we should have seen the unprecedented spectacle of the three "red, white, and blue" "ribbons" of the year fairly pitted against each other. Lord Clifden (whose Portrait has been unavoidably deferred until next week) is in the Claret Stakes T. M. M. at the Craven meeting, in which Mr. Naylor's nomination is still "sealed up," and both he and Macaroni have been handicapped at even weights with Carnival in a £500 free handicap at Newmarket this year, in which Queen Bertha (8 st.) also figures. Coastguard's action in the Two-year-old Stakes was rather high; and both Welland and Johnny Armstrong proved themselves very good under high weights. Hubert, whose blood—Stockwell from a Touchstone daughter of Beeswing—would satisfy Dr. Shorthouse himself, ran remarkably well in his patent blinkers on Friday, and, bad as the field might be, with 11 lb. less and good temper on the day, he ought to run forward in the Cambridgeshire. He is trained at Whitewell by Heseltine, and does his work alone. The Marquis is said to have turned so savage that they were recently almost a week before they could get at him in the stable. The Richmond races have been much better than usual, and Appenine and Harvest Mell are among the winners. It is said that Winteringham refused £3500 for the two at Doncaster, and that Mr. Blenkiron has given Mr. Osborne a heavy sum for their sire, old Weatherbit, who is now twenty-one years old. The value and truth of the old horse's stock is only just becoming apparent. Lord Zetland's Saragossa received 3 lb. and beat Harvest Mell cleverly by a neck, from the Grey Stone in, on the second Richmond day.

In the Doncaster sales Lord Derby, with an 850-guinea Stockwell colt, was second; and his Lordship and Mr. Cookson were bracketed third, with 800-guinea De Clare and Newminster colts, to the 930-guinea premier, Mr. Newton's Zambesi. His Lordship's average for six was 536½ gs. The Whitfield stud averaged 413 gs. for seven; Mr. Cookson's, 351½ gs. for seven; the Sheffield Lane, 180½ gs. for twelve; the Boythorpe, 169½ gs. for nine; and Lord Scarborough's, 111½ gs. for six. Two sisters to The Wizard, four and two, averaged 83 gs., and Zuyder Zee was not put up. Mr. Churnside, the great Australian speculator, was very spirited, and went as high as 560 gs. for Lord Derby's Meeance filly, which he intends to send with some others to Whitewall to train, while the rest are located pro tem. at the Hasketon paddocks.

Carbineer, Lady Clifden, and Miss Julia are all for sale. The Fandangoes were remarkably busy with dead heats on Tuesday, as Fanfaron beat Oldminster at the second attempt, at 37 lb., at Richmond; and Measure for Measure, "the property of a young lady of fifteen, who gave her jockey her own orders" and claimed her winner at 41 gs., ran two at Tunbridge with Rosa Lee, who ran against the post at the third time of asking, and was beaten by a neck when they met next day. Newmarket First October begins on Tuesday, and Edinburgh and Lothians Club, Chesterfield, and Tenbury, on Wednesday.

The leading packs are nearly everywhere busy in the woodlands, and cubs are generally plentiful. Mr. Drake is again in his right place at the head of the Bicester country, which did very little without him. All hunting men will deplore the loss, after a lingering illness, of Mr. James Morrell, for ten years the master of the Old Berkshire, with John Jones and Tom Clark as his huntsmen. He took to harriers soon after he left Eton, and no man knew or enjoyed the work of hounds better. His pack and his horses made a very excellent average when he gave up the mastership of the scarlet and black collar O. B. H. in 1858, and some of his best blood accompanied Clark to Badminton, where it has held its own well, especially with the Spangle litters. The annual hound show at Tubney was always a very pleasant day, and looked forward to with the keenest delight both by masters and huntsmen as something quite unique of its kind. Mr. Morrell seldom went to the meet latterly, but took more pleasure in his greyhounds, and his shooting, and his fishing. He never ran his dogs in public; and, although a keen sportsman in every way, he was quite as fond of his farm and his flower-garden, and was always sorry to quit them for his annual trip to the seaside or the Epsom and Ascot fortnight, part of which he always spent at Salthill. In munificence and public spirit there were few to equal him, and his loss to Oxford is indeed a heavy one. He was only in his fifty-third year, and leaves a widow and one daughter.

We believe that the honour of killing the champion salmon of the season has fallen on Colonel Keane, who landed a 33-pounder on the Ness, near Laggan Cottage, Inverness, after a struggle of about an hour. Shortly before that Mr. White, son of Earl Mansfield's head gamekeeper, took a 28 lb. one at the Lynn of Campsie, near Perth.

RICHMOND RACES—TUESDAY.

Easby Stakes.—Harvest Mell, 1. Little Stag, 2. Stolen Moments c., 3.
Sapling Stakes.—Appenine, 1. Revival, 2. Gondola, 3.
Richmond Handicap.—Fanfaron, 1. Oldminster, 2. Piccador, 3.
Richmond Cup.—Lady Louisa, 1. Alice, 2. Prairie Flower, 3.
Licensed Victuallers' Plate.—Who's Who, 1. Saltant, 2. Ruby, 3.
Members' Plate.—Maid of the Mist, 1. Miss Armstrong, 2. Leyburn Lass f., 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Wright Stakes.—Saragossa, 1. Harvest Mell, 2. Gondola, 3.
Burton Handicap.—Newmarket, 1. Fanfaron, 2. Bonny Bell, 3.
Zetland Plate.—Lady Louisa, 1. Who's Who, 2. Miss Armstrong, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Alice, 2. Unfashionable Beauty, 3.
Volunteer Rifle Corps Plate.—Wisdom, 1. Prairie Flower, 2. Brother to Stockton, 3.
Belsay Castle Nursery Handicap.—Kapunda, 1. Mantrap, 2. Leyburn Lass f., 3.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

CESAREWITCH.—15 to 1 agst Anfield (t and off), 100 to 6 agst Hurricane (off), 18 to 1 agst Lioness (t), 25 to 1 agst Jack o' Hearts (t), 25 to 1 agst Myrtle (t), 40 to 1 agst Catch 'em Alive (t), 50 to 1 agst Melandra (t).
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—100 to 7 agst Birdhill (t and off), 100 to 6 agst Catch 'em Alive (t and off), 100 to 6 agst Borealis (t and off), 50 to 1 agst Cairncastle (t), 50 to 1 agst Baldwin (t 66 to 1).

The *Levant Herald* has received a warning for publishing a letter animadverting upon the Imperial expenditure in palace building and the arrears due to the army, the discussion of which topics the Government "considers inconvenient at present."

The proceedings of the International Social Science Congress at Ghent were brought to a conclusion last Saturday by a banquet given by M. Kerchove, the burgomaster of Ghent, to the members, of whom there were nearly 400 present.

"Notwithstanding," says the *Pays*, "the great number of omnibuses now plying in Paris, they are found altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the public, and the company has therefore determined to place on the principal lines much larger carriages, which will take fifty-two passengers instead of twenty-six, as at present."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A VERY limited business has been transacted in all National Securities during the present week, and the market generally has been extremely inactive. Sales of money stock have predominated, and the quotations have had a drooping tendency. The unfavourable nature of the political and financial advices from Paris appears to have had some influence upon most of the operators for a rise.

There has been a steady, but by no means active, inquiry for money in the general discount market, and full rates have been paid for accommodation. The lowest quotations for the best paper are now as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3⅞ to 4 per cent.	Four months' bills	4 to 4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3⅞ to 4 "	Six months' bills	4½ to 5 "
Three months' bills	4 to		

At the Bank of England, the applications have continued somewhat numerous; whilst, on the Stock Exchange, money may be quoted at a fraction over 3 per cent.

The Continental Money Markets present no new feature. The quotations in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	3½ ¾	Amsterdam	3	3
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3¾	Brussels	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾	Hamburg	—	3
			St. Petersburg	6	8

The imports of the precious metals have continued on a full average scale, and about £200,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England. The withdrawals have amounted to £105,000 for shipment to Egypt and the Mauritius.

Nearly the whole of the Continental exchanges continue in favour of this country, and there is still a profit on the export of gold from New York.

On the 8th proximo India Debentures to the amount of £5,000,000 will fall due. The Indian Council have only £2,000,000 in hand to meet this payment, and it is understood that only that amount will be taken in exchange for the new 4 per cent stock. The council will, therefore, have to provide another million to meet the claims of the debenture holders. This amount will, we presume, be obtained from the Bank.

A loan of £200,000 has been partly raised for the United States of Columbia. It is in a Six per cent Stock, at 86. The scrip has already been done at 1 to 1½ prem.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Aug. 22:—

Bank of England	£21,364,053
Private Banks	2,931,609
Joint-stock Banks	2,761,065
Scotland	4,113,607
Ireland	4,882,173
	£35,116,407

Compared with the corresponding period in 1862 the above return shows a falling off in the circulation of £571,231. The amount of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks was £4,218,133.

On Monday very little was doing either in Home or Indian Securities. Prices, however, were supported. Consols, for Money, realised 93⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 93⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ ¾; India Five per Cents, 108⅜ ⅝; Ditto Bonds, 18s. to 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper was 107⅞; and Bank Stock, for Account, 240. The dealings on Tuesday were limited, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 93⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ 92; Red Sea Annuities, 21 1-16; India Five per Cents, 108⅜ ⅝; Ditto, Debentures, 100 to 100⅜; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; India Stock, 224; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 98¾; the Five per Cent ditto, 107½. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were done at 93⅛ ¼; for the Account, 93⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ 92; India Five per Cents, 108⅜ ½; Ditto Bonds, 16s. to 20s.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. The Five per Cent Annuities marked 107¼ and 108⅛; the Five per Cent Enfaced Paper was 107½ ¾ 108; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116⅞ to 117. On Thursday Consols marked 93⅛ ¼ for Money, and 93¼ ⅜ for Account; the Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 91⅞ 92; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; India Five per Cent Stock sold at 108⅜ ⅝.

American Securities have changed hands slowly. Atlantic and Great Western have realised 78; Erie Shares, 70; Illinois Central, 100 dol. Shares, 78½; Panama Railway, 101⅞ 102.

Mexican Stock has fluctuated to some extent. Greek, Spanish, and Turkish Securities have ruled less firm, and a slight fall has taken place in their value. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 102½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 91½; Equador, 16½; Egyptian, 102 ex div.; Greek, 38¼; Ditto, Coupons, 16⅞; Italian Railway, 82½; Mexican Three per Cents, 47½; New Granada, 17⅞; Ditto Two per Cents, 31½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, 1862, &c., 49½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 93⅞; Ditto Four and-a-Half per Cents, 1850 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 53½; Ditto, Deferred, 48¾; Ditto, Passive, 36⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 14½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 95½; Ditto 1858, 70⅞; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 27; Ditto Six per Cents, 61; Dutch Four per Cents, 102½; and Italian Five per Cents, 72⅜.

A large business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and prices have had an upward tendency. Agra and United Service have marked 116; Alliance, 41½; Australasia, 82⅜; Bank of Egypt, 28; Bank of London, 130½; Bank of Otago, 4⅞; Bank of Queensland, 15; Brazilian and Portuguese, 5⅜; Chartered of British Columbia, 12½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 37; City, 110; Consolidated, 10⅜; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 24½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 28½; Imperial, 22; Imperial Ottoman, 19⅞; London and Brazilian, 51¼; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 51⅞; London and County, 50; London Joint-Stock, 36½; London and Northern, 9½; London and South African, 28; London and South-Western, 9; Mercantile and Exchange, 11⅞; Metropolitan and Provincial, 17½; National of Liverpool, 15; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6¾; Standard of British South Africa, New, 18; Union of Australia, 59; Union of England and France, 9½; and Union of London, 40½.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 102½; Ditto Five per Cents, 91½; Cape Six per Cents, 114⅞; Ceylon Six per Cents, 114½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 110; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 104½; South Australian Six per Cents, 112⅞; and Victoria Six per Cents, 114¼.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably active. Berlin Waterworks, 9½; Crystal Palace, 38½; Egyptian, Commercial, and Trading, 4; General Credit and Finance of London, 5¼; Great Ship, ½; Ditto, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, ⅝; Hudson's Bay, 9⅞; International Financial Society, 11½; Italian Irrigation, Canal Cavour, 5; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 89⅞; Joint Stock Discount, 7⅜; London African Trading, 6⅞; London Financial Association, 14⅞; London General Omnibus, 2½ ex div.; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4; National Discount, 9⅞; Oriental Inland Steam, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; Ditto, New, 49; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 5¼; and Imperial Gas, 86.

The Confederate Cotton Loan has been done at 31 to 29 discount.

We have very little change to notice in the value of railway shares. The market, however, has been in a very inactive state. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 120½; Cornwall, 7½; Great Eastern, 51; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 27; Great Northern, 125; Ditto, A Stock, 128; Ditto, B Stock, 135½; Great Western, 66⅞; London and Blackwall, 73½; London and Brighton, 113⅞; London and North-Western, 101⅞; London and South-Western, 101⅞; Midland, 127½; Ditto, New, 1½ prem.; North British, 55½; North Eastern—Berwick, 101½; Ditto, Leeds, 58; North Staffordshire, 80; South-Eastern, 96⅞; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 9½.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern Five per Cent, No. 2, 111; Ditto, Six per Cent Pref., 139½; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 107½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 121½; North-Eastern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Great Eastern, 109; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 99½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 4.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6⅛; East Indian, 108½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 74; Ditto, Deferred, 59; Ditto, 4th Preference, 27½; Great Southern of India, 107½; Great Western of Canada, 10⅞; Indian Branch, 2⅞; Madras Five per Cents, 107½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9½; Bahia and San Francisco, 20⅞; Dutch Rhenish, 18⅞; Great Luxembourg, 14⅞; Ottoman, 12½; Recife and San Francisco, 19; Sambre and Meuse, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 10; San Paulo, 9½; Ditto, 22½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22½; Turin and Savona, 3½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 23 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£ 28,626	An increase of other Securities of	308,369
An increase of public deposits of	919,980	A decrease of bullion of	28,724
A decrease of other deposits of	625,859	An increase of rest of	6,893
An increase of Govt. securities of	50,000	A decrease of reserve of	9,204

The total circulation is £21,515,731; public deposits amount to £8,291,491; and private deposits to £12,459,580. Securities are £30,960,809; and the stock of bullion is £15,432,834.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 21.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was only moderate; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds was heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. In foreign wheat, the show of which was rather extensive, very little business was transacted, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry, on rather easier terms. The inquiry for barley was somewhat restricted, at 1s. per quarter decline; but most kinds of malt were tolerably firm in price. Owing to heavy arrivals from abroad, oats moved off slowly, and the quotations gave way 6d. to 1s. per quarter. No change took place in the value of either beans or peas; but the inquiry for these articles was much restricted. The flour trade was heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Sept. 23.—Wheat, both English and foreign, met a dull inquiry, at Monday's decline in the quotations. All other produce moved off heavily, at barely previous currencies.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb. American flour, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 420; barley, 160; malt, 1310; flour, 490. Irish: oats, 070. Foreign: wheat, 6850; barley, 1240; oats, 5630; flour, 590 sacks, 4379 barrels.

Seeds.—Tares are dull, and rather cheaper. Most other seeds move off slowly, on former terms. In cakes very little is doing. Prices, however, are supported.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 69s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 14s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 13s. per ton; canary, 36s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 9d.; barley, 33s. 2d.; oats, 20s. 9d.; rye, 32s. 7d.; beans, 39s.; peas, 36s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 2d.; barley, 33s. 5d.; oats, 22s. 3d.; rye, 33s. 4d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 11d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 107,763; barley, 21,657; oats, 9935; rye, 523; beans, 1796; peas, 1092 quarters.

Tea.—There is only a moderate business doing in this market. Prices, however, rule about stationary.

Sugar.—The demand is steady, and the quotations are well supported. Barbadoes has realised 33s. 6d. to 40s.; Tobago, 32s. to 33s.; Demerara, 35s. to 41s.; and Berbice, 32s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 44s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is now 112,060 tons, against 89,069 tons last year.

Coffee.—All kinds move off slowly, and in some instances the quotations have given way 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Stock, 10,613 tons, against 8908 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The market is flat, at late currencies. Stock, 43,093 tons, against 59,777 tons last year.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are in fair request, and the quotations are supported. Bacon moves off slowly, and the rates have a drooping tendency. Most other provisions are inactive, but not cheaper.

Tallow.—The market is firm. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 44s. 9d. to 45s., and for delivery during the last three months, 45s. per cwt. Stock, 42,615 casks, against 36,711 ditto in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off steadily, at £43 5s. per ton. Rape is quiet, at £42 10s. to £45; olive, £52 to £60; coconut, £45 to £47; and fine palm, £36 10s. to £37. French turpentine is selling at 79s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum sells slowly, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof East India, and 1s. 5d. for Leewards. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, grain, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Ditto, English, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; Ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 3d.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The show of new hops is extensive, and the demand is steady, at from 100s. to 150s. per cwt.

Wool.—All kinds are in fair request, at very full prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are extensive, and the demand is inactive, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Sept. 24.)—To-day's market was well supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was inferior. Prime stock sold steadily, at full prices. Otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, at barely late rates. The show of sheep was only moderate. Downs and half-breds were quite as dear as on Monday, with a good consumptive inquiry. Heavy breeds were dull, but not cheaper. A few very superior Downs sold at 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. Pigs, however, were in fair request, and rather dearer. Milch cows supported previous rates. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1220; cows, 140; sheep 6700; calves, 310; pigs, 412. Foreign: Beasts, 420; sheep, 1600; calves, 290.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supply of meat is moderate and the demand is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.



"QUARTER-DAY:" THE DISCOMFORTS OF MOVING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"QUARTER DAY."

OUR Artist's pencil tells its story so thoroughly as to need no help from another's pen. The scene he has depicted is one which is familiar enough to dwellers in towns, at least, and will recall to many minds experiences of Michaelmas Days passed in the discomforts of moving from the old houses to the new. To more settled country folk the scene will not possess so much significance. They are little accustomed to moving; and, as a rule, desire to end their days in the familiar home in which they began the grave duties of life. They know nothing of noises to quit, except from Death; and all the moving they have any experience of is done by the undertaker. But townspeople have no idea of becoming attached to houses or localities, like their country cousins. It is simply impossible, indeed, to contract an affection for a house in a row or a square; and no one has been heard of who has expressed a desire to end his days within the bounds of Bayswater or the limits of Kentish-town. The genuine Londoner, indeed, is rather fond of moving, despite its discomforts, and derives a great deal of pleasurable excitement in the search among unfamiliar neighbourhoods for the new house. It is not until Quarter Day itself comes, and the actual process of moving commences, that all its discomforts are realised. The house is given up to a reckless band of nondescript men, who tear up carpets, pull down curtains, and level bedsteads. There is more order, however, in their way of working than there seems to be, and no great harm is done. Accidents, of course, will happen. Paterfamilias, half in tears, runs forward to announce that her favourite china vase has been broken; Paterfamilias, with a racked face, makes the discovery that the drawing-room pier-glass has been starved on its way down-stairs. To the younger branches of the family the discomforts of moving only bring pleasurable excitement, and, while one wraps up the house bird safely for its journey, the others busy themselves in trying to keep pussy quiet in her basket.



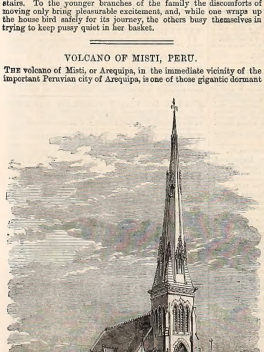
THE VOLCANO OF MISTI, OR AREQUIPA, IN SOUTHERN PERU.

VOLCANO OF MISTI, PERU.

THE volcano of Misti, or Arequipa, in the immediate vicinity of the important Peruvian city of Arequipa, is one of those gigantic dormant volcanoes so common in South America of which there is no recorded eruption, but which show, by the wreaths of steam that occasionally issue from their craters, that the volcanic force in them is only latent, and may at any time break out with formidable activity.

The summit, of which the height is 18,000 ft. above the level of the sea, has been reached on various occasions in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and present centuries; but the successful ascents have not been very numerous, owing to the formidable obstacles presented by the quantity of loose sand on the steep slope of the mountain, and the difficulty of making any continued violent exertion in so rarified an atmosphere, at a height considerably greater than that of Mont Blanc. The Hon. Robert Marsham succeeded in reaching the summit on June 17, 1863. At the very highest point he found an iron cross, about 6 ft. high, which had been placed there in 1784, by order of Don Miguel Pamplona, the then Bishop of Arequipa.

Mr. Marsham found the existing crater to be a circular pit, about a quarter of a mile in diameter and 300 ft. in depth. The walls of the crater appeared soft and crumbling, so much so that it would hardly be possible to descend into it; the bottom, which was rough and irregular, not unlike the surface of a ploughed field, was partially covered with bright yellow crystals of sulphur, and emitted jets of steam and sulphurous vapour from various small crevices. The upper part of the volcano was covered with a glistening coat of frozen snow, and masses of snow lay even within the crater, in those parts of it that were free from the jets of sulphurous steam.



NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TOLMER'S-SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TOLMER'S-SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

THIS structure has been erected upon the site of the old reservoirs of the New River Company, lately removed. It has been built for the Congregationalists, and is in the Decorated period of Gothic architecture. The walls externally are of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. The church is 81 ft. long by 51 ft. wide, irrespective of the apse and tower, which give a total length of 117 ft., and under which is a committee room and vestries; and other conveniences are arranged at the rear of the church. There are five entrances to the building. Accommodation is provided for 1207 persons. The cost of the building, including warming, lighting, and boundary fence, is £5100. The architect is Mr. John Tarring, of Buckhurst-hurry, and the builders are Messrs. Dove Brothers, of Islington.

TRINITY CHURCH, LITTLE AMWELL, HERTFORDSHIRE.

IN July last year the first stone of a new church was laid at Little Amwell, near Hertford, by Mr. R. Hanbury, of Poles. The undertaking was set on foot by the Rev. D. Barclay Bevan. In and about Hertford Heath there is considerable population, chiefly of poor persons, whose parish church of All Saints', Hertford, is too distant to secure regular attendance on the services of the Church and proper ministerial supervision. Some portion of this population was provided for by services held in the Church school-room at Hertford Heath, and in a little chapel erected and supported by Mr. F. Johnson, one of the Professors at the late East India College. But the want of a district church as a centre of attraction and unity was much felt; and this want has now been supplied. A new church has been erected on land given for the purpose by Marquis Townshend. The church is about a mile and a half from Hertford, and within easy reach of the whole of the scattered population of the Heaths.

Trinity Church has recently been consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester. The external appearance of the church is quaint, but not ungraceful. It is massively built of red brick, with a roof of plain and ornamented red tiles, and a circular apse. The entrance to the nave is from the north through a porch of open oak timber-work resting on brick walls. The roof is surmounted by a high timber belfry, placed over the chancel arch, and terminated by a spire of rust oak shingles, with a vane on the top. The spire and the porch relieve the homely monotony of the mass of red brick and tiles, and give comeliness to the unpretentious structure.

Internally, the church, although intended to be plain, is beautiful. The undeniable charm which is due to grace of form, the fit arrangement of the materials used, and the harmony of all the parts which constitute a whole, strike one everywhere. The Church consists of a nave, 54 ft. 6 in. long by 24 ft. 5 in. wide; and a chancel, 34 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, terminated by the rounded apse. The arch between the nave and chancel is of variegated brick work, and springs from handsome columns of Devonshire marble resting on bases of Bath stone. The columns have finely-executed foliated capitals. On the north side of the nave there is a large three-light lancet window, and two double arched windows springing from columns of red Mansfield stone, with foliated capitals in Bath stone. On the south side there is a large three-light window, and three double arched windows. At the west end there is a three-light window of great size. The apse is lighted by seven small windows, deeply set, the walls sloping inwards, and admitting an abundance of light. The roof of the nave is of open timber-work, and the roof of the chancel of moulded wood ribs, with ornamental plaster panels. The walls are plastered, except at the openings of the windows, where the brickwork is shown.

The cost of the building is about £1400. The works have been executed, under the superintendence of Mr. Ewan Christian, of Whitehall-place, the architect, by Mr. Walter Hitch, builder, of Ware.



TRINITY CHURCH, LITTLE AMWELL, NEAR HERTFORD.

. *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 10th inst., at the Consulate Piræus of Athens, the lady of W. B. Neale, Esq., her Majesty's Consul for Continental Greece, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On June 25, at Heathcote Valley, Canterbury, New Zealand, by the Rev. G. Cotterill, assisted by the Rev. G. J. Cholmondeley, Dr. Julius Haast, Government Geologist to the Province of Canterbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Dobson, Esq., C.E., of Sumner, Canterbury, N.Z.

On the 5th inst., at St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, by the Rev. G. Moon, B.A., Robert Jesse Chillingworth, of Spitalfields and Hackney, to Selina Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Willson, Esq., of Gloucester Villas, Cambridge-road.

On the 15th inst., at the church of St. Mark, Rosherville, Kent, by the Rev. J. C. Gilling, M.A., Charles, youngest son of the late Mr. John Bullard, of Rochester, to Charlotte Rebecca, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Adlington, of Rosherville.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., the Rev. George Wilson Bridges, Incumbent of Beachley, Chepstow, late Rector of St. Ann's, Jamaica, in his 77th year.

On the 17th inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sophia Louisa, relict of the late Rev. William Dent, of Crosby Cote, in the county of Yorkshire, and daughter of the late Wm. Dent, of Brickendon, Bury Park, Herts.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

BANKRUPTS.

E. H. HAYES, Banbury, Oxfordshire, coal merchant.—J. DAVEY, Bedford, carriage builder.—S. CLAYDON, Shimpling, Suffolk, baker. W. PAGDIN, Star street, Shadwell, licensed victualler.—A. HARVEY, Mercer-terrace, Back-road, Shadwell, boarding-house keeper.—H. BURTON, Barden-place, High-street, Peckham, watchmaker.—T. CLARK, Portsmouth, mineral water manufacturer.—T. PUSEY, Stanley-place, Paddington, lodging-house keeper.—J. BRANDON and R. P. NOAH, Abchurch-lane, wine and spirit merchants.—F. L. BALL, Whitechapel-road, mantle warehouseman.—S. S. JENNINS and J. FURRELL, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, warehousemen.—J. LEGG, Eldport, Dorsetshire, ironmonger.—E. MASLIN, Crediton, Devonshire, innkeeper.—A. SYDENHAM, Plymouth, confectioner.—J. W. NEWTON, Pensarn, Denbighshire, baker.—J. JONES, Everton, Lancashire, builder.—M. MAJOR, Liverpool, merchant.—J. E. ALLEN, Chelsea, licensed victualler.—T. W. DORAN, Liquorpond-street, calico glazer and dyer.—C. H. HUGHES, Penn, Staffordshire, butcher.—J. J. HUES, Handsworth, Staffordshire, chemist.—I. MORRIS, Birmingham, cattle dealer.—G. BROWN, Wolverley and Kidderminster, stone and marble mason.—C. CHADAWAY and R. GRANGE, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, timber-dealers.—W. PARKES, Handsworth, Staffordshire, coaldealer.—H. M. MORRISON, Longton, Staffordshire, ale and porter merchant.—THERESA, ELIZA, and MARY STONE, Bristol, schoolmistresses.—T. GRIMES, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, musicseller.—R. B. OSWALD, Saltley, Warwickshire, florist and seedsman.—W. H. B. PAIR, Bedford-row, solicitor.—F. P. COWD, Sidmouth, Devonshire, tailor.—FRANCES WHITE, Freemantle, Hants, schoolmistress.—J. HUNT, Fareham, Hants, wheelwright.—S. HALL, Birmingham, salesman.—F. C. PHIN, Birmingham, butcher.—T. ROSE, Needingworth, Huntingdonshire, market-gardener.—J. BENCH, Dudley, baker.—J. STEAD, Clifton, Yorkshire, farmer.—D. ROBERTS, Liverpool, tobacconist.—E. T. BARNETT, Leamington, dealer in fire-lighters.—G. PARKES, Witton-cum-Swambrookes, Cheshire, grocer.—R. WILLIAMS, Woodborough, Somersetshire, cattle-dealer.—C. DAWE, Pendock, Worcestershire, dealer in wood and coal.—J. H. YOUNG, Bath, gasfitter.—W. PUGH, Hope common, Salop, miner.—J. WILKINS, Bath, draper.—J. ASPINALL, Prescot, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—W. HODGE, Braunton, Devonshire, farmer.—R. BLATCHFORD, Highhampton, Devonshire, farmer.—W. CLEVERDON, Clovelly, Devonshire, farmer.—C. BROWN, Whitechurch, Devonshire, farmer.—JANE HALL, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.—H. J. DAVIES, Neath, Glamorganshire, chemist.—S. BRAND, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. HASSALL, Liverpool, coal merchant.—J. WILLIAMS, Liverpool, victualler.—J. SCRIVEN, Ragland, Monmouthshire, farmer.—M. CRESSY, West Winch, Norfolk, bricklayer and publican.—M. EMERSON, King's Lynn, mariner.—J. DAW, Hatherleigh, Devonshire, carrier.—H. EDWARDS, Llangynider, Brecknockshire, brickmaker.—W. D. HOLLIDAY, Beverley, tailor.—F. GRAY, Littlehampton, Sussex, lime merchant.—J. M. DOWNES, Liverpool, commission agent.—H. MOUNTFORD, Hanley, Staffordshire, warehouseman.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. P. PAIN, Bedford-row, solicitor.—G. FOWLER, Scott's-place, Hornsey-road, carpenter.—J. WHITTINGTON, Ryde, Hants, grocer.—J. BEVAN, Crown-street, Walworth, dairyman.—J. M. K. WILLIAMS, Lant-street, Southwark, publican.—MATILDA POPE, Upper-terrace, Islington, teacher of music.—M. MAYER, Providence-row, Finsbury, hat manufacturer.—F. SCOTSON, Riverdale-terrace, Richmond, commission agent.—A. RICHARD, Botolph-lane, City, commission agent.—E. Y. WOODS, Leather-bottle-lane, Upper Norwood, beer retailer.—W. ROBERTS, Carnarvon, publican.—J. GREGORY, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, bricklayer.—A. J. B. WHITE, Barking, publican.—H. WHITEHEAD, Whitehead-grove, Chelsea, and Wimbledon, solicitor.—T. STEEL, Appleford, Berks, farmer.—J. T. COOPER, Woolwich, butcher.—W. J. EPPS, Maidstone and Barming, nurseryman.—H. M. MORRISON, Longton, Staffordshire, ale merchant.—W. BICKLEY, Bloxwich, Staffordshire, timber merchant.—T. WHITE, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, butcher.—J. FIELDHOUSE, Kemberton, Salop, miller.—T. HEATH, Sheffield, cheesefactor.—J. JACKSON, Norton, near Malton, Yorkshire, builder.—J. YEWDALL, Horsforth, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—J. COLLING, Filey, Yorkshire, livery-stable keeper.—W. MARRATT, Doncaster, solicitor.—J. W. NEWTON, Pensarn, Denbighshire, baker.—J. B. HOLLAND, Liverpool, merchant.—J. CLEGG, Manchester, ironmonger.—T. J. HOE, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, haberdasher.—J. MORRALL and T. J. WENTWORTH, Manchester, needle manufacturers.—R. J. BASSTONE, Bristol, tailor.—J. OGDEN, Openshaw, Lancashire, miner.—M. BROWN, Blackburn, tailor.—R. GREENSMITH, Nottingham, butcher.—W. HASKAYNE, Waterloo, near Liverpool, shipagent.—W. WEBSTER, Leeds, pattern-card maker.—J. NEAL, Horsmonden, Kent, fruit-dealer.—H. HARRIS, Brenchley, Kent, plumber.—C. HARWOOD, Kingston-upon-Hull.—T. WALL, Cannock, Staffordshire, brickmaker.—W. FLETCHER, Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper. J. WOODING, Northampton, beerseller.—A. GRAY, Brockenhurst, Hants, coaldealer.—J. HASTE, Bradford, Yorkshire, warehouseman. R. LEE, Billingborough, Lincolnshire, draper.—T. J. JACKLIN, Metheringham, Lincolnshire, chemist.—G. PHIPPS, Audley, Staffordshire, beerhouse-keeper.—ELIZABETH ROBERTS, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, milliner.—E. TURNER, Sussex-road, Brixton, greengrocer.

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London, King's-cross Station, September, 1863.

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON respectfully announce that the Eighth Season will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 12, with an entirely New Opera, by W. V. Wallace, entitled THE DESERT FLOWER. The Box-office will open on Thursday, Oct. 8. Prices as usual.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—On Monday and during the week, THE DEAL BOATMAN—Mr. G. Belmore and Mrs. E. Falconer. To conclude, NATURE'S ABOVE ART, a Romance of the Nursery. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. MONDAY, SEPT. 28, and during the Week, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL; after which, for the 55th time, the Countess of Gifford's Comedy of FINESSE, OR SPY AND COUNTER SPY—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Buckstone, &c.; concluding with TURNING THE TABLES.

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HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Herr Herrmann has the honour to announce that he will commence a short series of performances at the above theatre on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, divided into Two Parts. The whole of the marvellous feats entirely new, and invented by Herr Herrman. Prices of admission as usual. Commence at Eight.

MINERALOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on Mineralogy, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures begin on FRIDAY, OCT. 2, at Nine o'Clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, South Kensington.—The New Art-Training Schools of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education will be Opened for public inspection on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, OCT. 2 and 3, from Twelve till Nine p.m. The Classes assemble on Monday, Oct. 5.—By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—Candidates for Admission to this Club must have been at one of the following Public Schools:—Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Westminster, Winchester. Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, No. 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—A GENERAL MEETING of the original Members of the Club will be held on the 5th of October, at 5 o'Clock p.m., for the Election of a Committee and Admission of New Candidates. W. A. SWIFT.

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ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH, RECENTLY RESTORED.—SEE PAGE 321.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER has brought us some sketches from our Special Artist in Charleston, two of which are engraved in the present Number. Respecting the Engraving on our first page—"The Assault on Fort Wagner on the night of July 18"—our Special Artist and Correspondent writes as follows:—"I returned from the south-west just in time to witness this most formidable of all attempts made by the enemy on the defences of Charleston. You are already doubtless aware that the Federals succeeded a fortnight since in effecting a lodgment of their forces on the islands forming the approaches to the city. A temporary success enabled them to throw up works in front of Fort Wagner, and to commence an advance on the last-named stronghold. In conjunction with their iron fleet, which took up an enfilading position seawards, they maintained a heavy fire of mortars,



THE WAR IN AMERICA: SCENE PRESENTED IN THE DITCH AND ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF FORT WAGNER, CHARLESTON HARBOUR, THE MORNING AFTER THE ASSAULT OF JULY 18. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

11-inch and 15-inch guns, on the devoted sandworks during the whole day preceding the assault. As a little relief to this the whole day preceding the assault. As a little relief to this the evening the Yankees attacked with three brigades, believing that a bombardment of twelve hours' duration from ordnance of hitherto unheard-of calibre would have demoralised or driven the garrison out. They could not have had less than 8000 men engaged, some of whom reached the parapet and died there; yet, with only 1500 to oppose them, they were eventually driven back with a loss of more than the entire force of the Confederates in the fort. The period chosen for my illustration is the moment when the last shell has fallen from the fleet hurls over the battery; and the troops, illumined by the glare, are seen rushing to the assault. As a matter of fact, many of the enemy have already reached the crest of the work, but only to pay for their temerity by falling where they stand."

Our Scottish correspondent, in relation to his other sketch—"The Appearance of the Dutch and the Southern Slope of Fort Wagner on the morning after the Assault"—has forwarded us that met the eye the morning after the attack beggars description. All through the night were heard the screams and groans of the wounded lying within a few yards of us; but as a continual fire was kept up by the advanced pickets it was impossible to do anything for them without incurring great risk of being shot. Early in the morning, however, the Federals sent a flag of truce asking for a cessation of hostilities, that they might bury their dead. The first demand was granted, but they were told they could not be permitted to come into the lines of the Confederates, and that the latter would perform the last offices for the fallen enemy. In the ditch they lay piled, negroes and whites, four and five deep on each other; there could not have been less than 250 in the ditch—some partially submerged; and, altogether, over 600 were buried by the Southerners.

FINE ARTS.

FRESCO AND WATER-GLASS PAINTINGS IN THE PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

The public seem to take less interest than one might be expected in the mural paintings completed or in course of execution at the Palace, Westminster. It appears not to be known to strangers that the Royal Gallery, the finest picture gallery in London, is open to the public on Saturday by simply applying at the Lord Chamberlain's office. For our part, we see no reason why this national building should not be open to the public, as such monuments usually are included, at any time without restriction, formality, or trouble of any kind.

Mr. Maclise's finished picture of "The Interview of Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo" has now been subjected to greater advantage than heretofore; although the coloured light falling in patches on the picture from the stained-glass upper windows in certain parts of the day, particularly if the sun shine, and to which one attention cannot be called, still injures the general effect. This grievance, by-the-way, is much greater to those artists whose works are in the dark corridors beneath. The spaces surrounding Mr. Maclise's picture have been finished, and a new copying advantageously its base line has been placed along the wall beneath. The colour on the upper portion of the drawing-in of the sky and the hue is, however, so exceedingly bright that it catches the eye and is out of harmony with the whole of the gallery besides. By standing in the visitor is not permitted to do in the proper distance to take in the whole composition, he will feel that the force which characterises the centre portion of the picture appears to fall off, as we understand, is very difficult to obtain in the novel medium in which the painter works; but the best in excess: for anything of such much power would not have "borne out" against the surrounding carvings and vivid colours of the glass and decorations. When the opposite façade within which Mr. Maclise is now working upon the companion picture of "The Death of Nelson," is removed, and a more favourable aspect afforded, this observation will, of course, apply with still greater force.

More favourable conditions for viewing the work are not, however, needed to convince us that it is a very fine and commanding picture, memorative of national achievement in arms in this country. It will, indeed, form a fitting pair to the history of Britain, as we have, it is true, some good pictures of sea-fights by Loutherbourg, Stanfield, Turner, and one or two others; nevertheless, as an historical epic, but none have the dignity, and few anything approaching the balanced accuracy, of the work before us. To our military pictures, of which we have a rich collection—Wilkie, Haydon, and Chevalier Eastlake being only names worth mentioning—the same remark applies. To form an estimate of the merit of this picture we must go to the battle-fields and scenes of Saalfeld, Hess, Menzel, and Rethel in Germany, or the pictures by Horace Vernet, Yvon, Pils, and other French painters, at Versailles, and there is nothing in England to make such comparison. Mr. Maclise's great Waterloo picture will be found at least generally superior in subject to similar German works, while it has a richness and stateliness of composition, arising from a profound calculation of the architectonic harmony and effect required by the nature of the building it adorns to which no French battle-piece pretends.

But, besides this and the great companion painting by the same artist, other mural works are being executed in the same magnificent building at Westminster. Mr. Herbert's very elaborate fresco, "Moses Bringing down the Tables of the Law from Sinai," is composed for very shortly submitted to public inspection; and it is gratifying to be able to say confidently that it will be found to be a very noble work. Messrs. Dyce and Cope are steadily advancing with their respective works, the paintings in the corridors and vestibules are progressing with his series of (as they will doubtless prove) admirable frescoes from the Arthurian romances. But of all these painters none seems to work more unceasingly (without either short intervals of personal holiday) as Mr. Maclise. His Waterloo picture was finished only a little short of a year and a half ago, and the wall on which the present year he had executed a most elaborate finished study in oil of "The Death of Nelson," and nearly the upper third of the work of the picture is finished. Judging from this portion and from study, we may say that the picture promises to be still more successful than its vis-à-vis. The finished part shows the Victory with the body of the "companion-ladder," with the figures thereon, together with the rigging, flags, masts, &c. above the bulwarks on the quarter-deck. This part of the composition—cables, ropes, pulleys, crossbrees, yards, masts, &c.—will be a painter more time (he believes) to execute than an equal space filled with figures would have done. Upon these details the artist has, with characteristic patience and conscientiousness, lavished his wonderful imitative power; and we may add that the section of a man-of-war represented has a fidelity, down to the very threads of every cable, which is unsurpassed in any work from the Victory. In everything, indeed, the painter has actually been guided by the directions and criticism of naval men; and behind the bulwarks, the picture from his studies there is quite a crowd of sailors and "marine store" of cables, pulleys, bunting, sponging-rods, and such like. It may be interesting to mention that among the extraordinary story of Mrs. Barnes appearing in the papers the other day, the painter resolved to put a female among the wounded in his picture. Mr. Maclise had previously wished for the assistance of association it would afford to introduce a female—a sort of Blackyred Susan, if the spectator chose—but could find no authority for doing so, and no plausible excuse, as for the *récondère* and *sauve qui peut* of the Spanish picture. Mrs. Barnes's story supplied, however, the necessary justification. A certain number of women of good character were, it appears, allowed during the Nelson wars to accompany their husbands; and the poor woman, as part of the number, was on board the Mars at the battle of Trafalgar, in which engagement her husband was killed. On the poop Mr. Maclise has already painted the young midshipman who shot the fisherman that had struck down Nelson. He is about to take him at the enemy's mizentop, whence the fatal shot had proceeded. This was the lad, who is now the *Lieutenant* Pollard, still living at Greenwich, of whom the reader may have read. Notwithstanding his case was brought before the public some time since, he has for his "distinguished bravery" received no higher promotion than nearly sixty years! This picture, if all goes well, will probably still take a year to complete.

These great works by Mr. Maclise are, it should also be borne in mind, not only of unparalleled excellence in their kind, but they are of the highest importance technically, being the first paintings wholly executed in this country upon the system of stereochrome, or water-glass. Fresco has proved the most durable form of painting in Italy; but the palace of Westminster itself affords most conclusive evidence that the method has in England been the least permanent. The irretrievable decay of nearly all the early frescoes in the Poets' or Upper Waiting Hall and the House of Lords may be partly attributed to ignorance of the old methods of preparing the lime and colours; to the improper preparation of the walls, the paintings not having been cut off from possible absorption of moisture by placing backs of iron upon slabs of slate as has been done in the corridors; and to the probable circumstance that many of the frescoes are not wholly executed in the genuine *fresco buono*, as the mediæval painters termed it—finishings being frequently added when the plaster had become partially dry, and become dissolved in a humid, atmosphere. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt that everything relating to the proper preparation of the material is understood, and applied, in the recently-finished frescoes show symptoms of decay. The inference is therefore fairly drawn that the fresco is the proper work for our climate, as it is not likely to remain unchanged for the centuries that mural painting will be required to commemorate our history. The advantage of frescoes and the early substitution of oil painting for tempera in the north of Europe point to the same conclusion; and it is further borne out by the fact that water-glass has been found applied as thinly as possible, as in Mr. Herbert's "Lear," which is the only stereochrome fresco at Westminster which has remained entirely least affected by mould and fungus. Mr. Maclise was long ago sensible of the necessity of a more permanent medium, and in 1847 went to Germany to inform himself of the then new process of water-glass, as then adopted in painting by Kaulbach in his great works in the New Museum. By several other Germans, however, Mr. Maclise returned fully satisfied of its merits, and has found no reason to modify his opinion. Water-glass has in Germany been submitted to test in the severest kind to ascertain its durability. At Berlin a stereochrome painting was suspended for twelve months in the open air, and then placed in the New Museum, during which time it was exposed to sunshine, mist, snow, and rain, but remained unchanged. In Bavaria, also, a fresco in stereochrome, or water-glass, is, chemically speaking, a tetra-silicate of potash, a compound of silica, otherwise called silicic acid and potash. This is the discovery of Professor Fuchs, of Munich; and reasoning having led up to it—for Dr. Johann Fuchs, of Munich; and, although Professor Liebig declared the process to be impracticable slighted and misunderstood, it is now acknowledged to be capable of many valuable applications. The late Prince Consort was one of the first to call attention to it in the English public, having translated for the *Journal of the Society of Arts* the pamphlet describing the theory and practice of Professor Fuchs's discovery.

The water-glass method of painting is extremely simple. A surface of stone or plaster is washed over with a solution of water-glass, colours which are levigated with pure distilled water; and this is the only medium or vehicle employed for their application. It is in fact, water painting, and the effect is somewhat similar to it. When the picture is finished it is fixed on the wall or surface by means of a varnish of the same material, which is applied with a brush, and which is syringed on and left to dry. The carbonic acid of the air and the earths in the surface in a short time throw down the silica or flint, which is perfectly insoluble, and the surface is rendered, when washed off, the picture remaining adherent and only removable by mechanical abrasion. Thus the picture becomes a part of the wall, however the manifold. Besides its greater durability it allows the use of those colours which are destroyed by the action of lime, as it admits of any rate of execution, or any number of alterations and retouchings before the glass-water is applied; this final varnish still preserving the whole surface from the action of the weather. The greatest difficulties and disadvantages in fresco—namely, the necessity of painting on the entire portion required, leaving no joining out a portion of plaster entirely, are thus altogether removed or obviated.

Mr. Gibson, our great English sculptor, who, like several modern sculptors of world-wide reputation, has made Rome an almost life-long home, has lately paid a visit to this country for the purpose of modelling a bust of the Princess of Wales. Mr. Gibson's stay was very short, and, after modelling the bust, having first obtained sittings of the Princess, he has just returned to Italy. We trust to see the finished work in marble in our Royal Academy Exhibition of next year.

The sum subscribed for the memorial to General (Stonewall) Jackson has now amounted to £1,000, and will, it is expected, be sent to the Confederate States at the termination of the war.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. William Richard Arthur Polle-Tylney-Long-Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, of Dangrost House, Wilts, and of Combeland, Berks, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Richard Long, the executors, William Baldeby Glasse, Esq., Q.C., and Andrew Alfred Cuthyer Fagan, Esq., the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator, who (if of great length, was executed in June last, and a codicil in the month of August, 1862. Lord Lieutenant of Wilts, a Knight of the Garter, a D.C.L. of the fourth Earl, by Katharine, daughter and heir of the late Sir J. Tylney Long, Bart., and succeeded to that title in 1857, and to the head of the family of Wellesley, of which the Duke of Wellington and Earl Cowley represent branches. His deceased wife died in April last. Lord Mornington, and has made a liberal provision for his (testator's) sister, Lady Victoria Long Wellesley. There are also annuities to his brother, Lord Maryborough, and to each of his executors he leaves £500, as well as complimentary legacies to his domestic servants.

The will of Edward William Smythe-Owen Esq., of Condover Hall, Shropshire, was proved in London, by the executors, Colonel Robert Hamilton Bromley, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Owen, M.A., the testator's nephew, the Rev. George Augustus Salisbury, LL.B., Rector of Westbury, and Archdeacon of Salop, and Mr. Owen's brother, who likewise was the only son of E. Pemberton, Esq., and succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Thomas Pemberton, Esq., of Condover Hall, in 1827, by the Rev. Deputy Lieutenant for Shropshire, and had held the office of High Sheriff for that county. The testator died on the 1st ult., and was aged 74. By the will there are three codicils, executed in 1862. His wife, who was liberally provided for by settlement, is left sole executrix, and the Rev. Edward Owen, Miss Caroline Pemberton, takes a life interest in the principal part of his property; and, after the decease of his widow, succeeds to the Condover estates, upon registering his surname and executor, the Rev. G. A. Salisbury, residuary legatee, and executor, and to whom the testator leaves the bulk of his personal property.

The will of Thomas James Ireland, Esq., of Ousden Hall, Suffolk, was proved in the London Court on the 3rd instant by the executors and trustees Henry Gregory, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Captain Charles Bathe Wolley Gregory, Bart., the testator's brother-in-law; the Rev. W. B. Gregory, M.A., of Ousden Rectory, Suffolk, and Mr. Thomas Gregory, of Bute; and R. H. Sawyer, Esq. The personalty was sworn under £45,000. To the effect to mention that, besides the Victoria Cross, the testator has also his residences, Upper Harley-street, London, and Sandford-place, Chelsea-bank, with all the furniture, plate, and an handsome library of books, and his interest in the sum of £35,000. He bequeaths to each of his unmarried daughters £5000 in addition to the settlement made upon them upon their royal parts amongst his children. Legacies are left to his servants and to each of his executors, and £100 to the poor of Ousden and Lyngate.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Thomas Ryan as Consul at Sweden for the Port and City of Gothenburg.

A congress of "Catholic theologians and scholars of Germany" will assemble on the 28th inst., in Munich.

Once again the "Chronicles of *Punch*" the archery season of the South Tipperary Downers has closed under brilliant auspices in the presence of the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore. A highly fashionable circle of the nobility and gentry of this and other counties, who had accepted the invitation issued by Lord and Lady Donoughmore, assembled at Knockbally. The shooting commenced at one o'clock and closed at six o'clock, the usual number of ends having been shot off. The company then adjourned to the pavilion, where dinner was served, covers having been laid for two hundred, after which the noble host and hostess proposed the toast of the day, which the greatest difficulties and disadvantages in fresco—namely, the necessity of painting on the entire portion required, leaving no joining out a portion of plaster entirely, are thus altogether removed or obviated. Queen was received with great enthusiasm. The following was the score of the contest:—Lord Donoughmore, 146; Mr. Penny Quin having made 246, the highest gross score of the day, was the bachelor's prize. This prize consisted of a beautiful silver cup, presented by the bachelors of the club but purchased. Among the gentlemen Mr. Charles Wise, who scored 230, won the first prize, which consisted of a silver goblet.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT NORWICH.

The Norwich Musical Festival, which was held last week, has fully supported the high reputation of these great music meetings, not only as tending to the advancement of the art of music in England, but as aiding the cause of benevolence. The festival of the present year was the fourteenth of these triennial meetings, the first of which was held in the year 1824; since which period they have contributed to the charitable institutions of the county of Norfolk a sum amounting to within a trifle of ten thousand pounds. The patrons are the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary. The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, is the president, and the Earl of Suffield is the chairman of the committee of management. Mr. Benedict is the conductor, an office which he has held for twenty years. We have already mentioned the names of the principal singers engaged, and the general arrangements of the festival. It is sufficient, therefore, to add, that the instrumental band, consisting of the usual complement of performers, was ninety-three strong, and the chorus, consisting chiefly of local amateurs, numbered 275—a powerful and instrumental mass quite sufficient for every purpose; for we have always been of opinion that no real accession of power is given by the monstrous gatherings which have come into fashion since the Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall.

The festival began on Monday, the 14th of this month. On the preceding Sunday a sermon was preached in the cathedral by the Rev. Canon Heaviside, who eloquently advocated the festival as a most useful and important agent in the work of beneficence. The musical service of the cathedral was chosen and beautifully rendered. The chants were composed by Dr. Buck, the eminent organist of the cathedral; the responses were those of the late Dr. Beckwith, a young musician, whose untimely death was much lamented; and the anthem was by Mendelssohn. The latter was admirably performed: the choir of Norwich Cathedral, under the able superintendence of Dr. Buck, being one of the best in the kingdom.

The first sacred performance was St. Andrew's Hall on Monday evening consisted of Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus." It is usual at entertainments of the sacred music in the evenings; but the reason assigned for this exceptional proceeding was a good one—it afforded the opportunity of hearing a great sacred performance to many who otherwise would not have enjoyed it. This performance accordingly—given at reduced rates of admission—was attended by a large audience, composed chiefly of the working classes, evincied with evident gratification to this magnificent oratorio, performed by such a host of talent.

The miscellaneous concert on Tuesday evening was a profuse musical banquet. It had the fault—common to the evening concerts at all our festivals—of being a most delicious feast too long, and did terminate till midnight; and to sit between four and five hours in the crowd and heat of an assembly room was a physical infliction too much for the keenest musical appetite. Accordingly (as always happens) the concluding part of the performance was wearily listened to, and the audience were glad to get away. This miscellaneous—which is truly English, being never experienced on the Continent—was not without its redeeming features, even in the evening. The concert, nevertheless, though too long, was, on the whole, excellent. Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," and the overtures to "Oberon" and the "Flauta Magico" (played the proper powers of the latter), and Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto was played by Sainton in a style which could not be surpassed by any violinist of the day. There were selections from Gounod's "Faust," and from Howard Glover's "Ivanhoe" and "Rob Roy," the most popular the most pleasing morceaux of these operas. A prominent feature of the concert was Mr. Cusins's "Wedding Serenata," composed in honour of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and first performed at her Majesty's Theatre on the opening night of last season. Its reproduction on this occasion created a real success. It was splendidly executed and warmly applauded. The remainder of the concert was made up of miscellaneous vocal pieces familiar to the public. The noble "Hallelujah" chorus created a real enthusiasm, brilliantly lighted, and filled with an elegant assemblage, presented a gay and beautiful scene.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Silas's oratorio, "Jeash," composed expressly for this festival, was performed for the first time. The production of this work was eagerly designed to be the most remarkable event of this festival, as the production of Moliqueu's "Abraham" had been of the last. It is needless to say that a musician's fame is not the same calibre as Moliqueu. "Abraham" will take its place among the musical productions which we cannot do. In the highest branches of art there is no room for mediocrity: the few works of great genius live and descend to posterity—the many, however estimable in point of talent, are forgotten. It is this latter category we are compelled to place the new oratorio of M. Silas. It evinced scholastic learning and ingenuity, but it was the production of the mere *dévinier*, the poetic fire, the spirit of inspiration, which breathes in the music of Handel, Haydn, Spohr, and Mendelssohn. We do not therefore deem it necessary to enter into a detailed criticism of the work. The subject, familiar to everybody who knows the Bible, has been manipulated by the author of "Jeash" of "Abdallah," and the Maniac in his tragedy of the same name; so that M. Silas had to contend not only with the genius of Handel but with that of Mendelssohn, whose choruses to Racine's play are among the greatest of his works—a consideration which ought to have deterred M. Silas from measuring his strength with that of a master. The work was admirably performed. The principal parts were sustained by Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Sherrington, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mr. Lawler (who exerted himself much in the utmost: the choruses were sung with force and precision; and all the performers were evidently zealous in their endeavours to do justice to the work.

"Jonah" was followed by a scene from Leslie's cantata "Immanuel," very finely sung by Mr. Lawler and by Mr. Cusins; and this again, was followed by a strange performance of the "Stabat Mater," the music being taken from the three works of Pergolesi, Haydn, and Rossini, in a series of patchwork, a jumble of incongruous styles, for which we cannot hold Mr. Benedict responsible. It could not have been pleasant to the fine musician of his high artistic taste.

The concert of Wednesday evening included a great number of popular vocal pieces, most of them sung at the metropolitan concerts of the past season. Its most pleasing feature was a selection from the works of Mozart, in which the air "Quando mio" was sung by Mdme. Weiss. "Voi che sapete" by Mdme. Trebelli, "Della sua pace" by Mr. Reeves, and "Deh vieni" by Mdme. Titiens—all of them charmingly sung and enthusiastically applauded. There was also a selection from Mr. Sullivan's music to Shakspeare's "Tempest." Mr. Sullivan has talent, but his power is not equal to his ambition. Miss Fanny Arne argues a lack of that modesty which becomes a young English composer.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed on Thursday morning to a crowded audience. This sublime sacred work—second only to the "Messiah" of Handel—it is sufficient to say that its performance on this occasion has probably never been excelled. The principal solo parts were sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Sherrington, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss; and the perfect execution of the choruses bore testimony to the zeal and energy of the conductor.

The concert of Thursday evening derived great interest from the production of Mr. Benedict's cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed expressly for this festival. It will be remembered that at the last Norwich Festival he produced his beautiful cantata, "Undine." This was equally beautiful, and was most favourably received with equal enthusiasm. Its title suggest its subject—the well-known romance of the King of England's imprisonment, who, returning from Palestine, was seized in passing through Germany by his enemy, the Duke of Austria, and immured in a dungeon, from which he was rescued by means of his faithful minstrel, Blondel, who discovered the place of his master's captivity by singing an air which was heard and responded to by the King in his prison. Out of this legend Mr. Oxenford has constructed an elegant and interesting cantata, which Mr. Benedict has set to music in thoroughly congenial music. The piece opens with a chorus of peasants and vassals, making merry without the castle of the castle where the King is imprisoned

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Ned Lockley, the Etonian. (2 vols. Bentley.) This story, which originally appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine*, has very many points of excellence. The language, when scholastic affectations are not obtrusive, is extremely fine, the style is decorous, and the tone is particularly healthy. The characters are, for the most part, cast in a pleasant mould, and transferred to paper in a skilful manner. There must, almost of necessity, be exceptions to rule, by a villain introduced, but he is not elevated into undue prominence. There are charmingly pathetic scenes; there are pieces of fine rich sentimentality; there are lively, jocund, truthful conversations; there is a manliness about the whole which is remarkably refreshing in these days of effeminate taste. The author has a considerable knowledge of what constitutes one's sense of the fitness of things; and, above all, there are pictures of filial affection and respect, paternal consideration and forbearance, love, which it does one's heart reciprocate. Plot there is none, or next to none; and it is by no means certain that the absence of this intricate machinery is a matter to be regretted, for the tenter-hooks of expectancy and suspense are often extremely painful, and the tales which depend for interest upon them are generally such as the reader does not care to read twice over, and does not derive any benefit from. The main events may be briefly told. Ned Lockley, the son of Mr. Robert Lockley, and Lucy Lockley, *née* Burkitt, and is brought up as one of the family of Mr. Lyon, Earl of Cranshale, at whose residence Lockley is the trusty manager. Earl Philip dies at an early age, and upon his deathbed thus addresses his wife:—"Kate, let the boys grow up together." And it is their wish that they should grow up together. One of his boy if any father can; and, if they grow up as brothers, he will be a kind of father, of course, to poor Phil. You are a woman of women, Katty dear; but a boy wants a man's hold over him." So Ned Lockley found a second mother in Lady Cranshale, and the brother and sister in the young Earl Philip and Lady Constance Cranleigh. The Lady Constance "is more beautiful than day," and her consequently is easily found. Poor Ned, who is a boy when he leaves Eton, is desperately in love. But Constance loves another after the fashion which boys and girls love, and loves him quite another. This unpleasant fact she acknowledges to him on a moonlit night, and, at his request, puts—for once and for ever—the seal of a kiss upon "the grave of his first hope." Ned, however, has a powerful rival against that kiss—only one and no hope of another—having been born upon the wrong side of the blanket, and consequently cannot have been a necessity. Well, poor Ned, to heal his love-wounded heart, takes arms in the H.E.I.C.S., distinguishes himself amazingly, and becomes, the palace, the husband of Gertrude, the daughter of a rich nabob, and all he has to do is to watch the "villain," his cousin, Keane Borkitt, now by dint of a long purse and a long pedigree, become, in England, to hone, to parental love, and to wedded life, to India and back. Everything, however, with his latest breath he recommends forgiveness of the traitor.

"Stonewall" Jackson. By the author of "Life in the South." (1 vol. Ingram, Cooke, and Hall.) We wonder that this little book should set a sketch, and a slight sketch too, has already reached a second edition; for the author tells us nothing that is not familiar to Anglishmen as though it had belonged to one of our own heroes. It is astonishing how some men manage to steal away the hearts not only of their friends but also of those who are enemies. Stonewall Jackson was one of them. According to all accounts he was no lawyer a fine-weather soldier, and a fanatical worshipper of liberals. The generous souls amongst the latter were ready to exhalen upon his death, in the words which Prince Henry used of Hotspur—

> Burn but his alive so stone a gentleman;
> and Englishmen are always ready to indorse the adage. We may admire the sagacity and soldierly bearing of Lee, but we loved old Stonewall Jackson. There was in his very appearance, even at a sudden, certain swoop upon his prey and his prayerful pertinacity, a resemblance to our own Cromwell which at once enlisted our sympathies. Cromwell was a Puritan, and Jackson was a Presbyterian as if Jackson were a Puritan he was at the same time a Cavalier. He learn that his grandfather was a soldier of the old revolution; when he graduated seventeenth in a class of about sixty students. It is mentioned that he was a Methodist, and a teetotaller. He was already, at sixteen years of age, held the office of a county constable. In 1842 he entered the army, and was under the command of General Taylor; and afterwards, under General Scott, he attained to the rank of Brevet Major in 1847. He then accepted "the appointment of Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the Virginia Military College of Lexington." In this position he remained for nearly ten years, when he resigned it to take the field at the head of a battle for the Southern Confederacy. What need to speak of his deeds since then? Fame has trumpeted them over the world.

A Winter in Upper and Lower Egypt. By Mrs. Romer. (1 vol. Rust and Blackett.) Thirty years ago Mr. Hoskins made his first pilgrimage to the land of mummies, and has visited it since, as often as the Pyramids; and lately he made his second to the same country in the company of his fascinating wife, who has had the advantage of experiences and wrought a work which may be read with profit by learned and unlearned, by sound and unsound. He has chosen for his style that which is the most difficult, namely, the easy romantic narrative; and, in a sanitory point of view, he has certainly added to the literature of Egypt a valuable contribution. He has, in addition to learned observations, interspersed with copious references to Wilkinson, Bunsen, and other grave authorities upon the time-honoured monuments and the glory of the past, much information which will prove a list of the principal diseases which the European tourist may expect to encounter in the land of Sesostris, together with a list of the medicines with which one should take care to be supplied for purposes of constipation. Of the latter, should, he has prepared the battle against headaches, biliousness, dysentery, dysentery, ague, and ophthalmia, with selections, according to attack, from a medicinal armoury consisting of Epsom salts, magnesia, Cockle's pills, Dover's powders, Gregory's powders, diluted sulphuric acid, quinine, tincture of rhubarb, compound tincture of camphor, laudanum, cinchona plaster, laudanum, a lancet, scales, and liquid measures, and leeches from Cairo." Some people might suppose that under these circumstances Egypt is a very unhealthy country. It is quite the reverse. Mrs. Romer says about the climate of Nubia. "Every invalid who has travelled in Egypt will remember that they prefer the climate of Nubia to Madeira; and it is certainly finer than Algiers, which from experience, the writer can say is very unhealthy in the spring, to the climates of Rome, Mentone, Nice, or the south of Spain."

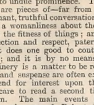
Invalids should not go to Egypt for health, but should rest return to Cairo before the end of March or beginning of April, when the Khamsin, the hot wind from the desert, will oblige them to find refuge for the remaining spring months in the more genial climate of Malta, Corfu, or Italy." Be it remarked that "the voyage from Malta to Alexandria is performed in a steamer in about 5 days."

Andrew Deverell. By Charles Beach. (2 vols. Bentley.) The author of "Andrew Deverell" has written a book of many characters, the occasional sensible if not very original remarks, and the really original method of wooing and winning a lovely maid, which are to be discovered in the course of it. The book is not remarkable for the subtlety of plot they have not much pretension. There are surprises and incidents enough to keep the reader on the tenter-hooks of curiosity, but they are not so skilfully interwoven with the main story as to deserve to be called anything more than episodical interpolations. The hero, an adventurer in New Guinea, was born in the State of New York, and the combined audacity, respect, perseverance, and skill with which he conducts his extraordinary love suit are highly characteristic of his nation. He has only seen the young lady in her carriage whilst he was a tattersdenation, yet he writes both to her aristocratic father, a planter of New Orleans, and to her, to express respectfully his intention of making his fortune and marrying her; and he succeeds. It is plain, from the third page, that he is no ordinary man, for there, after remarking that he was twelve on the 25th of May, 1838, he says, "that is the 25th day of May." This day I am twenty-two years of age;" which is scarcely according to Cocker.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

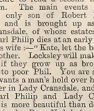
THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

The Most Noble Charles Gordon, Sixth Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Huntly Enzie, and Aboyne, Viscount Inverness, Baron of Badenoch, Strathavon, Auchindoun, Balmore, Lochnar, Garthie, and Kincardine, in the Peerage of Scotland; and Baronet of Nova Scotia, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen, and Chief of the Name of the Clan of the Gordons, Hereditary Keeper of Kinghorn; Premier Marquis of Scotland, and Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, was the eldest son and heir of the late Marquis of Huntly, by his first wife, Catherine Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Cope-



MRS. ARCHIBALD PEEL.

land, and Baronet of Bramall Park, in the county of Chester, by his eldest son, Charles, Earl of Aboyne, now eleventh Marquis of Huntly, who is a youth in his seventeenth year. The family of Gordon (Seton in the male line), Dukes of Gordon and Marquises and Earls of Huntly, of the Isles of Ireland, Lords of Gight, one of great antiquity and historic celebrity in Scottish annals. George, fourth Earl of Huntly, and George, fifth Earl of Huntly, were Lord Chancellors of Scotland. George, second Marquis of Huntly, the stanch friend and supporter of Charles I., and the loyal Earl of Aboyne, for his devotion, and fidelity, and bravery, to the rebels in 1649. From his eldest surviving son descended his lamented successor, the eighth Duke of Gordon, who died in 1836, and whose memory remains extant in 1846; and from his fourth son, Charles, created Earl of Aboyne, descended the Marquis of Huntly, whose premature decease we have to chronicle. The ancestor of the house as much Marquis of Huntly in 1836, on the death of the late Duke of Gordon.



The death of this lady, the only daughter of Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., of Ramsey Abbey, and widow of Archibald Peel, Esq., son of the Right Hon. General and Lady Alice Peel, occurred very suddenly at Brighton, on the 9th inst., within a few days after the birth of a daughter, the fourteenth issue of that being disease of the heart. The family of Palmer, from which Sir Roger (daughter of Mrs. Peel and her brother, Captain Roger Palmer, R.N., C.B. for the Battle of Navarino and Medal for the Battle of Algiers) derives his descent is one of the most ancient in the west of Ireland, and still possesses a great landed estate representing a branch of the Palmers of Wrytham, Kent, a noble house, now become Earl of Castlemaine. Mrs Peel leaves seven daughters.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE, M.P.

The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, a politician and statesman of note, was the son of Alexander Ellice, Esq., an eminent merchant of the city of London. He was born in 1785, and, after receiving a university education, was for some years engaged in the fur trade of Canada, carried on in the Hudson's Bay Company, besides being a proprietor in Canadian and West Indian estates. In 1818 he entered M.P. for Coventry in the Whig interest, and, with the exception of four years, from 1826 to 1830, has continued to represent that city ever since. In 1830 he became the conspicuous position in the House of Commons by his business habits and his shrewd, good sense. He was appointed one of the Bank Restriction Committee of Bill, when he opposed Lord Castlereagh. His speeches, which were numerous, were chiefly confined to matters connected with trade and the Bank Charter Act, which he vehemently, though unsuccessfully, opposed. Mr. Ellice's choice was the agent against the Hudson's Bay Company in the dispute with the Government of the Bank advances; and so he desired to make the Bank and the Government independent of each other. In November, 1834, he was appointed joint Secretary to the Treasury; in Earl Grey's Administration, and held that office till August, 1835; and was Secretary at War from April, 1835, till December 1834. He became a Privy Councillor in 1835. The right hon. gentleman married, in 1809, Lady Jane Ann Elizabeth Sutherland, one of Charles, first Earl Grey, elder of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G., the Prime Minister, and of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Ashley, killed at the action off Bergen in 1808, by whom (who died on July 28, 1839) he leaves issue. He married, secondly, in 1841, Lady Anne Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Lieutenant, daughter of William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle, and widow of Thomas Henry, Viscount Clifden, Baron of Ilchester, Earl of Leicester, which lady died on July 22, 1844. Mr. Ellice died suddenly on the 17th inst., at Aldenham, the seat of Lord Ellesmere, in the 67th year of his Andrews, and married, in 1834, Catherine Jane, daughter of General Balfour. He was the brother of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Captain Alexander Ellice, R.N., was for some time M.P. for Harwich.

C. R. COCKERELL, R.A.

Charles Robert Cockerell, R.A., whose death has just occurred, was the son of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq., and was born in 1796. He was educated at Westminster School, and at the University of Oxford, where he took the warmest interest. In early life Mr. Cockerell spent many years in careful study of the architectural remains of Greece, Sicily, Asia Minor, Italy, Rome, Pompeii, and elsewhere. In 1811-12 the ruins of the Temples of Jupiter, in Egina, and of Apollo, in Bassæ, were explored by Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Foster, in company with Baron Haller and others. He published an account of these researches in 1860. He was also a diligent student of the antiquities in the museum at Munich and in the British Museum, and he depicted many restorations of the buildings of antiquity. In 1829 he became an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1836 he was made a Royal Academician. In 1848 he succeeded Sir William Chambers as Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, a post he filled with much success, his lectures always displaying great learning and ability. In 1840 he was elected one of the honorary Grangers of the Academy of the Institute of France, and in 1863 one of the ten foreign members of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome. In 1848 he was created an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, and in 1848 he was the first to receive the gold medal of the Royal Institute of Architecture. He was also a member of the Academies of Munich, Berlin, and Berne.

Advices received from the coast of Iceland state that the catch of codfish has been more abundant this year than has been remembered.

THE STREETS OF PARIS.—The first section of the commission's report on the improvement of the Paris streets, lately presented to the Prefect of the Seine, refers to the different terms used to designate the public thoroughfares, and proposes to adopt the following as the most appropriate. Thus, the use of the word *square*, which has been adopted from the English, will be discontinued, and that of *place* will be substituted in its stead. The latter, whether planted or paved, will be reserved for the larger spaces at the intersection of streets and boulevards, or new entrances to the city. The term *rue* will no longer existing the streets, roads, and lanes, as also those which are called Chaussée d'Antin, Rondes, Allée, and Chaussée. The name of the "Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin" dates from the time when it was the commencement of the road to Antin before dwelling on the suppression of the latter word. The name *Boulevard* is to be applied to those streets which run in a circular direction, whatever the determination was come to to preserve it for the latter as an exception, and restore it to the streets of the Rue Blanc, which it had previously borne. That street has, in fact, often changed its name, having been called Rue Neuve des Capucines, Rue de la Paix, Rue Napoléon, Rue Forchenne, Chemin de la Chaussée d'Antin, Rue de l'Hôtel Dieu, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, and Rue Louis-le-Grand. In 1676 Louis XIV. and Madame Josephine occupied the house No. 62 before her marriage with General Bonaparte. Another street which has undergone many changes is that we raise the hotel of Cardinal Fesch. The use of the word boulevard is also to be circumscribed. That term generally signifies a rampart, and should only be applied to roads which follow the line of the ancient fortifications, or which at least run in a circular direction, and indicate more or less the trace of an old municipal boundary. The wide thoroughfares which traverse the city in an oblique direction, or run from the centre to the circumference, are in reality avenues. The designation "boulevard," as applied to some of the transversal thoroughfares recently opened in the centre of Paris will, however, be retained. The attention of the committee has also been directed to the abuse of certain names of streets or thoroughfares in a certain place, not less than eighteen bearing the title of Eglise, seven that of De la Mairie, sixteen that of Moulin, and twenty-four that of Fontaine, with similar appellations of sixteen others. Such a state of things calls loudly for reform,

SIR JAMES WILDE.

SIR JAMES PLAISTED WILDE, the recently-appointed Judge of the Probate Court, is the fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., a brother of the late Lord Truro, so well known as Serjeant Wilde, and who held the offices in succession of Solicitor and Attorney-General, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Chancellor. The subject of the Portrait which we engrave was born in London, in 1816, and was educated at Winchester School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Belonging to a family several members of which were connected with the profession of the law in both its branches, Mr. Wilde studied for the Bar, and was called at the Inner Temple in 1839. Having chosen the common law as his walk in the profession, he went the northern circuit, and, having especially devoted his attention to mercantile and marine law, the latter in particular, he obtained a considerable practice in those departments of jurisprudence; and in town may be said to have been marked out as an able adviser and sound arguer in cases relating to shipping. In 1840 he was appointed one of the counsel to the Customs and Excise, and in 1855 received the appointment of Queen's Counsel. During his possession of that rank Mr. Wilde did not take a very leading place in the general advocacy business at Nisi Prius; but he retained his position in that description of cases to which his attention had been devoted when behind the bar; while his acquirements as a lawyer and his status amongst his professional brethren were such as have generally indicated him as a member of the Bar likely to attain to judicial honours. For several years, whenever a Puisne Judgeship became vacant, Mr. Wilde's name was always mentioned in the list which was prophetically set about in Westminster Hall of eligible and likely candidates. It was not, however, until the death of Mr. Baron Watson, in 1860, that he was actually raised to the Bench. In a very short time it was found that the estimate of his judicial qualities which had been generally formed was correct; for, as the familiar phrase goes, he made a very good Judge. Unfortunately, his health failed him. At the Summer Assizes of 1862, being the junior Judge on the Northern Circuit, his strength gave way during the always protracted sittings at Liverpool, and he was obliged to leave a portion of the business unfinished so far as he was concerned. In the spring of this year he was unable to undertake the duties of Judge of Assize on the Western Circuit, and Mr. Serjeant Shee was placed in the commission, and went the circuit in his stead. About this time there was a rumour that, in the event of the retirement of Dr. Lushington, Sir James Wilde would be appointed to the less arduous and, looking to his professional antecedents, scarcely less congenial office of Judge of the Court of Admiralty, the duties of which, it was thought, would not be incompatible with his bodily strength. However, on the death of Sir C. Cresswell he was selected to fill the vacant place of Judge of the Probate Court. It has been rumoured that it is not unlikely that the function of Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court will be separated from that of the Probate Court, and this latter combined with the Court of Admiralty, and that Sir James Wilde will be appointed Judge of that combined court; while another and distinct judgeship of the Court of Divorce will be created.

Our Portrait of Sir J. Wilde is from a photograph by J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.

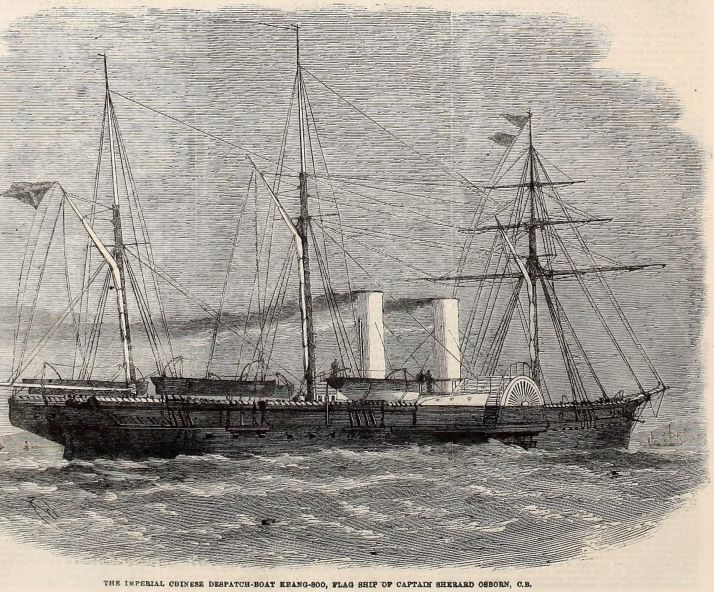


SIR JAMES PLAISTED WILDE, THE NEW JUDGE OF THE PROBATE COURT.

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE DESPATCH-BOAT KEANG SOO.

THE subject of our Illustration is a beautiful paddle steam-vessel, constructed for the Emperor of China by Mr. John White, the eminent shipbuilder, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, and is the flagship of Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Chinese squadron. She was built and fitted out at the Medina Docks, and is of 1015 tons burden: length, 241 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 29 ft. 3 in.; depth of hold, 15 ft. 3 in. She is armed with traversing 68-pounders fore and aft, and four 18-pounders on her broadside. Her engines are of 300-horse power, by Messrs. Day and Co., of Southampton, and on her trials at the Government measured mile, in Stokes Bay, attained the great speed of 17 knots, or 19½ statute miles, per hour.

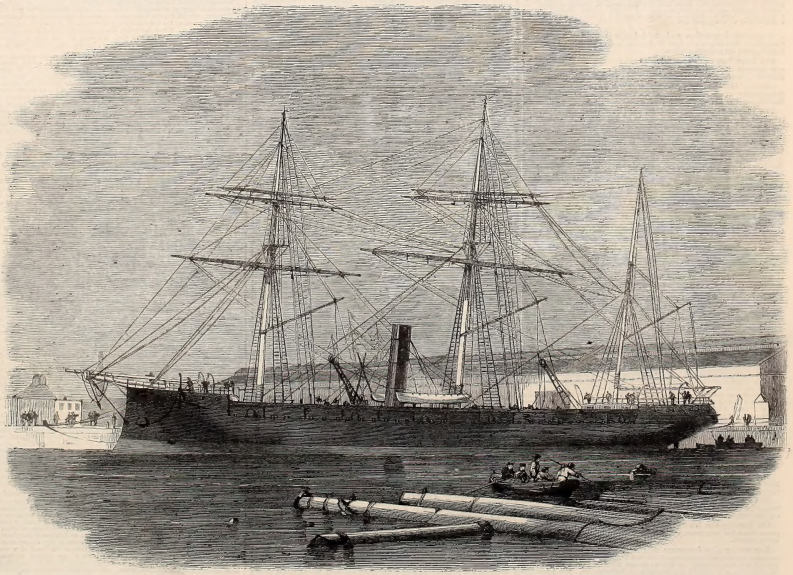
Our Sketch is from a photograph by Mr. Farrell, of the Chinese Government service.



THE IMPERIAL CHINESE DESPATCH-BOAT KEANG-SOO, FLAG SHIP OF CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN, C.B.



REVIEW OF THE NORFOLK VOLUNTEERS ON MOUSEHOLD HEATH: LADY SUFFIELD PRESENTING THE PRIZES WON AT THE NORFOLK RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ONE OF THE STEAM-RAMS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN MESSRS. LAIRD'S SHIPBUILDING-YARD, BIRKENHEAD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE STEAM-RAMS AT BIRKENHEAD.

We give on page 321, from a sketch by Mr. W. Woods, of Liverpool, an Engraving of El Tousson, one of the steam-rams in course of construction in Messrs. Lairds' yard at Birkenhead which have been the cause of so much excitement and controversy of late. We learn from a contemporary that no time is being lost in bringing both vessels to a state of completion, and that El Tousson wants but little to prepare her for receiving her equipment. As to El Mounassir, she is in a comparatively backward condition, but the operations on board her and in the neighbouring workshops are rapidly conducted. The two rams are not unshapely in their bulk, but seem as well designed for swiftness as for strength. The length of each is 230 ft., the beam 42 ft., and the extreme depth less than 20 ft. The burden is but 1500 tons register, and the draught of each vessel when loaded will be some 15 ft., the deck being about 6 ft. above the water-line, all the intermediate surface being protected—first, by a coating of teak over the iron skin of the ship, and then by armour-plates over that, each massive scale being 5½ in. thick. All this armour is dovetailed together so accurately that the joints are scarcely perceptible. The deck is of 5-in. teak, covered with iron, and the bulwarks are also of iron, being so made as to let down outwards, and thus to clear the decks during action. Two revolving cylindrical turrets, on the well-known principles invented by Captain Coles, are apportioned to each ship, one turret being before and the other abaft her engine-room. There is also a pilot-house, strongly built of teak, and iron-plated. Each turret carries two guns, placed in close proximity, so that they can be brought to bear nearly in the same position at one time. In the case of the Mounassir, one turret is being fast completed on a spot situated at some little distance from the hull, and the plan of construction is at present laid bare. Its wall is a series of cellular spaces, like the chine of a shell-fish, and all these iron cells are to be filled up with teak, making one solid and uniform mass, which is to be again strengthened and rendered well nigh impregnable by armour plates. At each end of the vessel is a raised deck, forming tolerably commodious quarters for officers and men; and the forecastle is made to carry one or two heavy guns, if they be needed. In the captain's cabin are portholes for two 32-pounders; and each ram has capacity for 300 tons of coal. The machinery, as a matter of course, is all below the water-line. Their sterns will be so formed as to protect the screw and rudder from shot or collision.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Dragoons: Paymaster D. F. Chambers to be Paymaster.
16th Lancers: Lieut. T. F. Agg to be Captain; Cornet I. Turner to be Lieutenant.
Royal Artillery: Cadet H. E. Dolphin to be Lieutenant.
Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. H. A. Herbert to be Instructor of Musketry; the Hon. H. Legge to be Ensign and Lieutenant.
2nd Foot: Ensign W. C. Hood to be Lieutenant; Cadet R. Shirley to be Ensign. 3rd: Lieut. J. E. Durnford to be Instructor of Musketry. 5th: Lieut. J. M. Toppin to be Captain; Ensign D. G. Beamish to be Lieutenant; Cadets R. L. Dickson and C. H. Broad to be Ensigns. 10th: Lieut. G. H. Stace to be Lieutenant; Lieut. J. Rudge to be Captain; Ensign H. G. Carleton to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. W. Palmer to be Ensign. 15th: Cadet G. M. Porter to Ensign. 21st: Lieut. T. H. Green to be Captain; Ensigns J. J. Rutherford and E. M. Allen to be Lieutenants; J. N. Tew and Cadet C. E. Bovill to be Ensigns. 28th: Ensign S. F. F. Auchmuchty to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. L. Dickson to be Ensign. 32nd: Ensign F. A. Horridge to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. H. Bourne to be Ensign. 45th: Cadet H. J. de B. Smart to be Ensign. 64th: Lieut. W. J. Voules to be Instructor of Musketry. 75th: Paymaster H. A. Gossett to be Paymaster. 78th: Ensign G. E. Lecky to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. K. McCausland to be Ensign. 85th: Lieut. C. C. Oldfield to be Lieutenant. 103rd: Lieut. E. W. Trevor to be Captain; Ensign C. E. Glasse to be Lieutenant; Lieut. C. Frankland to be Captain; Ensign H. H. Richards to be Lieutenant; C. H. Stoddart to be Ensign. 104th: Lieut. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart., to be Captain; Ensign R. C. Richardson to be Lieutenant; Lieut. A. L. Douglas to be Captain; Ensign M. F. Stokes to be Lieutenant; H. V. Hunt to be Ensign.
3rd West India Regiment: Lieut. J. B. Jackson to be Captain; Ensign St. J. Clerke to be Lieutenant; J. G. Kelly to be Ensign.

INDIA OFFICE.

Her Majesty has approved of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—
Bengal Staff Corps.—Majors (Brev. Col.) O. Cavenagh, (Brev. Col.) J. S. Paton, and C. P. Trower to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains (Brev. Lieut.-Col.) T. A. Carey, E. W. E. Howard, D. Mocatta, G. W. Fraser, J. J. Eckford, (Brev. Major) C. Warde, and H. P. Babbage to be Majors; Lieuts. J. C. Miller and W. M. Gibbon to be Captains.
Bengal Army.—Cavalry: Lieut.-Col. (Major-Gen.) J. F. Bradford, C.B., to be Colonel; Cornet H. A. Fletcher to be Lieutenant. Late 1st European Light Cavalry: Capt. C. H. Nicholetts to be Major. Late 35th Native Infantry: Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie to be Captain. Infantry: Ensigns C. E. Hunter, F. D. Boilean, J. A. M'Neale, and C. F. Thomas to be Lieutenants.
Madras Staff Corps.—Major H. Drury to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capts. A. B. Marsack, W. T. F. Farwell, C. P. Keyes, A. W. Ritherdon, and E. H. Power to be Majors.
Madras Army.—4th Native Infantry: Capt. J. J. Brine to be Major; Lieut. G. H. Stiles to be Captain. Infantry: Ensigns J. L. G. Silver and H. T. H. Baker to be Lieutenants; Surg. H. Young to be Surgeon-Major.

A general inspection and field-day was held on Southsea Common on Thursday week, Lord W. Paulett, commanding the south-west district, being the inspecting officer.

The large fort in the course of construction at Portsmouth, near Southsea Castle, is to be provided with a cupola shield, on the plan patented by Captain Cowper Coles.

Captain George H. Richards was on Saturday appointed Hydrographer of the Admiralty, in the room of the late Rear-Admiral Washington, who died on Wednesday week.

The Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. W. Grant Chambers) entertained on Wednesday week the naval, military, and civil authorities, together with the members of the town council and other leading inhabitants, at a banquet at the Porland Hotel, Southsea.

The whole of the Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, numbering upwards of 1600 rank and file, assembled on the Common on Thursday week, in three battalions, commanded by Colonels Travers, Marriott, and Suther; and, having formed in heavy marching order, were inspected by Colonel Rodney, Assistant Adjutant-General of the corps; Captain Travers, and other officers of the Staff of the Inspector-General. The force subsequently went through a series of brigade evolutions.

The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. John David Fitzgerald, Mountifort Longfield, Esq., Sir William Atherton, Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Sir Thomas Staples, the Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Robert Porrett Collier, Esq., Robert Bayly Follett, Esq., Henry Cadogan Rotheray, Esq., and John Hazlett, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the constitution, establishment, officers' practice, procedure, and fees of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

The festivities in connection with the visit of the Channel Fleet to the Mersey have been on an extensive scale. Yesterday week a concert and fancy dress ball were given by the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. R. C. Gardner) at the Townhall. About 2000 guests were invited, and the building was crowded to excess. On Monday the Commodore and members of the Mersey Yacht Club gave a magnificent banquet, at the Philharmonic Hall, to Admiral Dacres and the officers of the fleet. Mr. Graves, commodore of the club, presided, supported by Lord Stanley and Admiral Dacres. The guests numbered 480, of whom about 200 were officers of the fleet. The boxes and galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen. The usual loyal toasts were given, and the proceedings throughout were of the most enthusiastic character. One of the most unique, magnificent, and successful public banquets ever given in Liverpool took place on Tuesday afternoon, when a number of Liverpool gentlemen, principally members of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, entertained a thousand seamen and marines of the fleet to a dinner in St. George's Hall. The men landed at half-past twelve at the great landing-stage, and there formed in procession, some of the men carrying the national ensigns. The men marched through the principal streets and round the Exchange. The streets were all alive with the gayest bunting, and as the men marched up to the hall thousands upon thousands of spectators cheered them to the very echo. On arriving at the hall the men were received by Commodore S. R. Graves, of the R.M.Y.C., the chairman of the day. Marshalled by their officers, the men were very quickly and quietly seated, and they did evident justice to their dinners, consisting of roast and boiled beef, ham, vegetables, and plum-pudding, each man having a pint of beer, a half-bottle of rum, and a screw of tobacco. At a long table which ran the full length of the hall were seated the Mayor of Liverpool, surrounded by native and military officers, and some of the most influential of the local merchant princes.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become patron of the Highland Rifle Association.

The battalion prize shooting of the 20th (North-West) Middlesex was brought to a close last Saturday afternoon at the Willesden range, the competition having lasted the whole week.

The first competition for the challenge cup of the London Brigade, G Company, took place on Saturday last at the Plaistow range. The cup was won by Private Horncastle.

On Monday the 4th Tower Hamlets commenced shooting for prizes which had been presented by ladies and gentlemen of the district and by the officers.

The competition for prizes offered by the Captains of each company respectively to members of the 2nd City of London Rifles was commenced at the range inside the Custom House, Victoria Docks, on Saturday, the 12th inst., and brought to a conclusion on Saturday last. The prizes consisted of a London Armoury rifle, or, in the event of a member having won one before, a prize of the same value. The winners of the rifles were:—first Company, Private Evans; second Company, Private Skelley; third Company, Sergeant Franklyn; fourth Company, Sergeant Stokes.

There was a volunteer review and sham-fight on Wanstead Flats last Saturday. The officer in command was Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson. Several companies of volunteers and of yeomanry cavalry took part in the affair. The evolutions were very smartly performed, and were witnessed by a great number of persons.——The 1st Essex Administrative Battalion had a field-day at Braintree on Thursday week. The total strength of the battalion was about 600. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Claude de Crespigny took the command; and, various movements having been creditably executed, the assembled force was hospitably entertained at a substantial dinner by the officers and men of the Braintree corps. Sir Claude de Crespigny complimented the battalion on its smartness and efficiency.——On Thursday week the 3rd Essex had a competition for prizes at Brentwood. The principal premiums went to Private G. Davey, Sergeant Bush, and Private J. White.

The annual prize competition in connection with the 1st Kent (Maidstone) took place on Tuesday week, at Boxley Warren.

The annual prize shooting of the 4th Hants (Havant) took place on the 11th inst., at the Warblington butts, when a goblet, given by Captain Longlands, was won by Private G. White. Shooting for minor prizes followed. In the evening the members were entertained at dinner by the officers.——On Tuesday week about sixty members of the 12th Hants met at Horndean to compete for four prizes given by Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, M.P., which were won, after some good shooting, by Sergeant Charles Glass, Private Penn, jun., Private Dear, and Sergeant Coles. Sir Jervoise Jervoise afterwards entertained the members at dinner.

The annual competition for the vase presented to the Cheltenham battalion by Mr. C. Schrieber came off on Tuesday week. Sergeant Pottinger was the winner.

A grand review took place in Wiltshire on Wednesday week. The annual inspection of the first battalion, which is commanded by Lieutenant-General Buckley, M.P., and Major Clark, having been fixed to take place at Trowbridge, the volunteers of that town took advantage of the occasion to organise a fête in aid of their band fund, and the day was kept as a holiday for many miles round. Although the corps are scattered over a wide extent of the county, and include the Salisbury, Trowbridge, Bradford-on-Avon, Maiden Brasley, Mere, Westbury, and Warminster volunteers, every company was well represented, and made a creditable display in the movements performed. About 5000 spectators were present, and the evening was devoted to a variety of games and sports. Mr. Long and Lady Bisshopp entertained the officers and a distinguished party of the notabilities of the county, and the men dined together in a large tent erected on the ground.

In Cornwall, during last week, two interesting meetings for prize-shooting were held. On Wednesday the first company competed, at Penzance, for five silver cups. The town cup was won by Sergeant Marrack, the officers' cup by Private Roberts, the High Sheriff's cup by Private Colenso, and the Mayor's cup by Private Teague. The ladies' challenge cup was won by Sergeant Marrack. Money prizes to the value of nearly £30 were shot for by the eleventh and twelfth companies, at Truro, on Friday; also the ladies' challenge cup. Captain Henderson tied with Private Truscott for the ladies' cup, and on shooting off the prize fell to the latter.

The annual competition of the 4th Bucks (Vale of Aylesbury) came off on Thursday and Friday last week. The distribution of the prizes took place on Friday evening at the White Hart Hotel—Mr. T. T. Bernard, M.P. for the borough, in the chair.

The Ludlow volunteers had their annual rifle contest at Whitbach on Tuesday week. They dined together in the evening.

The first annual prize meeting of the Herefordshire Rifle Association was commenced at the Hereford range on Monday, the 14th inst., and terminated last Saturday. In the company prize of £12, shot for by six men from each company, the first company (Hereford) won. The Colonel's prize (£10), the gift of Lieutenant-Colonel Fielden, afforded a tie between Piper and Holmes. The recruits' prizes were won as follows:—First prize, Private Adams; second, Private Probert; and third, Private Day. For the Lord Lieutenant's prize of £20 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association a spirited contest took place. The winners were:—First prize, Sergeant Dodd; second (£12), Private Davenport; third (£8), Corporal Wornington; and fourth (£4), Corporal Porter. The marksmen's prize, to be shot for by marksmen of 1863, caused a good deal of interest. Private Newton took the first prize of £10, and Private Haywood the second. Corporal Purchas and Private Saxby made a tie, and, on shooting it off, Saxby won the third prize. A long-range telescope, the gift of the Adjutant, was shot for by three men from each company, and three men tied, but, on shooting off, Private Pickerill won. Private Levreson (1st Hereford) won the members' cup of £10. The all-comers' match was finished on Saturday. The first prize (£40) was won by Sergeant Clutterbuck, 6th Gloucestershire. In shooting off fifty-three ties, Halsall got the second prize of £20; Captain Heaton the third, £10; and Kemp the fourth. Several minor prizes were shot for.

In Suffolk, the Bury St. Edmunds corps was reviewed, on Thursday week, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, who expressed warm approval of its efficiency. Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson has also inspected the Eye, Stowmarket, Sudbury, Hadleigh, &c., corps, and has expressed himself in favourable terms as to their position, although he suggested ameliorations in matters of detail.

The annual prize competition of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association commenced on Monday, the 7th inst., on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, and was continued on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. In an all-comers' match, the first prize of £15 for the best score at three ranges won by Lieutenant Hawker, of one of the Middlesex corps; the second prize was of £10 was gained by Private Bridgman, of the 3rd Norwich company. A prize of £5 for the best score at 200 yards went to Corporal Ringer, of the 4th Norwich; another prize of £5 for the best score at 500 yards, to Captain Holloway, of the 11th Norfolk; and a third prize of £5 for the best score at 900 yards, to Private Marsh, of the 12th Norfolk. A match between eight volunteers of Norfolk and eight of Suffolk took place at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and was won by the first side, the members of which scored 276 marks, while their opponents obtained 266 marks. In a match between eight officers of Norfolk and eight of Norwich corps, at ranges of 200 and 500 yards, five rounds each, the Norwich side scored 185 marks and the Norfolk 170. This contest was for a sweepstakes of 5s. each. A match for a similar sweepstakes followed between twenty volunteers of Norwich and twenty of Norfolk. The ranges were again the same. The Norwich side won, making an average of 23·25 marks per man at the two ranges, while their opponents only obtained an average of 20·35 marks per man. On Wednesday evening the shooting for prizes given by Mr. J. Middleton—to which the association also added premiums—was brought to a conclusion. Six squads fired, the competitors being about 100 strong. The shooting was at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, and for the best general score Mr. Middleton handsomely gave £25, for the second best £15, and for the third best £10, or £50 in all. In addition the association offered three prizes of £3 each for the best score at each range. After a number of ties had been shot off, the prizes were awarded as follows:—The £25 to Lieutenant Davy, of the Thetford Corps; the £15 to Sergeant Bridgman, Norwich; and the £10 to Private King, 21st Norfolk. Three prizes of £3 each, added by the association for the best score at each range, went to Captain Holloway, 11th Norfolk (200); Corporal Gunn, Norwich (500 yards); and Ensign Foster, Norwich (600 yards). On Thursday, in the match for a challenge bugle, presented by Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, six representatives of sixteen companies or subdivisions in Norfolk competed. The first prize was the challenge bugle and £12, and the second prize was £6 for the company or subdivision making the best and second best aggregate scores. The result of the shooting is annexed:—5th Norfolk, 132; 1st Norwich, 150; 4th Norwich, 134; 2nd Norwich, 141; 3rd Norwich, 133; 11th Norfolk, 147; 8th Norfolk 114; 21st Norfolk, 146; 15th Norfolk, 157; 6th Norwich, 132; 10th Norfolk, 138; 18th Norfolk, 96; 16th Norfolk, 121; 22nd Norfolk, 131; 5th Norwich, 105; 14th Norfolk, 116. The bugle and £12 was accordingly awarded to the 15th Norfolk, or East Dereham company, while the 1st Norwich, making the second best score, carried off the prize of £6. The prizes for the best individual scores at each range were won—that at 200 yards by Sergeant Rolfe, 21st Norfolk; and that at 500 yards by Corporal Carter, 15th Norfolk. The High Sheriff's prize was open to enrolled and honorary members of any volunteer corps in Norfolk. In this match the rewards not only included £25 given by the High Sheriff (Mr. J. S. Scott Chad), but also a rifle given by Mr. Cartwright, with £2 added by the association, besides £3 for the best third score. The £25 was won by Sergeant Tunally, 21st Norfolk; the rifle and £2 by Captain Hollway, 11th Norfolk; and the £3 by Corporal Gunn, Norwich. Prizes of £3 for the best scores at each range went to Private Haughton, 5th Norfolk (200 yards), and Sergeant Bridgman, Norwich (500 yards). A series of prizes—£10, £5, and £3—were shot for by members of the association only at 200 yards, and were won—the first by Private Breeze, 1st Norwich; the second by Corporal Forrester, 2nd Norwich; and the 3rd by Private Wilson, 15th Norfolk. The last contest on Friday was for the championship of Norfolk, the winner of the match receiving the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and £20; second and third prizes of £10 and £5 were also awarded, as well as prizes of £3 for the best score at each of the three distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. The largest scores were made by Corporal Wilshak, of the Great Yarmouth corps, and Private Richardson, of the Fakenham corps, each obtaining 41 marks; in shooting off the tie Private Richardson missed, so that Corporal Wilshak became champion for the year. The £10 of course went to Private Richardson. The third prize was won by Corporal Gunn, 4th Norwich; the prize for the best score at 200 yards by Private Garwood, of the East Dereham corps; that for the best score at 500 yards by Corporal Martin, of the Fakenham corps; and that for the best score at 600 yards by Private Bridgman, 3rd Norwich. The prizes were distributed at a general review by Colonel M'Murdo, of the Norfolk corps, held on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, on Tuesday week. The following corps assembled on the occasion:—1st Norfolk, 408; 2nd Norfolk, 316; Yarmouth Artillery, 194; Yarmouth Rifles, 221; Norwich, 339; Light Horse, 35: total, 1511. To these must be added the three troops of the 18th Hussars at present quartered at Norwich, 14 of the staff of the West Norfolk Militia, and the Norwich Cadets, so that altogether about 1800 men were under arms on the ground. Colonel M'Murdo, the Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk (the Earl of Leicester), and Staff, having ridden up and down the line, the infantry marched past with considerable steadiness, and the cavalry also defiled before them. Several manœuvres were then gone through, after which the Hussars left for Norwich, and the volunteers then formed a large square for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors at the late annual gathering of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association. The presentation was made by Lady Suffield, the recipients of the well-merited rewards being also addressed, one by one, in a few encouraging words, by the Earl of Leicester.

The challenge cup of the 8th Cambridgeshire corps has passed into the hands of Private Barker for the third time in succession. Should he hold his own at the next competition the cup will become his definitive property.——By the invitation of Lord Royston the two Cambridge Town corps marched over to Babraham, on Thursday week, to the residence of his Lordship's brother-in-law, Mr. H. J. Adeane, M.P., for the purpose of being drilled.——The third annual competition for a ladies' challenge cup, offered to the Wisbeach corps, has resulted in favour of Sergeant Bennett.

The third annual meeting and shooting of the Warwickshire County Rifle Association took place at Stoneleigh, on Tuesday, when various prizes were shot for in the deer park belonging to Lord Leigh. At the ranges of 400 and 500 yards the greatest aggregate scores were obtained by the Warwick riflemen. Quartermaster-Sergeant Squires, of Leamington, obtained the highest prize of £20; the second prize of £10 was secured by Corporal Worth, of Nuneaton. The ladies' prize of £10 was taken by Sergeant Butler, of Coventry. Lord Leigh's challenge cup, with £5 added, was taken by Corporal Butler. The latter prize goes to the town of Stratford.

In Lincolnshire an annual contest has just taken place among the best shots of the Stamford corps for a challenge cup given by the Mayor of that town, as well as several prizes given by the officers of the corps. About fifty volunteers participated in the shooting, which resulted in favour of Corporal Tinkler as regards the Mayor's cup.——In a match between twelve members of the Stamford corps and twelve of the 3rd Robin Hood (Notts) Rifles, the scores made were—Stamford, 400; Robin Hoods, 352.——An elegant vase, presented to the Lincoln corps by Mr. F. Straw, has been competed for. The highest score was made by Sergeant Bourne.——The Lindsey battalion has been reviewed and entertained by Captain Uppleby in his picturesque grounds at Barrow. There were about 3000 persons present.

The long-talked-of encampment of the rifle volunteers for the county of Nottingham has at length commenced. The ground selected for the encampment is situated on the Manor Hills, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. It is about one mile from Worksop, in a south-westerly direction, and is in every way well suited for the occasion, with the exception of want of water supply. The range of ground is about 800 yards in length and about 200 yards in breadth. At the west end is the rifle-butt, erected by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle at a cost of about £200. A great number of tents have been erected. On Wednesday week the Duke of Newcastle reviewed the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Notts Volunteers. In addressing the battalion at the close of the review, the noble Duke observed that, although the battalion had displayed great efficiency in the movements through which it had been put, he must remind the members of what he had said at Southwell last year—viz., that they did not pay sufficient attention to company drill, which was essential to their efficiency.——On Monday the Nottingham Robin Hoods was inspected at Bulwell Forest, near Nottingham, by the Duke of St. Albans, on joining the regiment as Colonel. The battalion were put through a number of intricate movements by Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Wright, and at the conclusion were highly complimented by the commanding officer for their efficiency. On Monday, the 5th of October next, this regiment will be reviewed in Bulwell Forest.

The 3rd Battalion of the Lancashire Rifles assembled at Lytham, on the 9th inst., for four days' training, on the principle of the militia. There were three drills per day. The progress made was most satisfactory, so much so that the officers unanimously agreed to adopt the principle of an annual training in substitution of the periodical battalion meetings.——The annual rifle contest at the range of the Wigan Corps (the 21st Lancashire) was brought to a close last Saturday. Since last year the 21st has been joined with the 8th (Bury) for drill purposes, and at the competition just closed there were several prizes for which the Bury Volunteers were allowed to shoot. The first contest was for a purse of £15, divided into four prizes. The highest scorers were Privates Hardy and Gabbatt, who tied, and had consequently to shoot off. Hardy proved the winner, and Gabbatt received the second money. Next was a purse of £10 for the best company volley-firing. The second company of the 21st were the winners.

The movements in Yorkshire have been of interest during the past week. The 6th and the 7th West York held their annual meeting, and several valuable prizes were stoutly contested. Lord Londesborough has presented £25 for competition by the York volunteers, in addition to an annual subscription of £100 for battalion purposes. His Lordship also gives £25 towards the uniforms of a subdivision of Foresters in the York corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roney is at present making an inspection of several of the north country rifle corps. On Monday the 3rd Durham Rifles, under the command of Major Commandant Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, were inspected by him in Sunderland Barracks. The corps was put through the manual exercise by Captain Potts, and through the platoon exercise by Captain A. Featherstonheugh, concluding with file and volley firing. Lieutenant-Colonel Roney congratulated Lord Vane Tempest on having such an excellent body of men under him.——The 4th Battalion of the Durham Volunteers, comprising the Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepool, and Castle Eden corps, was reviewed by Colonel Roney, Government Inspector, on Thursday week, at Stockton. When the review was concluded, Colonel Roney, addressing the men, told them that he was glad, not only for the sake of Lieutenant-Colonel Scurfield (the commanding officer), but for their credit, that they had acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

The members of the Sandhoe Rifle Club, near Hexham, Northumberland, met on the 16th inst. at the practice-ground of the president, Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, Bart., at Oakwood Cottage, near Sandhoe House, for their second annual competition for prizes given by the patronesses, president, vice-presidents, and stewards of the club. Sixty members competed, and the first prize was carried off by Mr. Hutchinson; the second by Mr. Charles Hedley; the third by Mr. Matthew Leadbitter; and the fourth by Mr. Henry Stobbs. On the following day three prizes for all comers, with any rifle, presented by the president, were competed for. There were seventy-four competitors, and the first prize was won by Mr. John Salmon, of South Shields; the second by Captain Nicholson, 2nd North; and the third by Corporal White, 2nd North.

The Great Eastern, which left New York on the 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. Off Cape Clear she ran down the ship Jane, from Liverpool for Quebec. Two lives were lost.

The steamer Sunbeam foundered in Lake Superior on the 28th of August, and it is feared that all on board, except the wheelsman, were lost. He lashed himself to a piece of wreck, and, after floating for thirty hours, was washed ashore at Portage, twenty miles from the scene of the disaster. The passengers and crew numbered thirty-five.

The Ocean Mail, a fourteen years' classed ship at Lloyd's, 800 tons register, commanded by Captain Linklater, has been lost in the China seas. She was bound to England from Shanghai with a valuable cargo of teas and silk, roughly valued at £100,000, and appears to have foundered six miles off the entrance of the river Woosung. No mention is made of the crew. The ship and cargo are stated to be insured in London and China.

The Maori, which sailed on the 21st of March from Plymouth, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, on the 29th of June last, having on board 31 married couples, 192 single women, and 29 children. Three births and one death (that of an infant) took place during the voyage.——The Eena arrived at Freemantle, Western Australia, on the 22nd of July last, with 15 married people, 21 single men, 17 single women, and 12 children.

A gold chronometer watch has been presented by the United States' Government to Captain Robert Clark, Master of the British ship General Neil, for rescuing the crew of the American ship Scargo, on the 15th of March, 1862. An extract from the Scargo's logbook stated that the captain and crew were rescued when their vessel had 5 ft. 8 in. of water in the hold, and when their destruction seemed inevitable.

The Emigration Commissioners' ship Gresham, 965 tons, sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday week for Melbourne, Australia, having on board 448 passengers, comprising 86 married couples, 247 young women, 7 boys and 12 girls under twelve years of age, and 10 infants.——Yesterday week the ship Canterbury, 2000 tons burden, Captain Clare, left the East India Dock in tow of a steamer for Gravesend, whence she sailed for Canterbury, New Zealand. She takes out nearly 400 passengers, principally mechanics and agriculturists.

The reigning Sovereign of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen, who has acquired all the territory of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernberg in consequence of the late Duke dying without male issue, has issued a proclamation announcing his accession. The duchy of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen-Bernberg contains about 150 square kilometres, with a population of about 170,000 souls, and supplies a contingent of about 2000 men to the federal army. The whole dukedom is completely surrounded by the Prussian territory, and will, in all probability, be absorbed by that kingdom at same future day. The *Débats* remarks that among the many illustrious scions of the house of Anhalt was the Empress Catherine of Russia. The present Duke is seventy years of age, and is now in the forty-sixth year of his reign.

Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, Windsor, is being restored and beautified at the expense of the Royal children, in order to form a fitting memorial of their beloved parent the late Prince Consort. While erecting some richly-carved stonework last week it became necessary for the workmen to cut away a portion of the wall on each side of the doorway opening into the cloisters, opposite St. George's Chapel. On removing the masses of stone from the mortar in which they were embedded, sixteen or eighteen of the pieces were discovered to have formed (it is supposed) a portion of the chapel erected by Henry III. These interesting relics form portions of the jamb of a doorway with ogee mouldings, pillars, and other parts of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice. On one of the stones is an angel's wing, while the mouldings and surfaces still bear the crimson, green, red, and black colours with which they were decorated, in carved and zigzag lines. The whole of the stones seem to have belonged to the Early English and Norman periods.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE last of the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's-street, has disappeared; and a handsome stone-fronted edifice, to be entitled "Thatched House Chambers," is rising upon the site. The Thatched House Tavern had been for nearly two centuries celebrated for its clubs, its large room for public meetings, and its public dinners; it may have been originally a *thatched* tavern "in a spacious street, with very good houses well inhabited with gentry." The Thatched House was Swift's favourite haunt. In some birthday verses he sings—

> The Deanery-house may well be match'd,
> Under correction, with the Thatch'd.

Here was erected the Brothers' Club, of which Swift was made a member in his absence. "The end of our club," he says, "is to advance conversation and friendship, and to reward deserving persons with our interest and recommendation; and, if we go on as we began, no other club in this town will be worth talking of." The Dean preferred to call "The Brothers" a society, and not a club; and his journal is very full of brothers Arran and Duplin, Masham and Ormond, Bathurst and Harcourt, Orrery and Jack Hill, and other Tory magnates. Swift tells Stella he entertained here his "brothers," at the cost of seven guineas. "I staid till eight," he adds, "and then we all went away soberly. The Duke of Ormond's treat, last week, cost £20., though it was only four dishes, and four without a dessert; and I bespoke it in order to be cheap. Yet I could not prevail to change the house. Lord Treasurer is in a rage with us for being so extravagant; and the wine was not reckoned neither, for that is always brought by him that is president. Afterwards they shifted their dinner from the Thatched House to the Star and Garter, "on the Pall-mall." At the Thatched House first mét the Dilettanti Society, or, as Walpole describes it, "a club for which the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one being drunk." The character of the club, however, became changed, the members being persons devoted to art and antiquarian studies: in the clubroom were two fine conversation portrait-pieces by Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted in the manner of Paul Veronese; and a collection of portraits, the earlier ones by Hudson, Reynolds's master. The Dilettanti is now a publishing society, such as the Roxburgh, the Camden, &c. To the Thatched House, removed, in 1799, from Parsloe's, in St. James's-street, "the Club," from the time of Garrick's death known as the "Literary Club," of which the late Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir George Cornewall Lewis were members. There is an amusing anecdote of the mention of the tavern in the House of Lords:—

> In the debates on the regency a prim Peer, remarkable for his finical delicacy and formal adherence to etiquette, having cited pompously certain resolutions which he said had been passed by a party of noblemen and gentlemen at the Thatched House Tavern, the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in adverting to these, said, "as to what the noble Lord in the red riband told us; he had heard of the alehouse."—Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors."

—Lord Thurlow was just the man to demolish such affectation, and Lord Campbell just the author to chronicle such an incident. The greater part of the Thatched House Tavern was taken down in 1844, and the Conservative Club House now occupies the site, together with that of the house of Elmsley, the bookseller, at the south corner of Little St. James's-street, where Gibbon the historian died, Jan. 16, 1794. The large room of the tavern faced the street, and, when lit up by its huge glass chandeliers, from the pavement might be seen the Dilettanti portraits upon the walls. The remaining portion of the tavern has been taken down for the site of the new edifice already mentioned. In the rear, Thatched House-court has also disappeared. We have long missed from this part of St. James's-street the large bow-window which Theodore Hook compared to an obese old gentleman in a white waistcoat. "Round the corner," in Cleveland-row, Hook lived from 1827 to 1831, in a handsome house which he furnished at some £2000 or £3000 expense, and by this and other outlays so increased his embarrassments that he had to sell a moiety of his share in the *John Bull* for £4000. Of the St. James's-street of Hogarth's days we get a glimpse in the background of his picture of "The Rake arrested by Bailiffs;" here the projecting sign and the barber's pole carry us a century back. The tavern which has just disappeared was nearly the last relic of old St. James's-street, although its memories survive in various clubs; and the "Thatched House" is to be kept in mind by the chambers built upon its site.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old yew is the burden of a lugubrious letter addressed the other day to the *Times* from Darley Churchyard, in a very lovely valley in Derbyshire. The petitioner is one of the most celebrated yew-trees in this country. The trunk is 33 ft. in girth, and within the memory of man its arms stretched across one entire side of the churchyard; and forty years ago the young urchins of the parish used to climb from the outer wall into the branches, and from the branches on to the church-leads. The famous old yew-tree at Darley was thus described, many years since, to the British Association, by Mr. Bowman, F.L.S., "as having a mean diameter of 1356 lines; horizontal sections gave an average for its latest increase at 44 rings per inch nearly, which gives 2006 years as its age." The complaint of this "Poor Old Tree" is that, notwithstanding all its claims to reverence, idle persons cut, break, and mutilate the trunk and branches. "Until tourists began to multiply and excursion-trains to run," says the complainant, "I had scarce a single scar, other than time and tempest had left, on my body. But now the Snookses, and Tomkinses, and Joneses have begun to immortalise themselves (as is the fashion of that race) by cutting their names all over my bark, and on Thursday last two fellows of this tribe commenced a still more cruel process. While one of them smoked his pipe and watched, the other drew out a saw and actually set to work to cut out a great slice of my very flesh, which, but for the lucky intervention of the clerk, he would soon have accomplished." This wanton spoliation—next door to sacrilege—is disgraceful. We shall next hear of some pilfering excursionist boasting that he has stolen enough of the wood of the yew to veneer his own drawing-room table!

One of the oldest seats of learning in Paris, the College of Plessis, situated at the top of Rue St. Jacques, one of the most ancient monuments in the city and little known to strangers, is about to be taken down. It was founded in the year 1316, by Plessis Balizon, secretary of Philippe le Long. It flourished for nearly three centuries; but its resources having become exhausted, it was united to the Sorbonne, assumed the name of Plessis Sorbonne, and was completely rebuilt. It was suppressed in 1790, like all other ecclesiastical establishments. The faculty of theology and letters was re-established there in 1820. Subsequently, the buildings of the College of Plessis were annexed to that of Louis le Grand. The present demolition is the commencement of the execution of a vast plan, which consists of the rebuilding of the entire façade of the Lycée Louis le Grand, and bringing it on a line with the buildings of the College of France. Louis le Grand was founded two hundred and fifty years after the College of Plessis. When, during the siege of Paris under the League, a domiciliary visit was commanded in all religious houses, more provisions were found in the possession of the reverend fathers of this college (then the Jesuits Clermont) than in the four richest houses in Paris. Early in the eighteenth century the College Louis le Grand numbered among its pupils Arouet de Voltaire, already remarkable for the keenness of his wit. During the Revolution the college was reorganised; and during this and the Imperial periods the sons of Camille Desmoulins, and of Carrier, Casabianca, Grouchy, Fourcroy, and Toussaint L'Ouverture were pupils.

A curious smoking relic was lately exhibited by Mr. Baskcomb to the British Archæological Association—viz., an elegant German tobacco-pipe of the close of the reign of Leopold I., which doubtlessly belonged to that Emperor, or was a present from him to some great personage. The surface of the wooden bowl is incrusted with pearl-shell, mosaic, and brass piquéwork; is mounted with broad silver ferules; and has a conical cover of silver, representing the brick or stone spire of a building, terminating in a monde, on which rests the Imperial eagle, ensigned by a crown, and bearing the arms of Austria on its breast. Mr. B. notes that he found this curious relic near the ruins of the old castle of Pekan, a few miles from Gratz, in Lower Styria.

Three noteworthy persons have passed from among us within the last few days at very ripe ages: Mr. Joseph Gwilt, the architect, in his eightieth year; Mr. C. R. Cockerell, the architect, in his seventy-sixth year; and Mr. William Tooke, President of the Society of Arts, in his eighty-sixth year, brother of Mr. Thomas Tooke, the political economist, who died in 1858, aged eighty-five.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PUZZLED.—The key move to Mr. Pierce's Enigma, No. 1347, is—1. Kt to K 2nd. It is a very clever *two*-move problem; but the following, sent us by a correspondent, as having baffled many excellent players, is still better:—*White:* K at Q 8th, Q at K Kt 7th, R at K 3rd, Bs at K 2nd and Q Kt 8th, Kts at Q Kt 3rd and Q B 3rd, P at K 7th. *Black:* K at K B 4th, R at K 5th, Kt at K Kt 7th; Ps at K B 2nd, Q 2nd, and Q 5th. White to play, and mate in *two* moves.

C. W., of Sudbury.—1. They shall be reported on speedily. 2. Beyond the fact that it has certainly not yet appeared, we can you give you no intelligence regarding the book of last year's chess meeting.

M.P.—For brilliancy of combination, for intrepidity in attack, and for quickness of play, no one has ever surpassed, if any one has equalled, our countryman, Mr. Cochrane.

ARGUS.—The variation in the Allgaier Gambit to which you allude—

1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	5. Kt to K 5th	*Kt to K B 3rd*
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	6. B to Q B 4th	*P to Q 4th*
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	7. P takes P	*B to Q 3rd*
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	8. P to Q 4th	*Kt to K R 4th*

was first played by Mr. Staunton in a game with M. von Heydebrandt at Brussels in 1853. You may rest assured that there is not a syllable of truth in the statement that Mr. Staunton derived it from the foreign player whom you mention.

I. MILLS, Stratford-on-Avon.—Your problem appears to us defective. Suppose Black for his first move play, 1. Kt to Q 5th, or, 1. Kt to K 8th, how then?

W. H. A.—1. The key-move is, 1. *Kt to K 2nd.* 2. The end-game you have been good enough to forward is now under examination.

I. K. B.—Apply to Mr. Owen, publisher of the *Civil Service Gazette*; office, 67, Strand, London.

GIL BLAS.—We have no recollection of a chess-book which treats of problem-making.

T. C. U.—No. 1 admits of an easy mate in three moves, beginning, 1. P takes Queen. No. 2 seems impracticable if Black at his third move play, 3. R takes K R P; and No. 3 has a second solution, commencing, 1. B to Q 7th.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM 1020 by F. W. P.; Henry Frau, of Lyons; G. P., H. S., Œdipus, Sigma, Capricorn, Vernon, T. P. O., Larry, T. Addison, R. P., Nereus, E. W., Medicus, Try-again, Carry, W. M. W., Box and Cox, C. H. S., Romola, Wee Pawn, A Bath Archer, Johnston Mills, W. H. K., Sergius, G. Nithdale, Le Comte de V., Trio, Jemmy, A Clerk, Bombardier, A Swede, Fanny, C. M., Conrad, Juvenis, Boston Stump, Pip, G. B. C., R. S.; B., of Malvern; Regina, Philo S., Doubtful, Matador, C. G. P., R. E. H.; G. of Ludlow; A Beginner, R. A., Elena, S. P. Q. B., Bruges, Tyro, Adelphi, Violet, Estevon, R. M. K., F. R. S., Kew, A Subscriber, W. D., Stanley; G. Blackheath; Wilfred, N. F., Oliver, Philip, F. C. S., M. P., Quidnunc, T. C. D., Peregrine, G. W. R., C. B. B., Fergus, T. R.A., I. G. N., Delta, H. W. B., D. C. L., Fidele, H. M. I., George S., Old Joe, C. R. D., Knight of Windsor, S. S.; S. I., Edgebaston; L., of Kilkenny; Peterkin, A Lady; I. H., of Sheffield; Rob Roy, The Ghost, Stella, 1863, Pendennis, A Learner, Rudolph, W. S. P., A. W., Warrington, Gil Blas, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1020.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K R 2nd	Kt takes R (best)	2. Q to Q 4th	Anything

And White mates evidently in two more moves.

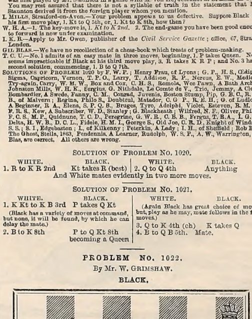
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1021.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K Kt to K B 3rd	P takes Q Kt	(Again Black has great choice of moves, but, play as he may, mate follows in the four moves.)	
(Black has a variety of moves at command, but none, it will be found, by which he can delay the mate.)		3. Q to K 4th (ch)	K takes Q
2. B to K 8th	P to Q Kt 8th becoming a Queen	4. B to Q B 5th.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1022.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the Pawn and two moves to an Amateur.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the Board.*)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd
6. P to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd
7. Castles	Castles
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd
9. P to Q R 3rd	
(It was important to prevent Black fixing his Kt at Q Kt 5th, and this move was not, therefore, a mere loss of time, as at first sight it seems to have been.)	
9.	P to Q B 4th
10. P to Q 5th	B to K B 3rd
11. P takes K P	
(We believe White would have opened the game and brought his immediately disposable forces into better play by advancing the Pawn to K 5th at this moment. For example, suppose—	
11. P to K 5th	P takes K P
12. K B P takes P	B takes K P
13. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
14. B takes K R P (ch)	K takes B
15. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K moves
16. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
17. Q takes Kt	
With a fine position.)	
11.	B takes P
12. P to K B 5th	
(Again, it appears to us that P to K 5th would have been preferable to the move made.)	
12.	B to Q 2nd
13. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q B 2nd
14. R to Q R 2nd	
(The mixture of strength and weakness in White's play is very remarkable. Many of his moves are excellent, and show a more than ordinary aptitude for chess combinations, while others are so puerile that they might be taken for the tentative efforts of a mere beginner at the game. For instance, at this moment he loses valuable time by playing the Queen's Rook out of range of Black's Bishop, when, by simply capturing the Bishop, he would have gained time and rid himself of a very dangerous enemy.)	
14.	Kt takes Kt
15. K P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th
16. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
17. Q to K R 5th	Q to K sq
18. Q to K R 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
19. B to Q 2nd	Q R to K sq
20. B to Q B 3rd	B takes B
21. P takes B	Q to K B 3rd
22. B to Q Knt sq	Q R to K 4th
23. Q R to K B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
(Very good.)	
24. P takes P	B takes Q Kt P
25. K R to Q sq	K R to K sq
26. B to Q 3rd	R to K 8th (ch)
27. Q R to K B sq	R takes K R
28. R takes R	B to Q R 5th
29. R to K B sq	R to K 4th
30. Q to K Kt 4th	B to Q 2nd
31. Q to K B 4th	K to B sq
32. P to Q B 4th	P to K R 3rd
33. P to K Kt 4th	K to B 2nd
34. R to Q Kt sq	B to Q B sq
35. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K R 5th
36. B to K 4th	B to Q R 3rd
37. P to K R 3rd	B takes Q B P
38. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq
39. R to Q 7th	Q to K 8th
40. B to K B 3rd	B to K B 8th (ch)
41. K to R 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)
42. K to R sq	B to K Kt 7th (ch)

And wins.

Another Game between the same Parties, Mr. BUCKLE giving the Pawn and two moves.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the Board.*)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd
6. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K B sq
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
9. Castles	B takes Kt
10. P takes B	P to K Kt 3rd
11. B to K B 6th	R to K Kt sq
12. Kt to K Kt 5th	
(These desultory assaults occasionally harass the adversary for a short time, but, as a rule, they injure the attacking party more than the attacked.)	
12.	P to K R 3rd
13. Kt to K R 3rd	P to Q B 4th
14. P takes Q B P	Q to Q R 4th
15. Kt to K B 2nd	Q takes P on her B 4th
16. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q 2nd
17. Q R to Q Kt sq	B to Q B 3rd
18. K to R sq	P to K R 4th
19. Kt to K R 3rd	Kt to K R 2nd
20. K R to Q sq	Castles
21. B to K R 4th	Q R to K B sq
22. B to K B 2nd	Q to Q R 4th
23. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 4th
24. Q to K B 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
(This attempt to force the right wing of White's position is alike skilful in plan and execution.)	
25. B takes Q R P	P to K Kt 5th
26. B to Q Kt 6th	P to K Kt 6th
27. B takes Q	P takes Q
28. Kt takes P	P to K R 5th
29. P to K R 3rd	R to K Kt 6th
30. B to Q Kt 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
31. B takes Kt	P takes B
32. B to K 7th	K R takes K Kt P
33. B takes K R P	R takes Kt
34. B takes R	P to Q 5th (dis. ch.)

And White surrenders.

THE FARM.

LADY PIGOT'S sale, which has caused so much interest in the shorthorn world, came off on Tuesday last, and was attended by about four hundred breeders and farmers from "canny Aberdeen" to Truro. The withdrawal of Second Duchess of Gloster, which has been at Wetherby very recently, reduced the lots to seventy-nine, as Spicey's one-week-old calf, which was put up at an eighty-guinea reserve, was not sold. The fifty-nine females realised 3361 gs., and the twenty bulls 961 gs., giving an average of £57 8s. 6d., which is the highest of the season. The two Babraham averages were within 18s. of each other, and the highest about 35s. below her Ladyship's; so that Cambridgeshire stands first, second, and third in the shorthorn sales of the year. The average must be considered very satisfactory, seeing that both Pride of Southwicke and Rosedale were "rather doubtful," that several of the recently-purchased females were very moderate indeed, and that the bulls did not look nearly so well in the house as they did out. With sixty lots instead of eighty, the average would have pressed hard on those at Bushey Grove.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose took the chair at a very elegant luncheon, and proposed, in a few neat sentences, after the toast of her Majesty, the healths of Sir Robert and Lady Pigot. Her Ladyship was most enthusiastically greeted when she rose, after her husband, and added a few words. "In the presence of the breeders of Skyrocket and Royal Butterfly," said the fair speaker, "the representatives of Warlaby and Killerby, and my good shorthorn tutor, Mr. Torr, I am almost ashamed to hear the sound of my own voice. However, I must try and thank you all for your great kindness in coming, and I hope that you will give me an excellent average. Now, remember, I've won about 213—no, I'm wrong—268 prizes already, and I intend to come out again and beat the best of you, meet where we may. (Great cheering and laughter.) Permit me once more from my heart to thank you, and to propose the health of my good old friend, Mr. Wetherall, and the glorious interests of '*The Red, White, and Roan.*' "The tutor" then gave the health of the noble chairman in his usual energetic style, and remarked that out of several scores he never had a pupil half so quick as her Ladyship; and when a torrent of rain had passed over a general move was made to the ring side, whose rails were gracefully entwined with box, oak, and laurel—"the new style" again. The waggons were quickly filled, and Sir Robert and Lady Pigot and Mr. and Mrs. Benyon, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Feversham, Colonel Towneley, Colonel Leslie, M.P., Captain and Mrs. Gunter, Mr. Chandos Pole Gell, Captain Oliver, Mr. Drake, Mr. Torr, &c., occupied the covered pavilion, a new and very happy feature at a sale. There were also present Messrs. Stewart, Douglas, the Brothers Booth, Ladds, Woods, Barclay, Atkinson, Waldo, Atherton, Charlesworth, Savidge, Tallant (whom, we trust, now that the Bushey Grove herd has passed away, will be in commission once more, and busy as ever, among the rosettes), Culshaw, of course, John Ward, who showed Rosedale and "The Pride" with his highest skill in the ring, and, in fact, a very strong show of the principal breeders and "trainers."

The whole proceedings occupied four hours, and were conducted by the "Nestor of Shorthorns" with rare spirit to the end. He was obliged to halt four or five times to rebuke that incorrigible nuisance, the ceaseless undertalk of non-buyers, which is a sad hindrance to auctioneer and bidders, and caused one or two lots to be put up twice over. The principal purchasers were old Spicey, 56 gs. (Mr. Waldo); Rosey (dam of Rosedale), 96 gs. (Mr. Storer); La Valliere, 90 gs. (Duke of Montrose); Lady Sarah, 50 gs. (Mr. Pell); Empress of Hindostan, 50 gs. (Mr. Crisp); Bonne Fille, 60 gs. (Marquis of Verdon); Rose of Promise, 200 gs. (Mr. Gibson); Lady of Bonhill, 68 gs. (Mr. Crisp); Pride of Southwicke (put up at 60gs.), 120 gs. (Lord Feversham); Victoria 35th, 48 gs. (Mr. Gebhardt); and Almack's Belle, 115 gs. (Mr. Gibson). Queen of the Georgians, 105 gs., and Castanet (close on calving), 155 gs., both fell to the nod of Mr. Churnside, the celebrated Australian breeder, who has bought upwards of 5000 gs. worth of horses at Sledmere and Doncaster, and fought hard to the last for Prince Victor and Rosedale. There were also Magnolia, 82 gs. (Mr. Atkinson); Rosedale (who forfeits her Royal prize), 215 gs. (the Duke of Montrose); Empress of the East, 80 gs. (Colonel Leslie, M.P.); the very cheap Castianira, 130 gs., and Mildred, 62 gs. (Mr. Macintosh), whose commission, both for this heifer Rosedale and Rose of Hope, was held by Mr. Strafford; Ladye Edburga, 80 gs. (Captain Oliver); Rose of Hope, 125 gs. (Mr. Gibson); and Victoria Lily, 71 gs. (Sir A. de Rothschild). Among the bulls which made above 50 gs. were Brian Borue, 72 gs. (Mr. Butler); Pan, 51 gs. (Mr. Sowerby); Prince Victor, 230 gs.; a very good thick-fleshed Prince Alfred bull from the 500-guinea Barnes's Victoria (Mr. Maxwell, of Ireland); British Hope, half brother to the celebrated bull Lamp of Lothian, 52 gs. (Mr. Langston, M.P.); Meteor, 110 gs. (Mr. Pell); and Silverstick—a beautiful combination of Booth and Bates, and perhaps the most elegant bull there, 66 gs. (the Duke of Buccleuch), who also bought two other lots. With the exception of two or three sharp and short showers, which did not make one man leave his post, it was a very pleasant afternoon, and was wound up by the exhibition of Spicey's calf, which has looks and pace worthy of its great Newmarket neighbour Macaroni. The Branches herd, No. 2, now consists of this little "flyer" and Ravenspur, and about a dozen females, including calves; and we wish her Ladyship every luck in this her second venture into shorthorn politics.

One of the squares in Athens is to receive the name of Palmerston-square.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom have commenced the inquiry at Cullercoats, on the Northumberland coast. They will visit Newbiggin, North Sunderland, and Holy Island, and will then continue their labours at Sunderland, Hartlepool, Hull, and other fishing-stations southward.

The first half-yearly meeting of the railway companies amalgamated during the last Session under the title of the Great Western took place, yesterday week, at the Paddington terminus. The report was adopted, but not without some remonstrance from those among the shareholders who objected to the grant of the retiring pension to Mr. Saunders, the secretary.

According to the last census, the number of noblemen in the Austrian States amounts to 250,000. Hungary possesses the greatest number, having 163,000, among whom are mentioned four princely families, 84 with the title of Count, 76 of Baron, and 300 simple nobles. Galicia has 24,900 noblemen; Bohemia only 2260, which are divided into 14 princely families, 172 Counts, and 80 Barons.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week records the appointment of Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to the governorship of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies. Major Robert Miller Munday has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Grenada; Mr. Benjamin Way, chief magistrate, and Mr. Thomas Mayne, stipendiary magistrate, of the settlement of Lagos; Mr. T. Mildmay Sherrington, Attorney-General of Grenada; and Mr. James Meagher, Superintendent of Public Works for the island of Trinidad.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH.

ALL the performances of the musical festival at Norwich took place, as on former occasions, in St. Andrew's Hall, the repairs, decoration, and restoration of which have made rapid progress, under the superintendence of Mr. T. D. Barry (surveyor to the Council of the city of Norwich and architect to the Corporation), since the last festival. This building has been aptly designated as a "noble structure in the Perpendicular style of architecture, with some parts of earlier date." What has recently been effected in the way of restoration may be seen by the subjoined extract from a description prepared by Mr. Barry:—"The roofs have been stripped, repaired, and covered with new lead. The internal decorations of the roof have a light and elegant effect. The panels are coloured deep blue, filled in with gold stars; the hollow moulded parts of the timbers are coloured bright vermilion; those forming the arched ribs of the roof, and those surrounding the clerestory windows, being ornamented with gilt flowers at stated distances, and the lower members of the arch ribs being coloured alternately drab and oak colour in a spiral form, to develop its rounded character. The decorations of the aisles include the blue panels and gold stars, together with the vermilion in the hollows of mouldings, the remainder being oak colour. The lighting of the hall is effected by nine brass coronæ, pendent from the centres of the roof timbers, the nave being provided with three of large size and the aisles having each three of smaller diameter. Several rooms have been erected on the north side for the use of committees.

The whole of the internal stonework has been scraped and restored, including the beautiful moulded bases of the columns, which had been nearly destroyed. The east wall of the nave has been removed, and a stone arch, nearly the entire breadth of the nave, has been inserted, by which the space formerly known as the tower of the Dutch Church is added to the hall; within this increased space, and extending as far as the dais in front, the organ and orchestra are placed, by which arrangement accommodation for nearly 500 additional sittings has been obtained in the hall. A new western window of great beauty has been erected instead of the old one, and is thrown open to the hall. The aisle windows at the north, south, and east have been restored and re-glazed, and the walls repaired and faced with flintwork. A new south porch of suitable character has been erected in connection with the principal door. The west wall has been almost rebuilt and flint-faced, and a spacious and handsome door provided under the great west window."

All the chief vocalists and instrumentalists have expressed their opinion that the present position of the orchestra, about which there had been some difference of opinion, is a decided improvement; that they can sing with less exertion; that the voice does not recoil as it did in the orchestra as formerly placed; and that the orchestral and choral effects are much improved.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

THE contest for this Cup, which began with the century, and can reckon Tramp, Catton, Filho da Puta, Lottery, Fleur-de-Lis, Mulatto, Voltaire, The Saddler, Rockingham, Tomboy, Touchstone (twice), Beeswing (four times), Don John, Alice Hawthorne (twice), Sweetmeat, The Hero, War Eagle, Chanticleer, Cancroa, Voltigeur, Teddington, Virago, Rataplan, Fandango, Velette (twice), Saltarac, Kettledrum, and Tim Whiffler among its winners, can now boast of another really good winning name in Mr. Naylor's Macaroni. As in 1861, when Kettledrum and Brown Duchess met, the race resolved itself at the finish into a struggle between the Derby and Oaks winners, and Macaroni gave 7lb. and beat Queen Bertha by a length and a half. The fact of his always running with his tongue out may deceive people a little; but the general impression was that Challoner had to "ride him out." Blue Mantle, Golden Pledge, Rapid Rhone, and Drummer Boy also started, and finished in that order "all over the course." The Cup, which is destined to grace the sideboard of Hooton Hall, is a silver group, manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, and representing the fight of St. George and the Dragon.



THE DONCASTER CUP.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

ON the first signal of declining weather the Parisian notabilities and the French Court abandon the *eaux* and the *bains de mer* to return either to the great capital or to scenes where formality and ceremony take the place of the comparative *sans façon* of the bathing localities, or of the establishments famous for their mineral curatives. Even in mid-September Paris begins to look itself again by the reappearance of many of the celebrities of the fashionable world.

The actual diminution of the temperature has necessarily occasioned some changes in the costume of the whilom absentees; and one of the most striking features in the alterations introduced is the sudden appearance of a number of very beautiful cloaks, or camails, as they are more generally called, in woollen plaids, which, according to the best modistes, are decidedly adopted for the present season and for that upon which we are about to enter. Where so many varieties of tartan exist the choice becomes somewhat difficult. The Scotch blue and green (of the famous clan of Marie Stuart) is very pretty, when perfectly fresh; the white, red, and green is also recommendable; but the selection of colour, as well as the size of the pattern, usually large for these new camails, must depend in a great measure upon the composition of the remainder of the toilet, as well as upon the face of the wearer.

Little is to be said at present on the subject of the ordinary dress bonnets. For the country, and even in the Bois de Boulogne, the round hats are still worn; they are, however, not admissible for ceremonial visits, which are scarcely the mode in the month of September. Rumour says that next month will witness wonders in the way of fresh experiments in the chapeau department, and of ornaments of altogether a new style. For the transition period, crape bonnets, rice-chip bonnets with feathers, and straw bonnets ornamented with flowers or ribbons, or both, are worn alternately, according to the requirements of the toilet.

For dinner or evening parties, ladies' dresses are worn rather *décolleté*, but provided, except for grande toilette, with a pelerine either of crape, tulle, or gauze, trimmed with blonde or lace. For more elegant attire still, suitable for the theatre or for a conversazione, a shawl of *dentelle d'Angleterre*, covering the shoulders and fastened with a brooch of precious stones, is in the best taste.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Costume d'Amazone.*—This elegant riding-habit is in light black cloth, the corsage being trimmed with passementerie and grelots. The sleeves are close-fitting, with jockey in passementerie. Upright linen collar, fastened by a narrow pink cravat; undersleeves of organdi muslin, with deep linen cuffs. Black straw hat, ornamented with large velvet bow and two rich feathers.

Fig. 2. Dress for an Evening Party.—White organdi robe, provided with three bouillons at the bottom of the skirt; over the middle one, at intervals, are small bows of guipure, the description of trimming constituting the ornament of the remainder of the skirt and of the waistcoat-fashioned corsage, which is richly trimmed in the style shown in our second Illustration. The sleeve is rather ample for the present mode, but is ornamented to match. Full-dress cap in tulle, with pink velvet bow and floral ornaments in front.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Light brown silk dress, with three fluted flounces edged with narrow black velvet. The corsage is round-waisted, buttoned in front, and fastened with a narrow russia leather ceinture. The remainder of the dress is very plain, the only additional ornament being that of the narrow ruching with black velvet edging on the sleeve. Straw bonnet, edged with blue silk, and trimmed inside and out with a profusion of lace and velvet ornaments.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

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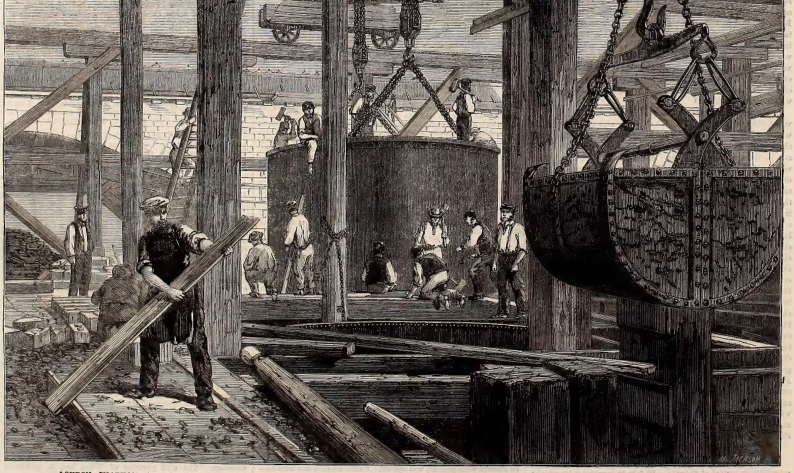
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Nos. 1224, 1225.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863. TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

ALTHOUGH in this country we have no great liking for pageantry, yet we are not wholly without our Royal progresses, and at this time of the year our governing classes are in the habit of showing themselves to the more or less admiring public in the provinces. This year we have been treated to a novel kind of public demonstration, and the feelings of the people have been appealed to by a very national exhibition of one of our sources of strength and power. At opportune moments we have had great naval reviews; but it is at least unusual, if not unprecedented, for a squadron of vessels of war to visit most of the great ports of the United Kingdom, apparently with a view to the lionising of officers, men, and ships. If it were intended as an experiment on the feelings and sympathies of the people, and perhaps one not wholly without ulterior views, it has been eminently successful. The Channel Fleet will this week have finished, as it were, a voyage of discovery along the shores of the British isles, and careered proudly through all their narrow seas. It would have been a heavy blow and great discouragement if this imposing representation of our Navy had been received otherwise than it has been in all parts of the kingdom. A very creditable, though almost jealous competition sprang up in all our great maritime towns for the honour of being the hosts of the squadron, and the official act of saying "No" gracefully has been sufficiently tested; while it is quite certain that wherever by its presence the hearts of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen have been explored, they have been found, with scarcely an exception, loyal and warm in their feelings of a common nationality.

It is true that amidst the gratulatory shouts which welcomed the fleet during its triumphal march (we have excellent poetical authority for applying this word to ships) there arose, in rare instances, some faint murmurs of dissent from the popular suffrage; but it was hardly surprising that, in a case like this, a slight display of those national peculiarities which, despite the union of the three kingdoms, are not quite extinct, should have been evoked. The story of the outraged feelings of a few of the stricter Sabbatarians of the Church of Scotland on account of the ships being open to visitors on Sundays is rather an old one now, and the attempt to carry out their conscientiously rigid principles on the part of the gentlemen in question was at the time swamped by the popular determination to have its own way. Equally ineffectual was an effort on the part of a fanatical professor of Irish disaffection in Dublin to disclaim for Ireland any participation in the historic glories of the British Fleet, and to cavil at that symbol of the power of the empire which he and his co-thinkers, whoever they may be, are so eager and so resolved to renounce. The answer to these ravings of pseudo-patriotism has been found in the reception of the squadron in Dublin, which has proved a fitting sequel to the ardent manifestations at Cork and Belfast. Although it is the fact that the predilections of that part of the Irish population amongst which recruits for our warlike services are sought, tend rather to the Army than to the Navy, yet the geographical position of Ireland and her capabilities for maritime enterprise, especially along the western coast, have caused a sufficient leaven of sailor feeling to exist amongst her people; and it would be difficult to persuade us to believe that Irishmen as a nation repudiate any desire to appropriate to themselves a share in the achievements of the Navy.



LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY-BRIDGE WORKS AT BLACKFRIARS: SINKING A CYLINDER FOR ONE OF THE CIRCULAR STONE PIERS.—SEE PAGE 345.

It was but natural that enthusiasm on behalf of a naval force should have reached its highest point at Liverpool. Apart from the circumstance that this was the first time in which a body of our maritime fortresses floated on the bosom of the Mersey, the essentially seafaring character of that great port was directly appealed to. In such an emporium of a commerce which exists only by its connection with shipping it must have been a peculiar gratification to the inhabitants to see for themselves the kind of guardians of the deep which this country maintains for the protection of its mercantile interests. At Liverpool we are opened to the commerce of mankind some of the finest docks in the world, and every special adjunct to navigation exists on the grandest scale. If there be any object of British policy in which the interest of Liverpool is concerned, it is that which relates to the maintenance of our naval power, on which depends the safety of that immense amount of treasure which England always keeps afloat upon the seas. There was, besides, a sentiment involved in this visit of the Channel Fleet to the great northern seaport. In the southern part of the kingdom people are apt to think with what expedition—it is so connected with the great naval arsenals and harbours which are established in the counties antipodal, so to speak, to Lancashire—that it has become almost an institution of their own. The main purpose of a Channel Fleet being, as we have pointed out in a previous issue, it is a matter of course that such a naval force should have its most constant cruising-place in southern waters; but it is at least good policy to allow those more remote districts of our coasts, where the need of naval defence is less obvious, to see occasionally that there is an efficient naval squadron ready for service, within the province of which is the whole circuit of the United Kingdom; and which, if need be, could very materially enlarge the meaning of the word channel, as it is applicable to its duties and its capabilities. Something like this was probably working in the mind of Liverpool when it suggested such really magnificent hospitality to the officers and men who sail under Admiral Dacres's flag. Everything that occurred was happily calculated to create goodwill and sympathy between the naval and mercantile services. Testimony was probably borne to the admirable conduct of the seamen of the fleet; and, if it were needed, a splendid example of the effects of discipline and good treatment was held up before the sailors of the mercantile marine; while in all the characteristics of the popular true British Tar the crews of Mr. Majesty's ships came out with peculiar strength and efficiency. If on the one side there was an ovation, on the other there was a great moral and professional triumph.

We do not know whether, as we have hinted above, any motives of Admiralty policy dictated this progress of the Channel Fleet; but one thing suggests itself in connection with it which is of no little importance. This naval demonstration at the principal seaports of the kingdom is, we think, calculated to have a considerable influence on the fortunes of the Naval Reserve. That most valuable institution has succeeded to an extent which its most sanguine originators scarcely ventured to predict for it, and it has reached such a point that it may be said that the once-difficult question of manning the Navy has been nearly solved. It is not only possible, but very likely indeed, that the appearance of a very large body of our ships in the service of the Crown, under such circumstances as those in which they have lately figured, will operate insensibly on the mind of many a private sailor who has been reluctant to enroll himself in the Naval Reserve; and it will be surprising if the returns of accessions to that force in the next few months do not show a large increase. At Liverpool such a stimulus has been especially wanting, as it happens that that port supplies relatively the very smallest number of men to the Reserve force. If nothing else is the practical result of the jovial intercommunication of the services in the mercantile harbours, a great advantage will have been achieved.

In the midst of all the enthusiasm and the congratulation to which this naval demonstration has given rise there ought, as we think, to arise a small voice of warning. Doubtless, the ships of the squadron which have been so deservedly fêted are in their way magnificent. Amongst them are the pioneer vessels of the iron fleet which is ere long to supersede the tra-ditionary wooden walls of Old England. The question involuntarily arises, ought they to represent the naval preparation of this country? Are they, in their equipment, in their ordnance, in their defensive elements, such as to put us above, or even on a par, with at least one foreign navy? A very important paper has just been made public in which the comparative strength and efficiency of the French and English navies have been elaborately detailed, and if the writer—a Frenchman—has set down his account fairly; the result is at least such as to lead to serious consideration, if not to active operation, on the part of the naval administrators of this country. We do not pretend, in this place or at this moment, to enter upon the delicate of the subject: we will not venture to make suggestions of what; but it is not beyond our province to urge that it would be unwise to take for granted that all is perfect and as it should be because our Channel Squadron has ostensibly made a great display of naval power in our great seaports. It is not too great a concession on the part of the Government and the Admiralty to admit that, though much has been done, much remains to do before the Navy of England is once more supreme. Not long ago it was our boast that we were in no want of ships, while in a whisper we confessed that we needed men. Now we have got the men, let it not happen that we shall want ships of the right kind.

Sir W. Atherton is said to have resigned the attorney-generalship on account of ill-health. He is to be succeeded in his office by Sir Roundell Palmer, now Solicitor-General; and Sir Collier's name is mentioned in connection with the latter office.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor remains at Biarritz. He has been visiting M. Fould, at Tarbes. On his return from Tarbes on Saturday last the Emperor reviewed the troops of the garrison of Bayonne in the Place d'Armes. The review was followed by a distribution of the usual decorations and promotions to officers, sub-officers, and soldiers was made; the troops fired the usual salute, and the Emperor returned to Biarritz.

Baron Gros has returned to London to resume his diplomatic duties, but there are rumours that he is shortly to be replaced by Count Walewski. Prince Napoleon has also arrived in this country. His journey is stated to have no political bearing.

M. Prosper Lhuys left Paris on Sunday week the members of the Mexican deputation.

M. de Girardin's property has at length brought down a warning upon the *Presse*. Nominally, it is not indicted for the stinging article on ministerial responsibility, but for a subsequent article of a much milder character. The *Avenement* charges the attack with "describing the management of foreign affairs as causing uneasiness to the country, and detrimental to commercial and financial interests."

The division of iron-plated vessels collected at Cherbourg has put to sea. It is to double the Isle of Ushant and steer towards the coasts of Spain. Admiral Bruat's flag is to be hoisted on board the *Invincible* to-night without anchoring. Vice-Admiral Penaud, president of the commission charged to watch the experiments, hoists his flag on board the Solferino. The other members of the commission are distributed among the four frigates which, with the Gloire, form the division. These are the Couronne, the Magenta, the Invincible, and the Normandie. The steam advice-boat Talisman is placed at the disposal of Vice-Admiral Penaud for the service of the division during the whole course of the experiments.

By virtue of a decree dated the 22nd ult., modern history will henceforth be studied in the French colleges. Such writers as Hegel, Simonde, St. Simon, Miguet, and Henri Martin have now a place in the school-books.

The Minister of Fine Arts has announced that the Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists is to be held next year. Artists will open on the 1st of May and close on the 15th of June. Foreign as well as French pictures will be admitted. The price for exhibition are to be sent in between the 10th and 20th of March next.

Amongst the sights of Paris there is now open at the Great Exhibition Building, in the Champs Elysées an exposition of objects of design as connected with house decorations, furniture, and, in fact, in the useful arts. The collection is formed of articles contributed by the Paris and provincial schools of design, whilst the ground floor of the building is filled with shops, where the tradesmen of Paris show their goods for sale.

Count Nieuwerkerke has addressed a report to the Minister of the Imperial Household and the Fine Arts on the development of the museums of Paris and the environs since 1850. Within that space of thirteen years the Louvre alone has received 1,500 objects before collections of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, of the Renaissance and modern times, of American antiquities, and lastly, of Byzantine and Arabo-Roman antiquities, arranged at Saint-Germain. Among the various archæologists who have distinguished themselves by their zeal during their travels, or otherwise, in collecting relics of the olden time, we perceive the names of Auguste Mariette, for his researches at Memphis; the Duc de Luynes, for his liberal support of M. Mariette's researches at Sisa, for various antique busts found at Naples, in the Crimea, and in France. The Museum, which at Saint-Germain at present is but still in its infancy, already contains a vast number of curious objects, such as flint implements, and other relics of the age of stone; bronze and weapons of the age of bronze and iron, &c. The improvements effected during the above period comprise the opening of new exhibition galleries, the formation of a library for the use of artists, new drawings at the Louvre, the re-organisation of the copperplate department, the restoration of the fountain of Diana, new printed catalogues, and the foundation of the museums of the Sovereigns of France, the Museum Napoleon III., and that at Saint-Germain.

Mr. Charles Green continues to make his balloon ascents, and there is likely to be a series of last nights. One of the most popular features of Mr. Green's displays is, that the voyaging not only instructive but pleasant; so he has constructed reading and billiard rooms, and a photographic studio in the car, ready to be used when required.

An attempt to cultivate cotton has been made in the Jardin des Plantes at Clermont, by the Société Impériale d'Agriculture, which has been attended with success. Several feet of ground were sown with cotton seed brought from America. The cotton plant has blossomed, and, should the winter prove fine, the inhabitants of the garden expect to gather a plentiful crop.

The Fair Trade movement launched by sportsmen this season that there is a great scarcity of quails in every part of the country.

Much rain has fallen and the provincial journals contain accounts of inundations in many places. The Rhône has overflowed its bed in the neighbourhood of Lyons, and submerged much of the adjacent country. The Saône has also left its banks, and swollen. Paris the bed of the Seine, which was recently dry for some distance from its banks, has been filled by subsequent rains, and at the scale of the Pont Royal marking 4 ft. above the summer level.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Mexico to Aug. 24, which assert that the Juarez party is fast dissolving; that Doblado is about to retire to the United States; that San Luis Potosi is about to proclaim Maximilian; and that Juarez is powerless. Other things, all satisfactory to France, are immediately to happen. The Emperor has established order in Anc. 24, with much display. "the population taking part in it with the utmost eagerness." Le *France* has also news from Mexico, to the effect that the Indian population are disposed to favour of the French and Maximilian. In fact, if we are to believe those journals, everything in Mexico is taking the precise turn which the French Government most ardently desires, and the Golden Age is likely to return to one country in the world at least.

By the arrival of the West Indian mail-steamer we have news of the recall of General Forey. General Bazaine had taken command of the French troops.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

It is officially announced that the Emperor of Morocco, acknowledging the justice of the complaints against him, has given his will to send a force under Muley Abbas to severely chastise the Riffs.

PORTUGAL.

The young Queen, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, has given birth to a son, who received the name of Luis Infante de Bragança well.

Lisbon has been visited with heavy rains and thunderstorms.

The whole of wine and oil is reported to be safe.

The South-Eastern Railway is open for traffic. This line has been in progress for the last three years, and its completion reflects great credit on all parties engaged, inasmuch as the work has been of the heaviest description. The contractor is Mr. Edward Price, the chief engineer Mr. C. D. Archibald, and the superintending manager Mr. E. D. Rose. On the occasion of opening the line on Monday, a dinner given by Mr. Edward Price, to which about 130 invitations were issued. Among the guests were the Duke de Loulé (President of the Council), Viscount Sa da Bandeira, Count de Mello, Councillor Siagna Morta, and Councillor Losa.

BELGIUM.

The annual fêtes in commemoration of the national independence of Belgium commenced on Thursday week at Brussels. The public buildings were hung with flags, and a solemn Mass was performed at the Church of St. Gudule for the souls of those who fell in September, 1830. An agricultural and horticultural exhibition, at which the Duchess de Brabant, her brother the Archduke Joseph, and the Count de Flandre were present, was opened. Public amusements were continued throughout the day, and the principal edifices were illuminated in the evening.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor arrived on Tuesday at the shooting fête at Innspruck. His Majesty remains incognito.

The Imperial rescript, requesting the Transylvanian Diet to send deputies to the Reichsrath, has been dispatched to Hermannstadt.

The Chamber of Deputies, at one of its late sittings, voted the abolition of the laws which, in a great number of countries of the empire, impose illegitimate authorisations for contracting marriage. That regulation, the antiquated remnant of ancient laws, had already, in most of the provinces, become a mere formality.

The Austrians residing in England have forwarded to the Emperor Francis Joseph an address, congratulating his Majesty on his recent development of liberal policy in Germany, and hailing the just pride which they entertain of their country and their Sovereign, whom they term "the generous, the pride of Austria, the regenerator of Germany."

GERMANY.

A great meeting of the National Unions of Germany has just taken place in Dresden. M. Schulze-Delitzsch, the distinguished Prussian representative, delivered a speech, in which he described several of the proceedings of the late Congress of Sovereigns. He declared that Austria had acted solely out of consideration for her own dynastic interests, and he advised them to return to the Constitution set by the Frankfort Parliament of 1849. This speech is stated to have produced a great sensation.

The National Union will shortly hold a meeting in Leipzic.

PRUSSIA.

The new Exchange in Berlin, which is situated in Burg-Strasse, on the right bank of the Spree, was opened by the King on Monday. His Majesty said:—

I cannot but consider it a great happiness that I was present at the laying of the foundation-stone of this building, and also at its opening. We have here a proof that the efforts of the merchants of Berlin has established a work which is worthy of the capital and of Prussia. Commerce is the river of peace, and confers riches and gain on all. It is my prayer early and late that this wealth may abide by the country and by the capital. It is the task of the Monarch, the Government, and the people to maintain this blessing. I hope that circumstances will favour that the prayer, for the service of which we devote to-day, may also gain more and more in importance by the transactions within it. I offer my congratulations and I thank the merchants of Berlin that they have intervened in promoting the work and in bringing it to completion. Once again I say may sincere congratulations.

The Crown Prince and Princess, with their children, left Potsdam on Monday evening on a visit to this country.

The Berlin official paper publishes a circular issued by the Minister of the Interior calling upon the chiefs of the provincial governments to devote their attention to the conduct of the public functionaries during the forthcoming elections. The officials of all kinds are expected to lend their entire support to their Government, and even a passive or neutral attitude will be considered a proof of want of devotion to the Sovereign, and a breach of their oath of allegiance.

DENMARK.

OPENING OF THE RIGSRAAD—SPEECH OF THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Rigsraad—the common assembly for Denmark and Schleswig—was opened at Copenhagen on Monday.

The President of the Council read the Royal speech, of which the following is a summary:—

Each nation has called a Danish Prince to fill the vacant throne of Greece. This fresh union may lead to happy results.

I have ordered bills to be laid before you relating to a new Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, which I hope will be found upon the Constitutional basis. Under the new Constitution the Rigsraad will no more each power than it will be competent to decide upon matters relating to Schleswig, and as a law period bring about the complete constitutional development of the country.

Other important propositions will indicate how, with the co-operation of the people and in accordance with the Constitution, the finances of the country and the peace of the kingdom may be settled.

The dispute between Denmark and the federal Diet appears to be approaching a close, as the resolutions passed at the Congress of German Princes anticipate a settlement of the question of the Federal Execution, as conformity with the Treaty of March last. I trusted that an understanding with the federal Diet would be arrived at, and that the Federal Execution may be withdrawn from Holstein.

Our last despatch to the federal Diet declared our readiness to carry out its resolutions in the matter, and we feel ourselves to be competent with our sovereignty over the federal provinces, and did not impair independent legislation in the interest of the kingdom as a whole.

In case our hope should not be realised, it is obvious that it would no longer be a question of the Federal Execution in the case of the Duchies, but a defence of Denmark, who is firmly determined to protect herself against any attack.

The speech concludes by expressing a conviction that his Majesty does not stand alone, and that he can be certain that he has hopes on the people's love of their country and of liberty.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG.

The President of the Council laid before the Rigsraad, on Tuesday, the draught of a new Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, by which all questions common to the two provinces are to be regulated. It shows great progress in the development of liberal ideas in Denmark.

A property qualification will only be required of members of the Upper House. Members of the Lower House will be freely elected without any qualification relating to the income of either the electors or the persons elected.

All matters concerning Denmark alone will be regulated by the Rigsraad, and those relating to Schleswig by the Diet of that province.

In view of the probable rupture with Germany, the Government has demanded of the Rigsraad authority to construct an iron-clad battery and to iron plate a frigate, and, moreover, to call out 5000 militia.

In a note which is dated the 19th of July, but which was published yesterday week in the *Berlingske Tidende*, the Danish Chief Minister declares to the British and French Governments that a "federal execution" in Holstein will probably and justifiably be regarded by Denmark as a declaration of war on the part of the German Diet. A war may ensue if the Western Powers do not protect Denmark; and Sweden "may perhaps" be eventually be compelled to take an active part, inasmuch as the subjugation of Denmark would endanger the interests of Sweden."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Accounts of struggles between the Russians and the Poles continue to be received. A telegram from Thorn reports a defeat of the Poles, with considerable loss in the government of Plock; while, on the other hand, we receive from Cracow accounts of victories obtained by the insurgents in two or three encounters. Another action was fought on the 27th ult. near Sunworno, in the Wojwodschaft of Radnsk, the insurgents defeating the Russians on the 28th ult. at Mirow, in the Wojwodschaft of Cracow, between the insurgent chief Otto and the Russians. Several waggons with their arms and horses, were captured.

The National Government has decreed a life annuity to the sisters of the fallen insurgent chief Lelewel.

The *Czas* says positively that the attempt on the life of General Berg was made by insurgents in the street, and not by the inhabitants of the houses. A shot was fired and two hand-grenades were thrown down. They were not Orsini bombs, but simply hand-grenades filled with gun-cotton.

The Polish National gendarmes, Tanisewski, Raczucki, Kosinski, Jagorowski, and Zaluski, were shot early on Wednesday morning in five of the public squares of Warsaw.

The Government has discovered printing-offices and military tailoring establishments in some convents of Warsaw, and has resolved upon successively occupying all the convents.

General Monravieff has given orders to transport all the small nobility in Lithuania to the remotest part of Russia; and, as these are entire villages occupied by this nobility, these villages are depopulated, and the inhabitants transported into the Oural or the Caucasus. The civil governor of Wilna has, in pursuance of Mouravieff's orders, instructed the military authorities to transport 1000 of these nobles, guilty or innocent.

GREECE.

King George of Greece arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg on Monday morning. His Majesty was received at the Silesian railway station by the Danish Minister, M. von Quaade, and was then conducted to the Potsdam railway station, whence he departed at half-past seven for Rumpenheim, near Frankfort.

The Greek National Assembly has voted a sum of 150,000 drachmes for the reception of the King.

The treasury is at present in a better condition than formerly, owing to the National Loan having assisted to collect the taxes in the provinces.

The elections in the Ionian Islands have terminated, and the result so far is in favour of the union with Greece.

A sanguinary riot at Chios has rendered it necessary to send a frigate from Smyrna to that island.

TURKEY.

The Syrian indemnities will be paid in the new issue of 30,000,000 of Consolidés.

The question of foreigners holding property is approaching a settlement.

It is reported that Franco Effendi will succeed Doudri Pacha as Governor of the Lebanon.

The statutes of the Varna Railway have been approved.

Sir Henry Bulwer has returned to Constantinople.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.

There is no important news from Charleston. The Federals were engaged on the 15th ult. in shelling Fort Moultrie from Morris Island, and the Confederates were maintaining a steady fire upon the Federal position. A few incidents are reported. A magazine in one of the batteries upon James Island accidentally exploded on the 12th ult., causing the death of a Lieutenant and five men. One of the 800-pounder Blakely guns bursted on the 13th. Another burst on the 16th, owing to the piece being too much elevated in an attempt to throw a long shot. General Beauregard, it is stated, unfavourably regards the use of these monster cannon, and has telegraphed to the authorities at Richmond not to send any more of them. Captain Gilmore has tendered his resignation on account of a disagreement with Admiral Dahlgren. It is supposed the latter will be superseded. General Beauregard's official report of the capture of the Keystone State upon Sumter, dated the 9th ult., states that the captures were 111 officers and upwards of four hundred men, all told.

The news from Virginia is important. General Lee has fallen back from the line of the Rappahannock towards Gordonsville. General Meade's army is in advance, but has not passed that line nor yet succeeded in passing the Rapidan, although there had been much skirmishing, and although on the 13th it was reported that the Confederate army was too large and was about to retire on Richmond, or even, according to another report, to evacuate the state of Virginia. It was said that General Johnston had been summoned to command the Confederate forces in Virginia, in the room of General Lee, who had proceeded to the South with the important purpose, at least a large portion of General Lee's troops had been moved southward to join General Bragg—General Longstreet's corps having already arrived at Rome, in Georgia.

General Bragg was believed to be strongly established near Lafayette, in Georgia; there had been minor engagements between different divisions of his army and the Federal troops in which the Confederates had the advantage. The Federal General Rosecrance was said to have assumed a strong defensive attitude at Chattanooga. It is asserted that General Burnside, at the urgent request of the President, has withdrawn his resignation.

The capture of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, by the Federals is officially confirmed. The Confederate commissariat stores had been burned by the Federal cavalry.

A disaster has been experienced by a portion of the Federal expedition which, under General Franklin's command, had left New Orleans for Texas. An attempt to effect a landing at Sabine Pass had been repulsed by the Confederates, with the loss of two gunboats and a transport. The Federal fleet and part of his crew were asleep, the captain and the other two succeeded in escaping them, and afterwards the watch on deck, saving their escape; the vessel took her into the port of Havannah.

Some of the more recent doings of the Alabama and her consorts will be found recorded in our Cape news.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act throughout the United States in all cases where the military, naval, or civil Government officers hold persons under their command or custody as prisoners, spies, aiders, or abettors of the enemy, members of, or thoughted, enlisted, or mustered officers, soldiers, or seamen, in the Federal service, or deserters. Proclamations will be constituted in force during the duration of the rebellion, or until President Lincoln sees fit to revoke it. The Judge of the United States District Court decided that President Lincoln's proclamation prevented writs of habeas corpus being granted in cases occurring before or after its issue.

The Democratic party have carried the State election of a large majority.

The Government has commenced to construct a national railroad between Danville, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

A fearful state of affairs is reported to exist on the Kansas-Missouri borders. The war is in future to be largely carried on by guerillas throughout the department of the Missouri.

The Admiralty has announces the death of General Sam Houston, of Texas, at his residence in Huntsville. He was seventy years old.

A deception of Memphis, republished in the New York papers, says that a fearful riot occurred in Mobile on the 4th ult. A party of soldiers wives, to the number of 600, paraded the city with exciting mottoes on their banners, such as "Bread or Peace." The soldiers offered no opposition to the display; but, in some instances, the citizens attempted to arrest the progress of the women. Intense excitement prevailed.

Advices from California are to the 18th ult. The steamer Nebraska had arrived at San Francisco, from Oregon and British Columbia, with 250,000 dols. in treasure. Cars had commenced running from San Francisco to the Alameda seventeen miles of San Joaquin Valley Pacific Railroad. Twenty-five miles would be in order for passenger cars within a month. The rest of the road was under way and completed by January. The steamer Senator had sailed for the southern coast, completely loaded with passengers and freight for the mines lately opened 150 miles east of the Colorado River, and also for the San Francisco mining district. The excitement in the southern part of the State over the new district was very great, and people daily were flocking in that direction. Parties recently returned to Los Angeles say that a considerable quantities of gold report discoveries of valuable quartz lead in the San Francisco mercantile and gold and such specimens.

The extra Session of the State Legislature of Virginia was opened on the 17th ult. at Richmond, when Governor Letcher delivered an unexceptional message. He observes that the Federals, having found themselves incapable of making head against the regular armies of the South, had resorted to a policy of desolation, and were sending their columns into Southern territory on missions of devastation, pillage, and havoc. To repel these raids it was necessary to raise a new species of local force; but the task had encountered much. The entire military force of the State, militia included, had been absorbed by the armies in the field, so that the Commonwealth remained without any organised levies whatever. Every fighting man, as fighting men are usually defined, had been already carried off, and the new local militia had to be hastily improvised from such imperfect or neglected materials as remained. Every boy over sixteen, and every man under sixty, should be called, the Governor thought, without exception, to the service of the State. Hitherto, certain religious communions have been exempted, for conscience sake, from military duty, and allowed to compound for such service by a money payment; but Governor Letcher thinks they should be indulged no longer, and required, at any rate, to work on the fortifications if they cannot actually fight. All foreigners, and all strangers travellers and temporary residents, share the obligations of native Virginians, and carry arms for the State. By these means, and by the enrolment of every man and boy not physically disabled, the Governor concludes that a local force might be raised of sufficient strength to defend the territory against the inroads of the enemy.

Peace propositions in the Virginian Legislature have been voted down by thirty-eight to one.

WEST INDIES AND INDIA ISLANDS.

The rebellion which broke out in the island of St. Domingo on Aug. 18 caused a terrible sacrifice of property and life. A large number of Dominican Haytiens, having obtained arms and ammunition, attacked three of the garrisons on the northern Spanish side, destroying them by fire and murdering all the men, and in some cases, burning them in women and children. On the 27th Porto Plata was invaded by 2000 insurgents, who took possession of the town, but were afterwards driven out by the reinforcements of troops, who arrived by a Spanish steamer. The Colonel of the Spanish troops was killed in the encounter. Large bodies of troops had been dispatched from Havannah and Porto Rico to assist in quelling the rebellion and executing summary justice upon all those taking part with the insurgents.

The prospects of the tobacco crop in Cuba were considered more promising than they have been for the island contains a fine crop and the growers were very sanguine as to the result of the next season.

The Island of Jamaica has had several ingressions of negro labourers from Barbadoes, who had found immediate occupation, and there was every prospect that the great want of the island would be supplied in the shape of a numerous body of labourers.

The Legislative Council at Trinidad met on the 1st ult. The Governor announced the intention of summoning the next Parliament of war Petrel arrived on the 28th. The island had been visited with heavy showers of rain, but no injury had resulted to the crops in consequence. The state of the island continued quiet.

The Barbadoes Legislature met on Aug. 11, and adjourned for two months. The Governor in his opening address to the Council stated improved throughout the island. Labour continued abundant for agricultural purposes, and emigrants were flocking thither yearly.

Jamaica was still suffering from the severe drought—at such so, that in some of the south side parishes crops have entirely failed, and there was much distress prevailing. The rate of wages had become intolerable, and much sickness prevailed. Trade of all kinds was dull.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Parliament was prorogued on the 26th. The Governor had announced his intention of summoning the next Parliament to assemble at Graham's Town. Great excitement prevailed at Cape Town in consequence of this arrangement. A large and influential meeting was held on Aug. 17, at which a long series of speeches were made, and a petition to the Queen against the proposed change of site for the Parliament from the metropolis of the colony was adopted.

The ordinance for the House of Assembly to take place in November The Legislative Council will not be dissolved.

The Confederate war-steamer Alabama and Georgia were cruising in the Indian Ocean, and had taken up Portuguese colours. Among them the Tuscaloosa, formerly the barque Conrad, armed as a Confederate cruiser, had on board the Federal Mrs. Semmes, the daughter of a Federal barque Sea Bride within sight of thousands of the colonists as she was running into Table Bay. The United States' Consul protested against the vessel being received into port, but was overruled by the Governor. The Queen's proclamation, it was declared, was decided against both these cruisers, whereupon the Consul protested in the name of his Government, and pointed out that the original cargo of the Conrad, consisting of 1000 bales of cotton, and that the cargo of the Sea Bride would be similarly disposed of.

The Tuscaloosa was to be followed by the Alabama, Georgia, and the Vanderbilt had left St. Helena in chase of the Alabama.

MADAGASCAR.

Telegraphic intelligence from Réunion, by way of Suez, reports that MM. Dupré and Lambert had left on board the French vessel Hermione, awaiting the ratification of the treaty concluded with the Government of Madagascar. The Queen's refusal to receive the Queen's Government towards the French is sufficiently indicated by the statement that the Queen's name was omitted from the list of the active emissaries we have named. The Queen wishes to have the treaty modified, but the French agent demands a full ratification, and threatens, in case of refusal, to cut off all communication with the Government of Madagascar. Meanwhile, the Hermione has not saluted the Mahguey flag.

INDIA.

The *China Mail* gives details of the Japanese outrages on American, French, and Dutch vessels, and of the retaliation by the representatives of the insulted flags. A serious encounter has taken place in Hanchow Bay between her Majesty's gun-boat Lanser, a Chinese steamer, and a number of piratical junks. The Rosina, belonging to Reath and Reath, Port Adelaide, was attacked during her voyage from Ningpo to Shanghai, and carried off into the recesses of that bay.

Tuesday's *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Jeddo, dated July 28, containing details of the chastisement inflicted by Admiral Jaures upon the Japanese Government. The Prince of Satsuma, who alone had fired upon European ships. The letter states that these reprisals produced a very salutary effect. A Japanese Admiral proceeded to Yokohama to take place in the hands of the chief of the French Admiral the model of the flag borne by all the vessels which belong directly to the Tycoon. The object of this step was to acknowledge, on the part of the Government of the Tycoon, the right of foreign vessels to seize all ships which do not show this flag. The letter also contains some details of the manner in which the destruction of the fort was accomplished. The Japanese had displayed great courage in its defence.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided to withdraw their Embassy from Japan, in consequence of the Japanese refusal to make reparation.

The greatest fire that has occurred for many years in Japan took place in Jeddo on the 19th of July. The residences of thirty daimios, several temples, and a vast amount of property were destroyed.

The Engraving of the Imperial Chinese despatch-boat Keangkee, the flag-ship of Captain Sherard Osborn, given in our last Number, was from a photograph by Mr. Beato, of Hong-Kong.

"COOL AS A CUCUMBER."—(To the Editor.)—In reply to your correspondent's query in the issue of the 19th inst., I have occasionally translated into French Mr. Charles Mathews, I beg to state that it is the custom of the French to call a person who is cool in the face of danger at the Lyceum in that year; and that I know of no French farce which in the name of Cucumber. I am fortunate in being an English domiciled author who has made an appearance on the French stage.—BLANCHARD JERROLD.

The Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the sea fisheries held an inquiry at Sunderland on Monday. A number of fishermen gave evidence, amongst whom were two or three trawlers, who stated that the fish were neither diminished in size nor in quantity by trawling, and that the trawling tended to the increase of fish. One witness stated, however, spoke of the decrease of fish of recent years, which they attributed in part to the deposit of ballast from ships and from the harbour, which filled the fish with which bitterns and crabs resorted. The commissioners visited Hart-spool on Tuesday.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Temple Church, having been thoroughly repaired, will be reopened for Divine service next Sunday.

A new church is in course of erection in St. George's-square, Finsbury, for a district to be taken out of that of St. Gabriel. The Rev. Mr. Walker will be the first Incumbent.

We hear that the long-vacant bishopric of Nassau has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. A. R. F. Venables, M.A., of Exeter College, and Curate of St. Paul's, Oxford.

The late parochial church of Llanilltern, in the parish of St. Fagan, Glamorganshire, was reopened for divine service on the 20th ult., after having been rebuilt at a cost of £1000, raised by subscription.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announced that her Majesty has appointed to the See of Gibraltar the Right Rev. Walter John Trower, D.D., late Dean of Exeter, and formerly Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, in the room of the Right Rev. G. Tomlinson, D.D., deceased.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Exeter, assisted by the Bishop of Jamaica, held a confirmation in Exeter Cathedral. Nearly 500 candidates were confirmed, and the cathedral was densely crowded. The aged prelate made a powerful address.

On the 22nd ult. the church of Tunstead, Norfolk, was reopened, after a thorough restoration. The service included the first consecration of the Decorated period existing in the county; it consists of a tower, a nave with two side aisles, and a chancel.

The foundation-stone of a new church, with all the seats free and unappropriated, was laid at Liverpool, on the 14th ult., by Mr. Samuel, M.P., who had given the site at a cost of £1000. The church will be dedicated to St. Titus, and is a simple adaptation of the Geometric Decorated.

Weyhill Church, Andover, after having been restored by Mr. Hakewell, architect, at a cost of nearly £1000, was reopened on Thursday week, when the Archdeacon of Winchester preached, in the absence of the Bishop, who is on his visitation in the Channel Islands.

On Monday the foundations of two new churches in Nottingham, in connection with the parish of Saint Mary, were carried out. The Rev. Canon Brooke, Vicar of St. Mary's, in that town, were laid by the Bishop of Lincoln and Earl Manvers, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. The first churches he has been instrumental in raising two new churches.

The Bishop of Lincoln has consecrated the new parish church of Woodcharter on Thursday week. The old church having fallen into decay, the new one has been erected on the site of the old one, which occupies about a quarter of a mile distant. The cost of the erection has been about £3400. The church will seat about 400.

On the 17th ult., at Stockton, Warwickshire, the parish church was reopened, after a thorough restoration of the nave and aisles, and the exchange of the high pews for uniform open sittings. There are 400 sittings rentock of luncheon at the rectory to the number of 120, while the poorer inhabitants were not forgotten.

Letters have been received from the Bishop of the Orange River Free State, dated from Bloemfontein, on his arrival, with his family, at Cape Town. After the delay of a few days they intended to proceed by the Dane to Port Elizabeth and by their destination. The Bishop has received from them Bloemfontein of a very satisfactory character for the prospects of the mission, and the people are represented with much interest.

Christ Church, Denshaw, Saddleworth, was dedicated by the Bishop of Manchester on Thursday week. It has been erected, furnished, and decorated at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Henry Outcrake, of Lancaster-cottage, Lyne, who have also provided an endowment and erected a parsonage-house. The land on which it stands was given by Lord Saville, of Rastrick.

St. Mark's Church, Preston, erected at a cost of £6000, on a site given by the late Mr. E. Pedder, was consecrated on Wednesday. It is the first church erected for the parish since the church—to which a district is attached—may be mentioned the communion-table and ecclesiastical plate, by Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham; the font, the gift of Miss Clark; the pulpit, by Mr. T. M. Shuttleworth; and the gasaliers, the gift of the Rev. T. Clark. The church has seats for about 1000 persons, and cost £6000.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the lecturers in connection with the Bishop's Cathedral during the present month:—Oct. 1, the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Vicar of Saint Botolph, Bishopsgate; Oct. 8, the Rev. Henry Venn, B.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, secretary to the Church Missionary Society; Oct. 15, the Rev. Henry Wace, B.D., of Exeter College, Oxford, Minister of Curzon Chapel, and secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; Oct. 22, the Rev. Thomas Jones Pilkington, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street.

The opening of Pyrcroes School Chapel, Llandcy, Carmarthenshire, took place on the 16th ult. The service and sermon in English and Welsh in the morning, afternoon, and evening, and the attendance at each was very large. The chapel and schools have been built at the cost of about £240, in a remote part of Llandcy parish, and is to be used as a schoolroom during the week and for Divine service on Sunday. The building (which is in the form of a church), with porch, bell-turret, &c., is fitted up with deals and varnished. It will seat about 200 comfortable persons, and a portion of the room is ruled off for a reading-desk and communion-table.

The following testimonials to clergymen have recently been presented:—To the Rev. Thomas Parker, Curate of Ashton-under-Lyne, a tea and coffee service, together with £100, from his parishioners, after discharging the duties of Curate in the parish for upwards of twelve years; also a silver salver, cruet-frame, and Sunday-schools. To the Rev. J. C. Hose, Curate of the parish of Saint Peter's, Leicester, a coffee service, value £50, on the occasion of his resigning upwards of seventy-six members of the congregation. To the Rev. Thomas Hall, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Scarborough, Yorkshire, a testimonial of respect. To the Rev. R. Covey, a silver pocket communion service, on the occasion of his leaving the parish of Holy Wycombe, by the teachers of the man's evening-school. To the Rev. T. W. Powle, a richly-ornamented silver salver, value £100, by the inhabitants of Staines, as a mark of respect for his services among them as Curate for nearly five years. To the Rev. Thomas Jones, a davenport, writing, and gold pencilcase, by the congregation and Sunday-school of St. John's, Worsbro', Lancashire. To the Rev. Thomas H. Ellis, by the choir.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. Newbery, Vicar of Thruxton, to be Rural Dean in the diocese of Ripon. Rev. T. R. Bruton to be Rector of Aynho, Northamptonshire. Rev. J. Yeo to be Vicar of East Coker. Rev. T. H. Wilkinson to be Incumbent of St. John the Baptist's, Leamington, Deans. Rev. Thomas Dean, The Low Church, Weasle Chapel; Rev. J. Lindsay to Temple Guiting; Rev. J. O. Stallard to Heath and Reach; Rev. W. Bowen to Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn. Rev. Chancellor The Rev. J. Doe to Jarrow; Rev. R. Bentley to St. Cuthbert's, Darlington; Rev. J. Bramley to Ryhope; Rev. J. Pattinson to Walker; Rev. Hall to Baughton-le-Street; Rev. J. Henderson to St. Nicholas, Newcastle; Rev. J. Turner to St. Hilda's, Hartlepool; Rev. H. Ellis, Rural Dean, the choir.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The register of members of Congregation for the academical year at Oxford is 785, members of Congregation for the present year. Christ Church has 94 members, Magdalen on Interest of two and Trinity, 72 each; Queen's, Lincoln, Oriel, Exeter, 71, Merton 68, Balliol 67, Brasenose 66, Pembroke 64, Worcester, 59, and Keble 57. Last year Trinity, 72 each; Queen's, Lincoln, Worcester, and Magdalen, 71 each; Oriel, 70; Balliol, 69; Pembroke and Merton, 68; Exeter, 67; Brasenose, 66; and New Inn hall and St. Edmund Hall each one.

At Cambridge the Rev. J. Bell, M.A., of Trinity College, Professor for Bachelors will commence in the Arts School on Friday next. The Voluntary Theological Examination of the Rev. Thomas Worsley Tenn has been Tuesday next. A Fellowship has become vacant at Clare by the death of the Rev. H. F. Hutchenson, one of the Senior Assistant Masters of the University. The Fellowship is appropriated to natives of Kent, with a preference to those born in the county of Essex.

On the 22nd ult. the Rev. R. Woodard, Provost of St. Nicolas' College, after a dinner at his residence, presented to the Rev. Dr. Lowe, the head master and clergy of the neighbourhood, presented to the Rev. Dr. Lowe, the Head Master of the establishment, a set of silver plate, the work of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, in recognition of his services in bringing the school to its present state of high prosperity. On the following Sunday the plate was put on the table and weighed nearly 100 ounces, was the following inscription:—"This silver salver, with tea urn and tea service complete, was presented to the Rev. Richard Cares Lowe, D.D., Fellow of S. Nicolas' College, and Head Master of S. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, as a token of the gratitude of those subscribers, as a memorial to mark the date when, by his ability and exertions, the first public examination was awarded for the sons of the middle classes completed its number of 300 boys."

It is said that the Lord Mayor will succeed to the presidency of the Irish Society, in the room of the late Alderman Humphery.

The Bothschilds have re-constituted their firm, one member, Baron Gustave Rothschild, having retired with six millions sterling for his share of the business. There will henceforth be only four houses belonging to the firm—viz., at London, Paris, Vienna, and Frankfort.

Eight more of the gun-boats at Chatham have been ordered to be broken up. The Cyclops, Phœnix, and Victor, all six-gun steam-vessels, have also been sold to a commercial firm.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of the 8th ult. in its summary of news says that a grand ball given by the Spanish residents of this city on the 21st, in honour of Admiral Pinzon and the officers of the Spanish squadron lying off the harbour."



GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS FOR THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES AT BLACKFRIARS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 343.



"DIOGENES SEEKING FOR AN HONEST MAN," FROM AN ENGRAVING BY WILLIAM SHARP, AFTER A PICTURE BY SALVATOR ROSA.

To the execution of this Engraving time has been allowed which is not possible in engraving illustrations of current events. As the production of a tolerably well-known line engraving on copper by one of our first English masters, it affords an opportunity of ascertaining the comparative capabilities of wood engraving. If these capabilities have been proved to be greater than is sometimes supposed, we shall be satisfied.

Apart from this, both the original picture by Salvator Rosa and the engraving of it by Sharp, which we have copied, are in many respects interesting. Of William Sharp (born 1749, died 1825) less is generally known than, from his great ability and singular character, might be expected. Like Hogarth (by the side of whom he lies in Chiswick churchyard), he was apprenticed to a bright-engraver, and commenced on publican's pewter pots, but how—for he must have had a master—he acquired the extraordinary skill he afterwards displayed in the "Doctors of the Church," after Guido; the "Lear in the Storm," after West; the "Sortie from Gibraltar," after Turnbull; "John Hunter," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and several other equally celebrated works, including the Diogenes, is not satisfactorily known. Sharp was almost as wild an enthusiast as poor Blake. For many years he was an entire believer in the immaculate conception of Joanna Southcote, and he even believed in Richard Brothers' mission, as a curious inscription on his portrait of that madman testifies, and of which a ludicrous story may be found in Smith's "Life of Nollekens."

The present situation of the picture, after which Sharp executed the Diogenes plate, has baffled our research. It is not identified at all in Lady Morgan's "Life of Salvator Rosa." It is not mentioned in Waagen's "Art-Treasures in England," nor is it described in any of the ordinary sources for reference. We have an impression that we saw it in a private gallery at Rome, and that it is now in the palace formerly called Pisaro, at Turin. Incidents in the life of Diogenes were, however, favourite subjects with Salvator, and frequently appear both in his pictures and etchings. The figure-pictures of Salvator, we may remark, are not so well known as his landscapes, but they equally display the power and originality of this extraordinary genius. The modern costume and architecture of the background in this picture were very common anachronisms in the works of both Italian and northern painters.

The anecdote which furnishes the subject of this work is one of many illustrating the singularity and insolence which, after all, must be regarded as the grand characteristics of the cynic. Diogenes is

said to have lit a lamp in the daytime and peered about the streets as if earnestly seeking something; being asked what he sought, he replied, "A man." We have retained the title of this picture, which follows the usual version, representing him seeking an honest man. But the point of the story is thus lost. The words in the "Life of Diogenes" by Diogenes Laërtius, are simply ἄνθρωπον ζητῶ—"I seek a man." Diogenes did not seek honesty; he wanted to find a man in whom honesty would be included with many other qualities. It was his constant reproach to his contemporaries that they had no manhood. He said he had never seen men: at Sparta he had seen children; at Athens women. One day he called out—"Approach, all men!" When some approached he beat them back with his staff, saying—"I called for men; ye are dregs."

It is hardly too much to say that the cynical, so-called philosophy of Diogenes was almost as feebly illuminating compared even with the light of nature as his lamp was in the natural day. Examined in the full light of our Christian civilisation, Diogenes himself is far, indeed, from a perfect man. When he had fled from Sinope to Athens, for complicity with his father, the banker, in debasing the coinage, he found himself reduced from splendour and extravagance to squalid poverty, and thenceforth made a virtue of his necessity. The magnificence of poverty, which Antisthenes proclaimed, attracted him, and he became a pupil of the cynic. "Poor," says Mr. Lewes, in his admirable "History of Philosophy," "he was ready to embrace the philosophy of poverty; an outcast, he was ready to isolate himself from society; branded with disgrace, he was ready to shelter himself under a philosophy which branded all society. Having in his own person experienced how little wealth and luxury can do for the happiness of man, he was the more inclined to try the converse; having experienced how wealth prompts to vice, and how desires generate desires, he was willing to try the efficacy of poverty and 'virtue.'" But his virtue, like that of the ascetics of a later day, consisted chiefly in the unnatural mortification of the body. He tried to live on raw meat and unboiled vegetables. His dress consisted solely of a cloak; a wallet and huge stick completed his accoutrements. In summer he used to roll in hot sand, and in winter to embrace statues covered with snow. He begged for bread, ate his meals and performed all the actions of life in public; being as brutish as the dogs of whom he made companions, and from whom he derived the title of "The Dog," in which he so rejoiced. He slept in the porticoes of the public buildings, or in his celebrated tub. The tradition of his living in a tub has, however, given occasion for much learned controversy; the authorities, for and against, are given in Dr. Smith's dictionary. If such was his domicile, the tub was probably of earthenware, as described in Marryat's "History of Pottery." It is so represented in a picture of Diogenes by the learned French painter of classical life, Gerome. Diogenes is represented as sitting in his tub, basking in the sun, when the renowned interview with Alexander took place. "I am Alexander, the great King," said the visitor. "I am Diogenes, the Dog," was the reply. Alexander then asked if there was anything he could do for him. "Yes; stand aside from between me and the sun." Surprised at such a, doubtless, unprecedented indifference to princely favour, he exclaimed, "Were I not Alexander I would be Diogenes." The cynic schooled himself to despise all men; and his undoubted energy of character, his witty repartees, and the protest his whole life was against the luxurious and social habits of the Athenians seemed to have extorted from them an admiration implied in the epithet they gave him of "the mad Socrates." But arrogant conceit was unquestionably the mainspring of all his eccentricities. His whole character is exhibited in one anecdote. Plato had given a splendid entertainment to some friends. Diogenes entered unbidden, and, stamping on the rich carpets, said, "Thus I trample on the pride of Plato." To which Plato admirably replied, "With greater pride, O Diogenes!"

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 10.

SUNDAY, Oct. 4.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Warsaw: Suwarrow defeats the Poles under Kosciusko, 1794. Moon's last quarter, 7h. 21m. p.m.

MONDAY, 5.—Faith, Virgin and Martyr, 290. The New Style begins in Italy; this day being changed from the 15th to the 5th, by Pope Gregory XIII., 1582.

TUESDAY, 6.—The awful and destructive explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle (above fifty persons perish), 1854. The King of Denmark, Frederick VII., born, 1808.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—Treaty of Aix la Chapelle signed: peace between Great Britain and her allies with France, 1748. Louis Napoleon, at Bordeaux, declares that "L'Empire c'est la Paix!" ("The Empire is Peace.")

THURSDAY, 8.—Rienzi, the "last of the Tribunes," assassinated at Rome, 1354. Death of the great Italian poet, Vittorio Alfieri, 1803.

FRIDAY, 9.—St. Dionysius, or Denis, Archbishop and Martyr. Michael Cervantes de Saavedra, author of "Don Quixote," born, 1547. Congress of Sovereigns at Aix la Chapelle, 1818.

SATURDAY, 10.—Charles Martel's great victory over the Saracens at Tours, whereby Western Europe is saved, 732. The present Drury-lane Theatre opened, 1812. The Queen of Spain, Isabella II., born, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 15	6 39	7 6	7 37	8 13	8 54	9 34	10 14	10 54	11 28	11 58	—	0 20	0 39

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
September	23	29·148	49·5	42·1	·78	6	41·2	58·1	SW. WSW.	225	·005
	24	29·383	47·3	44·9	·92	9	38·0	56·5	S.	172	·059
	25	29·722	52·8	44·4	·75	3	41·1	60·2	SW.	165	·178
	26	30·074	49·4	43·0	·80	7	35·3	57·8	W.	129	·009
	27	..	..	..	..	..	36·5	57·9	..	469	·014
	28	29·834	49·4	40·5	·74	5	37·3	56·7	W.	345	·204
	29	30·001	50·4	41·3	·73	3	36·0	58·1	SSW. SW.	135	·056

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected..	29·097	29·341	29·669	30·032	30·183	29·749	30·016″
Temperature of Air	51·9°	49·3°	55·9°	51·0°	54·0°	51·0°	51·6
Temperature of Evaporation ..	47·9°	46·0°	50·9°	49·0°	49·8°	49·7°	47·7
Direction of Wind	SW.	S.	SW.	W.	SSW.	W.	SW.

PICTURE FRAMES, Cheapest in London. Handsome gilt Frames, complete, 2s. each. Two-inch Maple or Rosewood and gilt, 3s. each, for the Coloured Pictures given this week, at GEO. REES', 57, Drury-lane.

BERNERS HOTEL, Berners-street, W., a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, large and small suites of apartments, quiet coffee-room for gentlemen—all scrupulously clean and comfortable. Charges moderate.
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TO PARENTS.—A Lady, residing in a very healthy locality at a short distance from Oxford, wishes to RECEIVE into her family TWO or THREE CHILDREN, to bring up and educate with her own. They would receive the most careful mental and physical training, and their health and happiness would be promoted by every possible means. Children requiring special care from delicate health, or whose parents are abroad, would here meet with peculiar advantages.—Address, "A. B. C.," care of A. Mac Laren, Esq., The Gymnasium, Oxford.

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON respectfully announce that the Eighth Season will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 12, with an entirely New Opera, by W. V. Wallace, entitled THE DESERT FLOWER. The Box-office will open on Thursday, Oct. 8. Prices as usual.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Last Five Nights. THE DEAL BOATMAN. Mr. G. Belmore and Mrs. E. Falconer. To conclude, NATURE'S ABOVE ART. No Performance on Friday.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON, who respectfully request the attention of the public to their proposed production, on SATURDAY, OCT. 10, of Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED, with a cast of the characters, vocal embellishments, stage appointments, and scenic illustrations in keeping with the dignity of a great work by a great English author, and what should be the character of performances at the National Theatre. In proof of this assertion, they beg to announce the facts of their having entered into engagements, partly for this production, with Mr. Phelps to perform the character of Manfred, and to assume the stage management with Mr. W. Telbin, to illustrate, upon a grand scale, the Alpine scenery and mystical imaginative haunts of the spirits, in which the action of the tragedy is supposed to take place, with Miss Poole, Miss Emma Heywood, Miss Cicely Nott, Mr. Swift, and a highly-skilled professional Choir of Fifty Voices, and an increased Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Barnard, to give in their entirety the Accompaniments, Vocal and Instrumental, originally composed for the first production of "Manfred," at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, by the late Sir Henry Bishop. The cast of the characters will include Mr. Phelps, Messrs. Ryder, Rayner, Charles, Neville, Mesgreson, Warde: Misses Heath, Atkinson, Rose Leclercq, Poole, Emma Heywood, Cicely Nott, Murray, C. Weston, and Mrs. Edmund Falconer, supported by all the minor artistes of the Company. Witches and Spirits by the numerous Ballet; the action arranged by Mr. Cormack. Stage Appointments and Properties by Mr. Needham and Assistants. Costumes, from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by Mr. R. Tucker and Assistants. Under the direction of Mr. W. Telbin. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 5, and during the Week, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL; after which, for the 61st time, the Countess of Giffard's Comedy of FINESSE, OR SPY AND COUNTER SPY—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Buckstone, &c.; concluding with TURNING THE TABLES.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, at Seven, THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; at Eight, LEAH—Messrs. A. Stirling, R. Phillips, A. Wood, and Billington; Miss Bateman, and Miss H. Simms; and CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Miss Woolgar.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending OCT. 10, 1863. Open, Monday at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Monday to Friday—The Ghost in new characters.
Thursday—Display of the Great Fountains.
Saturday—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry in their new Entertainment. Presentation of Prizes to the 1st Surrey Rifle Corps.
Orchestral Band, Great Organ and Pianoforte Performances, and Display of Fountains.
Great Picture Gallery, and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery. Notice the Exhibition of articles manufactured and for sale, at the lowest London prices.
The Park and Gardens now in perfection. Most extraordinary Display of Flowers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Immense Success of the GHOST. On Monday and during the Week (Saturday excepted), at Two o'Clock, Professor PEPPER will present his adaptation of the SPECTRAL ILLUSION, invented by H. Dircks, Esq., C.E., with new and startling effects.
The Concert-room has been perfectly inclosed and darkened for the purpose; the stage has been considerably enlarged and fitted with new scenery by Mr. F. Fenton; and Mr. Brough is engaged to give appropriate readings descriptive of the Apparitions.
The subjects will be frequently varied, and produced under the immediate direction of Professor Pepper. The admission to the Palace will remain, as usual, One Shilling. A few reserved seats will be provided at Half-a-Crown each.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Thirty-second Season.—The Rehearsals will be resumed on Friday, Oct. 9. The Concerts will re-commence on Friday, Nov. 13, with the performance of Mr. Costa's Oratorio, ELI. Principal Vocalists already engaged—Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Winn. The Band and Chorus, carefully revised, will consist of, as usual, about Seven Hundred Performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., will be ready on Monday, Oct. 26. The number which can be issued for sale on this occasion being more than usually limited, early application for them will be requisite. The subscription to the Society dating from Michaelmas, is One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum.
Four Great Choral Meetings of the Sixteen Hundred Amateur Members of the Metropolitan Division of the Handel Festival Choir will be held during the Season, the dates of which due notice will be given; and admission to them will be confined to Subscribers to the Sacred Harmonic Society.
NOTE.—To prevent disappointment (particularly in regard to Subscriptions for Stalls and Reserved Seats), intending Subscribers are earnestly requested to make known their wishes as early as possible.
Oct. 1, 1863.

HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Herr Herrmann's Performances Every Evening at Eight, in two parts, as given by him in all the principal theatres and opera-houses of the Continent of Europe and America. The whole of the marvellous illusions entirely new, and invented by Herr Herrmann. Prices of admission, 6s., 5s., 4s., 2s., and 1s. Doors open at Half-past Seven.

MINERALOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on Mineralogy, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures begin on FRIDAY, OCT. 2, at Nine o'Clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s.
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FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Solid fine Gold, 30s.; Ditto, handsome, for Arms and Crest, 50s.; Ditto, large, for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 18s.; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crests, 21s.; a Book-plate, Arms and Crest, with Name, 21s.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

BREECH-LOADERS, with all the Latest Improvements, Double Grip, Lockfast, and Self-closing, new and secondhand, 15 to 30 guineas.
E. M. REILLY and CO., 315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

DULL EVENINGS MADE MERRY.—Bagatelle Boards of the best make, from 31s. 6d., complete. All the new Parlour Games. Illustrated Catalogues free on application.—ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, London.

IMPORTED DUTCH BULBS.—The following Collection for Conservatory or Window culture, sent to any address on receipt of P.O.O. for 21s.:—20 choice named hyacinths, 6 polyanthus narcissus; 24 single tulips, various; 12 double tulips, 6 jonquils, 12 choice ixias, 50 choice named crocus, 50 snowdrops, 6 iris pavonia, 12 scilla siberica. Half the above for 10s. 6d.; or the following collection, for outdoor planting, 21s.:— 36 hyacinths, separate colours; 50 border narcissus, 50 white crocus, 100 blue crocus, 100 yellow crocus, 50 snowdrops, 20 mixed single tulips, 20 mixed double tulips, 6 English iris, 12 Spanish Iris, 20 anemones, 20 ranunculus, 6 gladiolus. Half Collection, 10s. 6d. All warranted bulbs. Orders for 21s. and upwards, carriage-paid.
BENJAMIN JAMES EDWARDS, Seedsman, &c., 222, Strand, near Temple Bar, W.C., London.

BRADFORD'S WASHING-MACHINE.—In consequence of the extraordinary success of these Machines, to which an important improvement has just been added, many other machines, with a purposed resemblance, have during the last few years been introduced, upon terms offering strong inducements to general dealers having no definite agency. Numerous cases having of late come to the Patentee's and his appointed Agents' knowledge of intending purchasers, desiring a Bradford's *Patent*, having been induced to purchase other machines, upon the strength of the dealers' *assertion* that they also sold Bradford's Patent, &c. &c., such assertion being simply untrue, necessitating this Advertisement and the public announcement that Bradford's Patent can now only be had either from the undersigned or definitely appointed Agents. Intending purchasers are advised that Bradford's Patent Washing Machines are now delivered carriage-free to any railway station in the United Kingdom, and satisfaction guaranteed by a Month's Trial before Payment. Illustrated pamphlet of Washing-Machines, Indiarubber, and other Clothes Wringing-Machines, Mangles, Presses, &c., upon application to Thomas Bradford, Patentee and Manufacturer, Cathedral-steps, Manchester; 63, Fleet-street, London; and 23, Dawson-street, Dublin.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—Candidates for Admission to this Club must have been at one of the following Public Schools:—Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Westminster, Winchester. Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, No. 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—A GENERAL MEETING of the original Members of the Club will be held on the 5th of October, at 5 o'Clock p.m., for the Election of a Committee and Admission of New Candidates.
W. A. SWIFT.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one Calendar Month, are issued from King's-cross and other principal stations, to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Keith, Elgin, and Inverness; and also to SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Harrogate, and the Isle of Man.
For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving-offices in London, and at the stations in the country.
London, King's-cross Station, September, 1863. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

LIKE a prudent house-steward, the State four times a year takes down its books, sums up its expenditure, balances it against its income, and in certain ingenious ways, which are generally overlooked in our haste to ascertain the grand result of loss or profit, informs the great British family of the condition of its financial resources. In this process the least curious and patriotic take a certain interest, akin perhaps to the feeling with which they approach their banker's book at Christmas time. However little it may personally affect each of us, we cannot avoid a feeling of vague uneasiness when the *Times* announces the revenue returns to be unsatisfactory. We go to our pleasure and our business with lighter step when we read over the breakfast table that the country is prospering, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may repose upon a satisfactory balance.

In the present instance we are enabled to announce that the quarter's revenue returns are favourable. Without entering into detail, it may be said that there are no signs of decay in any important branch of the revenue, and that a very substantial sum has been added to the existing balance. There was, no doubt, some reason to fear a different state of things. Had it been so it would have been easy to have assigned so many valid reasons why such a result should have been expected that the public would have been easily consoled and reassured. But as it is, considering the loss of some of our best markets and the continued interruption of our cotton manufactures, the prosperity of the country has been shown unmistakably in its power of treating these as difficulties easily surmounted rather than as disastrous catastrophes. It is scarcely possible but that these facts should lead us on to further gratulatory reflections upon the condition of the country.

By pursuing a policy which, although at first sight somewhat cold-blooded and selfish, commends itself, upon reflection, to the judgment of us all, Lord Palmerston has happily been enabled to steer us clear of complications which may yet prove dangerous to other States. Of the difficulties that must yet arise from the French occupation of Mexico we shall be spectators at a safe distance. Neither the provocation of the North nor the inducements of the South have embroiled or are likely to embroil us in the American struggle. We are unanimous—not unselfishly again—in our resolve to strike no blow for unhappy Poland. It is to be hoped that our statesmen are leaving Germany to itself, as the present Government may very safely do; and that the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel may find occupation for Earl Russell's ready pen rather than for Lord De Grey's activity.

But it must not be forgotten that our immunity from foreign cares leaves us with home responsibilities which it will not be safe to overlook. When we see how the freedom we possess is envied, and hear one of France's greatest and most brilliant thinkers and orators sigh piteously for privileges that may be enjoyed in every English community, we should aim at making ourselves and others more fitted for the possession of blessings which are valued lightly because we have never known their absence. It can scarcely fail to be a proud reflection that the Utopia of civil and religious freedom which the Count de Montalembert imaged recently at Bruges as the pattern that Christendom would be happy in conforming to is to be found existing in its entirety in any town or village on this side of the Border. North of the Tweed the existence of Dr. Begg and his co-religionists might render such an assertion hazardous. But in each English town it has happily become so much the fashion to respect differences of opinion in civil matters that soon few of any importance will be found to exist, while the churches of every denomination lift their steeples to heaven on equal terms. Men are free to think and act, preach and proselytise, as their inclination or conscience prompts. Firm in our conviction that Truth will in the end prevail, we leave it to make its own fight, and should not dream of calling to its aid the interference of Ministers of the Interior, prefects of departments, modern inquisitors, and fussy beadles.

But it must not be overlooked that, with all our prosperity, we have skeletons in our closets, which M. de Montalembert himself has before now detected and drawn forth for animadversion and satire. And it cannot be denied that we are a little too much given to regard these skeletons with impatience, and to hustle them back into their closets and turn the key upon them. It is not many weeks, for instance, since we, in common with many of our contemporaries, drew attention to certain fearful revelations of the sanitary condition of our soldiers in India calling for immediate recognition and reform. And yet, so far at least as the public interest is concerned, in this short interval a veil seems by mutual consent to have been let fall before the subject. So with the social condition of our great cities, upon which a dreadful light was for the moment thrown, then suddenly withdrawn.

The skeleton which is being just now by main force kept before the public eye is the condition of the homes of our agricultural labourers. No one familiar with the agricultural counties of

England is likely to underrate either the importance of, or the difficulties that are certain to beset action upon, the subject. For instance, under the present working of the poor law, the proprietor of the soil has every temptation to refrain from building cottages upon his estate; while the employer of labour, for obvious reasons, prefers, if possible, to hire men living out of his parish, and who, in case of old age or illness, will not swell his poor rates. The mischief will be found to have deep roots, and to need strong arms for its upheaval.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral, in good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Baroness von Schenck, drove to Inver Cluick. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by their suite, dined at Abergeldie Castle.

On Friday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, drove to Loch Callater. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur, attended by Baroness von Schenck, drove to Loch Builig and returned on horseback. On this day also Prince Alfred at Abergeldie.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, drove to Alt-na-Guithasck. On the same day Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Agusta Bruce and Mdlle. Bauer, ascended Lochnagar.

On Sunday the Queen and the Royal family attended Divine service, performed in the house by the Rev. Dr. Caird, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, who is staying at Balmoral.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Prince Alfred, drove to Garmshiel. On the same day Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold, attended by Lady Churchill, Baroness von Schenck, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, drove to Mar Lodge and honoured the Countess of Fife with a call.

The Queen and the Royal family take daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Balmoral.

The Right Hon. Wm. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has succeeded Earl Russell in attendance on her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales took their departure from Abergeldie Castle for Marlborough House on Thursday. The departure of their Royal Highnesses has been hastened in order that the Princess may have an opportunity of meeting her brother before his departure from England to assume the crown of Greece.

On Saturday last Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse left the Queen at Balmoral.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Louis, attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie.

The Prince and Princess have made frequent excursions in the neighbourhood of Abergeldie up to the date of their departure for the south.

ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their children and a numerous suite, arrived in London on Thursday morning, on their way from Balmoral. Their Royal Highnesses left the Potsdam railway station on Monday evening at a quarter past eight, and reached Hamburg about morning. They were received by the Commandant, and, after partaking of breakfast in a room at the railway station, left for Berlin, Princess Frederick Charles and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, visited the far-famed cathedral. At half-past ten the Royal travellers left Cologne by the Rhenish Railway, on their way to Ostend.

Their Royal Highnesses reached Brussels on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning embarked at Ostend for Dover. The Royal party arrived soon after three in the afternoon. The Crown Prince and Princess were received on landing by Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador to this Court, who had previously arrived from Brighton.

After a short stay at Dover their Royal Highnesses departed at a quarter past four by a special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and reached Victoria station at 6.20. The Crown Prince and Princess, with their Royal children, travelled in the State carriage belonging to the Brighton Company, which had been sent to the London and Chatham Company for the occasion. At the Victoria station they were received by Mr. Frederic Kaste, the First Secretary to the Prussian Embassy; and immediately afterwards a telegram was sent to the Prussian Consul at Dover for the arrival of Prussia at Baden-Baden, announcing the safe arrival of the Royal travellers.

Later in the evening their Royal Highnesses left town for Scotland by the Great Northern Railway.

It is understood that the Crown Prince and Princess will not return to Prussia for some time.

The banners and achievements of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred and Earl Grey have been placed by Sir G. Young, Garter, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

His Grand Ducal Highness Prince William and his Imperial Highness Prince William of Baden have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Torquay.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Yorkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch arrived in Belgravesquare, on Saturday, from the Earl of Romney's seat, near Maidstone. They have since left for Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton left town on Wednesday for their seat, Euston Hall, Norfolk.

The Duke and Duchess of Saldanha have arrived in town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle.

Emily, Duchess of Beaufort, has left Hill-street on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Dupplin, at Dupplin Castle, Perthshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton arrived on Saturday for Beaudesert.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde returned to Stratton-street on Monday from visiting Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont, at Bretton Park, Wakefield.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has left town for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Earl and Countess of Craven and family have arrived at Ashdown Park, Berks, from Coome Abbey, Coventry.

The Earl and Countess of Stanley left Cobham Hall, near Gravesend, a few days since on a tour in Italy.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland have left Gopsall Hall for their seat, Apperley, Glamorganshire.

The Earl of Lincoln has arrived in town from Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire.

The Earl of Dalkeith has arrived in Hamilton-place from a Continental tour.

Lord Harris has returned to Belmont House, near Faversham.

Miss Jane Ward and Mrs. Frances Stonor have arrived at their residence in Hertford-street, from Brighton.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Lady Barrieti Macclesfield, second daughter of the third Earl of Romney, with Captain Fletcher, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was solemnised on Thursday week, at Mote Park, near Maidstone.—The marriage of Mr. Crawshay Bailey with Countess Elizabeth Selina Metaxa, only daughter of Count and Countess Metaxa, took place on Tuesday week, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham.—A marriage is arranged to take place between Captain Charles Earle and Miss Villiers, daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of the Earl of Clarendon.—A marriage is also arranged to take place between the Hon. Mr. Herbert, brother of the Earl of Powis, and Miss Sykes, sister of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

AUTUMN SONG.

AUTUMN clouds are dying, dying
Over the waste of blue;
Summer flowers are dying, dying,
Late so lovely new.
Labouring swains are slowly rolling
Home with wistful eyes;
Holy bells are slowly tolling
Over buried men.

Goldener lights set noon a-sleeping
Like an afternoon;
Colder airs come stealing, creeping
After sun and moon;
And the leaves, all tired of blowing
Chestnuts o'er the sun,
Change to sunset-colours, knowing
That their day is done.

Autumn's sun is sinking, sinking
Into Winter's night;
And our hearts are thinking, thinking
Of the cold and blight.
Our life's sand-glass is going
Down the hill of might:
Will our clouds shine golden-glowing
On the slope of night?

But the vanished corn is lying
In rich golden gloams.
In the churchyard, all the sighing
Is above the dead.
Spring will come, slow-lingering,
Opening buds of faith;
Man goes forth to meet his spring,
Through the door of death.

So we love, with no less loving,
Hair that turns to grey;
Or a step less lightly moving
In life's autumn day.
And, if thought, still-brooding, lingers
O'er each bygone thing,
'Tis because old Autumn's fingers
Paints in hues of Spring.

GEORGE MAC DONALD.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Monday the Sheriffs Elect of London and Middlesex, Mr. H. E. Nixon and Mr. Alderman Cubitt, entered office. Mr. Wilson Nicholson and Mr. Gunston were appointed Under-Sheriffs.

A return just issued shows that the parish of St. Pancras was assessed this year to the property tax under Schedule A (in respect to the annual value of land (including the houses built upon it, the railways, &c.), at £1,798,721.

On Saturday the National Gallery was closed, for the annual vacation, until Monday, the 4th of November, when it will be reopened to the public, the days of admission being Monday, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; Thursdays and Fridays being set apart for the use of students.

Formal notice has been given to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade that the Charing-cross Railway would be completed by the 1st of November, and requesting that the official inspection should be made by the officers previous to the opening of the line for traffic.

The Honourable Artillery Company had a field-day at the Alexandra Park on Wednesday. Although the members of the corps did not attend very numerously, the evolutions were performed in exceedingly good style.

A number of surveyors, with a corps of assistants, have been engaged in marking out the line of the new street to be formed by the Fleet. It would appear that one end of the contemplated bridge is intended to rest about two hundred yards to the north-west, crossing, and the other will just above St. Andrew's Church, Holborn-hill.

Mr. President Lincoln has caused a reply to be sent through Mr. Adams to the address of the Trades' Councils agreed to at their meeting at St. James's Hall in March last. The President thanks the Trades' Unionists for the sympathy they express for the Federal cause, and says he believes that they speak the sentiments of the people of Great Britain.

On Tuesday a number of workmen commenced laying in the foundations of the north-eastern wing of the New Records Office, for the purpose of completing the quadrangle. The new wing in general resembles will be in keeping with the architecture of the other parts of the structure. The cover over the quadrangle, however, will also be completed.

The Metropolitan Board of Works met yesterday week for the first time after their autumnal recess. The great business of the day was the opening of the letters sent to the Thames Embankment. There were thirteen tenders, the highest being that of Mr. George White, for £680,000, and the lowest that of Mr. Samuel Baker, for £464,000. Mr. Baker was accepted.

Mr. Alderman Humphery died on Monday, at his residence, Clapham-common, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was elected to the Mansion-house Court of Aldermen in 1857, elected Alderman in 1859, and Lord Mayor in 1862. We have also to record the death of Mr. W. A. Pescod, who was for many years the senior partner in the firm of Pescod, Duval, and twenty-six years deputy of the ward of Farringdon Without. Mr. Pescod had been connected with one of the most important governments in India for eighty-five years of age.

The election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year took place on Tuesday at the Guildhall. The Common Hall assembled, and sent up the names of Alderman William Lawrence and Alderman Rule to the Court of Aldermen. Alderman Lawrence, Alderman Lawrence, the first on the list. The Lord Mayor elect thanked the liverymen, and promised to do his best to protect the privileges of the City. A long section of thanks to Lord Mayor Rose was then carried, and his Lordship briefly returned thanks.

The large tent in front of St. Paul's Day and Martin's Bank on Monday morning under rather extraordinary circumstances. It appears that the tide in the Thames rose at about seven o'clock, and, as it met the wind with the tide, and, coming on new ground, worked one end of the structure among the moorings of the vessels lying off it, it did not ride with the rising tide. The other end of the large rose with the tide, which, flowing over it, rose about a cubic foot in height, and carried away the tent, the tarring boxes and waiting-room. The barge itself filled and went down. The accident took place about half-past seven A.M.

On Thursday the Great Northern Company commenced running through trains from the Farringdon station of the Metropolitan Railway to Hatfield, and from Hatfield to the Great Northern London station to Windsor. There will be fifteen Great Northern trains from Farringdon-street every week day, and seven on Sunday, thus affording direct communication, without break of gauge, with Hitchin, Luton, Dunstable, Hertford, and the intermediate stations. Windsor, Eton, and Slough trains are fewer in number, there being between Farringdon-street and Windsor only six each way.

The winter session of the medical schools connected with the great metropolitan hospitals began on Thursday. According to annual custom, opening addresses were delivered by the professors. At Guy's Hospital, the address was delivered by Dr. F. W. Pavy; at St. Thomas's Hospital, by Mr. Sydney Jones; at London Hospital, by Mr. C. F. Maunder; at Middlesex Hospital, by Mr. T. W. Stone; at Westminster Hospital, by Mr. Christopher Heath; at St. Bartholomew's, by Mr. J. Fagge; at Charing-cross Hospital, by Mr. C. W. Quain; at University College, by Dr. A. B. Garrod; at St. Mary's Hospital, by Dr. W. O. Markham; at University College Hospital, by Dr. Ellis; and at St. George's Hospital, by Mr. R. Lee.

Last week the births of 1801 children—848 boys and 833 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1858-67 the average number (corrected) was 1808.——There were 1198 deaths in London last week. The average number in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the thirty-ninth in each of the years 1858-67), with the omission of deaths from cholera in 1854, and a correction for increase of population, becomes 1240. Scarlatina appears decidedly to be on the increase. The deaths from it, which were in the previous week 130, rose to 141 last week. They have been constantly above 100 weekly since the middle of July. Diphtheria does not exhibit the same tendency to increase: it was fatal in twelve cases.

The annual distribution of new silver money to the scholars of Christ's Hospital took place on Saturday afternoon, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. There were no fewer than 745 assembled, attended by the heads of the hospital. They were accommodated with seats on the floor of the hall, and, on the Lord Mayor and his officers entering, they advanced, headed by the boys in clerical garments. The former received from the hands of the Lord Mayor a golden angel, the recent coin, and the scholars a new shilling each, in addition to a glass of wine and a bun. A large number of ladies were present as spectators. The ceremony and custom generally take place on Easter Tuesday, but owing to a fever among the boys at that time it was put off.

Since the improvements which have been so successfully effected during the past season on the left side of the Broad-walk of Regent's Park, considerable activity in the formation of flower-gardens therein was previously a waste plateau lined with trees, it has been decided to extend them to the entire right side of the promenade in the first park. The decision has given much satisfaction to the thousands of persons who daily visit the park, the improvements in which are there, under the direction of the Right Hon. W. Cowper, having been the constant theme of admiration. The same amount of space which is occupied by the new gardens will be devoted to the proposed improvements, which, when completed, will extend from the entrance near Ulster-terrace to the gates of the second park. The ground has already been laid out and arranged into innumerable oval, circular, and parallel beds, interested at different intervals with shrubs, which will be nearly raised, and the laying out of which has involved the felling of a large number of horsechestnut trees.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house in John-street, Adelphi. A payment of £71 0s. 8d. was ordered to be made to the exertions of the Southport life-boat at the institution's station, during the winter's wide and chill and twelve of the crew of the barque St. Lawrence, of Liverpool, which, during a gale of wind and heavy surf, had stranded on the Southport Sandbank, on the memorable night on the 26th ult. The captain and three of the crew refused to leave the vessel, and the Life-boat Journal, which also belongs to the institution, afterwards put off with the view of saving them; but, as they remained firm in their determination not to quit the ship, the life-boat returned to the shore. The institution voted £8 to pay the expenses of the service. It was reported that the Egremont life-boat ultimately succeeded in bringing the vessel into port, much to the satisfaction of the owner, who witnessed the persevering and gallant exertions of the crew from the shore, and who had a large interest in the vessel and her cargo. Both life-boats behaved admirably while engaged in these services. A vessel of 40 tons was voted to pay the expenses of the Watson life-boat of the institution in putting off, on the night of the 22nd ult., in a tremendous storm, in reply to signals from the light-vessel off the Goodwin Sands, and casting a ship in distress. On reaching the Sands no vessel could be discovered, and, after searching for some time, the life-boat anchored on the edge of the sands and remained until daylight, when she returned to the shore. It was found on the following morning that a schooner had grounded on the sands, but had fortunately got off before the arrival of the life-boat. Various other rewards were voted to the crews of shore-boats for valuable services in saving life from different wrecks. It was reported that the late Milborne Williams, Esq., of Winchmore-hill, had left to the institution a legacy of £10. It was also stated that the institution had life-boats ready to be sent to Eastbourne, Aldeburgh, Southwold, The Nre. R. S. Sutton, Rector of Rye, near Burnt Green, had sent the society £3 8s. 6d., as a thank-offering from his congregation for the gallant conduct of the crew of the Rye Harbour fleet. Esq., of Highcote House, had forwarded to the institution a donation of £100. Payment amounting to £1,000 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

LAW AND POLICE.—What is the custom of Billingsgate market in regard to the sale of salmon? The question was the question raised in the Sheriffs' Court on Tuesday. Mr. Winter bought a piece of salmon in the market in August last for 3s. 6d., and took it home to Pentonville Hill. Mr. Winter doubted the correctness of this. He took the fish to a butcher's shop and had it weighed, when he found that the weight was 7lbs. He went back to the shop where he bought it and demanded the difference in price between 7lb. and 12lb. He did not get it, and therefore summoned the salesman. The defence was that it was customary to sell the entrails of salmon with the fish, but that custom was abolished by the fish sold to Mr. Winter weighed 12lb. The Judge did not accept this custom, but ordered the defendant to pay the amount for which he had summoned him.——At Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday, Messrs. Shoolbred and Co., of Tottenham-court-road, appeared before the Magistrate, Sir Sydney Smith, the pattern of which was alleged to be a fraudulent imitation of a design registered by Messrs. Cubitt and Co., of Gray's-inn-road, in opposition to which the two witnesses were called to prove that the pattern of the chintz sold by Messrs. Shoolbred was the property of the latter that of Messrs. Cubitt was registered, and that it could not therefore be a piracy. Mr. Cortis, the magistrate, dismissed the case.

Affairs in Central America remain unchanged. The dispute between Bolivia and Chili is not settled, but is still occupying the disputed territory.

The Demerara Court of Policy met on Aug. 26. The resignation of the Hon. Dr. Henry was accepted by the Court. The Hon. Robert Smith had appealed to the Government for protection against the removal of the immigrant labourers to Surinam, as, since the emancipation in that colony, numbers had left Demerara before completing the time of their indentures.

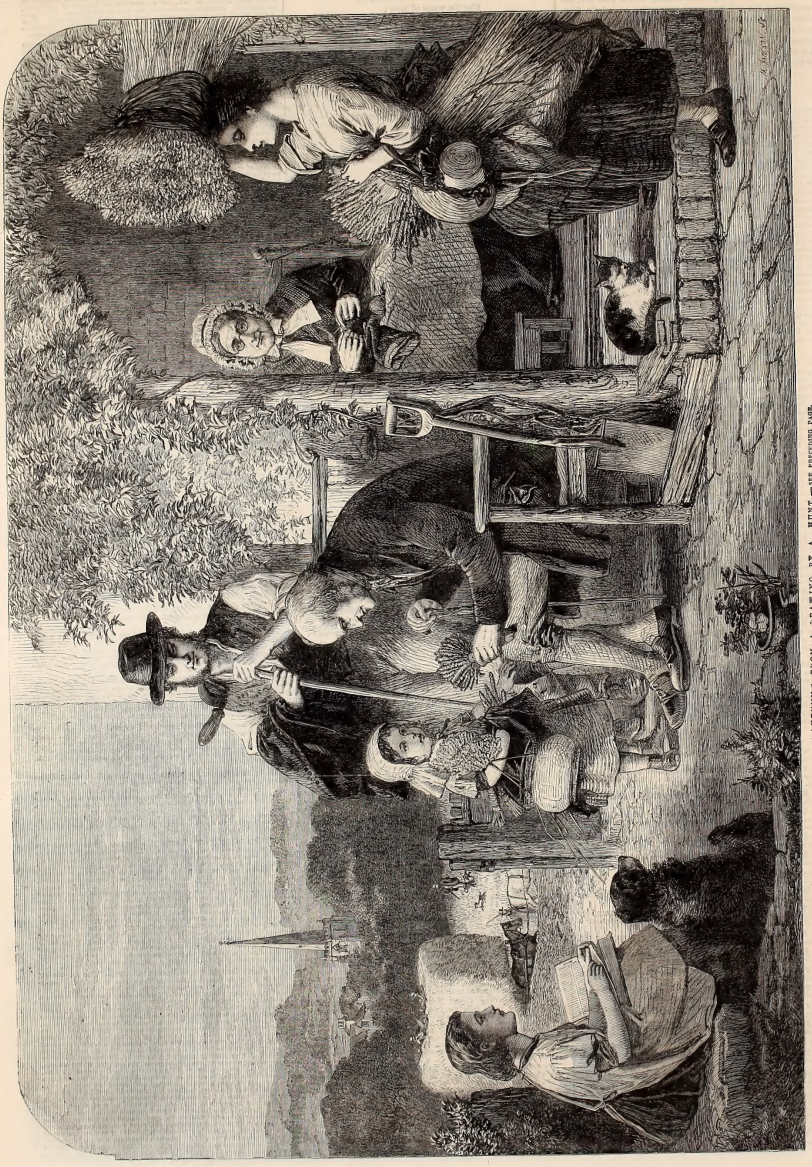
Earl Russell, having been memorialised by a "Manchester Reform Club" to request the Government to lend their influence to prevent respecting the unrelenting and exterminating character which the war in North America has assumed, has replied that he has received no communication of her Majesty's Government will do good, but that he will instruct her Majesty's Minister at Washington to report on the subject to him.

The late severe weather has caused several disasters on our northern coast. Among others, a brig belonging to Yarmouth was driven between Scarborough, and Filey Bay, and was lost the same day. A much more serious disaster befel a collier brig, the Castalia Cook, which foundered on her voyage to Sunderland. Her crew were saved by the sea, were, unfortunately, drowned.

The Duke of Sexos Cubas to Ascuzio, an eloquent member of the Spanish Cortes, and director of the liberal journal the *Iberia*, is recalled. The population of Madrid, without distinction of class or opinion, declare that Iberia is even more necessary than ever. Besides the sudden death of the Duke of Rivas, a grandee of the first class, the deceased has brought to his family which possesses the privilege of receiving every year the clothes worn by the Kings and Queens of Spain on the day of the Epiphany a new privilege, which is that of being placed in a coffin made exclusively to visitors to Madrid.

THE PROFESSION OF LETTERS.—Letters have become a profession, and, probably, of all professions it is, in the long run, the least conducive to personal happiness. It has the least precious few, above all others, to be weak in to be miserable. It is the least mechanical, consequently the most exhausting; and it is the one which, in the long run, most wears the material, utilises his emotions, trades on his faculties of love an l imagination, and, in short, exposes the man's whole heart by which to live. Nobody has a man requires for himself: and when they are in a large properti in transported to an ideal world, they are apt to forget that the man in question suffers and is ruined, and leave his ordinary existence all the more acrid and commonplace. The poet who sings loudly of love and love's delights may, in the ordinary intercourse of life, be an habitual drunkard, and his wife may have removed while describing an imaginary death-bed to lay a all the worn likely to be produced by the man standing by her side. Authors are to-morrow, the poets only in their books; their wives know them out of them. Their wives are the other side of the moon, and their friends are those who will never how they have appreciated that.—*Dreamthorp. By Alexander Smith.*

APPARENT DEATH FROM DROWNING, &c.—"The Discovery of the Physiological Method of Restoring Respiration in Cases of Apparent Death from Drowning, Chloroform, Stillbirth, Noxious Gases, &c.," is the title of a work published by Dr. B. A. Ridenour, which has already reached a third edition. After explaining the methods previously adopted—1, alternate compression and relaxation of the chest; and 2, the use of the "tracheal or ready method," recommended by the late Dr. Marshall Hall—he proceeds to describe his own method, which, he says, is more natural, more meritorious, and is effected by means of the same muscles as are employed by nature. In ordinary deep inspiration the chest is raised and enlarged by the muscles and other muscles which pass between the chest and the shoulders, and thus tend to produce a vacuum within the lungs. "In order," says Dr. Sylvester, "we lift the ribs and sternum by the pectoral and other muscles which pass from the shoulders to the chest, and thus produce the patient's arms." The method, which has been tested on a dead body, is fully explained by means of diagrams. The small price at which the work is offered, and the attention to be paid to the Dr. Sylvester's principles, will no doubt cause the adoption of the late Sir B. C. Brodie, Dr. Sharpey, and other eminent physiologists, and the Royal Humane Society. The pamphlet contains numerous testimonials to the efficacy of the system of respiration, the auxiliary treatment to be adopted in cases of asphyxia, &c.



"AUTUMN," FROM A DRAWING BY A. HUNT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND: THE ROBIN HOOD TEN SHOOTING AT THE SUDBURY RANGE, DERBYSHIRE.—[See page 341]

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THAT Professor Pepper's ghost has got into Chancery, and, body and bones, paid a visit to Lord Westbury at Hackwood Park, where he was exhibited in all the glory of refracting lenses and his lime-light, to the great edification of his Lordship, and the recitation of the curious fact that the Chancellor, when plain Mr. Bethell, fifty-five years ago, saw a somewhat similar ghostly illusion exhibited by Belzoni, the famous Egyptian traveller; that Professor Pepper's ghost is now, on mature consideration, declared to be the original and orthodox ghost, and entitled to a patent under the Great Seal of England; that the unfortunate Gordon Cumming has had another run of ill-luck, and has been nearly crippled in a storm in the Atlantic, lying helpless as a log in the trough of the sea, notwithstanding the combined efforts of twenty-two men under the lee wheel to steer her; that, worse than all, her expenses during the last season exceed her receipts by twenty thousand pounds, thus entitling her to rank in the same once more to that of "The White Elephant," and that she will probably have to be sold by auction: that the Rev. Isaac Taylor is reviewing; gratuitously; that Professor Lincoln has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and that the last bulwark of constitutional liberty is now broken down (until Parliament shall reassemble, Lincoln); that we are to have in London during the winter the largest horse-riding circus ever seen in this country, or, perhaps, anywhere else out of Astley's; and there is nobody in the streets and nobody at the clubs; that guarding has begun again, and that ferocious assaults with the police more than three times a week are the rule. These things are chronicled in the ordinary departments of daily and weekly journalism, and can scarcely be tabulated as Echoes. Here, then, I am nevertheless, that our readers may know (as Hooker the Judicious has it) that we have not allowed things "to pass by idly, as in a dream."

The latest discovery in photographic portraiture is said to be invention, about to be patented as a casket, or crystal echo miniature," in which a solid image of the sitter's head is seen, looking with extreme life from the interior of a crystal ball, or other crystal feature standing out as in perfect relief as though chiselled by the hand of fairy sculptors. We are not told whether the crystal is given by the sitter, or supplied by the artist, or looking in the glass, but this portable and indelible specimen, reflecting no mere fleeting image, but containing the true form of humanity, promises to be mainly a most startling novelty. Natural science is daily explaining illusions which formerly gained their power from superstition, and the German language he has produced no further than the word "*Fresco*," which is understood as "unaffectedly and sociably plain," a quality extremely distinctive of the Teutonic. It is singular that we have in our unwritten *argot* a term nearly equivalent, "frame," to which a Hebrew ear is said to be peculiarly sensitive.

Although the dictionary remains unfinished, Jacob Grimm had, with his brother William, achieved deserved renown by the "German Grammar," and by many other philological works of the greatest interest. Yet in a popular sense the surest foundation of the fame of the "Grimm Brothers" is their "Kinder und Hausmärchen." Grammars and dictionaries may be superseded by new discoveries in word-mastery; but those charming tales on which the literature of luxurious nurseries in the days of Grimm, Ruckstuhl and Hablot Browne has been lavished will endure for ages. The consummation is not to be wished for, but it is to be hoped that many years may pass ere Jonathan Swift nothing will be remembered than that he was the author of "Gulliver's Travels"—the book which is the very quintessence of misanthropy against his fellow-men, but which the little children seized upon at once and made their own for ever. Happy the great writer who can leave such a legacy behind him. We talk of the Scaligers, the Casaubons, and the Bezas; but what are their names but a name? Very few Greek scholars can read a line of the text of learning, Bishop Aeschylus." Alas! the good Bishop has been buried in the gulf of his own erudition, and the only relic of him, the prototype of Paul de Kock, the author of a cloud of novels quite as comic and even more risky than those of Gregory Lewis, is the old call "*questo amabile Signore Paolo di Kocco*." King Jerome used to "read" with Pigault Le Brun; but the pair followed him to exile in a page quoted by Horace Walpole in the "Noctes," who "wrote crabbed Greek in no silly days," and moistened their labours with abundant potations of wine. In case of these more convivial readings, which concocted a wild pantagruelic letter to the "big brother" in Paris in answer to one of the latter's appeals to send out to Cassel "the cook" of the ravaged the Emperor and King that he put Jerome under arrest in his own palace, and locked up Pigault Le Brun in a dungeon for six months.

Victor Hugo is said to be "doing" Germany in a coach and pair, with a suite of the Grand Duke Constantine. Victor Hugo's coach and pair" may brake to his mind the good old days of Tentonic travelling when he was to be met at the gate of the Rhine-land would have bought the sucking-pig he saw in the market at Aachen—if he had only had the cash to buy with it.

A great pillar of the Roman communion in England has fallen. Father Ed. Oxley, the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, has died of the terrible penalty of sedentary life. Eloquent tributes have on all sides been paid to the memory of Dr. Faber. What of hot clergymen pronounce recovery has been denied, the conscience rite to must be buried in his grave. He must be remembered only as a most learned, most pious, and most charitable man. In virtuous man. Nor should lovers of literature forget that in his youth Frederick William Faber was one of the sweetest and most promising of the English poets. Both Walter Lord Lisle and Faber with grace and melody. Bibliophiles, too, will remember that some of his most charming poems are bound up with the lyrics of his fellow-traveller and friend, Lord John Manners, the patrician Moschus to Faber's Bion. The latter sighed for the days when the humbler classes might "once again feel the kind pressure of the social chain," and opined that it would be better for laws and learning, arts and eruditions, to die, than that we should be deprived of the old nobility."

A complaint has been addressed to the *Times* adverting to the unseemly conduct of the gravediggers after the funeral of Professor Cockerell, in St. Paul's. The men of the mattock and spade are accused of having rudely disturbed and flung about the nosegays and *memento*s which the hand of affection had placed on the coffin of the deceased. This is shocking; but gravediggers, we fear, will be gravediggers to the end of the chapter, and will never vary much from the characteristics of their great Danish exemplar, save in their seven waistcoats, and sent his subordinate to fetch him a stoup of liquor while he was digging Ophelia's grave, and played at loggats with Yorick's skull. The subject may be classed as one of the "painfully frivolous" kind; but gravediggers' ways are not the only things open to animadversion in St. Paul's. We wandered the other day into the glorious fane—the "pauchius," as one of Wren's most ardent disciples called it—and could not but feel shocked at the general shiftless, scrambling, slovenly aspect of the interior. We have, while in the presence of workmen employed in restorations, but to the extraneous untidiness and neglect. Not a verger was to be seen; they were all busily engaged in taking their front-of-the-house comers strangers the crypt and the whispering gallery; but the nave and aisles were full of idle lads and girls romping and slouching about in sayings but a common-place. Surely for the honour of the Protestant and bobdebeckes munching apples. Or do we think it very decent on the part of the officers of St. Paul's to allow the most magnificent monument *inside* the cathedral for the price of admission to the hall and crypt. Westminster Abbey, the Tower, *et cætera*, are free. Whatever the reason of this planned in, savours rather too strongly of the Alhambra, in Leicester-square. If the Dean and Chapter have ever travelled in Spain, they will have noticed the walls of the churches, notably in Venice, this significant reminder, "*Hospedale la casa di Dio*." The inscription is of unknown antiquity, and is displayed on a board attached to the outer railings of the churchyard, and Christopher Wren's stone walls thus left in peace. Otherwise the spirit of the age, which is a mixture of the serpent and fool, and a nonsequitur, but cause for an indignant blush.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At the Hull Police Court, on Tuesday, George Harding, a cooper, residing on the Hessle road, was fined £200 for keeping an illicit still.

The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Lord Warden of the Stannaries, has inaugurated on Wednesday week by the opening of the additional or Particular Wing of the North Devon Infirmary, at Barnstaple.

The Queen has approved of Don Pedro Ortega Morejon as Consul at Newcastle for Spain; and of Mr. Edward Frederick Monster as Consul at Belfast for Denmark.

A project is stated to be on foot for increasing the length of Margate Jetty from 1250 ft. to 1550 ft. or 1600 ft., by removing the present head and constructing a new one further out to sea.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association was held on Wednesday evening at the Jurists' Society's house, in Chancery-lane, Mr. Lumley Smith, of Leeds, in the chair. It is stated that we have in our unwritten *argot* a term nearly equivalent, "frame," to which a Hebrew ear is said to be peculiarly sensitive.

The sister session of the Birmingham and Midland Institute has begun. On Monday evening the opening address was delivered by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., in the Midland Institute, in the absence of the council, the Mayor, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., and a large audience.

The two large masses of rock in the Menai Straits, known as the low and high Carters, which have long been a source of navigation of the straits, are being removed. Several masses have been blasted and taken up under the direction of Mr. Hughes, the harbour master.

A preliminary meeting of influential citizens of Glasgow, headed by the Lord Provost, was held on Wednesday week to take measures on the motion of Sir Archibald Alison, to call a public meeting of the inhabitants, to be held in the City Hall on October, for the purpose of originating a memorial in honour of Lord Clyde.

The prizes gained at the national competition and local examinations in science and art were distributed at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday afternoon, in the new Corn Exchange, St. Neots—the Earl of Sandwich, K.G., in the chair. The examinations were held by Lord R. Montagu, M.P.; Mr. Herbert (the Mayor of Huntingdon), and a large number of the nobility and gentry were present on the occasion.

The bottom part of a silver épergne, which had been presented in 1861 to Mr. W. Ewart, Mayor of Belfast, by his fellow-citizens, was recently found in a field in Clyde, near Belfast, and has been handed over to the police. After communicating with the authorities in Belfast, the two gentlemen mentioned, the spoil-sharers, have left the matter in the hands of the Mayor's house, in the absence of the family, on the 9th or 10th ult.

In a meeting of the Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture, held at Ipswich Yesterday Cavalry, Suffolk, the first prize, a silver tankard presented by Archibald Prentice, Esq., of Manchester, and the second prize, a silver cup, by Mr. Foley, jun., by Private J. King. After the match, the fifty-eight commissioners were entertained at dinner by Captain Hamilton.

Agents of the Archaeological Society of Kent have been engaged during the last few days opening several ancient graves in the parish of Barne, near Deal, in Kent. The spot selected was on the top of a hill, being a little to the east of the present parochial burial-ground. Traces of human remains were found at a depth of about three feet from the surface, as, in several instances, swords and spears were discovered close beside the bodies, which were found to be in a state of decay. Fragments of pottery and rings and other ornaments were discovered in close proximity to the remains.

The Canal Fleet arrived in Dublin Bay last Saturday, and the visitors began to pour into the metropolis from the surrounding and as enthusiastic as their friends on the side of the Channel. The officers were entertained at a grand banquet given by the Lord Mayor, at his mansion House, and the Lord Mayor presided, but the entertainment was attended by Cowper, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, and the rest of the Yesterday evening in the Rotunda, which was numerously and gaily attended. The medical officers of the fleet were entertained at dinner on Tuesday by Dr. Corrigan, the President of the Royal College of Physicians.

The fourth annual conference of the South Staffordshire Association for the Amendment of the Criminal Law and Prison Discipline was held on Monday last at West Bromwich. The proceedings commenced with the business meeting of the Association, which was held in the Temperance Hall at twelve o'clock, when the chair was taken by Lord Lyttelton. The conference occupied the attention of the members during the afternoon, and in the evening the members of the society dined together—Lord Lyttelton in the chair.

In the absence of some excavations at Pershore Abbey Church, Worcestershire, on Thursday week, the workmen, in digging round the font, laid bare the foundation of the original Norman font, which had constituted the floor of the north wing of the Abbey Church. Remains of a similar description were found on a beautiful slab of marble in Edward's Chapel. Men with bows and arrows, lions, deer, and other devices were depicted on the pavement. It is contemplated to take the whole of the pavement up and replace it in the interior of the church. Pieces of the bells which was broken or melted at the great fire which consumed a portion of the edifice have also been found. Traces of the fire are still visible on the walls of the church.

The *Elgin Courant* mentions a fight between a lad of seventeen and a stag, at Glenavon. The animal was being hooted by a brace of deerhounds, and was getting the best of the fight, when young Morrison attacked it with a stick, and drove it over the summit of the hill. The stag then turned upon him, pitching him over a rock; but, on coming at him again, the lad seized its horn with one hand and plunged a knife into it here with the other.—As a pendant to the above "wild sport," the *Orkney Herald* mentions the capture of a solan goose by Dr. Logie, of Kirkwall. He was driving home last night, when the bird, attracted by the light, perished in hovering about the vehicle so closely that he seized it.

A large whisky-still was discovered in full operation last Saturday, in a retired wood a few miles to the west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. A water-butt had been sunk into the Cockburn farmhouse, near Winlaton, and the traces left behind in rolling the barrel afforded a clue to the destination, which was followed up by police-officers Stephenson and Thompson, of the Durham County Constabulary. It had been carried through woods, fields, and over fencing stone, for about three miles, suddenly terminated at the brink of a cliff, about sixty feet high, at a solitary spot called Malkmore Burn. On reaching over the edge of the cliff, the officers were astonished to see a whisky-still in full operation. A pitman, named Peacock, was in charge of the apparatus at the time. The officers found "gallons of the wash" near the still, and about four gallons of comly complete whisky. The apparatus was taken before the county bench at Newcastle on Monday, and were remanded.

Yesterday week, as the workmen employed on the eastern section of the Isle of Wight Railway were making a cutting near the little hamlet of Wroxall, in the vicinity of Lord Yarborough's extensive park and domains, they came upon an urn filled with Roman coins. Unfortunately, the urn was broken up, and the coins partially dispersed before the value was discovered; but a considerable number of the coins, of which there appears to have been many thousands originally in the receptacle, have been still remain in the possession of George Smith, the foreman (but for whom the whole would have been scattered to the winds), in addition to which a large number that have found their way into the stores of private collectors. The urn, which was a perfect globe in form, was found about 3 ft. below the surface. No bones or marks of interment were discovered near it. This is by far the largest number of Roman coins found in the Isle of Wight, though a considerable number have been discovered scattered about in different parts. The coins still await examination and classification by the learned. The above notice d in a cursory survey is one of Claudius, by whom, or rather his Genera the whole island is said to have been subdued under the Roman yoke.

A disgraceful riot has taken place at St. Catherine's, a village near Guildford. It seems that on Tuesday, the annual wake or fair, which takes place on Oct. 4, is known as "Tar-up Sunday, and on that day, as well as on the Sunday before, it is the custom for the men here to be drunk and noisy. Tar-up Sunday is also associated with a popular license—that of throwing chestnuts, which this year was carried to an unusual extent. Between 300 and 400, or about 400, not contents with pelting passers-by with chestnuts, hustled showers of stones at them, and assaulted several of them, among the latter two two ladies. A gentleman, venturing mildly to expostulate with them, was rewarded with a reception of this description, and was obliged to take to flight. They had in him of too ugly for his presumption, went to his premises and pulled up the whole of the window frames in the house and conveyed them to the top of the hill at St. Catherine's, where they made a huge bonfire. The whole account of the affair reads like an old-fashioned description of the rough manners of the English in the fifteenth century. The county constabulary force was powerless.

James Andrews, a "tall, seedy-looking man," was charged at the Liverpool Police Court, on Wednesday, with having in his possession a number of decorations and insignia, apparently belonging to a military officer. The prisoner was found in the act of attempting to dispose of the articles at a shop. Among the articles produced was a gold ornament of a K.C.B., for which he wanted 30s. at a pawnbroker's shop. Other articles were also found in his possession a jewel and ribbon of a K.C.B.; a star with a silver plate in the centre of the Order of the Bath, and a belt of the latticed Turkish pattern of 1842; a large and handsome gold seal, on which was engraved a coat of arms with three bees for the crest, and the motto "Sic vos non vobis;" the star of a K.C.B.; a massive gold memorial mourning ring with a diamond in the centre, and with the inscription, "A token to Gilt;" a small silver medal, with "Solomon" and "Persepcus" inscribed on the bars; a smaller gold jewel of a K.C.B.; the Turkish order of the Medjidie, in gold and silver, and with the inscription "Chilianwallah" and "Goojerat;" a small star with Victoria Regina" on the centre bar, and the words "Meanee, Feb. 26, 1843;" a large silver medal, with ribbon attached, and the words "Sobraon," and "Persepcus" engraved on the bars; and a silver medal, with "Ava" on it. R. J. H. Birch, 17th Regt., No. 1. This medal was one of those issued to the officers of the 17th Regiment after the battle of the Indus, but the same officer was found upon him, with other articles. The prisoner was remanded.

The dinner of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society came off at Stafford yesterday week, and was largely attended. Lord Hatherton, in proposing success to the society, referred to the subject of steam cultivation, and said that an extraordinary improvement was anticipated to be effected by that method. He hoped it would not be long ere companies would be formed for the purpose of hiring out steam engines to farmers requiring them. But it must be remembered that to it farms for steam cultivation a large outlay would in the majority of cases be necessary, and that the fields would be altered, and expenses incurred in various other ways. All this pointed in one direction—that more and more land was likely to be laid out in large farms, and that therefore it became every day more important that encouragement should be given to the experiment of cottage farms. Mr. Chetwynd, M.P., proposed the health of Lord Talbot de Malahide, and he was glad that the subject had been taken in hand by a nobleman like Lord Talbot, who had the means to forge before and begin a model entry settlement. The great aim ought to be to give the tenant security, by which means he would be induced to lay out his capital in the improvement of farmers in the midland counties who did not get out of their farms a fair remuneration for their capital and labour. He knew that many tenants had incomes if they withdrew their capital, invested it in the funds, put their feet on the border, and smoked their pipes. He never could admit the "tenant right of the Tenant Farmers." He also said it could not be expected that tenants should improve their farms without the full security for their capital. He referred to agreement for compensation to the tenant to leave, because as the expiration of the term of his agreement approached he would not enter into any species of discouragement as that against which he had now to fight; but unless he could be secured in the full capital guarantee that he should receive his tenancy expired he would receive compensation for his outlay upon unexhausted improvements. Mr. Chetwynd, M.P., proposed the health of Mr. Eaton, of Hyde Hall, near Tamworth, a Manchester merchant, who holds views as indefinite as the climate in question is. Mr. Peel refuses to pledge himself on any question.—The elevation of Mr. Sergeant Pigott to a seat on the judicial bench has caused a vacancy in the representation for the borough of Reading. Already one candidate has appeared to supply the vacancy in Mr. Sutton Sharpe, Q.C., who is, we believe, a relative of the member for the borough and nephew of Viscount Eversley. In his address he says:—"In home politics I am conservative. I believe in the two parties in the House of Commons, added to the engrossing interest in foreign affairs, has prevented the attention being given to many necessary measures of reform; but I hope that such questions will at an early period obtain the attention they deserve, and, if intrusted with your confidence, I will do my utmost to promote their advancement.—At Harrogate Mr. Benjamin Scholefield, the Conservative candidate for the seat vacant by the death of Mr. Fotb. The second candidate is Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Speke Hall, near Liverpool. This gentleman is a Liberal, and states that he is in favour of the extension of the borough franchise, of Mr. Locke King's Act to abolish the property qualification for freehold franchise, and approves of the ballot. He is a member of the Church of England, a supporter of liberty of conscience and the maintenance of the Irish Church as it is, and he desires the abolition of church rates. He approves of Lord Palmerston's policy.—Mr. Peel has left for India and during the time he remains there the recess will take effect in the forthcoming elections. By several Acts, from George III. to the present time, the Speaker of the House of Commons is the warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out new writs for the election of any Member who may vacate his seat by reason of the acceptance of, or giving fourteen days' notice in the *London Gazette*. The law was altered by an Act passed in the present session, and hereafter the time prescribed for notice by the speaker.

The last intelligence given by the journals of the Beaujolais, the Mâconnais, and the Bourgogne, is that the vintage in those districts will be inferior in quantity to last year's, but that the wine will be of a very superior quality.

M. Paul Mendelssohn, brother of the celebrated composer, has handed over to the Mayor of Leipsic 100 thalers, arising from the sale of his brother's letters to Jenny Lind. The interest of this sum is to be paid, on the 21st of February, the anniversary of the great musician's birth, to two widows of natives of the Leipsic workhouse, designated by him.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The idea of any meeting this year between Lord Clifden and Macaroni seems quite given up, and "Argus" states that they will most probably not face each other before the Ascot Cup Day; if Lord St. Vincent (after special mentioning York or Doncaster as the venue in his challenge) chooses to give away what he considers the advantages of ground. Lord Clifden arrived at the Victoria Station on the Tuesday after the St. Leger with four greys to his van, postilions, grooms, &c., with brown and white ribbons. No doubt, as a noble Lord recently said of his prize Southdown ram, he will "have mutton-chops, if he likes," to eat all winter. Never did owner, horse, and trainer work their way so bravely out of adversity. A curious instance of the truth of running occurred last week. On Tuesday Fanfaron ran a dead heat, 1¾ mile, over Richmond course, with Oldminster, at 39 lb., after a splendid head-and-head struggle from the distance. In the second bout Fanfaron forced the running and won cleverly by a neck. On the Friday the pair ran the same distance over Manchester course at 35 lb., and, after racing together all the way, the young one just won again by a head! The above is, perhaps, the best specimen of staying which the Fandango stock have shown as yet, and will put his foreign owner in still better humour with his purchase. Sir Tatton Sykes only retains one relic of the old Sledmere blood, but that is a pretty choice one—"a two-year-old chestnut filly by Colsterdale, dam by Pyrrhus the First, out of Thornhill's dam, by Hetman Platoff—Chateau Margaux—Grey Momus's dam." Let us hope that ere long she may have nine or ten companions in those beautiful paddocks across the road. The Mecca of Yorkshire would look very strange without a few thorough-bred mares and foals.

The *Sporting Life* states that the settling for the St. Leger has been most satisfactory, with two exceptions, one of whom was "absent without leave" on a former occasion. Monmouth has produced another two-year-old Lambton winner in Lord Uxbridge's Vabalathus, bred by Captain Skipworth, whose lot of Lambton yearlings have been again purchased by his Lordship. Sir Joseph Hawley's Doncaster success with his new trainer was eclipsed at Newmarket by the victory of his St. Alexis, a son of Stockwell and Mendicant, in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap. Linda was struck out; and the 9 lb. extra quite defeated Fille de l'Air in the Hopeful Stakes, which Lord Stamford's Yamuna (purchased at her Majesty's annual sale for 600 gs.) won by a head. His Lordship has thus been rewarded for following the Imaus family blood so closely as he has done; and he has a yearling half-brother to the chestnut in breaking. The stable also won during the afternoon with Bertha and Cambuscan; Fantail (W. Boyce) showed her tail from the post to a couple in the Grand Duke Michael; and Fordham's defeat of Sam Rogers and Aldcroft in two successive races did a good deal towards restoring that ancient prestige which he lost so terribly in the Derby. The Caledonian Hunt at Perth, Bedford, and Northallerton are the race meetings of next week, and the coursing commences as well with Ashdown Park, Combermere, Border Club, Market Weighton (O), County Louth Club, and Tredegar Park Club.

It is not yet decided who goes with the "Australian team" in the place of Mortlock. Let us trust that they will come back determined to bury all those unfortunate differences which have fairly poisoned the past cricket season, and deprived us of a second match between the Elevens. If other leading cricketers had only taken the manly independent course which Willsher did, and not shirked playing at The Oval to please any one, we should have soon heard the end of it. E. M. Grace made 112 in a match with a weak Eleven of England at Southampton this week, and was beautifully caught by Caffyn. "Billy" made the best score, 22 and 19 (including a square leg hit for six), for his side, but without avail, as the Gentlemen of the Southern Counties won the match by nine wickets. Twenty-two Nottingham "colts" (selected from sixty) fairly collared the Eleven of their county, but it was not played out, to the great advantage of the latter.

The *Sporting Magazine* is illustrated by a spirited sketch after Corbet, who is much happier in horses than in dogs; but Hacker's rough engraving of it shows very badly by the finished work of Backshell, who renders full justice to one of the best things we have had from Cooper's hand for some time. A smart copy of verses accompanies the latter picture. "The Omnibus" is devoted entirely to the Doncaster week, with the exception of the part where the writer describes his interview, *en route* with "The Poet Close." "Bachelor's Hall" pursues its course merrily; and "A Deer-drive in America" and "The Pheasants and the Coverts" are seasonable papers. *Baily's* portrait of the month is Lord William Powlett, in whose memoir some characteristic reminiscences of his late father are introduced. "The Gentleman in Black" revels in the racing of the Black Forest; and there is capital promise in the first chapter of the "Early Days of an M.F.H." "The Van" is most amusing in its Doncaster chat, but its shorthorn lore is rather funny.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—Tuesday.

Trial Plate.—Press Forward f., 1. Gentle Kitty c., 2. Naxos, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Bertha, 1. Leotard, 2. Prince Lee Boo, 3.
Hopeful Stakes.—Yamuna, 1. Tomfoolery, 2. Fille de l'Air, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Zeelo, 1. Atlas, 2. The Hare, 3.
Great Eastern Railway Handicap.—St. Alexis, 1. Queen Elizabeth, 2. Juliet, 3.
Buckenham Stakes.—Hengist, 1. Phemy f., 2.
Croome Stakes.—Cambuscan, 1. Durham, 2.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—Fantail, 1. Escape, 2. Melrose, 3.
Third Year of the Fourteenth Produce Stakes.—Harlequin, 1. Hurricane, 2. Buckenham, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.—Novice walked over.
Second Year of the Fifteenth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Tornado, 1. Turcos, 2. The Ranger, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Moulsey, 1. Bradamante, 2. Regina, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Merry Maid, 1. Knave of Trumps, 2. Wild Duck, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Antoinette, 1. Lady Constance f., 2. Salvioni, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Edward the Confessor, 1. Folly, 2. Plover, 3.
St. Leger Stakes.—The Ranger, 1. Early Purl, 2. Sandford, 3.
Granby Stakes.—Union Jack, 1. Linda, 2. Durham, 3.

THURSDAY.

Queen's Plate.—Isoline, 1. Harlequin, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Walloon, 1. Croagh Patrick, 2.
Sixteenth Triennial Stakes.—Ely, 1. Tomato, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Manrico, 1. Bosh, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Land of the West, 1. Galileo, 2.
Rutland Plate.—Acolyte, 1. Esperance, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Marpesia f., 1. Naxas, 2.

LATEST BETTING ON THURSDAY.

Cesarewitch.—12 to 1 agst Lioness (t), 25 to 1 agst Drummer Boy (t), 25 to 1 agst Limosina (t), 28 to 1 agst Romanoff (t), 30 to 1 agst Anfield (t), 30 to 1 agst Fantail (t), 100 to 3 agst Cher Amie (t), 100 to 3 agst Umpire (t), 40 to 1 agst Hurricane (t), 40 to 1 agst Buckenham (t), 50 to 1 agst Twilight (t).

Cambridgeshire.—100 to 8 agst Catch 'em Alive (t), 25 to 1 agst Exchequer (t), 40 to 1 agst Cairncastle (t), 50 to 1 agst Bathilde (t), 1000 to 15 agst Jacqueline c (t), 1000 to 15 agst Polynesia (t).

"Tullochgorum."—(To the Editor).—In your notice of the opening of the Inverness and Perth Railway you say, referring to a portion of the route, "The farms which give name to the reel of Tulloch and the song of Tullochgorum. Of this latter Burns says that it is the best song Scotland ever saw. It was written by a Jacobite Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church." Permit me to correct this statement. The author of Tullochgorum was the Rev. John Skinner, Episcopal Clergyman, Longside, Aberdeenshire. He was not a Bishop, although he might have been; but he declined the offer, and said—"I'll rather abide with the numerous flock of which I have the charge and keep a' the Bishops in Scotland *richt*."—A Grandson of the Poet. Longside, Aberdeenshire.

A Treasury warrant has come into operation providing that all packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandise, of no intrinsic value, may be transmitted by the post, within the United Kingdom, at the following rates:—On every such packet, if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of 3d.; if exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d.; if exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz., 1s.; if exceeding 16 oz. and not exceeding 24 oz., 1s. 6d. No such packet shall exceed 24 oz. in weight, or more than 2 ft. in length, width, or depth. There shall be no inclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any writing or printing, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender thereof, a trade-mark, and number and price. All packets shall be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Nevertheless, samples of seeds, drugs, and such other articles and things as cannot be sent in open covers may be inclosed in bags of linen or of other material, which shall be tied at the neck; but bags so closed that they cannot be readily opened, even though they be transparent, shall not be used for that purpose. The postage must, in every case, be paid in stamps.

THE REVENUE.

—	The Year ended Sept. 30, 1863.			Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1863.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	23,771,000	..	92,000	5,872,000	..	329,000
Excise	16,992,000	..	438,000	3,992,000	318,000	—
Stamps	9,146,000	321,055	..	2,191,000	11,000	—
Taxes	3,198,000	33,000		176,000	10,000	—
Property Tax	10,605,000	73,000	..	836,000	..	108,000
Post Office ..	3,760,000	200,000	..	905,000	10,000	—
Crown Lands	301,500	4,979	..	68,000	1,000	—
Miscellaneous	2,725,882	706,808	..	411,501	..	102,479
Totals ..	70,494,382	1,338,842	530,000	14,411,501	350,000	539,479
		£808,842 Net Increase.			£189,479 Net Decrease.	

The funeral of the late George Potts, Esq., the Conservative M.P. for Barnstaple, took place on Monday last at Tottenham.

Intelligence from the Caucasus, highly unfavourable to the Russians, has been received. The Circassians are everywhere resuming the offensive.

The Accountant-General's office of the Court of Chancery will be open on Thursday, the 15th; Friday, the 16th; and Saturday, the 17th instant., for the delivery out of any regular interest draughts which have become payable in respect of the October dividends, and of any other regular interest draughts which shall have become payable during the closing of the office.

The new Passengers Act took effect on Thursday. Some important alterations are made. Every steam-vessel, British, foreign, or colonial, carrying passengers other than cabin-passengers, is to be subject to the provisions of the Act of 1855 and the present. In future, persons called "stowaways," who get on board fraudulently to obtain a passage, are to be liable to a penalty of £20. In the event of a master proceeding to sea without a certificate of clearance the ship is to be forfeited, but may be released on payment of a sum not exceeding £2000.

The distribution of flags to the army of Roumania by Prince Couza took place on the 14th ult. at the chapel of the camp at Cotroceni. The Ministers of State, the Judges, the high clergy, the civil employés, and an immense crowd of persons, including many ladies, assisted at this imposing ceremony. After the performance of mass and the benediction of the flags, they were delivered by the Prince to the several Colonels. Prince Couza, surrounded by the clergy and the troops, then made an eloquent speech from the throne, which dwelt upon the fact that their old standards, which perpetuated the memory of the separation of Moldavia and Wallachia, were now replaced by the flag which reunited the colours of the two Principalities—the flag of Roumania, one and indivisible.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The fluctuations in the value of Home Securities, this week, have been trifling; nevertheless, owing chiefly to the demand for money having been very active, the amount of business doing, both for money and time, has been somewhat limited, and the supply of Stock afloat has rather increased. Indian Stocks, &c., have changed hands slowly, at about previous quotations.

The Money Market is well supplied with capital. The great activity in the demand, however, has kept prices firm, and very little accommodation has been obtained under the bank rate. In Lombard-street, the quotations are as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3¾ 4 per cent	Four months' bills	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4 ,,	Six months' bills	4½ 5 ,,
Three months' bills	4½ ,,		

Very high rates have been paid in the Stock Exchange in connection with the adjustment of the foreign account.

Throughout the Continent money continues in moderate request. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4 ..	3¾	Amsterdam	3 ..	3
Vienna ..	5 ..	5	Turin	5 ..	5
Berlin ..	4 ..	3½	Brussels ..	4 ..	3½
Frankfort ..	3 ..	2¾	Hamburg ..	— ..	3
			St. Petersburg	6 ..	8

About £900,000 in bullion has arrived, and most of the gold at hand has been sent into the Bank of England. Several parcels, however, have been withdrawn for export, and the steamer for India has taken out £557,660, of which £170,000 is gold, the remainder silver.

A new bank for the metropolis has been started. It is called the East London Bank, with a capital of £600,000, in shares of £50 each.

Letters from New York state that the Money Market was very sensitive, and that gold continued to fluctuate rapidly. Nearly the whole of the Continental exchanges are still in favour of this country.

On Monday the Consol Market was far from active, yet prices ruled steady:—Consols, for Money, were done at 93¼ ⅜; Ditto, for Time, 93⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91 to ⅞; India Five per Cents, 108½ ¼; Ditto Debentures, 100¾; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper was 107½. The Funds were heavy on the following day. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93¼ ⅜; Ditto, for Time, 93⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞; India Five per Cents, 108½ ¼; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; India Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 116¾. On Wednesday Consols were 93¼ ⅜ for Money, and 93⅜ ½ for Time; Reduced and New Three per Cents realised 91⅞ 92; India Five per Cents, 108⅜ ⅝; Ditto Debentures, 100½; Ditto Bonds, 16s. to 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday the market was without material change:—Consols, for Money, marked 93¼ to ⅜; for Account, 93⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ 92; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; and India Five per Cents, 108⅜ ⅝.

The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents changed hands at 77. Bank Stock, for Account, sold at 238.

The returns of the Board of Trade, showing the extent of our trade during the first eight months of the year, are very favourable.

The dealings in American Securities have been on a very moderate scale. Prices, however, have been fairly supported. United States Five per Cents have been 68; Atlantic and Great Western Seven per Cents, 81; Erie Seven per Cents, 70.

A very unfavourable report has been issued by the directors of the Great Ship Company. The trade liabilities exceed £30,000; but, in some quarters, the shareholders are recommended to form a new company.

The market for Foreign Securities has been rather flat, and, in some instances, the quotations have slightly declined. Confederate Scrip, however, is somewhat firmer, at 28 to 26 dis. Egyptian Seven per Cents have realised 101½; Greek, 38; Ditto, Coupons, 18¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 47½; Moorish, 95; Portuguese Three per Cents, 49½; Russian Five per Cents, 93½; Spanish Passive, 36½; Ditto, Certificates, 14⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 95½; Ditto, 1858, 70⅞; Ditto, 1862, 71; Italian Five per Cents, 73½. Venezuela Three per Cents, 26½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 61⅜.

A full average business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and prices have ruled very firm. Agra and United Service have sold at 116½; Alliance 41½; Ditto, New, 21; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of Queensland, 15½; Bank of Wales, 8¼; Bank of New Zealand, 12⅜; Brazilian and Portuguese, 8¼; Chartered of British Columbia, 12¼; Consolidated, 10¾; English and Irish, 11; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 25; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 29⅞; Imperial, 25; Imperial Ottoman, 19⅜; London and Brazilian, 51; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 51½; London and Colonial, 9; London and County, 51½; London and Middlesex, 9½; London and Northern, 12; London and South African, 29½ ex new; Mercantile and Exchange, 11½; National Provincial of England, 137; Ditto, New, 37; Oriental, 60½; Provincial of Ireland, 92½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 7; Standard of British South Africa, 24½; Union of Australia, 58; Union of England and France, 11; and Union of London, 40.

Colonial Government Securities have been in limited request:—Canada Six per Cents have marked 103; Ditto, Five per Cents, 92⅞; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 102½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 102¼; and Victoria Six per Cents, 114⅜.

The Miscellaneous Market, on the whole, has ruled steady:—Berlin Waterworks have sold at 9⅜; Crystal Palace Debentures, 118; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4½; General Credit and Finance of London, 6⅜; Great Ship, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 3s. 6d.; Hudson's Bay, 9⅞; International Financial Society, 11; Italian Irrigation, Canal Cavour, 4⅞; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 89¾; Joint-Stock Discount, 7; London District Telegraph, 1⅞; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 3½; and United Kingdom Telegraph, 2½.

The Railway Share Market has been extremely inactive, but no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. The "calls" for the present month, chiefly for foreign lines, is £1,000,068. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 120; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 39¾; Great Eastern, 51⅞; Great Northern, A Stock, 129½; Great Western, 66; Ditto, West Midland Oxford, 43; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112⅜; London and Blackwall, 73; London and Brighton, 112½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 42½; London and North-Western, 103; London and South-Western, 102; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46; Metropolitan, 131½; Ditto, New, 8; Midland, 128⅞; North British, 56½; Ditto, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 26½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101½; Ditto, York, 89; Shropshire Union, 51; South Devon, 32¾; South-Eastern, 97⅜; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 10½; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 160½.

Preference Shares.—Great Western, Birmingham Stock, 75; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 94½.

Lines leased at Fixed Rentals.—Birkenhead, 91½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6⅜; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 107⅞; Eastern Bengal, 100½; East Indian, 103½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 21½; Great Indian Peninsular, 108½; Great Southern of India, 107½; Great Western of Canada, 10¾; Indian Branch, 2¾; Madras Five per Cent, 108; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 57⅞.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 20⅞; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 10½; Ottoman, 12¾; Recife and San Francisco, 19; Turin and Savona, 4

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 30 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£797,016	A decrease of bullion of	£151,953
An increase of public deposits of ..	978,995	An increase of rest of	1,750
An increase of other deposits of ..	857,880	A decrease of reserve of	918,828
An increase of securities of	2,790,591		

The total circulation is £22,312,747. Public deposits amount to £9,270,436; and private deposits to £13,717,460. Securities are £33,751,401; and the stock of bullion is £15,477,835.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Sept. 28.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate. Selected samples of both red and white were taken off somewhat freely, at full prices; but other kinds met a dull inquiry, at late rates. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was large—moved off slowly, on former terms. The barley trade was heavy, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. No change took place in the value of malt. We have to report a dull inquiry for oats, beans, and peas, at late rates. The flour trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms.

Sept. 30.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a very inactive state to-day; nevertheless, compared with Monday, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 33s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 31s. to 36s.; maple, 33s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280lb. American flour, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack.

Seeds.—Tares have moved off heavily, on lower terms. Most other seeds, as well as cakes have met a slow inquiry, at late rates.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 69s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 11s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed 60s. to 61s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 15s. per ton; canary, 36s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 9d.; barley, 35s. 9d.; oats, 20s. 2d.; rye, 32s. 1d.; beans, 38s. 11d.; peas, 37s. 5d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 10d.; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 21s. 9d.; rye, 32s. 7d.; beans, 39s. 5d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 131,590; barley, 41,567; oats, 13,810; rye, 531; beans, 2254; peas, 1135 quarters.

Tea.—Most kinds are inactive, yet prices are fairly supported.

Sugar.—Raw qualities continue in fair request, at full currencies. Refined goods are a slow inquiry, at 44s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Stock, 110,223 tons, against 87,863 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market has been devoid of animation, at about previous quotations. The stock amounts to 10,704 tons, against 7879 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Most qualities support previous rates, but the demand is by no means active. Stock, 42,704 tons, against 59,777 tons.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves of slowly, at 85s. to 100s. for Carlow, and 80s. to 101s. for Cork. Foreign qualities are dull, at 102s. for the best Friesland. Bacon is less active, at 66s. to 68s. per cwt. for Waterford sizeable. Bladdered lard is held at 48s. to 58s., and keg 40s. to 48s. per cwt. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The trade is steady. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. 9d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 45s. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 3d. per 8 lb. Stock of tallow, 42,755 casks, against 37,373 ditto last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 43s. per cwt. Rape may be quoted at £41 10s. to £45; olive, £52 to £60; cocoanut, £45 to £47; and fine palm, £37. French turpentine, 76s. per cwt.

Spirits.—No change has taken place in the value of rum. Brandy and grain spirits move off slowly, at late rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 3d; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17s.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The supply of new hops is large, and the demand is steady, at from 100s. to 150s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market generally is firm, and the quotations are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very large and in excellent condition. Sales progress slowly, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, October 1.)—There was a fair average supply of beasts on offer here to-day, as to number; but the general quality of the stock was inferior. Sales progressed slowly, at Monday's currency. The top figure was 4s. 10d per 8lb. The show of sheep was moderate. Most breeds changed hands somewhat freely, at full prices. The best Downs realised 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Calves were in demand; but no change took place in the quotations. The best veal was worth fully 4s. 4d. per 8lb. The sale for pigs was heavy, and prices had a drooping tendency. Milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 14s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1020; cows, 135; sheep, 6500; calves, 310; pigs, 470. Foreign: Beasts, 512; sheep, 1560; calves, 249; pigs, 20.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade for each kind of meat is heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

BANKRUPTS.

M. S. MYERS, Delamere-terrace, Paddington, editor and manager of a newspaper.—J. TURNER, Cloth-fair, packing-case maker.—J. FEISTHAMEL, Frith-street, Soho, corn merchant.—CECELIA WHEELER, Princes-square, Bayswater, boarding-house keeper.—B. MONTI, Bayham-street, Camden-town, sculptor.—W. JEFFERY, Ann-street, Pentonville-hill, smith.—E., E. H., and W. J. MADLE, Frith-street, Soho-square, bow and arrow manufacturers.—H. JANNINGS, Ann's-terrace, Cambridge Heath, Hackney, commission agent.—C. SHIPWAY, New Barnet, Herts, carpenter and builder.—R. CROW, Chiswick, carpenter.—B. BAKER, Totteridge-green, Hertfordshire.—R. RICHES, Marylebone-lane, Marylebone, newsvendor.—W. HARDY, Southery, Norfolk, innkeeper.—C. F. WHITE, Durham, grocer and provision dealer.—T. J. HOE, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, haberdasher.—T. BRANTON, Preston, Yorkshire, pig-jobber.—W. HANDLEY, Link-top, Worcestershire, builder.—ELIZABETH POTTS, Levenshulme, beerseller.—R. ROBERTS, South Shields, Durham, greengrocer.—W. GRIFFITH, Tanrhwfa, Carnarvonshire, quarryman.—L. L. PACKWOOD, St. Martin, Hereford, grocer.—G. SIMONS, Leicester, boot and shoe manufacturer.—S. HARDING, Teagdale, Staffordshire, cordwainer.—W. C. LUCY, Lucas-road, Kennington Park, oil and colourman.—T. GRIFFITH, Newton Nottage, Glamorganshire.—H. REDPATH, St. George's-terrace, Priory-road, Kilburn, master mariner.—T. BIRD, Willenhall, Staffordshire, locksmith.—W. MALTBY, Ripley, Derbyshire, joiner.—E. TOWNEND, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—H. SMITH, Liverpool, butcher.—R. SARGANT, Liverpool, manager of a spirit vault.—J. HICKMAN, Tranmere, Cheshire, builder.—J. C. NAPPIER, Manchester, calico-printer.—J. A. LATHBURY, Manchester, linen merchant.—E. PERKINS, Manchester, hosier.—O. MORRIS, Aberffraw, Anglesey, draper.—W. ROBERTS, Blaenafon, Monmouthshire, publican.—W. L. THOMAS, Hove, Sussex, engineer.—J. B. CURTIS, Wellingborough, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—W. REES, Newton-Abbot, Devonshire, innkeeper.—W. WILSON, jun., Erbistock, Denbighshire, farmer.—J. SHOTTON, Burton-on-Trent, grocer.—J. SMITH, Leigh, Lancashire, greengrocer and beerseller.—T. W. SHUTTLEWORTH, Little Bolton, Lancashire, butcher.—J. HEDLEY, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, auctioneer.—J. HUNTON, Stockton-upon-Tees, ale and porter merchant.—W. PLAISTOW, Great Coggleshall, Essex, market-gardener.—G. BROWN, Scarborough, jet worker.—R. BAILEY, Dawley, Salop, pit manager.—H. LLOYD, jun., Jackfield, Salop, innkeeper.—W. LUNN, Walsall, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—J. COLES, Leamington Priors, cabinetmaker.—H. DODDS, Elsdon, Northumberland, grocer.—H. R. HAYWARD, Leeds, innkeeper.—T. DAVIS, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—J. ADAMS, Leeds, publican.—G. FISHER, Leeds, butcher.—E. LINLEY, Leeds, commission agent.—J. JACKSON, Leeds, butcher.—C. SPRAWSON, Sheffield, gimblet maker.—J. FREEMAN, King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, grocer.—J. BATES, Brighton, seedsman.—E. BATEMAN, Canterbury, auctioneer.—E. BRACHER, Addison-terrace, Notting-hill, licensed victualler.—C. FINGLASS, Euston-road, tavern-keeper.—H. SIMPSON, Richmond-street, Haymarket, tailor.—J. HARRIOTT, Edgware-road, licensed victualler.—S. NICHOLLS, Carshalton, Surrey, architect and builder.—GRAHAM LOUISA BURNE, Brompton-square, lodging-house keeper.—C. W. W. PENRUDDOCKE, Coldharbour-lane, Camberwell.—J. B. CLARKE, Plumstead, Commander R.N.—H. R. HODDER, Sheffield, chemist and druggist.—J. BLACK, Loughborough, victualler and frame-smith.—H. HUGHES, Anstey, Leicestershire, boot and shoe maker.—J. LESTER, Sheepshead, Leicestershire, bag hosier.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

BANKRUPTS.

T. M. TAYLOR, Canterbury, bootmaker.—J. RICHARDSON, Great Union-street, Borough-road, lithographic printer.—T. ROCKCLIFFE, Summerford-grove, West Hackney, brewer.—A. PARSONS, Prestwood, Bucks, farmer.—E. BOUILDING, King's Lynn, Norfolk, chemist.—J. HUNT, Hammersmith, fishmonger.—ELIZABETH FORBES, Totton, Hampshire.—J. COX, Southampton, gunmaker.—F. G. B. LLOYD, Kennington-park, comedian.—E. STONE, Hedger-grove, Hackney, sawmill proprietor.—J. ELDRIDGE, Bond-street, Vauxhall, carpenter.—G. W. SUTER, Jewin-street, City, bagmaker.—J. W. WILSON, Barking-road, Essex, baker.—J. H. HEMBERY, Staple-inn, solicitor.—H. BINNELL, Birmingham, tailor.—E. WOOLF, Little Tower-street and Great Tower-street, wine merchant.—W. SIMON, New Basinghall-street, City, wholesale capmaker.—C. W. SWAISLAND, Reigate, Surrey, late copper-smelter.—W. B. HEAD, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, innkeeper.—W. HUMPHRIS, King-street, High Holborn, ironmonger.—R. M. JONES, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, draper.—T. M. HARRISON, Thirsk, Yorkshire, veterinary surgeon.—J. WILSON, Osmondthorpe, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—A. HUDDLESTON, Stanningley, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—W. WHITAKER, Morley, Yorkshire, plumber.—J. BURROWS, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer.—J. HARRIS, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, silversmith.—E. GRATTAN, Bagillt, Flintshire, draper.—J. KERSHAW, Rochdale, Lancashire, shopkeeper.—W. BYROM, Blackburn, Lancashire, publican.—G. F. ROBINSON, Manchester, cotton waste dealer.—W. GRIFFITH, Tanrhwfa, Carnarvonshire, quarryman.—H. BAKE, Hulme, Lancashire, surveyor.—W. H. HULL, Hulme, Lancashire, worsted yarn dealer.—JANE BATES, Salford, Lancashire.—E. BRADBURY, Hulme, Lancashire, funeral furnisher.—E. COOK, Lincoln, beerseller.—T. WILKINSON, Millholme Embsay, Yorkshire, cottonspinner.—R. HOBKIRK, Chester-le-street, Durham, painter.—E. HODGKISS, Little Hulton, Lancashire, coaldealer.—T. BREWSTER, Kidderminster, broker.—J. SEYMOUR, Rochdale, brickmaker.—J. GRAYSON, Sheffield, spring knife manufacturer.—T. C. ROBERTSON, Wellbourn, Lincolnshire, tailor.—H. MOORE, Nottingham, beerhouse-keeper.—W. G. CLASE, Plymouth, private tutor.—T. TARRY, Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, shoe manufacturer.—G. WATERFIELD, Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, beerhouse-keeper.—B. G. DRURY, Birmingham, lodging-house keeper.—T. GABBOTT, Chorley, Lancashire, warper.—W. ALBERY, Petersfield, Hants, hairdresser.—J. BECK, Carlton in Coverdale, Yorkshire, cattle dealer.—W. N. PYCROFT, Terrington St. Clement, Norfolk, butcher.—W. HARRIS, Dudley, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—R. JONES, Ysgoldy, Carnarvonshire, quarryman.—H. BOOTHROYD, Southport, Lancashire, cabinetmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. SOMMERVILLE, Edinburgh, lapidary.—T. SCOTT, Bridgend, Argyleshire, general merchant.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE.

Those who have contemplated the political world on the surface only, will, no doubt, be surprised to know that a statesman of remarkable power and influence has passed away in the person of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, for many years member of Parliament for the city of Coventry. Attentive observers of the proceedings in the House of Commons, even of late years, were aware that Mr. Ellice was, so to speak, one of the standing counsel to the House, and more especially to the Liberal side. Indeed, for some years past, Mr. Ellice never rose in his place except to give advice; and that advice was always directed towards the adoption of a temperate course. He always urged moderation; usually suggested delay, in order to give time for consideration; and often interposed between a rash and hasty vote when the acknowledged leaders on both sides had lost all control over the House. In the last two or three years the neutralisation of party has reached to such a point, and the occasions for hot disputes on vexed questions have been so few, if they have existed at all, that Mr. Ellice has not been called on to exercise his prescriptive function, and his voice has scarcely been heard during the last three Sessions. Still there existed an abstract sense of his value as a Parliamentary arbitrator, and he was tacitly acknowledged to be the Nestor of the House, happily divested of the prosiness of his Homeric antitype. To have attained such a position in an assembly like the House of Commons, the larger proportion of the elements of which must have been materially changed during Mr. Ellice's long Parliamentary career, so that by a considerable majority of members his influence was accepted only by tradition, was no small tribute to his qualities as a public man. But the result of a political life of nearly fifty years was much more important and comprehensive than is implied in the holding of a quasi-judicial ascendancy amongst members of Parliament. A rare combination of mental qualities, a great capacity for labour, and singular powers of order, the result of special education and early mercantile training, enabled Mr. Ellice to play an

FANCY DRESS BALL GIVEN BY THE NAVAL OF LIVERPOOL IN THE TOWN-HALL, TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.—SEE PAGE 408.

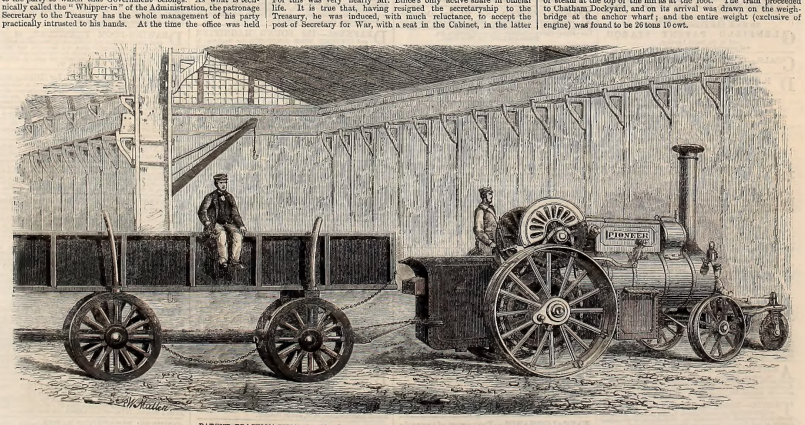
important part in politics during changeful and eventful times, and, coincidently with the punctual and unwearied performance of public duties, to administer the affairs of more than one commercial undertaking, besides those of the house of business with which he was privately connected. Those who attribute the peculiarities of a man's character to the influence of blood and race might find an apt instance of their theory in Mr. Ellice. In his shrewdness, his calm judgment, his tact, and his faculty—without the least offence, be it spoken—of cultivating successfully the main chance, a good deal of the inherent qualities which are supposed to belong to the races from which he sprung might be traced. His grandfather, a descendant of a Scottish family in Aberdeenshire, settled in the Transatlantic possessions of England; his father, on the breaking out of the War of Independence, which issued in the establishment of the United States of America, removed to Canada, and founded there a mercantile house, which in time became great, and was at length established in London. Mr. Ellice, his third son, was born in London; was educated first at Winchester School and afterwards at the Scotch University of St. Andrew; and early in life entered his father's office as a clerk. After a short probation, he was employed as the agent of the house in the occasional supervision of its affairs in Canada and the United States, and between 1803 and 1809, he paid several visits to those countries, observing their growth in population, wealth, trade, and commerce, and acquired peculiar knowledge of their political condition. He was intimately acquainted with all the principal statesmen of the United States of the last half-century; and is said to have concurred with them in that political prescience which anticipated a rupture and a struggle for ascendency on the one part, and for independence on the other, between the North and South. In 1818, Mr. Ellice entered Parliament as member for Coventry; and he represented that borough, with a short interval between 1826 and 1830, until his death. His political principles at that time were what were then called extreme Radical; that is, he was of the school of Sir Francis Burdett; was an associate of Sir John Cam Hobhouse and Lord King; and it may be here parenthetically mentioned that he was a friend of Byron, and was associated with him in the management of Drury-lane Theatre. It would seem that the Radicalism of that day is pure Conservatism now, for Sir Francis Burdett's last election was won by him on a profession of at least modern Tory principles; and since 1832 Mr. Ellice has been a steady opponent of any organic political change. No doubt Mr. Ellice's position in society must have been an assured one even before he entered on public and Parliamentary life, for in 1809 he married a sister of Earl Grey. After her death, in 1842, he married the widow of the Earl of Leicester, better known as Coke of Norfolk, the last being a daughter of the fourth Earl of Albemarle. Even in his matrimonial alliances he was true to his political principles, for he thus became connected by family ties with the chiefs of the Liberal party. By the time that Earl Grey succeeded to office Mr. Ellice had glided into Whiggery; and it was as patronage Secretary to the Treasury in the Whig Government of 1830 that Mr. Ellice first held office. At all times, this office is one of great importance, not only to a Government but to the party to which that Government belongs. As what is technically called the "Whip-in" of the Administration, the patronage Secretary to the Treasury has the whole management of his party practically intrusted to his hands. At the time the office was held by Mr. Ellice it was one involving peculiar difficulty, and requiring singular powers in the man who held it. He held it during the desperate party struggles of the era of the Reform Bill, when numberless contending interests were to be reconciled; when opposition was to be met directly or to be neutralised; when successive general elections were to be managed, if not to be controlled—for it is useless to blink the fact that everything was not conducted on mere purity of principle; there were experienced and wily, perhaps unscrupulous, opponents to be encountered, in a battle which each side felt to be one of political life and death. In this case the personal character and the social qualities of Mr. Ellice, by which he had gained friends in all parties, stood him in as much stead as his ability, industry, and tact; and it has been long well understood that it was from that time that he acquired the influence with the leaders of the Whigs which he has ever since exercised. For this was very nearly Mr. Ellice's only active share in official life. It is true that, having resigned the secretaryship to the Treasury, he was induced, with much reluctance, to accept the post of Secretary for War, with a seat in the Cabinet, in the latter days of the Ministry On the breaking up of the Administration he bid farewell to political place, but, as has already been indicated, by no means to political power. It is believed that, besides his authoritative position in the House of Commons, he generally had a great deal to say in the way of advice, which was, of course, asked, in the formation of all the Liberal Ministries of the last twenty-five years. His political sagacity made him a power in public life, and his influence, if it was exercised for the promotion of party, was never made to subserve his private and personal interests. Although during his tenure of office he had made some sacrifice of his private fortunes, in so far as they could be affected by the withdrawal of his personal supervision over his affairs, he was a man of large means, and, as a merchant-prince, had nothing to ask of the comparatively poor pecuniary rewards of public life. He more than once refused a peerage, contented with a nominal private station, which, in his case, was undoubtedly a post of honour. As a proof of Mr. Ellice's aptitude and readiness of acquirement, it may be mentioned that, although he held the office of Secretary for War for a very brief period—scarcely more than eighteen months—he gained so thorough a knowledge of the organisation of the Army that he ever after spoke on subjects connected with military administration with an authority which would not have been accepted by the House on any but tenable grounds. It has been well said of Mr. Ellice that he was in all respects a citizen of the world. His views were large, because his sympathies were wide. Although connected by political and domestic ties with some of the most aristocratic families, he always gave proofs of his interest in the welfare of the people. Although he had reached the ripe age of eighty, he was a man who will be missed—at least in the arcana of political life.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE, M.P.

TRIAL OF TRACTION-ENGINES AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

A TRIAL took place at Rochester, on the 17th ult., of two of Aveling's Patent Road Locomotive Engines, in the presence of Captain Nicolas Skarlatine on behalf of the Russian Government. The first engine experimented on was built for the Russian Government for use in one of their dockyards. This engine, besides being suitable for hauling heavy loads, is adapted for driving sawing machinery and also for winding having screwed his entire apparatus of steam at the top of the hill as at the foot. The train proceeded to Chatham Dockyard, and on its arrival was drawn on the weighbridge at the anchor wharf; and the entire weight (exclusive of engine) was found to be 26 tons 10 cwt.



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BIRTH.

On August 10, at Allenhage, Cape Colony, the wife of John E. Dyer, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at the church of St. Alphage, Greenwich, by the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, uncle of the bride, Henry S. King, Esq., of Manor House, Chigwell, Essex, to Harriet Eleanor, eldest daughter of Admiral and Lady Harriet Baillie-Hamilton.

On the 23rd ult., at Christ Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Rev. Wm. Leonard Kaye, M.A., Henry Cunliffe, Esq., of A5, Albany, Piccadilly, London, youngest son of the late James Cunliffe, Esq., of Lombard-street, London, and Blackburn, Lancashire, to Annie, younger daughter of William Crighton, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On the 29th ult., at Horsham, by the Rev. J. A. H. Scott, B.A., George John, second son of Robert Flamank, Esq., retired collector of Inland Revenue, of Stafford, to Emma, only daughter of Mr. James Holden, of Upper Norwood, Surrey.

DEATHS.

At Lisbon, on the 19th ult., Eugenia Maria, the beloved wife of William Smith, Esq., H.B.M. Consul in Lisbon.

On the 24th ult., at 5, South-west Circus-place, Edinburgh, John Miller, Esq., W.S., formerly of Stewartfield, in the county of Roxburgh, fourth and only surviving son of the late Sir William Miller, Bart., of Glenlee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, aged 73

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12 Table Forks	30	.. 11 0 0	12 Table Forks	40	.. 15 0 0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	.. 7 6 8	12 Dessert ditto	25	.. 9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	.. 3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	.. 4 0 0
1 Soup Ladle	10	.. 3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle	11	.. 4 2 6
4 Sauce Ditto	10	.. 3 18 4	4 Sauce ditto	12	.. 4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		.. 1 0 0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		.. 2 2 0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)		.. 2 10 0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)		.. 3 5 0
12 Tea Spoons	10	.. 3 18 4	12 Tea Spoons	14	.. 5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		.. 0 15 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		.. 1 5 0

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This remarkable garment combines a Lady's Jacket and Vest in an ingenious manner, producing a most elegant and pretty effect, and which by means of an elastic band fits any figure. The Garibaldi, introduced in the autumn of 1861, was generally welcomed and largely patronised as being a step in the right direction; but the Eyva exhibits an appearance of tastiness and finish, which is altogether wanting in the Garibaldi, and can be worn on any occasion in place of the high dress body. The Eyva, being the invention of Mr. Peter Robinson, cannot be furnished from any other house.
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SILKS, from 30s. to 30 guineas.
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Self-coloured Glacés, in 33 new shades, for Promenade or Evening wear, £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
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The "Genappe Cloth," either Plain or Figured, every colour, from 12s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
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BEST ABERDEEN WINCEYS,
Widest width, 2s. 3d. per yard, all Colours.
Among which are several shades of a decided Novelty and most brilliant Effects.
A Choice of 2000 Pieces for Selection.
Also a very useful Quality, at 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. the Dress.
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A VAST COLLECTION OF
RICH AUTUMN DRESSES,
of British and Foreign Manufacture, perfectly new, and the highest novelty of fashion, from 28s. 6d. to 3 guineas the extra Full Dress.
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Wedding, Ball, or Evening Dress, (Pure White), Striped, Figured, or Plain, from 9s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. the extra Full Dress.
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Fine Welsh Flannels, from 14d. to 4s. 6d.
Stout ditto (for charities), 9½d. to 14d.
Witney and Bath Blankets (2¾ yards long) from 8s. 9d. to 4 gs.
Charities and Public Institutions supplied at manufacturers' prices.
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Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted.
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RICH, PLAIN, and FANCY SILKS, in great variety, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 11½d., and 3s. 9½d. per yard. Richer goods, equally cheap. Black Lyons Glacé Silks, and Spitalfields Ducapes of warranted manufacture will be found worthy the attention of all purchasers. The Fancy Dress Department contains all the newest designs in plain and fancy fabrics, including the much-admired Abergeldie Cloths, &c., &c., at 9s. 9d., 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d., to 31s. 6d., the Full-Dress length.
N.B. Patterns of all the above postage-free. Address BEECH and CO., "The Beehive," 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W. (Established Seventeen Years.)

BAKER and CRISP'S
Real Paris Kid Gloves, 1s. 9d. pair, usual price 3s. 3d. Sample pair free for 23 stamps.
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NEW DRESSES.
The New Epingle Cloths,
The New Genappe Cloths,
The New Sandringham Poplins,
The New Labboys Cloth,
The New Lahore Cords,
Mohairs, Repps, Droguets, Poplaines, Linseys,
Twills, Alpacas, Delaines, &c. &c.
From 6s. 9d. to 2 guineas Full Dress.
Patterns free to any part of the world.
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Black Silks, warranted to wear,
1 guinea to £5 full garment length.
Striped, Checked, and Fancy Silks,
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Elegant Belt and Watch-pocket, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., post-free.
Belt and Satchel, the latest French Novelty,
4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d. each, post-free.
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EVERINGTON AND GRAHAM, having completed their Continental Purchases for the Autumn and Winter, beg to call the attention of the Nobility and Public to their large and beautiful
STOCK OF SHAWLS, SILKS, AND MANTLES.
E. and G. having purchased several large lots of the above, and all Foreign Shawls and Silks being free of duty, they are enabled to offer them at very advantageous terms. The quality of their articles needs no comment, as the house has been celebrated for nearly a century. India, Chinese, French, Paisley, Norwich, and every description of Fashionable Shawl manufactured, from 1 guinea to 300 guineas' value.
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BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES, all SILK.
Patterns post-free.
2½ guineas, 10 yards, double width.
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BRILLIANT BLACK GLACÉ SILKS.
1 guinea Full Dress, 12 yards.
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RICH BLACK GROSGRAIN SILKS.
£1 15s. 6d., 14 yards, wide width.
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RICH BLACK BROCADED SILKS.
Gros de Suez, 2s. 11½d. per yard.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FASHIONABLE SILKS for AUTUMN.
Wide-width Fancies, 1 guinea, 12 yards.
French Glacés and Gros Grains, in Twenty New Colours,
2 guineas, 14 yards, wide width.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SUPERB FRENCH SILKS,
very rich and choice, 27 inches wide.
57s. 6d., 63s., 67s. 6d., 78s. 6d., 81s., 95s., 105s.
Patterns post-free.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS.
Ladies, previous to purchasing, are respectfully invited to inspect our stock, consisting of a large assortment of the latest Novelties in Dress, of British and Foreign manufacture;
Rich, Durable, and Cheap Silks;
all the Newest Materials and Styles in Jackets; Clan and Paisley Shawls; Made-up Dresses in all the New Designs;
Merinos, Winceys, Ribbons, Gloves, Furs, Drapery, Hosiery, &c.
Drapers, Milliners, and Dressmakers supplied with cut lengths at the lowest trade price.
Matching orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Patterns post-free.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, LINSEY AND FANCY DRESSES.
GRANT and GASK
are selling upwards of 600 pieces of New Fancy Gro' Grain Silks, in eighteen new shades of colour, from 37s. 6d. to 2½ guineas for 14 yards, wide width. Also, a large portion of the Rich Silk Stock of the Compagnie Lyonnaise, Paris, the superb Silk Robes of which, suitable for outdoor, dinner, and evening wear, will be sold from 3 to 6 guineas.
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A quantity of handsome Tissue Silk Burnous Opera Mantles, at 12s. 9d. each, previously sold at 2 guineas.
Patterns forwarded free.
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ALL THE
NEW SHAWLS and MANTLES,
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all parts of the world.
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LYONS SILK VELVETS,
Black and Coloured, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard, for
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FANCY SILKS, £1 1s. a DRESS.
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MOIRE ANTIQUES, £2 2s. a DRESS.
New Reversible Silks, £2 15s.
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PATTERNS POST-FREE.
POMPADOUR SILKS, £3 3s a DRESS,
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These goods are usually sold at £10 10s.

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BLACK SILKS, £1 to £5 5s. a DRESS,
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REAL IRISH POPLINS, £2 5s. a DRESS,
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ABERDEEN WINCEYS, 8s. 9d. the DRESS.
Carmelite and Genappe Cloths, 10s. 6d.
At KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
FRENCH MERINOS, 12s. 6d. a DRESS.
Norwich Poplins, 18s. 6d.
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MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg most respectfully to announce that the stocks in the various departments of their business are now fully assorted with every article of novelty and utility, both of home and foreign manufacture, for the autumn and winter seasons. In the mantle department especially will be found an extensive variety of quite new designs for the opera, as well as for general wear, and in every fashionable material.—Piccadilly and Regent-street.—Oct. 1, 1863.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.,
The Scotch Warehouses, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

MOIRE ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO. beg to announce that they have just purchased the Stock of one of
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"Many Hundreds of the Best and Richest of these Fashionable Dresses," unrivalled in Black and Colours, and qualities,
4½ and 5½ guineas the Full Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

JAYS' MANUAL of FASHION.—Messrs. JAY have the honour to announce their MANUAL of FASHION is being compiled in Paris, and will be ready for gratuitous distribution about the middle of October.
The new Mantles, Dresses and Bonnets illustrated in the "Manual" have arrived in Paris, and may be seen at
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street,
JAYS'.

NEW HALF-MOURNING DRESSES for the AUTUMN.
JAYS'
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

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247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.
JAYS'.

BLACK SILKS, Guaranteed to Wear Well.
The newest Fancy Silks. The latest Novelties in Dress Materials, Shawls, Mantles, &c. Coloured Glacé Silks, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Checked and Striped Silks, at 3s. 9d. per yard, much under value.—THOMAS SHARLAND, SON, and CO., 39 and 40, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

GREBE SKINS EXTRAORDINARY.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, having just imported several cases of the very finest quality, can offer Muffs at 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 25s. 6d., and 35s. 6d.; Collaretts, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; Cuffs, 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.; Trimming, 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., and 16s. 9d. per yard. Dealer and Importer of all kinds of Foreign and English Skins. 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

REAL FUR SEALSKIN CLOAKS AND JACKETS of the Newest Shapes and rich in Quality, from 10 to 25 guineas; ditto, trimmed with grebe, 14 to 28 guineas; Muffs, 18s. 6d. to 2½ guineas; Collaretts, 25s. to 2½ guineas; Ties, 12s. 6d. to 31s. Sable, Mink, Ermine, and every other kind of fur in great variety. A large and well-selected stock of Carriage Wrappers, from 2½ to 10 guineas. Skins dressed and mounted. Furs of every description taken in exchange.—W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

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Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
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Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES,
for Ladies and Children of all ages.

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BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
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Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
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BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Lace and Embroidery, at the lowest possible prices. Cloaks, Robes, and Hoods, newest styles, with every requisite for the infant, at SCOTT and THOMSON'S (late Nunn's), the Juvenile Dépôt, 259, Regent-street, Oxford-street, London; and 8 and 9, Marine-promenade, Scarborough. Price-lists free by post.

WILLIAM TARN and CO.'S EXTENSIONS.
The Public is respectfully informed that the business portion of these New Premises will be complete for opening on MONDAY, OCT. 5.
The Departments which will be largely extended are—Carpets, Furnishing, Drapery, Family Mourning, Made Dresses, Silks, Mantles, and Fancy Goods.
The New Departments are Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture generally.
Bonnets, Millinery, Ladies' Outfitting, Baby Linen, &c.
Newington-causeway and New Kent-road.

100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for Autumn, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
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10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Suez, &c., the colour and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
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2500 YARDS FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, the very best quality, 30 inches wide, 10 yards for 18s. Any length cut. Patterns free.
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12,000 YARDS ABERDEEN WINCEYS, in every shade. The best quality, measuring a yard wide, 2s. 2½d. yard, usually charged 2s. 9½d. Also, a very useful quality at 8½d. yard. A sample dress of 12 yards forwarded on receipt of 8s. 9d. in stamps.
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NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.—Established 20 years.

3000 YARDS MOIRE ANTIQUES, very cheap. 10 Yards of Rich Black Moire Antique for 2½ guineas, warranted all pure Silk. Humboldt, violet, new blue, cuir, brown, green, pink, sky, silver gray, amber, and white at proportionately low prices. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

THE SELLING-OFF at ARGYLL HOUSE,
Nos. 256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street.
JOHN ORCHARD and CO. (late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard) beg to acquaint their Patrons and the Public that their Establishment will be
CLOSED TILL MONDAY NEXT, THE 5TH INST.,
to facilitate the re-marking the whole of the Stock
AT THE REDUCED PRICES.
The SALE will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 5th inst., at Ten o'Clock.

SELLING OFF—The RICH and VALUABLE STOCK of SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESSES, LINENS, CARPETS, &c., of Messrs. JOHN ORCHARD and CO. (late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard), Argyll House, 256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street.—J. O. and Co. respectfully announce that they are making arrangements for the
Admission of a New Partner
(rendered necessary by the increase of their trade), prior to which it is imperative that the existing Stock should be disposed of Without Reference to Present Prices, and in a limited space of time. Consequently, the Whole of the Goods in every department are undergoing the process of re-marking in plain figures, at such Reductions as must ensure a Speedy Clearance.
To Ladies requiring such Goods, this will be found an opportunity rarely to be met with, as not only the old stock, but the purchases recently made of novelties for the forthcoming season have borne an equal reduction; and J. O. and Co. venture to hope that the long standing and known respectability of their house will be a guarantee for the genuineness of the sale.
The Firm trust that it will be unnecessary to remind their Patrons that, during the Sale, the Goods are marked CASH PRICES, as it must be obvious, upon an inspection of the Stock, that such a REDUCTION as has been made would be justified only by a rigid adherence to such terms.
The Doors of the several Establishments will be opened and
THE SALE COMMENCE at TEN O'CLOCK on MONDAY
MORNING NEXT, OCTOBER 5th.
JNO. ORCHARD and CO.,
Argyll House, Nos. 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.
It is requested that all accounts owing to the Firm be paid at their Counting-house, 256, Regent-street.

POLAND and SON, Fur Manufacturers, 90, Oxford-street, W. The oldest established in London. Fur Seal Jackets; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, lined and trimmed with Fur; Carriage Wrappers, and every novelty in Fur of the finest quality, at a moderate price.

A BOON to LADIES in the COUNTRY.
The RESILIENT BODICE, Corsaletto di Medici, and La Prima Donna Corset are sent post-free without any extra charge. It is by this liberal regulation, placing them within reach of every lady in the land, that they have become to thousands upon thousands not alone a luxury but a necessity, alike in regard to health, elegance, and convenience. Illustrated prospectus, self-measurement papers, &c., post-free.—Mesdames MARION and MAITLAND, Patentees, 238, Oxford-street (opposite Park-lane).

SHIRTS.—BOWRING and ARUNDEL, professed Shirtmakers, beg to call attention to their large variety of new Patterns in Dress and Morning Shirts suitable for the present season.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and 11, Old Bond-street, W.

BOWRING and ARUNDEL, Outfitters and Manufacturers of Clothing suitable for all climates.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S COLOURED FLANNEL SHIRTS are made only from such flannel as will wear well. A good fit and best workmanship guaranteed. The new patterns and colours are ready. On receipt of three stamps, patterns to select from, and all instructions for measurement, will be sent. Prices 10s. 6d. each, the very best quality (the colour causing the difference in price); 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. each.
R. Ford and Co. 38, Poultry, London, E.C.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

LADIES' FIRST-CLASS KID ELASTIC BOOTS. Fancy Toes, 15s. 6d. Boots for the Country, 18s. 6d. Second-Class Kid Elastic Boots, 8s. 6d. Elastic House Boots, 5s. 6d.
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OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, established upwards of forty years, is acknowledged to be the best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the hair, whiskers, or moustaches, and preventing them turning grey. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s.—C. and A. Oldridge, 22, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; and all Chemists and Perfumers. For children it is invaluable.

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WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

WAVY HAIR, Beautifully and Naturally Produced by TRUEFITT'S New Silver-plated HAIR-WAVER, post-free, with instructions, 30 stamps; small do., 14 stamps.—J. Truefitt, Inventor, 1, Acton-st., Gray's-inn-rd., W.C.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 5s. 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first floor.

BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR, manufactured by Jean Vincent Bully, Paris; acknowledged to be superior to Eau de Cologne as a perfume and toilet water, as well as for its Hygiénique properties. May be obtained at the principal Chemists and Perfumers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. HOVENDEN and SONS London.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID Curls Ladies' or Gentlemen's Hair immediately it is used, let the hair be never so straight. Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent per post for 54 stamps.

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TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description Purchased to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 2, Crawford street, Baker-street, W. Ladies and gentlemen waited on, or, parcels sent P. O. orders remitted. Established 60 years.

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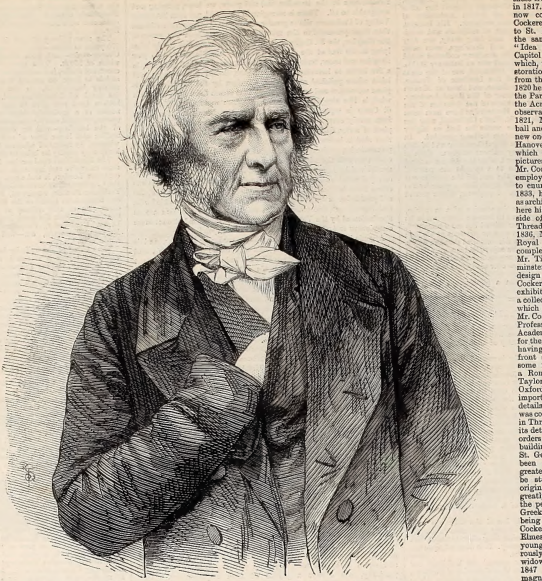
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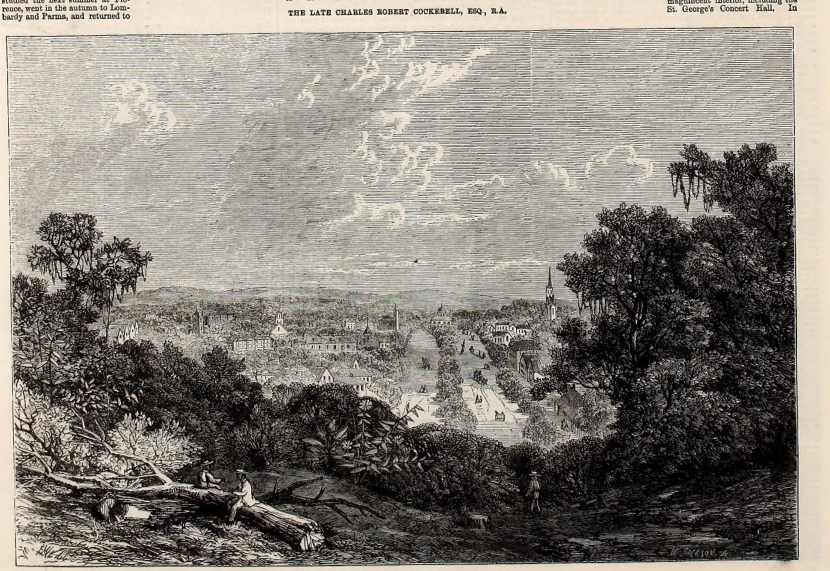
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THE LATE PROFESSOR COCKERELL, R.A.

Of this distinguished architect we gave a brief memoir in our Journal of last week. His professional career may be said to have commenced more than half a century since, when he assisted Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Smirke in the rebuilding of Covent-garden Theatre; which service Sir Robert always freely acknowledged. In the following year, 1810, Mr. Cockerell, having been well schooled in classical architecture, commenced a tour of exploration in Greece, Asia Minor, and Sicily, and studied, with great advantage, the architectural and sculptural remains of those renowned countries; he also, in his long and patient explorations at Egina, Phigaleia, &c., recovered a great number of ancient sculptures, inscriptions, and architectural fragments, most of which are deposited in the British Museum and the Glyptothek, in Munich. Thus he became grounded in that antiquarian and artistic knowledge and keen appreciation of sculpture in its relation to architecture which proved one of his specialties. His intricate measurements of Greek edifices have been of great service to archæology, and his services in this respect stood out in bold relief to the student. While the *dilettanti* were arguing and discoursing, it has been well observed, "Cockerell dug, drew, measured, and thought;" and subsequently wrote upon these subjects essays which are most treasurable contributions to the history of Art. Mr. Cockerell extended his tour to Turkey, and passed some months in Constantinople. His labours at Egina were, however, the most important results, in the discovery of marbles pre-eminently illustrative of the history of Greek sculpture. They consist of entire statues; and, with the figures from the Parthenon pediments, are, according to Mr. Scharf, "the only instances of an extensive range of Greek composition that we can refer to as still existing." His next important discovery was the existence of Bassæ of the sculpture now known as the Phigaleian marbles. He then made a tour through the Seven Churches; cruised along the coast of Karamania with Captain Beaufort; and next, in Sicily, collected materials for his restoration of the Temple of the Giants at Girgenti. He subsequently visited Naples and Pompeii, passed a winter at Rome, studied the next summer at Florence, went in the autumn to Lombardy and Parma, and returned to England, his mind well stored with these fruits of travel and research, in 1817. His professional labours now commenced. In 1819 Mr. Cockerell was appointed Surveyor to St. Paul's Cathedral; and in the same year he exhibited his "Idea of a Restoration of the Capitol and Forum of Rome," which, with the companion "Restoration of Athens," are familiar from the published engravings. In 1820 he exhibited his Restoration of the Parthenon, with the scenery of the Acropolis, from drawings and observations made on the spot. In 1821, Mr. Cockerell replaced the ball and cross of St. Paul's with a new one. In 1823, he commenced Hanover Chapel, Regent-street, which is much admired for the picturesque effect of its portico. Mr. Cockerell now became actively employed; but we have not space to enumerate his labours. About 1833, he succeeded Sir John Soane as architect to the Bank of England; here his principal work is the south side of the garden court in the Threadneedle-street buildings. In 1836, Mr. Cockerell was elected a Royal Academician. In 1836, he completed, in conjunction with Mr. Tite, the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury, the design being, in the main, Mr. Cockerell's. In the same year, he exhibited his "Tribute to Wren"—a collection of his principal works—which has been engraved. In 1840, Mr. Cockerell succeeded Wilkins as Professor of Architecture in the Academy. Mr. Cockerell competed for the Royal Exchange, his design having salient columns in the front supporting statues, and, in some respects, reminding one of a Roman triumphal arch. The Taylor and Randolph buildings, Oxford, were Mr. Cockerell's next important work; the grouping and details are much admired. In 1842 was commenced the Sun Fire Office, in Threadneedle-street, excellent in its details, and with the novelty of orders in the upper portion of the building, and not in the lower one. St. George's Hall, Liverpool, has been referred to as Cockerell's greatest work; but it should be stated that the design was originally Elmes's, whom Cockerell greatly assisted, the sculpture for the pediment, composed upon the Greek system of the Parthenon, being designed by him. Mr. Cockerell publicly gave, after Elmes's death, great praise to this young architect's work, and generously exerted himself for Elmes's widow. Mr. Cockerell, between 1847 and 1854, completed the magnificent interior, including the St. George's Concert Hall. In



THE LATE CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.



MACON, GEORGIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

1855 he commenced his latest building—the structure for the Liverpool and London Insurance Company in Liverpool. In 1857, he retired from the Academy; but in the following year exhibited "A Study of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus," from the classic texts and from measurements of the fragments in the British Museum. On the death of Earl De Grey, Mr. Cockerell accepted the office of president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of whose gold medal he had been the first recipient. His lectures, essays, and contributions to the literature of sculpture and architecture, displaying unwearied research and long study, are very numerous; his illustrations, by plans and drawings, were most valuable; and "never has lecturer in the Academy collected round him more attentive listeners." Mr. Cockerell was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, a member of the Society of Dilettanti, one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Academy of the Institute of France, Member of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, and those at Munich and Berlin, &c. He was an active member of the Royal Academy. He was also one of the most efficient members of the direction of the School of Design at Somerset House. His remains have been most appropriately laid within the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral, near the grave of Sir Christopher Wren, whose works he had so highly esteemed, and over whose greatest structure he long presided. In the funeral cortége were members of the Royal Academy and of the Institute of British Architects, and many eminent builders. Each of the pall-bearers carried an immortelle, and, after the solemn musical service in the choir, the coffin was borne to a spot in the centre of the dome-area of the cathedral, where the rest of the service was chanted. Thence it was lowered into the crypt, into a grave by the side of that of John Rennie, the celebrated engineer, whose second daughter the deceased married.

Thus were borne to their resting-place the remains of a man who, fervently loving the study of his art, rose to become illustrious in its practice and development. No artist ever quitted life more honoured, beloved, and regretted. His sympathies were as generous as his love of art was pure. His active professional life extended through half a century; and though in his early years he enjoyed advantages denied to many, he toiled long in the paths to true greatness; and, mindful of those less favoured than himself, he was ever ready "to take by the hand the humble artificer."

Our Portrait of Mr. Cockerell is from a photograph taken by M. Claudet.

MACON, GEORGIA.

The town of Macon, in the heart of Georgia, is about forty miles south-west of the capital Millegeville, one hundred miles south-east of Atlanta, and within one hundred and fifty of Chattanooga, on the borders of Tennessee.

The importance of Macon has greatly increased since the commencement of the civil war. Though for many years it has been a handsome and enterprising town, new foundries and factories have lately sprung up; it is the dépôt of large Government stores; and as danger approaches its neighbourhood so does its consequence augment. Macon will probably become the base of operations and supplies for the Confederate army of the west; and Atlanta, on the line of railway from Tennessee, must be protected.

The direct route between Virginia and central Georgia has hitherto been by the Virginia and Eastern Tennessee Railroad, through Knoxville and Chattanooga. The loss of these two places will now compel the Confederates to abandon that portion of this very important line of traffic, their sole remaining one between the capital and the south-west, and thus greatly hamper their future communications with Georgia, Alabama, and West Florida.

Macon and Atlanta are each the central point of diverging railroads, and to retain these two towns is now of the utmost importance. The little town of Rome, where a portion of General Bragg's army is at present stationed, is at the termination of a branch railway at the extreme north-west of Georgia.

Macon has hitherto felt comparatively few of the sufferings consequent on the war and blockade. Ordinary provisions remained abundant, and were sold at their usual prices long after luxuries had vanished from the borders of the Confederacy. It is situated upon the Ocmulgee river, a branch of the Altamaha.

Owing to the abundance of trees that conceal the buildings, our Engraving conveys a somewhat inadequate idea of the size of the town, which has a population of some six or seven thousand people. Like most other Southern towns, the very wide streets have a row, sometimes a double row, of thickly-planted trees down the middle and another along each side, bordering the pavements, or "sidewalks," where, as well as in the private gardens, the catalpa, mimosa, ailanthus, and other flowering trees, with varieties of oak and willow, flourish luxuriantly.

College Hill, from which the sketch is taken, is one of a high range, adorned with handsome public institutions and private residences, the roads and approaches to which remain in primitive wildness. Mulberry-street, which the hill commands, is one of the principal thoroughfares. At the extremity is the County Courthouse; on the right is the tall spire of the Presbyterian, and on the left the tower of the Episcopal Church. Here and there another church or cupola and some taller buildings peep forth from the trees, gleaming white and dazzling in the bright sunshine; and the undulating distant country spreads in a chequered landscape of dark forests and crops of golden corn.

On the occasion of settling the affairs of a deceased member of the Benazet family, it has transpired that the average clear profits of their contract for the gaming-houses of Baden is 1,200,000 f. per annum. The gaming-houses at Aix-les-Bains, suppressed in 1857 by Count Cavour, gave M. Bias, the contractor, a clear annual profit of 1,000,000 f.

At a recent meeting of a cottage gardeners' society in Cornwall, Mr. W. Coulson, of Kenegie, High Sheriff of the county (and late Senior Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, London), made some very pertinent remarks on the subject of cottage gardening. Addressing the cottagers, he said:—"Some of you may meet me with the objection—How can a man, fatigued and worn by his daily work, devote time or labour to any other occupation than the one on which his bread depends? To this I have a twofold answer—In the first place the hardest-worked man always finds some time for occasional recreation, which is indeed, necessary to relieve both his body and mind. All classes of society feel this need; and if the poor man is unable to find recreation elsewhere he will seek it in the beershop, or even worse haunts. In the next place you know yourselves that change of work always relieves a man, be he ever so tired, and this is particularly the case when the change is from indoor labour to outdoor work—from constant labour of the same kind, in a confined room and close atmosphere, to outdoor field work under the genial influence of our temperature. One of the chief advantages, then, of cottage gardening is that, by affording rational recreation to the working man, it keeps him at home instead of sending him to the public-house, and thus raises his social condition, while it contributes to improve his health by agreeable and wholesome occupation. Another advantage of cottage gardening is the sense of comparative independence which it affords, and its actual utility in contributing to the support of himself and his family. A man who rents a small piece of ground, as well as his cottage, can look beyond the day, for he has something which he can call his own, or of which he cannot quickly be dispossessed; and, should employment fail him for a time, the produce of his garden will keep him from actual want. Even the political advantage of cottage gardens are not to be overlooked. They attach the cottager, not only in his home, but to his country; they foster sober, industrious, and domestic habits; they encourage that feeling of independence which is the surest character of a citizen of a free land like our own." Mr. Coulson then pointed out the sanitary uses of a garden, and discussed the best modes of cultivation. He then proceeded to say:—Our labourers and cottage population are not so ignorant of their own interests, or so little inclined to improve their condition, as to reject cottage gardening altogether. But they often find difficulty in getting a piece of ground, which is necessary to make the humble garden of the poor. Landlords and farmers must look to this, and one of the duties of this society will be to endeavour to remove such difficulty by showing the possessors of land how rural society is improved, and the connection between the labourer and his employer is strengthened, whenever those obstacles are removed which prevent the working man from getting a piece of garden ground for his cottage. Another of our duties will be to afford advice and assistance to those who, having obtained a garden allotment, show they are desirous of cultivating it in a proper manner, and it is a great encouragement to us to know that cottage gardening is always advanced in those districts where societies like our own exist and are properly supported. After dilating on the many other advantages derivable from cottage gardens, Mr. Coulson went on to describe the produce suitable to the soil and climate of Cornwall, and concluded a long and instructive speech amid applause. Several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Coulson's speech should be printed and circulated in a cheap form for the instruction of the labouring classes.

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

The View of the "Village of Argenio, Lake Como," the first of our Coloured Illustrations, will probably awaken some peculiarly delightful recollections in the traveller, and will prove, we hope, pleasing and acceptable to all. There is no region in the world, not even the happy Valley of Cashmere, where greater contrasts and surprises are afforded than those presented to the traveller descending from the passes of the Simplon, the St. Gothard, and the Splügen, to the lovely lakes lying at the foot of the Alps, in Lombardy and Piedmont. To pass from ice and snow, torrent and avalanche, mountain and precipice, in a few hours to luxuriantly fertile plains, dotted with villages, and lakes whose polished azure is only broken by the reflection of the giant mountains and mountain spurs that screen them from the north wind, is like stepping from one hemisphere to another. The Lago di Como is especially remarkable for the beauty of the views from nearly every part of its shores. A long, narrow, and tortuous piece of water, flanked by two projections of the Rhætian Alps, and is thus shut in between shores which are richly diversified by numerous promontories, gulfs, and small bays, the two ridges sending out many offsets towards the lake. The transverse valleys formed by the latter are drained by numerous streams that, like the one seen in our View, empty themselves into the lake. The neighbourhood of the lake is one of the most delightful in Italy, the climate being mild and genial, the soil productive in fruits and vegetables, and the country studded with thriving villages, fine villas, and mansions, the sites of which are, as also indicated by the View before us, generally rendered at once more conspicuous and picturesque by castles and campanili.

Argenio is one of the numerous villages bordering the lake, and is situated on its south-west arm, half way between Cadenabbia and Como. It is overhung by steep hills clothed almost to their summits with the vine, the fig, and the noble walnut. One might fancy the village to have started into existence close to the margin of the lake, and to have fallen back in later times into strange nooks and corners along the hillside for shelter, and thus acquired its straggling and at the same time picturesque appearance. The tourist seeking novelties, or the artist desiring to enrich his portfolio, could not pass a few days to greater advantage than by taking a boat and visiting this same Argenio and its many sister villages, with their marvellous old, tumble-down houses, their streets leading nowhere, and their ancient churches—in many instances beautiful pieces of architecture—crowned with elegant campanili. Members of the Alpine Club, and our no less adventurous lady pedestrians, would find a few days spent in such visitings a charming relaxation, or a pleasant prelude to more arduous undertakings—perhaps over the Via Mala or the Pass of St. Gothard.

Our second chromotype is from a picture, entitled "Little Loves," to which was assigned a place of honour in the last exhibition of the British Institution, and which is, it seems to us, graceful in fancy and elegant in composition. The subject is at first sight simple and obvious enough. A fair young maiden (so extremely pretty that she may surely be called a "little love") sits at an open casement within the pleasant shade afforded from the summer sun by its painted blind, and round which floats air perfumed with the breath of flowers. Here, in cushioned ease and innocent luxuriousness, she whiles away the happy moments, playfully cherishing her "little loves." "Lovebirds" rightly are these beautiful little creatures named, for they will only live in pairs. One of her little pets she gently places to her lips to perform the dove-like billing which has become a synonyme for human kissing; while towards the other rival candidate, who has come to the cage door for the customary favour also, and seems to be fluttering a jealous protest against its mistress's partiality, she throws a glance of arch coquetishness. That the painter was not averse to the suggestion of a more latent meaning in the subject of his picture may be gathered from the accessories so appropriately and tastefully introduced—the emblematical rose, twining convolvulus, and jasmine spray; the tendrils of the vine clasping the passion-flower; and the bas-relief of amorini, which the reader will please observe are, though very "little loves," no other than Cupid and Psyche.

THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY

BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.

The changes recently effected in London, by means of private enterprise alone, exceed by far in their extent the large works carried out by Napoleon III. in Paris, about which we have lately heard so much. Our own improvements have not, it is true, in every instance, been so ornamental to the metropolis as they might have been made by a slight extra outlay and a little attention to good taste; but there can be no doubt of their being a great addition to the convenience and comfort of the public generally. We make our improvements one by one, and without much consideration for the general effect produced by them, so that occasionally valid objections are raised on the score of incongruity; but yet, taken altogether, it must be admitted that our system has worked well, and that London has been considerably benefited by its free operation.

As an example of the extent of these changes, we may instance those effected in bridge communication alone. Within a comparatively short time we have built and rebuilt, or are in the act of doing so, no less than nine bridges, all of which span the Thames within a brief limit. At Battersea, we have a new railway bridge; at Chelsea, a new suspension bridge; at Pimlico, a new railway bridge; at Lambeth, a new suspension bridge; at Westminster, a new bridge for general traffic; at Hungerford, a new railway bridge; at Blackfriars, two bridges, one in lieu of the present old Blackfriars structure, and the other for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway's City branch; and a little above London Bridge there is now being erected a bridge to connect the South-Eastern Railway with Cannon-street, City.

Our Engraving shows the progress made with the Blackfriars Bridge for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, as seen from a spot near the centre of their intended railway terminus, on the east side of Blackfriars-road. On the left of our Engraving is seen old Blackfriars Bridge, which, being in a very dilapidated condition, is about to be pulled down and rebuilt. Immediately between it and the new railway bridge are to be observed the piles which are being driven in to form the basis of a temporary public bridge, to be used during the period occupied in pulling down and rebuilding the old one—a space of time probably of from three to four years. The temporary bridge will have a roadway very nearly upon the same level as that of the old Blackfriars Bridge for horses and vehicles; but foot passengers will traverse a kind of upper flooring, to be erected along the top of it for their especial use. The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Bridge, in course of erection by Mr. Cubitt, will be 1216 ft. in length, by 53 ft. in width, and adapted for four lines of railway. It will be supported by four piers and two abutments, leaving five openings to the river; the centre opening, 193 ft. in width; the two next it, 180 ft.; and the two outer, 162 ft. The bridge will be of iron, with parapets of a slightly ornamental character (of trellis-work pattern), with decorated terminals above each pier, 5 ft. high; and the abutment terminals will bear the company's name and arms neatly designed in garter fashion. The abutments themselves are made of a handsome white stone known to architects as the "Bramley Fall" kind. Each of the above-named four piers is to be composed of three circular stone piers, standing eleven feet six inches from one another, and each of these stone piers will support four iron cluster columns, the main girder of the bridge being carried by these columns, which will therefore be placed in twelve groups of four columns each.

The bridge, it will be seen, runs almost parallel with old Blackfriars Bridge, and is intended to connect, by means of lines crossing Earl-street and Ludgate-hill, the London, Chatham and Dover line with the lines which have communication with the Metropolitan Extension Railway at the farther end of Farringdon-street. When the Great Eastern Railway shall have made its extension from Shoreditch through Finsbury to Smithfield, that also may be connected with the south-eastern coast by means of this bridge and line.

The new railway station in Blackfriars-road occupies a space 270 yards in depth—that is to say, from the bank of the Thames to Church-street—and from Blackfriars-road to John-street it has a width of 260 ft. This vast edifice, capable of accommodating an enormous traffic, is composed of yellow brick with red brick dressings, and is to have an arched iron and glass roof elevated above the railway beneath it, to the extent of 50 ft. and 95 ft. above the level of Blackfriars-road. The forty-five feet between the bottom level and that of the railway line will be overcome by means of a gradually sloped road, which will be used solely for passenger traffic, and the space beneath—the ground floor, so to speak, of the building—will be occupied entirely by the heavy-goods traffic; and lower lines of rail will be continued to the river-side, whereat, by means of wharves built for the purpose, cargoes of all kinds may readily be laden or discharged.

The Blackfriars-road station, it will thus be seen, will be one of the most extensive and important in the metropolis. Placed in the very centre of London, it will afford to business men travelling daily into the City immediate communication with their homes in Camberwell, Peckham, Brixton, Stockwell, Dulwich, Herne Hill, or Beckenham, &c., to the same extent as the West-end has been convenienced by the other arm of this railway at Pimlico, while travellers from the Continent or from the many important towns and cities on this line—Dover, Canterbury, Faversham, Sheerness, Rochester, Chatham, Margate, Ramsgate, &c.—will all participate in the like great advantages.

The sinking of the cylinder for one of the circular stone piers upon which the bridge is to rest is an interesting incident of the work now going on, and our Engraving shows by what means the labour is is performed. Working many feet below the bed of the river, the labourers are engaged digging out the foundations of the pier, and are protected from the river by being inclosed in a huge cylinder, the size of the intended stone piers. The earth they dig out is placed in a sort of semicircular iron box, which is lifted quickly and easily by means of a small steam-engine controlled by one man, and empties itself into a barge stationed alongside ready to receive it. The ease with which large and weighty masses of earth are thus moved is really surprising, and affords excellent evidence of the amount of skill now shown in economising human labour.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

ENGLAND VERSUS AUSTRALIA.

The volunteer institution has taken root in our colonies, and in Australia several corps have been formed, the members of some of which have attained high proficiency as marksmen. Last year the Captain of the Milang Company, in the Geelong district, a company which then comprised twenty-two marksmen, sent a challenge through the War Office to the company which, out of all the volunteer corps in Great Britain, had registered the best shooting and possessed the highest number of marksmen for the year 1862. On a scrutiny being made by the National Volunteer Association it was found that No. 1 (Castle) company of the Robin Hood Rifles (Captain Mundella) was entitled to the distinction of the premier company in Great Britain, and that the task of representing the mother country in the challenge-match devolved on them. By the conditions, as prescribed by the challengers, the competing squads were to consist of ten from each company, and to shoot at butts at which they had not previously practised, the time to be about the middle of September, Government long Enfield rifles, and seven shots each at eight ranges, from 200 yards, to 900 yards inclusive. Lord Vernon, who has recently erected, at great expense, for the benefit of the Derbyshire volunteers, superb butts in his picturesque park at Sudbury, kindly granted permission to the Robin Hoods to shoot the match there; and accordingly, on the 16th of September, the competitors appeared on the ground, commanded by Captain Mundella. Lord Vernon, who was to have acted as umpire, was prevented by an attack of neuralgia from being present; but his Lordship was represented by Captain Boothby, brother of Lady Vernon, and his son, the Hon. William Vernon. Captain Hay, late of the 47th Infantry and now Adjutant of the Sudbury volunteers, officiated as umpire in his Lordship's absence. The day was not a favourable one for good shooting. At ten o'clock, when the squads went to the ranges, there was a light breeze, with sunshine. The breeze subsequently died away, and the sky was overcast with clouds. Again the wind rose and blew in fitful gusts from the left across the ranges, increasing to a gale as the squads were drawn up at the 600 yards' range. At this distance Lord Vernon has built a large and spacious shooting-lodge, from which the volunteers may practise in the worst weather; but Captain Mundella would not avail himself of its shelter, and the squads shot from the open outside. The result of this varying character of the weather was to unsteady the aim and cause the men repeatedly to change their sights. The score, under the circumstances, was by no means equal to what like numbers of the Castle Company of the Robin Hood Rifles are in the habit of making. The following is the official return:—

	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	700 yards.	800 yards.	900 yards.	Gross Total.
Lieutenant Evans	23	18	17	19	20	19	8	9	133
Ensign Perry ..	17	18	19	21	9	20	6	3	113
Corporal Redfern ..	20	15	20	17	16	11	16	10	125
Corporal Smith ..	16	10	18	7	7	10	16	8	92
Private Bass ..	21	15	17	14	13	12	9	6	107
Private Shepperley	19	17	19	17	10	14	11	11	118
Private Noddall ..	16	13	23	17	13	10	6	10	108
Private Brewster ..	16	14	16	18	9	19	9	7	108
Private Coles ..	20	17	24	15	15	17	13	7	128
Private White ..	22	19	23	18	13	10	15	3	123
Totals ..	190	156	196	163	125	142	109	74	1155
	19·00	15·60	19·60	16·30	12·50	14·20	10·90	7·40	115·50

The accompanying Illustration is from a photograph taken on the spot by the Hon. William Vernon, late of the Coldstreams, second son of Lord Vernon.

All the members of the competing squads are engaged in businesses, and had no experience of military matters before the formation of the volunteer corps. Captain Mundella, is a member of the firm of Hine, Mundella, and Co., extensive hosiery manufacturers. He, with Lieutenant Evans, Ensign Perry, and Colour-Sergeant Simkins are amongst the oldest members of the Robin Hood Rifle Battalion, their names appearing upon the first muster-rolls of the founders of the corps in May, 1859. Mr. Brewster won the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association at the county meeting of this year; of the others, Messrs. Shepperley, Evans, Perry, Redfern and Bass are winners of principal prizes at county competitions.

The Great Eastern Steam-ship.—An important report relative to the general and financial position of the Great Ship Company has been issued to the proprietors by the directors. It states that the directors regretted that circumstances over which they had no control had compelled them to call the proprietors together, in order to give them an approximate statement of the financial affairs of the company, and in order that immediate steps might be taken either to relieve the undertaking from its present embarrassments or to wind up its affairs. The report, after alluding in detail to the expensive repairs required by the vessel consequent on her last two or three voyages out an in, states that the rates in passengers and freights had been seriously affected by the competition that had existed throughout the season. There had been a considerable falling off in the number of passengers and the earnings of the several voyages made this season, compared with what the receipts would have been if the rates had been as in August last year. The figures show that for the three months of May, June, and August, 1863, as compared with 1862, the falling off in the receipts had been £19,915, the receipts in 1862 being £57,223, and in 1863 £37,308. On the last voyage out and home the vessel had sustained damage, and, under all the circumstances, the directors had considered it not desirable to send her out again this year or to enter into further engagements. The financial position of the company had been crippled, and the cost of repairs rendered it imperative that some steps should be taken. The working account showed an excess of disbursements over receipts of £18,979. The company's affairs were critical, and steps must be taken either to raise additional capital or dissolve the company. The ship could not be retained in the company's possession unless £30,000 were raised

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AND CHARADES.

The rage for amateur theatrical performances has increased wonderfully within the last few years, and acting charades, as a branch of the above, has become equally popular. We all recollect James Smith's song :—

> Cloudy mists every valley and hill bury ;
> Spurred and booted, on sofas we sprawl ;
> Back the galloway, put up the tilbury ;
> Sad wet weather at Drizzledown Hall.
> One cannot read "Waverley" twice over cleverly,
> Talents should never be idle, they say ;
> Best of all madrigals, private theatricals ;
> All that we want is to settle the play.

And in those days a curtain across the drawing-room, with two screens, formed the stage ; while some dozen ladies and gentlemen, very imperfect in their parts, and ready to burst out into alarming fits of laughter at their own imperfections, formed the *dramatis personæ*. Well might Sheridan, when asked which he liked best at one of the above entertainments, reply, "The prompter ; for I see less and hear more of him than any one else." Occasionally, some amateur of distinction appeared on the public boards, and fully deserved the remarks that we once read upon an amateur member of Parliament, who acted Richard III. and Caleb Quotem at the Salisbury Theatre. They ran as follows :—"Mr. —— appeared last night for the first—we trust it will be for the last—time upon our boards. The risible faculties of the audience were so excited in the tragedy that they had not a smile left for the farce." Of late years many amateurs, by dint of deep study, have become good actors ; and Campden House (now in ruins), the St. James's Theatre, Canterbury, Windsor, Brighton, Dublin, Hounslow, Richmond, Leamington, and Melton Mowbray, have witnessed their triumphs in the histrionic art. There can be no reason why well-educated ladies and gentlemen should not succeed in representing the characters drawn by the masterly hand of a Shakspeare, a Byron, a Lytton Bulwer, a Sheridan, a Colman, a Reynolds, a Morton, or many of the writers of the present day. All that is required, in addition to natural abilities, are a thorough insight into the author's meaning, a careful study of the part, and constant rehearsals. How often have we heard of amateurs going before the public after a few desultory morning rehearsals, and a grand dress one in the evening ! How often has the unfortunate manager been told, when requesting that a scene might be gone through properly, "Oh, we shall do that all right on the night of performance !" In a country house there are few better amusements than an amateur play or acting charades ; and, the play or charades being selected, it would be well to send to Simmons, of York-street, Covent-garden, or some other costumier, for their portable theatre, which can be fitted up in a hall or drawing-room without in the slightest degree damaging the walls. If charades are only acted, a proscenium may easily be raised by covering a light framework with trellis-paper or figures of knights in armour, which can be procured at any paperhanger's, and the curtain is soon formed from others. The scenery, too, if not extensive or elaborate, can be made out of paper or oiled transparencies, which are to be had at the venetian-blind manufacturers', representing woods, hills, waterfalls, exteriors and interiors of halls. The theatre having been erected, with lamps (or floats, as they are technically called) in front, hid from the audience by a deal board covered with red or green baize, the next point to be decided is the programme ; and here, of course, much must depend upon the strength and talent of the dramatic corps. Under any circumstance, however, let tragedies, serious plays, and long comedies be avoided, for they will wear out the patience of the best-natured audience long before the curtain drops, and a farce afterwards, however well acted, will prove "flat, stale, and unprofitable." In order to ensure success, care should be taken to select some short, smartly-written comedietta, to be followed by a "screaming farce" (we adopt the phraseology of the day) or a clever burlesque ; bearing in mind that one at least of the two pieces should be in a costume, in order that the performers may not look the same in both. For first pieces we should recommend "Charles II.," "The King's Word," "The Ladies' Battle," "Loan of a Lover," "Perfection," "Delicate Ground," "Still Water Runs Deep," "Our Wife," "Midnight Hour," "Game of Romps," "Pride of the Market," "Used Up," "Naval Engagements ; or, Faint Heart never won Fair Lady." For the afterpiece, "Bombastes Furioso," "Slasher and Crasher," "Little Toddlekins," "Boots at the Swan," "Samuel in Search of Himself," "Slowtop's Engagements," "Othello Travestie," "Done on Both Sides," "Norma Travestie," or "Barefaced Impostors." If an occasional address is to be spoken, let it not be of a sentimental but of a comic nature, introducing the topics of the day and good-natured "hits" at amateur performances, bringing in, if possible, the plays selected for the evening ; thus—

> *Barefaced Impostors*—what a happy hit !
> Agreed *nem. dis.* by gallery, boxes, pit.
> And yet you'll own [turning to orchestra], among these wandering Costas,
> The *tenors* can't be classed with *base* impostors.

In all amateur performances, a prompter on each side, whose business is not alone to give the word but to direct the entrances and see that the properties are ready, will be found very available.

Proceed we now to charades, which, if properly got up, well selected, and characteristically dressed, form a delightful evening's amusement. Two of the best we ever remember seeing were the words Jumeaux and Nightingale. The former was represented at a grand party at Vienna ; the scene of the word Ju (for spelling is never attended to) was at a gambling house in Baden-Baden, where an unfortunate victim destroyed himself from losses at play ; the second was the inside of a hospital, with all the "ills" that "human flesh is heir to." The whole word, Jumeaux, was enacted by two tall Austrian Princes, who, dressed in baby's long-clothes, majestically crossed the stage without uttering a word. The word Nightingale, which created a great sensation at one of the "Country Homes of England," gave a spirited midnight smuggling scene, a laughable recontre at an hostelry, and a fearful passage between Dover and Calais ; the whole terminating with Florence Nightingale—a name endeared to all—visiting the sick at Scutari. According to our own ideas, founded upon practical experience, we consider that the best way of selecting a charade is to find one in which each syllable can be represented by a scene out of a popular play or poem. For instance, let us take from Walter Scott, "Farewell !" The first syllable can be embodied by the scene from "The Lady of the Lake," in which, guided by Roderick Vich Alpine, the Knight of Snowdoun was led into the outlaws' stronghold ; the lines

> Enough, enough ; sit down and share
> A soldier's couch, a soldier's fare,

will be peculiarly applicable. *Well* may be represented by the opening chapter of "St. Ronan's Well," in which Meg Dods, showing all the despotism of Queen Bess herself, the grey-headed members of the Killnakelty Hunt ; the "pawky auld carles that ken'd whilk side their bread was buttered upon"—viz., a set of ancient brethren of the angle from Edinburgh, the "members of the Helter-Skelter Club, of the Wildfire Club, and other associations formed for the express purpose of getting rid of care and sobriety," and the copper-nosed sheriff-clerk of the county," might form prominent characters ; while the arrival of Frank Tyrrell, and his inquiries after Clara Mowbray, would give an interest to the scene. *Farewell* may introduce the Earl of Leicester muffled in his mantle, following Sir Richard Varney along the secret passage of Kenilworth Castle to the apartment of the Countess Amy, and the interview between her, Dudley, and the villain Varney ; ending with Leicester's speech :—"Varney, we must hence—*Farewell*, Amy, whom I am to vindicate, as mine own, at an expense and risk of which thou alone couldst be worthy. You shall soon hear from me." The curtain dropping upon a tableau, in which might appear Leicester, enveloped in his cloak, anxious and restless, his confidant raising his body after bowing low, and regarding Amy with a peculiar expression, as if he desired to know how far his own pardon was included in the reconciliation which had taken place betwixt her and her Lord, and the Countess looking upon him with a fixed eye, seemingly unconscious of his presence. Shakspeare and Byron will furnish many words—Bondmaid—Bond, the trial-scene in "The Merchant of Venice—maid, the interview of Joan of Arc with the Dauphin of France in Henry VI. ; Bondmaid, Gulnare and Conrad—

> I am his slave—but in despite of pride ;
> 'Twere worse than bondage to become his bride,

Bondage may equally be done, substituting the scene between Marino Faliero and Angiolina for age—

> 'Twas not a foolish dotard's vile caprice.

In conclusion, it is advisable to have a romantic or interesting charade for the opening, with a laughable one to wind up the entertainment, such as Coxcomical, in which a scene from "Box and Cox," one from a harlequinade, and an exquisite of modern days may be introduced to form the two syllables and the whole word. Last year, when the "Perfect Cure" was the rage, a clever charade was introduced—perfect and cure being easily embodied ; while, to give the entire words, each character, dressed after the illustration of the song, sang a verse, expressing a hope that the entertainment and supper would "prove a perfect cure."

FANCY BALL GIVEN TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CHANNEL FLEET BY THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

Whilst the Channel Fleet lay in the Mersey there was a continuous interchange of hospitalities between the authorities on shore and the officers on board. Several entertainments took place on board the ships, and the good feeling exhibited by the fleet was responded to in a kindred spirit by the authorities and the inhabitants.

On Friday, the 18th ult., a municipal banquet, followed by a fancy-dress ball on a munificent scale, was given in the Townhall in honour of the visit, by his Worship the Mayor, Mr. R. C. Gardner. The banquet was attended by about sixty gentlemen, including Rear-Admiral Dacres, commander of the squadron, and the chief officers connected with it.

The ball which followed was of a very brilliant character, being attended by upwards of 1200 ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton and party, Rear-Admiral Dacres and the principal officers of the Channel Fleet, Captain Inglefield, R.N., and a large attendance of the leading families of Liverpool and its vicinity. The affair was in every respect most successful.

In the two ballrooms the decorator displayed considerable taste. The windows of the smaller room were filled with specimens of the richest greenhouse plants and delicate shrubs. Around the room were placed a number of fine mirrors, each of which was surrounded with lace and coloured drapery nicely festooned. In the principal ballroom the work of ornamentation was carried to a greater extent. The windows at each end and the one in the centre were covered with immense mirrors. Flags of varied descriptions and the gayest colours formed a sort of canopy, the mirrors being encircled by elaborate borders of lace and appropriately coloured drapery. In the centre of the noble apartment, immediately opposite the orchestra, was a tasteful device formed of flags of various nations, the union-jack predominating. Each flagstaff was surmounted with a richly-gilded spear, the central portion of the device consisting of a splendid banneret of white silk, bordered with gorgeous embroidery, with a regal crown in the centre. Mirrors were also placed over the fire-places, and the mantel-shelves were covered with rare plants. At each end of the apartment was a mirror of large size ; these were surrounded by lace hangings and graceful drapery, amongst which were shields bearing the quarterings of the Royal arms of England and other heraldic devices. Within the drapery ran a wreath of ever-greens and flowers intermixed, and from the top depended wreaths formed of the same materials, the whole being surmounted by a ducal crown. The ornamentation of this room was remarkably effective.

The minute description given in the local papers of the costumes worn by the ladies and gentlemen will supply us with a few particulars. The beautiful hall (says one account) enframed the picture on all sides with the rich entourage of noble and richly-tinted architecture, while the groups of variously-attired figures with which the floor was studded might have maddened Mr. Planché by their daring incongruity, or delighted Mr. Frith by their picturesqueness. Glancing at one group, you might fancy yourself transported back to the time of the Commonwealth ; but the buff jerkins separate a little, and there, in conversation with Lord Falkland and Colonel Ireton, are discovered a courtier of George II. and Marie Antoinette. Near one of the windows stands a group that might pass roughly for that in the picture at the Royal Academy representing the English Embassy at Paris on the night of the St. Bartholomew massacre ; but, on closer inspection, you perceive in their midst a stern inquisitor, and in familiar conversation with him a Spanish matador and an English foxhunter. In another direction stands a party of which a little Red Riding Hood is the centre. Red Riding Hood, we may judge by the animation of the crowd, is not less charming than her prototype ; but near her stands a Spanish duenna, apparently much interested in keeping the gay sparks at a distance from her protégée. Wolves, perhaps the duenna thinks, are not the only marauders a sweet young peasant should fear. But who are her admirers ? Well, there is a red Indian, a Nepaulese Ambassador, and a gentleman with all the appearance of Prime Minister to the King of Dahomey ; there is a scrivener of Dr. Johnson's time, a French Colonel of the present time, a Lord Chesterfield, a crusader, and Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.

Conspicuous amongst the brilliant throng was the party of the Mayor. His Worship wore a magnificent Court dress of the time of George III. The Mayoress also appeared in a rich Court costume of the same period — white moire dress with lace flounces, and quillings of blue satin ribbon ; a train of blue moire with bouquets of rose-coloured ribbon ; the headdress consisting of lace lappets, feathers, and water-lilies. Miss Gardner's dress consisted of a Court costume of the period mentioned, the dress of white silk, the overdress of tulle, a train of white glacé with bouquets of apple-blossom, and the headdress feathers and apple-blossom. Miss J. E. Gardner looked quite fascinating as the Dolly Varden of Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge." The young lady wore a cherry-coloured quilted petticoat, with maize basque laced bodice, high-heeled shoes, and hat with cherry-coloured ribbons. Mr. J. S. Gardner assumed a handsome Tyrolean costume, and Mrs. J. S. Gardner a rich dress of black velvet and silver. Una Signora Neapolitana di questo secolo, vestita per una grande festa della Chiesa. The Rev. Richard Titley, son-in-law of the Mayor, was attired as a gentleman of the time of Louis XV., and Mrs. Titley in a Court costume of the same period, the dress being of blue moire trimmed with white lace. Mr. Thomas Gardner wore an Albanian costume. Captain Preston, nephew of the Mayor, appeared as Mephistophiles, and wore a suit of black velvet, with mantle trimmed with gold, pink fleshings, long pointed shoes, and hat and feather to correspond. Miss Preston represented "Snow." Her dress was of white tulle covered with swandown, with the veil and headdress of frosted silver.

The costumes of the guests, both ladies and gentlemen, were of the most diversified kind. Here nobles and their ladies, dressed in the richest style of Louis Quatorze, mingled in the dance ; yonder stalked an Italian brigand, in his gay attire, with high-crowned hat covered with many-coloured ribbons ; while on every side, wherever the eye turned, were beheld Greeks and Turks, Zouaves and Venetian nobles, Hungarian soldiers and Spanish bullfighters, English Ambassadors and Polish patriots, rifle volunteers and naval officers, all mingled in one strange yet pleasing and harmonious throng.

"LORD CLIFDEN," WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

This celebrated son of Newminster and The Slave by Melbourne, whose merits and demerits have formed a more fruitful theme of discussion than those of any horse which has trod the turf for many a long year, was born in what turfites generally speak of as "the Wadlow country," in Staffordshire. His breeder, Mr. Hind, is said to have sold him for £4000, &c., to Captain Christie, the owner of Lady Clifden, who turned him over for another thousand and a £2000 Derby contingency to Lord St. Vincent. His Lordship was as keen in his pursuit of a good horse as "Cœlebs in search of a wife," and was not daunted in the least by the unfortunate burning of Klarikoff, almost immediately after he had purchased half of him for £5000.

Lord Clifden made his début for the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, and won it very easily against The Orphan and thirteen others. After a long rest he came out at Doncaster, and won both the Champagne and Two-year-old Stakes. In the latter he carried 7 lb. extra, and only beat Bohemia by a head, Queen Bertha being third ; and then came the ceaseless controversy as to whether he was only a very bad beginner or a much more moderate horse than his friends imagined. He was not stripped again before the Derby, when he did not show the improvement which had been hoped for during the winter. The tremendous use which was made of him by his jockey, Fordham, through the deep ground (which was much against his long stride), and the gallant way in which he struggled home and was only caught by Macaroni on the post, caused the Derby to be a peculiarly memorable one ; but when he was all but beaten again on the Friday, in a mile race, by a very moderate horse like Jarnicoton, the question as to his real three-year-old merits became darker than ever. He was then taken over, the very next week, to run for the great international prize ; but the voyage and his Epsom work affected him so much that he could hardly raise a gallop on French soil. It had always been supposed that the St. Leger course was more especially the one for his fine sweeping stride ; but, after all these ups and downs, few cared to touch him for that race. Anonymous writers and officious friends were, it is said, very anxious to ruin Edwin Parr's character with Lord St. Vincent and have the horse sent to John Scott's ; but his Lordship stood firm, and the bay commenced his St. Leger work in earnest. No one seemed to believe in him much ; he was now at 8 and then at 25 to 1. As August wore on, and the horse was seen to take his gallops regularly at Telscombe, he began to come again in the betting ; and the tender attention he received from the touts was even beyond what they lavished on The Flying Dutchman, when Fobert "used to count their heads each morning, like crows on a wall." Somehow or other, they got completely out of their reckoning in this case, and the credit of the profession has been shaken to its centre. While they were informing their employers that the bay was doing no work, he was, we believe, never stopped but for one day, in consequence of an accident to his shoe.

The nature of the ground on which he galloped was such that they were effectually hoodwinked ; but they gained the public ear, and it was not until the horse was seen taking his canter in front of the Grand Stand that the ring were convinced that he was all right, and sent him to the post a first favourite. If the flag had been dropped an instant sooner, Queen Bertha would have been at his side ; but she had just got into the front rank, and lay about fifth during the earlier part of the race. At one time she must have been at least 150 yards ahead of Lord Clifden, but she had to "come back" like the rest, when Osborne began to creep up from the Rifle Butts, in the most remarkable "sensation race" that perhaps the Turf has ever known.

On the Friday Lord Clifden gave a stone to little Borealis in the Doncaster Stakes, and beat her with all ease ; but, as Lord St. Vincent did not wish to run any risks, the great sight did not come off of the Derby, the St. Leger, and the Oaks winners of the year trying conclusions in the Cup. But for the Doncaster Stakes engagement there is no doubt that his Lordship would have decided the great moot point between the two former then and there ; and it is said that he is now open to a match with Mr. Naylor for any sum from £1000 to £10,000, for one mile and a half or two miles, over York or Doncaster.

Lord Clifden is fully sixteen hands high, a rich bay, and with a very fine, deep girth. He has thickened very much in his neck, and, in fact, all over, since he ran at Epsom. His failing points are, perhaps, a slight tendency to be upright before, and a lightness in the back ribs, but another winter ought to bring him out the very model of a Cup horse. Osborne declares that he never rode such a stayer in his life, or anything approaching to him, and he has been on a great many good ones in his time. So far the horse has started for eight races, and won six, or rather more than £9000 clear. He is in the Claret Stakes at the Newmarket Craven Meeting of 1864, in which Blue Mantle, Rapid Rhone, and Armagnac are also engaged, as well as a nomination of Mr. Naylor, which is still "sealed up." It is said that his noble owner hedged over the Derby and lost nothing, and that his St. Leger winnings in bets amount to only £18,000. Both trainer and jockey, and, in short, everyone connected with the horse, has been most munificently remembered ; and even the proposed infirmary at Doncaster (the want of which is chiefly felt at race-times, when jockeys meet with accidents) has been aided by him, through Mr. W. C. Russell, one of its principal local promoters, with a very welcome "pony." This is only the fourth season that his Lordship has been on the turf, and it is a curious coincidence that he and Mr. Naylor (the winners of the Derby and St. Leger of this year) both ran horses in the Derby for the first time in 1860. The stakes (£4975) are the largest on record for the St. Leger, after which race his Lordship has named his son, who was born during the eventful week.

Our Portrait of the horse is from the pencil of Mr. Harry Hall, and represents him with his favourite cat.

Accounts from Naples state that the number of persons who visited the ruins of Pompeii during last August was 652 paying and 52 free.

In a debate last month in the Parliament of Canada, a member, Mr. Cauchon, having determined to speak against time to prevent a division that day, spoke first in English and then in French.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S AVIARY.

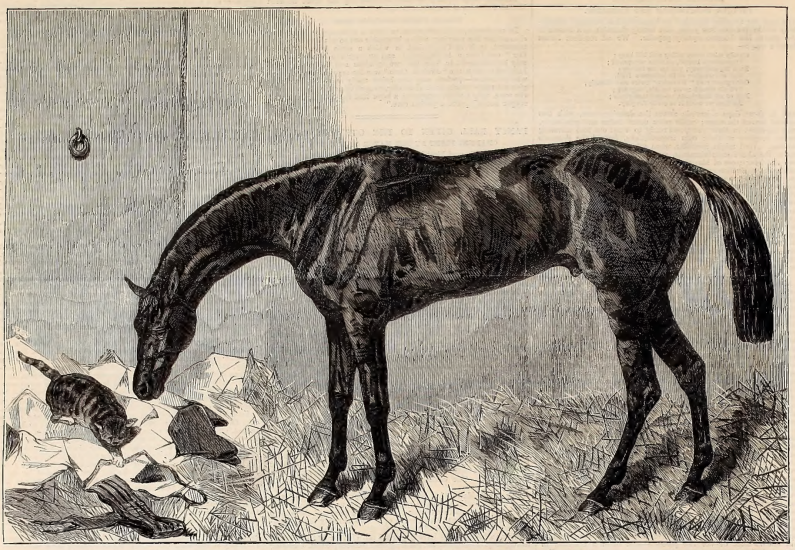
The large aviary on the right-hand side of the principal entrance to the Zoological Society's Gardens, in Regent's Park, which was completed in 1851, is considered by many visitors, especially by those who are interested in ornithology, as the most attractive building in the establishment. It contains nineteen divisions, tenanted by birds from Australia, the Indian Archipelago, and South America, which have ample space here to enjoy the free use of their wings and legs, and to show forth their natural habits. Its fault is that it is overcrowded ; but this, we are informed, will shortly be remedied by the completion of the new aviary on the left-hand side of the entrance, which is now in process of erection for the society by Messrs. Lucas.

In the meantime the western aviary, as the right-hand building is called, contains all the most interesting birds in the society's collection—such as the paradise-birds, the bower-birds, the kagus, the pallas' sandgrouses, and other rarities, which we have from time to time illustrated in these columns. Novelties, however, are continually coming in from the society's numerous correspondents in various parts of the world, and our Artist has now portrayed three of the most remarkable of these recent arrivals in one group—namely, the crested, or Derbyan, screamer, a new pigeon from the Philippine Islands, and the plumed colin.

The screamers (Palamedeæ) constitute a very singular group of birds, peculiar to South America, so called from the harsh, grating, often repeated scream which they frequently repeat when excited or disturbed. Their huge, ungainly bodies, thick legs, and swollen joints render them easily distinguishable from their allies, the jacanas (Parra) of the same countries, although they possess the same large feet and lengthened toes. Only three species are known of these birds. The Derbyan screamer (Chauna derbiana), which is the rarest of the three, is a native of New Granada. The present example was recently obtained in the neighbourhood of Cartagena, from the country bordering on the Dekke River, and presented to the society by Mr. Edward Greey, of the West Indian Mail Company's service, an active corresponding member of the society, who has forwarded several other valuable animals from the same country. Not only was this bird previously unknown in Europe in a living state, but it is of such rarity that but a single collection in this country contains a stuffed specimen of it. This is the Derby Museum, at Liverpool, where the example of this scarce bird, formerly in possession of the late Lord Derby, is preserved.

The Philippine Island pigeon, of which four examples have lately been received by the society, belongs to an entirely new species, as yet undescribed by naturalists, and is, moreover, a most beautiful and elegant bird. It is closely allied to another species of pigeon from the same islands, a pair of which are exhibited in the neighbouring compartment. This is the blood-breasted pigeon (Phlogænas cruentata), remarkable for the bright blood-red spot which ornaments the middle of its snow-white breast, and gives one exactly the idea of the bird having been wounded. The new pigeon, which we believe Dr. Schlater proposes to call Bartlett's pigeon (Phlogænas Bartletti), after the present able superintendent of the Society's gardens, has a corresponding mark on its breast, but larger and more of a brickdust red.

The plumed colin belongs to a group of partridges peculiar to the New World, called by naturalists Callissepla, and rendered very remarkable by the long pendent crest that adorns their foreheads. This



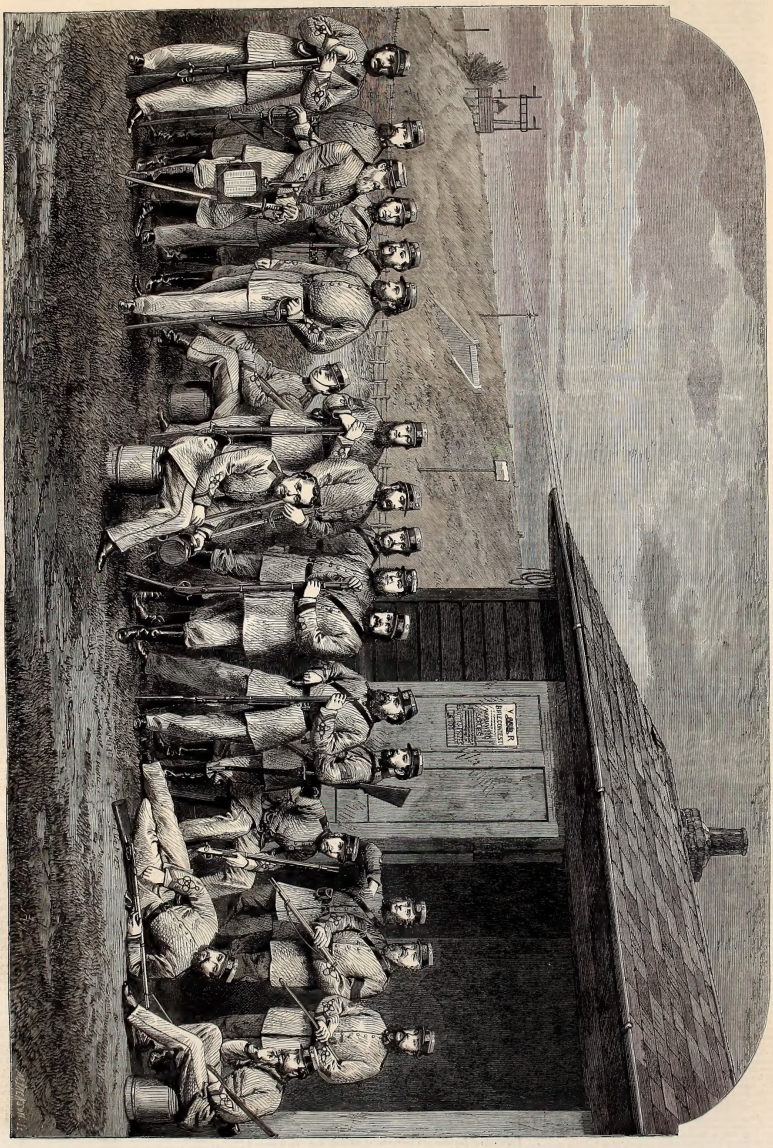
"LORD CLIFDEN," WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

bird is a native of California, where it was first discovered by the late Mr. David Douglas, who described it in the sixteenth volume of the *Linnean Society's Transactions*. It is closely allied to the well-known Californian colin (Callipepla Californica), which breeds abundantly in all the zoological gardens in Europe, so that there is little doubt that this highly ornamental species would likewise do well in Europe, if introduced in sufficient numbers. Unfortunately, the Zoological Society has, at present, only a single male specimen, obtained by purchase in April last.



PHILIPPINE PIGEONS AND PLUMED COLINS. THE DARSTAN SCREAMER.

BIRDS RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN REGENT'S PARK.



A "BATTALION TWENTY" OF THE WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

A BATTALION TWENTY OF THE WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLE CORPS.

OUR Engraving of these cracks shots, who have never been beaten by any other twenty, is from a photograph by Messrs. Alexis Brothers, of St. John's-wood-road. They are represented at the range of their corps, at Wormwood Scrubbs. Among the group are four gentlemen connected with the arts—Mr. G. E. Herring, the landscape-painter; Mr. E. Armitage, who painted "The Burial of an Early Christian Martyr;" Mr. Lupton, landscape-painter; and Mr. Every, engraver. The names of the gentlemen, taking them in order from left to right, are—Private G. Hall, Captain G. Dear, Sergeant-Major W. Lupton, Private F. Wells, Sergeant T. Webber, Ensign F. Cooke, Private G. Bond, Sergeant H. E. Barker, Private A. Smith, Sergeant J. W. Wright, Private G. Every, Lieutenant G. Mariner, Private G. E. Hering, Private E. Armitage, Sergeant R. B. Garner, Private R. Armstrong, Private H. Pritchard, Sergeant H. Harbour, Private T. Dane, Lieutenant R. Morris, Private N. O. Lupton. This "battalion twenty" have competed successfully with the St. George's Rifles, the Middlesex Irish Artillery, the Civil Service, Victorias (twice), and the 2nd and 7th Administrative Middlesex. Each achievement was the winning, in August last, of the Scribbs' plate, a Saxon shield, value one hundred guineas, subscribed and competed for by the West Middlesex, the Victorias, the St. George's, and the Civil Service Rifles. It is their property for a year, when it will be again competed for.

THE FARM

EXTRAVAGANT things were said about the harvest yield over a great deal of it was still in the fields and suffering heavily from the rain. The latter harvest has, however, been better than was expected, and the crops are nearly housed in fair order, but not in splendid order. The autumn rush of grass and corn is over, and will lessen stock, sheep especially, were never so dear. For Lincoln there have been a thousand more, and a large supply as well. Some ewe lambs have fetched as much as 30s., and the best wether principally sold at the Trent. Lincolners have kept their place as well, or better, than ever, as the price of fat cattle fully proves, and the show at Aylesby, Scothorne, Barton-le-Street, Brandsby, &c., have been remarkably good.

The Exmoor ponies—thirty-two bays, four of them "buffys" and two "rusty," four browns, two chestnuts, three blacks, and nine whites—were judged by Mr. C. Knight, M.F.H., who was brought in usual, to the hammer by Messrs. Tomkins, at Reading, on the last Saturday in September. The sale was very quickly broken, and some of them measured nearly thirteen hands. There was nothing over the lot to equal the celebrated Pansbarn, Palmerston, and Sparrowhawk Pony (the two former winners at the Bath and West and Royal Show at Barnstaple), which fetched 42 gs., 36 gs., and 32 gs. on this spot last year; but still the average, 21 lbs. 5d., or £1 15s. 5d., was fair to 42 gs. and about £3 3s. about the 1861. Three fifths of them were rising five, but a number were aged, which rather pulled down the average, as a mare-pony's life on the hills is rather a worrying one. The well-named Snug was the premier at 34 gs., and Mr. Poulett Scrope, M.P., gave 31 gs. for Sportsman, a big yet wonderfully active action. Palmerston (24 gs.) was very strong and good; and so were Raglan (13½ gs.) and Ratcatcher, 20 gs. (17 gs.), which seemed under any weight. The sweet, tapering head of Touch-me-not (19 gs.) was her great point, and the beautiful, thick, and dish-nosed Dolly was voted "a darling" by the ladies, as she was by the gentlemen. Sir Lord C. Manners gave 17½ gs. for a very blood-like horse-pony, while Pansbarn and the large grey, Sparrowhawk, and Lady Hood found their way together, excited thereto by the long red flag, but only made 15 gs. as a pair. Kelly, which was bred by Mr. Hamilton, went to her owner Newbury to be shown, and few would have recognised her, after a year of high civilisation, the chestnut "direct from the hills," which only fetched 4 gs. in her big year. Her foal, by Sportsman, made an immense canvas awning—a hint which auctioneers would do well not to neglect—and the many "blacks" and "whites" were sold by Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P.; Lord Charles Manners, M.P.; Sir J. Lawrence, C.B.; Mr. R. Barclay, M.P.; and Mr. F. W. Knight, M.P., &c., were among the company, which included many foreigners and ex masters of hounds, as well as metropolitan and country dealers.

The twenty-fourth volume of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal" has just been published. The mecorology, live stock and cloud and mist, the diseases of animals, public health, and price of provisions for the twelve months ending June 1883 are dealt with in very valuable item for statistical reference; and the agricultural returns for 1882 are also most carefully arranged for the several separate heads. It strikes us, however, that the omission from the cattle prize-list of the sire of the dam and his Herdbook number tends to be remedied in future, as without it breeders are left quite in the dark on what they consider a most vital point. The same remark applies to the thoroughbred and hunter stock, and the judges would occupy no extra space, and make this annual record of the Royal rosettes a most perfect and valuable one. The editor, Mr. Shirley Hiers, has given us, in a truly international spirit, an interesting paper on the agricultural stock-exhibitions of the year (17 pp.), and a good medical list of the Agricultural Society of Rooer. "Since 1850 it has turned 500 acres of his own land near Dieppe, where he planted his laboratory, with the purpose of bringing his discoveries and use to the test of the balance-sheet. Having the advantage of good markets, he was well situated for the experiments, and under the system of management which gives the land no rest, but aims at securing a maximum crop by a fixed rotation." "Development of the Roots of Agricultural Plants" is the subject of a closely-reasoned paper by the Rev. M. T. Berkeley, and the results at which he arrives are most important. The subject is one of which many writers elsewhere might pursue with advantage; that is, if they have any decent results to chronicle. Steam cultivation occupies a large share of the volume, and, in addition to the reports of the judges, Mr. Algernon Clarke takes up the subject where he left off in 1858, and presents us, on answering, with a number of mechanical improvements and practical results, which have since then made steam-tilling the pre-eminent system of cultivation in this country. The subject is so completely exhausted that Mr. Moscrop's very neat prize essay on it is quite fitted for reading by its side; and it is also the misfortune of Mr. Gamgee, whose prize essay, "The Diseases of Hunters and Roadsters," is too bookish and not nearly so practical and interesting as we expected to find it, to be overshadowed by a capital letter on nearly the same subject by Mr. W. Dickenson, originally addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Shirley Hiers begins with tar-water and ended with the Trench, and, in like manner, the answer of the surgery as to how Napoleon, a French-bred carthorse sire had turned out, produced that capital stock, "Why, it may answer very well," stable," as "Mik," by Dr. Augustus Voelker, will every "dairy mind. The scheme for steam rating and its butter-producing qualities are all treated of most ably in the latter paper, and the Professor furnishes the strongest argument yet against the cream-skimming machine, that by failing to stop the under property the superior richness of the cream of the principles is entirely lost. After having heard the pathetic lamentals of Mr. Hills when he speaks of the gradual loss of the Norfolk and Lyesham Gorse, we should almost tremble for his reason if he got hold of the interesting letter of the Journal on this paper (illustrated by a map) of the reclaiming of Wychwood Forest, from which official, professional and annual income is £3291 and five pence. It is all very well to say "pests and pestilence," and that because some fine woodland scenery has been swept away, but of what consequence is a magnificent view, &c., to the 1000 persons to whom his view hollow is no account, and his remembrance of those happy mornings in the days of forest? Let cabs breathe fresh air over the dens across the ridings with a whole pack of Affables and Rockets close at their heels, in nearly three hours.

The miscellaneous communications are on burning of clay land, portable fencing for sheep, composition of aastatic, cheap material for farm buildings, dairy practice and homœopathic treatment of cattle. The latter paper is by the editor, and gives as one of its examples a bullock which was treated with aconite and bryonia for four days, and finished up with phosphorus and sulphur, and increased 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 6lb. in the next five months.

In the Stewards of Stock report we are glad to find that in place have made their reports much more systematically than they did last year, in conformity with the request which was made by the stewards and embodied in their duties. The only jury which is sent out and in a report, jointly or severally, is the Cotswold and Lincoln one; and we can hardly wonder, if rumour be true, that they were glad to get rid of their task, seeing what uncourteous comments were made within earshot of them by some of the owners during its performance. The avenues will no doubt be roped off and held by one or two policemen next year, to guard against a repetition of this unwarrantable annoyance. The report sent in by the Leicester judges is commendatory in its brevity; and Mr. Dent, M.P., the steward in this department, makes very sensible suggestions, especially as to having fruit already, on a subject on which the council ought to have full information ready. The three shorthorn judges, in consequence of one of them being obliged to leave the ground immediately after the decision was left, with the exception of rather a different estimate of the bull-calf class, were unanimous in their awards. There was a good deal of fun in Mr. Fawkes's in this class which was unnoticed in the awards; but still the impression that the sire of "Shorthorn" so much that he publicly declared his belief that he would be a success as a sire of the best class on." Professors Simonds and Varnell report very favourably of the Herefords, and the latter gentleman says, "It is not to be at all astonished at the judges of draylooses have held their own opinion about what constitutes a good draylooser, but I may say as he is superior in mental acumen to that other. Except as a matter of opinion fundamentally different, it is of course worth very little noting. Be it, however, competent to speak as to public opinion in Baltimore, where he lingered a month, before he could find a guide, and to which he appears to have returned very much as he went and since in his attempts to gain a footing in Virginia, and that he declares to be overwhelmingly Democratic. He is apparently not at all ashamed that he, being "one whose enmity to all purely republican institutions is deep and lasting," and who "has no wishes nor views himself to have been unjustly imprisoned by those amongst whom it surely republican institutions" prevail, should have strong opinions touching his captors and prosecutors; and it will be generally believed that he does not express those opinions in the weakest terms at his command. It is not necessary, however, to speak truth, from the time of his capture to the end of the volume, is not over-creditable to the "cool Celt" which he claims to be, that appears to have been the title most commonly conferred upon him. Even Mr. Davis was a good Emperor, as Louis Napoleon is witness, cannot always prevent a certain inhumanity creeping into their captors, and which is generally be maintained by the actual captive. This one author seems to have succeeded, and he shows the judges affectedly, threatens him on paper, and amuses himself during his captivity by "chaffing" his prosecutors. It would have been better to omit such sentences as "officials at Washington," language savouring all waste of time and trouble; perhaps it say more simple to be to a subordinate tone of the whole correspondence. It is not everybody would have involved;" and "should the changes and chances of this mortal life ever bring us together again," and that jovial Judge on any neutral ground, by my faith and honour I will not be sure that five short words not lead to understood. "Bygone measure rebus in me his private secretary," which our authors have left in their work of which, appears either not to have remembered or wilfully to have ignored. He may have been the latter, but we fancy that of them must be the former by his "pistol story," nor does his behaviour under his trials excite any sympathy. Mr. Swinton Jacobs, his "Jeremiah" may be read with no small gratification, for in the "Jeremiah" and Swinton Jacobs, slashing, savage style which characterises "Guy Livingstone."

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Border and Battle. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone." (1 vol. Tinsley Brothers.) "Guy Livingstone" admits, with the manly candour to be expected of him, that his "excursion" to America was, so far as its principal object was concerned, a "failure, absolute and complete." His admission cannot, unfortunately, be disputed; but it can be and should be pleaded in extenuation of the fact that a spirit-stirring can possibly be conceived than a description of a real, eye-witnessed campaign by the author of "Sword and Gown." No pen can describe in fitter language than his all that pertains to the enthusiasm of war, to the art of expressing in his periods either the steadiness of the "thin red line," the stern advance of the bristling bayonets, or the irresistible rush of an impetuous squadron, the ring of armed steel, the clash of sabres, the flash of sabres, the hissing word of command, and "a low thunder of arms." It may be that he is a little too fond of accompanying his sword-thrusts with "a horrible blasphemy," until the expression rises to a terrible and awful shiver; but, in spite of all that, there is no modern writer who can more powerfully picture the "pomp and pride" of war. What was done de—no modern writer who can more successfully say so than his reader is left in a hungry passion to wish that it should be the labour of our lives to subdue. *Bells, horrids bells*, as the author has it, and there is in a certain sense to be deplored that he should have been reduced to put upon record the story of a not very extraordinary voyage across the Atlantic, of agreeable evenings with the fellow-passengers, of experiences in steerage, of drinking-parties and drunken Irishmen, of wanderings in search of a hotel, of an ingenious captivity, and of a dreary though not harsh, imprisonment. As he did not succeed in joining the Confederate army, of course anything he has to say upon that subject is only worth so much more than the paper whereon he writes as he is superior in mental acumen to that other. Except as a matter of opinion fundamentally different, it is of course worth very little noting. Be it, however, competent to speak as to public opinion in Baltimore, where he lingered a month, before he could find a guide, and to which he appears to have returned very much as he went and since in his attempts to gain a footing in Virginia, and that he declares to be overwhelmingly Democratic. He is apparently not at all ashamed that he, being "one whose enmity to all purely republican institutions is deep and lasting," and who "has no wishes nor views himself to have been unjustly imprisoned by those amongst whom it surely republican institutions" prevail, should have strong opinions touching his captors and prosecutors; and it will be generally believed that he does not express those opinions in the weakest terms at his command. It is not necessary, however, to speak truth, from the time of his capture to the end of the volume, is not over-creditable to the "cool Celt" which he claims to be, that appears to have been the title most commonly conferred upon him. Even Mr. Davis was a good Emperor, as Louis Napoleon is witness, cannot always prevent a certain inhumanity creeping into their captors, and which is generally be maintained by the actual captive. This one author seems to have succeeded, and he shows the judges affectedly, threatens him on paper, and amuses himself during his captivity by "chaffing" his prosecutors. It would have been better to omit such sentences as "officials at Washington," language savouring all waste of time and trouble; perhaps it say more simple to be to a subordinate tone of the whole correspondence. It is not everybody would have involved;" and "should the changes and chances of this mortal life ever bring us together again," and that jovial Judge on any neutral ground, by my faith and honour I will not be sure that five short words not lead to understood. *"Bygone measure rebus in me his private secretary,"* which our authors have left in their work of which, appears either not to have remembered or wilfully to have ignored. He may have been the latter, but we fancy that of them must be the former by his "pistol story," nor does his behaviour under his trials excite any sympathy. Mr. Swinton Jacobs, his "Jeremiah" may be read with no small gratification, for in the "Jeremiah" and Swinton Jacobs, slashing, savage style which characterises "Guy Livingstone."

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Mr. Serjeant Pigott is to fill the seat vacant on the judicial bench by the appointment of Mr. Baron Webb to the Divorce Court.

A literary thief has carried off from the "Ambrosian Library" the MS. of the sixth book of Livy's history. It is said to be worth the Duke of Milan, from 1480 to 1510.

The Centennial Exhibition at the city of Messina was commenced on the 21st ult., in the presence of the authorities. The Syndic dealt the first stroke with a hammer, and the Prefect hoisted out with flags on the occasion, and a "Te Deum" sung in the cathedral.

The *Coburg Zeitung* publishes a project of federal reform. It sets up by the side of the present in Bundesrath a new one, with recently-published plans, although it is in advance of these as regards the representation of the German Reichstag.

The *Delhi Gazette* records a case of attempted suttee near Ferozepore. A young woman, after the ceremony, the widow predicted, as usual, the speedy downfall of British rule. She was then conducted to the funeral pyre, which was ignited, and assisted by the attendants, who tried to capture her. Reaching the River Sutlej, however, she escaped, and is now safe under her own friends. Several of those concerned in this crime have been apprehended and will be tried at once.

An iron-clad frigate, built for the Italian Government, was launched a few days ago at Castellamare, near Naples. The vessel, which is of 3100 tons measurement, has engines of 700-horse power, and is to carry thirty-four guns. The armour-plating is 22 inches thick at the water-mark, the water-mark is formed so as to act as a steam-ram. She is everywhere divided into water-tight compartments, and it is said that she will be the most exposed to the force of any shock, are much heavier than the others.

On the 22nd of August a schooner, name and nation unknown, captured by H.M.S. Rapid, was found to be engaged in the slave trade. On the approach the Rapid she arrived at the rendezvous with 111 slaves, the remainder of the number originally shipped having been thrown overboard. The vessel, which is of 70 tons above twelve years of age, who were willing to serve as soldiers, have been sent to Zanzibar, and the remainder, consisting of the remaining portion, 382 males and 35 females, have been lodged, under the care of the Government representative, at Mozambique.

In the course of the proceedings at the dinner of the Scottish Academy, on Saturday evening, Mr. Orchardson mentioned that his first effort at drawing was a representation of a Devonshire bull, when he was one of the boys at the High School. He was subsequently taken to task by the schoolmaster, who, being a bit of a naturalist, and no stranger even to the Highland cattle, knew that the animal was not a native of Devonshire, but of the Highlands. He thought it would be advisable to exhibit some animals in their native haunts. "If many of you," he added, "are to become artists, you will find, the greatest practitioner in the kingdom would have been Daniel Lambert.

The town of Ilfracombe (Devonshire) can boast of the oldest one-tree in Europe. It is said to have been planted by Ilfred, who built the town in the early part of the ninth century, when the episcopal see founded by his father, Charlemagne, was transferred from Crediton to Exeter. The tree is a yew, and is mentioned in the cathedral in 1012, but later records show that in 1078 Bishop Leofric of Exeter, who was also a great traveller, brought it from Constantinople. It has been an object of interest to travellers and naturalists, and no stranger ever visits Ilfracombe without paying a visit to the churchyard to see the cathedral. Within the last year the old roots have sent forth several new shoots, one of which is now a fine young tree, nearly as large as the parent stem.

The grand dignitaries who accompanied the Emperor of Russia to Poland, and who have just returned to St. Petersburg with his Majesty, have been the recipients of numerous gifts from the Poles of that country, and which is in such direct opposition to that now prevailing in Russia, that it is worthy of notice. The Archbishop of Gnesen presented to the Emperor a visit to the Archbishop of Holmogliew, when, to the surprise of the former, he was presented with a magnificent silver-gilt crucifix, which the Archbishop's table, and with it opened the door and admitted the Princes. On his departure the Archbishop accompanied him to the door with the same light in his hand. One must be acquainted with the prevailing luxury at St. Petersburg, and with the fact that a numerous number of servants are maintained at the mansions of the nobles, in order to appreciate the hilarity with which the recital of this anecdote is received. A still more comic adventure fell to the lot of Prince Gortschakoff when he visited the civil Governor of Warsaw. As the Prince was entering the carriage to return to his own window, and lamented that he could not admit his Highness, as the cook had the key in his pocket. The Prince, so goes the story, did the same.

Oct. 13, 1883

MUSIC.

Mr. Alfred Mellon's series of Promenade Concerts at Covent-garden Theatre terminated on Saturday last. They have been successful beyond precedent. During the very depth of the dead season—the period when, in common parlance, "everybody is out of town"—their attraction has literally filled the theatre to overflowing every night; and if they have now been brought to a close it was not because this attraction had at all diminished. The reverse has been the case; and Mr. Mellon might, apparently, have continued them as long as he pleased, without any falling off in popularity or profit. And the popularity and profit have been richly deserved, for they have been the best concerts of their class ever given in London. Mr. Mellon is not the originator of promenade concerts. Not to speak of those of an earlier date, everybody remembers the promenade concerts so long and so successfully carried on by M. Jullien, a man who certainly did as much as any single individual in *educating* (as it were) the popular taste in this country, by gradually accustoming the ears of the general public to music of a higher order than that with which they had previously been acquainted. Mr. Mellon took up promenade concerts at the point where Jullien left them. Jullien continued to the last to retain a large proportion of the *ad captandum* dance-music, of which his concerts at first had almost entirely consisted. Mellon banished this species of music almost from the outset; and his concerts, latterly, did not include a single piece unworthy of the most refined and classical taste. In this respect Mr. Mellon's entertainments have resembled the Monday Popular Concerts; and, like them, have shown the really catholic character of musical taste; have shown that it is not limited to a comparatively few artists and amateurs, but is a gift of nature for the happiness of mankind, given to all, but, like every other human gift and faculty, strengthened and refined by exercise and culture. The enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Mellon was received by the audience when he came forward to take leave of them on Saturday night was a just tribute to his character and merits, and will stimulate him to further exertions when he comes to resume the concerts (as doubtless he will do) next season.

There was a concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, for the benefit of Herr Manns, the eminent director of the Crystal Palace Company's orchestra. The concerts given at Sydenham every Saturday during the past season have been greatly superior to those of any former year, both in quality and success. Herr Manns has formed an orchestra of first-rate excellence; he has availed himself of the services of the most accomplished singers and solo instrumental performers; his selections of music have been distinguished for taste and judgment; and in the course of the season he has brought forward many interesting novelties. Among others, he has made known to the public the young Polish violinist Lotto, one of the greatest performers of the day, who was engaged at the Crystal Palace before he had ever been heard in London. The programme of Saturday presented a most ample musical banquet—indeed, it was ample to a fault, for it was protracted till a great number of the guests had departed. Herr Manns, though a thorough German, seems to have learned since he came to this country that the English like value for their money, and look to quantity as well as quality in the entertainments provided for them. He would do better, however, to adhere to the more rational custom of his own country, and provide for his guests no more than they can partake of without satiety and weariness. One of the most interesting features of the concert was a concerto for the violin, composed by Herr Manns himself, and played by Herr Lotto—a sterling composition, most exquisitely performed. There was also an ample selection from Gounod's "Faust," arranged by Mr. Manns, the vocal solos being played on instruments—the oboe, clarinet, cornet, &c. This selection was skilfully arranged and admirably performed; but, being placed at the very end of an enormously long concert, many of the audience went away without hearing it. We need scarcely add that Herr Manns received those demonstrations of public favour which he so well deserves.

THE THEATRES.

New Royalty.—Mrs. Selby, the manageress of this elegant little theatre, is struggling hard to convert it into a popular place of amusement. On Monday she produced a new piece, with a classical and comic title—"Ixion; or, The Man at the Wheel." It has proceeded from the pen of Mr. Burnand, who has in it not unsuccessfully emulated the taste and point of Mr. Planché's mythological extravaganzas. Mr. Burnand deals adroitly with the burlesque element of the piece, and is tolerably prosperous also in the punning department. But great credit still is due to the management for the costliness of the appointments and the beauty of the scenery. For the most part, the characters are personated by females, who abound in Mrs. Selby's company, and some of them are her pupils. We may mention with respect Miss Jenny Willmore, as Ixion; Miss Harriet Pelham, as Jupiter; Miss Blanche Elliston, as Juno; and Miss Ada Cavendish, as Venus. The Cupid of Miss Marie Langford was lively and piquant, and no one can question the beauty of Apollo in the person of Miss Lydia Maitland. The spirit and animation infused into the whole performance testify alike to the diligence and talent of the nascent artistes employed, of whom it is probable we shall hear more hereafter on stages of larger dimensions. At any rate, Mrs. Selby may regard the new piece as an indubitable success.

Haymarket.—This theatre, newly embellished and newly accommodated with conveniences, has now fairly entered on business, and, accordingly, on Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Wigan appeared again in the Countess of Giffard's comedy, which, under the title of "Finesse; or, Spy and Counter-Spy," proved so attractive last season. The audience in the stalls and boxes can now listen to it with an ease which will greatly enhance the pleasure of witnessing so charming a production so elegantly acted. The comedy is calculated to maintain its position for several weeks.

Princess'.—It is not without a feeling of dissatisfaction that we register the fact that this theatre, so lately resonant with the poetry of Shakspeare, has passed out of the hands of a respectable tragedian into those of an adroit prestidigitateur. To this long word Herr Herrmann has a peculiar title, since it expresses at once his practice and his reputation. Both in the Old World and in the New we understand that he has achieved immense celebrity. Yet we doubt whether he will command an equal success in England. Here we have had ample experience of opposite schools of conjuring—from Professor Anderson's dramatic combination of tricks, conducted by means of elaborate mechanism, to Frikell's simple manipulation without any apparent machinery at all. Herr Herrmann belongs to the latter school, and in the use of his fingers is, perhaps, even more ready and complete. His tricks, too, are for the most part novel; but we question whether for the public his tricks are not too simple—we are certain they are too few. In the finish which their simplicity implies Herr Herrmann may be entitled to be considered as a conjuror for conjurors, who may wonder just where the public see nothing to wonder at; but to the popular mind something more complex and elaborate is more acceptable. That they are too few the impatient state of the house manifested on Monday. The gallery was particularly noisy and sportive between the parts, either calling for music or, when the music came, joining derisively in chorus. In one of the tricks an important error was committed, which, after some time, was confessed to be such by the wizard himself. Of his general dexterity, however, no doubt can exist; though, for the reasons we have given, we much doubt whether his present programme will command an extensive popularity.

Chinese Industry.—I saw a man once who had a plot of ground, in which he was going to plant out some cabbages. He knew there were beetles and other insects in the ground which would eat them, so, when it was all ready, he put bits of cabbage-leaf, about 2 ft. apart, all over the plot, placing a stone on each to keep it from being blown away. He left them for a time, and then visited them at intervals, finding insects at work on them each time. These he killed, removing carefully the remains, for fear of their scaring away the brethren. At last, when he could catch no more, he planted out his cabbages. All this I saw done with my own eyes, and the good man seemed to think there was nothing unusual in it, but that it was the most natural way in the world of securing the safety of his vegetables at the cost of a few leaves.—*Colonel Fisher's Three Years' Service in China.*

EARL RUSSELL ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Earl Russell, who has been residing with his family at Meikleour House, Perthshire, for some weeks, was entertained by the tenantry on the estate to a public dinner, which was held in the Public Hall of Blairgowrie last Saturday afternoon. His Lordship was met at the outskirts of Blairgowrie by a procession consisting of the different trades and headed by the magistrates. On reaching the town he was presented with an address by the magistrates, in which allusion was made to his many and successful efforts in the cause of civil and religious liberty. Earl Russell then proceeded to the Public Hall, where the chair was taken by the Earl of Airlie; and Sir George Ramsay, Sheriff Barclay, and Mr. Kinloch, of Kinloch, were croupiers. The Rev. Mr. Marshall presented an address to the noble Earl, on behalf of the tenants of Meikleour, which referred at considerable length to various important measures in the carrying of which his Lordship had taken a part, and to his present difficult and delicate duties as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

At the dinner the noble Earl, in replying to the toast of his health, reviewed at considerable length the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government.

Referring first to the Polish question, he insisted that Russia had not complied with the conditions on which Poland was secured to her by the Treaty of Vienna; nevertheless, neither the obligations nor the interests of England required that we should go to war for Poland, and he therefore thought it unbecoming for us to rail at Russia when we were not prepared forcibly to resist aggression.

With regard to Mexico, his Lordship pointed out the distinction between intervention for the redress of wrong and for the purpose of forcing upon a people a particular form of Government. France had chosen the latter form of interference in Mexico, and our Government had consequently felt it to be their duty to part company with the Emperor as soon as his real object was disclosed.

Earl Russell next spoke of what is going on in America, and defended the policy of our Government since the outbreak of the civil war. His Lordship's remarks on this subject are, on account of their importance, given entire.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—OUR CONCESSION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

I come now to another question, a question interesting to us all—a question to which I beg your attention, because I wish to explain some circumstances in which I think the character of this country has been maligned. I am speaking of what occurred in what a few years ago were the United States of America. Then we were exulting in the prosperity of that country; we were happy to see a people, derived from the same ancestors as ourselves, enjoying free institutions, enjoying apparent harmony with one another, and with whom we had—at least just before the civil war broke out—hardly a difference. There was a difference about a small island called St. John, and which we proposed to refer to the arbitration of the Swiss Republic. Such was the state of affairs when the war broke out. Nine of the Southern States of America declared that they would form an independent Republic. Our course on that subject has been attacked and blamed, sometimes in the bitterest terms—blamed sometimes by the Federals, sometimes by the Confederates.

The first offence was felt by the Federals. They say that we had no right to grant, as far as we were concerned, to the Confederate States, the rights of belligerents. Well, gentlemen, that question of the rights of belligerents is a question of facts; and I put it to you whether, with five millions of freemen declaring themselves, in States and collectively, an independent nation, we could pass it over as a petty rebellion. Our Admirals asked whether the ships they met bearing the Confederate flag should be treated as pirates or not. If we had treated them as pirates, we should have been taking part in that contest. It was impossible, looking at it as a community of five millions of people, to treat it as a mere petty insurrection, or as not having rights which at all times have been given to those who, by numbers and importance and the extent of territory they possessed, were entitled to those rights.

Well, it was said that we ought not to have done it, because it was a community of slaveholders. I trust our abhorrence of slavery is not in the least abated or diminished. For my own part, I consider that it is one of the most horrible crimes that yet disgrace humanity; but when we are treating of the relation which we bear to the communities of men I doubt whether it would be expedient or useful for humanity to introduce that new element, declaring that we will have no relation with a people that permits slavery to exist among them. We have never adopted it with Spain or Brazil, and I do not believe the cause of humanity would be served by adopting it.

But then, it was said, the Confederate States were rebels against the Union; perhaps we are not so nice as we ought to be on that subject. But I recollect we rebelled against Charles I., against James II., and that the people of New England, not content with these rebellions, rebelled against George III. I do not say now whether all these were justifiable or wrong. I do not say whether the rebellion of the Southern States is a justifiable insurrection—whether it is a great fact or a great crime; but I state the mere fact that a rebellion is not in itself a crime of so deep a dye as to cause us to renounce our relations with people guilty of rebellion. But, to look at the orations of the New England orators, and I have been reading lately, if not the whole, at least the greater part of a long speech by Mr. Sumner in New York, and I cannot but wonder that this man, the offspring of three, as we are of two, rebellions, should be speaking like the Czar of Russia or Louis XIV. of the dreadful guilt of a crime of rebellion.

CONFEDERATE COMPLAINTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

Then comes another complaint, and it comes from the so-called Confederate States. It is said we have, contrary to the declarations of Paris, contrary to international law, permitted the blockade of three thousand miles of American coast. It is quite true we did so; and the presumable cause of complaint is quite true that although the blockade is kept up by a sufficient number of ships, yet these ships were sent into the United States Navy in a hurry, and are ill-fitted for the purpose and did not keep up, so completely and effectively as was required, an effective blockade. Still, looking at the law of nations, it was a blockade we, as a great belligerent Power, in former times should have acknowledged. We ourselves had a blockade of upwards of two thousand miles; and it did seem to me that we were bound in justice to the Federal States of America to acknowledge that blockade; but there was another reason that weighed with me. Our people were suffering severely for the want of that material which was the main set-off of their industry, and it was a question of self-interest whether we should not break that blockade.

But in my opinion the men of England would have been for ever infamous if, for the sake of their own interest, they had violated the law of nations and made war in conjunction with these slave-holding States of America against the Federal States. I am not speaking sentiments which are peculiar to me who had no interest in the question, but such I believe to be the sentiments of that noble-hearted people of Lancashire who lived and flourished by that industry, but would not allow a single spot on their escutcheon in order to the maintenance of that industry.

THE ALABAMA.

Well, gentlemen, we come to new complaints on the part of the Federals, that we allowed ships to leave the port of Liverpool which afterwards commit depredations on their commerce. It would lead too far if I were to enter into all the particulars; but you must know that in order to prove, you require evidence, such evidence as might be sifted in a court of justice; and it was not until the day the vessel left that we had an opinion of lawyers sufficient to stop that vessel, and I doubt if even then we had brought it before a court of law whether there would have been evidence sufficient to condemn her, because, by an evasion of the law, the ship was fitted up without arms or equipment, and that equipment was conveyed to her in the waters of a foreign country, very far from the jurisdiction of England.

Gentlemen, these questions must be weighed; but I think they will be weighed, as they have been by the Government of the United States of America, in the balance of equity. We know that the Foreign Enlistment Act and the whole law respecting that subject is one of difficult application. The principle is clearing up; if you are asked to sell muskets, you may sell them to one party or the other—guns, powder, cannons in the same way. If you are asked to sell a ship you may sell a ship in the same manner; but if you train and drill a regiment with arms in their hands, and allow that regiment to go out with arms in their hands, and to take part with one of two belligerents, you violate the neutrality and commit an offence against the other belligerent. So with regard to ships: if you allow a ship to be armed, and to go at once and make an attack on a foreign belligerent, you are thus, according to your own law, taking part in the war, and that is an offence which is punished by the law.

But these questions will lead, as you will see, to most difficult problems—as, for instance, a thousand persons here may go out as labourers to the Federal States in one ship; there may be a thousand muskets go out in another ship; and when they arrive, those thousand labourers, having had an understanding before, now make a formal engagement with these States and are armed with these thousand muskets. But if that had been done in the territory of this country it would have been an offence.

There are other matters with regard to ships that have lately been prepared within this country, because these ships are not like ships that receive the usual equipment. They are not like vessels you sent in former times of war; but are in themselves, without any further armament, formed for acts of offence and war. They are steam-rams, which might be used for purposes of war without ever touching the shore of a Confederate port. Well, gentlemen, to permit ships of this kind knowingly to depart from this country—not to enter a Confederate port, not to enter the ports of a belligerent—would, as you see, expose our good faith to great suspicion; and I feel certain that, if during our war with France the Americans had sent out line-of-battle ships to break our blockade at Brest, whatever reasons they might have urged in support, we would have considered it a violation of neutrality. Such is the spirit in which I am prepared to act.

Everything that the law of nations requires—everything that the present Foreign Enlistment Act requires—I am prepared to do, even if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality that the sanction of Parliament should be asked to further measures that her Majesty's Ministers may still add. In short, to sum up all, we are prepared to do everything that the duties of the neutrality require—everything that is just to a friendly nation, taking as a principle that we should do to others as we should wish to be done unto ourselves. But this we will not do, we will not adopt any measures that we think to be wrong. We will not yield a jot of British law or British rights in consequence of the menaces of a foreign Power.

STATE OF FEELING IN AMERICA.

And now referring again to the complaints that have been made, it is singular to observe how jaundiced the mind of some of those who speak in the New England States are upon the subject.

There were some persons in the House of Lords who thought fit to complain, upon an apparent grievance, of ships of ours that had been seized, in some cases passing from neutral ports, in other cases on the high seas, but apparently on legitimate voyages; and it was urged that we might not submit to have our vessels thus seized and interrupted. I had to deal with that case, and my answer was that, according to the law of nations, if a ship had an ostensible voyage to a destination, which was not her real destination—if she was bound in effect to the enemy's port with munitions of war—that belligerents had a right to stop that vessel on the high seas; and said that that law had been laid down by Lord Stowell and other great English authorities; but it had been laid down by those authorities in time of war, and that now we were neutrals I did not think we should depart from the law we had laid down as belligerents. I said that although in America there were some of the local courts which did not know the authority of such men as Lord Stowell and Sir William Grant, there was a court of appeal—the Supreme Court of the United States, which contained, and had contained for many years, men as learned, of as high reputation for law, and as unsullied a reputation for integrity as any that had sat in our English courts of justice, and that we ought to wait patiently for the decision of these tribunals.

Now, what was my surprise, and what will be your surprise, to find that Mr. Sumner has his mind so prejudiced as to bring against me the charge that I have attempted to diminish the reputation of the American courts, and show myself biassed against the American States by the declaration I had thus made.

I will not detain you further on this subject; but one remark I must make, one remark on the general tendency of these speeches and of these writings in America. The Government of America discusses these matters very fairly with the English Government. Sometimes we think they are quite in the wrong, and sometimes they say we are quite in the wrong. We discuss them fairly. With regard to the Secretary of State, I see no complaint to make. I think he weighs the disadvantages and difficulties of our situation in a fair and equal balance; but not so these others, and that speech of Mr. Sumner is one of them, being an epitome of almost all that has been contained in the press of America on the subject. There are others by whom our conduct is very differently judged.

I say, with regard to all these matters, they are difficult questions. We may have reason to complain in some instances, and the Federal Republic of America may have reason to complain in others; but let us recollect that we are, as I have said, descended from the same ancestors; that in the courts of justice in America the common law of England is constantly cited, the decisions of whose Judges are constantly referred to as decisions ever respected; that our Shakspeare and Milton are to them the classic books they are to us; that we have the same inheritance of freedom; that many of our institutions—as you may see by reading that excellent book of Tocqueville's, as he shows many of our institutions—are identical; that the same spirit of liberty animates us both; that though we, after our revolutions, chose constitutional monarchy as our form of government, and that though, after theirs, they chose a Republic as their form of government, yet this community, having the same spirit of law, having the same spirit of liberty, having the same spirit of freedom, we ought, when these unhappy days are over, to embrace one and other as friends; that we in the Old World, and they in the New, ought to be the lights to promote the civilisation of mankind.

Now, gentlemen, with this feeling, I own I almost lose my patience when I see men in what is called an oration heaping up accusation, misrepresentation after misrepresentation, all tending to the bloody end of war between these two nations. I cannot but say, are they not satisfied with the blood that has been shed in the field in the last two years—with that field of Gettysburg, where 10,000 corpses of men, mostly in the prime of manhood, lay stretched on the ground, who had been vigorous in the early morning?—are they not satisfied with this bloodshed, but would they seek to extend to the nations of Europe new days on which fresh sacrifices are to be made of human life, human interest, and human happiness? Gentlemen, I trust that will not be the case. I know, at all events, that my efforts, such as they are—weak they may be, ineffectual I hope they will not be; but my efforts, such as they are, will be directed to keep peace between these two nations—to do everything which I think is just, everything which I think is right, towards this people. I trust we shall be ready to meet an attack, if we are unjustly attacked—ready to bear our part in the contest, if contest there must be, but yet believing that we ought to make every effort that all these various complications may end in peace to the nations and in friendship. I say, at all events, I shall have a conscience that I have done my best to preserve peace between these mighty nations.

Gentlemen, this is a great subject. It affects the people in our part of the world and of America. It affects the future state of civilisation. It affects the well-being of the black race whom it was the crime of our ancestors to introduce into America, and who—if these matters are well ended, as I believe they will—are fitted to be peaceable and intelligent members of a free country, and on behalf of whose welfare we have been ready to make great efforts and to sacrifice much. But we will not sacrifice any of those views of ours to mere pretence. We have as strong a feeling for the good of mankind as any people can have; but we must maintain our own position; and my belief is that the people of what were the United States, whether they are now called Federals or Confederates, will finally do us justice; that they will observe—as, indeed, they cannot help observing—that in this free country, where there is so much discussion and so much difference of opinion, there are parties, very considerable in number, who sympathise with the Confederates, and there are other large masses, I believe superior in numbers, who sympathise with the Federals. But, whether sympathising with the one or the other, we have all impressed in our hearts the sentiments of justice, and that we will do to others the justice we expect for ourselves. And I hope I interpret the feelings of your minds when I say that justice ought to prevail.

The noble Earl sat down amid prolonged cheering.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AT EDINBURGH.

At the approaching meeting at Edinburgh, commencing on the 7th inst., a variety of interesting subjects will occupy the attention of the members in each of the six departments.

In the department of Jurisprudence many of the subjects to be discussed will be of national interest. Among these questions we find the transfer of land will be treated of in several important papers. Mr. R. R. Torrens, Registrar-General of South Australia, contributes a paper on the Torrens' system of "Conveyancing by Registration of Titles as in operation in Australia." Mr. Thomas Hare will lay before the department the draught of a bill "to facilitate the acquirement of house property by the working classes in large towns."

Among other subjects are the "marriage laws," and the necessity for a minister of justice and the laws of evidence, both in civil and criminal cases.

In the Educational department national education in Scotland occupies a prominent place, and is certain to call forth animated discussions. Professor Milligan, of Aberdeen, contributes a paper "On the Parish Schools of Scotland." Dr. Lees, of St. Andrews, "On the Scottish University System." The Rev. J. P. Norris, H.M.I., writes on the inspection of middle schools by the University of Cambridge.

Papers are also promised on the state of education in France and in America, on industrial education and industrial schools, on the training of teachers, the functions of the primary schoolmistress, the civil service examination, and other subjects of general and local interest.

In the Reformatory department the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., will read a paper "On the Reports of the Royal Commissioners on Penal Servitude and Prison Discipline;" Mr. C. P. Measor, "On the Reformatory Principle in Criminal Punishment;" Sir John Don Wauchope, "On the Classes which Furnish Criminal Children;" the Rev. Dr. Robert Lee "On the Advantages of Reformatories." The question of licenses to public-houses, and the subjects connected with temperance reform, come within this department, and will be treated of in several able papers.

Among the papers in the Public Health department the following are of special interest:—"The Sanitary Statistics of Colonial Native Schools and Hospitals," and another paper "On the Army in India," by Miss Florence Nightingale; "The Changes which have have occurred in the Type of Disease in Edinburgh during the last Fifty Years," by Professor Christison; "Diseases in Cattle," by Professor Gamgee; "The Sanitary Arrangements of Edinburgh as compared with other large Towns," by Dr. Littlejohn; "On the Necessity for Prospective Legislation to prevent Dwelling-houses being Built in Disregard of the Conditions of Health," by Colonel Oldfield. Various other important subjects will be brought forward, such as the sickness and mortality of merchant seamen, the contamination of water by sewage and by public works.

Nearly fifty papers have already been communicated to the department of Social Economy.

The subject of emigration will occupy a whole day. It is treated of in several important papers, such as the relation between Great Britain and her colonies, by Mr. R. R. Torrens.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick contributes a paper "On the Comparative Results of the Chief Principles of the Poor-law Administration in England and Ireland as compared with Scotland." Several other papers deal with the operation of the poor laws.

Mr. Edmund Potter, M.P., will read a paper "On the Lancashire Cotton District."

The progress of co-operation, both in England and Scotland, will be treated by the Rev. Dr. Begg, Mr. Henry Pitman, and others.

Taxation, direct and indirect, the dwellings of the working classes, and almost every other subject practically affecting to any extent the social condition of the people will be more or less thoroughly discussed.

In the department of Trade and International Law, as far as regards the first division, local subjects seem to occupy the most prominent places. Professor Archer, the active local secretary of the meeting, and head of the Edinburgh Industrial Museum, contributes a paper "On the Industrial Features of Edinburgh." The recent progress and present condition of trades and manufactures of various districts of Scotland form the subjects of numerous papers likely to be of considerable interest.

In the other divisions of this department discussions are likely to arise on various points of international law, the importance of which is being daily demonstrated by the course of public events. We may mention a paper by Mr. James Anderson, Q.C., as likely to deal with several of these points; and also one by Mr. R. D. Chalmers, "On the Capture, during War, of Private Property at Sea." On international patent law, on international decimal system, and on international congress and tribunal for the prevention of war form the subjects of papers which have been contributed to this department.



TOULON, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA: HUNTING THE EMU.



SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA: KANGAROO HUNT.—SEE PAGE 353.



1. Castigneau Arsenal. Vauban Basin, Mourillon Workshops. Maritime Arsenal. Old Basin Mourillon Timber-Sheds. Mourillon Mast-Pond. Commercial Harbour.

APH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA: KANGAROO HUNT.—SEE PAGE 353.

TOULON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Defence is, and always has been, the fundamental theory of the French dockyards. To British resource and valour in bygone years this is mainly owing. Enterprising and heroic as France has been, these qualities were often, if not always, unavailing when confronted with what is still the greatest maritime population of the Old World or the New. The only course, therefore, for France to pursue was to make good against attack the great national establishments on which the naval strength of the monarchy, republic, or empire had been reared. To this necessity the engineering reputation of Vauban and the first Napoleon are largely owing. In this country, on the other hand, the time-honoured theory of the dockyards is attack, and it is because of this that military engineering has attained, comparatively, little prominence among ourselves. During the long and trying wars of the last and the present century, Spithead and our great dockyards may be said to have had no defence but our wooden walls, and, had engineering defence been resorted to, it would, not in England merely, but in France and Europe, have been thought an acknowledgment of exhaustion or decline. These different theories are, to the present day, the key to the grouping of our dockyard factories, shops, and stores, and to the diffusion of those of France. We have studied mere convenience, never dreaming of defence; while France, with the certainty of attack constantly before it, has sacrificed convenience that the consequences of bombardment might always be reduced to the lowest point. This difference is of great importance; because, if nowadays our dockyards are to be defended like those of France, it seems to follow that the first thing to be done is to "reconstruct" our dockyards by separating all the separable parts as much as possible from each other.

The Engraving of Toulon exemplifies the French dockyard theory. Instead of the Toulon establishment being on one side of the harbour, as it might be, it is on two, and the arrangement involves exactly the same superfluous labour as though one half of our own Portsmouth establishment were on the Isle of Wight. Within the five Mourillon ironclad building-slips, there are at the present time in hand three frigates and one transport; and while the timber entering into the construction is beside the workmen, the iron has to be shipped backwards and forwards either from the Maritime arsenal or the Castigneau arsenal. The inconvenience and delay must necessarily be great. But what of that? Were Toulon attacked by an enemy, the burning of Mourillon would leave the Castigneau and the Maritime arsenals unharmed, and the converse. Nay, so arranged are the parts of Toulon Dockyard—the best dockyard unquestionably in France—that were Castigneau to be burned the Maritime arsenal would probably escape, and were the Maritime arsenal to be burned Castigneau would probably escape. But that is not all. Mourillon is as far as possible the repository of all the combustibles within the dockyard; so that, let an enemy bombard as he may, no more, practically, than one portion of the dockyard can be burned. In our own dockyards, on the contrary, timber is stocked everywhere, and roperies, sail-lofts, mast-houses, and general storehouses have been erected—without the remotest reference to bombardment—in situations where at the time there happened to be room for them. Some of the roperies and other buildings are so situated that a single live shell falling into them would endanger the entire dockyard.

As might be supposed, from such a theory as that on which the French dockyard system rests, preparation for attack up to a certain point has always been maintained. During the long war with this country, France strained its naval energies to the utmost so as to be ready to strike effectively on all possible occasions. The practice still survives. France has never ceased to maintain its navy in a state of high efficiency, so as to be prepared for all the exigencies of the public service.

Turning again to the Engraving, the number of ships in Toulon Harbour in commission or in a forward state for commission is a marvel in comparison with what is usual in our own dockyards. France is always ready to strike a blow, while England, as the Russian War proved, is only ready when the time for striking has gone by. Old traditions strangely linger in both services, although the fact appears to be little known. Whether this is to be regarded as a danger to this country it is here needless to inquire. Suffice it to state that France now, as it always has done, makes use of its ships of war just as it makes use of its battalions at Châlons and elsewhere. A considerable fleet, it will be seen, is constantly in Toulon Harbour, with powder and crews on board; and the most timid must admit that, if it be justifiable to possess ships of war, accumulate stores of powder, and provide reserves of seamen, there is neither waste nor impropriety in bringing and keeping the three together a little freely. Down to the ships of war in the third division of the French steam-reserve the same wise forethought is displayed. France reduces no class of its fighting ships to the condition of helpless and useless privation that strikes observers so forcibly in the Medway, the Hamoaze, and Portsmouth Harbour. Between the third and second division, and the second and first division of the French steam-reserve, there is an interval so narrow that it can be spanned readily at any time, while in our own steam-reserve the reverse is the truth.

In the economy of Toulon Dockyard the convicts fill a conspicuous part. The six or seven thousand convicts at the present time in the Bagne in Toulon Dockyard perform the whole dockyard labouring work. And, strange to say, they labour well and willingly. What will also strike those as remarkable who have visited our own convict-prisons, is the fact that the French convict is less supervised than our own labouring convicts. Strolling through Toulon Dockyard, green-capped convicts—that is, those who have killed their man—are met with alone, or in twos or threes, pursuing some avocation or other, no eye over them, and no one near them. And yet the convicts, under such circumstances, toil diligently. At Portsmouth the governor of the convict-prison has, of late, allowed a small number of well-conducted convicts to do the same thing; but in the case of the French convicts there is no prospect of speedy liberation, nor promise of the benevolent attention and help of the Prison Aid Society. The French convict toils because he is forced to toil. If he fails in his allotted task his body suffers. The French system is repressive of crime; our system seeks the reformation of the criminal. Strange to state, neither answers its intended purpose. Repression may induce caution in the commission of crime, but it hardens and ruins every one brought within its influence. Benevolence, on the other hand, does not deter from crime, and the so-called reformations are rarely to be trusted in. As regards the French convicts in Toulon Dockyard, this at least is certain, that the convicts perform good service to the State, inasmuch as they obviate the necessity of employing many hundreds of the working population of Toulon, who have become absorbed in other, and no doubt more congenial, occupations—cultivating vines and olives, or supplying the constantly increasing requirements of the labour market of gay and prosperous Marseilles.

Our Engraving of Toulon is from a photograph by Mr. P. Barry, author of "The Dockyards and Shipyards of the Kingdom."

French papers state that the mission of Nubar Pacha has for its object to lay before the Suez Canal Company the bases on which the Porte and Egypt would wish to negotiate. Those bases are said to be that the company would entirely relinquish the conceded territory; and the Porte would, on the other hand, authorise the Egyptian Government to furnish workmen, on condition that they did not exceed 6000 at a time.

The Austrian journals state that a company of that country has just organised a pleasure excursion round the world. The screw-steamer Marco Polo, which is specially engaged, is to leave Trieste on the 5th of next March, and successively visit Algiers, Gibraltar, Madeira, Saint Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Ceylon, Nicobar, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, Panama, Lima, Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and, lastly, Naples and Corfu. The trip is to last eight months and lost 5000 florins, or nearly £500.

On Wednesday week a large number of most respectable people, from the counties of Antrim, Donegal, and Armagh, left Belfast by the Morecambe and Fleetwood boats for London, to sail by the ship Light of the Age for Queensland. The emigrants were mostly farmers and their sons and daughters.——The emigrant ship Northumberland, 812 tons, Mr. W. H. Hawkins, master, sailed from Plymouth on the 26th ult., for Adelaide, South Australia, with 315 Government emigrants, under the care of Mr. J. L. V. Gregory, surgeon-superintendent, assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, matron.——The Maritzburg, which sailed from Gravesend on the 28th of March, arrived at Natal on the 6th of July last with seventy-five Government emigrants. One birth, but no deaths, took place on the voyage.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Tamworth has more than once been made famous as the recipient of a manifesto. Hither have come great State papers signed with the name of "Robert Peel;" and on its tiny hustings, and to the limited audiences which more or less surrounded them, have been declared great schemes of policy and profound political disquisitions from the lips of one who, for more than a quarter of a century, was confessedly the foremost statesman of this country. We associate with public demonstrations at Tamworth eloquent but grave discussions of public affairs; and, doubtless, the four hundred and sixty-five electors of that borough have unconsciously grown into a belief that somehow they have a special interest in the well-being and in the Administration of this country. It is true that this constituency no longer sends Prime Ministers to Parliament, but by virtue of hereditary if not of personal claim, it so happens that no Administration since the great Sir Robert passed away has existed without having within it a representative of the name of Peel. It is just a question whether the "tenth transmitter of a foolish face" is not happier in his irresponsibility to his ancestors than the inheritor of a great name and a proud public reputation. As a rule, it would seem that Nature has intervened to protect eldest sons of great men from the necessity of keeping up hereditary character. The second Earl of Chatham was palpably created to be left alone, and attempts to force him into the active service of the country were notable failures, and something more; and the example, although a crying one, is anything but singular. The theory is not wholly established in the case of the third Sir Robert Peel. Strictly speaking, there is no intellectual falling away here, but the transmission is by no means direct. Wider divergence of character and cast of intellect between father and son could hardly be, and the last proof of it is to be found in the latest appearance of the Chief Secretary for Ireland in his paternal borough. The occurrence of a vacancy in the representation of Tamworth has brought about a curious game of cross-purposes. One of the candidates is a connection, by marriage, of Lord Palmerston, and represents that noble Lord and nothing else; while the other, who is a Peel, comes to the Peel borough as a Peelite, and finds himself in hot opposition to a Sir Robert Peel. Somehow, the electors seem to object to active opposition to Peelism by a representative Peel; and, exercising those functions which belong to the components of public meetings, they, for the first time, flouted a Sir Robert in that place, and so caused him to give them a taste of his quality, which, they find, is not an inherited one. Instead of listening, as was once their privilege, to well-poised, rounded sentences, spoken in a voice like a trumpet with a silvery sound, insinuating everything, and only once in a way pronouncing anything, they hear a robustious monotone, rough almost to hoarseness, and a curious jangle of the English language which seems to tumble out of the speaker's brain in the very first moment of conception of what he is going to say, and before his thoughts can take form and purpose. With this there is a demeanour which denotes impulse irregular and hardly controllable, and which gives the idea that the energetic gentleman in question is only one degree from proceeding to physical force. Certainly, it does seem strange that at Tamworth hisses should be mingled with cheers when a Sir Robert Peel addresses its inhabitants; and curiously suggestive were some of the rather rude inquiries which came from a by no means unanimous audience. The situation was no doubt embarrassing, but the chief actor need not have thrust himself bodily into it; and we take it that if Sir William Hayter still managed the Government elections no such mistake would have been made as that of a member of the Ministry, prominent from his office, coming forward in a borough with which he is immediately and personally connected and publicly setting up a candidate who has very special reasons for having no other policy than the support of Lord Palmerston. If the thing was to be done it might have been done without the creation of something very like a scandal.

It was, we believe, the circumstance of his being a landed proprietor that converted Sir Bulwer Lytton from a second-rate Whig-Radical into a first-class Conservative. There have been politicians, the late Earl of Yarborough, for instance, better known in the corn-law days as Lord Worsley, who managed to combine Liberal principles with the tenets of protection; but Sir Bulwer Lytton adopted no such hybrid course, having sat in Parliament, disappeared from Parliament, and striven several times to re-enter Parliament as a political free thinker until 1841. He passed the time intervening between that year and 1852 in remodelling his ideas, so that he should adequately represent the agricultural county of Herts; and a Secretaryship of State was his reward, one which he might have sighed in vain for in the Liberal ranks, more thickly sown as they were with eligible candidates for office than those of the Derbyite following. At Hitchin, where he has been discoursing, Sir Lytton is, of course, a power; and certainly his talk on agriculture there was philosophical enough, and he seemed as if he meant to insinuate a little of that doctrine of materialism with which some people say his writings are tinged. In the house he is oracular, in the sense of speaking, seldom, and then in what may be called a profound see-saw. He never has caught the House of Commons' style; and probably no one wants him to do so now, and as his once-a-Session-or-so speeches are taken as diversions, and listened to merely as intellectual exercitations, it does not much matter. He was wholly mute last Session, and for the good reason that none of his opportunities occurred. He had no chance of introducing an oration, carefully written and committed to memory, into a well-selected juncture of an adjourned debate. Something had been said of a declaration of policy by Sir Lytton Bulwer this autumn; but he gave no sign of such a thing at Hitchin. To be sure, he would hardly venture to take the initiative in a party move; and he may yet be waiting to follow suit to his immediate Parliamentary chief, who, it seems, could not brace his nerves to encounter a second harvest-home, at which he was expected, and so sent his apologies on the score of indisposition by Mrs. Disraeli.

Out of almost a crowd of provincial communers with their constituents, Mr. Bentinck, the member for West Norfolk, ought to stand prominently. In the house he bears himself proudly as the representative of a section of the Conservative party which disclaims allegiance to the leaders who formally ceded the question of protection; and, holding decided opinions on every question, great or small, that comes before Parliament, he never fails to enunciate them with a boldness which sometimes verges on effrontery. Last Session he appeared to be less vivacious than usual, and assuredly he was much less pointed than has been his wont—nay, at times he was even dull, and, worse, he more than once was nearly prosy. It is to be hoped that his tendency to eclipse was only partial, for in the present house such debaters as Mr. Bentinck can ill be spared. He is of a class which is getting rarer every day, and which may be called the impracticables. They are always harmless, but they are apt to elicit discussion and brighten up debates, because if no one cares to reply to their arguments, at any rate they can get fun out of them. In common with all the other spokesmen at the rural gatherings, Mr. Bentinck was somewhat put to it for animating topics. He showed a little invention, perhaps, by introducing the idea that the agricultural population wanted more representation in Parliament; but was not that an admission of some necessity for a Reform Bill? And it comes oddly from a county member who, to judge from his ways, conceives himself capable of representing all England, and, indeed, occasionally endeavours to do it.

Saving the Tamworth demonstration, all the talk of members in the provinces has been, perhaps perforce, alien from politics, and a certain sameness pervades their speeches. Here and there one of them varies the perpetual congratulations on the harvest with an infusion of the great beer question, apropos to Mr. Somes's Public-house Closing Bill, which really seems to be the only *bête noir* of our legislators. No doubt it is a subject which, in a crowd, comes home to many a man's feelings; but it marks the singular dulness of the political hour, that recourse should be had to such a topic in order to get up such ebullitions of popular feeling as are the necessary stimulants to the making of a good speech in a public assembly.

A letter from Han-Kao (China), of July 1, says:—"The first tea crop has been gathered in the central provinces, in consequence of which our market is very brisk. Nevertheless, prices range high, the Russians having, it seems, bought up a large quantity while growing."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Life Guards: E. Venning to be Assistant Surgeon.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Cornet H. H. Arthur to be Cornet.

11th Hussars: H. W. Apperley to be Cornet. 12th: C. Ashton to be Cornet. 14th: T. W. Gill and H. Bancroft to be Cornets. 19th: Capt. G. A. Bishop to be Captain.

16th Lancers: Capt. H. D'Arcy P. Burnell to be Major; Lieut. H. C. Wilkinson to be Captain; Cornet A. W. Erskine to be Lieutenant; Cornet G. C. Childs, R. G. Mackenzie, and G. Schwabe to be Cornets.

Royal Artillery: Cadet H. A. Graves to be Lieutenant.

5th Foot: Staff Surg. J. N. Bell, M.D., to be Surgeon. 7th: Lieut. W. L. Barr to be Lieutenant. 16th: Capt. G. Gibson to be Captain. 17th: Staff Assist. Surg. J. H. H. Tohill to be Assistant Surgeon. 20th: A. Dening to be Ensign. 23rd: Ensign L. J. W. Haddent to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. H. Hutton to be Ensign. 24th: Lieut. H. B. Church to be Instructor of Musketry. 26th: Lieut. W. Bears to be Captain; Ensign S. H. Hardy to be Lieutenant; Cadet L. Clarke to be Ensign. 30th: Ensign J. Thom to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. Clowes to be Ensign. 35th: Ensign W. A. Brock to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. A. E. Oelrichs to be Ensign. 40th: Lieut. C. S. P. E. Mansergh to be Captain; Ensign A. Simeon to be Lieutenant; Cadet R. Pretor to be Ensign. 48th: Lieut. E. Bridges to be Lieutenant. 53rd: Lieut. A. K. Ffrench to be Captain; Ensign W. E. S. Battiscombe to be Lieutenant; C. Irvine to be Ensign. 58th: Lieut. T. E. Jones to be Captain; Ensign D. G. Anderson to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. V. C. Napier to be Ensign. 59th: Lieut. C. W. Hutton to be Captain; Ensign H. H. Griffiths to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. Poignand to be Ensign. 60th: Staff Surg. R. C. Todd to be Surgeon. 66th: Ensign J. A. Baxter to be Lieutenant. 70th: Major T. E. Mulock to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. A. J. O. Rutherfurd to be Major; Lieut. H. B. Good to be Captain; Ensign J. M'Pherson to be Lieutenant; Cadet L. Hornby to be Ensign. 80th: Staff Assist. Surg. R. W. Hare, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon. 94th: Staff Assist. Surg. J. D. Salter to be Assistant Surgeon. 96th: Lieut. A. C. G. Leman to be Instructor of Musketry. 101st: Major F. O. Salusbury to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. G. C. Lambert to be Major; Lieut. N. H. Wallace to be Captain; Ensign H. P. Airey to be Lieutenant; Cadet M. O. M. Dixon to be Ensign. 104th: Capt. F. P. Luard to be Captain. 106th: Lieut. J. W. Garlick to be Instructor of Musketry.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign F. E. Kerr to be Lieutenant.

Brevet.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. E. Gordon to be Colonel in the Army; Major S. G. Bunbury to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions, dated the 12th ult., consequent on the death, on the 11th ult., of Vice-Admiral of the Red H. Dundas, have taken place:—Vice-Admiral of the White Sir H. B. Martin, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir T. Hastings, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admirals the Hon. A. Duncombe, R. Fitz Roy, C. H. Swinburne, on the reserved list, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list. Rear-Admiral of the Red J. Nias, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White the Right Hon. Lord C. E. Paget, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue G. St. Vincent King, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. J. P. Bower to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved list; Capt. F. Warden, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Retired Rear-Admirals W. Hamley and J. Drake to have the rank and title of Retired Vice-Admirals, in pursuance of the Order in Council of May 7, 1858.

INDIA OFFICE.

Her Majesty has approved of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Brevet.—Madras Infantry: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Blake to be Colonel; Major E. W. Boudier to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. C. Nicholls to be Major. Bombay Infantry: Lieut.-Col. C. Pattenson to be Colonel; Major J. E. Mayne to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. M. B. Whish to be Major. Bengal Infantry: Lieut.-Cols. R. G. Taylor, C.B., R. W. O'Grady, and C. F. North to be Colonels; Majors F. J. Goldsmid, W. A. A. Thomson, and J. G. Halliday to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capts. R. Gordon, A. S. O. Donaldson, and T. W. Seager to be Majors.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capts. Brev. Lieut.-Col. C. A. Barwell, Brev. Major C. M. Fitzgerald, and J. W. F. Bean to be Majors; Lieut. Brev. Capt. J. T. Morgate to be Captain.

Bengal Army.—Infantry: Lieut.-Cols. General St. G. D. Showers, C.B., to be Colonel; Major Brevet Col. Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Col. C. Troup, C.B., to be Colonel; Major M. J. Slater to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Late 1st European Fusiliers: Capt. C. O'Brien Palmer to be Major, and Lieut. John Morland to be Captain. Late 5th European Infantry; Capt. A. B. Fenwick to be Major. Late 15th Native Infantry: Lieut. P. Wheeler to be Captain. Late 32nd Native Infantry: Lieut. R. Blair to be Captain. General List of Infantry Officers: Ensigns A. Oldham, W. E. Gowan, A. Harden, T. Nicholls, C. C. Brownlow, G. Waterhouse, and B. H. Russell to be Lieutenants.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Capt. W. L. Briggs to be Major; Lieuts. C. D. J. Dodd, J. S. Drummond, and J. S. D. Bolton to be Captains.

Bombay Army.—Infantry: Lieut.-Col. H. James to be Colonel; Major E. Charles to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 2nd Light Cavalry: Lieut. C. A. Moore to be Captain; 16th Native Infantry: Lieut. J. W. Watson to be Captain. 23rd: Capt. J. Peyton to be Major. General List of Cavalry Officers: Cornet H. B. M'Neill to be Lieutenant. General List of Infantry Officers: Ensigns F. A. Boville, S. S. Dalmahoy, E. A. Douglas, and J. M. Heath to be Lieutenants.

A sea wall is to be built, at a cost of £5000, to protect the new forts at Cliff-end and Warden Point, in the Solent.

A vacancy has occurred among the flag officers of the active list by the death of Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B.

The 76th Regiment, quartered at Aldershott, is under orders for immediate embarkation, its destination being the East Indies.

The Lily, 4, 200-horse power, now serving in the West Indies, having been fitted with a new system of ventilation, the invention of Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, orders have been received at Chatham Dockyard directing the whole of the gun-vessels and gun-boats to be fitted with a similar system of ventilation before proceeding on foreign service.

The last stern-plate of the iron frigate Achilles, 32, 6079 tons, 1250-horse power, was fixed in its position on Saturday, and the entire length of the vessel, with the exception of about fifty feet of the stern, is now incased in iron armour. Upwards of 1600 shipwrights, caulkers, smiths, fitters, and other workmen are employed upon her.

Orders have been issued for the immediate removal into winter quarters of the infantry regiments stationed at the Curragh. The 10th are to proceed to Waterford, Duncannon Fort, and Kilkenny; the 12th and 32nd to Dublin; and the 58th to Newry and Enniskillen. The cavalry and artillery have been already withdrawn. The Royal Horse Artillery are divided between Newbridge and Dublin; the Royal Artillery between Fermoy and Ballincollig. The 4th Dragoon Guards have been sent to Belturbet and Dundalk; the 4th and 10th Hussars to Dublin; the 11th Hussars to Longford, Dublin, and Newbridge; and the 15th Hussars to Kilkenny, Athy, Newbridge, and Carlow.

The fortieth course of musketry instruction for the regular service has terminated at Hythe institution, and a large number of first, second, and third class certificates having been granted after examination, most of the officers and men have left for their respective regiments. Several sergeants and men-of-war's-men, however, still remain for further instruction. Several prizes have been given by the officers to the best shots in each wing and section. Lieutenant Trench, of the 55th Regiment, won a prize of £12, and Ensign Cox, of the 87th Regiment, a prize of £15. The course for volunteers commenced on Tuesday week, and at its termination the school will be closed until January next.

The project for connecting Aldershott camp with London by a railway junction is assuming a more definite form. According to the preliminary prospectus just issued, the proposed line will be about seven miles and a half in extent, commencing from the South-Western Railway between the Woking and Farnborough stations, proceeding by a direct route to Aldershott, and thence to a point near to the Farnham station of the London and South-Western Railway Company. It can be connected also with the South-Eastern Railway at or near North Camp or Ash Church stations, whereby the whole of the military material and commissariat stores from Chatham, Woolwich, and the Tower will be conveyed direct to the Government stores by rail.

The Channel Fleet arrived at Dublin Bay on Saturday morning shortly before seven o'clock, having left Liverpool on Friday at eight a.m. The squadron, on its approaching the bay, presented a very imposing spectacle, the famous ironclads contrasting strikingly with the less powerful wooden walls. The fleet was saluted by the Ajax. During the day great excitement prevailed in Kingstown. Large numbers of persons arrived by the various modes of conveyance—rail, steamer, and omnibus. The several yachts in the harbour were decked in their gayest bunting, and flags, banners, and union jacks were suspended from the windows of the clubhouses and public buildings. At one o'clock, according to arrangement, the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation left the East Pier, Kingstown, on board the Ballast Company's yacht the Princess Alexandra, for the purpose of presenting an address to Admiral Dacres. On arriving at the flagship Edgar the party were shown on board, when the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor read an address. Admiral Dacres having replied, the Lord Mayor said he was chairman of the committee of the citizens of Dublin who had resolved on giving the Admiral and the officers of the fleet a fitting reception. He had now, on behalf of that committee, to invite them to a banquet at the Mansion House on Monday evening, and to a ball on Tuesday evening. Admiral Dacres accepted the invitation, and said that as many officers as could be spared would attend. The Kingstown town commissioners, headed by their chairman, also proceeded on board Admiral Dacres's ship, and read a very loyal address of welcome, which was replied to. At Bray, a fashionable Court watering-place adjacent to Kingstown, a subscription-list has been opened for the purpose of offering several prizes, to be competed for by the crews of the fleet in the men-of-war's boats. The fleet was visited by an immense number of persons on Sunday.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual prize meeting of Lord Ranelagh's regiment, the 2nd (South) Middlesex, will take place on the 6th and 7th inst.

There was a field-day, a sham fight, and an evening bivouac at Hadley, near Barnet, last Saturday, under the command of Colonel Wilkinson. Several of the well-known metropolitan corps took part in the proceedings, which throughout were well conducted and gave complete satisfaction to every one present, whether as volunteer or as mere spectator.

Yesterday week an exciting contest among members of the second or B company of the 9th (West) Middlesex for a silver challenge plate, subscribed for by the members of the company and valued at £26, and also for a tankard for the second best shot, took place at the rifle-ranges of the corps, Wormwood Scrubbs. Private Armitage won the plate, and Major Bridgman the tankard.

On Tuesday week those members of the second battalion of the 22nd Middlesex, Queen's (Westminster), who had passed two periods of class-firing competed at the regimental butts for prizes given by the "Knights of the Round Table." More than sixty members entered. The prizes were £10 10s. (won by Starkie), £7 7s. (won by Watson), and £5 5s. (won by Tracey).

The seventeenth company of the Queen's (Westminster)—the St. Clement Danes' division—assembled at the ranges of the corps on Wednesday week at Wormwood Scrubbs, to compete for their prizes, which

amounted in the aggregate to £110. There were upwards of thirty competitors present, and, despite the unfavourable weather, some good shooting was made.

On Monday the prize meeting of the Finsbury Rifle Volunteers (39th Middlesex) was held at Rainham, in Essex. The first three prizes—namely, a silver cup, value £15, the gift of Mr. H. Holland; a watch of the same value, the gift of Mr. E. D. Johnson; and the sum of £10, the gift of the Commandant, Colonel Penton—were won by Private Strugnell, Colour-Sergeant While, and Lieutenant Hislop (who tied with Private Hoofling and won on shooting off).

The annual competition for the prizes of the 9th Tower Hamlets (London Docks) took place recently at the range at Plaistow. The highest prize, a silver cup, value £10, was won by Ensign Croxton.

A party of fifteen first-class members of the Tendring Hundred corps have been prosecuting first-class practice at the Colchester range in Wyvenhoe Park, their own range only extending to 600 yards. Of fifteen who fired thirteen obtained the requisite number of points constituting them marksmen. Annexed are the results of a competition of the Essex at Southend:—The first prize, given by Captain Fawke, a purse of £5, was won by Private Boreham, of the Shoebury section; the second prize, a cup, given by Mr. T. Lindsell, by Private W. Parke, of the Shoebury section; and the third prize, a tankard, was won by Private Jones, of the Prittlewell section.

Last Saturday the members of the 2nd Surrey Artillery Brigade met at Plumstead Marshes for the purpose of competing with carbines for various prizes given by the officers and friends of the regiment. The corps assembled to the number of about sixty men, all of whom entered for the first prize, which consisted of a silver cup, presented by Mr. William Jewell, of Clapham. In the prize-list was included a silver tankard, presented by the Rev. W. B. Hawkins, M.A., Honorary Chaplain to the brigade; a silver cup, presented by the ladies of Brixton: several valuable prizes given by the commanding officer (Major Durnford); and eleven other prizes by the officers of the regiment. For the prize presented by Mr. Jewell the principal scores were Captain Bryan, 23; Private Williams, 23; Private Lewis, 22; Private Baldry, 22; Major Durnford, 21; Sergeant Longley, 21. For the cup presented by the ladies of Brixton the leading scores were Private Baldry, 24 marks; Major Durnford, 21; Private Macbeth, 20; Sergeant Longley, 19; Captain Bryan, 18. There are eleven other prizes yet to be competed for.

The annual prize contest of the 1st Kent (Gravesend) Volunteer Artillery took place on Thursday week at Bycliffe, with the following result:—First prize, a cup, value 10 guineas, was won by Gunner Fox; the second prize, a cup of the same value, given by Mr. Amos French, by Gunner J. Steele; the third prize, of £5, by Gunner French. The challenge cup and medal, given by the Corporation of Gravesend, were won by Gunner J. Steele.

The ceremony of presenting the prizes won at the recent prize meeting of the Brighton Rifle Corps took place on Thursday se'nnight at the Townhall. The Mayor (R. Wilson, Esq.) presided. The officers' prizes were presented by Colonel Crofton; the company challenge cup (value £14, given by Mr. Abbey) by Mrs. Coningham, wife of the senior member for the borough; the artillery and rifle challenge cup, by Lieutenant-Colonel D'Albiac; and a purse of £15 (given by Mr. H. Moor), by Mr. M. D. Scott. The other prizes were presented by W. Coningham, Esq., M.P., and the officers of the corps. The proceedings terminated with a ball.

The Taff battalion of the Glamorganshire volunteers held their autumn review at Caeraw, near Cardiff, on Thursday week. The great attraction of the day was the attack and defence of a Roman encampment, situated on the top of Caeraw-hill, within which were mounted four field-pieces, with a body of artillerymen, supported by the cavalry and a few companies of riflemen. The operations, which were admirably carried out, occupied three hours. At length the artillery were driven from the encampment, and the attacking party captured the place. The men were then drawn up in square, and Colonel Clarke, the commanding officer, congratulated the battalion upon the decided improvement which had taken place.

The North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry completed its eight day's permanent duty at Bath on Saturday. The regiment was inspected on Friday by Colonel White, of the Inniskilling Dragoons. The number of officers and men assembled was 370, and their efficiency was tested in a variety of movements, some of them of an intricate nature. At the conclusion of the inspection, Colonel White deputed Colonel Sir William Miles to congratulate the men on their general performance of the evolutions, at the same time administering a mild rebuke for some talking he had observed in the ranks. A splendid sword, in a silver scabbard, was presented to Colonel Sir William Miles, on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates, by Regimental Sergeant-Major Anderson. This mark of respect and esteem was acknowledged by Sir William in a feeling address. The prizes offered by the officers of the regiment were awarded as follows:—For the best sword exercise, first prize (£5), Sergeant Fennell, of the Bath troop, who, having been the fortunate competitor last year, received a medal; and the money prize was awarded to Sergeant Flower, of the Stone Easton troop. The second prize was gained by Private J. Day, of the North Marsh troop. The Wells troop carried off the prize of £5, for the best turned out troop during the week.

In Suffolk the Halesworth corps held its annual company shooting yesterday week. The first contest was for the honour of holding for a year the Johnston challenge cup, of the value of £15 15s., given to the corps by Mr. A. Johnston and Captain F. Johnston. The winner, in addition to the privilege of holding the cup for a year, received £2 2s. from the funds of the corps.——A match took place last week between fifteen members of the Sudbury corps. The first prize was won by Private Wheeler, the second by Private Westoby, the third by Private Leney.

On Tuesday week the volunteers of East Dereham and of the adjacent towns of Wymondham and Hingham were entertained at Letton Hall, the seat of Mr. Brampton Gurdon, one of the members for the western division of Norfolk.

In compliance with a general desire on the part of the volunteers of Lincolnshire that they should be again brigaded, Lord Aveland, the Lord Lieutenant, authorised a field-day of the various corps, both rifles and artillery, to be held at Boston on the 1st inst. His Lordship, as at Lincoln last year, defrays the expense of dinner for the entire assemblage of volunteers.——The Spalding corps has closed its class-shooting for the year. Fourteen members of the corps out of the thirty-one who fired have obtained marksmen's badges. Lieutenant Seddon has accepted the captaincy of the Grimsby corps, and Ensign Nainby has been promoted to the post of Lieutenant by election. Lieutenant Mackinder has resigned his commission in the Spalding corps, and has been succeeded by Ensign Preston. Six marksmen have appeared as the result of the class-shooting of the Barton corps.

The Thorneywood Chase (5th Notts) Corps was inspected at Epperstone, by Colonel Harman, on Tuesday week. The corps having been put through a variety of movements, Colonel Harman addressed the men. He said he was unaccustomed to use flattering language in speaking of volunteers; and, after alluding to the difficulties they were under in getting together, expressed his great satisfaction at the proficiency they had obtained in drill, and declared that it had not been his duty at any time to inspect a scattered country company superior to the one before him.——On the 24th ult. a number of the members of No 7 (Pelham) company, Robin Hood Rifles, assembled at the butts to shoot for a series of prizes. Mr. Dunnington bore away the first prize, Colour-Sergeant Bardsley the second, and Sergeant H. Browne the third.

Colonel M'Murdo inspected the first and second battalions of the Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers on Monday week. About 3000 spectators assembled to witness the spectacle. At three o'clock the inspecting officer rode to the front, and the event of the day began. In company with Colonel M'Murdo were Lord Lyttleton (Lord Lieutenant of the county), Lieutenant-Colonel Dick (Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers), and Captain Lavie (Adjutant of the Worcestershire Militia). The brigade was put through a variety of manœuvres. Colonel M'Murdo said that was the third inspection which he had had the pleasure of making of the volunteers of Worcestershire, and on each previous occasion it had been his duty to express to them the great pleasure he felt at the manner in which their manœuvres had been performed. He could only repeat to-day what he had said on former occasions, that he was well satisfied with them.——The Redditch or 17th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers held their prize-shooting last week. The town subscription cup was closely contested for and was won by Private Gregg, who also carried off two smaller prizes. The target-glass was won by Private F. Heming, Private Gregg second. The cup given by the late Earl Beauchamp was won by Private Bains, Private Gregg second again. The Captain's prize medal, with an additional £1 from the funds of the corps, was won by Private Parker.

The annual contest of the 21st Lancashire was brought to a close on Saturday week, the shooting having occupied two days. Since the last competition the Wigan corps has been coupled with the one at Bury for purposes of drill, and the entries for several of the prizes were on this occasion open to members of the 8th, and also to effectives of the corps at Hindley.——On Saturday Mrs. W. Wilkinson, as the representative of the ladies of Clitheroe, presented a silver bugle to the volunteers of that town.

The Cumberland Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers was reviewed yesterday week on the Swifts, Carlisle, the ground on which the annual races are held. A great concourse of spectators, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, were attracted to the scene. The muster of each corps showed a slight diminution as compared with last year, with the exception of Carlisle, which had forty-four more men, and Egremont one more. The total strength of the battalion this year was 746, last year 758. At the close of the review Colonel Roney addressed the battalion, complimented them highly upon the manner in which they had gone through their manœuvres, and said if ever there was a doubt as to how the system of administrative battalions was working they had a proof that day that there was no difficulty in bringing one into the field in perfect order.

The second annual prize meeting of the Border Rifle Association has recently been held at the Bowden Moor range, distant two miles from Melrose. The aggregate value of the prizes was £200, for which there were 800 competitors.

The third annual competition of the Highland Rifle Association began at Inverness on Monday week and was brought to a close on Saturday last. The presentation of the prizes took place in Bell's Park. Mr. Hercules Ross had a gratifying reception on coming forward to get his prizes, as also Captain Edward Ross, Lord Bury, Lord Haddo, the Master of Lovat, Corporal W. Fergusson, and, indeed, all the competitors whose names were conspicuous in the prize-list. Mrs. Major Wardlaw, Belmaduthy, presented to Colour-Sergeant Menzies, 6th Elgin Rifles, the second of the Highland counties volunteer prizes (a silver cup, given by herself), and was received with immense applause. Lady Mackenzie, of Gairloch, presented the bronze medal for Ross-shire, along with the handsome challenge silver cup, making a few complimentary remarks, which were loudly applauded. At the conclusion three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, for the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Lord Lovat, and for Cluny Macpherson.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The Gecko Swinhonis, a small Lizard, brought home from Formosa by Mr. Swinhoe, and determined to be a new species by Dr. Günther, of the British Museum, is described by the former gentleman in the *Annals of Natural History*. He found the eggs of this gecko in holes of walls or among mortar rubbish. They are round, and usually lie several together, resembling those of ordinary lizards. The young, when first hatched, keep much under stones in dark cellars, where they remain till they attain about two thirds of the adult size, when they begin to appear in public to catch insects, but evincing great shyness of their seniors. Mr. Swinhoe states that on the plaster-washed side of his bedroom, close to the angle of the roof, every evening when the lamp was placed on the table below, four little musical lizards used to make their appearance and watch patiently for insects attracted by the light. A sphinx or a beetle buzzing into the room would put them into great excitement, and they would run with celerity from one part of the wall to the other after the deluded insect as it fluttered in vain, buffeting its head, up and down the wall. Two or three would run after the same insect, but as soon as one had succeeded in securing it the rest would prudently draw aloof. In running over the perpendicular face of the wall they keep so close, and their movements are made so quickly, with one leg in advance of the other, that they have the appearance at a distance of gliding rather than running. The tail is somewhat writhed as the body is jerked along, and much so when the animal is alarmed and doing its utmost to escape; but its progress even then is in short runs, stopping at intervals and raising the head to look about it. If a fly perch on the wall it cautiously approaches to within a short distance, then suddenly darts forwards, and with its quickly-protruded, glutinous tongue, fixes it. Apart from watching its curious manœuvres after its insect food, the attention of the most listless would be attracted by the singular series of loud notes these creatures utter at all hours of the day and night, more especially during cloudy and rainy weather. These notes resemble the syllables "chuck-chuck," several times repeated; and, from their more frequent occurrence during July and August, are, I think, the call notes of the male to the female. During the greater part of the day the little creature lies quiescent in some cranny among the beams of the roof or in the wall of the house, where, however, it is ever watchful for the incautious fly that approaches its den, upon whom it darts forth with but little notice. But it is by no means confined to the habitations of men. Every old wall, and almost every tree, possesses a tenant or two of this species. It is excessively lively, and even when found quietly ensconced in a hole, generally manages to escape—its glittering little eyes (black, with yellow ochre iris) appearing to know no sleep; and an attempt to capture the runaway seldom results in more than the seizure of an animated tail, wrenched off with a jerk by the little fellow as it slips away, without loss of blood. The younger individuals are much darker than the larger and older animals, which are sometimes almost albinous. In ordinary fly-catching habits, as they stick to the sides of a lamp, there is much similarity between this gecko and the little papehoo, or wall-lizard of China; but this is decidedly a larger and much more active animal, and often engages in a struggle with insects of very large size. The Chinese colonists of Formosa greatly respect the geckos, in consequence of a legend which attributes to them the honour of having once poisoned the supplies of an invading rebellious army, which was thereby totally cut to pieces. The geckos were raised to the rank of generals by the grateful Emperor of China, which honour, the legend states, they greatly appreciated, and henceforth devoted their energies to the extermination of mosquitoes and other injurious insects.

Physiology of Bone.—M. Jobert de Lamballe has laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris a memoir containing the continuation of his researches on the reparation and regeneration of organs, in which he treats especially of bones and their tissues. We give the chief points:—At an early stage in animal life the formation of cartilage begins in the primitive gelatinous mass, and is completed at about the end of the second month, when points of ossification here and there, which go on enlarging till birth, at which time the long and broad bones are very much developed. By degrees the predominating organic element is penetrated by the saline earthy matter, so that, in the bone of the adult, the organic and inorganic substances are nearly equal. The vitality of the osseous tissue is much greater in infancy, and diminishes with age. This explains the flexibility of the bones and the facility of their consolidation when broken in childhood, and their totally opposite conditions in old age. The osseous tissues are composed of the arrangement of fibres and lamellæ (thin plates) running in various directions, but identical in all other points in spite of the different aspect which the profound layers offer in comparison with the superficial ones. The spongy substance is composed of the numerous cellules which are met with in the interior and extremities of bones. The saline earthy matter, in invading the amorphous substance of the cartilage or of the non-cartilaginous blastema, which precedes the formation of bone, deposits itself in concentric layers, more or less regular, round the elements of which the osseous tissues are composed. In these are the canals which enclose the sanguineous vessels, and the osseous cavities containing the cellules of cartilage, which become cellules of bone. By this arrangement all the phenomena of nutrition are accomplished. In the composition of bone are also found membranes, vessels, nerves, &c. These anatomical richness in bones constitute a condition highly favourable for their reunion when fractured. The external surface of bone is enveloped by a cellular fibrous substance termed periosteum, which adheres to it by fibrous prolongations, and which, according to our present knowledge, is quite insensible to pain. MM. Serres and Doyère have determined that the colouring of bone by garancine is only an example of dyeing. The coloration proceeds a very small depth into the tissue of the bone, and is subordinate to the general march of the blood in the capillaries. The capillary system of bones has a double arterial origin; and to this double origin is due the duality of the general system of coloration.

Geology of Cyprus.—In the new number of the *Journal of the Geological Society* is a paper on this subject by Professor Unger, of Vienna, from which we extract a few notes. The island, on a surface of only 173 square miles, exhibits two distinct mountain systems—the larger occupying the south and south-west portion, and partly rising to a height of 6000 ft. above the level of the sea; the other running parallel with the north coast, in a lengthened range of steep cliffs. The fundamental rock of both is greenstone, with its varieties; this igneous rock, associated with a small portion of trachyte, being everywhere overlain by sedimentary deposits. In the north chains these are red cliff-limestone and white compact limestone, containing corals of an upper jurassic appearance. Numerous and well-preserved organic remains denote their quaternary age, belonging to a time when the geology of the Mediterranean basin was nearly the same as at present. The upheaval by which this marine sediment was raised above the level of the sea, and the present physical features given to the island, must have established a land communication with Syria. This supposition alone may account for the agreement of the Cyprian fauna and flora with those of the neighbouring continent. The communication may have been taken away by the sinking of the isthmus shortly before the beginning of the historical period, in consequence of one of those commotions which, in later times and even in our own days, have converted several places on the island into heaps of ruins.

The Vibrations occasioned by Railway-Trains passing through a tunnel formed the subject of experiments by Sir James South, made by him in 1847 over the Watford tunnel, in the Cassiobury Park, the property of the Earl of Essex, in consequence of the attempt, in 1846, to run a line of railway through Greenwich Park in what seemed a dangerous proximity to the Royal Observatory. Suitable first-class apparatus was set up in an observatory erected for the purpose, so that night or day, if clear, an observer could have the reflected image of the star in the mercurial vessels ready to testify against the tremors caused by any train. In the new number of *The Proceedings of the Royal Society* Sir James has printed the result of his observations, thinking that, although all danger to the Observatory is past at present, yet that no observatory can now be considered secure from railway injury. He says that, "with the ordinary disturbance to which an observatory is liable (as wind, carriages, or persons moving near it), the reflected image of a star breaks up into a line of stars perpendicular to the longest side of the mercury-vessel. With increased agitation another line of stars perpendicular to the first appears, making a cross. With still more the cross becomes a series of parallel lines of stars; still more makes the images oscillate, and at last all becomes a confused mass of nebulous light. The first of these (the line) is not injurious to one class of observations; but the others are, and therefore the second (the cross) was taken as a measure of the beginning and end of injurious disturbance. Signal-shots were fired when a train passed the southern entrance of the tunnel, and a shaft 1162 yards from it. Hence the train's velocity was obtained, and thence its position at any given time." These observations led Lord Auckland, then First Lord of the Admiralty (1847), to say that "they would be quite conclusive if the question of carrying a tunnel through Greenwich Park were again agitated."

Two Paraselenes, or False Moons, seen by M. Goldschmidt on August 28 last, at Fontainebleau, are described in *Les Mondes*. After a day of rain a halo formed around the moon, accompanied by paraselenes, when it was about 30 deg. above the horizon. The astronomer's attention was first fixed on the formation of a small iris cloud, which gradually increased in splendour to the moon's right. A halo formed at the same time, surrounded by white clouds. The space between this and the horizon remained open for twenty minutes, when it became covered with a prismatically-coloured cloud. The interior space of the halo was free, and blue sky could be discerned. The star α of Pegasus appeared at the interior limit of the halo to the north-west of the moon, then silvery white. By the help of an opera-glass a bluish white fog appeared to be moving towards the south-south-west. A diffused light, directed from the north to the south, traversed the lunary centre, without attaining the interior limits of the halo, and formed a cross with a great whitish semi-transparent transversal circle, presenting c-marked contours which passed through the lunar disc and rose up to the right and left, cutting the halo, till it was lost in the mass of clouds in the northern sky. The concavity was less charged with clouds, which produced the appearance of two interlaced halos. Two false moons appeared at the right and left of our satellite at the point of intersection of the halo and circle, their brilliancy varying in intensity, and resembling our moon when seen through clouds. The elongated images showed no marked contour, and they presented all the colours of the spectrum, the red end being turned towards the centre of the halo. At the end of forty minutes the heaven was invaded by clouds, and all the phenomena disappeared.

The Norway Lemming is the subject of a note recently communicated by M. Guyon to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, when he exhibited a living specimen, which he had just brought over. The genus Lemmus is formed of a group of small mammals spread over the northern regions, and remarkable, among other things, for their emigration, which, however, is not periodical. The Norway lemming dwells on the summit of mountains, and principally feeds on lichens and mosses. Like its congeners, it sleeps by day, and awakes only at the approach of night, when it becomes exceedingly active, putting out all its strength at once in tearing up, gnawing, and murmuring. Some years have elapsed since it emigrated; but in the spring of the present year emigration recommenced in smaller numbers than usual. In their ordinary manner, the animals spread themselves over the country, following the direction of rivers and lakes. During his tour in Norway M. Guyon, in his passage to Lillehammer, on the Lake Miœsen, in the first fortnight of July, saw great numbers of lemmings running through the gardens and houses, the streets being strewn with their dead. In spite of its delicate structure, the lemming is full of strength and courage. It flees when pursued, at first; but soon stops, and makes a lively defence by the help of its claws and sharp teeth, uttering very acute cries. Lemmings are accused of devouring each other, in certain circumstances; and those caught generally have wounds on the shoulders. M. Guyon examines the three supposed causes of their emigration:—1. The animal's presentiment of a severe winter. If this were the case, the emigration would take place at a time more or less near winter; but this year it took place in spring; 2. The failure or scarcity of food. Now, this year (says M. Guyon), the lichens and mosses of the mountains are as abundant as in preceding years; 3. The great multiplication of the animal in certain years, which seems to be the most plausible cause. According to all the probabilities, the direction which the lemmings follow in emigrating is given by the declivity of the land. It appears that at a given moment in the years of emigration they descend their respective mountains and unite at their base, proceeding across the country in close columns, which, in inhabited places, are rapidly thinned by death through the feet of men and the teeth of dogs, cats, foxes, and other animals. It is said that even the reindeer, although herbivorous, will not spare them. The lemmings then quit their mountains for ever, leaving only a few to continue the species. M. Guyon found the specimens which he captured to be voracious feeders, drinking frequently. As the lemming has never been seen alive in France, he endeavoured to bring home five. Three of these died before he quitted Norway. The other two, embarked on the North Sea, endured a maritime life very well, eating freely biscuits, almonds, nuts, raisins, &c., combined with the products of their native mountains, such as rubus arcticus, and vaccinium. Things went on very favourably at Paris, after their arrival, till, a few days ago, one of the captives was found dead in his cage. M. Guyon, fearing that the remaining one would not long outlive its companions, was induced to submit it to the examination of the members of the Academy, by whom it was regarded with much interest.

The Rain-water of Paris has been examined by M. Robinet, who has collected 118 specimens during the period from March 1, 1862, to September, 1863. On evaporating, the water left a yellowish circle and a white centre, the latter being due to sulphate of lime, existing in the atmosphere of Paris, and the latter to magnesia, possibly conveyed from the sea by winds. This rainwater, when mixed with nitrate of silver, assumed a red colour of various tints, and formed a garnet-coloured deposit, containing silver. M. Robinet states that the nature of the substance producing this coloration is not known.

Rapid Tanning.—At a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania, Mr. Howson exhibited a calfskin tanned in accordance with a patent granted to Mr. H. G. Johnson, improved by Mr. S. Dunseith. The principal ingredient employed is a decoction of the wild chamomile. It was stated that, by this process, an ordinary calfskin can be tanned in fourteen days, and a cowhide in twenty-one days.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

At Brighton, on Thursday week, the Bishop of Oxford presided at the distribution of prizes awarded at the Oxford Local Examination.

In the course of a speech on the occasion, the Right Rev. Prelate said:—I think these examinations are also useful things for the boys, for they must profit by them. Every one of us has in his constitution more or less a love of ease, a love of idleness, and of laziness. This works differently with different people, but it comes to the same point at last; it is a kind of attempt to draw the shoulder from the collar when the collar pinches, and it becomes up-hill work (Laughter). Some boys draw the shoulder back just when it comes to the point that will make their characters better and brighter. They are fond of doing what they can do easily, but they are thrown back if any difficulty arises. Now, these examinations they cannot hurry over in a careless manner; they must be done well, they make them laborious, they make them active, they lead them to honest hard work to meet the difficulty and to overcome the difficulty; they remove them from the short means of seeming to know and lead them to find the longer means of knowing. That is the blessing which they bring with them (Applause).

An examination does this—it brings out all the weak points. A boy who fails in such an examination has got probably a lesson that will last him for life. He will know it is no use putting in bad stuff; and so the prospects of the coming examination and the result of the examination have a tendency to perpetuate among the boys habits of duty, habits of honest hard work; and by these means a boy, instead of being contented with doing a something, will endeavour to do that something well (Loud applause).

It used to be a thought with me at school, as I have no doubt it has been with many boys, "Oh, if I could but turn the tables on the masters for a time, to make them go through all this!" It is almost one of the uses of these examinations to do a little of this. I can whisper to a boy who has such thoughts (as I had) that these examinations are examinations of the masters. It was all very well when the master examined his own school, giving to Master Jones a certificate of his being a most excellent boy; but then he gave a similar certificate to Master Smith, who must have been a little better than Jones; and another to Master Robinson, who, in turn, must have been better than either Jones or Smith (Laughter and applause). This was all very well; it was very pleasing to the parents, who would say, "See how my boy has distinguished himself; he has got this certificate!" Ah! but perhaps every boy in the school has got a certificate of a similar character and so there is no distinction about it. But when, instead of this sort of thing, boys come to be examined, not by a friendly master, who gives these certificates out of kindness and as a means of keeping up the credit of his establishment—when they come to be examined with the boys of other academies, I should like to know who are then being examined? The master more than the boys (Applause).

It is a great help for a master to know that his work is going to be examined by competent examiners. When the time of the examination comes on he is spurred on to new efforts, for he knows his work is going to be examined thoroughly, and he must put out renewed energy in endeavouring to make his boys the most efficient (Applause).

Thus it is that these examinations are of benefit to the Universities, are of benefit to the boys, and are of benefit to the masters. They are truly most excellent institutions.

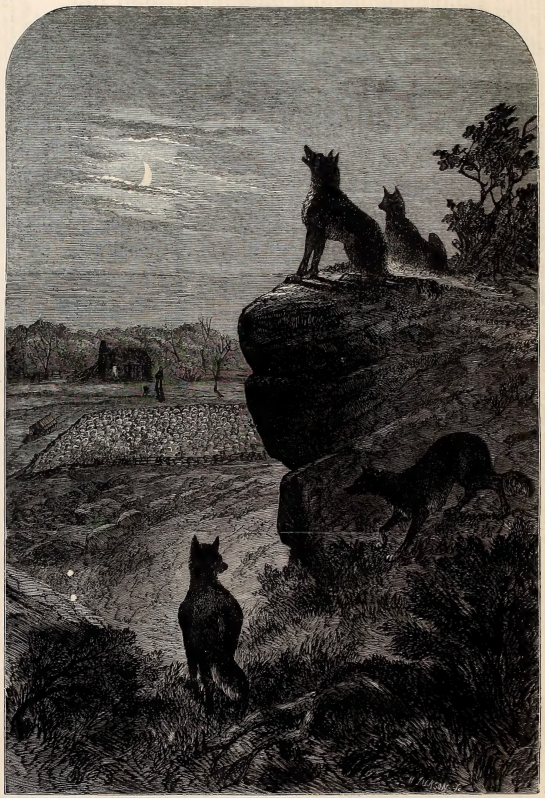
Besides all this, they bring all to one common organisation. I am not speaking in favour of a system of centralisation; centralisation is often a great evil, but organisation is of great service. The organisation in these examinations has a tendency towards teaching all schools what they ought to teach; they present one common standard of instruction, which I conceive to be of great benefit to the schools, as well as to the masters, the boys, and the Universities. And this is one of those blessed strifes in which there is no envying; each one seeks to rise, but he seeks to rise in company with his fellows; each one seeks to rise by a common standard, lifted higher and higher by the contest of intellectual capability, founded on a basis of real, of intellectual, and of religious belief (Loud applause). And so there is, in the ambition engendered by these examinations, no harm, if it is kept within legitimate bounds; they are struggles between schools, and between the boys in each school. To say there is harm in such competition would be to charge Providence with evil, for the whole world is a struggle for success; and while men thus struggle heartily, with kindness, seeking not to pull others down but to pull themselves up, I believe the light of God's approval falls on such honest endeavours (Loud applause).

One of your members has said he believes there is no greater evil to education than cramming. In this I fully agree with him; but such examinations as these are a sort of great anti-cramming plan. Many of you, my young friends, will at once think of the word that rhymes with cram; every boy who obtains success by such a means is nothing more than a sham. Cramming is putting into the mind what it cannot digest, making it preternaturally fat, poisoning it, or killing it in some other way. I never knew good come of it, but I have seen many minds fatally injured by it. That which you take into your minds and make part of yourselves will be so much better for you; but that which you only take in to reproduce, whole and undigested, will neither do you nor anyone else the least good (Applause). The real good of these examinations is the doing away with cramming—like taking a crammed fowl's crop, giving it a good squeeze, which detects the crammer and relieves the fowl (Laughter). They may have a good squeeze at the time, but they will feel a good deal better afterwards; and it will be a great lesson to crammers, who will find all their cramming materials exposed, and of no avail (Applause).

Advices from Teheran to the 19th of August state that "The Sirdar Sher Ali Khan, who has succeeded the late Dost Mahomed as chief of Afghanistan, and who is in possession of Herat, has sent a deputation to Sultan Murad Mirza, in command of the Persian army in Khorassan, to express his desire to live on friendly terms with Persia, provided he be allowed to retain Herat."



"COO-OO-OO-EE!"



DINGOES PROWLING ROUND THE SHEEPFOLD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA.

DR. DOYLE, to whom we are indebted for the accompanying Illustrations, has supplied us with the following descriptive details:—

Those who have asserted that the aboriginals of the great continent of Australia are the lowest in the scale of humanity will be found, I think, to have come to that conclusion upon very insufficient experience of the race they have condemned. In order to form anything like a correct opinion upon this point, something like a personal experience of savage life in Australia is necessary; and no one possessing it will, I think, place the aborigines on the lowest round of the ladder in the scale of humanity. In observing the ingenious manner in which they supply their actual wants—such as procuring food, drink, and weapons of war for purposes of offence and defence—I have formed a very opposite opinion of their natural abilities; and I am not without hope that the following description, illustrative of the sketches I have sent, may be accepted as proof of the correctness of my conclusions.



SNAKE-HUNTING.

EMU HUNT.

A description of chase which offers the rider and his dogs most noble sport in Australia is that of the emu, a large bird (order Cursores), not unlike an ostrich, and only second to it in size. It possesses long limbs of great strength, but scarcely any wings, being evidently designed to scamper over great tracts of country in quest of food. Some extensive plain, far away from any settled or inhabited district, is its favourite abode. So shy is this bird of man when he is on foot that it runs if he appears even as a speck on the horizon, and yet it will allow him to approach tolerably close on horseback. But, once it does start, no animal in Australia that makes use of its legs can put them to such good purpose. For about two miles it will leave the fleetest horse and swiftest dog so far behind as to make one believe its capture by pursuit impossible. If, at the end of that distance, it cannot gain shelter in mountain or forest, its pace slackens, and there is a possibility that it may be overtaken.

To hunt the emu, therefore, it is necessary to be well mounted and to be accompanied by a couple of good kangaroo dogs which are under perfect command. The hunter and dogs proceed quietly many miles over the plain till they sight the prey, which, at a great distance, have very much the appearance of men on horseback. Coming well within sight of them, the hunter—keeping the dogs at the heels of his horse, which he puts into a gentle canter, so as not to frighten the birds, but to enable him to speedily get near them—observes the troop, consisting generally of six or seven, lift their heads inquiringly, and seem rather puzzled at the intrusion; but, as they find themselves still nearer approached, they separate, and the hunter, singling out one, leads his dogs on to him, and off they start. The emu, either insensible of his danger or sure of escaping, runs rather easily at first; but, being pressed, lifts its wings and dashes away at tremendous speed, instinctively making for the nearest timber; and if that happens to be within three or four miles there is little or no chance of its being taken; but, should it happen to be ten or twelve miles distant, its escape may be looked upon as doubtful, inasmuch as its powers of endurance cannot be compared to that of the horse or dog, and each mile tells fearfully against it. Nor does it die without a kick; for, though naturally the most timid creature in existence, finding escape impossible, it attempts to face its pursuers, and defends itself for an hour or more with beak, feet, and wings. The savages of the country capture them by other and more subtle means than by running them down, and are very successful. An expert member of a tribe will have the skin of an emu very neatly stitched round him, and, shoving one arm up through the neck, he will imitate, with wonderful fidelity, all the movements of the bird—picking on the ground, and scratching with the feet, &c.—and by this means he is enabled to approach near enough to quietly kill one or two without materially disturbing the rest. So perfectly do these men make up for this business, and so accurately do they mimic the peculiar gait of the bird, that they may, at a short distance, be readily mistaken for emus; and instances are on record of sportsmen in quest of emus firing at and wounding one thus disguised.

KANGAROO HUNT.

The kangaroo belongs to the class Marsupialia, and is in itself a timid, harmless animal, that feeds on the rich green herbage of the country and furnishes the aborigines with venison; but since the white man has taken up his residence in that land of promise this poor animal is oftener hunted for sport than from necessity, as it affords a good run, and the tail gives the chef de cuisine ample opportunity of manufacturing a soup that cannot be surpassed by any



THE BEE-HUNTERS.

modern production. The male kangaroo is most prized for chase, both because, when beaten in speed, he will stand at bay, and will make back to a tree, afford good sport, by fighting the dogs; and, as many of these kangaroos are "old men forresters," as they are called, standing six or seven feet high, and are rich in the possession of a toenail no much kind but about the size of a small reaping-hook, they are no contemptible foes, and many a good hound that rashly ventured within the grasp of their short upper extremities rolled his entrails on the plain as the penalty of his precipitancy. Nor are the hunters themselves the least remarkable portion of the chase. Mounted on strong cobs, with bone and blood enough for any purpose, daring and bold even to temerity, and unrivalled—perhaps unequalled—as horsemen by any riders in the world, they perform most extraordinary feats. Riding with short stirrups and small, close-fitting saddles, and dressed as I have shown in the sketch; yet they ride, except for driving sheep down, his head hanging over the pool, he remained perfectly motionless for a length of time. Presently a man, passing slowly, and I was beginning to feel tired of watching a man apparently looking at his own shadow in the water, when the bum of a bee attracted my attention. Round and round over the pool it circled, the deep hoarse note of my sable companion, now on one side, and now on the other, now close to his ear, and then receding from him as the bee, in its circuit, betrayed the "bee-hunter." Indifferent as a stone to everything but his prey, he maintained the "sign" of life by the slapping follow in the water, gave notice by the change in its tune that it was about to sip. Suddenly, with a snort, Worrywallah discharged the water from his mouth in a little fountain, "like a miniature whale," and I knew the effects of this unexpected douche, he seized it in a most dexterous manner by the wings, holding his own between the claws, which he did by fastening to it a bunch of flocculent wild cotton with some resinous gum in it. The hunter now explained that on such he let the bee go it would make for the hive, and the cotton which he had fastened on would serve the twofold purpose of impeding its progress and of marking the hive. Off it went, "as straight as a line," the moment joined by some of the tribe, and the bee was let go. Away it went, at first slow, as if it were burdened, but soon it got into its accustomed note; and away the natives went after this little screamer over bramble and brake. In the course of half an hour, however, I came up with them. There were found a group of aged 100 years-and-upwards, whereas in England and Wales, in a population of 29,066,224 only 201 centenarians are reported. The number of females are not known, as, in the case of centenarians, there are said to be 29 of 110 years of age and upwards, while two females are returned as having attained that age in Wales and Monmouth. If these statements be taken literally, there are persons now alive in the British Isles who were born before the battle of Culloden, and who remember Conbermee as juveniles, belonging to a generation contemporaneous with their sons and daughters. *Redcast Saturnius regnat!* Our first impression is that the Celtic temperament is favourable to longevity and longevity. We must remember, however, that the Saturnian rule is not unrestricted. The Celtic order of things are marked by a feeble development of the critical faculties. To a matter-of-fact, sceptical eye, such as that we have often to look upon in England, a critical picture-book of the Celtic order of things are surrounded by an atmosphere of myth. English opinion, highly sceptical as it is in the matter of supernatural prodigies, would look upon the "mythical theory" in its endeavour to realise and co-ordinate such returns as we have. The critical faculties of the Celtic temperament have no baptismal certificates or family registers to produce. They guess at their ages even in the middle term of life, and when they had threescore years passed quarrel, in argument, as to what is to be multiplied by two by affectionate and admiring relatives, who take a pride in the "longevity" of their kinsfolk. If there be, then, any information necessary for the filling up of the schedules, they are found to rely so stintedly by each, nor even by the head of the cross-examination, that it is scarce for the statistician to believe in the existence of great, even though unconscious, exaggeration in the case of the Celtic Irish order of things as returned by the census. This consideration in no way vitiates the statement of the proportion of the number of centenarians having been kept down in 1851 by the influence of the famine years and the prospect of emigration.

Dividing the term of human life into five-year periods, we ascertain that the rates of increase and decrease in the absolute numbers of the people at the several age-periods in 1881, as compared with 1851, are as follow :—

Years.	Land under 5			Increase or decrease	Per cent.
5	10	..	..	decrease	24
10	20	..	..	"	18
15	20	..	..	"	16
20	20	..	..	"	2
25	20	..	..	"	2
30	20	..	..	"	10
35	20	..	..	"	10
40	20	..	..	"	15
45	20	..	..	Increase	6
50	20	..	..	decrease	10
55	20	..	..	Increase	5
60	20	..	..	"	17
65	20	..	..	"	11
70	20	..	..	"	16
75	20	..	..	"	26

These figures tell more eloquently than words how the youth and bloom, the bone and sinew, of Ireland have left their native isle, leaving behind them the aged, who, consequently, acquire an abnormal preponderance in the population.

During the long and heart-rending crisis which in twenty years depleted Ireland of one-half of her population, the Government, as interested themselves in her destiny have, at least, had the consolation of believing that they who remained behind were better off than those who had emigrated. The Commissioners of Education in the Commissioners on the state of education in Ireland in 1861 fully warrants this belief. It is pleasant to read the following words, which we do not find in the 1861 with that of 1841. The big, black blots covering so large a portion of the Celtic population of Irish history have disappeared in 1861. The last stronghold of crass ignorance in Ireland seems to be the counties of Galway and Mayo. Those regions, which were lightly shaded in 1841, have become still lighter in 1861.

The first striking fact that one meets with in this section of the report is that the number of Irish above the age of five years who can neither read nor write was 3,760,995 in 1841, 2,760,263 in 1851, and only 1,753,382 in 1861. Thus, in the last ten years, the ranks of absolute ignorance have diminished by nearly 800,000 souls. But we must not congratulate ourselves too much on this score, for this diminution of ignorance represents to a great extent *the disappearance of the population* ; but not wholly so, for, relatively to the aggregate of the population, the number of totally ignorant has declined. In 1841, 53 per cent of the population were unable to read or write ; in 1851, only 47 per cent ; in 1861, only 42 per cent.

The proportion of those who could "read only" remains nearly unchanged. It was 20 per cent in 1841 and 1851, and 19 per cent in 1861.

The most cheering fact set forth by the education tables is the absolute and large relative increase in the number of those who can both read and write. In 1841, when the population of Ireland was 8,175,124, only 1,956,156 persons could read and write. In 1851, when the population had fallen to 5,798,967, the readers and writers had increased to 2,105,508. Between 1851 and 1881, 1861 was the large 2833 and 41 per cent respectively. When we consider that emigration has swept off, along with the flower of the youth of the Irish peasantry, a considerable number (estimated by the commissioners at 165,000) of those who can read and write, the result is a very cheering one. It justifies us in saying that, if Ireland has emerged from a long agony a less populous nation than of yore, she has also become a more educated one.

If we analyse the returns according to the ancient provinces of Ireland, we find that Ulster takes the smallest percentage of persons above the age of five years—namely, 30 per cent ; Leinster, 31 per cent ; Munster, 46 ; and Connaught, 58. Nevertheless, the order of precedence as between Leinster and Ulster is reversed if we take as a standard the number of those able to read and write. Leinster has 33 per cent of her population able to read and write ; Ulster, 32 per cent ; Munster, 30 per cent ; and Connaught, 28 per cent. The returns fully bear out the conclusion that education has spread most widely in those parts of the country where the "native Irish" element has been most powerfully modified by Anglo and Scotch Irish settlements, and that it is most backward in those parts where the native Irish exist in their purest state, and have been most successful in resisting the introduction of a foreign civilisation.

Of the large towns, Dublin city and suburbs, Carrickfergus, and Belfast make the most favourable returns, they having a proportion above the average ages, 65, 72, 61, and 57 per cent respectively, able to read and write.

If we revert to the several counties we gather that the following nine counties contain the smallest proportion of totally ignorant: Leitrim, 49 per cent ; Roscommon, 49 ; Mayo, 49 ; Clare, 49 ; Cavan, 48 ; Dublin County, 22-22 ; Londonderry, 24-19 ; Carlow, 29-32 ; Kildare, 29-42 ; Queen's, 30-03 ; Fermanagh, 31-60 ; and Tyrone, 32-61. The following nine counties show the largest percentage of totally ignorant—viz., Mayo, 49-53 ; Galway, 49-03 ; Waterford, 58-76 ; Kerry (counties united), 59-03 ; Limerick, 59-21 ; Clare, 59-37 ; Donegal, 52-09 ; Cork, 50-66 ; Roscommon, 47-96 ; Clare, 46-80.

In the census of 1881 there were 4,845,116 children returned as of school age. Of these, 220,776 were male pupils, and 193,730 were female pupils. Those attending superior schools were only 22,337, of whom 13,628 were males, and 8,709 females. The "superior education" referred to be a school where any foreign language, ancient or modern, is regularly taught. The number attending primary school during the past week was 1 in every 23·0 of the population ; in 1851, the ratio was 1 in every 24·6. Of the 4,845,116 pupils attending primary schools, 877,522 belonged to schools in connection with the National Board ; 46,055 to Church education and parochial schools ; 23,271 to the schools of the Christian Brothers ; and other Roman Catholic schools not in connection with the National Board ; 25,248 to primary schools under other auspices than those of the Roman Catholics ; and 41,623 to private schools. Those under "superior" instruction were 2665 more numerous in 1881 than in 1851, notwithstanding the great decrease in the population.

Lastly, the commissioners offer a return of the relations in which the pupils in primary schools attending schools stand to each of the Faiths. Those who speak Irish only number 163,275, or 2·8 per cent of the population. In Irish alone there were returned 319,622, or 5·5 per cent of the then population. Of these 163,275 persons, 77,818 were of Connaught, 67,630 of Munster, 23,180 of Ulster (almost all in Donegal), and 236 only in Leinster.

Those who spoke both Irish and English amounted to 912,561, or 15·7 per cent of the entire population. Adding this figure to that of those who spoke Irish only, we obtain the result that those who can speak Irish are 18·5 per cent of the population. In 1851 they were 23·5 per cent. The proportion of Connaught monoglots remains the largest percentage—namely, 44·9 of Irish-speaking inhabitants. In Munster they are 34·3 ; in Ulster, 13·3 ; and in Leinster 7·3 (almost half of whom are in the county of Donegal) ; in Leinster 2·5 per cent.

The Rev. Lucius Hodgson holds its present family in Galway and Mayo, Kerry, the West Riding of Cork, Waterford, and Clare.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held in the Manchester Townhall on Monday—the Earl of Derby in the chair. The noble chairman handed in a list of exchange for the sum of £600, which had been forwarded to Secretary Chamberlain, and which was received by her Majesty's Legation at Athens, as a subscription, in addition to the sum of £1000 already sent, from the Greek nation in that country, for relief voted on account of the Lancashire distress.

The honorary secretary reported that the money received during the week was £761, and that the total sum to the banks was £37,000.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall read his report, which stated that "there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1,000. The weekly sum of out-door relief on the 19th inst. was £9602 12s. 3d.; in the corresponding week of 1881 that sum was £1,000 less. There was an increase of 1,000 on the 12th, as 9784 2 per cent. In the corresponding week of 1882 it was £2310 4s. 1d. The average per cottage of the weekly relief distributed some unions on the 9th inst. was 7·1. In the corresponding week of 1881 it was 2·2 ; and in the corresponding week of 1882 it was 1·6. The amount of money due from the out of the treasurers of the above unions on the 19th inst. was £39,119 17s.

Colonel Patten, M.P., stated that he had received a remittance of £61 5s. 6d., being the balance of £2000 raised by subscription in Port Elizabeth.

A grant of £1000 was made to Blackburn from the Mansion-house and School Fund ; and a grant of £40 was made to Blackburn for the superintendence of labour.

From the General Relief Fund several grants were made, including the following :—Ashton, £4000 ; Astley, £1000 ; Dukinfield, £1000 ; Eccles, £1800 ; Rochdale, £900 ; Heywood, £700 ; Salford, £800 ; Ancoats, £400 ; Hulme, £400 ; Stretford, £100.

The committee were occupied for a considerable period in discussing suggested amendments of the rules, with a view to the guidance of district committees in the administration of relief ; and other portions of the manual were left over for consideration next week.

At the annual meeting of the York School of Art, held on Wednesday week, the Lord Archbishop of York, who occupied the chair, announced the intention of the Government to offer £1000 towards the institution and the mechanical system of drawing as it used to be taught, he said, that the present system was not being understood, and that it ought to be changed. In asking what this advancement was, he said that it was the opinion of many in the trade and in the community, in the history of painting, that the art declined when it was taken away from the hands of the people. Not exclusively had they sprung from one rank or another, because the youth who had shown talent was taken up and educated out of the human race. To offer facilities for the study of drawing—to offer instruction—to enable the best to spread their ideas among the workers of the community in the hope of catching a genius swimming unknown to them ? It only afford half a century of study, the architects and stained-glass painters and others enrich the stores of art, the expense, and trouble, and labour would be fully compensated. Mr. Ruskin's method of art was taken as being the best example by a Mittee or a Raphael should be allowed to run to waste—no spot seeing them, and no attention paid to them. There was no doubt that it was due to the painter's or sculptor's skill. But whilst a taste for art existed in all classes, he was quite sure that the working classes were most likely to develop more than any other, because skill and practice must go a great way in making an artist. As taste is appealed to by the surroundings of the people in their daily life, social scale, they were multiplying genius and daily great men etc. He knew them referred to the great schools of art at Kensington, Glasgow, and elsewhere, the difficulty compared with the present which Messrs. Hook and Rowbotham had to experience to obtain artists for the purposes of their trade ; after which he touched upon the subject of Art's services in the improvement of dwellings. He then, in conclusion, said there was really something sincere and thorough in art-education. It admitted of no trifling or deception. Art brought a man to his senses, and left no room for vanity. A man proved he art never thought of being beaten, but saw an infinite vista before him, and went on on, ever hearing more and more. There was nothing unchildish in this line of study ; it was precisely what persons ought to be taught ; they had to learn to have the courage to own up to them. On this account, although he confessed he had not learned this lesson of humility, he felt that every person ought to who will to a school of this kind (Applause).

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

SAINT WINEFRED, in this age of ablution, is entitled to her share of revivalism; for, in the words of Jeremy Taylor, "there is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul." The Saint's Holy Well, in Flintshire, has raised a small village to a flourishing manufacturing town, and the stream which issues from the well of St. Winefred drives the machinery of many mills. Her martyrdom dates from the seventh century; and pilgrims from Lancashire were to be seen here even in the last century in deep devotion up to their chins for hours, sending forth prayers and making evolutions with an excess which sometimes costs the devotees their lives. Sir John Floyer, in his curious old book on Cold Bathing, sets down St. Winefred's as one of the coldest springs in England; he doubts her legend: but Sir John is all for St. Chad's, and its superior stypticity. The fountain, and the elegant Perpendicular crypt at Holywell to this day attract tourists; and, curiously enough, the water first passes into the service of a paper-mill, and the chapel above the crypt has been restored within the last twenty-five years, and is now used as a school. Baths have been provided for less devout visitors than were the Lancashire pilgrims; and it is now proposed to construct additional baths, and to improve and alter the Well premises, for which architects are invited by the Local Board to furnish competitive designs. In this movement we hope the preservation of the beautiful crypt will not be lost sight of amidst more utilitarian views. It would be well if we had "local boards" for the conservation of our national antiquities, as well as for objects of more tentative character. Mr. Ambrose Poynter, in June, 1846, contributed to the *Archæological Journal* a very interesting paper descriptive of St. Winefrede's Well and its restoration, which may be advantageously referred to in connection with the projected improvements.

Passing from old to new, we find that on the 21st ult. a new fountain was inaugurated in the market-place at Durham, by the Mayor and Corporation. There is some demur as to the propriety of retaining the old tutelar Neptune, though, according to the *Durham Chronicle*, the architect, Mr. Robson, "has done his best, by gilt and varnish, to render the old sea-god as little objectionable as possible." We may ask, what has a sea-god to do with a drinking-fountain? However, Neptune appears to have been long located upon this spot on the old punt, or "pant," now replaced by the fountain; it would have been a risk to eject him; and the spring conveyed from Sidegate to the market-place reservoir was presented to the city of Durham more than four centuries since. The new provision is at once a drinking-fountain, a public reservoir, and a well for cattle, as indicated in sculptured discs of "Hagar athirst in the Wilderness," "Moses Striking the Rock," and "The Meeting of Jacob at the Well." After the inauguration ceremony, the authorities and their friends adjourned to the Mayor's chamber, where many pleasantries were evoked in civic testimony of health-giving streams, and the delicious water of the Sidegate spring, all agreeable enough,—but toasting a drinking-fountain is surely a *non sequitur*. From the old fountains occasionally flowed stronger streams; but, in sober truth, the Mayor and Corporation of Durham have completed a good work, with taste and liberality worthy of commemoration.

In another column of the *Durham Chronicle* attention is called to the interesting fact that on Sunday last thirty-eight years had elapsed since the opening of the first passenger railway—that portion of the Stockton and Darlington system, which originally extended from Witton Park in the west, past Darlington and Yarm, to Stockton-on-Tees in the east. The account of the opening, on Sept. 27, 1825, is then quoted from the *Durham Chronicle*, Oct. 8, 1825, with copies of the bills announcing the ceremony and the first "coach" bill. The retrospect is interesting, and such peeps at the past have their sweet uses: three individuals are named as "about all who are left of those who were actively engaged at the opening."

We have been favoured by Mr. George Morant, jun., of Shirley House, Carrickmacross, Ireland, with an account of the finding of a beautiful neck ornament in an artificial island, or "crannoge," in a lake near the above place. The ornament is a locket of crystal, set in silver; the cable and other parts much corroded, are supposed to be mediæval work (fourteenth or fifteenth century). Near it was found a smaller ornament of gold, like a modern watchkey. On another of the "crannoges," or fortified islands, were recently found a very perfect bronze pin, several coins of Mary's reign run together by the action of fire, a stone celt, and a spearhead. The islands are surrounded by posts, some above and others below the waterline of this day: quantities of the bones and teeth of animals, charcoal, and ashes are found in them. Upon this communication we may remark: in the *Archæological Journal* for March, 1846, is a very interesting paper, "On Crannoges, and Remains discovered in them." It was the practice of the northern chieftains of Ireland to intrust their defence rather to water than to stone walls: in other words, they ensconced themselves rather in islands than in castles; to the latter, indeed, they appear to have had a particular prejudice." At a comparatively late period we find, in reply to an inquiry, in 1567, from the Lords of Queen Elizabeth's Council, as to "what castles or forts O'Neil hath, and of what strength they be?" that he only depended upon "*sartin ffreshwater loghe's* in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there, in ye said *fortified islands*, lyeth all his plate, which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages." These fortified islands were generally artificial, and upon them were constructed wooden huts or cabins, called in Irish *crannoges*. Then follow notices of crannoges, commencing with A. D. 1246 and terminating with 1844, when a *crannog* was discovered on the lake of Monalty, about half a mile from Carrickmacross. A canoe, or boat, formed of one piece of oak, was then brought to light close to a low island on the south side of the lake; and relics were also found on an island on the adjoining Lake of Lough-na-Glack. The objects of greatest antiquity found on these islands are stone cells of the common type; a rough piece of flint, apparently intended for an arrowhead; and stones with indentations, evidently made for slings. Of bronze weapons and ornaments there were numerous specimens, of which a javelin and bronze pin are engraved. Amber and blue glass beads, and a comb, apparently ivory, are mentioned; with iron instruments, bullets of lead, earthenware, small Dutch tobacco-pipes, a pair of quern stones, &c. The paper concludes thus:—

> From the great variety of these remains, extending from the remote period when weapons of stone and bronze were used, to the firearms of the seventeenth century, it cannot be doubted that these islands, or *crannoges*, were, for many ages, the resorts of petty chieftains, probably of the MacMahon sept: and afterwards, perhaps, of gangs of freebooters, or *Tories*, although the traditions of the neighbourhood have not preserved the memory of the fact.

Windsor Castle has, within memory, almost entirely lost its appearance of antiquity. The other day we met with a long picture of the castle from the slopes, painted by Smith, of Chichester, and showing the mongrel pile in the reign of George II. His Majesty's successor employed James Wyatt to gothicise it; but it was reserved for George IV. and his pet architect, Jeffry Wyatt, to renovate and remodel the whole edifice; and, though his mixture of early and late styles is much censured, he, who had so changed the castle, was rewarded with many years' commission, and knighthood, with a change of name. Canon Bowles, in his odd way, said Wyatville's castle appeared "chiselled and mortared as if it had been washed every morning with soap and water;" so that it has not even the unclean crust of antiquity. Nevertheless, occasional repairs disentomb fragments of the earlier castle. A few days since some workmen employed in the restoration of Wolsey's Chapel, on cutting away a portion of the wall on each side of the doorway opening into the cloisters, found imbedded in mortar sixteen or eighteen pieces of a doorway-jamb, supposed to be a portion of the chapel erected by Henry III. These relics are sculptured with an angel's wing, and the mouldings and surfaces are decorated with crimson, green, red, and black, in curved and zigzag lines; the pieces had been used as material in the inner wall of the chapel in the reign of Henry VIII. We also learn that the apartments in the York Tower, the easternmost of the two large towers flanking George IV.'s Gateway, directly facing the Long Walk, are being fitted up for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales when residing at Windsor. The tower distinguished as "The Prince of Wales's" is the northernmost in the east front, and was greatly injured by fire a few years since: here is the state dining-room. The Prince of Wales, it is said, as Constable or Governor of the castle, will also occupy the Keep, or Round Tower, the most historical feature of the castle.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TOMASO.—Mr. Buckle, we know, played a few games with Kieseritzky; but were they recorded? We do not think he ever played with Mr. Cochrane.

I. H. M.—Stale-mate makes a drawn game.

M. KELLY.—Unless by special agreement, drawn games do not count in a match. Black, in the case you mention, can therefore demand another game shall be played.

W. H. A.—Yes; very pretty, but a *little* too evident to any but a novice in the game. We prefer the "two-mover."

H. C. C., Rusper.—The solution in question is perfectly correct.

NICHOLAS.—It was reported some time since that the famous Russian Chess Amateur, the friend of M. de Jaenisch and the author of an excellent work on the game, was about to visit London, but we have not heard of his arrival. 2. Mr. G. Dufresne, the great supporter of chess in Holland, has left Rotterdam to take up his abode in Batavia.

BOOKWORM.—We know only of two copies of Lucena's work in England. One of these, now in the possession of Mr. Remington Wilson, belonged to Lord Audley; the other, now in the British Museum, belonged to the late Mr. Mercier.

M. B. T., Blackheath.—Your letter, with solutions of several chess enigmas, has been mislaid, and only this moment came to light. The solutions shall have immediate attention, and a report of them be given in our next.

LEARNER.—The moment a Pawn reaches its eighth square it becomes a piece—Queen, Rook, Bishop, or Knight, as its owner chooses, and such piece should be immediately substituted for it.

T. SMITH.—A report on the last shall be given in our next.

H. E. KIDSON.—Did you not omit to insert the diagram referred to in your note?

I., Eccles.—Your solution of the extremely clever two-move problem, given in the Notices to Chess Correspondents last week, is the true one.

I. REMINGTON WILSON.—Perfectly correct.

I. H., Sheffield.—It looks like a true bill, we must admit. Let us hear what the composer has to say, however, before pronouncing a positive opinion.

M. G.—It appeared in a lively little volume of chess stories, called "Waifs and Strays," &c., by Captain Kenneoy.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1021, by Manfred, L. P. S., I. R., Nemo, C. P. D., Cosmopolitan, Query, H. S., Magnus, F. R. S., Œdipus, M. P., I. Surtees, Lionel, P. S. P., Maid Marian, Lex, Fergus, Jemmy, C. G. P., Romola, R. A., Conrad, G. T., Fidele, S. P.; Q. B., of Bruges; A Lady, Parignac, Box and Cox, Juvenis, F. C. S., Delta, The Ghost, R. V. H., C. H. S., Oliver, R. M. C., Nereus, Iota, D. C. L., W. S. A Subscriber, Andrew, Capricorn, T. P. O., Try-again, Histrion, George S., Willy, G. M.; L., of Stockton; Boston Stump, Matador, Romola, Stanley, W. D.; R. S., of Malines; F. A. S., Sigma, Henry Frau, Lyons, A Bath Archer, Von H—, Rook, Tyro; G., of Ludlow; Major, Sergius; S. T., Edgebaston; C. M. I., Trio, A Forester, Clericus, C. M., H. I., Lectard; G., of Nithdale; Dover, H.M.S. Dauntless, Stella, B. C. L., Oxoniensis, Tom Noddy, Charley, Argus, A Carthusian, 1863, N. C., A Swede, Regina, An Old Subscriber, Philo S., Monkbarns, L. S. D.; G., Norwood; R., of Paris; Gamma; T. B., Geneva; S. S., A Manxman, George, W. S. P., Nereus, H. W. B.; Tyro, of Waterford; C. B., E. J. M., B. Taylor, A Bohemian, Whiskey; E. K., of Henley-in-Arden, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1022.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q sq	R to K R 8th

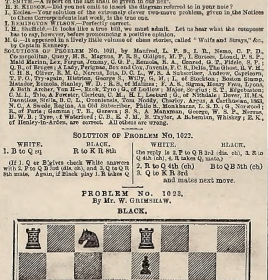
(If 1. Q or B gives check White answers with 2. P to Q B 3rd (dis. ch), and 3. Q to Q R 8th mate. Again, if Black play 1. R takes Q the reply is 2. P to Q B 3rd (dis. ch), 3. R to Q 4th (ch), 4. R takes Q, mate.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
2. R to Q 4th (ch)	B to Q B 5th (ch)
3. Q to K R 3rd	

and mates next move.

PROBLEM NO. 1023.
By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the Q Kt to an Amateur.

(*Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.—Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K B 4th
3. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. R to Q B sq	P to K 3rd
6. P to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	B to K 2nd
8. P to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
9. P to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 3rd
10. B to K Kt 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 5th

(Losing time. A prevalent fault among inexperienced players.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
11. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
12. Q to K 2nd	R to K Kt sq

(Apprehensive that Black would force the K Kt away, and then take the K Kt Pawn with his Bishop.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
13. Castles	P to K R 4th
14. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
15. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q R 4th
16. P takes Q P	P takes P
17. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
18. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
19. P to K B 5th	

(The attack now is quite irresistible, and victory only a matter of time.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
19.	B to K R 2nd
20. P to K Kt 6th	

(More elegant, though not so effective, perhaps, as taking the K R Pawn with his Queen.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
20.	P takes P
21. Kt to K 6th	Q to Q 3rd
22. Kt tks Q B P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
23. Kt takes Q R	Kt takes Kt
24. P to K 4th	P takes K B P
25. P to K 5th	

(This is all in the first order of fine play.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
25.	Q to K Kt 3rd
26. K to R sq	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
27. P to K 6th (ch)	Q takes P

(Obviously fatal; but White's position has long been hopeless.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
28. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K takes R
29. Q takes Q	R to K sq
30. R to Q B sq (ch)	Kt to Q B 5th
31. P takes Kt	

And White resigns.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the Pawn and two moves to an Amateur.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the Board.*)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P
6. Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. B to K 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)
8. P takes B	K Kt to K 2nd
9. Castles	Castles
10. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
11. P to K 5th	B to Q 2nd
12. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
13. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
14. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt takes Kt
15. P takes Kt	R to Q B sq
16. P to K R 4th	Kt to K B 4th
17. B to Q 2nd	Kt takes K R P
18. K to B 2nd	

(An eccentric move, but one which enables him to open a battery of Rooks with some effect upon the adverse King.)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
18.	Kt to K B 4th
19. R to K R sq	R to K B 2nd
20. R to K R 3rd	B to K sq
21. Q R to K R sq	R to K Kt 2nd
22. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
23. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q R 4th

(Having in view the taking the Q Pawn with Kt, if White does not provide against it.)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
24. B takes Kt	K Kt P takes B
25. P to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd
26. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q takes Q R P
27. Q to K Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
28. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th
29. Q to Q 3rd	R to Q B 5th
30. R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q 2nd
31. B to Q B sq	B to K sq
32. B to Q R 3rd	R to K Kt 5th

(Pawn to Q Kt 5th, followed by Q to Q R 5th would have equally maintained the ascendancy which Black had so ably acquired.)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
33. K R to K Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 2nd

And wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1353.—By the Anonyme, of Lille.

White: K at K R 5th, Q at K Kt 2nd, R at K R sq, Kt at K B 5th.

Black: K at K R sq, Q at Q Kt 3rd, Rs at K B sq and Q R sq, Bs at Q 5th and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 4th, and P at Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 1354.—By the Same.

White: K at Q B 3rd, Q at K Kt 5th, B at Q 8th, Ps at Q B 4th, and Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, R at Q R sq, B at Q B 4th, Kts at K Kt 5th and Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 4th, K 3rd, Q 2nd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 1355.—By an Amateur.

White: K at K 3rd, R at K 8th, Kt at Q B 7th, Ps at K B 2nd and K 4th.

Black: K at K 4th; Ps at K B 2nd, K 3rd, and Q 2nd.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 1356.—By an Amateur.

White: K at Q R 7th, R at Q R 8th; Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 5th, K 6th, Q 4th, and 5th.

Black: K at K R 2nd, Ps at K Kt 3rd and K 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DR. FABER.

The Very Rev. Frederic William Faber, D.D., Superior of the Oratory at Brompton, a poet, writer, and divine of great distinction, was the son of Mr. Faber, Solicitor of the Bishop of Durham, and Judge or Assessor of the Bishop's Court for the Palatinate of Durham, and was brother of Colonel Faber; of the Rev. Francis Atkinson Faber, B.D., Rector of Saunderton, Bucks; and of Henry Faber, Esq., of Stockton-on-Tees. He was also nephew of the celebrated George Stanley Faber, B.D., the author of the works on prophecy. He was born in 1814, and was educated at Harrow School and University College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1836 he won the Newdegate prize for his poem, "The Knights of St. John." Having taken holy orders in the Church of England, he retained his fellowship at University College till 1843, when he accepted the College living at Elton, Huntingdonshire. Mr. Faber had early in his University career adopted High Church opinions, and in this spirit he published his popular "Sights and Thoughts in Foreign Churches, and among Foreign Peoples," which he dedicated to his friend, the poet Wordsworth. Mr. Faber remained at Elton for rather more than two years, during which time he restored his church. In November, 1845, Mr. Faber was received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Right Rev. Dr. Wareing, Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, at St. Felix Chapel, Northampton. Mr. Faber was for some time a resident at St. Wilfrid's, Staffordshire. In 1849 he came to London and established there the brotherhood known as "The Oratory of St. Philip Neri," in King William-street, Strand. He brought with him six priests. In 1854 the Oratory was removed to the spacious and handsome buildings in Brompton, where there are now twenty priests and many lay members and novices. Here, having become a D.D., Dr. Faber laboured with much success, the congregation having increased to a very great extent. Dr. Faber was a poet of no ordinary power. Long before his devotion to his sacred calling absorbed all other thoughts, he published an exquisite piece of verse, entitled "The Lily of the Cherwell." Amongst Dr. Faber's religious works are his popular "All for Jesus," "The Saints and Servants of God," "The Spirit and Genius of St. Philip Neri," "Sir Launcelot," "Spiritual Conferences," "Growth in Holiness," "Jesus and Mary," "Tales of the Angels," and "Discourse on the Sacraments." Many of his works have been translated into French, German, and Dutch. Dr. Faber was a very elegant and effective preacher. He died at the Oratory, Brompton, on the 26th ult. "Of all the converts to Roman Catholicism from the Anglican faith, none," writes a contemporary, "have been more zealous, more successful, more earnest, than Dr. Faber. His accomplishments, his administrative tact, his brilliant conversational powers, his unfailing good temper and geniality, have brought round him a band of devoted and attached friends, who attended him day and night during his painful illness, and now bitterly lament his death."

ALFRED DE VIGNY.

Count Alfred de Vigny, the celebrated author of "Cinq Mars," one of the best modern romances in the French language, was the scion of an old Beaucean family of military repute, and was the son of M. de Vigny, a cavalry officer, by his wife, the daughter of Admiral Baraudin, and cousin of the great navigator, the Baron de Bougainville. He was born at Loches, in the department of Indre et Loir, the 27th March, 1799. He at an early age was sent to Paris for education, and soon evinced a desire to enter the military service. When sixteen years old he was enrolled in the Red Musketeers of the Royal Household, and during the hundred days accompanied Louis XVIII. on his route to Ghent, as far as the frontier of France. He afterwards served in the Royal Guards, and in a regiment of the Line. He was quartered in the Pyrenees in 1823, but had no opportunity of taking an active part in the Duke of Angoulême's Spanish campaign of that date. He retired from the army in 1828, and resolved to devote himself entirely to letters. He had already written some poetry, chiefly of a religious character, of which "Eloa" has been looked on as a *chef d'œuvre*; and in 1826, he published his historical romance, "Cinq Mars; ou, une Conjuration sous Louis XIII.," laying the opening scenes in the Touraine, not far from his native Loches. The work is chastely and charmingly written, and well deserves the very great success that attended its production. It went rapidly through several editions, and is now a standard book. The plot of Bulwer's fine play of "Richelieu" was taken from it, and it has since been translated into English. De Vigny's other prose work of fiction, "Stello; or, Blue Devils," quite of a different character to "Cinq Mars," is quaint, witty, and of much interest. He also brought out translations of "Othello," and "The Merchant of Venice:" one drama of his own composition, "Chatterton," was performed with enormous success, and was at one time quite the vogue. To these were subsequently added several pieces of graceful poetry. He was received an Academician in 1845, but he latterly relinquished the pen, as he had previously done the sword, and for many years ceased to appear as an author. Count de Vigny married an English lady, Miss Bunbury, a scion of the Baronet's family of that name. His death has just occurred in Paris.

JACOB GRIMM.

Jacob Ludwick Grimm, a very eminent philologist, was born at Hanau, in Cassell, in 1785. He was brother of the celebrated William Charles Grimm, the author of "Count Rudolf," the poem of "Hildebrand," "The Garden of Roses," the song of "Roland," and "Old German Dialogues." A younger brother, Louis Emile Grimm, was a painter and engraver of distinction, and professor of painting in the Academy of Cassell. Jacob Grimm, like his brother William, was educated at the Lyceum at Cassell, and at the University of Marbourg. His early career was marked by his deep study of the literature of the middle ages, especially as regarded German subjects. He was, when Jerome Bonaparte was King of Westphalia, auditor of the Council of State and Conservator of the Library. After the restoration of the Prince of Hesse, Grimm went to Paris as secretary of the Hessian Embassy, and he was subsequently Professor of German Literature in the University of Göttingen. He was President of the Society of German Philologists at their congress, held at Frankfort in 1846. He was also a foreign member of the Institute of France. In 1848 Grimm sat in the Assembly of Frankfort, acting on the moderate Liberal side. Grimm's productions are of varied character; and, while his fame will be lastingly based on his philological works, he was also great as an archæologist and a poet. His "Andra and Helena" and his famous "Reynard the Fox" have European popularity. In 1835 he brought out a book on German mythology. In 1848 appeared "The History of the German Language." His "Forests of Ancient Germany," his "Poems of the Reign of Frederick I.," and his contributions to the *Journal of German Antiquities* and the *Dissertations of the Academy of Berlin* should be also mentioned. He was, with his late brother William, employed in the publication of a large German dictionary, which promises to be of immense value when completed. Jacob Grimm leaves it unfinished, having only reached the letter F at the time of his death. In reference to the joint labours of himself and his brother William, Grimm at one time feelingly wrote thus:—"Several of my books have been published in common with William. We lived from our youth up in brotherly community; goods, money, books, and collectanea belonging to us in common; and it was natural to combine our toil." Jacob Grimm died on the 20th ult., at Berlin, after a short illness.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John Walter Pollen, Bart., of Rendenham, near Andover, Hants, was proved in London on the 17th ult. by his relict, Lady Pollen, the sole executrix. The personal property was sworn under £14,000. The testator succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, in 1814; was twice returned M.P. for Andover, was late Colonel of the South Hants Militia and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, and died at the age of seventy-nine, having executed his will in April, 1862. To his relict, Lady Pollen, he bequeaths a life interest in his estate and residence at Rendenham, with the lands thereto, and directs that certain portions of the plate, &c., shall be held as heirlooms with the succession to his estate and title, which has descended to his nephew, now Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, Bart. The testator also leaves to his relict, Lady Pollen, the interest arising from his personal estate, which, upon her Ladyship's decease, is to be applied to the renewal of the leases of the advowson and tithes of Andover.

The will of the Rev. John Russell, D.D., Canon of Canterbury, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, was proved in the London Court by his sons and executors—Francis Russell, Esq., barrister-at-law, and the Rev. William Russell. The personal property was sworn under £35,000. Dr. Russell was appointed to a canonry in Canterbury in 1827, and to the rectory of St. Botolph's in 1832: this valuable living is returned in the "Clergy List" at £2290 a year. Dr. Russell executed his will in April, 1862; and died in the Oak Precincts, in the city of Canterbury, in June last. The will is attested by the Revs. James Bell and William Gill, Curates of St. Botolph's. He bequeaths to his wife a life interest in his property, saving an annuity of £250 to his daughter Mary; and upon the decease of his relict leaves to each of his daughters, Augusta and Mary, such a sum as with other securities will make up £8000 to each. The remainder of his property to be equally divided between his two sons, his executors. Some liberal legacies are left to servants.

The will of Major Francis Wingrave Pinkney, C.B., late a Commissioner of Jhansee, in Central India, a Major in her Majesty's Indian Forces, was proved in London by John Rees Withecombe, Esq., M.D., one of the executors—power being reserved to Lieutenant H. P. Lane, of the Madras Artillery, the other executor and trustee nominated in the will. This gallant military officer executed his will a few months before his decease, devising his freehold estates in Glamorganshire to his eldest son, and dividing his personal property amongst his children.

A gigantic mine was exploded on the 18th ult. near Mergozzo (Piedmont), in a quarry belonging to Messrs. Mazzola and Pattoni. A gallery had been pierced under the granite hill to be blasted, a work which it had taken a whole year to complete. The mine was charged with twenty metrical quintals (4430 lb.) of gunpowder, and fired from three different points at a time. The quantity of granite thus detached was estimated at 30,000 cubic metres, much less than was calculated upon; but the rest is so shattered that a small quantity of gunpowder will easily complete the work. The firm was obliged, before the explosion, to deposit a sum of 1,000,000 f., as a security for damages to the neighbouring landholders in case of a disaster; but the shock was so slight that it was hardly felt at a distance of two kilometres.

(Continued from page 354.)

dance, or "corroberie," which forms the groundwork or principal characteristic in every instance. The subject of my sketch is what the natives call the "cobbawngo corroberie," or great corroberie of mysteries, performed but once a year by the aborigines of the far interior. The time selected for this great event is every twelfth moon, and during her declination. For several days previous a number of tribes whose territories adjoin one another congregate at a particular spot, characterised by an immense mound of earth covered with ashes (known amongst the white inhabitants as "a black's oven") and surrounded by plenty of "conaway" or water holes. To this place they bring numbers of kangaroos, possums, emus, and wild ducks, and a large quantity of wild honey, together with a grain, from the seed of which they make a sort of bread. Upon the evening on which the corroberie is celebrated a number of old men (one from each tribe), called by the natives "wammaroogo," signifying medicine-men or charm-men, repair to the top of the mound, where, after lighting a fire, they walk round it, muttering sentences and throwing into it portions of old charms which they have worn round their necks for the past twelve months. This is continued for about half an hour, when they descend, each carrying a fire stick, which he places at the outskirts of the camp, and which is supposed to prevent evil spirits approaching. As soon as this is over, during which a most profound silence is observed by all, the men of the tribe prepare their toilet for the "corroberie," daubing themselves over with chalk, red ochre, and fat.

While the men are thus engaged the gentler sex are busy arranging themselves in a long line, and in a sitting posture, with rugs made of possum-skins doubled round their legs, and a small stick, called "mulli-mulla," in each hand. A fire is lit in front of them, and tended by one of the old charmers. As the men are ready, they seat themselves cross-legged like tailors, and in regular "serried file," at the opposite side of the fire to the women, while one of the "medicine men" takes up his position on the top of the mound to watch the rising of the moon, which is the signal for "corroberie." All is now still: nothing disturbs the silence save the occasional jabber of a woman or child, and even that, after a few minutes, is hushed. The blaze of the fire throws a fitful light along the battalion-like front of the black phalanx, and the hideous



SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA: NATIVE DANCE.

faces, daubed with paint and smeared with grease, show out at each a moment to anything but advantage.

As soon as the old gentleman who has been "taking the lunar" announces the advent of that planet, which seems to exercise as great an influence over the actions of these people as over many of those amongst ourselves, the corroberie commences. The women beat the little sticks together, keeping time to a peculiar monotonous air, and repeating words the burden of which, when translated, may be—

The kangaroo is swift, but swifter is Ngoyullemun;
The snake is cunning, but more cunning is Ngoyullooman, &c.—

each woman using the name of her husband or favourite in the tribe. The men spring to their feet with a yell that rings through the forest, and, brandishing their spears, boomerangs, &c., commence their dance, flinging themselves into all sorts of attitudes, howling, laughing, grinning, and singing; and this they continue till sheer exhaustion compels them to desist, after which they roast and eat the product of the chase, gathered for the occasion, and then drop off to sleep one by one.

ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

THE marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales was duly honoured in all parts of the world where Englishmen reside, It was commemorated with the same fervent loyalty in British possessions at the antipodes as it was at home. In the provinces of New Zealand the event was everywhere celebrated with great rejoicings. A sketch of the procession in Christchurch, the chief town of Canterbury settlement, on the commemoration-day (July 9), has been forwarded to us, and is engraved below. The procession extended more than a mile and a half, and included all the notabilities of the town and province. Two commemoration-trees, which were subsequently planted, were borne in the procession, and the passing of the carts containing these up High-street forms the subject of our illustration.

The procession formed near the Trolisway works, on the Papanui road, and traversed the entire length of the town as far as the Town Belt. There the two young oaks, which were presented by Mr. William Wilson, of Christchurch, were planted by Mrs. Beakey, Mrs. J. Hall, Mrs. Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Bowen. Prayers were offered by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and his Honour the Superintendent delivered a suitable address. The procession then returned to Cathedral-square, where it dispersed. One of the most interesting events of the day was the Maori entertainment at the new Music-hall; about one hundred Maories sat down to a plentiful dinner. At night the town was illuminated; and a public ball, which was numerously attended, brought the proceedings to a happy termination.



ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1226.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE HOUSING OF INDUSTRY.

THE poor may well thank Heaven that there is in this country such an institution as the Parliamentary recess. When legislators have gone their several ways in search of recreation for their jaded powers—when the fashionable world, the political world, the busy world, are all out of town inhaling the sea-breezes, climbing the mountain peaks, cruising in the Baltic or the Mediterranean, stalking the deer, shooting grouse, partridges, and hares, angling in the streams and lakes, and otherwise diverting themselves—when the newspaper press is struggling with the horrors of "the dead season," and writers and readers are alike eager for the faintest taste of novelty—then the poor have a chance of kindly notice. Their Session, if we may so designate it, begins when all other Sessions have ended. Their affairs are then discussed, not, indeed, in public meetings nor in representative assemblies, but, still better, by the members of "the fourth estate of the realm." No resolutions are passed—no laws are enacted—no Royal speech opens or closes the deliberations of public opinion upon their condition, their wants, their wrongs, their vices, their progress, or their prospects; but there can be no doubt that the poor of this country owe whatever hopes they may entertain of a slow improvement of their lot to the laudable and effective use to which the columns of daily and weekly journals are customarily turned in their behalf when the World and his wife are abroad for the holidays.

The principal domestic topic under examination and debate in the papers for some weeks past has been what, by a flagrant misapplication of terms, is commonly referred to as the house accommodation of our labouring class. Accommodation, forsooth! In regard to how large a proportion of those who produce our wealth is the use of the word a grim irony? After an attentive perusal of the letters on "Labourers' Cottages" which have appeared day after day in the *Times*, and a glance at the startling revelations made by the commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph* as to the domiciliary characteristics of Hollybush-place, in the Bethnal-green district, one feels guilty of something like heartless mockery in employing the phrase "*Homes* of the Poor." What better reason have we



PHAM-PHU-THU. PHAN-THANH-GIANG. NGUY-VAN-DAN

THE ANNAMITE AMBASSADORS IN PARIS.—SEE PAGE 361.

in countless instances, to desecrate that word by using it to describe the places in which hard-working labourers and hungry *proletaires* lie down to rest, than we have so to designate the dens, holes, lairs, burrows, in which the brutes shelter themselves from inclement skies? Many of them, indeed, we can hardly call dwellings—for the wretched tenants do little more than find nightly lodging in them, except when their physical energies are laid prostrate by one or other of the various forms of epidemic disease that incessantly hover over their crowded haunts. Employ what phrases we will, however, the housing of the poorer classes of our workpeople, whether in town or country, is a foul blot upon the otherwise fair fame of England—a state of things indicating a hideous flaw in our social arrangements—a perpetual ulcerous sore which, if not absolutely dangerous, establishes an exhaustive drain upon the physical and moral health of the nation, and reflects obscure upon the system which permits it.

Who should, in fairness, be held responsible for this evil, the nurse if not the parent of so many others, it is less necessary to inquire than how it may be remedied. It appears as though it had been the inevitable outcome of the mistakes, partly innocent, mostly selfish, of many successive generations. It is one of the consequences inseparable, perhaps, from a general tendency to hold man cheap in comparison with property. The blame does not fall exclusively upon any one class, although some classes more than others may seem to be exposed to it. But what if us would find ourselves arraigned in the first stone? We are all, more or less, involved in the disgrace, as we have all, more or less, shared in giving sanction to the social habits which have culminated in it. They are but few—"faithful among the faithless"—who can absolve themselves from the guilt of that neglect which alone could have produced such a state of things possible. It has been observed, too truly, that one half the world neither knows nor cares how the other half lives. No doubt, it is out of this fearful element of ignorance and indifference that the pestilence will now under notice germinated and grew to such frightful proportions. But in this, as in all similar cases, there must have been specific agencies at work, to the operation of which the utterly inadequate and miserable housing of the poor may be visibly traced. The enormous increase of municipal government from the outlying but populous districts of the metropolis, and the legal facilities given for the construction of new thoroughfares, railways, streets, and markets, without the smallest provision for the house accommodation of those whose dwellings the demands of commerce have swept away, will explain how it is that the mischief has reached in London the intensity of an ever-withering curse; while in the rural districts, where space is less precious, the law of settlement has tended, in more ways than we can stay to enumerate, to deprive the labourer of attractive or even decent habitation. But, if in omission and in commission, Parliament is chargeable with having aggravated the disabilities which rob the poor of house room and render them practically a homeless class; and upon Parliament devolves the duty of initiating the change which cannot be safely deferred much longer.

But, whilst the Legislature may justly be expected to remove any causes, having their origin in law, by which this disgrace to the country and injustice to the labourer is made much worse than it otherwise would be, and to confer the requisite powers and facilities of local organisation and self-government, the want of which gives indefinite scope to private selfishness and inconsideration, the question as to how and by whom the poor are to be provided with suitable domiciles belongs rather to public opinion than to law. The awakening of the conscience to a recognition of the ties which connect the rich and the poor, and of the duties which property owes to industry and indigence, which, of late years, has done so much in other directions to ameliorate wretchedness, to dry up the sources of crime, to neutralise the virulence of the great agencies of demoralisation, and, as far as possible, to quicken in the bosoms of the most degraded the sentiment of self-respect, will, doubtless, operate in this direction also. Indeed, it has been by no means inactive in reference to this most painful subject. Social science (shall we call it?) has expended the great and active religious sentiment, is already busy in exploring and in laying bare the long unprobed sore, in tracing it to its causes, in showing its ramifications into other forms of suffering and depravity, and in tentative efforts to discover the speediest and most effectual remedy. Public opinion soon finds its powerful aid. The mischief is one which cannot long thrive in the full daylight of public opinion. Proprietors of estates, municipal authorities, boards of direction, capitalists, and even builders will, after a time, feel the force of the great sentiment which will encompass them as an atmosphere; and to allow the labourer to be housed like a beast of the field will come to be regarded with a shame as profound as that with which handowners now blush for a district without schools. There must be terrible neglect of social obligations somewhere, or men and women who toil hard for their bread would not be compelled to put up with a ruder and filthier shelter than cattle or swine: and it may be confidently assumed that public discussion will in the end bring home the guilt of that neglect to those upon whom it is justly chargeable, and either destroy their peace or remodel their practice. True sentiment on matters of social duty comes of fulness of light; and wherever we have the latter the former may be trusted to do its proper work.

We, therefore, congratulate the poor; we congratulate the rich also, for they are deeply interested in the matter, if they did but know it, on the renewed consideration of the manner in which, both in this vast metropolis and in country villages, the labourers are lodged. We welcome the reiterated exposulations of the "S.O.S." of the press. We listen, not without a thrill of horror, but with fresh yearnings of hope, to the sickening details which personal and searching investigation is week after week uncovering to the light. It is thus that all great social ameliorations are effected in this country. Society is conscious of some urgent want, but lives on in the neglect of its obligations, and reaps the penalty. Then, men of sensitive consciences, large hearts, and indomitable resolution, are inwardly impelled to cast about for a remedy. They become, each in his own sphere, "preachers of righteousness," inculcate upon individuals their responsibility, hold up before society its forgotten duty, and appeal it, by persuasion, to attention. Presently, a few kindred spirits wake up from previous torpor, respond to the appeals with which they are addressed, and, gathering about the original nucleus, swell the amount of moral influence. Combination follows—organisation is effected—and the remedy can be at hand. Information is collected, and arguments are marshalled and sent forth to invade and subdue the general indifference. New domains are won from the vast territory of public listlessness. Public spirit of moral reformation consummated. Whole classes are seized by it. Sympathy grows to be as universal as it is spontaneous; and under the incessant action of the public mind the evil which once seemed unassailable crumbles away and becomes a thing of the past. Such may be the process and such the issue, of that philanthropy which is now concentrating its notice upon the dwellings of the poor.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress went on Saturday week to San Sebastian where their Majesties met with a cordial reception.

The Empress embarked on Saturday morning, returning to France by way of the Mediterranean. Her Majesty has paid a visit of congratulation to the King of Portugal.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial left Biarritz on Sunday morning for Bordeaux, where they remained during Monday. The Emperor, on his way from Biarritz, visited Arachon, a bathing-place created by M. Isaac Pereire, at whose house he stopped to partake of refreshment. He also visited the *landes* south of Bordeaux, which are being cultivated by the Duke de Bastiani. He himself satisfied with all the engineering and agricultural operations that have been undertaken there within the last few years. A dinner was given at Bordeaux on Sunday evening on board the Reine Hortense, and the municipal authorities were last night invited. At night the town was illuminated. On Monday morning the Emperor reviewed the troops of the garrison. His Majesty has presented to the town of Bordeaux the five portraits of Napoleon I. by Gerard. The Emperor arrived on Tuesday morning at La Rochelle, and was present at some artillery experiments. His Majesty returned to Paris in the evening, and on Wednesday morning presided at a Council of Ministers at the Tuileries.

Prince Napoleon returned to Paris on Sunday morning from his journey to England. The *Presse* says :—"This trip, which has given rise to so many comments, had in reality no object but that of seeing some agricultural establishments, as we learn by the English papers, to which we have had access. The Prince visited the Duke of Bedford's estate, Woburn Abbey, and the celebrated farms of Prince Albert at Windsor. Prince Napoleon has again left Paris for his estate of Prangins, on the Lake of Geneva, in Switzerland.

The anniversary of the death of Queen Hortense was celebrated on Monday at Rueil by a solemn mass. Marshal Magnan, Marshal Vaillant, some old friends of this amiable personage, and all the members of the Emperor's household now in Paris. The villagers sang in the neighbourhood of Malmaison also attended. But none of the Imperial family were present, they all being, with the exception of Prince Jerome, in the provinces. The remains of Queen Hortense were, many years ago, transported here from Switzerland, where she died. The Queen, who in accordance with the opening clause of her will, in which she begged that her ashes might be placed beside those of her mother, the Empress Josephine.

M. Billault has been seriously ill, but is now considered out of danger.

The Paris papers assert that the intention of a change in the English Embassy is given up. Baron Gros is to remain.

The Archduke Maximilian continues to visit the various remarkable establishments of the capital. We give Portraits of the Ambassadors on the preceding page, and some particulars relating to them will be found at page 364.

A circular of the Minister of War orders that all soldiers at present with their regiments who have served fifteen years, or who have enrolled in 1863, shall be immediately struck off the active lists and enrolled in the reserve. The Vigie, Cherbourg, states that the new ironclad frigates are completed, and ready for launching and fitting out. Their names are—Flandre, Gaulois, Guyenne, Magnanime. Provence, Heracles, Surveillante, Surveillante, Alecton, and Fulton.

Mr. Hall, an Englishman, was called to the French Bar on Tuesday week, being the first instance of a foreigner doing so. The privilege of pleading at our language has become necessary to barristers in Paris in consequence of the numerous commercial as well as criminal cases in which British subjects are engaged.

The Paris Jockey Club has taken possession of its new premises in the corner of the Champs Elysées and the Rue de Marbeuf. Its apartments in the Rue de Grammont are closed.

The Paris Bourse has been remarkable for a complete success. The players muster in sufficient numbers to ensure periodical matches.

Ballooning on a gigantic scale has been attempted in Paris. On Sunday the splendid balloon ever made, constructed by M. Nadar, a photographer, went up, with thirteen passengers, from the Champ de Mars. An Engraving and a description of the giant balloon are given at page 377.

The Government having decided on founding a penal colony in New Caledonia, the maritime Prefect of Toulon has received orders to prepare the naval matériel necessary for the installation of 250 convicts, which will be transported to New Caledonia in the month of December next.

The *Journal de Rouen* mentions that a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Randol, in the department of Eure, last Sunday.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICAN DEPUTATION.

The Mexican deputation was received on Saturday by the Archduke Maximilian at the Miramar residence, near Trieste. Admiral Bedrada spoke in the name of the deputation. The Archduke, in reply, said :—

The wishes of the Mexican assembly of notables have touched me deeply. It cannot but be exceedingly flattering for our house that they have turned their eyes to the descendants of Charles V.

Although the mission of maintaining the independence and welfare of Mexico is a heavy and difficult one, I, who have never yet paid a visit of congratulation to the King of Portugal.

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Although the mission of maintaining the independence and welfare of Mexico is a heavy and difficult one, I, who have never yet paid a visit of, must nevertheless, in accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, declare that I have recently received from Mexico a legitimate and free basis without a spontaneous expression of the wishes of the whole nation.

I must make known to you that I have accepted the crown of Mexico only on the whole country. On the other hand, it would be my duty to ask for guarantees which are indispensable to secure future to me and to my descendants the dangers when thereon her integrity and independence.

Should these guarantees be obtained and the universal vote of the nation be given in my favour, I am ready to accept the crown, subject to the approval of the Emperor, my brother.

In case you should call me to this high mission, I accept at once declare that from internation to open the path of progress by a Constitution, as was done by my brother; and after the complete pacification of the country, to seal the fundamental law with an oath.

By such means only can a new and really national polity be called into existence, by which all parties, forgetting old disputes, would co-operate with me in raising Mexico to a prominent rank among nations. Carry back with you these frank declarations to your fellow-citizens, and act in such a manner that it may become possible for the nation to declare what form of Government it desires to have

It is believed that the conditions of the Archduke's acceptance of the crown will not be those named in October, 1861, according to which he considers the co-operation of France and England to be the only means by which order can be re-established, and that a free manifestation of the wish of the whole nation is absolutely necessary.

The Archduke stated in conversation with the members of the deputation that he would only accept the crown if all these conditions were fulfilled, and that he would await their fulfilment.

SPAIN.

The Ministry intend to lay before the Cortes the draught of a new law on the press, the principal features of which will be trial by jury and a reduction in the existing scale of fines.

The Democratic Committee has issued a proclamation in which the electors are recommended to abstain from voting at the coming elections. The proclamation demands on behalf of the Democrats of Spain universal suffrage, freedom of the press, and the abolishment of the system of administrative centralisation.

The Ministry are believed to be quite confident as to the results of the elections.

ITALY.

Sir James Hudson was on Sunday received in audience by the King, and presented his letters of recall.

Chevalier di Nigra, Minister at the French Court, arrived at Turin on Sunday from Aix, and was received in audience by the King. The Chevalier left Turin in the evening.

The treaty of commerce between Russia and Italy has been signed.

The official *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree authorising an additional expenditure of about 8,000,000 lire in the budgets of the different Ministers. The decree at the same time orders various reductions to the same amount in the expenses of other branches of the public administration.

The general result of expenditure for 1863 has not been increased. The report of the Minister of Finance, which precedes the decree, points out the inconvenience resulting from the privilege granted to the Government to contract loans during the last few parliamentary recess, and the rebedies which are to be applied by the new law on the public accounts, which has already been submitted to Parliament. In the present case the amount voted for the Budget of this year will not be exceeded.

Dr. Magglorani, who was expelled from Rome, where he was professor in the University and physician to the French Embassy, has just been appointed professor in the University of Palermo.

The Public Consistory at Rome was occupied on the morning of the 1st inst. in the bestowal of the Roman Christian Pallium. The Pope's Secret Consistory afterwards appointed four Bishops of Spain, one for Portugal, and three *in partibus*.

The new and splendid bridge over the Voltarno, on the Roman line of railway, has been opened.

GERMANY.

The Federal Diet has unanimously accepted the proposition of the united committees in favour of federal execution in Holstein. As, however, an interval of six weeks will elapse—the time given to Denmark to comply with the demands of the Federal Diet—the occupation can take place, it may be hoped that this measure, so dangerous to the peace of Europe, may yet be averted.

AUSTRIA.

The Minister of Finance has submitted to the Reichsrath a proposal for a complete reform of the system of taxation, of which we have yet to see the details. It appears, however, that extraordinary taxes will be imposed for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditure.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, on Monday, the Minister of State read an Imperial message, again exceptionally empowering the House, with its present constituent numbers, to discuss the budget for the whole empire for 1864. The House, however, resolved to wait the arrival of the Transylvanian deputies before discussing the Budget.

PRUSSIA.

The Ministry has fixed the elections of the first degree for the 20th inst., and those of the second for the 28th.

The *New Prussian Gazette* of Monday evening says :—"We learn that a Royal order addressed to the Minister of War directs that at the forthcoming elections officers and soldiers are not to be urged in an official manner to participate in the elections."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Warsaw remains in a state of terrorism from both the contending parties. At the bidding of the secret National Government all the workmen employed on the official National Journal of Warsaw have left the printing-office; and the Russian Government is unable to find an editor for the journal, although offering a salary equivalent to nearly £1000 a year.

The Commissariat Department of Warsaw has been informed that 30,000 fresh troops are expected to arrive in the course of April, and remain there during the winter months. Every little town will be garrisoned.

We continue to receive accounts of engagements between the Russian troops and the Poles in various parts of the provinces.

It is credibly reported that the National Committee have named Mieroslawski "Organisateur General" of the "Polish troops." This would seem to indicate that they have given up all hopes of French aid, and called in that of the Revolutionists. The aid of Mieroslawski, it will be remembered, was rejected in the early days of the rising, on the ground of his extreme views. Further, it is stated by the Vienna *Botschafter* that, since Mieroslawski's acceptance by the National Committee, Garibaldi's son-in-law Bordas has been assembling Italian recruits for the winter campaign.

The chief Commissary, Count Wielopolski, brought before a court-martial, by order of the National Government, in order that the circumstance of his late defeat may be investigated.

GREECE.

Advices from Athens state that the attempts of the Greek National Assembly to unite the different military parties have failed."

The Russian Ambassador has had an audience of the King. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the members. In its sitting of Monday it accepted the proposed annexation to Greece, and expressed its thanks to England for the proposition. There now only remain a few formalities to complete the transfer of the islands from the protection of Great Britain to that of Greece. The date of this event arrives opportunely with the coming of the young King of the Greeks to England.

EGYPT.

The inundation of the Nile has assumed alarming proportions. According to a despatch from Alexandria on Saturday last, six breaches of the Cairo canal had occurred, and the water was submerging the lodge at Kaffre Zaiatt is seriously damaged.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated September 26, says :—

The Nile is the great topic of conversation here; indeed, I may say the only one; the great river is the master of everyone's fortune, from the Viceroy down to the meanest fellah. On the night of the 16th great alarm prevailed, as the water had risen four feet in twenty-four hours, and was flowing over the top of Choubrah dyke at Cairo, was over the transit wharf at Boulak, had flooded Gitsh and part of the Ezbekieh garden, and was pouring into the Pasha's sea telegraph, and was threatening the railway from here to Cairo; the station-house at Kaffre Zaiatt, and the line between that and Tantah, was submerged with water. At the apex of the Delta four villages had been entirely swept away, Tantah, seat of the great religious festival, was in danger, and the whole country, and people had time to congratulate themselves that the Viceroy had not neglected the dykes, but had acted with vigour and determination. The Viceroy has done all he can; he makes the Governors inspect their districts every week, and bodies of men patrol the dykes by day, and watch at night with large fires kindled at short distances from one another. Ismail Pacha himself is always on the move, seeing everything himself, and giving orders with his own lips, which is the only way in the East. If we still had Said Pacha on the throne we should have had a far worse inundation than in 1861. The day before yesterday the dyke of Dalta, opposite Mansourah, gave way, and a portion of the section of railway just opened has been destroyed, besides some damage having been done to the crops. The Viceroy being there, every effort was made to stop the gaps, and it is believed that no very serious loss will be sustained. Alarm still prevails, as usually the Nile makes one great effort before finally subsiding for the year.

AMERICA.

BATTLES BETWEEN GENERALS BRAGG AND ROSENCRANZ. RETREAT OF THE LATTER.

As announced in our town edition last week, there have been two days' severe fighting between the Confederate forces under General Bragg and the army of General Rosencranz near Chickamanga Creek, in the north-west corner of Georgia—the result being that Rosencranz was defeated and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga.

The following is a summarised account of the two days' battle:—At eleven on the morning of the 19th ult. the Confederates attacked General Rosencranz near Chickamanga Creek. A fierce musketry engagement ensued, the woody nature of the ground preventing the use of artillery. Early in the engagement the Confederates captured five guns of the celebrated Loomas battery. Fierce fighting continued till two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Federal centre was pushed, broken, and retreated in disorder, pursued by the Confederates, who were, however, afterwards checked and driven back. The Confederates then drove General Davis's division back with heavy loss, capturing every gun of the 8th Indiana Regiment. Davis, however, succeeded in rallying his forces and re-took his guns. General Reynolds's division suffered severely, but maintained its position. Palmer's division lost two guns. Van Cleve's division lost ground and did not regain its position. A general fight continued until long after dark. At its termination both armies are said to have occupied the same ground as at the commencement. The Federals captured ten guns and lost seven.

At ten a.m. on Sunday Thomas's division, which held the left of Rosencranz's line, was assailed with great fury, and was very shortly compelled to call for reinforcements, and at noon he was forced to retire. The whole of M'Cook's corps, except the divisions of Sheridan and Davis, was then withdrawn from the right, where a portion of it was in the line of battle, and from the centre, where it was in reserve, and sent to Thomas's support. Its place in the centre was filled as well as it could be by the divisions of Sheridan and Davis. This change had been no sooner effected than a furious onslaught was made on the centre, and Sheridan and Davis were driven off the ground in disorder, borne down by superior force, and were not rallied and brought into action again for some hours. Thomas found his right flank thus exposed, and made his dispositions accordingly, and received and repulsed attack after attack until nightfall. He retired during the night towards Rossville, bringing off all his wounded.

On the following afternoon, according to one account, the Confederates attacked General Thomas, but were repulsed, and Thomas proceeded to Chattanooga, where Rosencranz had concentrated his forces and was awaiting reinforcements.

General Rosencranz telegraphed to Washington on the night of the 23rd that he could not be dislodged from his position.

The *Washington National Republican* says the killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of 30,000. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is estimated at 12,000 men. 1000 Confederate prisoners have been sent to Nashville.

General Bragg officially reports to his Government that after two days' fighting the enemy had been driven from several positions, but still confronted him. He captured twenty guns and 2500 prisoners.

The strength of the two sides prior to the engagement is not clearly known. Bragg is said to have had 71,000 men, including Buckner's and Johnston's corps. If to this be added either Ewell's or Longstreet's corps of say 20,000, it would give him about 90,000 men. Rosencranz's effective available force is believed to have been about 40,000.

According to one account, Burnside, with the ninth corps, 20,000 strong, was in peril on his way from Knoxville to Chattanooga. According to another he had joined Rosencranz on the 23rd, and the former was expecting help from Grant.

OTHER WAR NEWS.

Charleston news to the 22nd ult. has been received. Both sides were firing vigorously, but there is no material change in the situation.

In Virginia everything presaged a battle. Meade's army was moving, and the Confederates were reported in his front prepared to meet him. Nothing definite was known as to their strength.

The Federals are said to have sustained reverses in Texas.

An important Federal movement is taking place on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Confederate Government is declared, on the authority of the *Richmond Despatch*, to have effected a loan on cotton of 100,000,000 francs in France. The *New York Herald* states an important rumour—that Vice-President Stephens had gone to Europe with an offer to cede Texas to France in return for French assistance to the Confederate Government.

The Russian flag-ship Alexander Newsky, Admiral Lasofski, with four other Russian men-of-war, have anchored in New York harbour. It is rumoured they will remain there all the winter. The press urge that an hospitable welcome be given to the Russian officers.

It was reported at New Orleans that the French had occupied Matamoras with 5000 troops, and that a collision between them and the Federal gun-boats at the mouth of the Rio Grande was imminent.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A vote of want of confidence in the Government has been defeated in the Canadian Parliament by a majority of two.

The *Canadian News* states that the Marquis of Normanby (late Lord Mulgrave) is to be succeeded in the governorship of Nova Scotia by the Hon. Arthur Gordon, now Governor of New Brunswick. The Hon. J. Rose, Q.C., of Montreal, is to be the new Governor of New Brunswick. The same authority states that Captain Kennedy has been appointed Governor of Vancouver Island in the room of Governor Douglas.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have advices from Bombay to Sept. 9, and from Calcutta to Aug. 29.

The Governor-General was to leave Simla on the 25th of September. His Excellency would first visit the Kangra valley to see the progress of tea-planting there. He was then to proceed to Peshawur. From Peshawur he was to return to Lahore and open the Punjaub Exhibition. The Rifle Brigade from Delhi will form his Excellency's escort through the Punjaub.

The reputed Nana Sahib, captured at Ajmere, arrived at Cawnpore on the 22nd of August, whither he was sent by Government for examination. The Cawnpore authorities, after hearing and sifting all the evidence and testimony that could be obtained at Cawnpore and Bhitoor, have definitively pronounced that the prisoner is not the Nana Sahib.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay laid the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Church, at Poonah, on the 29th of August. The church is to be a large and elegant structure. His Excellency afterwards went on a visit to Ahmednugger, where he arrived with his Staff on the 2nd of September.

His Highness Meer Jaffer Allee Khan Bahadoor, the Nawab of Surat, died on Friday, Aug. 21.

The Council of Regency at Oodeypore having failed to administer justice, civil and criminal, the Viceroy and Governor-General, by a proclamation, dated Simla, Aug. 14, 1863, has conferred on the Political Agent for the time being the full powers of a sessions judge in criminal cases, of superintendent of police, and of commissioner and civil judge in revenue and civil suits. Such powers to be exercised until the Maharajah is pronounced of age and capable of undertaking the responsibility of the administration of the Meywar State.

JAPAN.

Advices from Kanagawa to the 10th of August state that the British fleet had sailed for the western shores to punish the damios.

Sigismund Dietrichsen, the Hungarian who absconded with over £8000 which he had fraudulently obtained in London, has been captured at Pesth.

The Conservator of the Library at Riga has published at Brussels a pamphlet, entitled, "Le Testament de Pierre le Grand," and the object of which is to prove that the celebrated will of the Czar Peter is only an apocryphal document, drawn up by order of Napoleon I. in 1812. The author of the pamphlet states positively that it was only in 1836 that the will was published for the first time under the form of an authentic document, in a work by M. Gaillardet.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

FRANCE.—Paris, Oct. 8.—The Emperor will preside at a Council of Ministers to-morrow. M. Drouyn de Lhuys received the Diplomatic Corps to-day. The *Pays* of this evening announces that the iron-plated fleet will shortly leave Brest to continue its experiments. The same journal, in an article on the Polish question, says that France is determined to preserve to the Polish question its European character, and not to separate its action from that of the other Powers. The *Patrie* of this evening maintains the complete accuracy of its statement that Prince Czartoriski had demanded from the Cabinets of London and Paris the recognition of Poland as a belligerent nation.

SPAIN.—Seville, Oct. 8.—The Empress of the French arrived here yesterday evening, and will proceed on her journey on Saturday.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—Frankfort, Oct. 8.—In to-day's sitting of the federal Diet the four Governments called upon by the federal decree of the 1st inst. to carry out the execution in Holstein announced that they would obey the order in the event of its becoming necessary. Oldenburg has renewed its former proposal to declare the stipulations in the Treaty of 1851-2 to have lapsed, should the execution be opposed by Denmark.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

On Tuesday morning, about half-past three, the central and western parts of England were shaken by an earthquake. Comparing the various reports received from the districts over which the wave of agitation travelled, we gather that the shocks were as nearly as possible simultaneous from Milford Haven to Burton-on-Trent, and from the Mersey to Plymouth. The sky appears to have been clear and the air still, an observation quite consistent with the experience of travellers in countries where earthquakes are most frequent and violent. The shocks were in many if not in most places unaccompanied by any subterranean noise. In all the effects were about the same—the furniture was shaken in houses, gates rattled, and high buildings oscillated alarmingly, but no actual damage was done. In the case of a vessel at sea, about twenty miles from Milford Haven, which felt the earthquake, the captain says that the ship reeled as if she had struck on a rock.

A zigzag line drawn from Liverpool through Derby, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Worcester, Hereford, and Taunton, to Exeter, would seem to mark the course along which the main shock proceeded. The shock seems to have been general throughout a large stretch of country, embracing South Staffordshire and parts of Warwick and Worcestershire.

One of the correspondents of a Birmingham paper says that at the time of the shock he was lying in bed awake, when he heard a sound as of the rushing of a very strong wind, which had scarcely subsided when it was succeeded by a smothered rumbling which caused his bedroom window to rattle. The sound, he adds, increased in intensity, and immediately he felt a swaying, rocking, or undulatory motion, inducing nausea. Another correspondent says the motion, which was very palpable, appeared more like an upheaving than an oscillatory movement; while a third felt a rocking under his bed, and experienced a sensation as of standing upon the platform of a railway station while an express-train is passing. Another finds his bed "upheaved;" another his bed "shaken;" a third hears a sound as of kettle-drums in the distance; a fourth finds his windows rattling; a fifth hears all the bells in his house ringing; a sixth fancies there is thunder in the distance.

A gentleman residing at Smallheath, one of the suburbs of Birmingham, gives the following description of his experience of the shock:—"I was first startled by a sudden crash, which was quickly followed without intermission by a slightly rolling motion not unlike that of a railway train. The windows of my bedroom rattled as though some person was violently shaking them, and the furniture of the room shook as if somebody had brushed against each separate article. The shock lasted probably about three seconds, and then—though, perhaps, only by force of contrast—there seemed to be a preternatural quietness. I did not notice any gust of wind before the shock; but the incidents of the shock itself were so distinctly marked, that even at the time I had no doubt about its character."

At Wolverhampton the alarm was universal, and the impression of many in that important manufacturing town was that a terrible boiler explosion had taken place.

In Walsall, Wednesbury, Darlaston, Cannock, and other districts within and bordering upon the "black country," the trembling of the earth was very distinctly felt. The same was the case at Stourbridge, where the shock caused a small fracture in the brickwork of a glass manufactory.

At Wordsley the shock appears to have been remarkably severe. The Rev. R. B. Girdlestone writes as follows to a local paper:—"Last night I was awakened about 3.15 by a shock which made the whole house quiver; the bed shook violently, the windows rattled, and all the furniture seemed to shiver. The effects of the first shock had hardly subsided when a second followed it, with a sound as of a heavy explosion beneath the cellars, which made the house shake from the bottom to the top.

At Derby, Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester the subterranean noises and the shakings of the earth were also comparatively severe. At Hereford, indeed, several chimneys are said to have been thrown down. "The policemen on duty," says a correspondent writing from the locality, "were in some instances much terrified; and it is affirmed that the Infirmary, which stands on a gentle eminence overlooking the Wye, St. Nicholas Church, and other buildings were seen distinctly to heave and throe with the motion of the earth. Near the Castle Green large trees were also perceived as it were in a condition of fearful agitation, and a police-officer on duty in that neighbourhood was compelled to rush to a gatepost to support himself, the earth throwing him backwards and forwards."

A gentleman writes to us from Monmouth as follows:—"A violent shock of an earthquake was felt here on Tuesday morning last, at 3.30, causing great consternation to many of the inhabitants. Persons were rocked in their beds by the oscillations; and Mr. Matthews, grocer, Church-street, on going down to his shop found the floor strewed with goods shaken off the window-shelves. This visitation was attended by a sudden and powerful detonation, resembling the booming of distant artillery."

In Bristol the phenomenon was not made manifest in a very striking manner, some persons noticing it, and a large number being entirely ignorant of anything unusual taking place.

On both sides of the Bristol Channel the shocks appear to have been felt with more or less distinctness.

In Swansea noises were heard which were supposed to be the booming of guns, and the vibrations around Mumble Head lasted a considerable time, and created the utmost consternation. A local paper says:—"Throughout Swansea and Sketty, and all along the seacoast, numbers of individuals testify to the noises which the vibrations of the earthquake induced. At Haverfordwest several persons felt the shocks of the earthquake. At Llanelly many persons were aroused from their beds between three or four in the morning by the sudden plunging about of household furniture, glasses, &c."

At Taunton the utmost alarm was created by the earthquake and the noise which accompanied it, and a large number of persons betook themselves to the streets and open spaces to escape being crushed by the fall of buildings which they anticipated.

The trembling of the earth and noises were felt with great intensity in Exeter and along the South Devon coast, causing everywhere considerable alarm.

Shocks were also felt in Leicester and Sheffield, but apparently with nothing like the severity observable elsewhere.

From Nottingham Mr. Haythorn writes, describing the rocking of his bed and the entire house on the occasion of the earthquake. He says:—"The movement was very easy, and similar to that experienced on board a steam-vessel when first put in motion. I at once concluded there had been an earthquake. It was then 3.20, starlight, but not any wind, nor any noise afterwards. I think it probable there had been a previous shock, as the cause of my being awoke. My sister, in an adjoining room, was also awakened by the windows shaking; but I can hear of none of my neighbours having perceived anything of the kind."

In London and the suburbs the shock was also felt.

Mr. Hinde writes as follows from Mr. Bishop's observatory, Twickenham:—"It appeared to me that the oscillatory motion was from E.N.E. to W.S.W., lasting three seconds, or rather less. I heard no sound whatever after the shock; but cannot say positively whether any preceded it. The sky was partially clear at the time, and the air perfectly still. The sensation produced by the tremor was very peculiar, and different from that of ordinary vibration."

From the Beeston Observatory, near Nottingham, Mr. Lowe thus writes:—"A smart shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, at 3.30. Many persons awoke from the shaking of their beds and windows. At the time the sky was cloudless, the wind west, barometer stationary, and the temperature 31 deg. The motion of the earthquake pendulum at this observatory was from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and the displacement of chalk by the 30-ft. rod was half an inch, the index-needle moving the chalk so as to leave an oval, or rather a lengthened-oval, hole. There must have been at least two shocks, as numerous letters describe the time as both 2.35 a.m. and 3.30 a.m. That the latter was the time of a severe lateral shock is certain, as the zero pencils on my atmospheric recorder marked the paper in a remarkable manner at that hour."

Mr. Charles Dickens, writing from his residence, Gad's-hill-place, Kent, thus vividly records his observation of the earthquake shock:—"I was awakened by a violent swaying of my bedstead from side to side, accompanied by a singular heaving motion. It was exactly as if some great beast had been crouching asleep under the bedstead and were now shaking itself and trying to rise. The time by my watch was twenty minutes past three, and I suppose the shock to have lasted nearly a minute. The bedstead, a large iron one, standing nearly north and south, appeared to me to be the only piece of furniture in the room that was heavily shaken. Neither the doors nor the windows rattled, though they rattle enough in windy weather, this house standing alone, on high ground, in the neighbourhood of two great rivers. There was no noise. The air was very still, and much warmer than it had been in the earlier part of the night. Although the previous afternoon had been wet, the glass had not fallen. I had mentioned my surprise at its standing near the letter 'i' in 'Fair,' and having a tendency to rise. It is recorded in the second volume of the *Philosophical Transactions* that the glass stood high at Oxford when an earthquake was felt there in September, 1683."

Most accounts describe the shaking as from east to west; a writer from Cheltenham, however, says it was from south to north. All accounts agree that the night was calm. About ten years ago a shock was experienced in the same part of England, but it was of a upheaving, and not of a shaking, character, or accompanied with a noise.

Mrs. Somerville, in her "Physical Geography," says that no fewer than 255 earthquakes have taken place in Great Britain. This country has, however, suffered but little from earthquakes within the memory of man. One which was felt throughout England occurred in 1089; a shock was "severely felt" at Lincoln in 1142; another was felt throughout England in 1274; and "the greatest ever known" in this country happened on the 14th of November, 1828. An earthquake was felt in London in 1580, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell; and another shock was "severely felt" in Ireland in 1690.

On Wednesday, at the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury, a novel case of compensation, "Deneulain v. the Charing-cross Railway Company," was tried, and occupied the whole day. Mr. Kydd appeared for the claimant, Emma Deneulain; and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., with Mr. Mellor, represented the company. The claim was about £1000, and a part arose for the destruction of "ancient lights," after a possession of twenty years, by the erection of the wall of the proposed hotel and the wall of the railway station. The house was now darkened and part of the air shut out by the railway. Several witnesses were called on the part of the claimant, and it was contended that the lady, who had been injured in her boarding and lodging house, was entitled to ample compensation. Mr. Hawkins called no witnesses, but in his address complained of the claim being most extravagant; and, further, that by the alterations she was not entitled to compensation for destroying the "ancient lights." The house, No. 41, Craven-street, would be improved by the opening of the Charing-cross Railway. The Under-Sheriff told the jury to compensate the claimant for the obstruction of the "ancient lights," and for compensation for the injury sustained. The jury awarded £150.

On Thursday week a thunderstorm of considerable severity passed over Colvend. The farmhouse of Portling was struck by the lightning and nearly destroyed. On visiting it on the morrow we found that the west gable-end had been thrown down, the bulk of the stones and rubbish falling inwards; that the walls, both back and front, were rent in several places; that the windows and doors were shattered to pieces; that the roof was forced over the front wall in one part, and rendered dangerous even to pass under, not to say to sleep beneath; and that the whole furniture of the family, with the exception of a chest of drawers and a bed in the best room, was broken and torn in a manner truly distressing to behold; and yet, wonderful to relate, although there were four of the family sitting in different parts of the kitchen end at the time when the lightning struck the house, and although they were leaning on or standing by articles which were shattered around them, not one of them was killed—only a young woman had her left arm scorched, and a boy had a clog taken off his foot; another young woman had a letter which she was reading snatched out of her hand, and a steel hoop, which she had in her dress, completely torn out. The escape of the family amid all this wreck and ruin was truly marvellous. This is now the third cottage in Colvend which we remember to have been struck with lightning within the past few years; but never before did we witness such a ruin as may now be seen at Portling.—*Dumfries Courier.*

SEAMEN OF OLD.—The fighting life and the nautical life of an ancient man-of-war were two distinct worlds. The *epibatæ* of the Greeks—the *classiarii milites* of the Romans—were soldiers who fought afloat, and not sailors, in our sense of the word, at all. Ingenious lexicographers describe them as "marines," but this is to suggest an incomplete analogy. The great bulk of the fighting power of a modern man-of-war is nautical in the strictest sense. The broadside is fired by seamen-gunners—the same seamen who do all the work of the vessel. The marines form an auxiliary military body—infinitely respectable, no doubt; but quite disproportionate in numbers and importance. Now, in the old world, the military men were the sole fighting force, and the sailor belonged to a distinctly inferior rank; and hence the curious circumstance—one of the many frequent contrasts between ancient and modern life—that the seaman was held in little honour by the ancients. In the first place, the gentleman seaman—the Collingwood of our experience—was a character of which antiquity knew nothing either in history or fiction. A Greek Tennyson or a Roman Wellington could easily be found; not so a Nelson of the Ægean, or a Jervis of Latium. Nay, our common seaman—Jack himself—was not a character to be matched in the ancient world, and though we have hints of his existence, classical literature does not take kindly to him. The philosophers thought the nautical element bad politically, turbulent, and ultra-democratic. The poets and satirists heard the sailor carol about his mistress, and noted that his voice was husky with wine, but treated him as no more picturesque or interesting than other social riffraff. Juvenal, in glancing at somebody who frequented the lowest haunts, observes that you may find him mingling with sailors, thieves, and fugitives.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

DANISH STATISTICS.—From the records of the last census in Denmark, lately published, we extract the following interesting details:—The whole Danish monarchy has a population of somewhat above two millions and three quarters, of which about 2,600,000 live in Denmark proper—Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenberg—and 150,000 in the Danish colonies out of Europe. The increase of the population during the five years immediately preceding the census was between 5 and 6 per cent, but the ratio of increase was greater in the town than in the country districts. The largest town is Copenhagen, with 155,000 inhabitants; next, Altona, 45,000; then two with between 15,000 and 20,000 (Kiel and Flensburg), five between 10,000 and 15,000 (Odense, Schleswig, Aarhuus, Rendsburg, and Aalborg), and fourteen between 5000 and 10,000 inhabitants. The average population on a Danish square mile (about eighteen English) is 2532, but the islands and Holstein are proportionately better populated than Jutland and Schleswig. Out of an average of 1000 inhabitants only 241 live in the towns, the remainder in the country districts, which clearly proves the position of Denmark as chiefly an agricultural country. Looking at the modes of living, we find, further, that out of the same average of 1000 people 395 live exclusively by agriculture, 228 by manufactures and trades, 187 are day labourers, 53 are commercial men, 29 mariners, 20 paupers, 16 ministers and schoolmasters, or connected with education; 15 pensioners, or people living on "aftagt" (an allowance to those who cede their farms from old age, &c.); 13 servants, between 11 and 12 hold appointments in the civil offices, 9 are commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the army and navy, 9 capitalists, 7 follow literary and scientific pursuits, &c. (including students at the Universities), about 5 have no fixed means of living, and a little over 1 are "kept locked up by their country for their country's good." The increase in the population by births has, on an average, been at the rate of 165 children to every 1000 women between 20 and 50 years of age. Out of the above number of children one in every 10 or 11 has been illegitimate, and between 4 and 5 per cent stillborn. Twins have been born in one case out of 69, three children once in 5783 births, and four children at a birth have come into the world only once in 211,062 cases.



VIEW OF LONDONDERRY.—SEE PAGE 367.



THE INTERNATIONAL STEEPLECHASE, LIMERICK: THE START.—SEE PAGE 369.

SCENES ON BOARD THE ALABAMA.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE last mail from the Cape brought some news of the Confederate war-steamer Alabama. She has been cruising, together with her consort the Georgia, and her armed prize the Conrad, now named the Tuscaloosa, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. She had captured the Federal barque Sea Bride, in the sight of thousands of spectators, while running into Table Bay. This capture was alleged by the Federal Consul to have been made within British jurisdiction, which he considered to extend to the distance of "an Armstrong cannon shot" from the shore, and he consequently protested. His protest was, however, disallowed by the Governor, who likewise rejected his demand that the Tuscaloosa—which he maintained to be an uncondemned prize, and consequently excluded by the Queen's proclamation from British ports—should be delivered up to him for her owners. The Confederate vessels were allowed to make some repairs and take in supplies in the Cape harbours, and it was thought that they might probably cruise very successfully for Federal vessels bound to or from the East Indies and China.



CAPT. SEMMES' SECRETARY. MR. BULLOCK, MASTER.

A supplement to the *Cape Argus* of Aug. 20 gives copious details of the excitement caused among the inhabitants of Cape Town by the presence of these two vessels in their bay. The *Argus* reporter gives the following list of the officers of the Alabama, some of whose portraits we have engraved:—Captain Semmes, Lieutenants M'Intyre, Kell, Armstrong, Wilson, and Sinclair; Surgeon and Paymaster Galt, Master J. S. Bullock; Lieutenant Howell, Marines (brother-in-law of President Davis); Assistant Surgeon Llewellyn, Chief Engineer Freeman; Assistant Engineers Brooks, O'Brien, Pundt; Midshipmen E. A. Maffitt (son of the commander of the Florida) and E. M. Anderson; Master's Assistants Fulham and Evans; Boatswain M'Cuskie, Gunner Liddy, Carpenter Robinson, and Captain Semmes's secretary, Mr. Smith; a young officer, Assistant Engineer. Captain Semmes he describes as being about forty-eight years of age. He wears a moustache à la Napoleon, is rather grey, and has sharp, intelligent features. He wears a military frock coat of gray colour, with very little ornament.

Captain Semmes read from his record-book to the *Argus* reporter a list of his captures, as follows:—"The Ocmulgee, a whaler, of 400 tons, thirty-two men on board, burned; the Starlight, of Boston, a schooner, burned off the Western Islands; the Ocean Rover, a whaler, barque, burned; the Alert, a whaler, of 700 tons, burned; the whaling-schooner Weathergauge, burned; the whaling-brig Altamaha, burned; the whaling-ship Benjamin Tucker, burned; the whaling-schooner Courser, burned; the whaling barque Virginia, burned; the barque Manchester, a whaler, burned; the ship Brilliant, with 1000 tons of grain on board, burned; the Emily Farnum, released as a cartel, and having so many prisoners we put some of them on board her and sent them off; the Wave Crest, with a general cargo on board for Europe, burned; the Dunkirk, brig, with a general cargo on board, burned; the ship Tonawanda, with a valuable freight on board, released, after taking a bond for a thousand dollars; the ship Manchester, with a cargo of grain, burned; the barque Lamplighter, with an assorted cargo, burned; the barque Lafayette, with an assorted cargo, burned; the schooner Crenshaw, with an assorted cargo on board for the West Indies, burned; the barque Lauretta, for Europe, with an assorted cargo on board, burned; the brig Baron de Castine, a bonded taken and released; the whaling-ship Levi Starbuck, burned; the T. B. Wales, from Calcutta to Boston, with a valuable cargo on board, burned; the barque Martha, from Calcutta to the West Indies, with an assorted cargo, burned; the schooner Union had some English property on board, and was released on bond; the mail-steamer Ariel, running between New York and Aspinwal, released on bond; the United States gun-boat Hatteras, who came out to fight us, had the same number of guns and crew—our guns were a little heavier than hers, but we equalised that by permitting her to fight us at 300 yards—we sunk him thirteen minutes by the watch; the barque Golden Rule, with an assorted cargo, burned; the brig Chastelaine, burned; the schooner Palmetto, burned; the barque Olive Jane, burned; the Golden Eagle, laden with guano, burned; the Washington, from the Pacific, with guano, released on bond; the Bethia Thayer, from East India, with a valuable cargo on board, released on bond; the John A. Parker, with flour and lumber, from Boston to Buenos Ayres, burned; the Punjaub, from East India, found to have some English cargo on board, released on bond; the ship Morning Star, released on bond; the whaling-schooner King Fisher, burned; the ship Nora, from Liverpool to the West Indies, with salt, burned; the Charles Hill, also from Liverpool, with coal, burned; the ship Louisa Hatch, from Cardiff to the West Indies, burned; the barque Lafayette, whaler, burned; the whaling-brig Kate Cory, burned; the whaling-barque Nye, burned; the ship Dorcas Price, with a general cargo, burned; the ship Lelah, with a general cargo for the East Indies, burned; the barque Union Jack, from Boston to Shanghai, burned; the ship Gildensleeve, from New York to the East Indies, burned; the barque Juniana, released on bond to take home prisoners; the ship Abe Snow, from New York to the East Indies, burned; the barque Amazonian, from Boston to Buenos Ayres, burned; the ship Talisman, from New York to the East Indies, burned; the barque Conrad, fitted up as a Confederate cruiser, a tender to the Alabama. We call her the Tuscaloosa. After these came the Anna F. Schmidt, the Express, and the Sea Bride you saw us take to-day. The estimated value of these captures is 4,200,000 dols."

The Confederate cruiser Tuscaloosa, Lieutenant Low, commander, formerly the Conrad, of Philadelphia, captured by the Alabama, and converted by Captain Semmes into a tender to his ship, put into Simon's Bay two days before the Alabama arrived there, for the purpose of refitting. She carried two guns and ten men before the mast.



CAPTAIN SEMMES.



MR. MACINTYRE KELL, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

About fourteen days before she fell in with the American ship Sustem, bound from Rangoon to Falmouth, and captured her; but, as the vessel was laden with cargo belonging to British owners, she was allowed to proceed on giving a bond for 150,000 dollars. A few days afterwards the Tuscaloosa fell in with the American China clipper-ship Snow Squall, 800 tons, homeward bound. It was blowing hard at the time; and the Tuscaloosa having fired at the Snow Squall without bringing her to, made chase; but the latter, being the fastest sailer, escaped.

On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, the Confederate steamer Georgia, Captain Maury, entered Simon's Bay for coals and repairs. She appears (says the *Argus*) to be an ordinary iron-built packet-boat, certainly not intended for a fighting craft; but, having a good crew, and being armed with two Whitworth rifled guns of, on large 56-pr. fore and aft, and two 32s on her quarter-deck, and being a fast sailer, is well suited to capture merchant ships, and run from war-vessels of superior armament but inferior speed. We are indebted to one of her officers for a history of the vessel and her exploits. The Georgia was built by Messrs. Denny and Co., of Greenock. Her officers joined her off Ushant Island on the 9th of April, on which day she finished getting her armament on board, hauled down the English, and run up the Confederate flag. She then put to sea. On the 25th of April she captured the ship Dictator, of New York, bound to Shanghai with coal. After burning the Dictator she proceeded to the Cape de Verd Islands to land her prisoners. As she got into the entrance of the harbour of St. Vincent she discovered a man-of-war with the American colours flying, put about, and went to the north side of the island, where she lay until dark, and then hauled out for sea. On the 13th of May she arrived in Bahia, where the Alabama was lying at the time. From Bahia she proceeded down the South American coast. Off Cape Frio, in sight of land, she captured the George Griswold, which vessel had a British cargo on board, and was therefore bonded. The Georgia then proceeded to the island of Trinidad, on her way capturing the barque Good Hope, of Boston, bound to Aguilhas, with a general cargo. Her captain had died some days before, and his body, being preserved in salt, Captain Maury had brought on board the Georgia, read the funeral service over it, and committed it to the deep. During the service the barque J. W. Sever hove in sight, and was chased by the Georgia. She was from Boston, bound to the Amoor river with machinery for the Russian Government. The prisoners of the Good Hope were put on board and she was bonded. On June 18 the Georgia arrived at the Island of Trinidad. On June 25 she captured the ship Constitution, of New York, laden with coal for Shanghai, made a prize of her, and took her in to the island. On July 26 the Georgia captured the ship City of Bath, of Bath, from Calloo to Antwerp; the cargo being neutral, she was bonded, and the prisoners of the Constitution were put on board her. On July 30 the Georgia captured the ship Prince of Wales, of Bath, from Valparaiso, bound to Antwerp with guano. The cargo being neutral, the ship was bonded.

The excitement in the bay is thus described by the *Argus* reporter:—"We went off in our boat in the midst of a vast fleet of dingies, cargo-boats, gigs, and wherries, all in full as they could hold. Nearly all the city was at sea. The rowing clubs, in uniform, pulled off with favoured members of their respective clubs on board. The crews feathered their oars in double-quick time. We passed the Federal barque Urania at her anchorage; and that ship, regardful of the enemy, sported all her bunting with becoming pluck. The stars and stripes floated defiantly from her mizen peak and her name from her main. On getting alongside the Alabama we found about a dozen boats before us; and we had not been on board five minutes before she was surrounded by nearly every boat in Table Bay, and as boat after boat arrived, three hearty cheers were given for Captain Semmes and the Alabama."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 17.

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Old Michaelmas Day. The first Great Exhibition closed, 1851.
MONDAY, 12.—Columbus lands on one of the Bahamas, and names it San Salvador, 1492. Pekin surrendered to the English and French Army, 1860. New Moon, 6h. 42m. p.m.
TUESDAY, 13.—Translation of King Edward the Confessor (died 1066). The King of Prussia closes the Legislative Session, proposing to govern "outside the Constitution," 1862.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Battle of Hastings, 1066. Frederick the Great defeated by the Austrians at Hochkirchen, and the gallant Scotch Marshal Keith killed, 1758. Napoleon's great victories over the Prussians at Jena and Auerstadt, 1806.
THURSDAY, 15.—Torricelli, inventor of the barometer, born, 1608. The Hartley Institution, Southampton, opened by Lord Palmerston, 1862.
FRIDAY, 16.—Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, judicially murdered, 1793. The Houses of Parliament, Westminster, burnt, 1834. Death of Thaddeus Kosciusko, the great Polish patriot, 1817.
SATURDAY, 17.—St. Etheldreda (or Audrey), Queen and Virgin. Agra, the "key of Hindostan," taken by Lake, 1803. Kinburn Fort taken, by the allied English and French, by means of "floating batteries," 1855. The Neapolitans defeated at Isernia by the Sardinian General Cialdini, 1860. Breaking out of the Greek insurrection against King Otho, 1862.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 56	1 15	1 33	1 51	2 7	2 24	2 40	2 57	3 16	3 33	3 51	4 10	4 30	4 51

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
Sep. 30	29·728	52·4	47·0	·83	10	30·1	60·8	NE. SSE. ESE.	231	·000
October 1	29·250	54·1	52·6	·95	7	50·7	57·5	SW. W.	272	·379
2	29·788	51·7	49·0	·94	10	48·2	55·5	WSW. SW.	277	·148
3	29·877	56·9	55·7	·96	10	50·9	59·8	SW. SSW.	517	·050
4	..	..	..	..	..	57·5	63·4	..	339	·005
5	29·952	48·6	47·0	·95	9	37·6	55·3	WSW. S. SSE.	115	·005
6	29·946	46·5	37·3	·73	4	37·2	52·2	WNW. NE. ESE.	91	·017

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·882	29·247	29·756	29·877	29·902	30·017	29·933*
Temperature of Air	51·4°	55·5°	51·5°	58·1°	61·6°	48·9°	45·9
Temperature of Evaporation ..	47·7°	52·6°	49·1°	56·3°	59·7°	47·4°	42·8
Direction of Wind	NE.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	SSW.	WSW.	WNW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON respectfully announce that the Eighth Season will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 12, with an entirely New Opera, by W. V. Wallace, entitled THE DESERT FLOWER. The Box-office will open on Thursday, Oct. 8. Prices as usual.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On MONDAY and during the Week, GONE TO TEXAS—Mr. Walter Lacy, Miss Murray, &c.; after which, Lord Byron's MANFRED—Mr. Phelps, Mr. Ryder, &c., Misses Poole and E. Atkinson, and Mrs. Edmund Falconer. To conclude with THE DEAL BOATMAN—Mr. G. Belmore, Prices as usual. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Night but One of Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN.—On MONDAY, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Countess of Gifford's Comedy of FINESSE—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Buckstone, &c.; after which, by desire, CHARLES THE TWELFTH—Charles, Mr. A. Wigan; Adam Brock, Mr. Buckstone; Muddlework, Mr. Compton; Ediga, Miss Louise Keeley.
On Tuesday, Oct. 14, THE RIVALS—Mrs. Malaprop, Miss Snowdon (her first appearance in London); with THE BENGAL TIGER, &c.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, at Seven, THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; at Eight, LEAH—Messrs. A. Stirling, R. Phillips, A. Wood, and Billington; Miss Bateman, and Miss H. Simms; and CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Miss Woolgar.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Great Success of HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—Herr Herrmann has the honour to announce that, in consequence of the great success and flattering reception he has met with, he will CONTINUE his PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING until further notice. Commencing at Eight.

EXETER HALL.—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY—Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.—The First Concert this Season, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25—Handel's Oratorio, JUDAS MACCABEUS; Band and Chorus, 700. Mr. Sims Reeves (who has been engaged for the Ten Subscription Concerts to be given this Season by the National Choral Society) will sing "Sound an Alarm," "Call forth thy powers," &c. Mr. Santley will sing "Arm! arm! ye brave," "The Lord worketh wonders," &c. Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s. Arrangements are pending with Mr. Mapleson for the engagement of Mdlle. Tietjens, Trebelli, and other artistes during the Season. SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The following is the scale of Subscription for Ten Grand Performances:—
Class 1, One-Guinea Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Five Guineas; Family Subscription, for Three Tickets each Concert, Ten Guineas.
Class 2, Half-guinea Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Three Guineas; Family Subscription, for three, Six Guineas.
Class 3, Five-Shilling Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Two Guineas; Family Subscription, for three, Five Guineas.
Class 4, Three-Shilling Reserved Seats (unnumbered).—Single Subscription, One Guinea; Family Subscription, for three, Two Guineas and a Half.
All Subscribers' Tickets are transferable. Subscriptions will be received daily, from Ten till Six, at the Society's Offices, 14 and 15, Exeter Hall; where a Plan of the Hall may be seen, and Seats—for which immediate application is necessary—may be secured.

HOME for CONVALESCENT CHILDREN at BRIGHTON. WANTED, a MATRON. She must be a member of the Church of England, accustomed to children, able to keep accounts, between thirty and forty years of age. All applications to be made by letter to the Secretary of the Home for Convalescent Children, 70, Montpelier-road, Brighton.

PICTURE FRAMES, Cheapest in London. Handsome gilt Frames, complete, 2s. each. Two-inch Maple or Rosewood and gilt, 3s. each, for the Coloured Pictures given last week, at GEO. REES', 57, Drury-lane.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

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MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 92, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite New-street, Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

DELICATE CHILDREN.—A Lady residing in a very healthy locality, at a short distance from Oxford, wishes to receive into her family TWO or THREE CHILDREN to bring up and educate with her own. They would receive the most careful, mental, and physical training, and their health and happiness would be promoted by every possible means. Their education, with strict reference always to their age and strength, would be systematically carried on under her immediate direction. Children requiring special care, from delicate health, or whose parents are abroad, would here meet with peculiar advantages.—Address A. B. C., care of A. Mac Laren, Esq., The Gymnasium, Oxford.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
WOODS and COCKSEDGE, Agricultural Engineers and Millwrights, Stowmarket, have a Vacancy for a Young Gentleman as Engineering Pupil. He will have great facilities for learning the general agricultural engineering business in all its branches, under the supervision of W. and C., assisted by experienced foremen.
A comfortable home can be provided if necessary. References given and required. Address, Suffolk Ironworks, Stowmarket; or No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, City.

BRADFORD'S WASHING-MACHINE.—In consequence of the extraordinary success of these Machines, to which an important improvement has just been added, many other machines, with a purposed resemblance, have during the last few years been introduced, upon terms offering strong inducements to dealers having no definite agency. Numerous cases having of late come to the Patentee's and his appointed Agents' knowledge of intending purchasers, desiring a Bradford's Patent, having been induced to purchase other machines, upon the strength of the dealers' assertion that they also sold Bradford's Patent, &c. &c., such assertion being simply untrue, necessitating this Caution, and the public announcement that Bradford's Patent can now only be had either from the undersigned or definitely appointed Agents. Intending purchasers are advised that Bradford's Patent Washing Machines are now delivered carriage-free to any railway station in the United Kingdom, and satisfaction guaranteed by a Month's Trial before Payment. Illustrated pamphlet of Washing-Machines, Indiarubber, and other Clothes Wringing-Machines, Mangles, Presses, &c., upon application to Thomas Bradford, Patentee and Manufacturer, Cathedral-steps, Manchester; 63, Fleet-street, London; and 23 Dawson-street, Dublin.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending OCT. 17, 1863. Open, Monday at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Monday—French Fête, BLONDIN, Great Fountains, the Ghost, French Municipal Bands, Band of Coldstream Guards.
Orchestral Band, Great Organ and Pianoforte Performances, and Display of Fountains Daily.
The Ghost in new characters daily, except Saturday.
Great Picture Gallery, and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery. Observe the Great Exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which are manufactured in the Palace, and may be purchased at wholesale prices.
The Flowers in the Grounds are still in great beauty.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FRENCH FETE. MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 12. Special Excursions from Calais and Boulogne, accompanied by the French Municipal Bands. M. BLONDIN will give one more of his wonderful performances on the Low Tight-Rope. Display of the Great Fountains, Cascades, and Waterfalls. The Ghost in several new characters, &c.
Open at Nine. One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN on the LOW ROPE at the FRENCH FETE, MONDAY NEXT. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ALL THE GREAT FOUNTAINS at the FRENCH FETE, MONDAY NEXT. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GHOST in several new Characters at the FRENCH FETE, MONDAY NEXT. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FRENCH FETE.—BAND of the COLDSTREAM GUARDS, with Full Orchestral Band of the Company. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POULTRY SHOW.—The Great Show of Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Waterfowl, and Rabbits will be held on MONDAY to THURSDAY, OCT. 19 to 22.
Admission each day, One Shilling.

EVENING LECTURES on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, at KING'S COLLEGE, London, by Professor TENNANT, assisted occasionally by the Rev. T. WILTSHIRE, M.A., F.G.S.—MINERALOGY, from October to Christmas. GEOLOGY and MINING, from January to Easter. The Lectures will be given on a Wednesday Evening, from Eight to Nine, beginning October 14. Fee for the entire Course, £1 11s. 6d.

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It contains also Lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; and Public Offices and Officers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries and Remarkable Events; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations; and a considerable amount of useful and interesting information, rendering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library, boudoir, or drawing-room; whilst, as regards price, it is the cheapest Almanack published.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

IF anything can forcibly illustrate the utter stagnation of domestic affairs at this time it is the fact that a mass of Irishmen have climbed nearly to the top of one of the Tipperary mountains to protest against England generally, and that the feat has been deemed worthy of grave record by the British journalists. We think that this is the climax of proof that "nothing is going on," and in this sense only do we take notice of the ludicrous incident. It becomes the event of the week. Even the little earthquake, which resembles one whereof George Selwyn said "it was so tame you might stroke it," must give place to the Tipperary mountain meeting.

We do not know who attended, but we know of two or three notorieties of a small kind who stayed away, but wrote that they would have been present if their presence would have rendered the assembly more imposing. As the gentleman who calls himself The O'Donoghue was one of these, and the most remarkable, an approximation to an estimate of the political standing of the others may be easily made. It is better so. We prefer the mystery. We do not want to know what Father O'Learys and what Father O'Toddies were there; what Rory, and Phelim, and Dennis respectively howled at the Saxon. Let us rest in the knowledge that from that Tipperary mountain the howl went forth, and England was execrated by the scrambling patriots.

But one would like to know why they climbed up a mountain to perform the feat. Could they not have denounced England as well from a field, within easy reach of the public-house? Or was it thought that the loftiness which the eloquence might lack would be imparted by physical elevation? It will hardly be alleged that the patriots were afraid of Saxon persecution, or dreaded lest the minions of a grinding tyranny, who are better known as the police, should interfere with the large utterances of freedom. We are quite sure that the gallant, nay, reckless voyager, Lord Carlisle, gave no savage orders to put down this terrible demonstration, and that the serenity of the Castle was unmoved by the news that England was to be solemnly cursed by a band of enemies. This could not have been the reason for the brave Irishmen scaling the crag. They ran into far greater danger by doing so than they would have done by letting their indignation foam away in the fields. There is another mystery about this choice of a location, and we should certainly sleep easier if we could be told why the patriots resolved to breathe

The difficult air of the iced mountain top.

Left in the dark here, and only hoping that they found or took with them some comfort under the distressing circumstances of the Union, some consolation in the form of the dew which is associated with mountains, we may be allowed to speculate upon what the aspiring patriots had to say. General denunciation of England is all very well; but they must have read that every week in their newspapers, and such of them as have been in gaol must have heard it almost *ad nauseam;* for it seems that even the prison-birds have learned the song, and, with some justice, set down their discomfort in being detained between walls as part of the atrocious system of law enforced by the British Parliament. There must have been some special provocation which took this mass of patriots up a mountain to bellow at John Bull. We may be over curious. Perhaps we get so about trifles in a slack time. We grow provincial, and are interested in local twaddle. But we own frankly that we covet and desire to know the grievance of these Irishmen, or, at least, what they had to say to England beyond calling her bad names, as the *Nation* does, and the *New York Stabber* does, and the *New York Slanderer* does; and, in fact, as most of the enlightened organs of Irishism do.

They could not accuse us of causing a bad harvest this time, because there has been a good one; and though, as a general rule, a lie might not stand in the way of an impassioned patriot, the fact was too patent to the class of men who must have assembled. Even a patriot, lying, requires a semblance of probability for his inventions. Nor could they say that England had caused bad weather; that, again, was a matter within the knowledge of the meeting. Could they have had a grievance about the Pope? We have been doing and saying nothing about the Pope, except rather applauding his Holiness's attempt in favour of the Poles. No, England has laid herself open to no possible charge of annoying the Pope. Was the grievance that the English Parliament has lately voted money to pay the Catholic priests who should attend Catholic prisoners in gaol? The topic had, probably, interest for a good many of the audience; but we scarcely see how England could be abused for her conduct, especially as the vote was given in accordance with the representations of the Irish Liberals. What else was there? We have passed no restrictive laws, laid on no duties or taxes, deplored no disaffection, disarmed no volunteers; in fact, unless the hanging of a couple of Irishmen for murder (a fate to which they might have been liable in some counties of Ireland itself) have given offence to Tipperary, we cannot recall a single act of the Session or the recess that could justify the protest against England. To be sure, a justification is not the one thing needful to an Irish patriot.

Well, the protest has been made from the top of the Tipperary mountain, and England, up to the present time, does not seem much the worse. We should be false to our own convictions if we said that we believed the protest had caused the little earthquake. Nor can we conscientiously say that we recognise any other result of the howl raised on that hill. In the days of the Greeks things were different, and we all know that Achilles did but shout three times and the whole Trojan army ran away, except those who in the confusion stuck themselves on their own spears or got under their own chariots. Not such awful effects have followed the yell from Tipperary. But perhaps, like the echoes of the same land, it has an eccentric method of producing its effect, so we will wait, as courageously as we may.

THE COURT.

The Queen, surrounded by the members of her family, remains at Balmoral, in good health.

On Wednesday se'nnight her Majesty, in the morning, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, and later in the day by Princess Helena, drove out, visiting the Ballochberie in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Queen at Balmoral.

On Thursday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove in the vicinity of the castle. On the same day Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Churchill, rode to Invercauld.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove out. On the same day, at seven o'clock, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill and Lady Augusta Bruce, drove to Abergeldie Castle to receive the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince William, Princess Charlotte, and Prince Albert Henry of Prussia, &c., on their arrival from Edinburgh.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Prussia and Princess Helena, walked in the grounds adjacent to the Castle; subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, and attended by Baroness von Schenck, drove round the Lion's Face. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena rode out.

On Sunday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Lady Churchill, Lady Augusta Bruce, and Lord C. Fitzroy, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove to the Lynn of Quoich. On the same day the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia dined with her Majesty at the castle.

The Queen and the Royal family take daily walks and drives in the grounds adjacent to the castle.

The Queen and the Royal family are expected to return to Windsor from Balmoral on or about Tuesday, the 20th inst. The Royal family circle at the castle will then include the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and their children, and the Prince and Princess of Wales The Queen will, after a visit probably to Osborne, spend the Christmas with the rest of the Royal family, at Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough House at a quarter past ten o'clock on Saturday night, from the King's-cross terminus of the Great Northern Railway. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Captain Grey, and the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey.

The Prince and Princess, with their suite, left Abergeldie Castle en route for the south, on Thursday week, at half-past nine o'clock a.m. Their Royal Highnesses posted direct to Aboyne, where they arrived at five minutes past eleven. There was a considerable number of people congregated outside the station, who gave the Prince and Princess a very hearty reception, which was graciously acknowledged by their Royal Highnesses. Inside the station a select party of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, who also greeted the Prince and Princess most heartily. Miss Dyce Nicol, daughter of Mr. Dyce Nicol, of Ballovie, presented a beautiful bouquet to the Princess, who received it most graciously. The Prince and Princess travelled by special train, and were conducted to their carriage by the chairman and two of the directors of the Deeside Railway Company; the train moved out of the station amid the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators, repeatedly acknowledged by the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Waverley station at twelve minutes to seven.

The visit of the Prince and Princess being strictly private, the customary guard of honour and military formalities were dispensed with, and the arrangements made for the reception of the Royal travellers were of the most undemonstrative character. The Lord Provost, the Earl of Kintore, and the municipal authorities were upon the platform to receive the Prince and Princess. Shortly after six o'clock the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, attended by Lord C. Fitzroy and Countess Hohenthal, drove to the station to meet the Prince and Princess. Upon the arrival of the train the Crown Princess advanced and affectionately kissed the Princess. The greeting between the Crown Prince and the Prince was also most cordial. The Royal party were conducted to their carriages by the

Lord Provost and Sheriff Gordon. Their Royal Highnesses left the station and proceeded to Slaney's Hotel amid the enthusiastic cheering of the multitude assembled to greet them.

On Friday, shortly before twelve o'clock, the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their suite, left Slaney's Hotel in open carriages, and proceeded to Holyrood Palace. Along the whole route crowds of people had assembled, who cheered vociferously as the Royal party passed. The Princess, who looked exceedingly well, wore a white bonnet trimmed with white flowers and green leaves, with white veil, and was dressed in a mauve dress, and a black velvet cloak lined with white silk. Their Royal Highnesses, upon alighting at the palace gates, were received by the Lord Provost and the municipal authorities. A guard of the 92nd Highlanders was drawn up in the vestibule, and presented arms on the arrival of their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess proceeded to the Throne-room. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and council having also assembled in the Throne-room, addresses were presented to their Royal Highnesses, to which the Prince most graciously responded. A magnificent casket, the gift of the ladies of Edinburgh—of which an Engraving is given on page 376—was also presented to the Princess, who graciously accepted the gift, and, in acknowledging it, expressed her warm thanks to the ladies of Edinburgh and her admiration of the beauty of the casket.

Immediately after the presentation the Prince and Princess returned to the hotel. About half-past two their Royal Highnesses and suite again left the hotel and proceeded in open carriages to Dalkeith Palace. The Prince and Princess spent some time in going through the palace, driving over the grounds, and walking in the gardens. Their Royal Highnesses returned to the hotel about five o'clock. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Lord Provost with their company at dinner at his residence, in George-square, where a select company was assembled to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Lord Provost also gave an evening party in honour of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses took their departure at eleven.

The Prince and Princess, attended by their suite, left Edinburgh on Saturday morning en route for London.

During the short stay of the Prince and Princess at the Douglas Hotel his Excellency M. Sandemeyer, the Belgian Minister, and Dr. Schmitz had the honour of being presented to their Royal Highnesses.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Garden, sub-Dean.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, rode on horseback. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, took a drive. The King of Greece arrived this day at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the King, rode out. The Princess, also accompanied by the King, took a drive. His Majesty subsequently visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dinner party in honour of the King of Greece.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King, took a drive in an open carriage, and visited the Duchess of Inverness at her residence in Kensington Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King, attended by Baron Guldencrone, Captain Grey, and the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

Captain Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their three children and attended by their suite, arrived in Edinburgh on Thursday week. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by the Lord Provost. The Royal party drove in covered carriages to Slaney's Hotel, where their arrival was hailed with loud cheers by a large concourse of people. Shortly after, the Prince and Princess left the hotel and drove to Messrs. Marshall's, jewellers, where they purchased a varied selection of Scotch jewellery. The next place visited was Messrs. Romanes and Paterson's, her Majesty's tartan manufacturers, where their Royal Highnesses made several purchases. Leaving the North Bridge, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people, the Royal party proceeded to the castle. Thence, after inspecting various places of interest, their Royal Highnesses returned to the hotel. About half-past three o'clock the Prince and Princess again left the hotel, and drove to Holyrood, where they spent an hour in inspecting the various places of interest within its walls. Leaving the palace, they proceeded by the Queen's drive to the hotel, where they arrived at half-past five. Shortly after six o'clock their Royal Highnesses drove to the Waverley station to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Friday the Crown Prince and Princess and the Royal children and suite left Edinburgh by the 9.15 express-train on the Scottish Central Railway en route for Abergeldie. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the castle most affectionately by the Queen and the Royal family. All the tenants and servants of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates were assembled near the bridge to welcome the Crown Princess upon her return to the Highlands. The Crown Prince and Princess pay frequent visits to the Queen and the Royal family at Balmoral.

Earl and Countess Russell had the honour of an interview with the Crown Prince and Princess during their stay in Edinburgh. The Lord Provost and Mr. A. W. Beda, Prussian Consul, also had the honour of being introduced to their Royal Highnesses.

THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

The King of the Greeks arrived in London from the Continent at six o'clock on Monday evening. His Majesty is attended by Count Sponneck, Baron de Guldencrone, Professor A. L. Koeppen, Captain Leth, Captain Funck, and Dr. Philemon. The King was met at the Victoria station by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness accompanied his Majesty to Marlborough House, where he was received by his sister, the Princess of Wales. The King will remain the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales during nearly the whole time his Majesty will spend in England. The King will visit the Queen at Balmoral, and will leave England next week en route for Paris. After a short stay in that capital he will proceed to Toulon, where he will embark for Athens on board the Russian frigate Oleg, which has been specially fitted up for the conveyance of King George to his dominions.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the King at Marlborough House. The Danish Minister also attended to pay his respects to his Majesty. The presentation of the address to the King from the Greek residents in London was to take place on Thursday. Other addresses will be presented to his Majesty by deputations of the Greek residents at Manchester and Liverpool. It is expected that Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark will come to London in a few days to take leave of the King previous to his departure from England.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, left Balmoral on Tuesday en route for Edinburgh, where he arrived at half-past ten o'clock. His Royal Highness was received at the Waverley Bridge station by the Lord Provost, Captain Speke, and several of the officers of the garrison. The Prince was loudly cheered by those assembled, which his Royal Highness graciously acknowledged. The Prince immediately drove to Holyrood Palace, where he will reside for the winter, for the purpose of attending the University. Prince William of Hesse will also reside at Holyrood during the winter.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary have arrived in Paris from Germany. Their Royal Highnesses are expected in town the end of this week.

Her Highness Princess Anatole Bariatinski, accompanied by her son, Prince Alexander, has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from the Isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer have left town on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Apsley House for Brighton for a few weeks.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and Lady Gwendolin St. Maur and the Earl St. Maur, have left the Duke's official residence at the Admiralty for Stover Park, the family seat in Devonshire.

Emily, Duchess of Beaufort has left Dupplin Castle on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough, at Tulchan Lodge, Glenlsta.

The Duke and Duchess of Saldanha and Mdlle. Saldanha have arrived at Llanover, in South Wales, on a visit to Lord and Lady Llanover.

The Duke of Hamilton will this month enter on his studies at Christ Church, Oxford.

The Marquis of Conyngham has left town for his seat, Mount Charles, Donegal.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde left Stratton-street on Tuesday for their seat, Portumna Castle, Galway.

Earl and Countess Russell, with Viscount Amberley and the Ladies Russell, have arrived at Beaudesert, near Lichfield.

Lord Blantyre, accompanied by his son, has left town on a Continental tour.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Colonel Byng and Lady Henrietta Danneskiold-Samsoe, niece of the Marquis of Ailesbury, is appointed to take place on the 15th inst. The marriage of the Hon. Mr. Herbert, brother of the Earl of Powis, with Miss Sykes, daughter of Sir Tatton Sykes, is also fixed to take place on the 15th inst.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, was reopened on Sunday, after undergoing a thorough restoration.

St. Clement's Church, Cambridge, has been reopened, after restoration. More frequent services are to be held in the sacred edifice in future.

The chapel of the Exeter Diocesan Training College was opened on the 23rd ult., when full morning service, with the Litany and Holy Communion, was gone through.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid last week at Brooke, a life-boat station at the back of the Isle of Wight. The stone was laid by Mrs. Seely, the wife of Charles Seely, Esq., M.P., who is lord of the manor of Brooke.

Some important alterations were carried out in Eton College chapel during the recess. All the seats for the boys are now on the same level, the steps having been removed and placed in front of the altar, which is now approached by a flight of five or six steps stretching across the chapel, thus giving additional sitting accommodation. Gas has also been introduced.

St. Thomas's Church, Lower Crumpsall, the foundation-stone of which was laid in October last, and which is the second erected in the parish of Crumpsall within a period of four years, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, on Saturday afternoon. The church itself is a neat and commodious building, and occupies a site of about 4500 yards, which was the gift of Mr. Lewis Loyd, banker, London. The cost of the building has been £2800, most of which has been raised by voluntary subscription.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectory:* The Rev. K. H. Barnes to Cattistock, Dorset. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. W. Bradford to Clyffe Pypard, Wilts; Rev. R. W. Marriott to Aldborough; Rev. F. B. Paul to Blazey, Cornwall. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. T. Brown to Nayland; Rev. R. Forster to Choppington; Rev. R. S. Hopkins to Hilderstone; Rev. J. H. Usher to Cambois; Rev. F. Pocock to Monckton Combe, near Bath; Rev. V. Saulez to Canton, Cardiff. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. C. Badger to East Kennet, Wilts; Rev. J. E. Burnet to Wilsden-cum-Allerton, near Bradford. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. G. Baber to Thorverton; Rev. F. B. De Chair to Morley, Wymondham; Rev. A. H. Fairbairn to Wilton, Wilts; Rev. F. Fisher to Maiden, Newton; Rev. J. Hilton to Endellion; Rev. W. W. Howard to Westerham; Rev. R. G. Mead, to Heytesbury-cum-Knook and Tytherington; Rev. J. J. Scott to Bulford, Wilts; Rev. G. H. Wynne to Belchalwell, Dorset. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. F. Palmer, Curate of Loughton, to be Chaplain to Sheriff Cave; Rev. H. H. Evans, Perpetual Curate of Leytonstone, to be Chaplain to Sheriff Nissen.—*Guardian.*

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT EDINBURGH.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened at Edinburgh on Wednesday. A sermon was preached at two o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Arnot, in St. Giles's Church. In the evening there was a full meeting in the Free Church Assembly Hall, which was densely crowded to hear the opening address of Lord Brougham, the president of the association.

Lord Brougham, who was most enthusiastically received, commenced his address by referring to the losses which the association had sustained by the death of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Sir James Stephen. As evidence of the progress which social science had made in other countries, his Lordship referred to the Emperor of Russia emancipating the serfs in that country; but he said it was painful to find that the scenes exhibited in Poland made it too likely that with his succession to the throne the character of the Emperor of Russia had undergone a change. He expressed a hope that, though the sufferings of Poland were deeply to be lamented, and though the conduct of her oppressors was strongly to be censured, the universal opinion of Europe might avail to obtain redress for her without any hostile interference. The occupation of Mexico, he said, was likely to produce an uneasy feeling in the now, unhappily, disunited States of America, and might, by no remote possibility, lead to an amicable intercourse with the South, not, perhaps, against the North, but in formal recognition of the secession and in breach of the blockade. The term "civil war" was, he maintained, now hardly applicable to the miserable contest in America. Each party sought to cast on the other the heavy blame of breaking the peace. On one side was the wicked allegation of property in human beings; on the other, the hollow pretext of making war to free America of slavery, her shame and her curse, as all except slaveowners admitted it to be—hollow, we might well call it, for those who proclaimed emancipation confessed that it was a measure of hostility to the whites and designed to produce slave insurrection, from which the much-enduring nature of the unhappy negro saved the country. The feeling towards England which prevailed among the American people, though arising from the excess of national vanity and its kindred envy, was certainly in part the remains of the old quarrel that led to the separation. We were hated and despised—neither feeling was at all reciprocal, but among our kinsfolk it prevailed in a degree almost amounting to mental aberration. It could hardly be accounted for without recurring to the ancient grudge of the American war; and it illustrated the soundness of the view taken by those who had most considered the great subject of colonial policy—that we must so govern our settlements as to prepare for a separation on friendly terms, always assuming that sooner or later their growth would bring about their independence.

Proceeding next to home matters, his Lordship noticed the leading legislative measures of the last Session so far as these had promoted the objects of the association. He noticed the progress of the education question during last year, referring to the fact that the half-school system of training, physical and mental, had been adopted in the Army by the Education Council; and noticed the enormous circulation of cheap periodicals as among the advantages of the effects of education in the island. The subject of co-operation was noticed by his Lordship, who gave a brief account of the origin and progress of the co-operative movement in the country, concluding his address by referring to the great increase of savings banks since last congress, and by referring to the admirable manner in which the working classes had struggled under the heavy pressure of distress during the last twelve months. It was truly touching to remark, not only their peaceful demeanour, but their firm resolution of only accepting, when absolute necessity required, the assistance amply provided by the wealthier classes and given with great delicacy—their determination to suffer the greatest privations before yielding to that necessity. A more convincing proof could not be given of the blessed effects that have flowed from their progress in education than in their habits thus acquired of sober reflection upon the state of affairs, on their own position in society, and in their real interest as well as duties to the community of which they formed so important a part. Whoever recollected the very different conduct of the same classes half a century ago, when suffering under an incomparably less pressure from the same interruption of the American trade, would at once feel thankful for the change and proud of his countrymen and country.

His Lordship's address was frequently applauded, and at the close a cordial vote of thanks was given to him, on the motion of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, seconded by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Prince Alfred was present at the meeting, and on his entrance into the hall was received with loud and prolonged cheers by the immense assemblage.

The annual report of the council was read by Mr. Hastings, the honorary secretary, and on the motion of the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., seconded by Lord Ardmillan, the report was received and ordered to be printed.

Alfred de Vigny has bequeathed all his manuscripts to Louis Ratisbonne, who is preparing their speedy publication.

The Queen has appointed Frederick Eden, Esq.; Wallace Houstoun, Esq., Captain in her Majesty's Navy; and William O'Connor Morris, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be "The Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries," under "The Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863."

The general management of the Great Western Railway (amalgamated lines) has been been bestowed on Mr. J. Grierson, hitherto goods manager of the Great Western proper, who has had great experience in connection with the Parliamentary and general business of the company. The office of joint-secretary has been allotted to Mr. Frederick Saunders, hitherto secretary and general manager of the South Wales line. Mr. Walter Stevenson, who, under the designation of assistant secretary to Mr. C. A. Saunders, has hitherto conducted the financial business of the Great Western Company, is to continue to perform the same duties on the establishment of the amalgamated concern, with the title of financial secretary.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE earthquake! The "sickening surge of the earth-wave," as one sentimental penny-a-liner has described the astonishing vibration and oscillation of Tuesday morning—the earthquake is on everybody's lips throughout the length and breadth of this land. Quiet people who went to bed on Monday night in blissful ignorance as to the earth's crust and the seas of molten metal or red-hot lava which may be simmering beneath it woke up the next morning to be told that England forms a link in the chain of the great volcanic belt, and is connected, somehow, with Mount Hecla and the Lipari Islands. Science will have its say over the late phenomenon; and a multitude of voices will darken counsel. Pert sciolists will settle the why and the wherefore of Nature's upheaving, and flippant savants will tell us precisely what the earthquake might have done and what it didn't do. We should not be surprised if the theory of earthquakes became one of the "ologies." Those of humbler minds will be content to acknowledge that they can possibly know nothing about the matter, and will resolve all their doubts into one reverent aspiration—"Thy will be done!"

Of the shoals of letters which the occurrence has brought forth, that addressed to the *Times* by Mr. Charles Dickens is the most remarkable and the most intelligent. Mr. Dickens discusses, with his usual felicitous particularity, the sensations he experienced and the extent to which he felt the shock lying in bed at his house at Gadshill, near Rochester. It is not, however, for the purpose of analysing his account of the earthquake that we allude to it. We notice it in consequence of a curious coincidence between the wonderfully graphic image Mr. Dickens gives of the shock upon himself and one of the finest passages in Milton's "Ode on the Nativity." The great prose writer says, "It was exactly as though some great beast had been crouching asleep under the bedstead and were now shaking itself and trying to rise." Now hear John Milton:—

> Th' old Dragon underground
> In straighter limits bound,
> Not half so far casts his usurped sway,
> And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
> *Swindges the scaly horror of his folded tail.*

The action of the pent-up "Dragon underground" "swindging the scaly horror of his folded tail" in vain attempts to regain his liberty is precisely analogous to that of the great beast awakening from slumber, "shaking itself, and trying to rise." It is not likely that Mr. Dickens had any remembrance of the Miltonic image when he so forcibly described his experience of the shock; and Milton was certainly not thinking of an earthquake, but rather of the Principle of Evil, when he drew his image of the imprisoned dragon. The coincidence only proves the truth of the proverb that "*Les beaux esprits se rencontrent.*"

Next to the marvels of the subterranean, the marvels of the empyrean. M. Nadar, the caricaturist-photographer's monster balloon, "Le Géant," which was entirely to revolutionise the science of aerostation, has really made an ascent from the Champ de Mars, at Paris. "Le Géant" is, after all, only to be considered as the forerunner to the "screw balloons," by means of which every man, according to M. Nadar, is to become his own aeronaut, and so emulate the celebrated Icarus and the fowls of the air.

The "Géant" was to be a double balloon—one sphere of inflated silk within the other; nay, a triple one, for there was to be a "compensating balloon" attached to receive the gas as it escaped, and which it was deemed expedient to economise. It might, perhaps, have been more appropriately termed the "Cerberus," as containing "three gentlemen"—or balloons—in one. It was a two-storied balloon, and contained a photographer's studio and a printing-office. A live Princess and a live Prince, several *sommités* of the Parisian press, MM. Godard, the aeronauts, and M. Nadar himself ascended in this portentous machine. But, as happened in the well-known case of the King of France who, with thirty thousand men, marched up a hill and then marched down again, so the adventurous Nadar, after ascending *tant bien que mal* from the Champ de Mars, descended much more rapidly, and not quite so pleasantly, as he intended. A few contusions and an injured knee were the only casualties to be deplored; but the reason alleged for the "Géant's" abrupt declension is sufficient to show how lamentably hazardous all these aerial expeditions are. The valve lines are said to have broken, or else the valve itself became ungovernable. The balloon is said to have "turned right over," so that the inmates of the car were momentarily "antipodean," but the machine fortunately righted itself. It is a mercy these foolish people were not all smashed to atoms. Paris, however, is mad after ballooning. "L'aërostatomanie" has superseded "potichomanie" and "décalcomanie;" and M. Nadar, with a renovated "Géant"—a giant refreshed—threatens another ascent on an early day. He disclaims, however, any pretension to solve the question of aerial navigation. The philosophy of the matter is, we are afraid, summed up in the dictum of the veteran ostler, who was discussing the comparative safety of stage coaches and railway trains. "If a coach upsets," said this sage, "*there you are*; but if a train smashes, *where are you?*" Where, indeed!

Another new magazine promised to the public before Christmas, and edited by a lady! The conductors of the *St. James's*, the *Englishwoman's Domestic*, and the *Victoria Magazines*, all subject, we believe, to the mild sway of feminine sceptres, must look to their laurels. In another month or six weeks we are to expect, we are told, the *Mayfair Magazine*, to be conducted by Miss Mary E. Braddon, the authoress of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. Miss Braddon comes into the field armed at all points, like a Paladin of old; for we understand that the *Mayfair Magazine* is to be copiously illustrated—not, we trust, in the wearisome Dundreary and would-be comic style—and is to include "all the talents" in its list of contributors. We wish Miss Braddon success, and we sincerely hope her magazine may improve the "morals of Mayfair."

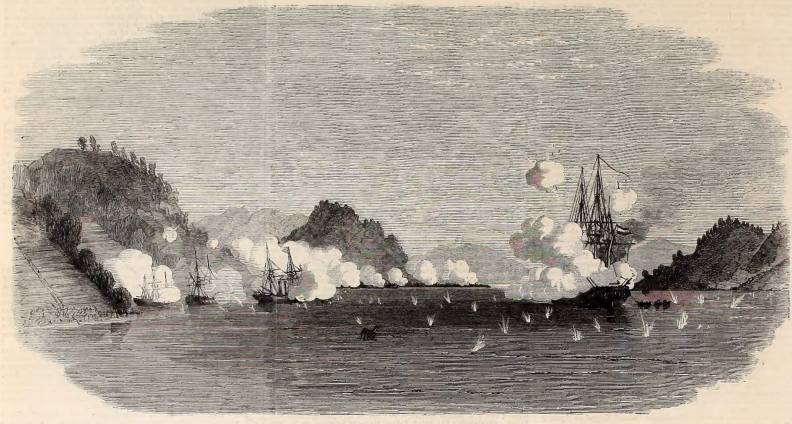
A crowded meeting, composed almost exclusively of mechanics and labourers, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Albert Institution, Gravel-lane, Southwark, in aid of the most commendable movement for establishing working-men's clubs and institutes among the working classes. The meeting was addressed by divers eloquent and impressive speakers, including the Rev. Mr. Solly, the Rev. Mr. Brown, Vicar of the parish; Mr. Washington Wilks, Dr. Shea, and other gentlemen; and the best test of the success of the meeting was in the number of working men who, at the conclusion of the proceedings, enrolled their names as members of the club and institute which it is intended to organise in the Blackfriars district.

Vattel, on the "Droit des Gens," is not very light reading; yet by the exercise of strong volition, indomitable pertinacity, and indomitable patience he may be got through. The works of Grotius and Puffendorff are not "comic songs," as Mr. Robson was wont apologetically to remark of "Vilikens and his Dinah." Nor are the letters of "Phocion" in the *Times* perhaps eminently calculated to solace the ennui of a rainy day, or to serve as a "Book for the Beach." But of all the hard reading we ever encountered—of all the determined, adamantine, inexorable, inflexible works we ever perused—a bulky pamphlet by Mr. William Whiting, of Boston, which has just been sent to us, surpasses anything with which we have ever met. This alarming production is entitled "The War Powers of the President and the Legislative Powers of Congress, in connection with Rebellion, Treason, and Slavery." There never was such a sanguinolent tome. It is all about the powers to punish high treason and rebels, bills of attainder, confiscation, hanging, drawing, and quartering, forfeitures, corruption of blood, and the "constitutional rights of the Government to appropriate private property to public use." To judge from the conclusions of this tremendous publicist, a reign of terror is imminent in America. The "War Powers of the President" ought to be bound up with Coleridge's lyric of "Fire, Famine, and Slaughter;" while, by way of epigraph on the flyleaf, we might suggest a paraphrastic quotation from Mrs. Glasse—not "first catch your hare," but "first crush your rebellion."

The Engraving of the Fancy Dress Ball given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Officers of the Channel Fleet, which appeared in our last Number, was from a sketch by Mr. William Woods, of Everton.

The state of affairs in Syria is still unsatisfactory. Bands of Druses, escaped from Hauran, have appeared near Damascus, and intercept the caravans of provisions and merchandise.

SKETCHES FROM JAPAN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ATTACK ON THE DUTCH WAR-STEAMER MEDUSA, OPPOSITE SIMONOSEKI.

YOKOHAMA, July 28.

SINCE my last letter the Prince of Nagato has been indulging in a little fighting on his own account. His territory is in the inland sea and round Simonoseki. The Pembroke, an American steamer, was the first fired into, and was hit in two places; then a French packet-boat was attacked, and subsequently the Dutch man-of-war Medusa. The Medusa had a regular battle; three shells burst in her, she was hit some twenty times, and had four men killed and five wounded. She returned the fire with vigour, and was one hour and a half exposed to the batteries and ships. There were six batteries, one steamer (the Lancefield), one brig (the Lanrick), and a barque opposed to her. The Medusa could not do very much, of course; so, after a gallant engagement, she retired and came up here. The American war-steamer, the Wyoming, directly news came of the attack on the Pembroke, got up steam and went down to Simonoseki. She ran between the Lancefield and Lanrick, giving each a broadside as she went through, and then she devoted her attention to the batteries. She managed to knock over some guns, and observed that the two ships were in a sinking condition. The Lancefield had a shell in her boilers, which caused them to explode. The Wyoming, finding she could not do much against the batteries, many of which were among the trees, retired to Yokohama. Subsequently the French Admiral went down in the Semiramis, taking with him the Tancrede; but he could not get near enough to the original batteries. However, finding one opposite him, he immediately proceeded to shell it; and, having silenced it, he landed some two hundred men, took it, and burnt two villages. In the mean time, an army of several thousand Japanese troops was approaching from Simonoseki, intending to cut off the French force; but they could not face the storm of shot and shell from the Semiramis, and they therefore retired. The Coquette, H.B.M.S. despatch-vessel, has gone down to the same place; but we have had no tidings of her. Meanwhile, nothing serious has been done against these batteries; and the Prince of Nagato has seen every ship sent against him retire after a few hours' fight.

The British fleet has been going to Satsuma's territory for the last few weeks to have a look at Kagoima, and then to Osaka, but there is no appearance of a start yet. If the Coquette is fired at, which is extremely probable, the British flag will have to be vindicated.

THE ANNAMITE AMBASSADORS IN PARIS.

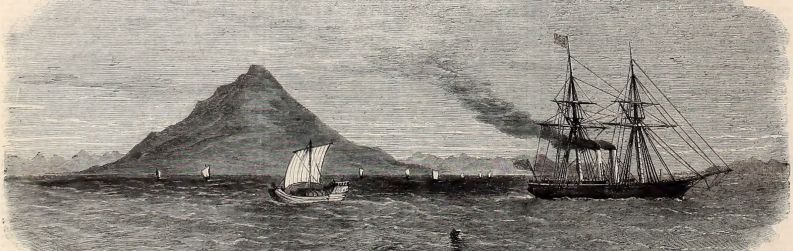
(From our own Correspondent.)

THE late outbreak in some of the provinces of Cochin-China led to an expedition of the Franco-Spanish forces, which resulted in the establishment of a new European colony in the empire of Annam, and also in the capture of Gocong, a small province lying between Cambodia and the River Soirap, and conveniently situated on the sea-border.

On the successful termination of the expedition a treaty of peace was imposed and signed by the French and Spanish Plenipotentiaries; but it would appear that the Annamites found the conditions so stringent and so injurious to their material interests that they decided upon sending to Europe an Embassy charged with the arduous mission of obtaining a modification of the terms of the treaty and the restoration of the three provinces of Lower Cochin-China occupied by the French troops. To aid the Ambassadors in the accomplishment of this difficult task they were provided with autograph letters from their Emperor, Tu Duc, to the Queen of Spain and the Emperor Napoleon.

The Annamite Embassy to Europe is composed of three persons: Pham-Thank-Giang the Ambassador-in-Chief, Vice-Grand Censor of the Empire of Annam, who occupies the centre of our Illustration; Pham-Phu-Thu, the second in rank, principal secretary to the Minister of the Interior, on the left hand; and Ngny-Khac-Dan, Master of the Ceremonies of the Annamite Palace and Mandarin of Justice at Turon. On account of that strong feeling of want of confidence characteristic of all Orientals, the two secondary dignities have been appointed to watch over the sayings and doings of their chief, on whom the entire responsibility of the Embassy is thus made to devolve. The Ambassadors are accompanied by a certain number of attendants, amongst whom the bearers of the pipe, betel-box, and feather-fans are the most peculiar. One of the fan-bearers is shown in our Illustration, which has been drawn from photographs taken in Paris by Disderi.

On their arrival in France the Cochin-Chinese Ambassadors were received with great marks of honour at Toulon, where a military reception was given them. They reached the French capital on the 14th of September; and while awaiting the return of the Emperor



ENTRANCE TO KAGOSIMA BAY, SATSUMA'S STRONGHOLD.

Napoleon from Biarritz they have been entertained in Paris in the best style, and have become, through the dearth of other subjects of interest, the real lions of the metropolis, where they have visited most of the places of amusement, not even forgetting the "spectres" of the Salle Robin, at which they appeared to be greatly astonished. They have also been already officially received by the Minister of the Interior, and during their visit to his Excellency they were provided with small white sticks on which to fix their attention, as, according to Annamite custom, it is not respectful to look at a Minister.

The costume in which we represent the Annamite Ambassadors is their ordinary one, which has not a very attractive appearance, its colour being dark violet. This sombre aspect, combined with a peculiar deviation from the code of European propriety as regards pocket-handkerchiefs, has caused a belief that the Annamites are a dirty people; but, with the trifling exception alluded to, they do not merit so grave a reproach, and, when dressed in their gala costume for extraordinary occasions, they vie with any other Oriental Ambassadors. To judge from their manner of drinking champagne and eating French pastry *con gusto*, they may be placed on a par, in this respect at least, with some of the most distinguished Europeans.

The Annamite Ambassadors reside at an hotel in the Rue Lord Byron, recently occupied by the Siamese Embassy.

The month's emigration from Liverpool during September has just been made up by the Government emigration officers. From this it appears that in the course of the month twenty-six ships, sailing under the provisions of the Passenger Act, sailed for the United States, carrying 8423 passengers; for Canada, three ships, with 333 passengers; for Queensland, one ship, with 89 passengers; and for Victoria, four ships, with 1489 passengers: in all, 10,325 passengers. Of vessels not sailing under the Act, eight ships, carrying 560 passengers, sailed for the United States; for Canada, three ships, with 582 passengers; for Queensland, one ship, with 16 passengers; for Victoria, one ship, with 18 passengers; and for other parts, five ships, with 108 passengers: making a total of 1279 passengers for the month. The grand total of passengers for the quarter ending the 30th of September was 33,395, being an increase of 16,517 over the numbers for the corresponding quarter of last year.



DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS FROM COPENHAGEN.—SEE PAGE 368.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE lesser stars which have been shining with their factitious brilliancy before provincial constituencies, have been rather put into eclipse in the last few days by the appearances and re-appearances of some the planets of the Parliamentary system. When Mr. Henley and General Peel, and Mr. Bentinck are addressing mankind through the medium of their constituents, and when Mr. Roebuck is lecturing in a Nonconformist chapel, we do not care to know what Sir Lawrence Palk, or Sir Kekewich, or Sir Harry Verney, or Sir Hugh Hubbard have to say; and especially when Mr. Walter is discoursing in Berkshire, the auditoress of the Royal county cannot be supposed to fix much attention on Mr. Bingham, even though he holds the honourary dignity of chairman of an agricultural meeting, at which the subject of the talk is presumed to be purely agricultural topics. Nevertheless, there is temptation to rescue from the oblivion of last week one or two of the more or less notable sayings and doings of men who, as members, are trying to realise the fable of the ambitious frog, but happily without coming to the last fatal catastrophe.

Foremost, and primarily we have to devote a great deal of paragraph to the fact that Mr. Cox has again been trembled in Londonderry. He was returned for that county by virtue of a certain new principle of nonorganisation at an election, has a second time succumbed before the spirit of Irish anti-landlordism. It is little to the credit of gentleman who has got through a terrible apprenticeship of ridicule in the House, and has reached to the distinction of being able to get a hearing, there when he speaks on matters upon which he knows something, as he has wisely done during his second membership, to be put down by an unreasoning assembly, which seems resolved that the very first promises of good were being brought to them from Cockaigne. Although probably skilled in governing the Irish portion of the county it is clear Mr. Cox's power fails him when he has to deal with Irish society in Israel.

It may be a singular notion, but it is one which we have often felt and elsewhere, that, despite of the large share which Mr. Bright fills in the public eye, he has adapted to be a far more perfect Parliamentary man than his colleague, Mr. Scholefield. Struggling with, and, on principle, of course subduing, his natural combativeness, Mr. Bright is of the peace party *par amy*, whereas Birmingham has, sometimes, made the appearance of muskets is most lively; and there have been horrid stories about that, rather than bad wine in them. Mr. Scholefield, on the contrary, though humbles will not decline to supply Kaffirs or Russians, or any other belligerents with whom Britain may be at war, to participate with the riches, of course, of their stock. As Mr. Scholefield is of Birmingham native and by residence, he may be supposed to diverge from his colleague on the peace-at-any-price question, and to be willing to more fitly represent the constituency. But as a member of Parliament he has stood well. He is an excellent Dissenting gentleman, possessed a skilful legislator, in the sense of concocting and conducting bills; and he is a remarkably fair and agreeable though very inferior speaker. There is a dash of gentlemanly fastidiousness about him; and always gives an idea that he could make a figure in politics and Parliament if he chose to take the trouble. But he does not. It must be admirably adapted for the performance of such a duty as that which he has lately been performing before his constituents, by writing an address at the opening of the session of a local institute in a town of such importance as that which he represents.

In the course of the manufacture, we will hardly venture to say amusement, was caused by the publication of a letter addressed by the latter to General Peel. The letter, it is said, was communicated was caused by the letter itself, but by the reason of its production. The fact was, that the gallant General having to attend to his agricultural audience in Huntingdonshire, and being at a loss for matter, probably by the force of the habit of all members during the Session, recurred for one to the adversary in the House of Commons. Perhaps, perhaps, under the influence of his Parliamentary position, responded, and would, in a very practical manner, to the agricultural engagement, which the General paraded with capital effect as his country nesting. A day or two after, the General was again in the chair at a rural assembly, and did not make so good a display by half. But then, this time he was backed by Lord Robert Montagu, who was sure to make up all deficiency, if it was possible to do so, by the production of the results of some studies of the week before, which is a way that some trying people have, especially in Parliament. Lord Robert Montagu and which is certainly not untrod by the *débonnaire* Lord Robert. There is no doubt that this noble scion of an illustrious line works hard in his vocation of a member of the House of Commons, as no yet, he has distinguished himself only by scintillations—sparks struck out like—for by no means unpleasing, though rather wearying blaze. He had improved a good deal last Session, and was evidently striving to get rid of a touch of Cockney pronunciation which long marred his method seeming to be to speak louder and faster than was formerly his wont. He is in palpable training, to his own satisfaction at least, for under-secretaryship.

Mr. Bentinck, of West Norfolk (it is necessary to be thus specific because there is another Mr. Bentinck, who is generally attaching to hop into notoriety in the house), is apparently on a tour in his county. Last week we found to notice a report of his address to a meeting in attention by his delivery of an exhaustive—in more senses than one—oration at King's Lynn. There was no public topic on which he did not debate, and which he did not exhaust, from the state of agriculture to the Pope, and exhibited all the qualities of perverse contradictoriness for which he is celebrated; and, amongst the rest, the American question. He professed himself "most," to which we will do our little to procure that honourable publicity which its author so little deserves, "at a loss" he said it down that "humanity and civilisation are not compatible with democratic institutions."

It is with regret that we find Mr. Henley stating to another Oxfordshire meeting before which he has appeared that he was so physically unable to attend as he only able to attend the House. He again talked, too, of his advancing years in a way which, to those who know him, verged on the pathetic. In these days of commonplace sensation, he could ill be spared in the House of Commons. In his speech he showed no want of vigour in pressing and illustrating his position that, in some degree peculiar to himself, he became means to make an impression when he argued that agriculture in its present improved condition owes nothing to free trade; for no instance in whether the farmers, who are said to be growing more knowing than their landlords, will readily accept that dogma.

A quiet, sensible, argumentative address from Mr. Roebuck is worth speaking of, on the principle of negation. A lecture which showed with calmness and reason that the country was a good thing was relieved by only one characteristic flash—when Mr. Roebuck defined the Reform to be a measure not to give power to those who are up to a level with those who are down, but to lift those who are down to a place beside those who are up. Was this doctrine ever broached, we wonder, in those confidential Wednesday or Thursday and Paris, which the incarnation of Radicalism and of Englishmen has had the privilege to hold for Parisians, and especially for plebicistical, to coin a word for the nonce?

What a fortune place Bingham (a fresh-water fishing-village on the banks of the Thames somewhere in Middlesex, we believe) must have been last week, to have brought into conjunction the Chief Baron of the Exchequer and the only real representative of the maritime interests of England in Parliament. Need we name Mr. Lindsay?

Of members out of Parliament, there are three just now who are not for very excellent cause in the country. Mr. Serjeant Pigott, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Mr. Collier, while undergoing the process of ejection, are no doubt experiencing sensations which, however joyous, must, we imagine, be the case of the two former, at least, be tinged with a shade of regret at their owing their promotion to the circumstances of Sir Alan Alderton having been very nearly pushed out of the attorney-generalship.

The less of the ship Scinde, from Cochin to London, is reported. The loss is above on the underwriters, to the amount of £120,000.

Enormous flocks of plover have made their appearance in Prince Edward Island, and they are being made an article of export to Boston, U.S. They are packed in ice in barrels.

The insurrection in San Domingo appears to be spreading. Strong reinforcements of troops have been sent from Havannah, as the insurgents were said to be bearing heavily on the Spanish forces.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

James Margoss, said to be the last of the veterans who fought under Admiral Rodney upon the 12th of April, 1782, died a few days ago.

Emanuel Charles Louis Godey, known as Prince Emanuel Charles de Godoy, appeared at the Bankruptcy Court last week. He is the "Prince of Bedford-row," commonly called the "Prince of Peace," well known during the Peninsular War.

The proprietors of the Great Eastern met yesterday week to consider the course they ought to take in the present desperate position of their property. The directors had no definite "policy" to submit to the shareholders, who were unable to see their way to any definite course to pursue. After a good deal of discussion, in the course of which various propositions were made and rejected, the meeting resolved to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the company's affairs, who are to report to another meeting to be convened on the 30th inst.

The movement for the establishment of working-men's clubs progresses rapidly. In all directions new clubs are being established, and wherever they have been founded they have worked most successfully. On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the Assembly-rooms, Church-st, Southwark was held as the Albert Institute, Gravel-lane. Mr. G. A. Sala presided, and meeting was addressed by Lieutenant Colonel Wilkes, Messrs. Wilkes and other gentlemen also spoke in support of the movement. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the institution were passed.

Last week the births of 1935 children—1037 boys and 898 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-49 the average number corrected was 1,658. In the week that ended last Saturday 1,935 births were registered, being 277 above the average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (1840-49), with the addition for deaths from cholera in the former period. The births exhibit a remarkable increase of population, becomes 1159. There were twenty-two fatal cases of small-pox in the week, showing a further decline on those of preceding weeks. Scarlatina still prevails much, and shows a tendency to increase; the deaths from it rose to 154 last week, being 40 above the average.

The new central art-schools in connection with the Kensington Museum will be thrown open to the students on Monday next for the winter session. The new buildings consist of a range of temporary iron and brick series there will be separate rooms assigned for drawing, painting, and modelling. The whole arrangement is perfect for both students and visitors. The whole series of buildings forms the north and west sides of the inner quadrangle of the Kensington Museum, and will be the first completed part of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1850. The total number of the students 87,380, towards which the Government has contributed £1,000 for students 87,380, towards whose instruction the State contributes £38,350, being an average of 8s. 9½d. for each student per annum.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week took the plans of the engineer for the construction of the north side of the Thames from Waterloo Bridge to the east end of the Temple Gardens was sanctioned, and the engineer was directed to take immediate steps to obtain estimates for the work. The western portion of the work had previously been tendered for. The plans include the formation of a new line of embankment, from which it appeared that the outfall is now connected with some portions of the different sewers which discharge themselves into the river. It appeared that the middle level, especially towards the east, may be said to be complete, and the western portion of the works, from the Adelphi to the northern or lower level, which, of course, is dependent on the embankment scheme.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Hopetoun to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Linlithgow, in room of the late Earl of Rosebery, deceased.

Mr. Trobene, a Conservative, was on Thursday elected to represent Leominster in Parliament. The numbers at the close of the poll were: Treberne, 2245; Peel, 2096.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel was laid at Ramsgate, in connection with a visit of the Rev. Jabez Bunting.

A meeting was held in the City Courthouse, Limerick, last Saturday, for the purpose of devising means to give immediate and energetic effect to the Irish Fishery Act passed by the Legislature in the late Session.

The Lord Lieutenant arrived at Dublin Castle on Tuesday, at the last surviving member of the famous Westminster Whig Committee, in the Congregational Schoolroom in that place, on Thursday week, to a very numerous audience.

The twelfth anniversary of the Church of England School-Society was celebrated on Wednesday week by a dinner at Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Ashley in the chair. There were also present Lord Ebrington, Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Hawtrey, the Rev. J. F. Norris, one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and others.

On Saturday the Government Inspector gave his certificate for the opening of the Ashford, Canterbury, and Whitstable Railway to St. Margate and Ramsgate. The line runs along the Kentish coast from Whitstable to Herne Bay, Reculver, Margate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate. The distance to the latter place is shortened by twenty-seven miles.

A little boy, aged seven, has been missing from home, from having eaten a number of the berries of the deadly nightshade. Four other boys who had eaten the berries were also taken dangerously ill, and it is to be feared that they will recover.—A little girl, living at Worcester, died on Saturday from the effects of eating the deadly nightshade, which became mixed with Indian corn.

The Liverpool police last week apprehended a man named James Anderson, who had a number of medals and insignia belonging to the K.C.B. in his possession. They have since discovered that the articles were the property of Sir Edward Charles Richard J. R. Lees, Bart., K.C.B., and Knight of Hanover, and have restored them to their owner.

A little boy, named Isaac Bentley, was drowned on a bank holiday in Bolton-clerk—inclosing a £500 note in each letter. In his letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer he says that he has been induced to undertake on a tour of pleasure, first in Wales and afterwards in America. Such a proposition, he says, is not to be entertained by any man of honourable sentiments.

The north-eastern line of the new fortifications for Plymouth will, according to the *Western Morning News*, be commenced shortly. Indeed, operations have already been commenced with a view to the laying out of the citadels, to the Tyrn at Crabtree, are in progress; and it is expected that the masonry work at the Devonport end will be finished very soon. The whole line there will be a strong and large fort, which will to connect by roads, walls, and intervening works with the citadel on the Tyrn. The Crabtree fortification and that will have works to connect it with the third large fort, which it is proposed to erect at Laira.

The tenth annual conference and anniversary of the Southern Counties Asylum for Idiots was celebrated on Wednesday at Knowle, Devizes, on Tuesday.—William Ewart, Esq., M.P., in the chair. There were present the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Methuen, Mr. Disney Leathes, Mr. Wyndham Portal, and a number of county gentlemen. Papers on educational subjects were read by Mr. Langdon, inspector of schools, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Thompson. In the evening there was a public meeting in connection with the asylum, when the reports of the several schools and a discussion on the papers which had been read at the morning meeting. The Bishop of Salisbury presided.

On Sunday the brig Sir Colin Campbell, of Whitby, was steamtoiling for Rye Harbour, with a signal of distress flying, about three p.m. It was observed by the crew of the Hastings lifeboat, which was then lying off the pier at the time. The life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution started at once, and proceeded to the assistance of the disabled, and provided with a tow-rope. When about two lengths from the brig the life-boat met the crew in their lifeboat, and the captain not liking to cross the bar in his own boat, owing to the high surf, the crew, six in number, were taken into the life-boat and safely landed in Rye Harbour. After bringing the crew of the brig ashore the life-boat returned to the vessel, and, with the crews of two gallays, assisted in getting her, and the next tide, the weather moderating, the vessel was got off the bar and brought into harbour.

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the examinations of the Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin, for the year 1849-50, took place on Thursday evening in the theatre of the museum, which was crowded by a respectable audience. The Lord Lieutenant honored the occasion with his presence, and on the platform was a large number of ladies and gentlemen. When the prizes had been distributed Sir R. Kane thanked Lord Carlisle for his kindness in attending and taking part in the proceedings. The noble lord, in rising to address the assembly, was greeted with loud and hearty cheers. Alluding to the discussions in Parliament relative to the museum, and the expediency of amalgamating it with the Royal Dublin Society, he said that his opinion had always been given in favour of this institution, the officers of which were able and eminent men, doing well and conscientiously the work set before them.

MR. GLAISHER'S FIFTEENTH BALLOON ASCENT.

Mr. Glaisher has published an account of his recent ascent from Wolverhampton in Mr. Coxwell's balloon, the fifteenth for scientific purposes. The report is considered of importance in showing that the general readers will also peruse it with interest on account of the curiously minute and graphic way in which he has noted down the changes that took into the bosom of which he ascended, and they will admire the courage, coolness, and presence of mind manifested in the midst of the most imminent peril to the earth, in the midst of the storm of wind which blew as he descended, and which bore him at a terrific rate into the clouds.

Mr. Glaisher says his ascents have usually been made in the summer months, but that on this occasion it should be made in October. He ascended on the 31st of March last (the time of the spring equinox), and the object was to observe the variation of the magnetic force. Coxwell, who refused to have observations at the time of the autumnal equinox, for the following reasons:—

"The balloon (says Mr. Glaisher) left at 7h. 45m. in two minutes we were 500 ft. above the earth, at 8h. 0m. 1,000 ft. in 15m. 2,000 ft. in 20m. miles at 8h. 30m., about 74 miles from 8h. 45m., near 95 miles from 9h. 0m., 107 miles from 9h. 15m., and the highest point—viz., 29,000 ft.—from 9h. 30m. Descending we were 24 miles high from 9h. 33m. to 9h. 37m., 14 miles at 9h. 40m., 9 miles at 9h. 45m., 5 miles at 9h. 50m., 3 miles at 9h. 55m., 2,000 ft. only at 10h. 13m., 1,000 ft. at 10h. 23m., and on the ground at 10h. 30m.

"On leaving the sky was cloudy, with the wind south-west, varying to west-south-west. On looking down there was a general mist; Stafford was visible in very straight lines in the north-east, and Shrewsbury in the south. At the height of one mile, although we had passed through no clouds, the earth was hidden from view by a thick mist, which, however, left the sun full and visible. Above this there were a few faint streams of light. On passing above the mist we were in a dense cloud, which was of a bright and dense clouds still above. The view here was much above my former expectations. Immediately around every variety of colour in the places most harmoniously grouped; but the very hasty glances and but few moments I could spare from my instruments would be able to do justice to so grand a scene. In rare places white enmuli clouds appeared resting on the ground, like a field of cumuli as seen from the earth, and presenting somewhat the appearance of a simultaneous discharge of heavy ordnance. In one place I counted seven of these, but there was a great deal more to be observed upon us, but between the first and second layer the sun was shining, and the illuminated earth took a beautiful green tint. Some above mentioned clouds were curved, resting on a base of cumulus. On some clouds there was a beautiful blue light, as if illuminated by the rays of the sun reflected from water. The shadows of high clouds upon low mist were very fine. Mist was seen in single vertical columns, like the smoke from towns and factories, and the height of a mile, but with very little horizontal motion. On descending, the shadow of the balloon on the mist was seen surrounded by a circular bow. At this time, while passing over the fields, we distinct a very large number of sheep, cattle, and horses, and the sound of a dog's bark very. Not a single rook, although we afterwards learned they were numerous."

It will be remembered that the descent was very rough one, the balloon being torn. Mr. Glaisher thus describes it:—

"The balloon descended with its mouth in mixture, and rose slowly; when at the height of one mile we had to part with sand to keep us on that level, and afterwards more to keep us from descending. At 9h. 33m. the barometer was 27·6gr., no beginning to form all over the balloon, and as we rose slowly there were frequent discharges of gas from the balloon, causing a loud noise and the utmost watchfulness. When the temperature was 25·6eg., Mr. Coxwell agitated the barometer in the car, and it fell to 25·4deg., and the temperature of the gas was 29·6eg. As soon as the gas became clear we observed the temperature in the interior of the balloon 30deg., but fortunately found it sound everywhere. When the sun shone on the balloon an ascending power was felt, and when it was hidden a descending, the elevation of five or six miles; but directly afterwards we saw the coast from the Wash to Hastings, and the whole extension of the Wash, by which we found we were moving, and whence, at an estimated distance, we were then ten miles. A considerable swell was on the sea, but no white horses.

"The valve was opened, but the balloon rose, and it required a very free use of it to get it to descend. Before reaching the ballast, and when above the wind changed, blowing towards the north, passed north of Grantham, and then moved with great velocity in a south-east direction. At this time the trees greatly agitated, and it was evident that the descent would be a rough one. We were now approaching the earth, and the ballast carried for some bumps. When at the elevation of 150 ft., passing very quickly, we had to throw out ballast, as the balloon descended with great velocity where we wished. An open country was before us; the grappel failed to hold, and the car struck the earth, and rebounded, and we thought all safe again; the grappel passed through the light earth without preventing us from moving, and the car struck the earth a second time, when it was our bounded about 20 yards, and then descended. The balloon stood the seating about wonderfully, and no apparent injury was done to it, except a few rents. The grappel at length caught, and we had a long run up from the place where she struck on the ground. The two ladies got out like wings. As the car struck the ground the second time I thought the great rent passed up to the valve, when I expected all would drop down; but the car rose to a minimum height of 20 yards, with the line and grappel at feet high in the air, whilst the whole balloon opened out in one immense sheet, and, likelike, kept us suspended over the ground, so that we were in a much more considerable length of time; it then gradually fell to the ground, and we got out, and the balloon, which had carried us before, now rose much injured. I opened my packages to see, as I expected, the debris of all the instruments, but to my astonishment found everything safe, and in a much greater part remaining uninjured. As to ourselves, we had, of course, a few bruises, but none at all dangerous. The inconvenience we had to endure were, perhaps, as small as could be expected in morning ascents made about the time of the equinox."

Mr. Glaisher furnishes his usual observations on the changes of temperature, which, he says, are very remarkable, and also on the magnetic effect of the sun's rays, and the vending of the blackened bulb thermometer, with its bulb in the sun's rays, which he intends to name, respectively, as he says:—

Sunray paper, by Mr. Lowe, of different proportions, were abundantly spread about the rigging, and were not coloured at all throughout the journey. Some powders, by Mr. Lowe, of different colours, such as red lead and vermilion, mixed three months ago, were slightly tinged when first opened, and were more so after the descent. The powders of which I then increased and continued to increase till noticed at 9h. 57m., when it was as dark as 4 on a scale of 10.

Dost Mahomed died on the 29th of May last, and the news of his death reached Bombay by the steamer Punjaub on the 1st of June, but it was not known in India until the 1st of July.

The Tyrol, which is celebrating its jubilee to commemorate the five-hundredth anniversary of the union of the Tyrol with Austria commenced at Innspruck. A division in the morning the procession of riflemen and sharpshooters of all kinds, with their banners, took place. In the afternoon was the solemn church service with the corps troops wearing the costumes and bearing the banners of shooters from all parts of the Tyrol. The Archduke Johann, veteran of 1809, and Governor of the Tyrol, with the civil and military authorities, &c. Among the more remarkable objects which were carried in the procession were the banner of Andreas Hofer, and the sabre given in silver, given by the Austrian army to the Tyrol, and which will be the first gift in the shooting-match. Deputations from all parts of the Tyrol have arrived at Innspruck, and also from the archduchy of Austria, from Salzburg, and from Bavaria. The Archduke Johann has received visits from the district of Ampezzo, where Italian is spoken, entered Innspruck preceded by a fanfare of trumpets.

THE NATURE AND PROPERTIES OF MILK is the subject of a long article, by Professor Voelcker, in the new number of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*. We give a few extracts from this valuable part. Water being 1000; the specific gravity of good cow's milk is 1029; skimmed milk 1035; good milk of 1850 by Dr. Lethby 1034; and Voelcker's 1030. Under the microscope milk appears as a transparent fluid, in which float innumerable atoms, or, as they are commonly called, milk globules, globules which consist of the shells of curd or casein, including the fatty matters. The curd or casein, however, is not contained in the globules, but in the solution of cane sugar, butter, milk sugar, and mineral matters—100 parts of casein, according to Peterson, contain 53 carbon, 7 hydrogen, 15·5 nitrogen, 23·5 oxygen, 0·714 phosphorus, 0·357 sulphur. The composition of milk is precisely the same in all parts of the world. Cow's milk is composed of water, 86; butyrine, 4; caseine, 4; sugar, 5; salts, 1. The latter is composed of carbon, 46; hydrogen 6·85; oxygen, 39·34. The mineral matters of milk comprise the phosphates of potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesia; the chlorides of potassium and sodium; and free soda. By churning cream, the fatty matters of the milk globules are broken and their contents made into butter; of which, when pure, palmitin, with a little stearine, constitutes about 68 per cent. The peculiar flavour and colour of butter are due to the presence of about 2 per cent of odoriferous oils—butyrin, caperin, and caprylin. The more perfectly the fragments of the casein shells are removed from the butter the better it will keep, since their presence occasions the formation of certain volatile, unconstituted fatty acids, which spoil the flavour of butter and render it rancid and unwholesome. Dr. Voelcker dwells at some length on the best dairy arrangements, &c. With respect to the adulteration of milk, he expresses his disbelief in the list of ingredients stated to be thus employed (such as gum, starch, flour, &c.), and he considers the manufacture of the adulteration with water, so generally used for this purpose, he describes various substances, &c.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Wednesday's racing opened with a walk over for Mr. Ten Broeck; and the succeeding race, the Fifteenth Triennial Produce Stakes, wherein Tornado, a moderate filly, defeated the Ranger (who was third) at weight for sex by three lengths, was also carried off by the popular American. In the St. Leger Stakes Mr. Savile's horse, however, had it all his own way with such animals as Early Purl and Sandford; but the performance could scarcely be said to add freshness to the Grand Prize of Paris laurels. At the meeting of the Jockey Club on Wednesday that autocratic body had an accession of fresh blood in the persons of the Duke of St. Albans, Lord Rendlesham, the Earl of Durham, Viscount Newport, Lord George Manners, and Captain Douglas Lane. The Marquis of Hastings is up for the ballot at the next general meeting, which takes place in the Second October Meeting.

The Queen's Guineas stood first on the card for Thursday. Isoline and Harlequin were the only two mentioned in the betting, being almost equal favourites. The result justified the opinion of the Ring, as the Goodwood Cup victress was just able to get home, after a most severe and punishing race. It seems to be the fate of this crack mare to be subjected to the application of whip and spur, as witness her race with Millionaire for her Majesty's Plate at Goodwood. The success of Ely in the Sixteenth Triennial Produce Stakes was a regular poser to those who believed themselves in the secret of his recent previous running. Even his owner and the stable could not make it out, in proof of which they had next to nothing on the colt. After the race he was backed at 25 to 1 (taken freely) for the Derby. The Handicap Sweepstakes for two-year-olds which followed produced sixteen runners, and Land of the West, a West Australian, landed a whole argosy of stable money. The Rutland Stakes destroyed the hopes of the backers of Claremont for the Derby, unless, indeed, it turn out that the colt was off, as otherwise such an animal as Acolyte could not run away with the race as she did. Friday's racing has scarcely ever any interest attaching to it to keep the bulk of visitors at Newmarket. The sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, over the T.Y.C., again showed the form of the French-bred Fille de l'Air, as she beat a respectable field without ever being extended. The October Handicap produced a field of twenty-one. The Monk was hardly mentioned in the betting until the very last, and so completely did he have the race in hand after descending the hill that he came in and won with ease, beating Mr. Sutton's Man-at-Arms by a length and a half. Upon the whole, the Newmarket First October Meeting of 1863 was as successful as any of its predecessors.

The Edinburgh and Lothians' Raceclub Meeting took place over the Musselburgh course last week. The Lothian Handicap, on Wednesday, was carried off by Mr. Merry's Knave repeating his victory in the Queen's Guineas on Thursday. Oldminster was intended by his owner to have contested the latter prize, but, being booked for Inveresk, the railway company sent him to *Inverness* instead.

COVENTRY RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.—Tuesday.

Coventry Handicap.—Tourist, 1. Rockley, 2. Fontenoy, 3.
Military Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Grey Friar, 1. Badger, 2. Maniac, 3.
Handicap Hurdle Race of 25 sovs.—Jacob, 1. Portland, 2.
Hunters' Hurdle Race.—Miss Amy, 1. Master Oliver, 2. The Widow, 3.
Godiva Steeplechase.—Harriet Watts, 1. It's All over, 2. Nike, 3.

BEDFORD RACES.—Wednesday.

Preparation Stakes.—Middlewatch, 1. Baron of Avon, 2. Reserve, 3.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Soumise, 1. Faith, 2. Vandervelde, 3.
Town Stakes.—Atlas, 1. Baliverne, 2. Pounce, 3.
Bedfordshire Stakes.—Gibraltar, 1. Lord of Linne, 2. Tourist, 3.
Consolation Stakes.—Rubini, 1. Zeloo, 2. Supple, 3.

THURSDAY.

Hunters' Stakes.—Rockley, 1. Pounce, 2. Devotee, 3.
Scurry Handicap.—Miss Julia, 1. Xurullo, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Prescription, 1. Polonaise, 2. Salvioni, 3.
Stratton Park Stakes.—Equinox, 1. Margery, 2. Zeloo, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Gibraltar, 1. Blondin, 2.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HUNT AND PERTH MEETING.—Wednesday.

Caledonian Handicap.—Joey Jones, 1. Donne Canne, 2. Picco, 3.
Plate of 40 sovs.—Unfashionable Beauty, 1. Sarah Ann, 2. Alice, 3.
Caledonian St. Leger.—Alice walked over.
Welter Stakes.—Sarah Ann, 1. Sherwood, 2. Fernando, 3.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY.

Cesarewitch.—7 to 1 agst Lioness (t), 8 to 1 agst Drummer Boy (t), 8 to 1 agst Limosina (t), 15 to 1 agst Umpire (t), 20 to 1 agst Emblem (t), 25 to 1 agst Buckenham (t), 25 to 1 agst Fantail (t), 30 to 1 agst Romanoff (t), 30 to 1 agst Hurricane (t), 33 to 1 agst Sandford (t).

Cambridgeshire.—12 to 1 agst Catch-'em-Alive (t), 12 to 1 agst Limosina (t), 33 to 1 agst Cairncastle (t).

The Cedars of Lebanon.—The cedars grow on a rocky knoll lying in the embrace of a great semicircular basin in the mountain side. They stand alone, as best befits them, without any other tree near. About 400 of them remain, but only a few of these heard the sound of Herman and his axe-bearing host. If these few had been more accessible, I believe the modern Hermans would soon have demolished them. They all stand within a very small circuit, and the seven oldest are called "the Apostles." These seven alone are believed to be real ancients—i.e., to date from a time before "the Kings of Israel, mighty wise and strong." They stand in the centre of the whole group, surrounded and guarded by their descendants and kinsfolk. The natives almost worship these trees, and ascribe to them a sentient existence. They hold an annual festival beneath their branches, which, being now near at hand, we have been strongly persuaded by the chief of a neighbouring village to stay and witness. All the world and his wife comes up to it; and the feast, though nominally a religious one, is said to lead to a good deal of irregularity. So it is now, as of old, when the Prophet accused the people of "asking counsel of stocks," "they sacrifice upon the tops of the mountains, and burn incense upon the hills, under oaks, and poplars, and elms, because the shadow thereof is good." It is, however, a glorious place for solemn worship—truly a temple not made with hands—in the bosom of the great hills and beneath the shade of trees pregnant with solemn associations of the past. For, as Bryant says—

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft, or lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
The lofty vault to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems; then, in darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplications.

From the blazing sun of mid-day you dive into the deep shadow of these noble trees, as into a river of cool water. The huge boles, some of them measuring between forty and fifty feet in circumference, send forth to a great distance their fantastically-twisted branches, laden with mighty cones. The lofty tops shoot high up towards heaven, and when in their august presence we imagine the whole mountain covered, as it once was, by such giants, we can well comprehend how the cedars of Lebanon should be so often used in Scripture as emblems of strength, and majesty, and glory.—*Good Words.*

The Focal Adjustment of the Eye has been made the subject of a series of experiments by Mr. Barnard Proctor, of Newcastle. The results appear in the *Philosophical Magazine* for October. The following apparatus was employed:—Upon a pair of parallel wooden rods a stage was made to slide; the stage consisted of two flat pieces of wood, at right angles to each other; the vertical one carrying a test-object, and the horizontal one a taper. The light, being on the stage with the test-object, gave it a constant illumination, as they both move together. The eye being placed at one end of the rods, the object was between it and the light. The object consisted of a slip of glass coated with a thin film of silver or other material, upon which fine lines may be scratched so as to transmit light; on this surface is drawn a cross, consisting of fine double lines, the width between the double lines being varied according to the observer and the nature of the experiment in hand. The focus was considered to be accurate when the fine double lines were perceived to be double; and the adjustment was considered imperfect when the cross appeared to consist of misty lines, or a multiplicity of lines. The test-object for ascertaining the revolving power of the eye consisted of two lines diverging at a very acute angle, and supplied with an index, showing how many thousandths of an inch space there were between the lines at any part of their length. This object being made to slide behind the perforation in the upright portion of the stage, commencing at the end where the space is greatest, it was pushed towards the narrow end till the lines just ceased to be distinguishable as two. The number of thousandths was then read off as an indication of the resolving power of the eye. With this apparatus the power of various eyes was tried, and found to vary very much, which differences are noted in a tabular form. Although the adjustment of the eye is only partly under command of the will, yet the power over it was found to increase by practice, several of the observers being able easily to obtain a focus at the end of a few experiments, which they could not do readily at the commencement; and they also gained a facility in deciding when the test-object was in perfect focus or the best attainable focus. To different observers the appearance of a line out of focus varied, being either a faint band with clear edges, a line with misty edges, or a band of two or more lines. A line in focus appeared to one observer like multiple lines; beyond focus, like a line with softened edges. For further interesting details we must refer our readers to the article itself.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The usual weekly meeting of the executive committee was held on Monday at the Townhall, Manchester, the Earl of Derby presiding. The hon. secretary reported that £562 0s. 4d. had been received during the week, and that the balance in the bank was £203,072. One parcel of clothing (specially appropriated) had also been received. It was resolved to make an appeal to the public for donations of clothing, which will be greatly needed during the ensuing winter by the factory operatives, who will be employed on works undertaken under the Act of last Session. The returns collected by the Central Relief Committee continue to show an improvement in the condition of the cotton-manufacturing districts. In the last week of September, 267,982 operatives were working full time, and 160,835 working short time, whilst 104,198 were wholly unemployed. Comparing these figures with the tables furnished at the close of the month of August we find that the number out of work has decreased by 14,702, while the number on full time has increased by 25,536. Mr. Farnall presented his report, which stated that there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1221. The Poor-law Board has already received applications for grants under the Public Works Act amounting in the whole to £1,000,000.

The fortnightly meeting of the London committee was held yesterday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The total receipts, including interest, were reported to be £511,495, of which sum £445,172 had been already remitted to the affected districts for distribution. During the past fortnight £79 had been received, of which £63 was from our colonies. Grants were made for remittance—to Ashton-under-Lyne, £1000; Stockport, £200; Hurst, £100; and smaller sums to other places: making together £2089.

The Emperor of Russia has arrived at the château of Orienda, on the southern coast of the Crimea. His Majesty will not return to St. Petersburg, it is thought, for several weeks.

The Public Schools are agitating for laws to be laid down for matches at football. It appears that Eton, Harrow, Westminster, Rugby, and indeed every public school has peculiar laws for the game, so that it is impossible to play a satisfactory match between any two of them.

Letters from Port-au-Prince announce that President Geffrard opened the Session of the new Parliament of the Haytian Republic on the 9th ult. by a speech in which, after expressing his regret that the systematic opposition of the last Parliament had rendered a dissolution absolutely necessary, he declared his conviction that the present Parliament, forgetting all personal questions, would zealously aid him and his Government in promoting the welfare of the country. He stated that the foreign relations of the Republic continued on the most friendly footing, that perfect tranquillity prevailed at home, that the Ministers would shortly bring forward the Budget for 1864, and also introduce several important bills necessary to consolidate the credit and insure the prosperity of their country. To these matters he called their earnest attention, and trusted that Providence would favour their efforts to promote the public welfare.

Moselle Wines.—There are no red wines grown on the Moselle. They all come under the designation of white, which is applied in common to every variety of the delicate straw-tinted wines. It is here, at Trarbach, that the moselle mousseux is to be procured in the highest perfection. The manufacture of sparkling wines is of modern date in Germany, the first experiment of that kind having been made not more than forty years ago, at Esslingen and Heilbronn, from the inferior Neckar grape. It has since expanded into a considerable trade, and is now carried on extensively at Hockheim, Mayence, and Coblentz. In 1861 the sale of sparkling hock and Moselle was estimated at one million bottles, which, although only about a tenth of the sale of champagne, may be regarded as a decided evidence of the rapid advance they have made in public favour. But he who desires to have the genuine sparkling wine on his table must take a little trouble to secure it. When the best class of grape is selected for the purpose, a wine is produced equal to the highest range of champagne; but the German manufacturers sometimes resort to the same process for the sake of passing off their inferior wines under the palatable disguise of sweetness and effervescence. It is well known also that large quantities of the poorest German wines are imported into France for the purpose of being converted into champagne; a piece of roguery which is balanced on the German side by the sale of German wines as veritable champagne, with French labels, brands, and bottles. A still worse imposition is practised in France, where a spurious sparkling moselle is manufactured, and sold in German bottles, bearing the names of fictitious German firms. To escape these frauds you must obtain your wine through firms on the Continent of established reputation, or, still better, from the growers, if you can find out who they are. The names of the growers are, in fact, the brands of the genuine wine, and I am sorry my information on this point is scanty. As it is difficult to obtain the best qualities of any of these wines in small quantities, the safest course is for a few private persons to unite and purchase a whole piece direct from the vineyard, by which they will be sure not only of getting the pure wine, but of getting it at the most moderate price.—*Victoria Magazine.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

Considerable heaviness has prevailed in the market for Home Stocks, arising chiefly from the resolution of the German Diet to invade Holstein. The purchases on account of the public have been unusually limited, and a fall of fully ½ per cent has taken place in the value of Consols. Exchequer Bills, however, have been steady in price.

There has been a very active demand for money both at the Bank of England and in the open market. Repayments have been made to the India Council of £2,000,000 lent by them some time since on Government Securities, and which amount has been disbursed among the holders of the Debentures falling due this week. In Lombard-street the best bills are now done as follows:—

Thirty days' bills,	4 per cent.	Four months'	4½ per cent.
Sixty days'	4¼ "	Six months'	4¾ 5 "
Three months'	4½ "		

On the Continent capital has been in improved request, and the quotations are well supported. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	3¾	Amsterdam	3	3
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾	Hamburg	—	3¼
			St. Petersburg	6	8

A Brazilian loan of £3,300,000, in a Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, at 88, has been announced. It is required chiefly to pay off the 5 per cent loans due in January and April next.

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various presidencies. The applications within the limits—1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay—amounted to £1,210,000.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent was declared.

The Land Mortgage Bank of India has been started under the auspices of the General Credit Company. The capital is £2,000,000, and the sole object of the company is to make advances upon land in the East. The scrip has touched 3¼ premium.

Nearly £700,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and several parcels of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England. Over £50,000 has been withdrawn for Turkey.

The Anglo-Austrian Bank, with a capital of £2,000,000, is announced. Another bank entitled the East London Bank, has been started.

Formal proceedings have been taken in the Court of Bankruptcy to wind up the Great Ship Company.

The Silver Market is steady. Bars have sold at 61½d. per ounce.

The Foreign Exchanges show very little alteration, compared with last week.

American Securities have met a dull market, and prices have given way. Virginia Six per Cents have marked 39; Atlantic and Great Western, 76; Erie Seven per Cents, 70; and Illinois 100-dollar Shares, 17½ discount.

Consols were somewhat drooping on Monday, with a very inactive market. They were done at 93½ ⅝ for Money, and 93¼ ⅜ for the November Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents left off at 91⅞ 92; Bank Stock, for Account, 239 to 237; India Bonds, 18s. to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Tuesday Consols marked 93¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ 92; India Stock, 226; Ditto Five per Cents, 108⅛ ⅞; Ditto Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 117½ to 116¾; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On the following day Consols were 93 to ⅛ for Money, and 93¼ ⅜ for Time; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ¾; Long Annuities, 14⅝; India Five per Cents, 108⅞ ¼; Ditto Bonds, 18s. to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; India Stock was 224; and the Rupee Paper, 107½ and 116¾. On Thursday the market was flat. Consols, for Money, sold at 93⅛; for November, 93⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, par; India Five per Cent Stock realised 108⅝ ⅞.

There has been less firmness in the market for Mexican and Greek Stocks, and prices have given way. Most other Foreign Securities have ruled inactive. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 94; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87¾; Equador, 16½; Greek, 37½; Ditto, Coupons, 17¾; Italian Railway, 81½; Mexican Three per Cents, 43¾; New Granada, 16 ex div.; Ditto, Land Warrants, 8; Portuguese Three per Cents, 49½; Russian Three per Cents, 59; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1862, 93¼; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; Spanish Three per Cents, 54¾; Ditto, Passive, 35⅜; Ditto, Certificates, 14; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 95; Ditto, Small, 72; Ditto, 1862, 71; Venezuela Three per Cents, 26⅛; Ditto, Six per Cents, 61⅝; and Italian Five per Cents, 72½.

A large business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and in several instances the quotations have improved:—Agra and United Service have realised 117; Alliance, 20½; Bank of Otago, 11½; Bank of Queensland, 15⅛; Bank of Wales, 9; Bank of New Zealand, 12¾; Brazilian and Portuguese, 8½; British and American Exchange, 15; Chartered of British Columbia, 12¼; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 39; Consolidated, 10¾; Continental, 10; English, Belgian, and Netherlands, 3; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 24; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 29¼; Imperial, 23¼; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; London and Brazilian, 50; London Chartered of Australia, 30½; London and Colonial 9¼; London and County, 54½; London and Middlesex, 10; London and Northern, 12½; London and South-Western, 9½; London and Westminster, 79¾; National of Liverpool, 16¼; Provincial of Ireland, 93; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6⅞; Standard of British South Africa, New, 18½; Union of England and France, 10¾; and Union of London, 39½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair average request. The leading quotations are as follow:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105; Ditto Five per Cents, 94; Cape Six per Cents 114; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 109¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 104½; South Australian Six per Cents, 112½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111½ ex div.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled firm. British Iron have sold at 5; Crystal Palace, 40½; Ditto Debentures, 117; Electric Telegraph, 105; General Credit and Finance of London, 5⅛; Hudson's Bay, 9¼; International Financial Society, 10½; Joint Stock Discount, 6⅞, ex New; London Financial Association, 14½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3¾; Natal Land, 5½; National Discount, 9⅜; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, New, 3; North British Australasian, ⅞; Quebrada Land, &c., 2⅜; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 27⅝; and South African Investment, 6⅞.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been to a fair average extent, and no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. The following are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 85; Caledonian 119¾; Great Eastern, 51½; Ditto, A Stock, 49¼; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 6½; Great Northern, 126½; Great Western, 65¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111⅜; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45½; London and North-Western, 102⅝; Metropolitan, 130½; Ditto, New, 7⅞; Midland, 128½; North British, 55⅜; Ditto, York, 89; North London, 119½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 44½; South-Eastern, 96⅞; Stockton and Darlington, 25⅜.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern, Six per Cent, 130½; Great Northern, Five per Cent 107½; Great Western, Four per Cent, 91; Ditto, West Midland, Oxford, 139; Midland, Bristol and Birmingham, 138½; North-Eastern, G. N. E. Purchase, 100.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100; Midland, Bradford, 98.

British Possessions.—Cape Town and Dock, 103½ ex int.; East Indian 108; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 76½; Ditto, 2nd Pref., 70; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½; Great Southern of India, 107½; Great Western of Canada, 10⅞; Madras Five per Cents, 105½; Scinde, 107½; Delhi, 108¼.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Bahia and San Francisco, 20¾; Ottoman, 12¼; Recife and San Francisco, 18¼; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; San Paulo, 22¾; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22¾; Turin and Savona, 3; Ditto, 16¼.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending October 7, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£231,650	An increase of other Securities of	£ 73,413
An increase of public deposits of	239,571	A decrease of bullion of	421,818
A decrease of other deposits of	823,818	An increase of rest of	3,100
A decrease of Govt. Securities of	257	A decrease of reserve of	673,323

The total circulation is £22,545,407. Public deposits amount to £9,510,057; and private deposits to £12,893,642. Securities are £33,829,764; and the stock of bullion is £14,856,037.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Oct. 5.—The supply of English wheat on offer here to-day was very moderate, and most kinds were disposed of somewhat freely, at full prices. Fine foreign wheats were quite as dear as last week; but inferior qualities met a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. In floating cargoes of grain very little was passing. There was a fair sale for both English and foreign barley, at the late decline in value. Malt, however, was very inactive, on former terms. Good round oats moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at last week's currency. Both beans and peas commanded more attention, at full prices. The flour trade was steady.

Oct. 7.—Most kinds of produce changed hands slowly to-day; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280lb. American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack.

Seeds.—Winter tares are dull, and the turn lower. All other seeds rule inactive, but not cheaper. Cakes support former terms.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 69s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 14s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 12s. per ton; canary, 36s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 39s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 4d.; oats, 19s. 8d.; rye, 31s.; beans, 37s. 11d.; peas, 36s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 1d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 2d.; rye, 32s. 8d.; beans, 39s.; peas, 36s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 119,055; barley, 70,405; oats, 14,311; rye, 429; beans, 3998; peas, 1515 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a drooping tendency. Privately, the market is rather heavy.

Sugar.—A large business has been passing in raw qualities, at 6d. to 1s. per cwt. more money. Barbadoes has realised 32s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; and Jamaica, 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Refined goods are rather dearer. Common brown lumps are now worth 44s. 6d. per cwt. The stock of sugar amounts to 109,624 tons, against 87,153 tons last year.

Coffee.—No change has taken place in prices; but the market generally is flat. The stock is 11,029 tons, against 7759 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The market is very flat, at about previous currencies. Stock, 41,321 tons, against 59,601 tons.

Provisions.—There is a fair average business doing in most kinds of butter, at very full prices. The best Dutch is worth 104s. to 106s. per cwt. Bacon sells freely, at extreme quotations. Other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 45s. per cwt., with a steady demand. The stock consists of 43,758 casks, against 39,815 ditto last year. Rough fat is 2s. 3½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at £42 15s. per ton on the spot. Brown rape is selling at £42; and refined, £45 per ton. Olive is worth £52 to £60; cocoanut, £45 to £47; and fine palm, £37 10s. French turpentine, 69s. per cwt. English refined petroleum, 2s. 2½d.; and American, 2s. 4d. per gallon.

Spirits.—There is a fair demand for rum, at full quotations. Proof East India, 1s. 5d.; proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and very fine Jamaica, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, grain, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 15s.; clover, £4 to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 3d.; Hartley's, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—New qualities are in good supply and steady request, at from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—English wool is in request, at extreme quotations; but foreign and colonial qualities are very dull.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the trade is steady, at from 60s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Oct. 8.)—The supply of beasts on offer here to-day was rather limited, and the general quality of the stock was very middling. Prime Scots, Herefords, and shorthorns were in request, at prices quite equal to Monday, the top figure being 5s. per 8 lb.; otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The show of sheep was only moderate. Downs and halfbreds moved off steadily, at extreme rates; but inferior sheep were a slow inquiry. A few very superior Downs realised 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. Calves were in fair average supply and sluggish request, at late rates—namely, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. The pork trade was heavy, and the currency had a drooping tendency. Milch cows were very dull. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 27s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 990; cows, 130; sheep, 5230; calves, 302; pigs, 447. Foreign: Beasts, 340; sheep, 1650; calves, 242.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderately extensive, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcass. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, October 2.

BANKRUPTS.

W. S. MOSS, Fulham-road, upholsterer.—M. D. KROTOWSKI, Angel-court, Stoney-lane, Houndsditch, butcher.—C. BANDLE, Widford, Hertfordshire, baker.—H. SMITHER, Farnham, Surrey, upholsterer.—F. S. YARROW, Bridport-place, Hoxton, builder.—ALICE SUSANNAH PARK BAIGENT, Warwick-place, Bedford-row, licensed victualler.—W. H. IZOD, Phillipp-street, Kingsland-road, printer.—F. W. PRINCE, Epsom, gunmaker.—J. HUXLEY, Bromley, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—E. NEWBOLD, Nottingham, ironmonger.—W. LUSTY, Dursley, Gloucestershire, machine manufacturer.—J. HODSON, South Leverton, Nottinghamshire, grocer.—J. WOLSTENHOLME, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—W. and W. J. SMITH, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, army contractors.—G. KNIGHT, Wellington-road, Clapham-rise, cooper.—F. HERMANN, Devonshire-place, Portland-road, artist in buhl.—H. E. CRAWFORD, Seymour-place, York-street, Walworth-road, timber merchant.—W. EVERITT, Elmstead, Essex, cattle dealer.—T. B. and LOUANNA PASKELL, Robert-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, dealers in tobacco and cigars.—E. N. HOBBS, Ware, Hertfordshire, flour factor.—J. WADLEY, Birmingham, cooper.—T. BROADHOUSE, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, upholsterer.—W. YARROW, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, engineer.—J. W. BARRATT, Manchester, baker.—H. CAITHNESS, South Shields, shipowner.—T. BLAIR, Seaham Harbour, Durham, boot and shoe maker.—W. DICKINSON, Manchester, joiner and builder.—J. CRABTREE, Tunstall, Yorkshire, butcher.—J. J. HASKINS, Fens'anton, Huntingdonshire, tailor.—A. NICHOLSON, Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire, attorney and solicitor.—T. PRYCE, Upperhouse, Montgomeryshire, farmer.—W. PATRICK, Diglis, Worcestershire, bricklayer.—G. STEVENS, Hastings, builder.—G. BARNEY, Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire, blacksmith.—W. GYTON, jun., Great Yarmouth, grocer.—W. SPEAKMAN, Astley, Lancashire, plumber and glazier.—T. WITTING, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner.—W. ATKINSON, Aylesbeare, Devonshire, innkeeper.—E. ANDREWS, Alfreton, Devonshire, bricklayer and publican.—J. HOPPER, Long Itchington, Warwickshire, tailor.—C. NUTTALL, Hyde, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—W. GATE, Whitehaven, Cumberland, carver and gilder.—I. WALKER, Leicester, cordwainer.—E. WOOLLEY, Longton, Staffordshire, tailor.—J. EDMONDSON, Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer.—R. SWIFT, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, coal merchant.—T. J. FAULKNER, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. MACDONALD, Inverness, carpenter.—J. MACKILLICAN, Invergordon, corn merchant.—R. PATERSON, Udny, farmer.

Tuesday, October 6.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BATES, Nottingham, chairmaker.—S. CROSS, Heybridge, Essex, corn merchant.—G. COLLINS, Falmouth, Cornwall, draper.—W. F. RAYNER, Suffolk-road, Dalston, builder.—W. COLTMAN, Alma-street, New North-road, printer.—H. LARNER, High-street, Battersea, builder.—W. E. FILBEY, Norwich, victualler.—A. SMITH, Huntingdon, grocer.—G. JUFFS, Woburn, Bedfordshire, draper.—W. D. CLARKE, Gray's-inn-road, gasfitter.—L. L. GRAY, Tottenham, gardener.—J. N. SPELLEN, St. Augustin-road, Camden-square, reporter.—G. S. MACDONALD, Old Compton-street, Soho, manufacturer of fancy leather goods.—T. L. VON OLDEKOP, Upper Tulse-hill, authoress.—C. O. FLOWER, Water-lane, Tower-street, and Camden-square, commission agent.—H. M. HARVEY, Trentham, Staffordshire, commission agent.—E. UNSWORTH, Warrington, Lancashire, corndealer.—W. P. WILLIAMS, Haverfordwest, clerk.—E. C. DE SILVIER, Torquay, Devonshire, professor of music.—R. PHILLIPS, Devonport, builder.—J. GILL, Bradford, Yorkshire, draper.—T. DONALDSON, Liverpool, tinplate worker.—R. ROWLANDS, Aberegir, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer.—S. EDWARDS, Liverpool, grocer.—R. ROWLANDS, Cae du, Montgomeryshire, late victualler.—A. JONES, Rhydfelin, Montgomeryshire, grocer.—H. WILDE, Manchester, druggist.—J. VARTY, Wigan, Lancashire, builder.—M. M'CARRON, Rose Brea, Woodside, Cheshire, contractor.—T. DARLEY, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, bootmaker.—J. THOMPSON, Barnsley, Yorkshire, photographer.—J. LYM, Great Bolton, Lancashire, spindlemaker.—J. BATCHELDER, Lakenham, Norfolk, panorama proprietor.—S. CROPPER, Heywood, Lancashire, glassdealer.—W. LISTER, Leeds, mungo-dealer.—H. SMART, Bristol, beer retailer.—A. ANDREWS, Bristol, bootmaker.—H. HARRISON, Birmingham, engraver.—E. T. WILLIAMS, Birmingham, brewer.—C. BLISS, Hereford, grocer.—J. HAY, Bishop Auckland, Durham, innkeeper.—R. CATCHPOLE, Harleston, Norfolk, watchmaker.—L. JONES, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, blacksmith.—J. ROBINS, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, builder.—J. LEVI, Oldswinford, Staffordshire, wharfinger.—R. WATERWORTH, Sherburn, Yorkshire, potato-dealer.—L. WIGLEY, Ripley, Derbyshire, grocer.—J. CLARK, King's Lynn, Norfolk, gunsmith.—J. BRATT, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, boiler-maker.—C. PRESTON, Tunstall, Staffordshire, confectioner.—W. SHENTON, Longton, Staffordshire, joiner.—H. ELKINS, Aldershott, baker.—H. HOPE, jun., Worcester, cabinet-maker.—S. RAUCLIFFE, Huddersfield, teadealer.—E. HUGHES, Chelmsford, corndealer.—W. WOODWARD, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, carter.—G. T. BEDWELL, Middle Deal, Kent, market gardener.—W. L. THOMAS, Hove, Sussex, engineer.—ELIZABETH and MARY GRIFFITHS, Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire, greengrocers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. BIGHAM, Glasgow, warehouseman.—R. and J. TAYLOR, Aberdeen, merchants.

OPENING OF A NEW BRIDGE AT LONDONDERRY.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, having taken an extensive tour through the wild scenery of the Donegal mountains, arrived in Derry on the evening of the 24th ult. Great preparations had been made for his reception. Crowds awaited his arrival, which was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. He was received at the railway station by the Mayor of Derry, Mr. Alexander Lindsay. Thence he was conducted to the Townhall, passing under a beautiful triumphal arch which had been erected at the Ferry Quay-gate, and

followed by an immense crowd of citizens, who filled the diamond, or square, in which the Townhall is situated, cheering heartily while he was receiving the address of the Corporation and the burgesses of the city and county. In the address the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the city of Londonderry, in common council assembled, tendered to his Excellency their "most hearty welcome and sincere congratulations on his first and very auspicious visit to her Majesty's ancient and loyal city of Derry. His Worship then presented to the Lord Lieutenant the freedom of the city of Derry. The parchment was inclosed in a handsome oak case ornamented with gold-plated brass mouldings, and lined inside with fluted blue velvet. The oak of which this box is constructed was part of the roof of Londonderry Cathedral, which stood the siege of 1688. On the top is a gilt shield, which, when opened, is beautifully ornamental letters, the inscription. Lord Carlisle began, in beautifully ornamental letters, the inscription. Lord Carlisle replied in suitable terms to this address, and thanked the citizens of Londonderry for the high honour conferred upon him.

On the following day his Excellency opened the new bridge. This bridge spans the Foyle, immediately opposite the town, and is of iron, 1200 ft. long and 32 ft. broad within the rails. It is divided into two platforms, the lower one for the use of those who will cross the river here and join the line from Derry to Coleraine and Belfast. It is a magnificent structure, of which the Derry people may well be proud. After the ceremony of opening the bridge the Lord Lieutenant visited some public institutions, and in the evening he was entertained at a banquet in the Guildhouse.

We give an Engraving of Derry, after the noble picture by Mr. T. H. Connor, of Belfast, recently exhibited in Corporation Hall, Londonderry. The view is taken from the Fountain-hill, Waterside, and commands not only the city, the country, and the mountain heights beyond, as shown in our Engraving, but also an extensive range of scenery up and down the river and the bay, presenting altogether the finest and most picturesque view of Derry which has ever been painted. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant inspected it, and expressed himself in highly commendatory terms respecting its design and its execution. It represents both the old and the new bridge over the river, as fully seen from the artist's standpoint, and, in this respect, it will hereafter possess a considerable amount of historic interest. The picture, which has been purchased by Dr. Corry, of Belfast, is eight feet by four feet. An excellent lithograph (printed by Messrs. Monkhouse and Stead, of York) has been taken from the oil-painting.

LIMERICK NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

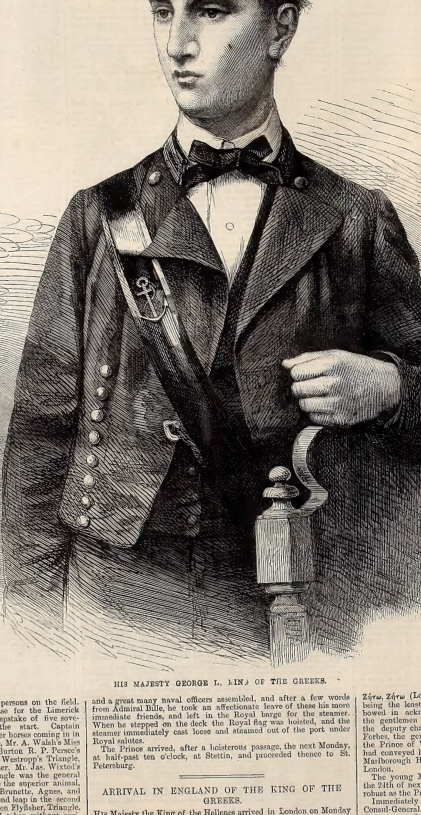
THE Limerick races came off recently, and were a decided success. Mr. James Barry judiciously superintended the arrangements, and he was ably assisted by Mr. E. Sheehy, Mr. Slattery, and the committee, which consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Mayor of Limerick, Sir Richard de Burgo, Bart.; Mr. Thomas Boyse, High Sheriff of the City of Limerick; Colonel Dickson, M.P.; Captain Westropp; Mr. David V. Roche, M.P.H.; Mr. Edward Croker, of the Grange; Captain Boyd, 17th Regiment; Mr. James Spaight; Mr. John Vereker; Mr. James Barry; Captain Cardrow, 9th Regiment; Mr. George J. Hore; and Captain Parnell. Mr. J. R. Hunter was the judge, and Mr. Charles Fraser undertook the duties of secretary. There were nearly 50,000 persons on the field. The principal event of the day was a steeplechase for the Limerick Trudement's Plate of £200, added to a sweepstake of five sovereigns each. We give an Engraving of the start. Captain Williams's Flyfisher obtained the prize, the other horses coming in in the following order—Captain Machell's Agnes, Mr. A. Walsh's Miss Arthur, Mr. Wm. Gubbins's Brunette, Mr. Burton R. P. Persee's Topthorn, Mr. Woodward's Vernea, Captain Westropp's Triangle, Mr. Moore's Fairy King, Mr. Barry's The Dunter, Mr. Jas. Wrixton's Mountain Boy, Mr. J. Doyle's Red Rose. Triangle was the general favourite till the result proved Flyfisher to be the superior animal, he having kept the lead, closely followed by Brunette, Agnes, and Miss Arthur. Brunette broke down at the second leap in the second round. The race was admirably contested between Flyfisher, Triangle, Agnes, and Miss Arthur. The leaps were all taken without accident, and Flyfisher passed the winning-post five lengths ahead of Agnes, who came in second, Miss Arthur making a good third.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS FROM COPENHAGEN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Thursday, Sept. 17, the city of Copenhagen was again the scene of the departure of one of its Royal Princes for a new country, where his destiny has called him to play a prominent part. The young King of the Hellenes, Prince Wilhelm of Denmark, now George I., left the same palace gates and the same paternal roof as he stepped on the deck the Royal flag was hoisted, and the steamer immediately cast loose and steamed out of the port under Royal salutes.

The Prince arrived, after a boisterous passage, the next Monday, at half-past ten o'clock, at Stettin, and proceeded thence to St. Petersburg.



HIS MAJESTY GEORGE I., KING OF THE GREEKS.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes arrived in London on Monday night by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, accompanied by a limited suite.

King George left Denmark on the 17th ult., accompanied by Count Sponneck, and proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he arrived on the 20th, and remained six days. During his visit he went to Constadt, where, under the guidance of General Todleben, he examined the whole of the defensive works at that fortress. The young King was received with great cordiality by the Emperor, and was highly delighted with his visit.

On leaving St. Petersburg, his Majesty proceeded to Rumpenheim, on a visit to his relatives residing there, and, after a stay of a few days, continued his journey to Brussels, where he arrived on Saturday morning last, and immediately proceeded to the Hotel de Belle Vue, where apartments had been engaged for his accommodation. Several gentlemen of the King's suite, amongst whom were Baron de Guldencrone, Professor A. L. Koepen, Dr. Fillemen (secretary), Captain Funck, and Captain Leth, preceded his Majesty to Brussels, and received him on his arrival. Many distinguished Greeks also arrived at Brussels to present their homages to their new Sovereign, and were at once graciously and cordially received. Amongst these gentlemen may be mentioned M. Christopoulos, formerly Minister. During Saturday there was an interchange of visits between his Hellenic Majesty and the Belgian Royal family, and in the evening there was a grand banquet at the palace. Besides the King of the Belgians and the King of the Greeks, with the gentlemen composing his suite, there were present—the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Archduke Joseph of Austria (brother to the Duchess of Brabant), Baron Hugel (the Austrian Minister), the Minister of Denmark, and several other gentlemen holding official positions. His Majesty visited many of the principal manufacturing establishments in Brussels during Saturday, and remained in that city till Monday morning, when, at six o'clock, he travelled by railway to Calais.

King George left the French port about half-past one on board the London, Chatham, and Dover Company's new vessel, the Sampshire, which steamed across to Dover in one hour and twenty-six minutes. His Majesty was attended across the Channel by Lieutenant Morgan, R.N., the naval superintendent of the company, and was received, on his arrival at Dover, by the Greek Consul General, M. Ionides; General Sutton, commanding the garrison; Captain Trincott, R.N., Admiralty Superintendent, &c.; and, after partaking of lunch at the Lord Warden Hotel, proceeded by special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Victoria station. The arrangements at the station at Dover were under the superintendence of Mr. Cox, the station-master, who had charge of the train to London. His Majesty arrived at Victoria station punctually at six o'clock—the special train performing the journey in two hours and ten minutes.

A telegram, received in London on Monday morning, announced that the young King would arrive at six o'clock. This intelligence was soon circulated through the Greek community resident in London, and had the effect of attracting to Victoria station a great number of ladies and gentlemen who were anxious to witness the arrival of their Sovereign. Amongst those present were Mr. Pandia Ralli, Mr. St. Zizianes, Mr. M. Rodocanachi, Mr. Ziffo, Mr. Carvaly, Mr. James Wyld, M.P., one of the vice-presidents of the Philhellenic committee, and Mr. Stefanos Xeno, the hon. secretary, &c.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Grey, arrived at Victoria station at a few minutes before six o'clock. On alighting from the carriage his Royal Highness was immediately recognised by the ladies and gentlemen present, and was loudly and heartily cheered. In a few minutes after the arrival of the Prince of Wales the Royal train conveying the King of the Greeks drew up at the platform, and as soon as his Majesty made his appearance he was received most enthusiastically, loud shouts of Ζήτω, Ζήτω (Long life!) resounding from all sides, the ladies not being the least demonstrative in their behaviour, and waving their bowed in acknowledgment, and we then introduced to some of the gentlemen present. The King was received by Lord Harris, the deputy chairman of the railway company, and by J. S. Forbes, the general manager. Without any delay his Majesty and the Prince of Wales took their seats in the Royal carriage which had conveyed his Royal Highness to the station, and proceeded to Marlborough House, where he will be a guest during his stay in London.

The young Monarch, who will not attain his eighteenth year till the 24th of next December, looked somewhat pale, and he was not so robust as the Prince of Wales.

Immediately after his Majesty's arrival, M. Alex. Ionides, the Greek Consul-General, telegraphed to Athens, announcing to the Provisionary Government the safe arrival of his Majesty at the English stage of his journey.

His Majesty will visit the Queen at Balmoral, and will leave England next week for Paris. After a short stay in that capital he will proceed to Toulon, where he will embark for Athens on board the Russian frigate Oleg, which has been specially fitted up and decorated for the conveyance of King George to his dominions.

The Royal family and distinguished visitors to this country have lately availed themselves of the London, Chatham, and Dover route to Victoria station, which is in close proximity to Buckingham

Palace and the west end of London, and, moreover, possesses the advantage of direct communication with Windsor by the Great Western Railway from the station without change of carriage.

FROM THE COURT NEWSMAN.

His Majesty the King of Greece arrived at Marlborough House at ten minutes past six o'clock on Monday evening on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The King was met, upon his arrival at Victoria station, by the Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Grey.

His Royal Highness accompanied his Majesty to Marlborough House, where the King was received by his sister, the Princess of Wales.

The Danish Minister attended at Marlborough House to pay his respects.

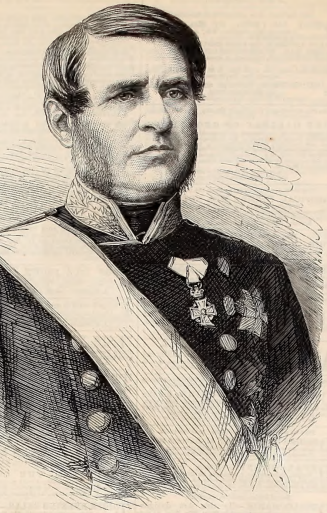
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also visited the King.

The King is attended by Count Sponneck, Baron De Guldencrone, Professor A. L. Kreppen, Captain Leth, Captain Rauck, and Dr. Philemon. These gentlemen proceeded from the railway station to the Palace Hotel at Buckingham-gate.

Mr. Stefanos Xenos writes from the Philhellenic committee-rooms, Charing-cross, as follows:—"I am authorised to state that King George, when he arrives in Athens, will take up his residence in the palace built by the ex-King Otho. His Majesty thinks that, as the elect of the Greek people, he cannot but accede to their wishes as regards his future residence."

COUNT SPONNECK.

THIS gentleman has left the service of Denmark to accompany the young King of Greece to the different Courts which he is now visiting, particularly the three protecting Powers of Greece, and to Athens. He was born, in 1815, at the ancient town of Ringkjobing, in Jutland, where his father held a high civic office. He studied at the Academy of Sora, in Sealand, and afterwards at the University of Copenhagen, where he took the degree of laws in the course of 1836. He took an early interest in financial studies, and published some works on customs and finance. He entered Government service in a financial department, in which he rose quickly. In 1848 he was sent as Royal Commissioner to the last meeting of the Danish States, and became a member of the Constituent Assembly, and, at the fall of the March Ministry, he attained the object of his early ambition, the Ministry of Finance. Denmark was at that time involved in the first war with Germany about the Duchies, and it required a firm hand to direct the finances of the country so as to keep its established good credit unimpaired, in which he perfectly succeeded. At the same time many salutary reforms were introduced in all departments under the ministry of finance, including postal and customs service, for which the laws were prepared and brought before the "Regsdag" or Parliament of Denmark. In the latter part of 1854 questions relating to the never-ceasing difficulties with Frankfort caused the overthrow of the Ministry and the formation of the present Ministry "Hall," and Count Sponneck has never since been offered a seat in the Cabinet. He was, however, in December, 1854, made Director General of Customs, which office he held until he accepted the offer to accompany the young King to Greece. His talents, antecedents, and indefatigable habits fit him eminently for playing a great part at Athens.



COUNT SPONNECK, IN ATTENDANCE ON THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

HARVEST HOME AT SWALLOWFIELD.

ON Wednesday week Swallowfield Park, near Reading, the seat of Sir Charles Russell, Bart., was the scene of one of these festivities.

At eleven in the morning, to the merry ringing of the bells and the joyous strains of a band, the parishioners of Swallowfield assembled and marched in procession to the parish church to return public thanks for the recent abundant harvest. The church was filled to overflowing. Divine service was performed by the Rev. J. Kitcat, Incumbent of the parish. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, who took for his text the five last verses of the 145th Psalm. The church was appropriately decorated for the service. In the chancel was a cross of variegated flowers and wheat-ears, surmounted by four sheaves of wheat, and with the motto underneath, "Offer unto God thanksgiving." The altar was most tastefully strewn with flowers and barley, and in front of it was a cross formed of wheat-ears. An arch of evergreens, flowers, and corn was thrown across the middle aisle, and in front of the gallery was the motto, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." The font was also adorned in a tasteful manner with flowers and evergreens.

After service the procession was again formed, and was headed by a waggon-load of wheat, drawn by four gaily decorated horses. The waggon had been hung with garlands, and with the devices "God Speed the Plough," "Peace and Plenty," "God giveth all," and "The last load home." In front of the waggon walked a number of hand bellringers and a brass band. Banners with appropriate devices accompanied the procession, and it was joined by nearly the whole of the farmers and labourers of the parish. Lady Russell, Lady Doveton, Sir Charles Russell, Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd-Lindsay, the Revds. Charles Kingsley and G. Holme, Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell, G. L. Russell, Esq., and others walking at the head. In this order they proceeded from the church to the park, where a marquee had been erected. The National Anthem was then sung.

Dinner was served in a spacious marquee, and about 340 of the labourers and their wives and daughters sat down to a substantial repast. The farmers of the neighbourhood acted as carvers, and were interspersed amongst the workmen at the several tables. Many of the ladies of the neighbourhood and the daughters of the principal farmers waited upon their humble guests. Sir C. Russell, Bart., V.C., presided over the gathering; and was supported on the right by Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, V.C., and on his left by the Rev. C. Kingsley. The tent was prettily decorated with flowers, and at one end was placed a pretty device, representing a crown, made of wheat-ears, and surrounded by flowers tastefully arranged.

Grace before and after meat was sung by the church choir. After dinner the proceedings were graced by the presence of Lady Caroline Russell, Lady Doveton, the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd-Lindsay, Lady and the Misses Russell, and other ladies.

After the usual loyal toasts, the party left the tent, and, joined by numbers who had come to assist in the festivities, indulged in games and rural sports until night brought to a close the day's rejoicings. It is worthy of remark that there was not a single case of drunkenness during the day.



HARVEST HOME AT SWALLOWFIELD, NEAR READING.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Aug. 10, at Uilenhage, Cape Colony, the wife of John E. Dyer, Esq., M.R.C.S. Eng., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at the Cedars, Sunderland, the wife of Wm. Nicholson, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at the British Embassy Chapel, Constantinople, by the Rev. C. B. Gribble, M.A., Chaplain, Henry Rumball, Esq., of the Supreme Consular Court, to Adeline Eliza, youngest daughter of C. S. Hanson, Esq., of Constantinople. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at the Weissfrauen Church, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, by the Rev. C. M. Kirchner, D.D., Henry Edward, eldest son of the late Edward Oliver Taplin, Esq., of Albury, Surrey, to Minna, youngest daughter of the late George Wilhelm Meyer, Esq., of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the legal marriage having been performed on the 30th ult. before the civil magistrate of the city, as required by law.

On the 29th ult., at the church of St. Edward the Confessor, at Leek, in the county of Stafford, by the Rev. George E. Deacon, M.A., Vicar of Leek, assisted by the Rev. J. Barnes, M.A., and the Rev. H. J. Stokes, M.A., William Henry Jones (now, by Royal license, William Henry Jones Byrom), Esq., a Commander in her Majesty's Navy, and youngest son of the late Captain Jenkin Jones, R.N., to Sarah Henrietta, eldest daughter of Henry Byrom, Esq., of Bath, and only grandchild of the late Richard Gaunt, Esq., of Leek.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 2nd inst., at Streatham, Surrey, Emma, the eldest daughter of W. Senhouse Gaitskell, Esq., aged 29.

On the 4th inst., at Great Yarmouth, Sophia, relict of the late Rev. Clement Chevallier, Rector of Badingham and Cransford, Suffolk, aged 78.

On the 18th ult., at Montreal, Eleanor Elizabeth, wife of George M. Lewis, of Madeira, and daughter of the Hon. Judge M'Cord, of Montreal.

On the 3rd inst., at Wylye Rectory, Wilts, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Captain Thomas Patrickson Braithwaite, R.N., and relict of the late Edmund Lockyer, Esq., of Plymouth, Devon, aged 80 years.

On the 30th ult., Victorine Elizabeth de Michele, aged 7 years.

On Monday last, at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. John Bottrill, bookseller, aged 86 years.

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SING, BIRDIE, SING. GANZ'S popular Song, sung by Mdlle. Parepa at the Crystal Palace and other Concerts, with enthusiastic applause. 2s. net.

ASHDOWN and PARRY, 18, Hanover-square.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large choice of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD, the best Pianofortes ever manufactured, in Cottage, Semi-Cottage, Cabinet, and Grand Pianofortes, at Moderate Charges.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very compact Cottage Pianoforte, 6 feet high, with the touch, tone, and check action of a Grand, but in small space, requiring no tuning. Surpassed in every way by the Pianinos of Messrs. Chappell, which have received the Prize Medal for seven years in succession.

Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 35 and 36 guineas. A great variety on View.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To enhance preference for the productions of English manufacture, CHAPPELL and CO. have added to their Stock the most perfectly satisfactory instrument of a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above-named Foreign Pianoforte, and possesses all the qualities where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the best players and professors. Every Pianoforte is warranted, and kept in order for three years. Price, in rosewood or walnut, 40 guineas.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 52 guineas. The Instrument is from the manufactory of the most eminent maker of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure any amount of climate or wear, and to stand perfectly in any situation. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is remarkably full, rich, and sympathetic, and the touch is of the first quality. The touch is elastic, and the action is the same as in the best Grand Pianofortes, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every Instrument is warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD, The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the recent Improvements, for SALE or HIRE, on the Three-Years System, and hired with option of purchase at the new Showrooms of CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 50 guineas. Also, Two Manuals and 32 pedals, with Percussion Clarionet Stops of Pianoforte and Harmonium upon application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. Instruments by this maker are pronounced to be of equal charge hereafter to those of Alexandre.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, CRAMER, and others, for SALE or HIRE.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 165 guineas, 4 rows of Vibrators, 32 pedals, and Two Manuals. Also, Two Manuals and 32 pedals. A large selection may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, Seven octaves, 17 guineas, rosewood. Female Model.—We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Messrs. Boosey, which, for its compactness and portability, is a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard in a room of moderate size, the tone of this little Piano is remarkably sweet and powerful. In the voice of the treble it possesses a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; while in the accompaniment it is extremely delicate, yet firm and durable. No piano so small a price has ever before been made with so many of the qualities of a good piano, and it is, as it were, the Model of a well made piano for the million, ready to do an extreme climate.—Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

CRAMER'S NEW 7-OCTAVE SEMI-OBLIQUE PIANOFORTE. Price 45 guineas in Rosewood, and 50 guineas in Walnut.

The peculiarity of this Pianoforte is the position of the strings, which, by the adoption of the semi-oblique principle, admits of a greater length of strings than in the usual upright Pianoforte, thereby securing a more perfect quality of tone. The tone may be formed by the powerful finger of the most accomplished player, or the comparatively light hand of a beginner in the one case there is no harshness, and in the other no clattering or want of sufficient power to produce tone.

The touch is of the very best description, being somewhat similar in its principle of construction to that of the metallic plate Grand, but with the advantage of being lighter to the hand and more elastic, like the full grand.

Cramer and Co. introduce these Instruments for any reasonable length of time, and will exchange them if not approved without charge for purchase and at a very trifling cost.

Pianoforte Depôt, 201, Regent-street (the largest in Europe).

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 6 feet high, 6 octaves, in rosewood case, with metallic bracket, small instrument. It has all the qualities of the best Pianofortes—check action, repetition, and the full compass of tone. Cramer and Co. have great confidence in recommending this small piano. In practising on this Pianoforte the degree of power produced by the most vigorous touch is under the full command of the player, and the tone is sweet and full in the treble, powerful and rich in the bass, and sufficiently sonorous in the middle. It is, in short, 93 guineas.

Cramer and Co. particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single string check action of cheap Pianofortes, but that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—201, Regent-street.

INDIAN PIANOFORTE.—CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD manufacture for India a superior COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, with check action, repetition, and all the qualities and other appliances necessary to resist the effect of extreme climates. Strengthened by every possible means, and the whole of the Instrument as well as the Case has been secured throughout by screws and bolts, and the Pianoforte is packed in a manner to ensure safety. Cramer, Beale, and Wood have every confidence in recommending their excellent quality of tone and durability.

Cramer, Beale, and Wood's Indian Harmoniums to 3, packed in cases lined with zinc, as may be seen, for 50 guineas. Size of case, 3 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.

Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street, London.

CRAMER'S ARTIST'S CONCERTINA, 67 octaves, by Richard Lachenal. In rosewood, 50 guineas; of finest rosewood, with ebony and ivory, 60 guineas. Every Concertina is guaranteed. The whole of the instruments are manufactured by Lachenal, Full Compass, with all the latest improvements, warranted for Ten Climates, and to last for Ten Years. Sent Free to any Country with Case, Book and Key, &c.

Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPÔT, 48, Cheapside and 56, London.—Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., importers, have just received a large assortment of Musical Boxes, from the most renowned makers, some of which are entirely new, and contain many recent novelties, the effects of which upon the ear are exceedingly pleasing. Messrs. K., P., and Co. have also just received a fine gallery of guitars each air. Direct remittances will receive prompt attention.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and COMPANY, 71 and 72, Cornhill.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and COMPANY, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and COMPANY, Manufacturers, the Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S Balance Every Table Knives, 10s. 6d. per dozen; Balance Chess Knives, 9s. per dozen; Carver and Fork, 2s. 6d. per pair.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, at Manufacturers' prices.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S Electro-Silver Vases. The largest in England.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and COMPANY'S Large and Costly Illustrated Catalogues free on application.

THE LATE W. TOOKE, ESQ.

AMONG the deaths of the month just passed we have to record that of Mr. William Tooke, F.R.S., President of the Society of Arts, London. This gentleman, whose name has so long been associated with literature, was the youngest son of the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S., minister of the English church at St. Petersburg, and author of the "History of Russia" and "Life of Catherine II." His elder brother, Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., Member of the Institute of France, was the author of "The History of Prices," and well known in the commercial world as the originator of "The Merchant's Petition in favour of Free Trade," a noble document, every principle of which it then set forth having since been made the groundwork of legislation. Mr. Tooke, the subject of this memoir, was born at St. Petersburg in 1777, and was, consequently, in his eighty-sixth year. Law was his profession, and literature and the society of literary men his pleasure and delight. He represented the borough of Truro from 1830 to 1837, during Lord Melbourne's administration.

Mr. Tooke was indefatigable both in and out of Parliament in his endeavours to abolish the cruel and inhuman practice of cleaning chimney-flues by infants of tender years of both sexes, and ultimately succeeded by the passing of an Act (on July 25, 1851) for the better regulation of chimney-sweepers and their apprentices, and for the safer construction of chimneys and flues. Mr. Tooke was also one of the most active promoters and treasurer of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. There is a letter addressed to him by Lord Brougham, when the idea of the society was first broached, commencing thus:—"When anything good and useful is in agitation one naturally turns to you. There is a plan of great importance in contemplation, and which, after much time spent in maturing it, I think may now be propounded, and I should be most happy to discuss the heads of it with you." The establishment of the society did take place, and no doubt gave a great impulse to the literature of the period, and subsequently produced results which it is difficult in these days fully or justly to appreciate. It had, however, a short-lived existence, which virtually terminated in 1848; but it had done its work. In society Mr. Tooke was always a welcome guest. He had an excellent memory, and his recollection of men and things for the last sixty years and more gave a value to his conversation, to which many can testify. Mr. Tooke published an edition of Churchill's "Poetical Works" in 1804, which was reedited by him in 1844, with a life of the poet. More recently he published a work called "The Monarchy of France," and several other miscellaneous publications.



THE LATE WM. TOOKE, ESQ., F.R.S.

ST. AIDAN'S COLLEGE.

THIS theological college, of which we give an Engraving, taken from a photograph, was founded, in the year 1846, by the Rev. Dr. Bayles. For the first nine years the students resided in rented buildings.

In the year 1854 the first stone of the present building was laid by the Marquis of Blandford, now the Duke of Marlborough, and in 1856 the building was sufficiently completed to permit the reception of students.

Great improvements in the grounds around the college and in its internal condition have been just completed. The building is a beautiful Elizabethan structure, designed and erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Wyatt and Cole. It contains seventy-nine rooms for students, each one so arranged as to make a bedroom and sitting-room. There are a good college library, a refectory, class-rooms, and the other useful offices. Immediately over the central entrance is the college chapel. The portion of the building which projects at the east side is the Principal's house. The western façade contains dormitories. In the front of the college there are 20,000 yards of land; about 3000 of which are on the same level as the college; and then a rapid descent of twenty-seven feet, laid out in ornamental terraces, conducts by rustic steps to the lower level, where about 16,000 yards of land are covered with fir-trees.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is patron; the Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Harrowby are trustees; and there is a council, consisting of twenty-five noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen.

The college has sent out about three hundred clergymen, who have been more than ordinarily successful. According to the report recently presented to the council it appears that every second student has obtained a benefice.

PORT JACKSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

"LAND, HO!" from the mast-head.

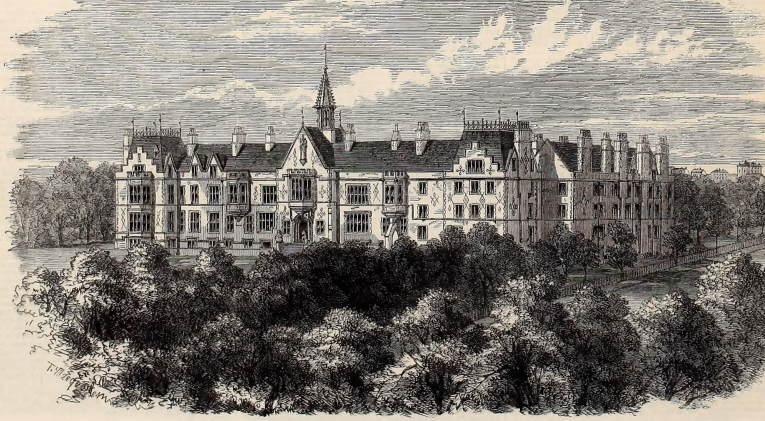
"Where away?"

"About a point on the port bow, Sir."

"Australia, my friends!" says our gallant captain; and immediately there is a rush. Eager faces appear, anxious inquiries resound on all sides, and the most infirm clamber to the deck with astonishing agility. Nor is this to be wondered at, for we are passengers from England to Australia, and the long sea voyage of three months has made the most careless amongst us anxious to get even a passing glance at terra firma, but more particularly at that "land of promise" in which our future hopes and golden expectations are centered. Our glasses are pointed in the direction indicated, and in due time we distinguish a long line of coast stretching apparently north and south, and presenting an unbroken appearance.

"Port!" cries our captain.

"Port it is, Sir;" and our good ship, obeying her helm, swings



ST. AIDAN'S THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, BIRKENHEAD.

round with her head towards the distant land. A nice eight-knot breeze carries us along with bellying canvas; and, as we near the coast, it rises higher and higher until we can clearly discern its prominent features and admire its magnificently wild appearance. Fantastic conical emmences and immense walls of stone rise out of the sea and stand in fine relief against the dense foliage which stretches away on the distant horizon; and curious fortress-like rocks, capped with dwarfish trees, meet the eye at every point. This is New South Wales!

And, as we run along the coast some miles, one mountain, larger than the rest, with an immense lump on its back and perfectly devoid of foliage, attracts our attention—this is the "Dromedary."

Further on the hilly range recedes a few miles, and the landscape is more diversified and extensive; and after passing rocky promontories, which stretch out into the sea, and leaving behind us numerous picturesque headlands, we are delighted with a view of waving fields of corn and rich flowering meadows, the fragrance of which is borne on the breeze to the deck of the vessel. This is the beautiful and warm country, and yonder is the lofty Mount Keera. Lastly, we come to a most romantic wall, rearing above us to the height of a mile, stretching a great distance along, having about halfway in its entire length a perpendicular opening less than a mile wide, and guarded by gigantic headlands of lower but more rugged height, which look like enormous piers to a huge gateway. The wind is blowing strongly from the land, and, as the sea is funnelled against the precipitous, headdense volumes of spray and white vapour ascend to the summit of the highest cliff, almost concealing the lighthouse which stands near the entrance to Port Jackson—the harbour of Sydney, the capital of the colony, and our destination.

Lashed by the waves of the vast Pacific, which fret and foam at their bases and thunder through their hollow caverns, these immense headlands frown over our ship as she enters among the most boisterous-looking rocks as the pilot points out the spot known as "the Gap" on the south head, where the harbour is entered for ships attempting to enter at night, and gave up her living cargo to the yawning waves. Filled with these sombre ideas, and carrying in our minds's eye the vastness of space, and solitude of the coast just passed, we are little prepared for the scene of enchantment that greets us as we enter; nor is the pen capable of doing justice to the beauties which Nature has lavished on this favoured spot. Stretching before us, we cannot at first tell how far, lies an immense lake about three miles wide, smooth as a millpond, and as blue as the azure of heaven's deep vault, here and there its surface dotted with little islands, cushioned in softest green grass and trees, while we are delighted with views of innumerable bays, or inlets, stretching right and left—here presenting wild-white, sandy beaches, and there rocky shores clothed with vine-trellised cottages; and others, girt with water-worn rocks, surmounted by the beautiful and varied foliage of orange-trees, palm-trees, and other graves. Everywhere, in the distance, with handsome villas and smiling gardens' terrace rises above terrace on the surrounding hills; and the pleasure-boats, steamers, passenger-steamers, and ships of the heaviest tonnage and about or lie at anchor in all directions. As we glide up this magnificent lake, we are some miles from "the Heads," and the tall church-spires and handsome buildings of "the city of Sydney" rise before us.

SYDNEY IN 1863.

SUCH miles from the Heads, or entrance to the harbour, built on the hips and flanks of some of the highest hills, stands the city of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, and the head-quarters of the Governor-in-Chief of the Australian colonies.

As our ship anchors alongside the wharf we get an extensive view of numerous stone warehouses, scarcely a crane being busy, and drays loading and unloading opposite each; four-wheeled cabs and "patent safety" driving about in all directions, together with people dressed as ourselves, and speaking our own language, make us almost fancy we are at home, and not sixteen thousand miles from it. Hotel and boarding-house keepers are quite ready to seize our luggage, but no pushing or driving inquiries torment us as to which we will select; and the "Carry me" system, so annoying at home, is altogether wanting. We jump into a two-horse hackney carriage for the "Royal Hotel;" and as we drive through the streets splendid shops and handsome edifices, built of stone or brick, excite the admiration of anything we have seen in London, next our view; and we cannot help noting that even the public-house is not lacking in dress and manner. Arrived at our hotel, we find it all that can be desired, and but a small part of a number of such large establishments which are daily forthcoming. The city. Pitt-street, King-street, Princes-street, George-street, Hyde Park, and Surrey hills, by their names, weken us as recollections of the mother-country, and we are impatient to see that they do credit to the originals. A noble park, called the Domain, situated at the back of Government House, and about ten minutes' walk from the General Post Office, overlooks the harbour, and attracts "the fashion" of an evening; and the Botanical Gardens, which are just beside it, cannot be surpassed by those of the kind in the world. The military band plays in these gardens every Wednesday evening; and the gay uniforms, which are to be seen about and listening to selections from the operas, enjoy a view of ships going in or out of harbour, and can hear the sailors' cheer as those on board. From almost every point of the city we look down on the bay, and see its still waters, alive with steamers, passing and repassing, Admiralty and other boats, with their flags tastefully displayed, and a whole swarm of smaller craft plying hither and thither. Some of the best of the shops in the streets, we see dashing equipages driven in all fashions. Tandem, unicorn, four-in-hand, outriggers, pair, and single horse conveyances pass one another in rapid succession; while mounted horsemen, horse-vaulters, and drags, loaded and unloaded, at times choke up the thoroughfares. Gentlemen and street boys alike take an attention, and the various "bus conductors crying "Glebe," "Newtown," "Paddington," "Waverley," "Redfern hill," "Botany bay," "Woollahmooloo," "Randwick," and a host of other places proclaim the numerous suburbs of the "suburban" retreats. Commercial speculation, though only in its infancy, is yet making but considerable, but we may glean from the fact that over one thousand full-rigged ships enter and leave the harbour yearly, exclusive of those for consumption into and produce away from the port. Markets—which in point of architectural beauty and convenience, Sydney may justly claim the Government derive a large annual revenue—are held twice which in the city, and almost everything that can be produced is procurable at them. Poultry, eggs, meat, game, fish, and every description; melons, potatoes, pumpkins, peas, apples, peaches, apricots, plums, nectarines, grapes, oranges, figs, pineapples, bananas, gooseberries, strawberries, currants, and every variety of vegetable that can be produced in the "mother country" can be got in the Sydney markets in their respective seasons, of a most superior quality and at reasonable prices. Almost all the mechanical arts are practised, and manufactories, breweries, and distilleries swarm on all sides. Gold is displayed in the jewellers' shops as great profusion as ever Cortez or Pizarro could desire. Wool is brought to town in such quantities that, if not visited the city, one would scarcely be able to find house room. Meat of the best description is sold for 1d. per pound, and the navies of the world can ride their ships alongside the "city wharves," and within a stone's throw of the residence of the Governor.

An eminent Parsee merchant firm in the city of London has presented a cheque for the Royal National Life-boat Institution, to enable it to form a life-boat station on the Malabar coast and to maintain the same for a year. That work is now under dissolution; and, in order to show their gratitude for the many great services rendered to them and their countrymen by the Royal National Life-boat Institution, they have presented the munificent amount to one of England's noblest benevolent institutions.

From a return to an order of the House of Commons on the private business of the last Session, just published, it appears that the eight permanent Chairmen of Committees on "Railway and Canal Bill" are as follows:—Mr. Glassford, fifty-one days; Mr. Adair, forty-one days; Mr. Mills, forty days; Mr. Scholefield, thirty-eight days; Mr. Wood, thirty-four days; Lord Stanley, twenty-one days; Mr. Howes, twenty days; and Mr. Denison, fourteen days. The office of chairman is pretty honorary, though of great labour and responsibility. The Select Committee on "Private Bill Legislation" was re-appointed early in February last, and the Committee published their report on the 24th of July. It is, we believe, considered to be a most valuable document, and more than likely to lead to legislation in the next session of Parliament.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE conductors of the *Cornhill* have this month been less successful than usual in catering for their readers. The gem of the number is decidedly the first chapter of this month's instalment of the "Small House at Allington," where the miseries poor Crosbie's treachery and snobbishness have brought upon him are set forth with a sarcastic verve worthy of Mr. Thackeray himself. The other two articles we have been, we fancy Mr. Trollope will yet prove too good-natured a dcem him to expiate them by marrying with the De Guest family. The next chapter brings us back to that useless and disagreeable excrescence on the story—the Lupex episode; and the third, though it has a title of its own, is a mere bit of "padding," like "Nimrod" in "Out of the World," than Mr. Trollope's. This latter story, embodied in this number, confirms our apprehension that it would prove a tale of domestic woe, but is redeemed by considerable powers of observation and description from the dreariness incidental to this unpleasant class of literature. The "Memoirs of Vidocq" is a most interesting story, affecting in its naturalness and simplicity. We like sculpture in Mr. Lewes's, *Agrippina, a Roman Matron*. Agrippina of the miseries he endured in the days when he sought to command the applause of Imperial Rome. The paper is lively, clever, and a very neat exhibition of the hopeless helplessness of the literary man, not from any absence of histrionic ability, but from the mechanical necessity which actors have to appeal to the least intellectual and most esthetic feeling. At the same time, it supplies plenty of indirect proof that the writer labours more prompted by an inward impulse than the delusion that he was "drawing cheques on the Bank of Fame," finding, we are pleased to see, no favour in his eyes. We are indebted to a lady for a spirited sketch of "Life in the Backwoods," the part of the house appropriated to the fair sex; and to an advertisement for a new kind of manufacture for the idea of "Eisteddfod, and the participating bards "Cleodyfrydh, Mytyr Mon, Tywysginiaeth, Cyndelew, Gwalchmai, Ab Ithel, and Hwfa Mon" going through the writer seems rather sceptical as to the genuineness of the patriotic enthusiasm developed on the occasion.

Fraser is more serious and didactic than usual, and perhaps, on the whole, the most readable of all the magazines. The "Competition Wallah," by Mr. Kingsley, is the best thing we have seen from him reasonably expected considering the writer's youth and inexperience of the country about which he writes with so much confidence. Mr. Froude's "Lectures on Calvinism" are always rich with animal spirits and the faculty of picturesque delineation, and "Sartor Resartus" is not without interest. "Mr. Amos and Mr. Rankin" is another descriptive paper, more ambitious of effect, and very good in its way. "Notes on the Month" (a misnomer, by physics, not political economy) contains some curious information. "Fraser's Last Leaves" is a puff, and Miss Rossetti's poetry for once, exceedingly pretty. Mr. Froude's article on "Spain" is the usual loose, vague sort of thing that of a novel, but of a very accurate exhibition of the influence of Italian politics on those of Spain. We have a strong impression that this fiction will shortly give place to another from the pen of Mr. Henry Kingsley, whose announcement, if Mr. Kingsley will but avoid the mistake of making his story too diffuse, will be hailed decend to bestow greater pains upon its construction than he seems to have bestowed on this one. The "Lay Sermon" (we should like "Dead Men whom I have Known," by Professor Masson, will also form one of the most valuable of the new numbers.

Fraser is also very good this month. Of two political articles on "American and Colonial Questions" the first is distinguished by a much more moderate tone than is usual to prevail on the Federal questions on this subject; the second is really statesman-like. There is a valuable paper on "The Ocean Telegraph," and a "Visit to Iceland" by Mr. Metcalfe, in connection with the Atlantic Cable." The writer recommends that all attempts should be made from Galway. We think the essay on the second part of Goethe's "Faust" is worthy of being the most remarkable contribution to the magazine literature of the month. We cannot, however, agree with the writer. Among the from German sources, in which case considerable judgment must have been exercised by the translator, the translation is alone in literature and, considered as the work of a very aged poet, must be pronounced far more wonderful than the original could possibly have been expected. We cannot, however, agree with this critic's estimate of the second part of the first part, and must always regret that Goethe did not commence to believe his own instinct, and not to attempt the impossible task of reviving archæological and scientific pursuits, and the diminution of original creative power which led him to have recourse to allegory. Certain portions are undoubtedly admirable, and the whole is a curious worthy of study than is usually supposed in England. Two pleasant papers of travel complete the number, one on a visit to the Cistercian Abbey tour in Moselle-land; the other a record of African experience by a gentleman who has been for many years in the Cape. The latter of king of beasts is described as "like poor, stingy, ill-flavoured veal."

The *Train* also has a paper on the Moselle country, as pleasantly, though not quite so brightly, written as that in *Fraser*. The Reviewer Journal is continued. The only other paper of much interest is an account of Bishop Colenso's Critical Works. The latter is somewhat marred by a voluminous work written to prove that the classical mythology is one entirely of Scandinavian origin. Mr. Bowman takes the Scandinavian philosopher too nearly at the valuation of his own merits; nevertheless his name merits to be rescued from oblivion, and here article is very entertaining. The *Train* does not hold with Mr. Disraeli but a Swede ever paid any serious attention to Rudbeck's ethnological theories, or even to those of Mr. Disraeli's, at any time "revolutionised the historic faith of Europe."

Blackwood is a capital number sale—"Tony Foster." The scene is laid in Ireland and the story seems to promise well. "The Adventures of Caliingford" are ably continued, and "Cæxtoniana" are wound up to the best of their usual powers. "Sir Edward Bulwer" (Sir Edward Bulwer suggests, that a kindly feeling for auld lang syne may induce some such change in the Baronetcy) contains valid disquisitions on their shelves; but this will hardly be with a view of taking them down from them. There is a very interesting historical account of Harvey School; a discriminating criticism of Charles Sheridan's character, and a well-mentioned without respect and the pious wish that he had been better spared a memory of his failings; and an article on Irish politics written from the Conservative point of view. The author is fairly moderate, but he is dedicated dynasties in great measure to the imbecility of their Ministers and their want of tact, and does not see that this inability to enlist energy or talent in their support was the surest indication that they were themselves to blame.

The *Dublin University* has two fictions of a description once sufficiently common, but now unfashionable. The first is more peculiar to itself—the ideal story which aims at producing a poetical effect rather than one which can regard to probability—the literary counterpart of the landscapes of Turner or Danby. The second is one of the best illustrations of the unfashionable variety of fiction, and to having found a Master and a Mrs. Lyall very successful in the painful accuracy of the novelist of real life. "The Cross before the Name" continues interesting. Mr. Boyle's "Wylder's Hand" is getting confused, and the reader tires of waiting for a catastrophe which never comes. The rest of the articles are not noticeable.

Any one wishing to make a pleasant German boiled his brother to pulp and ground his bones to powder may derive full satisfaction from a story in *Temple Bar*. The writer is evidently a person who would think, go much further, and, though the magazine is chiefly a repository of the light and the sketchy, it contains nothing else nearly so highly spiced. Mr. Sala's and Mr. Yates's contributions are both excellent in their way, and we should have said the same of "My Two Companions" if it had not been—at least, so far as regards the denouement—an audacious plagiarism from the French. *Chamber's Journal* contains a very pleasant paper on Sir Richard Steele's friend, the late Baron von Stockmar. The *St. James's Magazine* is remarkably good this month, having several excellent stories and papers of a miscellaneous character, and two songs by a new poet, Mr. Newton Nevill, which certainly go far to evince the possession of real lyrical faculty. *London Society*, *The Border Magazine*, and *The Sixpenny Magazine* are all sufficiently pleasant and readable; *The Churchman's Monthly*, on the other hand, excels more in the solid than in the lighter department.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Guildhall, or "Townhall," of the city of London, where the principal Corporation business is transacted and its magnificent hospitality exercised, has now stood for upwards of three centuries and a half. Thither the Aldermen removed from their "old little cottage in Aldermanbury-street," the cost of building the "fair and goodly house" being defrayed by benevolences, fines, and sumptuaries; and "divers persons" contributed; and Sir John Shaw, who was Lord Mayor in fourteen Fields, gave in the Great Hall the first Mayor's feast. In the Great Fire of 1666 the hall was burnt to the walls, which are of stone, and the roof and timbers stood in the midst, bright and shining coal, as if it had been a palace of gold or a great building of burnished brass. But the Great Fire the hall was repaired nearly as we now see it. In 1789 the enriched southern front was taken down (except the porch) and the present heterogeneous façade substituted by Dance. In 1822 was removed the statue of Chaplain, on the east, the fine statues from which were given to Banks, the sculptor of Mr. Hope's house, *Infradoes*, in Duchess-street. The Great Hall is internally decorated in coarse imitation of the taste of Winchester College, by Mr. Horace Jones. For the present fast and square panelled ceiling was laid in place of the ancient open roof, by Wyatt's directions. About the hall the offices connected with it have from time to time been constructed or altered. The crypt is the only intact portion of the ancient edifice. In the chambers and offices all sorts of styles and decorations of all periods prevail—some Gothic and painted ceiling; and marble sculpture and mean wall-decoration; the Council Chamber, in which, the law courts, the most recent additions, are so badly constructed as to be overheated and overcrowded by judges and juries. The area of the premises must be very considerably less than Guildhall was originally, and of plan has been disregarded; the whole establishment is costly but inconvenient, and not for the dignity and the name of many striking and picturesque events in our history, Guildhall would be a most unsatisfactory assembling place. However, its improvement, or re-arrangement of the premises, has long been a question in the City; and a plan was modelled several years since. We are glad to see that it has been resolved to abandon the entire scheme. The Guildhall will, it is likely to reconstruct or alter the existing buildings, so as better to adapt them to the business and hospitality of the City, and also obviate the necessity of incurring large expenses for special entertainments. The Lord Mayor's Show to see this measure well carried into effect. At a moment when beacons and buildings are being built for public purposes and used in every large town in the empire it is a scandal to the city of London that its Guildhall should be unsuitable for the purpose. We hear that the same relation to the Townhall of its period that a West-end mansion of the present day bears to that of Westminster Abbey.

It is hoped that advantage will be taken of the removal of Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.'s banking-house at the eastern entrance of the Bank of England, in Lothbury, to widen that street, at its junction in the new street from Blackfriars, at a place where no fewer than five great thoroughfares meet. The corner is now a very bad one to turn round. The difficulty is a question of cost between the City Commissioners of Sewers and the Metropolitan Board of Works. The account of this matter states the vocate in the case to be the Board, which is responsible for Messrs. Roberts and Co.; the writer having overlooked the stately edifice already built for the Union Bank, in Lombard-street by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, at the estimated cost of £30,000.

At Pevensey Castle, Sussex, in Worcestershire, in digging round the foundations, have been unearthed the remains of a tesselated pavement, one the floor of the north wing of the church; and in St. Edgar's Church, in the same county, a Guildhall site, which the preservation—men with bows and arrows, lions, deer, &c., being found in the chancel. The whole is to be taken up and replaced in the interior of the church.

Agents of the Royal Archæological Society have been actively engaged of late in opening several mediæval graves at Ash, near Deal, in the Isle of Thanet, near the Isle, a little eastward of the present parochial burying-ground. Many skeletons, with their heads laid from time to time been discovered, and at length a thorough exploration of the site has been undertaken. Upwards of about 4 ft. coins and rings, and other ornaments, have also been discovered. In colon time human bones, and fragments of pottery, &c., as it is not only on the bend of the mainland, midway between Richborough and Reculver. The Romans have been the principal ferry for passengers between Thanet and Canterbury. That able antiquary, Mr. Roach Smith, has illustrated the ancient history of this locality very carefully. He has also been one of the most active of operators at Sarre, so that the subject is in very competent hands.

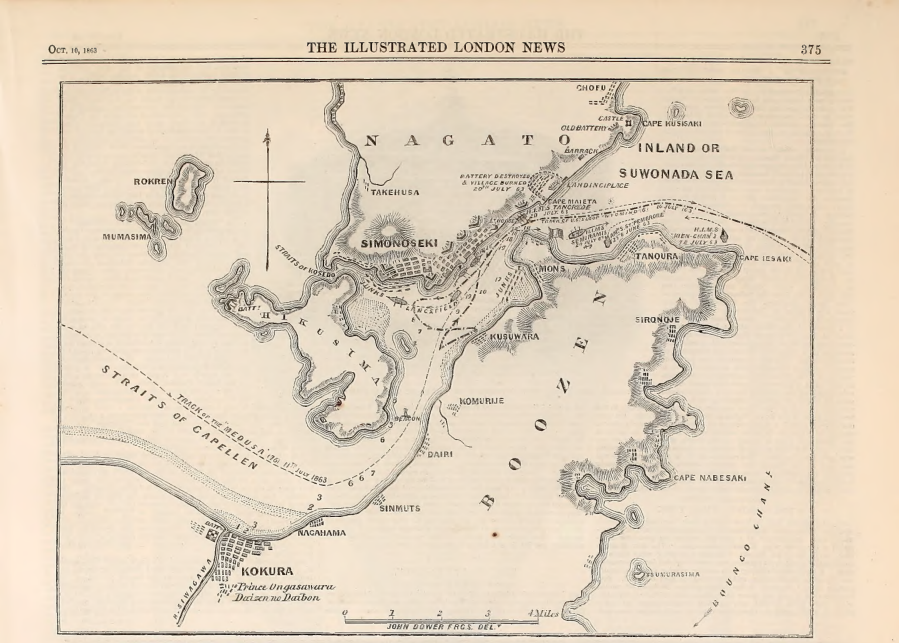
The historical remains of Bow and Blue Boar, in Holborn, is forthwith to be taken down: here Charles I.'s letter was intercepted by Roundhead and Petition. We see also that the proposition to open a thoroughfare from Holborn to Theobald's-road, through Red Lion Turnstile, has been negatived by the Metropolitan Board of Works on account of the cost of property, and the more pressing urgency of other works; but we agree with Mr. Alderman Lawrence that the Mayor elect should not be content to rest so great as to outweigh the benefits. It is certainly extraordinary that in such a spot as London such roads should have no public thoroughfare for carriages. Yet, here of old lived many eminent persons, and which, some writers assert, Inigo Jones's work. It was also a place of execution: the gallows was set up here as late as 1760, and the building, Great Turnstile, carry us back to "*the fields*," they being placed both for the convenience of the passengers and to prevent the straying of cattle, the fields being at that period used for pasturage. Queen Anne Turnstile is old as the Bill of Rights (1688). The well-planted area or garden has often been threatened to be built on, and we hope that it will not only just escaped such a fate; and, as if to commemorate this incident, we have, at the south end of the fields, one of the most picturesque drinking-fountains in the metropolis.

The Parisians are adding to the number of their "open places." A large space, at the end of the "Boulevard Malesherbe," is about to be taking down several houses in the narrow street called Argenteuil, near the Louvre. In the latter neighbourhood, some years since, there identified the house in which Corneille died, Oct. 1, 1684, when a black marble table, recording the event, was placed in the courtyard, Dangeau, having heard of the death of Corneille, took his notebook from his pocket and wrote the following words:—"The people, and his poetry. He was a good man in writing plays."

Steeple-climbing is entitled to slight record, when its object is not merely an exhibition feat. On Tuesday week James Matthews made the ascent of the beautiful spire of Salisbury cathedral for the purpose of painting the vane and weathercock at the height of 365 feet (double the height of the London Monument) from the ground. He ascended by means of a temporary small iron ladder, fixed only from the spire above the weather-door, which latter is reached by a single ladder, and then only by means of a temporary one above the other. During the painting the courageous fellow sentinel himself on the spire with a leathern belt buckled round his waist.

Croydon Michaelmas fair is one of the old sweets, with its characteristic dainties of roast geese, roast pork, and walnuts. The latter may be the oldest celebrity, and some speculative archæologist may trace this to our Roman colonisation times. Walnut-wood was much valued by the Romans, and the nuts were also eaten. A Roman road has been traced through the neighbourhood, to have been the direction of Novimagus; and in the absence of the history of the introduction of the walnut-tree into England, we may refer it to Roman use. It, moreover, thrives well in the southern counties; but the Highlyer, Devon in Norfolk and Suffolk, is said to yield the best nuts of any of the English varieties. *Sack and sadness* were formerly a sort of state treat. Sheriff Hoare, 1746-1, in his manuscript journal, tells us that on the 28th of September, after he had his brother Sheriff had taken charge of the City goals, they "were invited, according to custom, to an adjoining tavern, and there partook of an entertainment of sack and walnuts, provided by the aforesaid keepers of the prisons." At the end of his year of office he also says:—"After being regaled with *sack and sadness*, I returned to my own house in my private capacity, to my great consolation and comfort." It is stated that until the walnuts were formerly provided wooden hammers to crack them.

The Royal yacht Alberta, which has been built expressly for her Majesty's convenience in the islanding of Cowes, and the private residence at Osborne, Isle of Wight, was launched last Saturday at Pembroke.



SIMONOSEKI BAY, JAPAN.

SIMONOSEKI BAY, JAPAN.

Our Special Artist in Japan has forwarded to us some sketches—two of which are engraved on page 364, accompanied by some descriptive details—relating to the attacks recently made on Dutch, American, and French vessels by the Prince of Nagato at Simonoseki, and the prompt action thereon of the respective naval authorities. Through the courtesy of Frederick Brine, Esq., Captain Royal Engineers, at Yokohama, we are enabled to give the accompanying Map, showing the positions of the American screw-steamer Pembroke (Captain Cooper) and H.I.M. paddle despatch-boat Kien-chan (Lieutenant-Commander Lafon), when fired into on the morning of June 26 and July 8; the tracks of the Dutch corvette Medusa (Commander Caseubroot, A.D.C.) and the United States sloop Wyoming (Captain M'Dougal) on the 11th and 16th of July; and the position of the French frigate Semiramis and sloop Tancrède, under Rear-Admiral Jaurès, on the 20th of July last.

MUSIC.

The Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, will open, on Monday next, with a new opera by Mr. Vincent Wallace, entitled "The Desert Flower." There have been diligent rehearsals daily this week, and there is reason to expect that the performance will be highly effective. The cast includes Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Corri. The scene is laid in North America, and the subject is said to be taken from one of Cooper's tales of Indian life.

There is to be a short opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre, to begin towards the end of this month. The stars of Mr. Mapleson's company—Tiberini, Giuglini, Trebelli, &c.—will appear.

It is reported that there will also be English Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in the course of the approaching season, for which Mr. Sims Reeve is said to be engaged.

"We understand," says *La France Musicale*, "that the director of Covent Garden has, for some time, strongly urged Meyerbeer to produce his new opera in London. We do not know if the clever impresario will triumph over the objections of the illustrious composer, but it is certain that upon no other stage in Europe would the composer of the 'Prophète' find artists so worthy to interpret the impurissus of his genius. Adeline Patti and Lucca, two stars of the first magnitude; Tamberlik and Naudin, two tenors unrivalled; a wonderful chorus, and an orchestra conducted by Costa, in whom Meyerbeer has long and confidence, offer conditions that may well be accepted. Let, then, our grand opera take heed lest this 'Africaine,' after which it has sighed for years, should cross over to London without stopping at Paris." The opera thus alluded to by our Parisian contemporary, "L'Africaine," was completed by the illustrious composer more than fifteen years ago, and has been withheld by him ever since, because, with his characteristic and faithless caution, he has not found a prima donna to whom he could intrust the character of his heroine. When Titiens lately appeared at the Grand Opera in the "Huguenots," Meyerbeer came all the way from Germany expressly to see and hear her, and was so highly delighted with her, that it is considered probable that she will be the person to whom he will, after all, confide this last creation of his genius. At all events, it seems probable that Meyerbeer's long-expected work will be produced, either in Paris or London, in the course of next season.

Mdme. Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt and her husband were present a few days ago at a "harvest-home" festival in the village of Little Houghton, in Northamptonshire. After the sermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. Stopford, in the parish church, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt took his seat at the organ, and his wife, standing by him, sang to his accompaniment a harvest hymn from his lately published book of hymns and chorales, beginning "Come, Christians, praise your Maker's goodness." The rustic congregation were taken by surprise, as it was only when the service was about to begin that she mentioned to the Vicar her wish to sing to them. When she began they all rose from their seats and stood till the close of the hymn, entranced by the melody that filled the church.

THE THEATRES.

New Adelphi.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that, some ten or twelve years ago, "the Bateman Children" were produced on the English stage. The banishment of the precocious, whose admiration was equal to their wonder as the display of such precocious talent. Returning to America, the eldest sister, it seems, has continued to cultivate the art of acting, and to have applied to it the energy of her growing intelligence, with marked success. For the better distinguishing herself as an actress, she has had Mosenthal's drama of "Deborah" translated for her, and considerably modified in its action and plot, under the title of "Leah." The part of the heroine was performed during the last season by Mme. Ristori, who sustained and interpreted the character with all that force and dignity which pertains to the style of the great Italian actress. In attempting such a rôle after such an actress, Miss Bateman shows a laudable ambition, and Mr. Webster considerable enterprise in inaugurating therewith his new season. We have said that the translator has modified the action of the play; but he has not disturbed its exceeding simplicity, or rendered it in the slightest degree more fit for the development required by a five-act drama. The scene is laid in Styria, at a time when the Jews were subject to persecution in the German empire, and Leah is introduced to the audience as a Jewess, nearly hunted to death by the prejudiced villagers. This incident, being well placed on the stage, with various and picturesque groupings, and the statuesque attitude of the heroine, boldly defiant of the threatening and infuriated crowd, brought the first act to a successful termination. Leah, having excited compassion in the pastor and magistrate of the hamlet, Father Hermann and Herr Lorenz (Mr. Phillips and Mr. Stuart), and also in a young maiden, named Madeline (Miss H. Simms), might have prospered well enough in her mission, which was to find food and shelter for a blind old man and a child belonging to the Hebrew troupe, but for the intermeddling of the *Bertolf* (Mr. A. Stirling), who, being an apostate Jew, is afraid that the poor outcasts near the village may recognise him and so ruin the position which he had occupied for so many years. It has also happened that Rudolf, the magistrate's son (Mr. Billington), has met Leah, and fallen in love with her, and thus incurred the censure of his father. Bertolf works on this, and proposes to disenchant the youth by showing the mercenary character of the Jewish race; and accordingly undertakes to induce Leah and her people to depart in consideration of a sum of money. Bertolf proceeds on his nefarious errand, and, meeting with Rudolf's companion, gives her the money and sends word to Rudolf that "the Jewess has accepted the money." Meanwhile, Bertolf's voice has been recognised by the blind man as that of Nathan, the apostate Jew; whereupon Bertolf seizes the old Hebrew, whom he strangles, and, as a handkerchief falls, which is supposed to have killed him. The unconscious victim of this infamous machination, Leah, is repudiated by her lover, whose marriage with Madeline she witnesses, and utters a tremendous curse on the family. Years after she returns, destitute and wayworn; and, overhearing that her enemy is still respected, and that Rudolf has visited the Emperor to get the custom abolished by which her race had been so long sufferers, she blesses their child and dies of exhaustion, having first, however, denounced Bertolf as a Jew and a murderer. The chief drawback to Miss Bateman's acting is the monotony of her voice. Warning in flexibility of tone, the expression of emotion is due rather to the words than to their utterance. But she delivers the text with judgment, and accompanies it with well-studied action. She is already a ripe actress, and manifests an amount of intelligence and feeling which is full of promise. Her merits were warmly recognised by the audience, and the piece throughout was well mounted and shrewdly appointed with scenery and costume, which enabled it to be performed with the fullest effect. If it should not enjoy a long run it will be due to the nature of the subject, and not to its treatment, whether in regard to the drama itself or to the manner in which the drama is acted.

City of London.—This house reopened on Saturday, under the management of Mr. Nelson Lee alone, who intimates that in future an ambitious effort will regulate the conduct of the theatre. As an earnest of such an intention, the house has been re-decorated and the stage provided with new scenery. The season opens with Mr. Falconer's drama of "Peep o' Day," which has been placed on the boards with great care and provided with all the appointments needful to its prolonged success. It was also announced that the diorama of "The Lakes of Killarney" would follow the play; but as this had not arrived by boat at the time expected from Dublin, Mr. Lee apologised for the disappointment. All, however, was taken in good part, and the performances of the evening met with decided approbation.

Standard.—On Saturday Mr. Creswick commenced a starring engagement, and was greeted by a full house. The Surrey drama, entitled "Ambition," is highly popular with the audience; the part of Ethelwold, as sustained by Mr. Creswick, has its striking points, and commands the applause of the pit. The season has begun favourably at the East-end, where the serious drama flourishes, and commends itself to the earnest minds of the working population.

A San Francisco paper states that President Lincoln was once a Roman Catholic. According to this authority, he was received, with his family, into the Catholic Church in the year 1850, at La Salle, Illinois. The Rev. Father Raho, now pastor of a congregation at Los Angeles, California, administered to him the sacrament of baptism.

The Society of Arts have deferred for the present holding an exhibition of the works sent in to compete for the art-workmanship prize offered by the society, as the very extensive repairs now going on in the building have rendered it impossible that the articles could be displayed in a suitable manner.

The Aborigines Protection Society have memorialised Earl Russell in reference to the atrocities committed by Peruvians on the Polynesian Islanders. They ask that her Majesty's Government shall address a remonstrance to the Peruvian Government on the subject. Earl Russell, in reply, says that the Government are doing all they can in the matter.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the expense incurred at the central office, by taking the Census for England and Wales in 1861, was £80,720; in 1851 it was £65,112; and in 1841 it was £56,237. Both the cost per 1000 of the population was in 1861, £4 16s. 8d.; in 1851, £3 4s.; and in 1841, £3 2s. The grant made by Parliament for the Census of 1861 was £105,000, of which £8240 remains a balance in hand.

The Government emigrant-ship Ida, 1157 tons, belonging to Mr. William Berry, London, sailed on Sunday from Plymouth for Sydney, New South Wales, with 383 Government emigrants, comprising 43 married people, 145 single men, 122 single women, 36 children between one and twelve years of age, and five infants, under the care of Dr. J. O'Donnell, surgeon superintendent, assisted by Miss H. L. Bragg, matron.

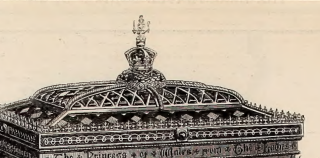
The Committee of Council on Education purposes, with the sanction of the Treasury, establishing ten scholarships, to be held by the two most eminent female students of the schools of art throughout the country. The endowments for the youngest scholarships have been provided for by the fees taken at the exhibition of the wedding presents of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the South Kensington Museum in May last.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained the official announcement of the appointment of Serjeant Pigott to the Bench, of Sir Roundell Palmer to be Attorney-General, and of Mr. Collier to be Solicitor-General; and on Saturday they were sworn into their respective offices before the Lord Chancellor at his private house, Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. The new Judge, whose full designation (as he will of course be forthwith knighted) will be Sir Gilbey Pigott, K.L., is Baron of the Court of the Exchequer, in the fourth son of the late Paynton Pigott-Stanhope-Conant, Esq., of Arbret Lodge, Hants, and brother of the late Rev. Francis Pigott, M.A. for Reading, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man. He was born in 1810, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1836. He became M.P. for Reading, and became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1856, subsequently obtaining a Patent of Precedence. He was elected for Reading, the seat having become vacant by the death of Mr. Pearson, and was warmly leader of that circuit. He succeeded to Serjeant Pigott's representation of Reading in Parliament in 1859. Mr. Baron Pigott is a scion of the old Shropshire family of Pigott. His own seat is Sherifall Hill, Hants.

PRESENTATION BY THE LADIES OF EDINBURGH OF A BRIDAL GIFT TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The casket subscribed for by the ladies of Edinburgh, as a bridal gift to the Princess of Wales, was presented to her Royal Highness yesterday week, in the Throne-room of Holyrood Palace, by Mrs. Graham Lawson, daughter-in-law of the Lord Provost, assisted by the ladies of the subscription committee.

The casket, which has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Mackay, Cunningham, and Co., of Edinburgh, her Majesty's goldsmiths for Scotland, is essentially national, being an admirably-arranged and well-mounted assortment of the precious stones of Scotland. Speaking more technically, we may describe this handsome gift as a casket in gold richly inlaid with upwards of a thousand Scottish pebbles, representing every variety found in the country. In the front centre the national shield of Scotland is fixed, enamelled in colours heraldically displayed, while within an arch of bloodstones supported by two pillars, is a large panel inlaid with pebbles in relief, and having a Scottish pearl at each corner. In the centre of the arch are the crest and motto of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the legend being in blue enamel on a ribbon, above which and between two rich gold cords runs the following inscription:—"H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, from the Ladies of Edinburgh, 1863.—Charles Lawson, Lord Provost." Above these letters there is a border of bloodstone with a Runic scroll in relief, as also four bosses of Scottish gems—namely, cairngorm amethyst, aquamarine, and garnet, surmounted by a beautifully-pierced rail composed of Scotch thistles. The top consists of four panels of national pebbles in mosaic work, above which, on a richly-cut white cairngorum, surrounded by pebbles in high relief, is a jewelled crown with pearl arches surmounted by the Scottish lion in a characteristic attitude, while on pillared niches at each corner unicorns sejants in dead gold support the shields pertaining to the Scottish titles of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On each end there is placed a fine specimen of cairngorm in a richly-pierced setting, with pebbles in relief, similar to the front, and on the back the Edinburgh arms is placed on the centre of the panel; on the front, back, and sides are small triangular panels of Campsie pebbles, with gold scroll in relief. The casket—which is thoroughly national and not at all gaudy, the different stones being harmoniously grouped, the prevailing tone of colour being a very dark red—is richly ornamented with Runic, Celtic, and Gothic engraving. It is in every respect a credit to the art-workmanship of the Scottish capital.



CASKET PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF EDINBURGH.

THE MASONIC HALL, YORK.

The old Masonic Hall in York having been removed, in order to effect the Blake-street improvements, the members of the craft determined upon the erection of a new hall, which has just been completed and opened with Masonic ceremonial. "The new Masonic Hall," says the *York Herald*, "though possessing some claim to architectural merit in its exterior, was never intended for mere outside show. A serviceable building, with proper interior accommodation, was the prime consideration, and well has that been obtained. Few persons merely glancing at the building from Blake-street would imagine that it was the cover to a classic hall, 40 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, with walls divided into panelled compartments by lofty pilasters, surmounted by Corinthian capitals, with proper bases and large and fully-ornamented friezes and arched mouldings, from which, on a coved cornice, the horizontal ceiling rests. The ceiling is divided into three compartments, two of which admit light through stained glass, whilst the centre is appropriately filled with stained glass, and the centre with Masonic symbolism. The hall is entered by means of folding-doors, over which is an organ-loft, supported by square columns. One end has two sets of projecting columns slightly raised from the other sides by a platform. A throne stands between these columns. There is a spacious vestibule, on each side of which there is a preparing and a reception room, and on the right a semicircular staircase leading to a room for the assembling of the members. This room is about 30 ft. long, with a fireplace at each end. It also has an entrance to the organ-loft, and looks down into the body of the hall. The doorway is supported by Corinthian pilasters. The front is of stone, and the windows are of plate-glass. The north side is of divisional compartments of brick upon a stoned dado and quoined cornice. The other sides, facing private property, are plain. The architect was Mr. J. E. Oates, a brother of the order."

THE "GIANT" BALLOON.

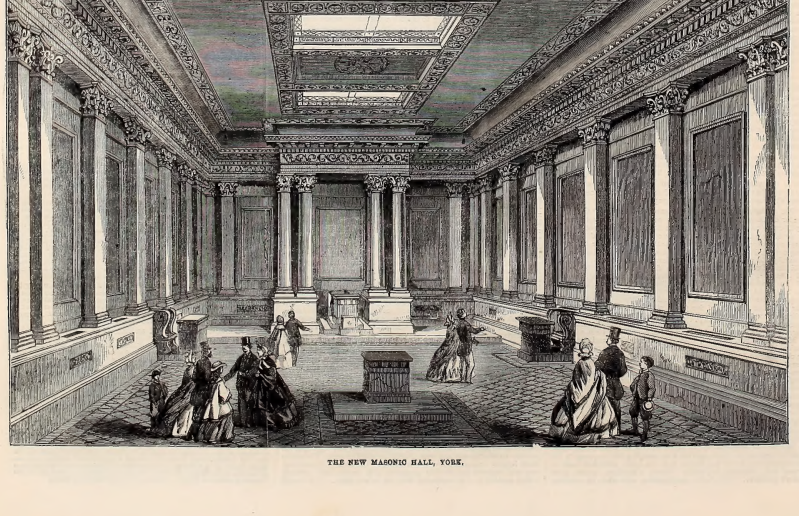
(From our Paris Correspondent.)

The long-talked-of balloon of the "Société Générale d'Aérostation et d'Autolocomotion Aérienne" made its début on Sunday last, at Paris, in the plain of the Champ de Mars, the immense space of which was guarded by dragoons at the street openings, and by infantry at the other portions, slightly protected by a thin wooden paling. The startling announcements which had been made respecting the immense size of this balloon, and the accommodation to be found in the small house destined to replace the ordinary car, succeeded in attracting such a multitude of persons to the Champ de Mars as had been rarely seen assembled there. A visit to the workshops in which the balloon was constructed enabled us to verify the exactitude of the assertions in the broadsides, which informed the public that "Le Géant" was 90 metres (nearly 100 yards) in circumference, and 190 feet in height. A notion of its size relatively to other balloons may be formed from the fact that the "Giant" required 6098 cubic metres of gas to inflate it, or 3308 metres more than that employed in 1837 for the inflation of Dekourt's monster balloon, the largest on record up to that time.

The "Giant," as projected, and as represented in our Engraving, is composed of three parts:—Firstly, of a balloon consisting of two thicknesses of white silk of identical quality, sewn entirely by hand and double-stitched (the labour required for the fabrication of this immense varnished silk bag employed upwards of 200 women during a month); secondly, of a small receiving-balloon, called the "compensator," placed beneath and connected with the larger one, to receive the excess of gas caused by the dilatation of the "Giant" in the higher atmospheres, and thus prevent its waste, and enable the aeronauts to preserve the means of prolonging their voyage; and, thirdly, of the car, or what replaces the car of former balloons, but is, in reality, a small oblong house, consisting of a ground floor and a gallery, the entire dimensions being about 8 ft. in height by 13 ft. in length. The rumour that had circulated respecting the billiard-room to be found in the *nacelle* was merely an amusing invention of the comic Parisian press. The only wonder is how so much accommodation has been provided in this slight basket-work construction, which is cleverly disposed in such a manner as to comprise a small printing-office, a photographic department, a refreshment room, a lavatory, a compartment for the captain's bed and the "luggage" of the travellers, and another compartment at the opposite extremity with three beds. The entire car is provided with an inflated indiarubber lining, so as to render submersion impossible.

The "Giant," for the construction of which 20,000 yards of white silk, at six shillings a yard, was required, has been produced under the active superintendence of M. Nadar, of the Boulevard des Capucines, who asserts that he has discovered, or will discover, the means of travelling in the air by the employment of the screw-propeller. The "Giant" has only been created as a means for gaining sufficient money by its exhibition and voyages to enable him to carry out his confidently-expressed ideas with respect to his new system of Aerostation; and, in order to keep public attention fixed on this important subject, the energetic Nadar has also founded a new monthly journal, entitled *L'Aéronaute*, the first number of which was published on the appearance of "Le Géant" in the Champ de Mars on Sunday last.

On the occasion of the first ascent of this giant balloon the Captain N. [sdar] was assisted by two celebrated French aeronauts, the brothers Godard, at whose suggestion the second portion of the balloon (the compensator) was prepared; but for want of the necessary time, as night was approaching, not employed for the first ascent. For this reason some disappointment was expressed, as it was evident that without the compensator the duration of the voyage would



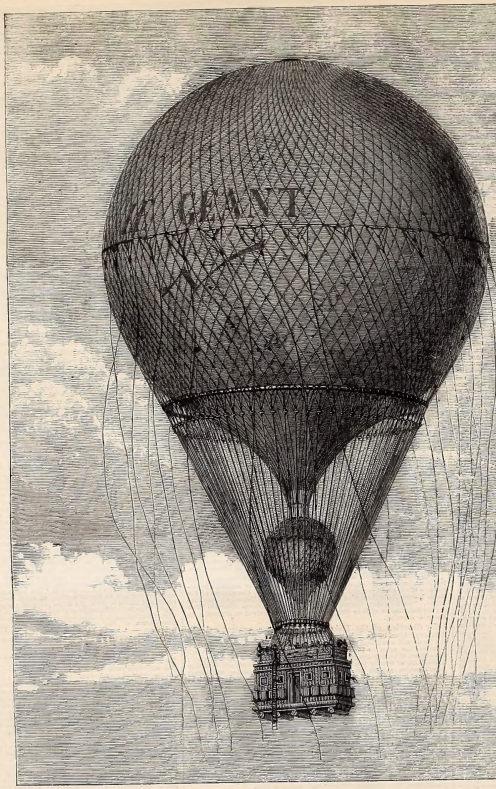
THE NEW MASONIC HALL, YORK.

not be prolonged beyond the ordinary limits; and the voyageurs, who had paid a thousand francs on the anticipation of a trip either to China or to St. Petersburg, as M. Nadar had insinuated, would have to console themselves by a reperusal of the announcement that "la durée du voyage n'est pas limitée."

Peculiarly, the first appearance of the giant balloon was a decided success. Thirteen persons made the ascent; amongst them were a lady (the Princesse de la Tour d'Auvergne) and a negro. But the great source of profit arose from the prices paid for admission to the Champ de Mars, for which the enormous amount of 650,000 francs worth of tickets were printed, and to be had beforehand at the Bureau de Tabac. If only one fourth of these tickets, at one and two francs each, were sold—and that is a very modest estimate, judging from the immense concourse of people within the inclosure—the administration of the Société d'Autolocomotion-aérostation must have cleared six thousand pounds towards their expenses.

During the three hours occupied by the inflation, two military bands entertained the spectators by performing selections from the most popular operatic music. At three o'clock the Giant looked like an immense unripe orange in the midst of the vast sandy plains of the Champ de Mars, and about this time the car, or *nacelle*, was brought on to the ground on a van drawn by four white horses, conducted by postilions, and paraded to satisfy the curiosity of the visitors, amongst whom might be seen the Annamite Ambassadors and their suite, and a squadron of gay Spahis on their spirited horses. The outside of the construction presented a droll appearance, with its exposition of fowling-pieces, speaking-trumpet, grappling-irons, hatchets, hares, geese, pheasants, vegetables, &c., the condiments being gaily ornamented with ribbons. At length the car was brought alongside the great inflation, the ballast and provisions were put on board, the travellers took up their positions on the platform of the gallery, and, after some preliminary manœuvres, the gallant Captain Nadar gave the word, "Lâcher tout!" in stentorian tone, and "Le Géant," taking a north-easterly direction, ascended majestically amidst the acclamations of at least half a million of people.

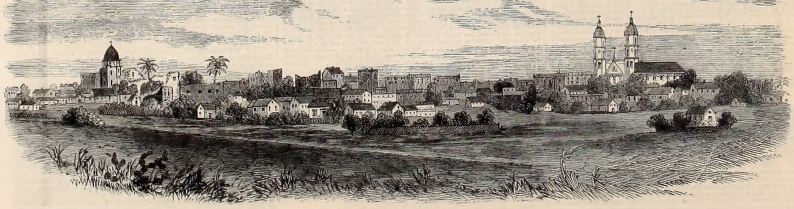
The "Géant" descended in the marshes of Barcy, at two leagues from Meaux. The shock on touching the ground was somewhat violent, and damaged the *nacelle*. A few of the passengers were slightly bruised, otherwise there is no accident to deplore. A second ascent, with the compensator, is announced to take place on the 18th of October.



NADAR'S GIANT BALLOON AT PARIS.

MATAMORAS.

We give an Engraving (from a sketch by Mr. Hermann Hildebrandt) of Matamoras, to which considerable interest attaches in relation to the war in America. Matamoros, or Matamoras, is a river-port town in Mexico, on the south bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, about forty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Its port on the Gulf consists of two harbours—the Brazo de Santiago and the Boca del Rio, about nine miles apart, and both obstructed by bars impassable during strong winds. It exports specie, hides, wool, and horses; and its ordinary imports are manufactured goods, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States. Matamoras contains about 10,000 inhabitants. It lies at a little distance from the river, on rather a sandy soil, and is built with regularity. The houses are highly coloured, but, with the exception of a few stores, have generally a poor appearance. The climate is good, and there is little or no fever in the place. On the Texas side of the river, about two miles from Matamoras, lies Brownsville, which is built entirely of wood. It has, however, a neat and bright appearance. There is a large garrison of Confederate soldiers at Brownsville. Owing to the warlike times, passports are asked for on each side of the river.



VIEW OF MATAMORAS, MEXICO, FROM THE SOUTH.

An officer in the Italian army writes to the *Gazzetta del Popolo* that the 306 pieces of cannon which figured in the manœuvres at Somma and at the review at Milan do not comprise the whole of the field of the Italian kingdom, but that there is also the 8th Regiment, which is in the southern provinces, and half of the 17th, which remains in Tuscany; that is to say, 21 batteries, or 126 guns, which have to be added to the 306 assembled for the manœuvres.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., of Nicolson and Leswade, was served heir male to that baronetcy in 1826, on the death, without issue, of Sir James Nicolson, the sixth Baronet. He married Miss Jack, daughter of the Rev. William Jack, D.D., Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, and died at Norwood on the 16th ult. Much obscurity seems to hang over this Nova Scotia baronetcy of Nicolson, of Nicolson and Leswade, which was created in favour of John Nicolson and his heirs male generally, the 2nd of July, 1629. The descent from him, with the marriages and issue, is nowhere clearly given, and little was publicly known of the Baronet just deceased; nor does it appear if there be any one now to inherit the title. This baronetcy must be distinguished from another, almost of equal antiquity, possessed by the present distinguished naval officer, Captain Sir Frederick William Erskine Nicolson, Bart., C.B., senior officer at Woolwich and Superintendent of her Majesty's dockyard there.



LORD SINCLAIR.

The Right Hon. Charles St. Clair, twelfth Baron Sinclair, in the Peerage of Scotland, was the elder son of Andrew St. Clair, of Hermandston *de jure*, eleventh Baron Sinclair, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rutherford, Esq., of Edzarstoun, Roxburghshire, and granddaughter of Sir John Rutherford. He was born in Edinburgh on the 20th of July, 1768, and succeeded his father when eight years of age. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the British Army as an Ensign in the 1st, or Royal Scots, in 1784, just at the commencement of the five years of peace which preceded our great contest with revolutionary France. He retired from the service in 1802, being then Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Regiment. He was subsequently appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Berwickshire Militia. His Lordship brought before the House of Lords the long-standing claim of his family to the dormant barony of Sinclair, and had that claim established by the House in his favour on the 25th of April, 1782. He has since been a member of the House of Lords for nearly sixty years as one of the Representative Peers for Scotland. Though not taking a prominent part in politics, he has always shown himself to be a firm Conservative. His Lordship married, first, on the 13th of February, 1802, Mary Agnes, only daughter of James Chisholme, Esq., of Chisholme, by whom (who died on the 16th of July, 1814) he had, to survive infancy, three sons—James, his successor; Matthew, who died young; and the Hon. Charles St. Clair, Commander R.N., of St. Ella's Lodge, Eyemouth; and a daughter Susan, who was married to F. D. Massy-Dawson, Esq., cousin of Lord Massy, and died Sept. 17, 1856. Lord Sinclair married, secondly, Sept. 18, 1816, Isabella Mary, youngest daughter of Alexander Chatto, Esq., of Main-House, in the county of Roxburgh, by whom (who survives him) he leaves two daughters—Eleanor; and Jane Elizabeth, married, Sept. 6, 1853, to the Rev. William Leyland Feilden, third son of Joseph Feilden, Esq., of Witton Park, in the county of Lancaster. Lord Sinclair, who had attained the patriarchal age of ninety-five years, and was the eldest Peer in the House of Lords, died at Pilmuir, Torquay, on the 30th ult. He is succeeded by his eldest son, James, Master of Sinclair, now thirteenth Baron Sinclair, late a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, who was born July 3, 1803, and married, Sept. 14, 1830, Jane, eldest daughter of Archibald Little, Esq., of Shabden Park, Surrey, and has a family of four sons and one daughter, of whom the eldest son, Charles William, now Master of Sinclair, is a Major in the Army. The illustrious family of St. Clair, or Sinclair, of Roslyn, derives in the female line from those ancient Earls who were Sovereigns of the Orkney and Shetland Isles, and were twice allied to the Kings of Norway and twice to the Kings of Scotland; and through those Earls the representatives of the St. Clairs of Roslyn share, with the Royal family of England, the coheirship of the ancient line of Scottish Kings. The barony of Sinclair (created 1449, renewed 1677) was first held by these St. Clairs of Roslyn, and from them, pursuant to the remainder in the second patent granted by Charles II., it passed to the no less ancient house of St. Clair of Hermandston, it being inherited *de jure*, in 1762, by Charles St. Clair, of Hermandston, whose grandson, the Peer just deceased, had, as above stated, his right to the historic and time-honoured barony of Sinclair confirmed by the House of Lords eighty-one years ago, and his own possession of the barony, whether *de jure* or *de facto*, has been only thirteen years short of a century.



SIR WILLIAM BELLAIRS.

Sir William Bellairs, of Mulbarton Lodge, Norfolk, who died on the 2nd inst., was a scion of the very old family of De Beler, or Bellairs, of Kirkby Bellairs. He was the fourth son of Abel Walford Bellairs, Esq., of Uffington, in the county of Lincoln, and Billesdon, in the county of Leicester, by his wife, Susanna, daughter of Miles Lowley, Esq., of Oakham. He was born in 1793, and was formerly an officer in the 15th Hussars, and a contemporary of Sir Robert Wilson, Sir Josias Cloëté, Sir Colquhoun Grant, Sir William Byam, Sir Joseph Thackwell, and Sir Lovell Lovell, all of whom served side by side in the days when the regiment won for itself the title of "The Fighting Fifteenth." Bellairs shared in the glories of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Pampeluna, Orthes, Tarbes, Toulouse, and many other actions of minor importance. He was also in the campaign of 1815, and had a horse killed under him at Quatre Bras, and two severely wounded at Waterloo. He received two medals, one for the Peninsula, and one for Waterloo. He was knighted in 1848. He was Exon of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard from 1837 to 1849. Sir William married, in 1822, Cassandra, daughter and heiress of Edmund Hooke, Esq., of Mulbarton Lodge, and had issue three sons, all officers of rank in the British Army.

ALDERMAN HUMPHERY.

The Right Worshipful John Humphery, Alderman of the city of London and Governor of the Irish Society, who died on the 28th ult., at his suburban house, North Side, Clapham-common, was the son of John Humphery, Esq., and the nephew of David Humphery, Esq., which latter he succeeded in his extensive business as a wharfinger, and was the owner of the large property known as Hibernia Wharf, at London-bridge. The uncle, Mr. David Humphery, was formerly occupier of Hay's Wharf, in Tooley-street, which was destroyed by the great fire at London-bridge, which occurred about two years ago. John Humphery, the subject of this notice, was, in 1832, chosen a Sheriff of London and Middlesex; and he was the same year elected, on Liberal principles, M.P. for Southwark, and continued until his retirement from Parliament, in 1852, to represent that borough as a stanch and consistent Reformer. He became Alderman of Aldgate ward in 1835, and Lord Mayor of London in 1842-3, when he filled the office so as to give very general satisfaction. Mr. Alderman Humphery married, in 1836, Mary, second daughter of James Dyson, Esq., of Bedford. The Alderman, who had been Master of the Tallow-chandlers' and Clothworkers' Companies, was, at the time of his decease, Governor of the Irish Society, director and treasurer of the Argus Life Office, and director of the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, and was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy. Alderman Humphery was, both in public and private life, very much and deservedly esteemed and regarded.

THE ABBE CARTON.

The Rev. Abbé Carton, Canon of Bruges and Knight of the Order of Leopold, has just died at Bruges, after a short illness, in the famous asylum there for the deaf, dumb, and blind, of which he was the founder and director. He was born, in 1802, at Pitthern, in West Flanders; and, after taking Priest's orders, concentrated all his energies on providing for the deaf, dumb, and blind children, whose pitiable state attracted, from his early years, his warmest sympathies. Encouraged by the support of the late Monseigneur Bousseu, Bishop of Bruges, the Abbé Carton instituted the Sisterhood of the "Enfans de Marie," which community has been wonderfully successful in educating children labouring under the above afflictions. Visitors to that very picturesque, historic, and interesting city of Bruges were not a little struck, among its many curiosities, with the marvellous pantomimic performances of the deaf and dumb children, while the blind boys accompanied the acting with their singing. For the last twenty years the Abbé Carton has been the beloved and venerated director of this admirable institution. He was a man of great ability, and, in spite of his arduous duties, found time to write several works of scientific and literary merit. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Brussels and of many other learned societies.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: General the Marquis of Tweeddale to be Colonel.

18th Hussars: Cornet J. Watkins to be Cornet.

Grenadier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. W. Duberly to be Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign J. H. F. H. Hudson to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

10th Foot: Lieut. W. Malcolm to be Instructor of Musketry. 12th: Ensign H. T. Cooper to be Lieutenant; H. P. Hobson to be Ensign. 15th: J. G. D. Moore to be Ensign. 18th: Capt. J. Purcell and Lieut. E. Hall to be Captains; Ensign C. Dawson to be Lieutenant; Ensign D. R. Macqueen to be Ensign. 21st: Ensign G. H. Burrows to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Croker to be Ensign. 27th: Cadet D. M. Taylor to be Ensign. 30th: Lieut. E. St. G. Smyth to be Adjutant. 37th: Ensign T. N. Holton to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. B. Watts and F. Flowers to be Ensigns. 42nd: Major-Gen. D. A. Cameron to be Colonel. 51st: Cadet H. Talbot to be Ensign. 60th: W. Tilden and R. Willis to be Ensigns. 71st: Ensign C. W. B. M'Kenzie to be Ensign. 73rd: Lieut. T. M. Warren to be Captain; Ensign W. Gordon to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. J. F. Edgcumbe to be Ensign. 77th; Lieut. M. A. Waters to be Captain; Ensign E. N. Mosley to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. A. Spence to be Ensign. 87th: Paymaster R. Scott to be Paymaster. 89th: Paymaster A. Anderson to be Paymaster.

Rifle Brigade: The Hon. H. Marsham to be Ensign.

BREVET.—Major-Gen. Sir R. P. Douglas, Bart., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while serving in the command of the troops at the Cape of Good Hope; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. Higginson to be Colonel; Paymasters G. N. Loet and E. Gibbs to have the honorary rank of Captains. The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General H. Beauchamp, Earl Beauchamp, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, on the 8th of September:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. P. Wymer to be General; Brevet Col. M. Smith to be Major-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Miller to be Colonel; Major P. Robertson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. R. Mann to be Major. The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of General Sir J. L. Caldwell, G.C.B., Royal (Madras) Engineers, on the 28th of Jun , and Major-General J. A. Barstow, Bengal Infantry, on the 9th of June:—Lieut.-Gen. S. Swinhoe to be General; Major-Gen. H. Sargent to be Lieutenant-General; Cols. H. James and W. Lang to be Major-Generals. The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—Major A. H. M. Chesney, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major B. Revell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals A. Wilson, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surgeon-Major R. C. Guise, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions, dated the 24th ult., have this day taken place consequent on the death, on the 23rd ult., of Admiral of the Red Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B.:—

Admiral of the White Sir P. Hornby, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red.

Admiral of the Blue Sir A. Fanshawe, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral G. F. Rich, on the Reserved List, to be Admiral on the same list.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir W. J. H. Johnstone, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White H. Eden to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue C. R. D. Bethune, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals Sir G. Back and W. Hillyar, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red H. J. Codrington, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White R. L. Warren to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue E. P. Halstead to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain A. Lowe to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Admiral T. B. Clowes to have the rank and title of Retired Admiral; and Retired Rear-Admiral J. Burney to have the rank and title of Retired Vice-Admiral, under the Order in Council of the 7th of May, 1858.

By direction of Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge a battery of Royal Artillery, with its guns, is to be considered equivalent to a regiment with its colours, and is in all cases to be saluted accordingly.

The new Act to appoint navy prize agents to all her Majesty's ships has come into force. The captains are to nominate the agents, and every vessel of war is to be represented.

The Duke of Somerset has conferred the good-service pension, rendered vacant by Rear-Admiral Warden's promotion, upon Captain Sir Robert John Le Mesurier, C.B., of Arctic fame.

Mr. Neilson Hancock, LL.D., of the Irish Bar, and Mr. H. R. Vaughan Johnson, of the English Bar, are secretaries of the commission to inquire into the constitution, &c., of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

Colonel Hawkins has taken the command of the Royal Engineer Department at Woolwich, in succession to Colonel Ford, appointed to the command of the corps in Canada.

An amended scale of rates and allowances to be paid to civil surgeons placed in charge of troops at foreign stations, or who may have embarked in charge of troops, has been issued by the Secretary of State for War, and all previous orders on the subject are cancelled.

On Saturday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops stationed in Portsmouth garrison on Southsea-common. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the troops stationed in Gosport and the neighbouring forts were relieved from attending.

The whole of the Woolwich division of Marine Light Infantry, with the exception of Captain Fraser's company, which was in the marshes for target-practice, assembled on the common in heavy marching order at nine o'clock yesterday week, under the command of Colonel Mitchell, for the half-yearly inspection of the corps by Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B., commandant. At the termination of the proceedings General Dacres stated that he was much gratified to find that the entire division was in an efficient state.

The Channel Fleet left Dublin Bay on Thursday week. Just before anchor was weighed, the petty officers and seamen of the Defence presented a silver claret jug and an address to Mr. Graves, Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, who was the guest of Admiral Dacres, on board the Edgar. The men thus marked their sense of the kindness shown to them during their recent visit to the Mersey. The fleet arrived at Plymouth on Saturday morning.

By direction of the Duke of Cambridge a general order to the Army, signed by the Adjutant-General, has been promulgated, specifying the terms and conditions under which grants of land may be obtained by officers of the Army in the settlement of British Columbia. In future, all field-officers of twenty-five years' service will be granted 600 acres of land; field-officers of twenty years' service, 500 acres; and field-officers of fifteen years' service, as well as captains of twenty years' service, 400 acres; captains of fifteen years' service and subalterns of twenty years' service will be granted 300 acres; and subalterns of seven years' service 200 acres.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The fourth annual prize meeting of the 9th (West) Middlesex commenced on Thursday, the 1st inst., and was continued on Friday and Saturday. The West Middlesex challenge cup, value £50, was won by Sergeant Every. There were several other prizes competed for.——Last Saturday the third annual prize meeting of the 33rd Middlesex, at the Tottenham range, was brought to a conclusion. The battalion and range prizes were shot for. For the first prize Sergeant G. Brookes, of the 12th Middlesex (Barnet) Rifles, and Lieutenant Dennison, of the 40th Middlesex Rifles, each made 29 marks. Upon shooting off the tie they both made bull's-eyes. The tie was again shot off, resulting in Sergeant Brookes winning the first prize and Lieutenant Dennison taking the second prize. Private Hammerton, 12th Middlesex (Barnet), took the third prize.

In Essex a match took place on Thursday week at the Colchester butts between sides of ten each selected from the Colchester and Tendring Hundred Companies. The scores made were as follows:—Colchester, 282; Tendring Hundred, 269.——The 1st Essex Engineer Corps has had a competion for a number of prizes given by Mr. G. M. W. Peacocke, M.P. The successful competitors were, in the first-class sappers—H. Jenkins, Colour-Sergeant Beale, and Sergeant Pollard; in the second-class sappers, J. Nunn, Ludgater, Mott, and Patten, Corporal Juniper, and Sappers Whittaker and Marsh; and in the third class, Corporal Huxter and Sappers S. Staines and Martin.——The 1st Essex Battery of Artillery (Harwich) was inspected on Wednesday week by Colonel Knox, R.A., commanding the Royal Artillery in the eastern district. The members of the battery marched to the circular redoubt and practised with 68-lb. shot and 8-inch shell at a target moored 2200 yards out to sea. At the conclusion of the practice Colonel Knox congratulated Captain Daniels upon commanding so smart a body of men.

On Saturday the members of the 1st Kent Battalion of Rifle Volunteers assembled at the drill-shed, Blackheath, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors during the past season. There was a very large attendance of the residents of the neighbourhood, and the prizes were presented by Mrs. Angerstein, the wife of Mr. W. Angerstein, M.P. for Greenwich.——The annual inspection of the four corps of Kent volunteer artillery belonging to the 10th Administrative Brigade, stationed in the Chatham district, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gladdish, has been brought to a most satisfactory conclusion. By the direction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lieutenant Colonel Talbot, commanding the first division of the Dépôt Brigade, Royal Artillery, was selected to report to his Royal Highness on the state and efficiency of each corps, which the inspecting officer found to be in a most satisfactory condition.——On Saturday a return match took place, at the range of the 32nd Kent (Eltham), between eight members of that company and eight of the 3rd Kent (Lee). It resulted in favour of the 32nd, who headed their opponents by 42 marks, thus a second time having the honour of defeating the 3rd Kent, who number in their ranks some of the crack shots in the 1st Kent Administrative Battalion.

The first annual prize meeting of the 5th Hants terminated most successfully on Wednesday last. The shooting continued for two days at the long range at Baffin's, near Portsmouth, and a variety of valuable prizes were competed for by members of the corps. The shooting was generally good, and that for the all-comers' prize created some excitement, as Lieutenant Bonney, of the 53rd Regiment of Foot, and Private Westbrook, of the Droxford Light Horse, kept so close to each other that they agreed to share the stakes. At the finish Lieutenant Bonney headed his rival by one, and again the former made a bull's-eye at 600 yards, while the latter made a centre.

Yesterday week the 10th Berks Rifle Volunteers held their annual prize meeting at Sunning-hill. A silver challenge cup, value £11 11s., presented by Major G. D. Scott, was won by Colour-Sergeant J. Barr Brown. A second prize of £3 3s., presented by Quartermaster Cave, was won by Sergeant D. Miller. A prize, value £5 5s., presented by Captain Van de Weyer, was also won by Colour-Sergeant Brown. A field-glass, presented by Lieutenant Johnson, was won by Sergeant Miller.

The annual inspection of the Dorset Rifle Volunteers took place at Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, on Wednesday week, before Colonel M'Murdo, C.B. The battalion mustered nearly six hundred of all ranks, and was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel. A variety of battalion movements were executed, and a retirement of the battalion in line for a long distance elicited an expression of approval from the Inspector-General. An unusual and rather trying light infantry movement was performed at the special request of Colonel M'Murdo, at which he also expressed his approval. At the conclusion the battalion was formed into square, from the interior of which Colonel M'Murdo addressed a few words of encouragement and approval to the volunteers, congratulating Colonel Mansel on the efficiency of the battalion, after which he distributed the prizes won at the recent prize meeting of the County Rifle Association.

An interesting contest took place at Wells, Somerset, on Monday. The Captain of the Wells company, Mr. E. Lovell, the Clerk of the Peace for the county, offered last year a 50-guinea challenge cup for competition by members of the third battalion who had completed a certain number of drills, the cup to be won two years in succession before it becomes permanent property. To this prize Lieutenant-Colonel Luttrell added a splendid rifle, valued at £25, as a prize for another competition at different ranges. The result of the contest of last year was that the cup was won by Private Mekendon, of Wells; while the rifle, which was not a challenge one, was carried off by Mr. Gilmore, of Frome. On Monday between thirty and forty members assembled, and, after an exciting contest, Private Jabez Eames, of Frome, and Corporal Weeks, of Wells, tied with 34 marks each, and on shooting off Mr. Eames won. Mr. Gilmore was next. The challenge cup is thus held for one year at least by the Frome corps. The contest for the rifle terminated in the victory of Sergeant Brown, of Weston-super-Mare; and Sergeant Turner, of Frome, was again second.

The annual carbine contest by the five western batteries of the Duke of Cornwall's Artillery Volunteers took place on Wednesday week at St. Ives. The St. Ives corps scored 439, three points more than the competitors from Marazion. Other prizes, total value about £30, were also shot for.——On Friday, the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteers competed for various money prizes. Private J. Harris won the principal prize.

On Monday week a grand display of the volunteers of the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon was made at Holyhead, and a friendly engagement took place between them and the seamen and marines of her Majesty's ship Majestic, 80 guns, supported by the cannon of their ship. An immense concourse of people assembled from all parts of the northern counties, and on the grand stand were, among others, the Bishops of Oxford and Bangor, Colonel the Hon. E. G. D. Pennant, M.P.; Sir R. W. Bulkeley, M.P., &c. The force consisted of a brigade of artillery and another of infantry, the whole commanded by Major the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P. The companies forming the artillery brigade were the 1st and 2nd Anglesey (Holyhead), the 3rd Anglesey (Beaumaris), and the Carnarvon company. The infantry brigade consisted of the Bangor and Carnarvon Rifles and two companies from the Penrhyn quarries.

The third annual rifle prize meeting of the Chester Artillery Volunteers took place on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at Sealand Range.

Last week the Yarmouth Artillery Volunteers were engaged in competing at heavy-gun practice for two prizes of five guineas each, offered respectively by the Mayor of the borough (Mr. R. Steward) and the officers of the battalion. The prizes were divided into two classes, of ten each, among the twenty competitors who made the highest scores; he who made the greatest number of points also to receive a silver medal, and be regarded as the champion shot of the corps for the year. The target was placed about 1500 yards from the north battery, and was 12 ft. square, and the practice was with 68-pounders, three shots each competitor, under the superintendence of Captain Gilbertson, of the Norfolk Artillery Militia. After some excellent practice, the championship was won by Corporal Baker; and the other successful competitors in the first class were Gunners Manship, Riches, Bartram, Shrimpling, Rainer, Watson, Davey, Wetherell, and Sergeant Howard; in the second class, Sergeants Cocks and Robinson, Corporal Beevor, Bombardiers Greenwood, Nutman, and Self, Gunners Stringer, Thompson, R. Cory, and Howse.

The annual competition for prizes of the members of the 5th Suffolk took place on Saturday, on a meadow attached to the Glavering Hall estate, the residence of the Lieutenant commanding, Mr. Andrew Arcedeckne. The first prize was won by Sergeant Coleman, and the second by Private Crowe. The next prize was a silver cup, given by Lieutenant Arcedeckne. In this contest there were five scores of 14 points. On shooting off the ties, Private Motum made a centre and carried off the prize. The third prize was a cup, given by Ensign Muriel, for non-commissioned officers only. It was won by Corporal Thurlow. The next prize was also a cup, given by Captain Rous, which fell to the lot of Private Walker. At the conclusion of the shooting, the corps sat down to a dinner at the White Hart Hotel, provided through the liberality of Lieutenant Arcedeckne, the Rev. James Williams, and Quartermaster C. Welton.——On Monday the members of the Ipswich corps and the Watton Battery of Artillery were entertained by Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P., in his picturesque grounds at Holy Wells. The fête attracted a very large attendance. Various evolutions having been performed, dinner was set out on a liberal scale in a large tent in the grounds below the mansion. The principal speaker of the evening was Lord Ranelagh, whose name was associated with the toast of "The Volunteers."——The Woodbridge corps has just held its annual meeting, on which occasion Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald, an old and liberal friend of the corps, presented the company with a handsome bugle. The ladies' challenge cup was presented in the course of the after-dinner proceedings to Lance-Corporal Simpson, who also won it in 1862; the presentation of the coveted distinction was gracefully made by Mrs. Schreiber.——A match has taken place between sides of eight each, selected from the Hadleigh and Stour Valley corps; the scores made were as follow:—Hadleigh, 179; Stour Valley, 157.

The whole volunteer force of Lincolnshire was reviewed on Thursday week near Boston by Lord Aveland, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The assembled force was about 1200 strong. Major Moore, Royal Lincoln Militia, acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Aveland. Lieutenant-Colonel Amcotts took the general command; Lieutenant-Colonel Willson being at the head of the first battalion, Major Hopkins of the second, and Major Hutton of the Artillery Brigade. Captain Mulhall acted as Brigade Major, assisted by Adjutant Humphries, and Major Golding and Captain Longstaff, Adjutants of the first and second battalions. A programme of the usual character was gone through in a creditable manner, although a drenching rain fell during a part of the time, and marred to some extent the pleasure both of the volunteers and the spectators. At the conclusion of the review Lord Aveland expressed the general satisfaction which the proceedings had afforded him, and invited the whole force assembled to partake of dinner.——The return match between eight members of the Gainsborough and eight of the Retford Rifle Corps came off on Monday at Gainsborough, and terminated in favour of Gainsborough, Retford scoring 205 and Gainsborough 271. The first match was won by the same corps.——On the 26th ult. money prizes of the value of £10, given by Ensign Fox, were competed for at Gainsborough by the recruits of this year. The successful competitors were Privates Farnell, Mears, Tane, Kew, and Harrison.—— The annual inspection of the Robin Hood Rifle Corps took place on Monday at Bulwell-common. The regiment numbers 960 members, and the muster on this occasion was 704. At the close of the manœuvres the Government inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, addressed the corps in a highly complimentary speech, remarking that he had never inspected a regiment which had acquitted itself with so much steadiness in the field.——Captain Hay, acting as umpire for Lord Vernon in the match between the Robin Hoods and the Australians, recorded in our last Issue, was formerly the Adjutant of the 15th Regiment, not the 47th, as was stated.

The Oxfordshire battalion was inspected on Wednesday week by Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson. The battalion, 300 strong, which was under the command of Colonel North, M.P., was put through a variety of field movements, at the conclusion of which Colonel Ibbetson expressed himself satisfied with the steadiness and efficiency of the men, and attributed any shortcoming which he had witnessed to the want of battalion drill, without which it was impossible to obtain perfection. He complimented the two Oxford companies upon keeping up their prestige. He assured Colonel North that he should have much pleasure in reporting favourably of the appearance and efficiency of the battalion, and on the creditable state of the accoutrements, generally speaking.

A competition has taken place among the best shots of the Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion for prizes of £12, £8, and £5, given by the Major, Lord Royston; and £4, given by the Adjutant, Captain Busby; a fifth prize being made up out of the entrance-fees levied. The first prize was won by Lieutenant Liveing, the second by Corporal Clark, the third by Captain Clay, the fourth by Private Hodson, and the fifth by Drum-Major Ling.——The Isle of Ely Administrative Battalion met for drill last week at March.

The volunteers in the different county companies in Leicestershire have commenced their prize-shooting. On Monday the Loughborough company met for this purpose. A silver challenge cup, value £10 10s., with company's medal, was won by Lieutenant Dobell.

The members of the Handsworth (1st Staffordshire) company of rifles assembled at their range, Old Ford, on Monday, for the first shooting-match of the season. There was a valuable list of prizes.

The Worcestershire rifle corps were busy last week. On Wednesday and Thursday the shooting for the prizes given by Colonel Scobell for competition by the second battalion of Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers came off at the butts of the Droitwich and Hanbury company. The first prize, a silver cup, value £10, was won by Ensign Onley, of the Malvern corps; second prize by Private Thomas Bourne, of Droitwich; and the third prize was also won by the same man.——On Thursday the Pershore company, sixty in number, were inspected by Lord Lyttelton, Lord Lieutenant of the county, when, after going through a sharp drill, they were highly complimented on their efficiency by his Lordship. They afterwards dined together.

In Yorkshire the 6th North York (Scarborough) Volunteers held their annual prize meeting last week. Throughout the shooting was particularly good. The first contest was for M. Jancowski's prize. The winner was Sergeant W. Dove. The silver cup, given by the tradesmen of Scarborough, was won by Sergeant W. Dove. For the borough members' prize of £10 there was a tie between Corporal Rawling and Private Gutherlass, the latter winning in shooting off. The next contest was for £10; Lieutenant Nesfield and Sergeant A. Mackereth tied, the former winning. The next contest was for a money prize, Private L. Bracewell winning the first. For the

officers' prize—a valuable rifle—Sergeant Dove and Private S. Darling tied, and, after two more ties, the former gained the victory. Lord Londesborough's prize of £10 was won by Private Baxter. The meeting concluded with the contest for another valuable rifle, given by the officers. The winner was Corporal Rawling.——The Hull Volunteers, in their last contest of the season, shot for Lord Londesborough's prize of £10. The result of the contest was a tie between Sergeants Kirk and Bennett. This was to be determined by one shot at 900 yards, when, after five rounds, Kirk made a bull's-eye (in a very strong wind) and won.——The fourth annual rifle prize-shooting by the Halifax Rifle Volunteers occupied all last week. The prizes shot for amounted to more than £200. There were fifty-two competitors, including volunteers from Wigan, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Worcester, Wakefield, Ripon, Middlesex, Leicester, Rotherham, Southport York, Leeds, Bradford, and Keighley. The result of the shooting was as follows:—J. W. Thomas, Halifax, 58 points; T. C. Dawson, Halifax, 56; J. Halsale, Wigan, 56; W. J. Blanch, Liverpool, 56; D. Fraser, Huddersfield, 55; Sergeant Smeeton, Halifax, 55; Sergeant Kemp, Manchester, 53; S. T. Purchas, Worcester, 52; F. Haigh, Huddersfield, 52; T. Whitton, Wakefield, 51; Sergeant Marriott, Halifax, 51; Corporal Pearce, Ripon, 51. This is the third year that Mr. Thomas has won the all-comers' prize.——The 39th West Riding Volunteers had a meeting on Saturday at Bingley, when a series of prizes were shot for. Private Sugden won the first prize; Private Walbank the second; Sergeant Walker the third.——On the same day a spirited contest took place at Grimbald Crag range between six of the 17th West Riding (Knaresborough) Volunteers and six of the 5th West York Militia. The militia proved victorious by nine hits and points; total militia score, 207.——On Saturday last the Leeds corps competed for the Mayor's prize, a silver cup, value £5. Private Ascough was the winner.——The Wakefield rifle meeting, which commenced on Monday, concluded on Tuesday. Captain Commandant Mackie's prize (value £10) was won by Private Clapham; Mrs. Charlesworth's prize (value £10) by Private Anderson. There were several minor prizes shot for.

The Alnwick (Percy) Artillery Volunteers shot for the prizes given for carbine practice by the Duke of Northumberland on the sands at Alnmouth, on Monday. There was a capital muster of the corps. The first prizes were won by Gunner T. M'Leish, Gunner W. Graham, and Corporal Thompson; second prizes by Gunner Morr, Gunner Wheallans, and Sir Grant C. Bradley.——The Sunderland Artillery Volunteers also held their prize-shooting meeting at Fulwell on Monday. The first prize of the first battery was won by Gunner Cooper, and the second by Gunner Inelly, after shooting off a tie with Corporal Grey. For the second battery the first prize was won by Corporal Swainston, and the second by Gunner Wilson. A silver cup, presented by Lieutenant Ritson, was won by Gunner Lawrence, and the second prize by Gunner Cooper.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Honourable Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C., F.S.A., of Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, and Hamilton Lodge, Queen's-gate, London, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 23rd ult. by his relict, the Marchioness of of Normanby, power being reserved to the Hon. Adolphus Liddell, one of the executors, the Hon. Edmund Phipps (the brother-in-law), also an executor, having died previous to the testator. The personal property was sworn under £25,000. His Lordship descends from Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1710, and has held the following appointments:—Governor of Jamaica, 1832; Lord Privy Seal, 1834; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1835-9; Secretary for the Colonies, 1839; and for the Home Department, 1839-41; Ambassador at Paris, 1846-51; Minister at Florence, 1852-8. His Lordship died at the age of sixty-six, having executed his will in 1857, by which he confirms the settlement of the jointure on the Marchioness, his relict, to whom he leaves (with the exception of a legacy to his executor) the whole of his property, real and personal, over which he had the power of disposition. He also by will confirms the settlement made on the marriage of his son and only child, George Augustus Constantine, heretofore Earl of Musgrave, now Marquis of Normanby.

The will of Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., of the British Navy, late of Eaton-place, was proved in London by his son-in-law, Rear-Admiral Robert Spencer Robinson, Comptroller of the Navy, power being reserved to Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., the executors and trustees nominated in the will, which was executed Feb. 5, 1863, a month prior to his decease. The gallant Admiral died possessed of both real and personal property, and has devised to his daughter his mansion, Cadwell House, near Torquay, with the land adjacent thereto, and has also bequeathed to her all his personal estate for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will of William McNab, Esq., of Ware, Hertfordshire, surgeon, was proved in London under £30,000 personal property—the executors and trustees appointed being his wife, Mrs. Harriet McNab; his brother, Daniel Robert McNab, Esq., of Epping, surgeon; Joseph Thomas Humphrey, Esq., of New-square, Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law; and George Murray Humphrey, Esq., M.D., of Cambridge. The testator executed his will in 1860; two codicils in February and March, 1862; and a third codicil in January, 1863. He bequeaths to his wife a life-interest in the bulk of his property, bequeathing to his daughter a liberal annuity and the right of presentation to the advowson of Great Amwell; and, upon the decease of his relict, he leaves the whole of his property to his said daughter Harriet, wife of the Rev. Richard Parrott, B.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Lisburne.

The Mauritius Government paid £22,756 towards the immigration into that island of nearly 10,000 Indian coolies during last year.

Carlo Armellini, formerly one of the Roman Triumvirate in conjunction with Mazzini and Saffi, died a few days since in Brussels at the age of eighty-seven.

The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that several Germans of high rank, on learning that General Mouravieff had been decorated with the order of St. Andrew, immediately sent back to the Czar the insignia of the Russian orders to which they themselves belonged.

A letter, of which the following is a translation, has been received, and has been duly answered by the Provost of Dundee. It has been stated that a park of fifty acres, specially designed for the working classes of Paris, is about to be laid out by the French Government:—"London, Sept. 22, 1863.—Sir,—The French Government would feel interest in obtaining precise information about the Baxter Park—as to its foundation, future destination, means of recreation that will be put at the disposition of its visitors, and conditions on which it has been created, as also to the manner in which the expenses of keeping it up are provided. Pardon me, Sir, having recourse to your kindness, but I thought, in your quality of president of the council of administration, that you would be the best able to give me information in this matter. Accept, Sir, with my anticipatory thanks, this assurance of my most distinguished consideration, le Chargé d'Affaires de France, CADORE."

The following letter has been recently received by Mr. Linnæus Banks, Hon. Secretary to the Shakspeare Committee:—"Paris, Sept. 24, 1863. Sir,—Different circumstances of a painful nature have prevented my sooner answering the letter you did me the honour of addressing to me in June last, relating to the tercentenary of Shakspeare's birth. I can but feel extremely flattered that the Provisional Shakspeare Committee should have thought of me, and shall be deeply honoured to see my name enlisted amongst those who wish to pay homage to the greatest genius of England, and, perhaps, of modern Europe. Pray inform me, therefore, of what I am to do in order to respond to the views of the committee besides giving the use of my name. I have the honour to remain, Sir, with sincere regard and sympathy, your obliged and obedient servant, LE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT."

A Scotch gentleman, Mr. Henry Christie (says a letter from Paris), has lately returned from a scientific tour in Africa, for which he started from Constantine in April last, in company with M. L. Feraud, interpreter of the French army in Africa. The object of Mr. Christie's search—which object has taken him already into many lands—is Celtic remains. He has now been very fortunate, finding a cemetery about twenty-five miles south-east of Constantine entirely filled with tombs. In three days 1000 of these "cromlechs" were examined; seventeen were opened and the contents investigated. Bones of men, women, horses, and birds; buckles, brass and iron rings, and many vases were discovered. In two tombs the skeletons were yet perfect; they were reclining on the left side, the knees nearly touching the chin, and the hands crossed over the breast. But the most important discovery, as fixing a date—though the date has terribly disappointed the antiquaries—was that of the body of a man and horse "in one burial blent," with which were some specimens of engraved silex and a bronze medal of Faustine, a Princess who departed this life A.D. 141. All these excavations were carried out at the expense of Mr. Christie, who has presented the results of his labours to the Museum of Constantine. Another "necropolis" has been discovered at Aurès.

"The Commission on the Isthmus of Suez Canal," says a letter from Cairo, "has arrived here, after visiting the works, and has been received by the Viceroy in his palace. The body was headed by the Duke d'Albuféra. The strangers, on their arrival at the palace, were introduced into the grand reception-room, where M. de Lesseps presented them to Ismael Pacha. The company then passed into a small private chamber, where, according to the Oriental custom, coffee and pipes were handed round. The Viceroy then addressed the commission, and in dignified language expressed his desire to complete the great work of the cutting of the Isthmus, and recapitulated the acts which since his accession to power he had accomplished in favour of that design. He added that, in the interest of the undertaking, he would before all endeavour to establish a frank and explicit situation; that he was anxious to regularise the state of things created by his predecessors, and that he counted on receiving from M. de Lesseps and the board of directors the requisite assistance. The Duke d'Albuféra, in reply to the Viceroy, declared that before his departure from Paris he had been received by the Emperor, who assured him of his sympathies for the great undertaking. 'The French Government,' added his Majesty, 'would consider as an honour the fact of having, by its influence, contributed to the construction of the Isthmus of Suez.' The Viceroy terminated the official interview by replying that he was happy to find that he shared the ideas of the Sovereign of the French. The conversation then became general, lasting for some time; and the members of the commission at length left the palace, highly gratified at their reception."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. G., Jedburgh.—We have not yet had time to play over the last specimens of Border play; but they shall have attention in their turn.

A LOOKER-ON.—The selection of games played at the Great Chess Meeting last year are very acceptable. Some we have already seen in the foreign Chess periodicals, but there are many quite new to us.

W. T. P., Camden-town.—The last shall be examined; the other, we apprehend, must have been condemned.

PUZZLED.—You are quite right. See the notices to Chess correspondents in our Number for June 6 this year.

H. W. D., DEREVON; R. S., of Malines; TYRO, M. MOORHOUSE, NEREUS, and others.—Mr. Grimshaw's problem, No. 1023, can be solved in three moves, by—1. R to Q 4th (ch), 2. Q to Q R 8th (ch), 3. B to Q 2nd, mate.

WEE PAWN.—You must be good enough to furnish us with the number of the problem or the date of its publication.

I. O. MILLS.—It shall have attention. In your next we should recommend the adoption of the ordinary notation; it prevents mistakes.

I. H., Sheffield.—The player you address has no connection with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

G. A., Folkstone.—Your solutions are both defective. As regards No. 1021, if Black play 1. K to Q 3rd (not 6th, that being impossible), White answers with 2. Q to K 4th, mating, evidently, next move.

ŒDIPUS.—The key-moves to Mr. P. T. Duffy's pretty enigma, No. 1348, are—1. B to Q Kt 4th, 2. Kt to Q 6th. The next two moves are obvious.

M. J., Paris.—Where the fault lies we cannot pretend to say; but certainly the delivery of *La Régence* in London is not so regular as, for the interest of its proprietors and the entertainment of the subscribers, could be desired. The last number received was that of June, so that there are now four numbers in arrear.

F. R. A.—1. No. The *Daily Evening Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, has kept up its two columns of chess matter, week by week, during the whole war, with as much spirit as before. 2. The second edition of Professor Allen's "Life of Philidor" has not yet been issued.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1022, by Wee Pawn, Derevon, R. M., Sergius, Tyro, Nereus W. W. P., H. W. B., Felix, A Bath Archer; C. W., of Sunbury; H. C. C.; I. H., Sheffield; Box and Cox, Percy, C. M., Dryasdust, Try-again, T. M. P., Charley, Pip, Conrad, A German, Twysden, D. D., Vicar; R. S., of Malines; Q. E. D., Ellen, A. B. C., Puzzled, R. and G., Fergus, Wilfred, Clericus, Major, 1863, Oliver, Histrion, C. H. S., Manfred, Cosmopolitan, E. K., Trio, Romola, Stella, C. B., A Swede; R., of Paris; Old Subscriber, Stanley, T. P. C., Peregrine, Von H., Tom Noddy, A Bohemian, Pendennis, H. W., I. B. Clarke, Johannes, Rex, A Forester, Melpomene, T. V., Presis, G. M. D., Anne Laurie, Kilkenny, G. R., Victoria, F. C. S., Gamma, H. A. R., Philo S., G. M. G., Andrew, Garryowen, A Pole; B., of Ghent; Dover, F. R. S., Query, Bookworm, A Learner, H. K., Viator, Magnus, I. Gorthin, Jedburgh, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF THE TWO-MOVE PROBLEM in our Number for Sept. 26, by Annette, R. B., Nemo, W. P. W., G. S., Wee Pawn, Felix, T. M., Box and Cox, Sergius, P. W. B., Q. E. D., Carfax, M. P., S. W., N. S.; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; I. W. F., Tomaso, Pip, Lionel, Quidnunc, Try-again, Davus, Omega, Lucy, C. M., Kimbolton, Ernest, B. R., L. B., F. C. S., J. N., F. W., T. Rudge, W. K., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1023.

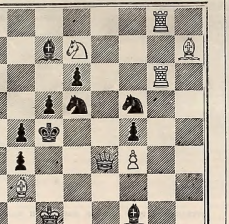
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Kt	R from Q R sq tks Q	2. R takes Q R P	Anything
		3. Kt or R mates	

(If the other Rook takes Queen, then follow—2. R to Q Kt 6th, and 3. Kt mates.)

PROBLEM No. 1024.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS PLAY.

Mr. PAULSEN plays the Chevalier ST. BON without seeing the chessboard, contending against nine other antagonists at the same time and under the same disadvantage. The ten games were played at the great Chess Meeting in London last year.

King's Bishop's Game.

WHITE (Mr. Paulsen.)	BLACK (Chev. St. Bon.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th

(This counter-attack was first given in Greco's Treatise, as far back as the year 1620. It is highly ingenious; but, if properly met, it tends rather to the advantage of the first player.)

3. P to Q 3rd	

(The authorities concur in recommending the opening player not to take the Gambit Pawn. Some, however, think that 3. P to Q 4th, or, 3. Kt to K B 3rd, is preferable to 3. P to Q 3rd.)

3.	B to Q B 4th

(His best play, perhaps, is 3. Kt to K B 3rd, though, even then, White gets the better game. See the *Chessplayers' Handbook*, p. 227.)

4. B takes Kt	R takes B
5. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B sq
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
7. Kt to K Kt 5th	R to K R sq
8. Kt tks K R P (ch)	R takes Kt
9. Q takes R	P takes K P
10. Castles	P to Q 4th
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd
12. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
13. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd
14. P takes P	P takes P
15. B to K 3rd	

(The game was virtually lost by Black after his first half dozen moves, and we record it mainly for the sake of the very pretty ending. If Black now play, P to Q 5th, the reply is Kt to K 4th, after which the result is not far to seek.)

15.	B to Q 3rd
16. Q R to Q sq	Q to K B 2nd
17. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P

(The object of White in offering the Pawn was so apparent that it surprising an accomplished player like the Chevalier St. Bon should have seized the bait.)

18. Kt to K 4th	Q to K B sq
19. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
20. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
21. P takes P	Q to K R sq
22. Q to K Kt 3rd	

And Black resigned.

A beautiful *Partie*, one of ten games played at the Meeting mentioned above by Mr. Blackburne, without board or men, against ten opponents simultaneously:—

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK (Mr. Howard.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th
7. Castles	Castles
8. P takes Q P	P to Q 4th
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
11. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd

(Now, the error of Black in playing this Kt at move 6 becomes painfully conspicuous.)

12. B takes Kt	P takes B
13. Q to Q 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
14. Kt to K 2nd	

(So bad is Black's position that his opponent has ample time to accumulate his forces for a crushing attack.)

14.	P to K B 3rd
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to K sq
16. Q R to K sq	B to K 3rd
17. R to K 3rd	

(Here Mr. Blackburne faltered a little in his assault, a thing not to be wondered at, considering the appalling disadvantages under which he was fighting.)

17.	P to K B 4th
18. Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 5th
19. R to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
20. Kt takes K B P	Q to K B 2nd
21. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes B
22. B to Q B 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
23. P to Q Kt 4th	

(This is very clever. Black, it will be seen, has no longer the opportunity of winning the Rook for his Bishop now.)

23.	B to Q Kt 3rd
24. Kt to K R 2nd	P to K R 4th
25. K to R sq	

(An indispensable provision before advancing the K B Pawn.)

25.	R to K B 5th
26. R to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
27. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd
28. P to K B 4th	K to R sq
29. Q R to K B 3rd	Q takes K R P
30. P to K Kt 4th	

(Capitally played.)

30.	Q to K R 5th
31. P to K Kt 5th	

(Again well played.)

31.	Kt takes K B P
32. R takes Kt	Q takes K Kt P
33. Q to Q 3rd	R to K Kt sq
34. R to K Kt 4th	P takes R

(But why not have played R takes R (ch)? Surely that would have changed the aspect of the game.)

35. R takes R	Q to K Kt 3rd
36. R takes K R P (ch)	

and Black resigns.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1357.—By the Editor of *Sissa*.

White: K at Q R sq, B at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at K B 6th, Ps at K R 3rd and K B 7th.

Black: K at K R sq, B at K R 3rd, Ps at K Kt 3rd and 4th, and K B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

PLANETS FOR OCTOBER.—Mercury will be favourably situated for observation in the morning at the latter end of the month, as it passes its inferior conjunction on the 11th, and arrives at its greatest westerly elongation on the 26th; it remains in the constellation Virgo. Venus also remains in this constellation; she rises in the east about six o'clock in the morning at the beginning, and at the end of the month at about half-past three. She is a brilliant object, and as she increases in altitude will be most brilliant object, and favourably situated for observation with a transit instrument. Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are all too near the Sun to be well observed. Uranus and Neptune are better placed, and may be readily observed; the latter may be easily distinguished from a fixed star with a telescope of moderate size. These notes are taken from the *Astronomical Register*, published monthly, price 6d., by J. D. Potter, Poultry. As this publication is intended as a means of communication between astronomers, and will mainly depend on them for its support, we feel bound to urgently recommend it to such of our friends as are interested in the science.

THE KING CRAB (POLYPHEMUS).—In the *Annals of Natural History* Dr. E. J. Gray communicates some remarks on the uses of the elongated spinelike tail of this genus of crustacea. In the shallow tank at the Liverpool Museum are some living specimens, where Dr. Gray was shown one use these crabs make of the appendage. When turned over on their backs, he saw them bend down the tail until they can reach some point of resistance, and then employ it to elevate the body and regain their normal position. He states that they never have been seen to use this tail for the purpose which has often been assigned to it—that is, for leaping from place to place by bending it under the body like the toy called a "spring-jack" or "leaping-frog."

CHEMICAL HEAT AND VOLTAIC HEAT.—M. Raoult has recently submitted his researches on this subject to the French Academy of Sciences, his object having been to obtain the measure of the heat produced by an electric current in the entire circuit in which the pile is comprised—considered a very difficult problem. The result of his calculations (which are inserted in the *Comptes Rendus*) is, that in the elements of Daniell's battery the heat produced by the current is very nearly equal to the heat evolved by the chemical action. In other batteries the amount of heat produced is remarkably different. Thus, A, in an element of zinc; sulphate of zinc—copper, sulphate of copper, the chemical heat is estimated at 23,564 calorics; the voltaic, 23,602. B. Zinc, acetate of zinc—lead, acetate of lead; chemical heat, 15,691; voltaic, 12,438. C. Copper, nitrate of copper—silver, nitrate of silver; chemical heat, 16,402; voltaic, 7789. Thus, while in element A the current reproduces the whole of the chemical heat, the current in the element C does not even reproduce half. What is the cause of an action so different in two elements of similar constitution? Here is a problem well worthy of philosophic attention.

THE SHOOTING STARS OF AUGUST.—In our Number for Sept. 12 last, p. 275, will be found a note of M. Coulvier-Gravier's observations of these phenomena. Dr. Heis, of Munster, has recently sent to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of the observations of twenty of his pupils. We give the total and mean horary numbers of the following days:—Aug. 8, total, 151; horary number, 50; Aug. 9, 159, 53; Aug. 10, 600, 141; Aug. 11, 212, 71; Aug. 12, 168, 56; Aug. 13, 121, 40; Aug. 14, 47, 24. Dr. Heis states that on Aug. 10 the number of shooting stars seen was so great that the smaller ones could hardly be reckoned. The observers were so placed that they could freely survey the whole of the horizon, a compartment of which was allotted to each observer, means being taken that no star should be twice noted. The brilliancy and length of the train of these stars were very remarkable. The most of them had their point of divergence with constellation Perseus. We must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus* (1863, No. 11) for some remarks of M. Faye on his subject in relation to the annual motion of our globe.

FORMATION OF THE FATTY MATTER IN OLIVES.—M. De Luca has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of his elaborate researches on this subject to which we adverted about two years ago. From the figures given in his table of observations, ranging from June to December, it appears that the weight of the olive increases with the progress of vegetation until the month of November; but that the stone is the first to be developed, the growth of which takes place in the early part of vegetation during the months of July and August, after which it remains stationary; there being, in fact, in successive months no sensible variation of its weight. The pulp, on the contrary, increases in weight continually until the complete maturity of the fruit. The quantity of water found in olives diminishes progressively at their maturity. Thus it is about 60 or 70 per cent in the first phases of vegetation, while it is only about 25 per cent at the last period of the growth and maturity of the fruit. The sulphuret of carbon takes from olives several substances of a different nature; among which are colouring matters, especially chlorophyll, which gradually diminishes as the fruit approaches maturity. The fatty matter, on the contrary, which is found only in small quantity at the beginning of vegetation, increases as the plant grows, and is at its maximum when the olives are ripe and have completely lost all trace of their greenish tint. It is also remarkable that when the stone ceases to increase in weight the fatty matter in the fruit accumulates in greater proportion.

AURORA BOREALIS.—M. Montigny has given an account of an aurora, witnessed by him at Antwerp some time back, to a meeting of the Royal Academy of Belgium. On his arrival at the quay, about six o'clock p.m., he remarked in the western horizon a nebulosity resembling that produced by the moon when behind a foggy cloud, and situated about five degrees in height and more than thirty-five degrees in elongation from the splendour of the aurora on the western side. Suddenly the whitest nebulosity expanded itself vertically in the form of a ray, raised itself slowly towards the zenith, which it passed over, falling in the form of an arc in the eastern part of the horizon. This ray, the edges of which were well defined, was equal in size to the Milky Way, which it resembled in colour, being, however, much more brilliant. The ray soon vanished, but its splendour departed gradually, the source of it in the west first disappearing. The nebulosity in which the ray originated, and which departed with it, shortly after reappeared, and elongated itself likewise in a ray towards the zenith, resembling the first ray in its formation, size, and disappearance. Kæmtz, with regard to these phenomena, says:—"When the aurora is very brilliant there are seen sometimes one or several arcs, more elevated towards the zenith, and concentric with the luminous arc which limits the obscure segment. During extreme cold weather white arcs are also observed at considerable heights. Philosophers regard them as images of the aurora, the light of which is reflected towards the observer by minute frozen particles of moisture."

The Wave of Life has arrived from Melbourne, with £162,000 in gold.

In June last there were 58,441 thriving cinchona plants on the Neilgherry hills in India. Chemical experiments have been made on the bark, which prove that the cinchona is now naturalised in India, and is superior to the cinchona introduced into Java by the Dutch.

A Parliamentary return relating to the China Indemnity, states that 6,450,457 taels have been paid by the Chinese Government, under the Treaty of Pekin, dated the 24th of October, 1860; and that 4,549,543 taels remained unpaid on the 31st of December last.

The Italian Government have contracted with Mr. W. T. Henley for the manufacture and laying of a submarine cable sixty-two miles in length, from Otranto to Avlona, which will give a route by way of Italy for messages to Constantinople, and thence by the new line, viâ the Persian Gulf, to India.

According to the Picton *Standard* a tree has recently been cut down in California, the circumference of which was 90 ft., and its height 325 ft. The bark was in some places 4 ft. thick. The tree contained 250,000 ft. of solid timber. Its age was 3100 years. The wood was sound and solid.

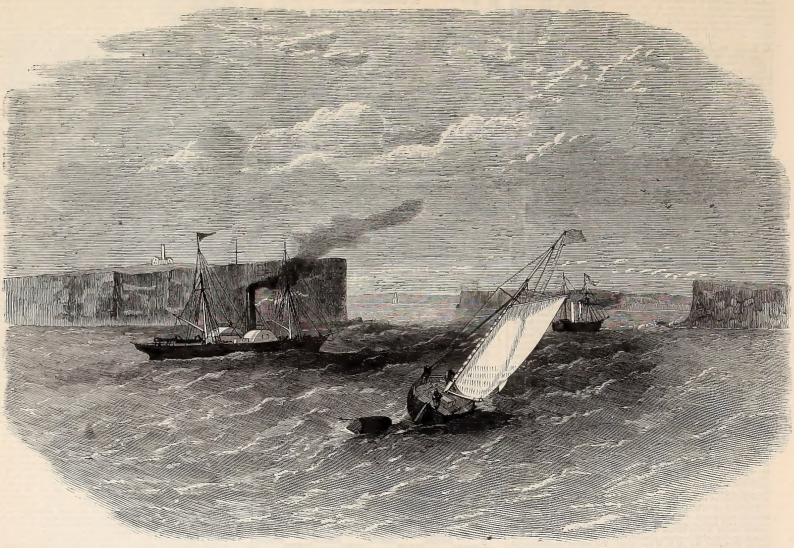
The native species of wild cat infests the forests of Germany this year in such numbers that sportsmen, in many districts, complain that there is hardly a hare to be shot. This ferocious little member of the feline race has even committed considerable havoc among the young deer in some parts of the country. The consequence is that regular cathunts have been found necessary to thin their numbers.

The Queen has appointed the following gentlemen, now Attachés at the undermentioned places, to be Third Secretaries in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service:—The Hon. Edmund John Monson, Hanover; Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, Stuttgardt; Robert Henry Hildyard, Esq., Paris; Charles Calvert Eden, Esq., Lisbon; George F. B. Jenner, Esq., Athens.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Tunis on the evening of the 14th ult., which was followed by several shocks during the night. This phenomenon spread great alarm among the inhabitants, who left their houses and encamped in the open air. Several buildings were destroyed by the earthquake, but fortunately no injury was done to human life.

The Swedish Diet has just adopted a resolution which will be a real advantage for the commerce of other countries. Hitherto, and only since 1858, a foreigner wishing to carry on any trade or manufacture in Sweden was obliged to obtain an authorisation to establish his residence in the kingdom, and after three years to abandon his original nationality and become a Swedish citizen. The Diet, finding that such a state of things prevented foreign merchants and captains from coming to the country, have abolished all the restrictive laws relating to the establishment of foreigners in Sweden, leaving it to the Government to regulate the matter by an ordinance, which will have the force of law.

A remarkable natural curiosity has just been made accessible to tourists in Switzerland. A stupendous stalactite cavern had long been known to exist in the Valais, near St. Maurice, where it is called the Grotto-aux-Fées, but from the difficulty in reaching the spot it had been rarely visited. A road to it has now been constructed, and this grotto has become one of the principal points of interest to travellers in the country. The Grotto-aux-Fées has already been penetrated to a distance of nearly two miles, and has not yet been entirely explored. The roof is one mass of stalactites, assuming the most capricious forms, while the ground presents the appearance of the dried bed of a torrent studded in various places with large stalagmites.



ENTRANCE TO PORT JACKSON, NEW SOUTH WALES.—SEE PAGE 372.



SYDNEY, THE CAPITAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—SEE PAGE 374.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1227.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE QUEEN.

In the reign of her present Majesty monarchical institutions have received a peculiar illustration. Under the theory of a limited monarchy the Sovereign may well be considered, and might even become, an abstraction. The effect of personal character, as evidenced in the influence exercised by the first Personage in this realm, has always been mollified, and in some cases nullified, by the checks imposed by the Constitution on kingly power. Political activity on the part of English monarchs within the last three-quarters of a century has only generated antagonism, and while it lasted the king has degenerated into the leader of a party; and the "King's friends," as contradistinguished from the "friends of the people," have ere now been regularly ranged against each other in the arena of political strife. It has been the happy fortune of Queen Victoria to have changed all this. In her case the Sovereign is in the eyes of her people a reality in her representative monarchical character; and while it cannot be said of her Majesty that she takes no personal part in the administration of public affairs, she can be claimed as the acknowledged partisan head of no political party; and in every sense, and in the largest and most comprehensive sense, the friends of the people are the friends of the Queen. A Monarch thus associated with all the interests and the feelings of a people, in a manner, becomes a necessity of her time. Without her visible presence as its ostensible superintendent, the machine of the State, although it may continue its workings, loses much of its grace; and the unity of the constituent parts of our Constitution, which has probably been never so nearly realised as now, is in a degree depreciated. It was, therefore, with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that the country learned that her Majesty had indicated an intention of being present on a public occasion, and thus taking the first step towards emerging from the retirement of the last two years, and the resumption of those outward and visible duties of her station which she performs so greatly to the satisfaction of her people.

It is no doubt well known that the sorrow with which her Majesty has been visited, while affecting her feelings in a degree commensurate to the greatness of her bereavement, has not been permitted to overwhelm her. In the midst of grief such as perhaps few women have experienced, the Queen did not shrink from the exercise of those functions pertaining to her position which could be carried on in private, and she only shrank from partaking in the pageantry of Sovereignty, in itself what may be called a socio-regal duty, until such time as grief had been chastened into tender remembrance. It appears that that period has arrived, and that the Queen has now entered upon her second life. In nothing could the just feeling—may we be permitted to say the innate good taste which characterises our Sovereign—have been better evidenced than in the choice she has made of the occasion for her formal reappearance in public life. A Queen who was less a woman, possessing less of the best attributes and impulses of her sex, might have been expected to have selected such an act of State as the opening of Parliament in person, and thus first have presented herself to the eyes of her people in her sole character of Sovereign. But her Majesty well understood the feelings of her subjects when she determined to come openly amongst them once more at a ceremony which had for its object the perpetuation of the memory of the late Prince Consort. It is hardly possible to conceive an incident more trying and yet more consonant with the state of feeling by which it may be supposed the Queen is now influenced. It is, as it were, at once her first public tribute to the memory of him who has gone and a manifestation of an intention to lay aside that conventional mourning in deference to a sense of public duty which, however long preserved, could represent but feebly the heart-sorrow which neither time nor circumstance can efface. Taken aright, it is an appeal to those domestic sympathies which have so long existed between the Queen and her people. Every one will appreciate the impulse which has caused her Majesty to blend her personal feelings with the performance of a public act, and it is certain that none of the numerous memorials of the late Prince Consort which are spread over the country will be surrounded by such hallowed associations as that statue at Aberdeen, the inauguration of which drew her Majesty for the first time from the sad shades of widowhood. That event will mark a remarkable epoch in the reign of Queen Victoria—namely, the moment of her restoration to the general social life of her kingdom and her coming forth from the solemn isolation of grief to mingle again with a people which has so tenderly respected the privacy of her sorrow. Nor was the appeal in vain which her Majesty pointedly made to those into the midst of whom she was about to come to aid her by their forbearance and their undemonstrative sympathy in the performance of an act which was calculated to sound to their veriest depths emotions which can hardly yet be still, if they



SCENE FROM THE DRAMA OF "LEAH," AT THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE: LEAH CURSING THE LORRENZ FAMILY.—SEE PAGE 384

are somewhat subdued. If she did not come amongst them as one who mourned, she yet asked to be treated as one who had not ceased, and never could cease, to feel the loss she had sustained.

In considering the appropriateness of this first public appearance of her Majesty, it must not be forgotten that the ceremonial which she served herself to attend was the result of an act of homage to the late Prince Consort by those who were, in a certain sense, the neighbours of the Royal family. The children and denizens of Balmoral are attached to the locality, and that cordiality is therefore peculiarly associated with that portion of the lives of her Majesty and the Prince Consort which the Queen has just stated publicly to have been, and as it were solemnly recorded as, the happiest they ever knew. It was there that, setting aside the surroundings of Royalty, they enjoyed that country-house condition which is peculiar to this country, and there the chief personages of the realm were familiar to all classes in the simple character of friends and benefactors. Again, it was in the city of Aberdeen that the Prince Consort made one of those unexpected appearances in public occasions which were always judiciously selected, and their occasion made weighty and memorable by the opinions and counsel which fell from his lips. It was there that, as President for the time being of the British Association for the Advancement of Art and Science, the Prince delivered an address which marked him as one of the first practical thinkers of the age, and which was justly considered as an exhibition of the highest intellectual and moral attainment. It is probable that no place has needed a material memorial to preserve the name of the late Prince Consort than Aberdeen, where personal knowledge helped to keep up traditions of his worth likely to be handed down to successive generations; but nothing could have been more creditable to its inhabitants than the earnest desire which pervaded all ranks to give to the city a more permanent expression to the reverence and affection which he had inspired amongst them. The very best appreciation of their feelings and sympathies which could be shown towards them they have received in the presence of the Queen at the inauguration of the statue of the Prince.

In every respect the proceedings were conducted in the manner best calculated to evince genuine emotion. With just so much display of the pomp which surrounds Royalty as was necessary to the occasion, her Majesty proceeded through the assemblage of her friends and neighbours in all classes, all observing that respectful silence which had been asked from them, and maintaining a gravity which was perfectly consistent and, indeed, fitting to a moment which was one of solemnity peculiarly its own. The day was marked by the inhabitants of Aberdeen as a holyday, in the precise and original meaning of that word; and it will long be remembered as that on which the most revered Sovereign who ever sat on the throne of this realm was once more personally associated with a part of her people, and received from them—representing, as it were, all her subjects—their warm though unelaborate tokens of loyalty and devotion.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL AT ABERDEEN.

The ceremony of inaugurating the memorial statue of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort at Aberdeen took place on Tuesday in presence of her Majesty and various members of the Royal family. The occasion excited great interest, as being the first on which her Majesty has appeared in public since her widowhood.

The statue, which was subscribed for by the city and county of Aberdeen, is of bronze, by Marochetti. It is placed upon a polished granite pedestal, and represents the Prince standing and wearing a Field Marshal's uniform, with the robe of the Thistle over it; in one hand he holds a roll, and in the other the baton of office.

Her Majesty arrived by special train from Balmoral at 1.30 p.m., and was received by the Duke of Richmond, K.G., Lord President, at the city and University officials. Prince Alfred arrived from Edinburgh by a previous train. Accompanying her Majesty were the Princess Arthur and Leopold, Princesses Helena and Louise, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess of Hesse, per St. Grey was the Minister of State in attendance. The procession of carriages was formed to the centre of the city, where the statue stands. Previous to the unmovering of the statue, Mr. Alexander, Provost of the city, presented an address to her Majesty from the committee of subscribers to the statue, in which they referred to the honour conferred upon every part of the kingdom by the annual presence of the illustrious Prince in the county, and to the fact that the city's free gift in 1859 was originally forwarded by the exertion of his great talents as president of the British Association at its meeting there.

The Queen, through Sir G. Grey, returned a reply to the address, as follows :—

Your loyal and affectionate address has deeply touched me, and I thank you for it from my heart. It is with feelings I should vainly seek words to express that I determined to attend here to-day to witness the unveiling of the statue which will remain to future times the love and regard which exist in this county and city for my great and beloved husband; but I could not reconcile it to myself to remain at Balmoral while such a tribute was being paid to the memory which is making an erection to secure you permanently the deep and heartfelt sense I entertain of your kindness and affection, and at the same time be precluding the public the unbounded expression of sympathy and love which I love that till my heart for him whose loss must throw a lasting gloom over all my future life. Never can I forget the circumstances to which you so feelingly allude, that it was in this city he delivered the memorable address to the British Association only four years ago, and that in this county we had for so many years been in the habit of spending some of the happiest days of our lives.

After the address and reply the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Provost, thenceforth Sir Alexander Anderson.

Prayer was then offered up by the Principal of the Aberdeen University, and the statue was uncovered in full view of her Majesty, who, along with the members of the Royal family, stood on a balcony opposite. The guard for a moment presented arms on the striking likeness of the deceased Prince, and then retired. Her Majesty left for Balmoral soon after three.

It rained heavily during the whole day. There was no display of flags except on the shipping. Dense crowds thronged the streets, but there was no cheering.

Among the papers laid before the Coburg-Gotha Landtag, which has just assembled, is an act (says a Berlin correspondent) bearing the signature of the Prince of Wales. By this instrument his Royal Highness renounces the crown of the duchies for himself and male descendants, so long as his brothers and their male descendants exist in a direct line. The document is accompanied by another from the hand of King Leopold, confirming it, as the guardian of Prince Alfred and his brothers. The renunciation seems to be entirely in accordance with the provisions of a Gotha law, for which the assent of the late Prince Consort had been expressly obtained.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, who looks remarkably well after his holidays, shows himself much in public just now. He drove yesterday week through the most populated parts of the city, visiting the Halles and many of the new improvements which are always going forward. He was everywhere well received. On Sunday he made a progress on foot in the Bois de Boulogne, to see the running for the Grand Prix de Boulogne, and on Monday for the Derby. The Imperial yacht has been sailing about the Mediterranean and paying visits to the King of Portugal and the Queen of Spain.

The King of Greece arrived at Paris on Wednesday night.

The Senate and the Corps Législatif will assemble on the 5th of November.

M. Billault died at Paris on Tuesday morning, in his fifty-eighth year. He was the most eminent Orleanist left remaining in the country or Chambers. Wednesday's *Moniteur* says :—"The death of M. Billault causes a sorrowful emotion throughout France. His services in the administration of the State, as well as to the Empire, whom he served with equal devotedness, talent, and eloquence. His obsequies will be celebrated at the cost of the Treasury.

Marshal D'Ornano also died on Tuesday. He was the last surviving General of the Empire. The Paris papers, and especially the Orleanist journals, pay the Emperor took an affecting last farewell of the gallant old officer on Monday.

Considerable changes are announced in the French diplomatic service. Baron Gros, the Ambassador in London, who had long wished to retire into private life, is ordered at last to take a letter full of compliment from the Emperor himself. The Prince De la Tour d'Auvergne, at present French Ambassador in Rome, is appointed to the British Court, and the Baron de Malaret, at present at Turin, succeeds to the Roman Embassy; and the Baron De Malaret is transferred from Brussels to Turin.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* affirms that the Emperor Napoleon has expressed to the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian a reply to the Mexican deputation; that measures will be taken in Mexico to ensure a national vote in favour of monarchy; and that the Archduke will probably leave for Mexico in February or March next.

SPAIN.

The Empress of the French arrived at Seville on Wednesday week. On Saturday she left Seville for Madrid, and on the 14th was in Madrid on Wednesday, whither she has been invited by the Queen. The Queen will give a grand ball in honour of the Empress.

Spain is at present in a condition of great political excitement. At the capital the elections are completed, and have resulted in favour of the Government.

The Minister of Finance has tendered his resignation, for reasons unconnected with politics. Senor Lesciela has been appointed Minister of Finance.

The Budget for 1864 of the Department of War, Marine, and the Colonies will be, it is said, short an eighty-five millions of reals.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Barcelona line of railway. A train from Barcelona reached a bridge over a river before the bridge gave way and the locomotive and seven carriages were flung into the water. Several were killed, and many severely injured.

ITALY.

Prince Humbert, the heir apparent, arrived at Naples on Wednesday. Salutes were fired by the ships and forts. He will take up his residence in the palace of Capo di Monte, the work of supplying it with plate in that city—the want of a Court.

Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta and Prince Savoy-Carignan, with a squadron of the Italian fleet, have arrived at Lisbon on a visit to the Court.

The Hon. Mr. Elliot, the new English Ambassador, arrived at Turin yesterday week, and had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. On Sunday he had an audience of the King, and presented his credentials.

The King of Bavaria has arrived at Rome, and taken up his residence at the Villa Malta.

General de Montebello, the French Commander-in-Chief, has left Rome for Paris, where the Duchess is seriously ill.

According to a Rome letter, the Pope has had a grand *auto da fé* made on an immense pile in the gardens of the Vatican of all the documents which might seem to compromise the dogma of the temporal power.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph returned to Vienna on Tuesday.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Upper House a resolution was passed unanimously for the erection of a monument to the late Archduke.

A debate in the Transylvanian Diet at Hermannstadt resulted, on Friday, in the adoption of a resolution to send deputies to the Vienna Reichsrath, in order to treat for the re-union of Transylvania with Austria. Cheers for the King of Hungary and the Constitution of the empire.

GERMANY.

Another step towards the incorporation of Holstein was taken on Thursday week. In that day's sitting of the Diet the four Governments called upon by the federal decree of the last inst. to carry out the "execution" in Holstein announced that they had begun the order in the event of its becoming necessary.

Oldenburg has declared its intention to declare the stipulations in the treaty of 1851-2 to have lapsed, should the execution be opposed by Denmark.

The *Cologne Gazette* and other German papers allege that a despatch has been recently received from Earl Russell, of which they profess to give the substance, in which the latter, in a friendly and conciliatory, but hereby seriously urging that the dispute between Denmark and Germany be referred to the arbitration of the Five Powers, though not interested in the quarrel itself, are anxious to preserve the peace of Europe and the independence of Denmark. Lord Russell likewise, as some of these papers assert, intimates to the Danish Government, in no unfriendly manner, that the Treaty of 1852 is not to be remarked in an ordinance dated March 30, did not conform to its previously-contracted obligations, and that he could not, in the circumstances, be a federal execution; while the Confederation, on the other hand, would not be justified in assuming that Holstein, by the terms of the Act, done without affecting adversely the integrity and independence of the Danish monarchy.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

The Copenhagen *Fœdrelandet* of Wednesday says :—"A treaty of alliance with Sweden has now been concluded, and will be signed in a few days."

On the other hand, a despatch from Berlin asserts that Sweden will not sign the treaty. The reason is said to be that the Swedish Chamber of Deputies refused the signature would be productive of no benefit to the Scandinavian cause. Moreover, the conclusion of the railway loan of thirty-five millions just determined upon. It is further stated that the French and Russian Ambassadors at Copenhagen have impressed upon the Danish Government the necessity of preserving peace. Nevertheless, it does not seem likely that the Danish Government will readily submit to a federal occupation of Holstein.

On the 7th inst. there was a State dinner given at Stockholm, at which Prince Oscar, Sweden, proposing a toast to the King, said, in reference to the political situation of the country, "I believe I am able to declare that every one, like myself, is ready to sacrifice his life for the honour, independence, and rights of Sweden. But I am convinced that his desired peace; but that, if it could not be maintained, he would find a support in the fidelity of his people."

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has left Baden-Baden for Cologne. Herr von Bismarck has gone to Berlin. The King of the Belgians paid a visit to the King at Baden, with the intention, it is surmised, of giving his Majesty some reasonable advice.

A deputation from the parish of Steingrund, in Silesia, has presented an address to the King. His Majesty said, in reply, that the parish should elect men who would support the Ministers in the execution of the task he had confided to them. His Majesty further said that an inimical bearing towards the Government was incompatible with fidelity to the Sovereign. The work with the carrying out of which the King has intrusted his Ministers is the maintenance of the privileges and constitution of the Monarchy. Concessions to "Then tranquillity would be re-established in the country, and the

RUSSIA.

execution of my intentions to forward the progressive development of legislation on a constitutional basis would be assured."

Great preparations are being made throughout Prussia to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Leipsic upon the 18th. A Royal decree has been surrounded by special services on the occasion in all the churches.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The National Government has brought the insurgent chief, Sokolowski, before a court-martial. The prisoner was found guilty of abuse of authority, and sentenced to be shot.

In consequence of information received by the police, a search was made on Sunday at the Grabowski Palace, in the Mets Strasse, Warsaw. It is said that cannon, cartridges, and ammunition were found on the premises. The proprietor and male inmates were arrested, and the palace has been surrounded by soldiers.

New bands are daily making their appearance. In the palatinate of Cracow there are four well-appointed detachments under Chmielnicki, Jekra, Jemore, and Lelewel. The National gendarmerie is at the head being organised by Narbutt, brother of the late famous chief of that name in Lithuania. A band of 200 men had possession for a moment in the palatinate of Kalisch for the insurrectionary army.

A workman employed at the Government Foundry at Cracow (a British subject), at Warsaw, has been shot by the Russians in the factory yard for making grenades. All the workmen of the factory were compelled by law to be witnesses of the fate of their companion. It is understood that Alger met his fate with determination, and rejected an offer of pardon upon condition of denouncing the accomplices made upon the place of execution. He leaves a wife and two children. The foreign vice-consul at Warsaw, General Berg, and was to remain so until Mr. Evans should have paid a fine of 15,000 roubles, but the British Consul-General protested against the fine, and it was therefore remitted.

Some of the persons who were arrested in the Zamoyski houses have been released; but the chief of them, however, remain still in the citadel. Zamoyski's son, the merchant, Krupecki, and the superintendents of both houses are detained in the citadel as State prisoners. Mr. Hall, Messrs. Silver, Fox, and Wyndham, all Polish nobles, and Wrobliwski's wife, have been shot in Warsaw; the latter on suspicion of having acted as a spy in the interest of the insurgents.

An Englishman named Apel, or Appel, has got into mischief in Poland. After the battle of the 6th in which Lelewel was defeated, his detachment dispersed. Mr. Apel (according to Russian accounts) ascended a tree, and while among the branches was fired at by a Cossack. The Cossack missed his mark, the loving branches was had no doubt heard the story of the American season, and he would not trouble him. Mr. Apel came down of his own accord, and came down, and having rewarded the Cossack for his bad firing, Mr. Apel was taken prisoner and conducted to the town of Lublin, where he was invited to dinner by the General Commandant, placed in cell of the Emperor, and according to the Lublin correspondent of the *Czas*) (*Times* organ) "he was treated with his release and a passport provided to an impression that he was the *Times* correspondent, but the *Times* entirely disavows him. He has been given up to his Consul at Warsaw.

GREECE.

The National Assembly and the people generally have received the resolution of the Ionian Parliament in favour of union with Greece with great enthusiasm.

The English Ambassador is stated to have threatened a joint occupation of Athens by England, France, and Russia, if the troops who took part in the insurrection of June last are allowed to remain in the capital.

The Paris *Pays* states that fresh disorders have occurred in the Greek provinces. A great display of force was necessary at Nauplia in order to prevent a sanguinary collision.

TURKEY.

The Budget has passed the Grand Council. The *Levant Herald* announces that there is a surplus of £188,794.

It is said that the Turkish fleet is to buy the steam-rams which are being built in the Mersey, and that Earl Russell is favourable to this solution of the difficulty.

According to a telegram from Alexandria, dated Wednesday week, the Nile has not risen any higher, and has not caused any fresh destruction of property.

The Porte has addressed a note to the Viceroy of Egypt, reiterating the arguments in Ali Pacha's note relative to the Suez Canal.

The Sultan has given orders to construct at Mashia a camp on the model of that of Chalons, to manœuvre there 10,000 men in the spring.

A letter from Mount Lebanon, dated the 19th ult., relates that a party of Druses, headed by Said Bey, a nephew of Yusuf Bey, had crossed the frontier, and falling in with two Jesuit missionaries who were on their way from Zahle to Deir-el-Kamur, stopped them and plundered them of their money, watches, and clothes, and left their shirts and drawers barefooted and bareheaded, to find their way to the nearest village. The Jesuit missionaries were Mr. Bonnetti, an Italian, who is Superior of the Order in Syria, the other was an English person, a son of Sir Stratford Canning's Padre.

The Kurds in the neighbourhood of Damascus have attacked the Turkish troops, a hundred of whose number were killed. The chief of the Zaptiés, who came to the assistance of the troops, lost sixty men.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to the 6th inst. by the City of Washington.

From the point on which at present mostly concentrates, Chattanooga, the intelligence is scanty. There is great discrepancy in the telegraphic despatches with regard to Rosecrans's position and prospects; but the latest news is to the effect that considerable skirmishing was taking place in the General's rear, the Confederates endeavouring to cut off the communications between him and Chattanooga; that a large number of troops had reached Rosecrans, who had established his line of defence between Chattanooga and Bragg was fortifying Missionary Ridge. It is also affirmed that Rosecrans had reinforced himself with two whole corps from Meade's army. The Southern journals report that the Confederates occupy Knoxville, and that Burnside was retiring to Cumberland Gap. Longstreet's force is considerable though Gen. War. General Bragg stated that, in the battle of the 20th ult., he captured 7000 prisoners, thirty-six guns, and twenty-four stand of colours. The Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald*, under date of the 22nd ult., states that Confederate prisoners describe Atlanta, in Georgia, as the largest depôt of manufactory of arms and ammunition in the Confederacy, and that every preparation has been made to successfully defend it.

Nothing was very certainly known respecting the force or position of the hostile armies in Virginia. It was, however, admitted that the Federals had not crossed the Rapidan, though they were said to hold the fords of that stream and the highly important Orange and Alexandria, and were also reported to have marched some 10,000 men at Mount Jackson for a "raid" into the Shenandoah Valley.

No progress was reported in the Federal operations against Charleston.

A very warm reception had been given by the people and municipality of New York to the officers of the Russian squadron; and, in speeches at various entertainments, hopes were expressed that, if the United States engaged in a foreign war, American and Russian would fight side by side. At a dinner given to the Russian Admiral Lisovski, Mr. Seward, in a letter which had been made a speech in which, referring to Russia, he expressed a hope that present circumstances would end peacefully. The Russians, however, were ready for any sacrifice, and, as Moscow was burned, so they would not shrink from burning St. Petersburg if necessary. If foreign nations were for peace, the Russians would receive it on honourable terms, and bless God for peace. A speaker, named Wallingford, observed that Russia, in sending a fleet to New York, wished to have it where, at a given signal, it could sweep English and French commerce from the seas. Some other silly speeches were made.

The New York Harbour Committee report the harbour to be in a perfect state of defence. Vessels passing Sandy Hook would be exposed to the fire of 400 guns of heavy heaviest calibre.

According to the *New York Evening Post*, the recent con-criptions

had not produced more than 50,000 to 75,000 effective recruits; and President Lincoln had already resolved to order, before the end of the year, a fresh conscription of 600.000 men, under some new regulations, which would render it certain that at least 200,000 effective soldiers would be produced by it. The *New York Tribune*, however, denies that there will be any further draught.

The famous blockade-breaker Juno has at last fallen into the meshes of the Federal blockade. She was captured on the 22nd of September, off Wilmington, North Carolina, after a chase of four hours, during which the United States' cruiser Connecticut fired thirty rounds of shell and solid shot. The Juno threw overboard part of her cargo of cotton. She is an iron vessel of upwards of 1130 tons burden, side-wheel, built at Bristol, and is about ten years old. The cargo consisted of 200 bales of cotton, three tons of tobacco, and a quantity of turpentine; and is valued, together with the vessel, at 100,000 dols. The Juno, at the time of her capture, was bound to Bermuda. The Confederate steamer Ella and Annie arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 7th ult., with a large cargo of cotton, tobacco, and turpentine. The following is a list of Confederate vessels keeping up communication between Wilmington and other Confederate ports and Bermuda:—Robert E. Lee, A. D. Vance, Eugenie, Phantom, Gladiator, Hansa, Harriet Picknay, Nashville, Beauregard, Lady Davis, Banshee, Venus, Ella and Annie, Phœbe, Miriam, and Minho. The Boston District Court had restored the ship Banshee. The steamers Phantom and Arabia have been destroyed off Wilmington. It is reported that the steamers Advance and Elizabeth have been captured. Advices from Nassau to the 26th report that seven steamers from Wilmington and three from Charleston had arrived lately. One of the latter left Charleston eleven days after the surrender of Forts Wagner and Gregg, proving that the port is not closed

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay, dated the 27th ult., reports disturbances upon the north-west frontier, but, it adds, nothing of a serious character has taken place.

JAPAN.

By the arrival of the Hecla at Liverpool from New York we receive intelligence of an alleged repulse of the British fleet sent to attack the fortresses of the Prince of Satsuma. The news is contained in a San Francisco despatch, dated Sept. 28, and quotes "Japanese accounts" as the basis of the statement. As the British fleet entered the inner harbour, says the report, an armed Japanese decoy-boat drew towards the shore, was pursued, attacked, and speedily sunk. Masked batteries then opened on the fleet from the shore, riddling the advance vessels before they could get out of range. The Japanese claim to have disabled the greater portion of the fleet, and stated that the rest retired from the contest.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have received intelligence from Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney to Aug. 26, and from Brisbane to Aug. 25:—

VICTORIA.

When Parliament met on the 4th inst., after the Ministerial elections, it was evident that the new Government had it all their own way—the Ministerial side of the house being crowded, while the occupants of the Opposition benches were "few and far between." The Government is undoubtedly the strongest and ablest that has been in office for several years; and, backed as it is by such a large following, the country has now a right to look for something really statesmanlike in our legislation. Several measures of local importance have been passed; and the new Land Bill has been read a second time, and is now being discussed in Committee. This bill only proposes to amend the errors of the Act of last Session. It, however, goes further than that, as it recognises the principle of deferred payments. It is proposed to have 4,000,000 acres always available for selection, and any one selecting an allotment may do so on the condition that £5 an acre be paid on possession being taken. Possession and cultivation are both made imperative, otherwise the selector forfeits his deposit money. A period of three years is allowed for the payment of the balance of the purchase money, and, at the expiration of that time, the Crown grant is issued, provided all the conditions have been complied with.

Colonel Pitt arrived here the other day, commissioned by the Auckland Government to engage volunteers for active service in the New Zealand war. His tempting offer is daily pay (and clothing and rations), at the following rates:—Captains, 14s. 7d.; lieutenants, 9s. 6d.; ensigns, 8s. 3d.; sergeants, 3s. 6d.; corporals, 3s.; privates, 2s. 6d. Each volunteer, after three years' service and compliance with certain residential terms, is to receive a certificate entitling him to one town allotment and one farm section. The farm sections are to be thus allotted:—For a field officer, 400 acres; captain, 300; surgeon, 250; subaltern, 200; sergeant, 80; corporal, 60; private, 50. Pensions for the wounded and the widows of the killed are also provided for. There has been quite a rush to the offices of Colonel Pitt, and the probability is that he will take away from this colony from 800 to 1000 young men able and willing to serve in this emergency.

Sir Henry Barkly is making arrangements to leave about the middle of September, when the arrival of his successor, Sir Charles Darling, may be expected. Now that Sir Henry is about to leave us universal regret is felt at his departure, and every effort will be made to testify to the high estimation in which he has been held by the people of Victoria. The banquet to be given in the city, on the 3rd proximo, will be a grand affair, as will also be the demonstration at Ballarat, at both of which his Excellency has promised to be present. Both Houses of Parliament and the City Council will vote addresses to him, and the Government will place in the supplementary estimates a sum for his portrait or bust for the Parliamentary library.

The Mayor's grand fancy-dress ball, which is to take place in the exhibition building to-morrow evening, is for the present the chief theme of thought and speech. It will exceed in novelty and grandeur anything of the kind ever witnessed in this part of the world. There will be upwards of 2500 persons present, and none will be admitted unless attired in fancy costume.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

There is little news of importance to report from this colony.

An Act has been recently passed by the Legislature legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Several new copper mines have been discovered, and the intelligence from those now being worked continues to be satisfactory.

An expedition is fitting out for the exploration of Stuart's country in the north-west.

His Excellency the Governor lately fell from his horse, and received some slight injuries, from the effects of which he has recovered.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Volunteering for the New Zealand war is going on here with considerable spirit, and the Government is lending every practicable assistance to the movement. A few of the Imperial troops will be also allowed to go, but some will be retained, as the social condition of several of the districts of the interior is so disorganised, in some places, in fact, travellers are at the mercy of the bushrangers, whose outrages are as numerous and daring as ever.

The Madras Royal mail steamer takes away 157,000 sovereigns and 10,000 ounces of gold.

QUEENSLAND.

The country journals are filled with statements as to the discovery of gold fields; but, although one or two districts have been proclaimed as gold fields, they have scarcely yielded sufficient to entitle them to the designation.

Captain Towns, a wealthy and enterprising colonist, has imported a cargo of South Sea Islanders for the purpose of working his cotton plantations near Brisbane. Many profess to be much scandalised at this proceeding; but it must be borne in mind if Queensland or any other of the Australian colonies are to successfully grow cotton it must be done by coolie or similar labour; experience having proved that the British labourer is unsuited for such work, not to speak of the drawback which his large wages would exercise over the development of the enterprise. It is reported that kidnapping has been resorted to in the case of some of Captain Towns's importation; but this is incorrect, as an agreement was voluntarily signed by all.

NEW ZEALAND.

Matters in New Zealand have reached such a crisis that instant and united action on the part of all the Australian colonies must be taken to subdue the rebellion. A war of extermination seems now inevitable, and in this work—so universal is the disaffection—the British need not expect either sympathy or support from any of the Maori race. The latest news discloses the fact that the rising is universal, and that it is the result of a long-cherished and comprehensive plan. About 8000 natives are in arms, and they have somehow become possessed of four heavy guns. They are plundering and murdering the settlers in the outlying districts, and on the 6th of August, upwards of a thousand strong, they attacked the Avon steamer on the Waikato river. They received such a warm reception from the Avon's Armstrong guns that they will probably hesitate before attempting so bold a venture a second time. They have established a formidable position on the Waikato; but the British authorities are acting with vigour and discretion, and, until they are reinforced with troops and volunteers from the other colonies, will have no difficulty in maintaining their ground. An attack on Auckland is apprehended, and the city is being defended. Several skirmishes have taken place, in which General Cameron evinced great bravery and judgment.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be closed for repairs and alterations during November.

Mr. Andrew Lusk has been elected Alderman for the ward of Aldgate, in the room of the late Alderman Humphery.

Parliament was formally prorogued on Wednesday for a further period of six weeks—to the 1st of December next. The Lord Chancellor appeared in his robes on the occasion, but the House of Commons was represented only by a couple of clerks.

The Sacred Harmonic Society commenced its rehearsals for the season, at Exeter Hall, on Friday evening. The concert season will commence on Friday, Nov. 13, with Mr. Costa's oratorio, "Eli." The principal vocalists at present engaged are Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Winn.

The National Choral Society announce the commencement of their new season on Wednesday, Nov. 25, when Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus," will be performed, with a band and chorus of 700. Mr. Sims Reeves has been engaged for the ten subscription concerts to be given by this society during the forthcoming season. Mr. Santley will also sing in "Judas Maccabæus." Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.

The claims and the wrongs of Poland were discussed on Monday evening at a crowded meeting, held at the Cambridge Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street. Mr. Edmond Beales presided, and eloquently enforced the claims of the Poles for British sympathy. Subsequently an able address on the subject was delivered by Dr. Perfitt, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed.

The vestry of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, have determined upon forming Islington green into an ornamental flower-park. A plan from a design by Mr. Hibberd has been accepted, which in a short time will be carried into effect. It is proposed to have a central avenue of plane-trees, with a gravel walk in the centre, and seats for the accommodation of the visitors. Each side will be laid out in grass plots and evergreen trees.

In accordance with an order issued by the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police directing the superintendents of each division to make a report of what their men on duty on the morning of the 6th inst. saw or heard of the earthquake, if anything, numerous reports have been returned. Out of about 700 policemen who were on duty on the morning in question only one felt any movement of the earth, which goes to show that those persons in a recumbent position were much more sensitive to the earth's vibration.

On Monday operations were commenced by the London and Brighton Company for the accommodation of their increasing traffic at London Bridge, the station-room at present existing there being found totally inadequate for the purpose. The widening of the main line leading into the terminus at London Bridge, together with the viaduct, about 100 ft. wide and 2000 ft. in length, leading up to the terminus, was commenced by a large body of workmen, and others were engaged in demolishing the buildings bought by the railway company.

The distribution of prizes and certificates awarded by the Society of Arts to the members of the London Mechanics' Institution took place on Wednesday in the theatre, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Mr. Harry Chester, Vice-President of the Society of Arts, who occupied the chair, congratulated the meeting on the continued success of the institution, which, he said, was the parent of all the other mechanics' institutions in England, and on the satisfactory result, as regarded its members, of the last examination by the Society of Arts, stating that the number of certificates and prizes obtained in that examination was much larger than on any previous occasion.

Last week the births of 1873 children—962 boys and 911 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1818.——The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1258. The average number in the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1853-62, after the omission of deaths from epidemic cholera in the forty-first of 1854 and a correction for increase of population, becomes 1126. Thirty-one deaths from smallpox were returned, and 146 from scarlatina. A man died at the age of 96 years; a woman, aged 77 years, died of elephantiasis; and a boy five years old from swallowing a cherry-stone.

Five hundred French excursionists from Calais and Boulogne visited the Crystal Palace on Monday, when a variety of amusements were provided. Blondin's low-rope performance was loudly applauded, and frequent repetitions of the Ghost illusion appeared to afford much gratification to the excursionists. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the King of the Greeks and Prince Christian of Denmark, with a numerous suite, visited the palace, and witnessed a portion of Blondin's performance. On their Royal Highnesses and his Majesty taking their seats upon the Handel orchestra, they were at once recognised and cheered vociferously by the assembled thousands, the band of the company at the same time playing the National Anthem. On their departure the band of the Coldstream Guards performed the Danish national air. The palace was lighted up in the evening.

The adjourned general meeting of shareholders of the Great Ship Company was held on Monday at the London Tavern, when the committee of inquiry brought up a long report, of which the chief feature was that the shareholders should raise an additional sum of £50,000 to relieve the ship from immediate pressure and fit her out for a voyage to India. The report was adopted. On the other hand, the chairman of the board of directors stated that the ship was no longer in the hands of the shareholders, the trustees on behalf of the bondholders having taken possession, with instructions to sell on the 1st of January, in the event of no arrangement being come to in the meantime. Another meeting is appointed for the 3rd of November next, with the object of getting new directors and doing such other things as may be necessary for the maintenance of the company. A resolution was also agreed to inviting the directors to co-operate with the committee to raise the necessary funds to carry out the recommendation of the report; but the chairman of the board, considering he had not been properly treated by the committee, declined to co-operate in any way, stating his belief that it was useless for him to do so, as the ship was, in effect, out of their hands.

San Domingo continues in a disturbed condition. Santiago de Caballeros had been burnt.

We hear from Munich that the debates of the Conference on the question of the Zollverein have terminated. At the final sitting, which took place on Sunday, the protocol was signed.

The *Journal de Chartres* mentions the death of a widow named Girard, at Seize, near that place, at the patriarchal age of 110; she possessed all her faculties to the last.

Wurtemberg has celebrated, with the usual solemnities, the eighty-third birthday of its Sovereign. The aged King was present at the representation at the Court Theatre, and visited an agricultural exhibition at Cannstatt, in an open carriage.

Important news comes from Belize, to the effect that the President of Guatemala, aided by Nicaraguans, had invaded and captured Comayague and Tegucigalpa, in Honduras, committing atrocities and banishing the British Consul from Spanish Honduras, and that the British Consul at Truxillo had sent for assistance.

The King of the Belgians, whose health is perfectly restored, has arrived at Baden on his way to Italy. His Majesty paid a visit to the King and Queen of Prussia. King Leopold intends to pass some time at his villa on the Lake of Como. His Majesty travels under the name of Count d'Ardenne. It is rumoured that the King will pay a visit to England.

Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated Murchison Cataracts (on the Shire), April 25, announcing the death of Mr. Richard Thornton, a distinguished young geologist, on April 21, of diarrhœa and dysentery. After alluding to the depopulation of the valley, and the probability of his being obliged to take to pieces the steamer, and screw her together, with the view of a sale, Dr. Livingstone thus concludes:—"Dr. Kirk and Mr. Charles Livingstone now go home. The scene of desolation around us reacts on my health badly." Sir Roderick Murchison earnestly hopes that the great South African explorer may now come home to his motherless children and numerous friends, and not expose his valuable life to further risks.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The final accounts of the Worcester Festival show a balance of £427 in favour of the stewards, in addition to the £1121 collected at the cathedral.

Dr. George Bellamy, who served with Nelson in some of his great actions, died at Plymouth on Sunday. He was born Nov. 15, 1773.

It was decided at a meeting held at Manchester on Tuesday—the Mayor in the chair—to form a "Manchester Association for the Abolition of Capital Punishment."

Sir George Grey is in communication with the Mayor of Guildford on the subject of the prevention of disturbances within the borough on the 5th of November next.

On Monday the Mayor of Manchester (Abel Heywood, Esq.) laid the foundation-stone of a new retort-house, which is about to be erected under the direction of Mr. Lynde, city surveyor, at the gasworks in Gaythorn.

Mr. Samuel Morley has laid the foundation-stone of a new church designed for the use of the Independents and Baptists, at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire. The sum of £3000 was given by Mr. P. Brown towards its erection; also £500 by Mr. Bateman Brown, and £500 more by Mr. T. Coote.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, in redemption of his promise to indemnify the British Orphan Asylum to the extent of its expenditure upon new buildings and grounds at Slough, has drawn a cheque for £14,000 in favour of the directors.

The death of the Archbishop of Dublin formed the chief topic of discourse in all the Protestant churches in Dublin on Sunday. Every church was draped in mourning, and the bells of Christ Church, St. Patrick's, the College Chapel, &c., tolled muffled peals throughout the day.

A fatal accident has happened to Mr. John Newton, of the Robin Hood Rifles. On the return march of the regiment from a review, his bayonet jumped from the sheath as its owner was springing over one of the hillocks on the road, and he fell upon it, the point of the bayonet penetrating his side, through the walls of the heart to the spine.

Great excitement has been caused in Aberdeen by the sudden disappearance of Mr. George Thomson, one of the leading merchants in that city, a defaulter to a large extent, and charged with forgery. Mr. Thomson held a high character in the city. His liabilities are stated to range from £70,000 to £100,000, including forgeries to the amount of £5000 or £6000.

The Halifax Chamber of Commerce has resolved to memorialise the Government in favour of Captain Sprye's proposal for a Government survey of the country between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, by way of the Upper Camboja, with the view of extending trade and opening up the western portion of China.

The Duke of Devonshire, who has been spending some time among his Irish tenants, visited Bandon on Tuesday week. The *Cork Examiner* says that triumphal arches, banners, and decorations in evergreens, with appropriate mottoes and devices, met the eye in every street and on nearly every house. His Grace, who met with a most enthusiastic reception, formally opened the Townhall.

A railway accident occurred at the Port Glasgow station of the Caledonian line last Friday morning. The early Irish mail passenger-train was just about starting from that station when an engine-tender ran into it. One man was killed, and others were so seriously injured that little hopes are entertained of their recovery. The signalman at the station, and the driver, stoker, and breaksman of the engine-tender have been committed for trial.

The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales commenced in Liverpool, on Monday evening, by a devotional service in the Newington Chapel, Renshaw-street, when an appropriate address was preached to a crowded congregation by the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, London, from the 10th chapter of St. John's Gospel, 10th verse. On Tuesday the meetings for transacting the business of the Union opened in Great George-street Chapel, the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A. (chairman of the Union), presiding.

A meeting of the subscribers to a memorial in Perth to the late Prince Consort was held in the Townhall last Saturday, for the purpose of determining finally as to the application of the amount of subscriptions. The Lord Provost was called to the chair. The committee had recommended the erection of a hall for literary and scientific purposes, and Mr. Craigie moved that the recommendation of the committee should be adopted. Ex-Provost Imrie moved, as an amendment, that the memorial take the shape of a statue, to be executed by Mr. Brodie, sculptor, Edinburgh, and erected on the North Inch. The amendment was carried by a majority of 30 to 9, and a committee was appointed to see the work carried out.

Mr. John Peel, a Conservative, has beaten the Hon. H. Cowper, the Government candidate, at Tamworth, by a substantial majority. The polling took place on Monday, with the following result:—Mr. Peel, 224; Mr. Cowper, 167. There are six elections still pending—for West Worcestershire, Tewkesbury, Barnstaple, Reading, Richmond, and Plymouth. As regards West Worcestershire, there will be no opposition to the Conservative candidate, and so far there is no indication that the Liberals of Tewkesbury are prepared to contest the seat which Mr. Lygon has vacated in order to take his brother's place in the representation of Worcestershire. At Barnstaple Mr. Lloyd, an advanced Liberal, opposes Mr. Bremridge, who has been brought forward by the Conservatives. With regard to the three remaining seats, it is probable that Lord Palmerston's supporters will have it all their own way.

The Social Science Congress at Edinburgh has been holding its sittings throughout the week. The meetings of the various departments have been for the most part well attended; and several of the papers read, with the consequent discussions, have been of a highly-interesting character. Prince Alfred has been an attentive listener at many of the sectional meetings. His Royal Highness was always warmly received. Yesterday se'nnight the Prince attended a "working-men's meeting," at which Lord Brougham presided, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the 3000 or 4000 artizans who crowded Dunedin Hall. The meeting was addressed on social questions by Lord Brougham, M. Garnier Pages, Mr. Fawcett, Rev. Mr. Channing, of America, and others. The third and last of the conversaziones in connection with the congress—a very brilliant one—was given on Monday night, in the National Gallery and the exhibition rooms of the Royal Scottish Academy. The presidential dinner took place in the Music-hall on Tuesday evening. The company amounted to about 400 ladies and gentlemen. The chair was occupied by the President (Lord Brougham).

An extraordinary act of discourtesy has been committed by the Earl of Leitrim. The Lord Lieutenant recently made an excursion among the hills of Connemara, and proposed spending a night at an hotel on the Earl of Leitrim's property. The landlord of this house, however, received a missive from the Earl, containing the imperative injunction, "Let every room be occupied immediately and continue to be occupied, and, when so occupied, you will refuse admittance to Lord Carlisle and his party." His Excellency appears to have been informed of this, and the Viceregal party passed the hotel without putting the landlord to the unpleasant duty of closing his doors against them. The explanation of this extraordinary conduct, according to the Irish papers, is that the Earl of Leitrim, who was fired at some time ago, fancies that the authorities have not properly exerted themselves for the protection of life in that part of Ireland. This silly insult has been noticed, we learn, in the only way in which it could properly be noticed—by superseding the Earl of Leitrim in the Commission of the Peace for Donegal, Leitrim, and Galway.

The twentieth annual congress of the British Archæological Association commenced in Leeds on Monday. It extends over the whole week, and will conclude on Monday next. The association was established in 1843, its principal object being "the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages," and its annual meetings are held in different parts of the country. The congress this year is held under the presidency of Lord Houghton, who has been connected with the society since its organisation. During the week the members have taken part in excursions to various places in the West Riding possessing objects of archæological interest; and in the evenings, after their return to Leeds, papers have been read, and discussions upon them taken place, at the Philosophic Hall. The proceedings commenced on Monday afternoon, when the president delivered the inaugural address; and in the evening the Mayor and Corporation entertained the society at a conversazione in the Victoria Hall. At three o'clock Lord Houghton and the council of the society were received by the Mayor and Corporation in the reception-rooms at the Townhall. They then adjourned to the Victoria Hall, where a fashionable assembly was gathered.

The Earl of Derby, on Saturday last, distributed the prizes and certificates awarded to the pupils of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution by the conductors of the Oxford middle-class examinations. Twenty-three years ago the noble Earl laid the foundation-stone of the collegiate institution—a school established with the view of improving upon the old system of what is colloquially called "middle-class education"—and the ceremony of Saturday suggested to his Lordship's mind a comparison between English education as it is and English education as it was a quarter of a century ago. The noble Earl traced the progress of public education in this country for the last twenty-three years, and spoke at length upon the great advantages which had been conferred upon it by the new University system of local examinations, which had, as it were, incorporated the schools of the kingdom with those seats of learning. He also dwelt upon the great importance of combining religious with secular instruction, pointing out that no amount of intellectual acquirement would tend to the ultimate success in life of the youth of the country unless founded upon the firm basis of religion and morality. The noble Earl also defined with great accuracy and ability the position of the middle classes with reference to our educational establishments, and spoke in high terms of praise of the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, which afforded the means of educating both higher and middle classes. The address of the noble Earl was listened to with the greatest attention by an audience of more than 2000 persons, and greeted by continued cheering.

"WAITING FOR FATHER."

THE little picture engraved below (a "finished study" for which was in the last Exhibition of the Society of British Artists) tells its simply story too plainly to need description. The glimpse of sea and distant cliffs, and the jersey jacket hung to dry show that the scene is a fishing-station on the coast; while the basket of provisions and the can of broth or tea held by the little girl, together with her loving, expectant expression, indicate that the child's father is a fisherman, who, with the tide, will make for the shore for his customary meal. To the reader's imagination we will leave the pleasant circumstances suggested in this simple incident: the humble joy of the expected return, even now, when the sea and sky are serene and bright, with the contrast when the return is looked for with agonised apprehension by wife as well as child—all, to use the eloquent words of Mr. Ruskin, "the joy and beauty of the sea the while so mingled with the sense of unfathomable danger, and the human effort and sorrow going on from age to age—waves rolling for ever, and winds moaning for ever, and faithful hearts trusting and sickening for ever, and brave lives lashed away about the rattling beach, like weeds, for ever; and still at the helm of every lonely boat, through starless night and hopeless dawn, His hand who spread the fisher's net over the dust of the Sidonian palaces, and gave into the fisher's hand the keys of the kingdom of Heaven."



LEAH'S DESOLATION.

THE tragedy of "Leah" has made its mark on the time and secured a place on the boards. The energy of Miss Bateman is undoubted, and her intelligence enables her to surmount the difficulties of an inflexible organ, and give to her performance the semblance of passion. Our Illustration this week presents her in the height of her despair, after the marriage of her lover with her Christian rival, when, with a broken heart, she pronounces the dreadful malediction, on the Lorens family, and leaves the fatal spot where she had suffered more than a common persecution. Apart from its character as illustrative of Jewish feeling in the utterance of the curse, this scene has a domestic interest which, on the stage, is always certain to be effective; and, in combination with a strong situation and high feeling, it is not to be wondered at that such an interest should make a deep impression on the house. The author of this drama has shown great skill throughout, in blending the elements of a very simple plot—simple almost to barrenness with those of national character, and placing his persons in such decided contrasts as to ensure the most striking results. It is due, however, to the performers to add that the piece is much aided by their efforts to give importance to parts which are rather sketched than filled in. To Mr. Stewart, Mr. Billington, and Miss Henrietta Sims much credit is due for the talent with which they have sustained situations which depended especially on the manner in which they were acted.

"MANFRED" AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

IT is nearly fifty years since Lord Byron's tragedy of "Manfred" was written, and called forth the different and conflicting opinions of the critics of his day. In these opinions, as well as in the poem, there was a considerable amount of obscurity, due as much, perhaps, to the time as to individuals. Byron misunderstood himself and his age, and both were still more misunderstood by their reviewers and historians. The impulses and influences that were set in motion by the French Revolution swayed and governed some spirits with such impetuosity that they were driven forward with an unreasoning velocity, and neither knew nor recked of the goal to which they were travelling. Of these was Byron, who was made the sport of the whirlwind, and compelled to voyage a stormy circle in which there was motion but no progress. In the breaking up of old conventions, we fear that he saw only the destruction of moral systems and social manners, and not, like Shelley, the painful transition to a future cycle of glorious regeneration and permanent reform. Byron's mind, unlike that of Shakespeare, saw not "the soul of goodness in things evil," but in all that the world had held as good suspected the lurking spirit of evil. He despised himself and his kind—

> How beautiful is all this visible world!
> How glorious is its action and itself!
> But we, who name ourselves its sovereigns, we,
> Half dust, half deity, alike unfit
> To sink or soar, with our mix'd essence make
> A conflict of its elements, and breathe
> The breath of degradation and of pride,
> Contending with low wants and lofty will,
> Till our mortality predominates,
> And men are—what they name not to themselves,
> And trust not to each other.

Such was the poet's fixed creed, and to which he gave expression by the mouth of Manfred. They who criticised the creed and the poem saw plainly enough the immorality as well as the cynicism of the doctrine; but all were not aware that the doctrine itself, including the poem and its author, were symbols of the universal reaction against that misgovernment and misbelief which in high places opposed the progress of improvement, whether in speculation or practice, whether in private or public. The poem of "Manfred," and some other of Byron's productions also, were valued as protests against existing abuses rather than censured for any opinions that they might themselves contain, and how better were readily contoned for the sake of the force and vigour with which they witnessed against the evils which now mankind had long felt to be intolerable. Such a poem in a dramatic form was, so far as the theme was concerned, well adapted to the stage of the time the spirit of which it breathed. But Lord Byron, who had gathered some bitter experience of the stage as a member of the Drury-Lane committee, shuddered at the thought of adapting his poem to its conditions, and laboured to render it as ineligible for the boards as he could. He thought, indeed, that he had made it quite impracticable for the stage. In this he was certainly mistaken, for there was one element in it which naturally attracted the attention of managers—that of spectacle. It was, however, nearly twenty years before it found its way to the footlights, when it was produced by Mr. Bunn, at Covent Garden, and an actor of the name of Devrell achieved considerable popularity by sustaining the character of the misanthropic hero. And now, having rested for thirty years more, it is revived at Drury Lane, and once again makes its appeal to a London audience.

During the interval the world has grown wiser than either the poet were inconveniently prolonged; they even rendered their object nervous, and Mr. Phelps began in a tremulous key which created fear lest his memory or courage should falter before his confidence was perfectly restored. The opening soliloquy, however, was judiciously delivered on the whole, though to its general style an early exception was made that it was declaimed rather than spoken—a fatal mistake where so many verses had to be delivered. Part of this, too, might have been pronounced sitting with advantage, and thus might have been spared much of that walking to and fro the stage, which became the subject of painful remark. The next scene did credit to Mr. Telbin's pencil, representing a precipice and glaciers night the summit of the Jungfrau, and the opportunity which it gave for scenic setting, both to Mr. Phelps and to Mr. Rayner, who supported the part of the chamois-hunter, was felt as a veritable relief. The latter gentleman, indeed, performed his task exceedingly well, and his clear pronunciation of the text and natural manner were especially pleasing. The curtain fell on the first act to the unanimous applause of the house, and Mr. Phelps and Mr. Telbin responded to the summons of the audience, and appeared at the end, bowing their acknowledgments with which they were met. The second act did not open so well as might have been expected. The scene appears to suffer from the declamatory monotone to which Mr. Phelps had set it, and the exuberant action of his right arm became excessively troublesome to those who were naturally annoyed by its perpetual activity. There is much passion in this scene, properly interpreted; but it was not brought out nor had an opportunity of appearing in the midst of the heavy intonation which made one verses just like the preceding, and, by depriving the parts of distinctiveness, rendered the whole unintelligible. The next scene (and which forms the subject of our Illustration this week) is named in the bills "The Steinbach, a Waterfall in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps." Of this our readers will be able to form their own conception from the picture with which we present them. It is a grand set, and, when the machinery works with less noise, will better fulfil the purpose of its invention. Here Manfred has his interview with the Witch of the Alps, admirably personated by Miss Heath. This young lady should, however, be mindful of the text. The little she has to say should be correctly said. When Manfred, describing the object of his passion, exclaims, "I loved her, and destroyed her!" the witch asks, "With thy hand?" and Manfred replies, "Not with my hand, but heart," Miss Heath spoilt this by slipping in a little needless and intrusive monosyllable—thus, "With thy own hand?" We fear that she had not read the poem, and consequently did not understand the purport of the question. On the other hand, Mr. Phelps showed a perfect intelligence of the text, and even rose occasionally into passion; but it would have admitted of more transition had it been less declamatory. He was much better in the Hall of Arimanes, where he appears among the nether spirits as a man strong in the power of will and knowledge. This—the grandest scene in the play—has been painted by Messrs. Danson and Sons, and is an effective copy of Martin's "Pandemonium," the Prince of Evil being enthroned on a globe of fire. As a panoramic spectacle it is one of the most magnificent displays ever witnessed, and gives a notion of vastness and sublimity not to be exceeded. One touch of human feeling, too, was met with in this terrible assembly—the fruit of the poet's genius and the actress's art. Miss Rose Leclercq was the phantom of Astarte, and when Manfred exclaimed, "One word for mercy! say thou lovest me!" replied Manfred!" with so tender and touching an intonation that it went to the hearts of all who heard it. In such a play these small parts are of the greatest importance, and Miss Leclercq has done quite right in studying the true meaning and force of the few expressive exclamations which she has to utter.

"WAITING FOR FATHER," BY R. COLLINSON.

The third act offers more scope for human action, and much fine poetry. We regret that some of the latter was excised, such as the description of the Coliseum, and the apostrophe to Rome, which Byron valued himself so highly. The interviews between Manfred and the Abbot are both eminently dramatic; and Mr. Phelps, who acted the latter, felt them to be so, and spoke some of the speeches in a manner that won deserved plaudits. In the last scene, where Manfred confronts Manfred and is defied, we should have thought that Professor Pepper's patent might advantageously have been used, and the whole of the poet's intention carried out by a battalion of the spirits, who rise to daunt the hero and fail in the attempt. A better and more novel conclusion could have been given to the scene than by these means than the somewhat stale contrivance now adopted—the apotheosis of Astarte. But we must take the spectacle as we have it, and be satisfied with what is really done. Altogether, a most gorgeous result has been produced. Its cost in money, labour, and thought has been great, and it merits a large reward. We should have remarked that the choral parts are accompanied by the music of Sir Henry Bishop, which has been fortunately recovered, and which was written by him for this drama when originally produced. We may regret that it was not more carefully executed and more completely conceived by the composer, who, we fear, did his work ever-hastily and not with a due consideration of its importance. For this the present management is not responsible. They have adopted the best obtainable materials, and made the best use of them.

PORT LYTTELTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS land-locked port of Lyttelton—called occasionally Port Cooper and sometimes Port Victoria—is the main, or rather the only, entrance to the Province of Canterbury. The surrounding hills, which are entirely volcanic, vary in height from 3500 ft. to 6000 ft., and bear, on close inspection, very palpable marks of calcination. The port itself is interesting only from the fact of its being the door of the settlement. It is a mean, insignificant little place, inhabited by persons whom business, and not choice, chains to the spot. There are about 2000 inhabitants living there altogether; and it has its own police, gaol, hospital, and three places of worship—all, of course, on a very miniature scale.

The most interesting point in connection with Lyttelton is the cutting of the railway tunnel through the solid rock, upon which the Artist was standing while drawing the panorama now before our readers.

The first stone of the tunnel front in the Heathcote Valley was laid by Mrs. Moorhouse, on the 29th of September, 1862. More than a thousand yards of this tunnelling is now completed. It is 15 ft. wide and 18 ft. in height from the rails. There are about 200 men employed on the works, and it is hoped that the roads will be ready for the rails in about three weeks, the entire distance being about 2181 yards.

A very wise advantage has been taken of using up the materials blasted out of the rock, by making of the débris a deep water jetty from the mouth of the tunnel into the harbour. This will, of course, provide increased accommodation for the shipping in Lyttelton. Mr. Richardson, of the firm of Holmes and Co., is now expected back from England with machinery for completing the boring of the tunnel, &c., and the ironwork for the drawbridge over the river Heathcote, which runs, however, on the other side of the port hills.

The streets in Lyttelton are pretty fairly metalled, and there is a telegraph laid on between Lyttelton and Christchurch, running across the hills, which has been working now nearly a year, without intermission, and in the most satisfactory manner. The buildings are all of wood, and the English church is very pretty, and displays some idea of architectural elegance—a great deal more than can be said of the churches of Christchurch, where the bell-tower of St. Michael's is nothing better than a lych-gate on stilts some 60 ft. high.

Water is occasionally very scarce in Lyttelton, as much as 3s. being paid for a small keg. People who cannot walk across the port hill (and it is a very steep ascent of some 1600 ft. high) can drive round the Sumner-road to Christchurch, and occasionally can get out to sea in a tiny steamer that plies between the Port and the River Heathcote.

There is a Maori village not far from the town, a little to the right; but the inhabitants are few in number and harmless in manners. All the wood about Lyttelton has been destroyed long ago, and the greater part of the flax burnt by the fires that rage during nearly every summer; so the place is barren enough.

The export of wool alone last year was over 10,000 bales; and there are some fifty vessels, of tonnage varying from 10 to 187 tons, registered in or trading from the port of Lyttelton and other ports in the province of Canterbury.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PORT LYTTELTON, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND, FROM THE BRIDLE-PATH TO CHRISTCHURCH.

INAUGURATION OF A VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE AT MACCLESFIELD.

A VOLUNTEER fire brigade, which had been for several months in course of formation, was on Wednesday week inaugurated at Macclesfield by a procession through the town, the naming of the fire-engine at the park, and a dinner at the Townhall, followed by a ball held in the Assembly Room. The occurrence of several rather serious fires in the town last winter raised the question whether it would not be possible to give greater efficiency to the means of extinguishing fires which the town already possessed in two fire-engines that have seen good service, worked by the constables of the borough aided by a *posse* of specials. The offer of a fire-engine by the Liverpool and London Insurance Company induced the Corporation to forego their intention of remodelling the old fire brigade—which had been in contemplation—in the hope that the attempt made to form a volunteer fire brigade would be successful. The committee having this scheme in hand received several subscriptions from some of the principal fire-offices having agencies in this town, and relying on yet further amounts, determined to put their plans into practical shape. Accordingly, uniforms and equipments for fifty men have been purchased, with all the necessary apparatus belonging to a fire-engine, at an outlay of £600.

The Mayor having consented to name the engine, the brigade met at the Insurance buildings, market-place, on Wednesday week, at two o'clock, and formed in procession, the Rifle Corps band leading the way, followed by the Captain Commandant of the Volunteer Fire Brigade (Mr. T. Burgess) on horseback, the fire-engine (a smart, substantially-constructed, and well-finished engine, of moderate size), mounted by officers and members of the brigade, and drawn by four greys driven by postillions; Mr. Rose, the maker, on horseback; and the rank and file of the brigade, carrying their axes, turn-keys, and other implements. The uniform of the brigade is dark blue, with scarlet facings and black belts, and each man wears a helmet. They presented a good appearance, the neat uniform of the "officers" being especially admired. On arriving at the park the procession was met by the Mayor and several gentlemen of the Town Council and others, and the engine having been drawn up in front of the platform, the members of the brigade formed in line on each side of it, and the ceremony of naming was proceeded with. Mr. Duncalf presented to his Worship an address signed by the chairman and vice-chairman of the fire brigade. His Worship, having made a suitable reply, broke a bottle of wine on the wheels of the engine, calling it "the Alexandra." The procession then left the park.

Our Engraving, which shows the procession leaving the market-place, is from a sketch by Mr. J. F. A. Lynch, of Macclesfield.

THE VIADUCT AND BRIDGES OF THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY AT LONDON BRIDGE.

THE great inconvenience and loss of time resulting from the old arrangements which placed nearly every railway terminus in the very outskirts of the metropolis have recently produced a very general desire to carry each line of railway into the very heart and centre of London. It is really a wonder that people so long tolerated the nuisance of blocked streets, and subjected themselves to the loss of time and money which the old system caused. A man doing business in the City, for instance, has frequently occupied as long in reaching London Bridge railway terminus, through the densely-thronged thoroughfares to London Bridge, as would enable him to travel half way to Brighton.

Of the companies formed and the plans proposed to obviate the delays

referred to we have from time to time given various particulars. The Charing-cross Railway Company is one of the most important and extensive of all those which have recently been incorporated. Its purpose is to carry a line from the South-Eastern Railway station at London Bridge along the Surrey side of the Thames to the site of old Hungerford Bridge, and at that spot to cross the river and to have a terminus in old Hungerford Market. This line, therefore, acts as a kind of "metropolitan extension railway" for the South Eastern Company, and it will not only provide accommodation, as we have shown, for travellers to the western part of London, but will afford, also, the much-desired means of direct communication with the city of London itself; for it will have a branch which will be carried over the Thames a few hundred yards westward of London Bridge, and will discharge passengers upon the other side of the river. The terminus of this branch will be in Cannon-street.

Our Engraving shows that part of the new line which is very near its junction with the old South-Eastern railway station. The Charing-cross Railway Company's new line is connected with the South-Eastern upon the side next to Tooley-street, in the Borough, and commences almost immediately with a viaduct which is carried over the site of the old London-bridge Arcade, now demolished; then, by means of a two-box girder bridge, over the road which serves as the approach to the stations of the South-Eastern, North Kent, and London, Brighton, and South Coast companies; and afterwards over the great thoroughfare, Wellington-street, Borough, by means of another iron girder bridge, called the Wellington-street Bridge. Our View shows the situation of these bridges and the viaduct. The "approach bridge" is composed of a long and a short iron girder, the former 207 ft. in length, the latter only 176 ft., the difference in extent being caused by the curve which the line is here meant to take. It is supported by brick abutments. The viaduct is 12 ft. in height and 126 ft. long, and some of its lower compartments are already tenanted by persons in trade, who use them for offices. Of the general nature of the structure nothing need further be said than that its strength and fitness are its sole recommendations. Nothing uglier, nothing more objectionable in an artistic point of view, could possibly have been designed. It is a pity that there should exist such an utter disregard among our railway authorities (who really seem bent upon rebuilding half London) for everything which is not strictly utilitarian. A few hundred pounds, and how many are wasted annually in civic feasts and ceremonials, would have given us a bridge which would have been an ornament to this approach to London. As it is, we must learn to avert our gaze from the structure and to forget its ugliness, which serves, however, to set off the architecture of the fine church of St. Saviour, whose tower may be seen standing high above it in the background of our Engraving.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 24.

SUNDAY, Oct. 18.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke the Evangelist. Sir John Hawkins sails from Plymouth for New Guinea to buy Slaves, 1564. The last "State lottery" drawn, 1826.

MONDAY, 19.—Death of Jonathan Swift, 1745. Battle of Leipsic, or the Nations: Napoleon I. defeated after three days' conflict with the allied Austrians, Prussians, Russians, &c., 1813. Moon's first quarter, 8h. 6m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 20.—Battle of Coutras: Victory of the Protestants under Henry of Navarre over the Duc de Joyeuse, 1587. Codrington's Victory over the Turkish Fleet at Navarino, 1827.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—Death of Smollett, 1771; of Foote, 1777. Battle of Trafalgar; Victory and Death of Nelson, 1805. Luis I., the King of Portugal, born, 1838.

THURSDAY, 22.—Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; thousands of French Protestant artizans, in consequence, settle in England and Germany, 1685.

FRIDAY, 23.—Boethius, the last Latin Philosopher, murdered by Theodoric, 524. Assembly of the First Parliament of Great Britain, 1707. Sir Hector Munro's Victory at Buxar lays the foundation of the British power in India, 1764.

SATURDAY, 24.—James I. assumes the style of King of "Great Britain, France, and Ireland," 1604. Treaty of Pekin; Peace between Great Britain, France, and China, 1860.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 14	5 36	6 2	6 31	7 2	7 38	8 18	9 3	9 46	10 25	11 4	11 35	—	0 2

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
October	7	29·660	53·3	51·7	·95	10	40·3	58·2	ESE. E.	398	·011
	8	29·550	57·7	54·6	·90	6	53·6	63·3	E.	456	·293
	9	29·558	51·4	44·8	·80	5	49·3	56·8	E. S. SSE.	187	·006
	10	29·649	57·3	48·9	·75	9	46·8	61·3	S. SE. ESE.	407	·000
	11	..	..	..	..	..	52·2	59·5	..	331	·034
	12	29·445	53·3	50·3	..	3	47·6	58·0	S. SE.	531	·003
	13	29·326	52·2	48·5	·88	7	49·4	57·7	S. SSW.		·035

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·636	29·579	29·595	29·660	29·594	29·481	29·292
Temperature of Air	54·9°	60·2°	52·1°	59·7°	55·0°	55·5°	55·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	53·3°	57·6°	50·4°	55·6°	53·2°	51·9°	52·8°
Direction of Wind	ESE.	E.	E.	S.	SSW.	S.	S.

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Triumphant success of Wallace's new Romantic Opera, THE DESERT FLOWER.—On MONDAY, 19th, and during the Week, THE DESERT FLOWER—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Messrs. W. H. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Commence at Eight; terminate by Eleven. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of the highest artistic capabilities presented on the stage for many years. On MONDAY, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the comedietta, by John Oxenford, Esq., of GONE TO TEXAS. Principal characters by Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Neville, Mr. Spencer, and Miss Murray. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weaver, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Miserima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagreson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss O. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Heath (her first appearance at this theatre); Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Hardeur, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Steinbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and over-hanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snow Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Programme of the Songs and Choruses:—Act I.—Scene 1. Mystical Responses of Viewless Spirits to the Magian's Invocation. First solo, "Mortal to thy bidding bow'd," Miss Emma Heywood. Second solo, "In the blue depth of the waters," Miss Poole. Third solo, "I am the rider of the wind," Mr. Swift. Septet, Misses Poole, Heywood, Cicely Nott; and Mr. Swift and chorus. The imprecation solo, "When the moon is on the wave," Miss Cicely Nott. Solo, "Though thy slumber may be deep," Miss Poole. Chorus by the whole choir. Act II.—Scene 3. Solo and chorus, "The Captive Usurper," Miss Cicely Nott and chorus. Song, "The ship sailed on, the ship sailed fast," Miss Emma Heywood. Scene 4. Grand Choral Hymn of the Evil Agencies, "Hail to our master, Prince of Earth and Air!" solo verses by Mr. Swift. Chorus by full choir. Jubilant chorus and accompanying Dance, by full choir and the ballet. Act III.—Last Scene. Grand dual chorus of Good and Evil Spirits by the principal singers and full choir. The general action of the tragedy arranged by Mr. Phelps. The incidental dances designed and directed by Mr. Cormack. Costumes from designs by E. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by J. Tucker and assistants. Gas illuminations by Mr. J. Hinckley. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox, under the direction of Mr. Telbin. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr. Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Feale. To conclude with the Musical Farce of A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. Messrs. Walter Lacy, Addison, G. Belmore; Misses Heath, R. Leclercq, and Murray. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week of Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN.—On MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, THE RIVALS—Miss Snowdon, Mrs. Malaprop; with THE BENGAL TIGER—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, last three nights of the Countess of Gifford's Comedy of FINESSE and CHARLES THE TWELFTH.
On Monday, Oct. 26, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, at Seven, THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; at Eight, LEAH—Messrs. A. Stirling, R. Phillips, A. Wood, and Billington; Miss Bateman, and Miss H. Simms; and CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Miss Woolgar.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN.—IMMENSE SUCCESS.—"The tricks and feats of Herr Herrmann are nearly all of the most astonishing and incomprehensible kind. His sleight-of-hand feats are really marvellous; and the ease, finish, and accuracy of his tricks are such as have never before been witnessed in this country."—Morning Herald and Standard, Sept. 29. HERRMANN in his celebrated MONEY TRICK EVERY EVENING. "A new system of making plenty of money." Commence at Eight.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending OCT. 24. Open, Monday at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half price.
The Great Poultry Show—Monday to Thursday. One Thousand and Two Pens are entered for this Show.
The Ghost daily, in various novel characters.
Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances, commencing at 12.30 daily.
Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.
Observe the great exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which are manufactured at the Palace, and may be purchased at wholesale prices.
The Dahlias in the grounds are now in great beauty.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POULTRY SHOW.—The Great Show of Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ornamental Waterfowl, and Pheasants on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 19 to 22. Admission, One Shilling, including "The Ghost" and all the attractions of the Palace. Children, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GHOST.—Professor PEPPER'S adaptation of the Marvellous ILLUSION invented by Henry Dircks, Esq., C.E., DAILY NEXT WEEK, commencing at Two o'Clock. Scenery by Mr. Fenton. Descriptive Readings of the Apparitions by Mr. Brough. One Shilling, including the Poultry Show and every attraction of the Palace. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

ONE THOUSAND and TWO PENS of POULTRY, GAME BIRDS, PIGEONS, and RABBITS are entered for competition at the CRYSTAL PALACE GREAT SHOW on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of October.
For the numerous varieties exhibited at this Show see Handbills and Catalogues.
Catalogues sent by post on Monday on receipt of 13 stamps.
Admission, One Shilling.

EXETER HALL.—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY—Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.—The First Concert this Season, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25—JUDAS MACCABEUS; Band and Chorus, 700. Mr. Sims Reeves (who has been engaged for the Ten Subscription Concerts to be given this Season by the National Choral Society) will sing "Sound an alarm," "Call forth thy powers," &c. Mr. Santley will sing "Arm! arm! ye brave," "The Lord worketh wonders," &c. Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s. Arrangements are pending for the engagement of Mdlles. Titiens, Trebelli, and other artistes during the Season.—The following is the scale of Subscription for Ten Grand Performances:—
Class 1. One-Guinea Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Five Guineas; Ditto Family Subcription, for three, Ten Guineas.
Class 2, Half-guinea Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Three Guineas; Ditto Family Subscription, for three, Six Guineas.
Class 3, Five-Shilling Numbered Stall.—Single Subscription, Two Guineas; Ditto, Family Subscription, for three, Five Guineas.
Class 4, Three-Shilling Reserved Seat (unnumbered).—Single Subscription, One Guinea; Ditto, Family Subscription, for three, Two Guineas and a Half.
Subscribers' Tickets transferable. Subscriptions received daily, from Ten till Six, at the Offices, 14, 15, Exeter Hall (first floor); where a Plan of the Hall may be seen, and Seats—for which immediate application is necessary—secured. Ladies and Gentlemen (competent amateurs) wishing to join the Choir, and competent instrumentalists (string only) wishing to join the Amateur Band, may obtain particulars at the Offices. G. W. Martin's Shilling Oratorios—"Messiah," "Creation," "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt." Full score, piano accompaniment, post-free, 16 stamps.—Offices, 14, 15, Exeter Hall.

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M. RÉNÉ FAVARGER'S PIANO-CLASSES, 29, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W.; and at the Notting-hill College, 15, Stanley-place, Kensington Parkgardens, W.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mrs. BLAIR LEIGHTON, of 40, Lansdown-crescent, Kensington Park, has VACANCIES for TWO PUPILS at her Establishment, where every home comfort is insured, coupled with the most desirable system of imparting knowledge, aided by first-rate Professors.
For Reference and Prospectuses, with full particulars, apply to Messrs. Boosey and Sons, 28, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

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BRADFORD'S WASHING-MACHINE.—In consequence of the extraordinary success of these Machines, to which an important improvement has just been added, many other machines, with a purposed resemblance, have during the last few years been introduced, upon terms offering strong inducements to dealers having no definite agency. Numerous cases having of late come to the Patentee's and his appointed Agents' knowledge of intending purchasers, desiring a Bradford's Patent, having been induced to purchase other machines, upon the strength of the dealers' assertion that they also sold Bradford's Patent, &c. &c., such assertion being simply untrue, necessitating this Caution, and the public announcement that Bradford's Patent can now only be had either from the undersigned or definitely appointed Agents. Intending purchasers are advised that Bradford's Patent Washing Machines are now delivered carriage-free to any railway station in the United Kingdom, and satisfaction guaranteed by a Month's Trial before Payment. Illustrated pamphlet of Washing-Machines, Indiarubber, and other Clothes Wringing-Machines, Mangles, Presses, &c., upon application to Thomas Bradford, Patentee and Manufacturer, Cathedral-steps, Manchester; 63, Fleet-street, London; and 23 Dawson-street, Dublin.

QUITE NEW.—Mr. and Mrs. GHOST (previous to their departure) have honoured the Artists of the London Stereoscopic Company with sittings for their CARTES DE VISITE, and these remarkably successful Portraits will, by permission, be published on MONDAY NEXT, the 19th inst. Price 1s.; Stereoscopic, 1s. 6d.; free by post for stamps.—54, Cheapside; and 110, Regent-street.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

MRS. BRITANNIA has at length given notice of her intention to quit and deliver up possession of the premises she has so long occupied at Corfu and the vicinity. The so-called owners, whose title is by no means a marketable one, however, and will be much improved by present proceedings, have long been anxious to get rid of the active, kindly, but decidedly dominant and managing matron; but she is far too high-spirited a personage to be hinted out of a place, and when there was any attempt at annoyance she unhesitatingly called in the police. She begs it to be distinctly understood that she now goes out entirely of her own free will and accord, and, as her agent puts it, as a matter of "friendship and goodwill" to another person, a young gentleman about to establish himself in the neighbourhood, who wants larger premises than those which became vacant by the absconding of a Bavarian occupant.

But, inasmuch as the tenant who is about to depart was put into possession, not by those to whom she is about to yield it, but as a sort of trustee in behalf of the great European parish, she is by no means going out without making a variety of arrangements by which the future state of the premises may be effectually assured. That would not be Britannia's way of doing things. She will leave the marks of her occupancy, to be traced many a year after she has removed the last article of her furniture. In the first place, and as a matter of form—for she is a great stickler for regularity, and dockets all her papers—she requires from the Septinsular family a solemn request that she shall give up possession. This the rather ungrateful Septinsulars were so ready to make that their man of business, Dr. Stefano Padovan, at once regretted that it was not business-like to make answer at the moment. It will, of course, be handed in with a promptitude which is more active than polite; but hypocrisy would be out of place. Everything has been done for many years to show the tenant that it was wished to get rid of her, and any affectation of hesitation at saying so in black and white would be too Pecksniffian even for the Septinsulars. But this is a small portion of the preliminaries. The first thing in the way of real arrangement is the entering, by the owners, into a regular and irrevocable agreement to assign the premises at once to the new neighbour, a gentleman from Denmark, who is to have possession instantly, and to have all the rights and privileges of the outgoing tenant. All care is to be taken that not a single concession is to be made to the Septinsulars, who, indeed, have not shown themselves worthy of any. Not an outhouse, not a right of way, not an ancient light is to be kept back; and it will be the fault of the young gentleman himself if he do not avail himself of everything to be found on the premises. His friend has taken the utmost care to give him the amplest power and the most complete possession.

She does more; indeed, a great deal more. She has demanded, on his behalf, that, in consideration of her retirement, a sort of premium, and by no means a light one, shall be annually paid by the Septinsulars. This she has fixed at £10,000. If regularly paid, it will be of material assistance to a young beginner, and will enable him to carry out a variety of speculations in which every one desires that he shall succeed. He comes into business without experience, but with a very high character, and he will be advised by persons who know exactly what they are about and what he should do. This £10,000 a year, though not a very large sum in an extensive business, will be very serviceable, under the circumstances; and we trust that due care will be taken that it shall not get into arrear. For it was chiefly on account of embarrasments arising from non-punctual payments that his predecessor came to grief, and got into

habits and practices which destroyed his character and compelled him to commit an act of bankruptcy. Nothing, therefore 'can be more kind towards him than this care of his income; and it may be added that the Septimulans are perfectly able to pay a much larger sum, if willing to do so.

They are also required to recognise all bargains made by the retiring tenant in respect of matters to be done on the premises, or articles ordered. There can or should be no difficulty about this; for from long experience of business, and would make no bargain that was not calculated to be of advantage. In fact, nobody could go to market better; for, though she certainly never allowed money to stand in the way of her obtaining a good article, she never allowed herself to be served with a bad one, and it will be a long time before another manager is seen in that quarter. We suppose that there will be no hesitation upon this point.

Another, which is a mere matter of decorum, refers to the preservation of certain memorials of members of her family who have been living on the premises. Ordinary decency will prevent the slightest difficulty in this stipulation.

But there is another, the fifth and last, which may occasion a squabble, unless the eagerness of the Septimulans to see the premises clear of their occupant induces a general assent to everything. It is not in the nature of Britannia to let pleasure go to rack and ruin. On the contrary, she is ever ready to begin repairing, and improving, and embellishing. In this case also found the place in a very unprotected state, and burglars might have been in (as they had previously done on various occasions); and, in fact, there was no security for the inmates. She went to work with her usual energy, and had bolts and bars, and a new strong door, and a chain, and a blunderbuss, and an alarm-bell supplied: and assuredly her precautions have not been unavailing, for on one occasion a burglar came, where about 1815, no burglar has dared to set a foot in the place. These improvements, which are certainly fixtures, she not unreasonably requires the owners to take at a valuation which she has had made. She calls them "military contributions," and, inasmuch as she was originally told that the right should be paid for by the owners, whom she has good-naturedly allowed to get into tenants, it is right that when she gives up possession, which she might have held against all the attempts at ejectment of any Court in the world, she should be reimbursed expenses that have been incurred for the good of the property. This is a clear case of tenant-right. Nevertheless, as the amount comes to £30,289 5s. 7d. (Mr. Mantalini might have had something to say to the sevenpence), it is not in reason that the Septimulans, who have a noble dislike to paying debts, may make a clamour. Clearly, the tenant has possession, which is nine points of the law, and right, which is the tenth point, and she is not out yet, and, if to be attempted to do her out of her own she can just as easily hold on as not, and make it very awkward to her friend from Denmark in some other way. We shall not be much surprised if some of her European acquaintances, who have always accused her of looking a little sharply after money (though the sums they have had of her, for services badly rendered, ought to shut their mouths), should pretend to be friendly at this claim; but, as they invariably extort their debts to the very last franc, and, moreover, as it was in their interest and by their desire that she became tenant of the premises, that remonstrance, if made, will be most ungracious. At any rate, no attempt will be paid to it. For there is no question of sentimentality in the arrangement—she has never been welcome, and if she is civilly treated now it is only because it is hoped that she is going away. If any concession is made it will be to oblige the young gentleman from Denmark, but none ought to be required.

There are some other formalities to be performed, such as the surrender and cancelling of the lease by all parties, and a new agreement; but instructions cannot be given for these until the preliminary terms are conceded. The lawyers will then be called in. Meantime, Britannia, with her usual energy, is managing her own affairs, remains on the premises and looks after her interests. May the next occupant be half as valuable a tenant, and twice as well appreciated!

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral in good health. It is expected that her Majesty will spend the month of November at Windsor, after her departure from the Highlands on Tuesday next, en route to Windsor.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold proceeded to Aberdeen, and was present at the ceremonial of the uncovering of the memorial statue of the late Prince Consort. Prince Alfred arrived from Edinburgh, and was also present at the ceremonial. Sir George Grey was in attendance upon her Majesty. The Queen arrived at Aberdeen, a special train having started, at half-past one o'clock, and was received by the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Provost, the Sheriff, and University officials. A procession of carriages was formed to the centre of the city, where the statue stands. Previous to the uncovering, Mr. Anderson, the Lord Provost, presented an address from the committee and subscribers to the statue. The Queen, through Sir George Grey, returned a feeling and most appropriate reply to the address, after which the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Provost. Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Dr. Cook, of the Aberdeen Free Church, the statue was uncovered in full view of her Majesty, who, with the members of the Royal family, stood on a balcony opposite. The Queen gazed for a moment upon the statue and then retired. Her Majesty left for Balmoral soon after three o'clock. During the Queen's visit to the city no demonstration was made, in accordance with her Majesty's wish, it being the first occasion on which the Queen has appeared in public since the death of the Prince Consort.

On Tuesday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Princess Louise, drove round by the Lynn of Muick. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur rode up the Glen of Muick and drove back from Alt-na-Guithasach.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove to Alt-na-Guithasach, where a picnic partook of luncheon. Upon their return in the evening the coachman took the wrong road, and the carriage was turned upon its side, by which the Queen and the Princesses were thrown out; fortunately, her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses escaped with a few bruises, and took the remainder of the journey to the Castle upon hill ponies.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Helena, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Castle. On the same day the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louis of Hesse drove to Invercauld and honoured Mrs. Farquharson with a visit.

On Friday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove out. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse went northward. On this day also the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia lunched with her Majesty, and Princess Helena, attended by Miss Churchill, dined with the Crown Prince and Princess at Abergeldie.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, drove to the falls of the Garrawalt. The Crown Princess lunched with her Majesty. His Grand Ducal Highness Prince William of Hesse arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty in the evening.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince William of Hesse, and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service, performed in the castle by the Rev. N. Macleod, one of her Majesty's Chaplains. Princess Helena and the Crown Princess of Prussia attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie.

On Monday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena, drove to Alt-na-Guithasach. On the same day Princess Louise, attended by Lady Churchill, rode out. The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey arrived at Balmoral, and remained with Gladstone in attendance upon the Queen.

The Queen, accompanied by Royal family, takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the castle.

THE KING OF THE GREEKS AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The King of the Greeks took his departure from Marlborough House on Wednesday, en route for Paris. His Majesty was accompanied to the railway station by Sir Matthew Wood, after which Cambridge was also present. The King was received at the station by Mr. Chaplin, M.P., a large deputation from the Great Western Railway was also present. His Majesty, attended by his suite, left London at a quarter past nine o'clock, and proceeded by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Dover, where he was received by Lord Harris and Sir R. W. Carden. A guard of honour of the 78th Highlanders was in attendance. The King left Dover shortly after by the steam steamer (the Semphis), and arrived at Calais in the afternoon.

On Thursday week the Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House, Pall-mall, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar of Denmark, in a special of the Brighton Railway, which started from the Victoria City-road, &c., to the Great Eastern Railway station, whence they proceeded by the same train to Croydon to the railway station at Sondringham. It is expected that their Royal Highnesses will remain at Sandringham for the next few days.

On Saturday last Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark accompanied by Prince Frederick and Princess Dagmar, and attended by Captain Hervey, arrived in London, and Cambridge and Chesterfield arrived in London from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the Victoria Railway station by the King of the Greeks and the Prince and Princess of Wales, who accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Marlborough House, where they arrived at ten minutes past two o'clock. At three o'clock Cambridge received visits from the Greek merchants in London. Manchester, and Liverpool at Marlborough House. An address, accompanied by the Greek ensigns of sovereignty, were presented to his Majesty. An address was also presented to the Queen by a deputation from the Philhellenic Committee.

On Sunday the King of the Greeks, with his suite, attended the grand "Te Deum" in the Greek Church, London-wall. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Prince Frederick and Princess Dagmar attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Canon Duckworth and the Rev. Mr. Sadler officiated. Subsequently the King of the Greeks, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Christian, and Princess Dagmar took a drive in Hyde Park. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, and Prince Frederick visited the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. In the evening the King of the Greeks, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar, with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses, honoured Her Majesty's Opera-house at Covent Garden Opera with their presence. On this day also the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the King of the Greeks, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and Princess Frederick, attended by their suite, went on a quarter past ten o'clock for Newmarket. The Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar, attended by Miss Knox, Mr. Grey, honoured Messrs. Southwell, in Baker-street, with a visit, and sat for their photographs. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently took a drive in the Duke of Cambridge's state day at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederick rode out, and the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar drove in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses and Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar, with their suite, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. On this day Prince Christian and Prince Frederick dined at the residences of their respective residences. The Duke of Cambridge also paid a visit to Prince Christian at Marlborough House.

On Friday week the Mayor of Coventry and his daughter, Miss Soden, had the honour of an interview with the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and presented her Royal Highness a waves address from the Corporation of that city and a gold watch, the gift of the borough. The Mayor of Coventry, attended by Prince Congreve His Royal Highness was also present on this day at the dinner given by the Duke of Cambridge to the Princess of Wales, and also at the conversazione in the National Gallery in the evening.

Queen Amelie has arrived at Claremont from Tonbridge Wells. The venerable ex-Queen of the French is in good health.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians is expected to arrive in England shortly, as a visit of condolence to her Majesty. His Majesty, it is thought, will prolong his stay in this country for two months.

The Duke of Cambridge has received invitations to visit Sandringham, Gloucester House, Park-lane, the King of the Greeks, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, Prince Frederick and Princess Dagmar, and the gentlemen of the King's suite. A distinguished party had the honour of meeting his Majesty.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador arrived at Chesham House yesterday week from Belgium. Baroness Brunnow remains at Brighton.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary returned on Thursday to St. James's Palace from Paris.

The Duke of Buccleuch left Belgrave-square on Tuesday for Drumlanrig Castle. The Duchess left town on Wednesday for Dalkeith Palace, Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have returned to Apsley House from Brighton.

The Duke of Newcastle has left town for his seat, Clumber Park, Notts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at Lansdowne House on Saturday last from Bowood, Wilts.

The Marquis of Bristol and Lady Adelaia Hervey have left St. James's square for Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

Viscount Palmerston left London on Wednesday for his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere are receiving a succession of visitors at Combermere Abbey, Cheshire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in London on Tuesday from Scotland.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On the 9th inst. the new chapel for the Thetford Union-house, simple structure in the Early Decorated style of architecture, was opened for Divine service by licence from the Bishop of Norwich.

A festival, in which upwards of 1000 of the members of the West Riding Church choir took part, was held in the nave of York Minster on Tuesday. The Bishop of Ripon preached an the afternoon service.

On Thursday morning Dr. Travers Twiss, the Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, accompanied by the Registrar and other officials, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, and formally adjourned the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury until Dec 3.

The Bishop of Oxford, on Monday, delivered an address of considerable length to the supporters of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Manchester Town Hall. The hall was well filled. The Dean of Manchester presided.

On St. Matthew's Day a new church, dedicated to the Apostle, was consecrated by the Bishop of Aberdeen, attended by the Primus, at Edmondtown. The new church, which has been built nearly on the site of the former one, consists of nave, chancel, south porch, organ-chamber, and vestry.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called "St. Paul's," was laid at Beckenham on Wednesday, by Mr. Peter Rice. The cost appertaining to the erection of the church will be borne by Mr. Alexander Cator, owner of the ground and patron of the living. The prayers were offered by the Rev. F. Chalmers, Rector of Beckenham.

The annual meeting of the Church Congress was opened at Manchester on Tuesday. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hook (who had arrived in the afternoon, the Bishop of Manchester, as president of the congress, delivered his opening address in the Free Trade Hall, which was the real work of the session, the reading of papers and the discussion of questions being reserved for the sections. In the evening Mr. Bernard Hope delivered a lecture on ecclesiastical architecture. The congress continued its meetings on Wednesday and Thursday. Papers were read on the supply of candidates for holy orders, on the Free Church movement, the weekly Communion, and many other subjects.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was present on Sunday at the inauguration of a new church which has been erected in the parish of St. Michael and All Angels, Bishopston, Hootwell. Within the last few years in accordance with the wishes of the late Rector of the parishes of Hotwell and Stapleton, which, from the previous desecration of Bishop Monk, has received the name of Bishopston, the parish has been divided in accordance with the law, and was consecrated by the present Archbishop of York during his session of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in April last. The parish church, it was deemed essential to provide further accommodation, and a new aisle, containing of an area of 1000 superficial yards, has just been added.

A work of church restoration begun fourteen years ago was on Wednesday week brought to a successful and happy termination. By this and little else the fame of Bengeworth has in some other way, which, perhaps, the agricultural parish, the present Vicar, the Rev. A. J. Douglas, has reason to be somewhat ashamed of—namely, by the interesting remains of the church. Worcestershire, situated on the western slope of the Malvern Hills. The late gentle restorer of the church, the Rev. Lyttelton Lyttelton, was not perhaps the best possible selection of a fourteenth-century roof to be found in the ordained country, but the general restoration of the church, which has been taken in hand by the Archbishop of open seats for the poor. Reformation high wishes which originated with the late Vicar, and which, as the work progressed, received the warm support of the present Vicar, the Duke and Hall, the gift of the Vale family; and also two others, the former presented by Gibbs, Esq., of Tewkesbury, and the latter by Charles Bengough, Esq., of Bengeworth, present wide, and the erection of a new font, the gift of a beautiful porch on the first specimens of the kind in the county, have just been added to the church, and the whole has been recently completed, the church was opened on the 8th inst., with full choral service.

Testimonials have been recently presented to the following clergymen:—To the Rev. C. Bowden, late of St. John's, Manchester—a silver salver and inkstand, from the parishioners, on retiring from the parish.—To the Rev. Thomas Lee Lady Londesborough; and a purse and album, from the Sunday-scholars. To the Rev. J. S. Cotton, Curate of Shalfleet, Isle of Wight—a silver gasalier, communion service, altar-cross, cloth, and a Bible, from the school children, on leaving. To the Rev. C. G. Hutchins, Curate of Beaconsfield—a handsome inkstand, and other presents, from the teachers and children attending the Sunday and day schools.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. H. P. Cholmondeley, Rector of Malpas-cum-Bettisfield, Salop, to be Dean of the deanery of Stone. *Rectories*: The Rev. R. A. Cooper to Scampton, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. Evans to Newton Berry; Rev. L. G. Pilkington to Bushley Grafton, Leicestershire; Rev. T. W. Hardy to St. Stephen, Exeter; Rev. J. Hopkins to Bromyard, with the chapelry of Stanford Bishop, in the Public; Rev. T. H. Hollier to Preston, Somerset; Rev. T. Le Neveu to St. John's, Jersey; Rev. J. Lewis to Llanfair Clydogau, Cardiganshire; Rev. J. M. Crescit to Wintersweek, Yorkshire; Rev. H. Hiley, to Wighill; Rev. W. H. Hutchinson to Bolton Percy; Rev. J. Lee to Rise, near Wetwang; Rev. G. Sharpe to Ash, near Canterbury. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. D. A. Doudney to St. James's, Clapham-road; Rev. J. Gregg to St. Mark's, Preston; Rev. H. Graham to St. Mary, Plaistow, Bromley. *Chaplaincies*: The Rev. R. B. Mackenzie, Rector of Chepham to the Bishop of Gibraltar. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. C. Bagster to King Stanfield, near Buxton; Rev. G. Cornish to Tunbridge Wells; Rev. D. Davies to St. John's, Bethnal-green; Rev. J. Hoare to Bradley; Rev. J. B. Smith to Market Stainton, Lincolnshire. *Curacies*: The Rev. J. Allen to Bishop Middleham; Rev. P. Arnold to Gregg's Bartow-in-Furness; Rev. T. Averell to Goleor, Yorkshire; Rev. W. Cooper to Bishop Middleham; Rev. F. Beaumont to Sandal; Rev. E. Chauncey to Rock; Rev. H. Bennett to Pickering, Yorkshire; Rev. R. Bullock to Burlington; Rev. J. Cooper to Gainford, Durham; Rev. A. Cutteridge to Bury, Sussex; Rev. J. F. Collins to Highworth, Wilts; Rev. D. D. Davies to St. James's, Halifax, Yorkshire; Rev. R. W. Dibdin to Bishop Middleham; Rev. J. Dixon to Bishop with Kerdiston, Norfolk; Rev. C. Grant to Thetford, Cumberland; Rev. J. Hamilton to Wetherby, Wetherby, Rev. T. Hedley to Bishop Middleham; Rev. T. J. M'Cowen to Westport, Wilts; Rev. J. J. Morates to St. Stephen's, Bowling; Rev. J. Morgan to Bishop Middleham; Rev. H. Norman to Witney, Oxon; Rev. N. Nunsberg to St. Anne, Halifax; Rev. H. Parsons to Park Corner, Blundell's; Rev. D. Lewis to Bishop Middleham; Rev. G. C. Robinson to Leeds; Rev. T. Russell to Shotteswell; Rev. J. A. Shaw to Bishopwearmouth; Rev. J. Smith to Bishop Middleham; Rev. G. Soles to Breden; Rev. F. Stainforth to North Stoke, Somerset; Rev. J. Stevenson to Sowerby, Yorkshire; Rev. J. P. Turpin to The Grove-house; Rev. A. Turner to St. John, Huddersfield; Rev. J. B. Waddington to Blackburn; Rev. F. Wagstaffe to Lever Bridge, Bolton; Rev. J. Wilkinson to Stow; Rev. J. Wilson to Stow; Rev. T. Woltencroft to Holcombe, Rev. T. Rev. W. Wood to Bishop Middleham.—*Guardian*.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In a Convocation held at Oxford on Thursday week a letter from the Chancellor of the University was read, appointing as Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year the Rev. C. F. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College. The Vice-Chancellor having first made the customary declaration of his assent to the thirty-nine Articles, took the oath of office, and appointed as Pro-Vice-Chancellors the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew; the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Worcester College; the Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College; the Rev. Dr. Williams, Principal of Hatfield Hall, Durham; the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master, the Rev. W. Yates, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, was nominated a Master of the Schools for the ensuing year.

The decree of Lord Lyndhurst renders vacant the high stewardship of Cambridge University. The Duke of Devonshire is elected in his stead, after a spirited and severe contest with Lord Lyttelton. The list of gentlemen who have appeared as candidates for the honour upon the dissolution of Parliament of the University has been promulgated. It comprises 300 names. The Vice-Chancellor, in pursuance of the statute, has appointed Wednesday next, which has been rather than he will attend in the public school on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at nine o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of the new member in the room of Lord Stanley deceased. The remaining congregations this term will be held on Oct. 27, Nov. 3, and Nov. 10, all at two o'clock. Lord Lyttelton, Lord Derby's colleague, will lecture on Arabic during the term, at Trinity College, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at one o'clock.

The Michaelmas term at Eton for 1868-9 commenced on Monday by an introductory address delivered by the Rev. J. J. Taylor, the Principal of the college, in the presence of a large number of the members and their friends, at the University Hall, Garden-square.

King's College evening classes were reopened yesterday week by an address from the Rev. J. E. Roger, M.A., Tooke Professor of Political Economy.

The annual meeting of the Governors of Trinity College, Dublin, was held at the college on Saturday last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who arrived in Dublin during the morning, presiding. The meeting, which was at which were laid before the council showed that the college continues to enjoy a steady prosperity.

The Rev. W. Cureham, Lower Master of Harrow, died at Reigate on Tuesday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.



CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY WORKS: MONSTER IRON GIRDER-BRIDGE AT THE LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 385.



SCENE FROM "VALENTINE AND ORSON," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 404.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT

It is quite probable that Newmarket would be as convenient a place as could be selected for one of the aristocrat's pour-on meetings at the House of Commons to meet and confer with the tenants. It does not, however, absolutely follow that that famous racing-town was specially and personally suitable to Lord George Manners, who presided at a gathering of Cambridgeshire agriculturists three score few days ago. It does not consist with any kindly feeling to impose to affirm this. We do know that Lord George is in the Life Guards, and therefore must be a good horseman; and he is brother to the Duke of Rutland, who is always ready to do battle in person on any one obstructing a fox-hunt which happens to pass over his fields; it is therefore probable that he is addicted to the chase, and followed town, with all the getting up, and the rapid, sharp exclusability of modern amusements *de facto*? Nevertheless, it is not impossible that he has no special call at any time to Newmarket, which for the nonce has extended its boundaries. It is a mysterious system and a splendid opportunity for breaking in young members of Parliament; for Lord George has but recently succeeded that worthy gentleman and prominent political character, Mr. Henry Chaplin, who managed to combine the most liberal dissenting tenets with the highest principles of Toryism as developed in the Corn Law question of Protection. As Mr. Ball entered Parliament in the fatal year when Mr. Disraeli sacrificed Protection on the altar of Free-trade—a sacrifice the distinguished Tenniers friend is not only able to play the part of chief mourner over the departed system at first, and subsequently to raise his hypothetical voice—even his cambric—as if it was in the singing—occasionally in a tribute to its virtues. In time, allusions to this new departure seldom, if ever, passed without the usual hiss and stage; and, Mr. Ball's vocation being entirely gone, he quietly returned the trust which had been committed to him by the electors of Cambridgeshire (under circumstances highly favourable to Mr. Stanley), and Lord George Manners reigned in their suffrages in his stead. Being in the Household Cavalry, and a member of the Carlton Club, Lord George is, doubtless, always a safe and attainable vote, and it is most likely that he will have occasion with the exercise of much tact and power to have another Lord John the duty of vindicating the right of the Monmouths to have their somewhat shrill voices heard in the exercise of the suffrage, while the Duke of Rutland is in the Cabinet office in the Lords. We would gladly introduce Mr. Acland to our readers, but the Devonshire gentleman is not to be found at all; or was in his power at the Newmarket meeting of agriculturists—not unlike—but we are in the unfortunate position of being unacquainted with his views, and are certain that we never heard the sound of his voice in the house, which is an insurmountable obstacle to our performing the duty of a panegyrist. The chronicler is in the dark—withstanding he is a son-in-law of the Earl of Harlwicke, of whose political predilections we have unfortunately no data. Adeane and Beach are both Cambridgeshire squires, and would probably attach church rates; so that in the triumvirate representation of Cambridgeshire he sits "bodkin" between two pronounced Tories, and can only be distinguished from his fathers-in-law.

The agricultural platform is naturally not the only one in which members of different political persuasions are to be got together, for at Tavistock the other day a "Beneficial Society" caused quite a junction of the Parliamentary representatives of Devon. Of course, there were the two members for the borough, who have only one Tory between common, and that is Mr. Russell, the Liberal Baronet; for Sir Francis Baring and Sir James Elphinstone are the very antipodes of each other in politics and in every personal characteristic. The former, always a steady supporter, apparently timid and somewhat slow Whig, has now taken his place amongst the lucubrative sybirites of the Treasury bench, and the latter, ever progressive and moderation from that fourth bench behind members on which the last impressive speech of the old Whigs will be found, and which other—politically, of course—in order to keep up their languid exhibition. His seat was close to that of the late Mr. Ellice; and he is, we think, the only man on whom the mantle of the late member for Inverness-shire will descend. Sir James Elphinstone, if he could wish to talk naturally, would be a most unique study of a sensation as a sailor on the stage. It was to this professional twang, so to speak, we suppose, that he owed his return for Portsmouth when he nearly pushed out Sir Francis Baring at the election of 1857; but Lord Monck, being the junior Whig, was forced to go to the wall. Perhaps one cannot have too much of a good thing, and might have done if he chose, win many a vote by going about that pocket-compass of a head dressed in a wonderful nautical cap, which he appeared in the house on the occasion of his seconding the Address, in 1859, for the Derbyite Ministry then in office, which might easily have been made to pass for a speech of the right hon. Lord Duncan was Camperdown, but which was, in fact, the livery of the navy of the East India Company, of which Sir James was a distinguished member. At Portsmouth, the other day, the two representatives Baronets agreed to offer a strong resistance to the Government policy in reference to American affairs; Sir James being all for direct interference for the South, and Sir Francis going in for Lord Russell's ideas of neutrality. On this occasion there happened to be a member, whose name we like to write, just as Mr. Borthell, in "The Rivals," would have found it, spelt with a capital, and with the distinctive appellations of Lady Caroline Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs—there should seem to be a considerable accumulation of the good things of life associated with a Sir Jervoise-Clarke-Clarke-Jervoise. A palpable agglomeration of at least two family estates is here involved; but it happened to be the worthy Baronet's second Session for the first time in our recollection, and are happy to record that a new member—and he is a Hampshire member—is a good gentleman we do not desire to meet. Have many people who read cobster and envious public men heard much, if at all, of Mr. Bonham Carter, another Winchester Tory? Probably not, and any worthy member, and any official of the House, about him, and it will be found what a deal of talk is happening in the House to-night, and in the Parliamentary private business. It was only last Session, that for the first time in the experience of many members of the House Mr. Carter address the House; he has always been content with the silent honour and influence which belong to those members who vote for the House.

The appearance of Mr. Howes, one of the members for Norfolk, at an autumn meeting, gathering of the natives of that county, is a sign that few young members are more assiduous than he in attendance on the House, and he seems always as if he were bent on learning the business of the House, which is itself a science worthy of study. His late at North Walsham cause Mr. Charles Buxton, who made one of those suggestive speeches which characterise the Liberal party, which are characteristic of him as a man and a politician, and which in himself—perhaps hereditary—are cherished and cultivated that they are all his own. Himself an advanced Liberal, and representing a borough constituency, he argued forcibly that the agricultural body proper—that is, those other than the great landowners—should by possess a better political position than they do, and that there was no reason why the middle classes in the towns should have any part in political status and influence to the middle classes in towns. Mr. Buxton, as a member of Parliament, gives one the idea that he has a political belief, and that, like other beliefs, it cannot be matter of discuss; and he seems to try hard to impress this on a House of Commons which is not at all to his mind in anything—a House which is one of the finest and freest assembly in the world, and therefore can afford for the most part to blink prejudices, and to be open-minded, and to persuade themselves that veneer, which looks as well as solid mahogany, will last time. The philosophy and the strict morality of politics will appear to the great enthusiasm of members like Mr. Buxton.

In a more corner of a Journal we found the other day that Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, deputy whipper-in to her Majesty's Government, has been holding a caucus, as the American phrase goes, with the constituents at Sandwich; but all we can discover of his discourse is a dutiful official exhortation to everybody to trust everything to Lord Palmerston. In fact, he was upholding the same political faith which Sir Robert Peel has been so energetically proclaiming at Tamworth again this week, even to the extent of using such an expression of luminous as knocking down a dissentient from that council. It is surprising that the Irish Secretary, after his previous appearance before his borough, should have been allowed to go declaiming there again.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Social Science Congress at Edinburgh, however satisfactory its collective result may prove, seems to have been as yet, and in detail, less productive of discussions promising any tangible amount of public good than its predecessors. The recent meeting of the British Association so near to the north may have had some chilling influence over the intellectual energies debates of the session of Parliament which, it cannot be denied, have been somewhat jejeune, trite, and barren. More talkee, talkee," has been in the ascendant; and Lord Brougham's opening address—marvellous production as it was—narrowly escaped being marred by the discursive rambling over the field of foreign politics which is the favourite pasture of the old social science to be told of the struggles of nationalities on the Continent of Europe, or of the hateful features of the American civil war.

The most unpleasant features in connection with these and similar intellectual gatherings is that you are sure to be bored to death, and that you are not sure of obtaining the indispensable grain of salt. Dr. Guy, for example, a great authority in his way, is never at a loss for a theme to come forward and trot out their pet hobbies. The Balaam box is open to all who have something to say, and article evade, in the proxy which no newspaper or periodical would venture to insertion to assume a little factitious authority as "papers read by Mr. So-and-So before the congress." Hence a little crop against incertants gabbling because we are hearty advocates of the cause which the Social Science Association have so enormously aided, in the main, so successfully carried out. The British Association was once in quite as great peril of crumbling into the abyss of the commonplace until it was then were compelled to be sent in order to be kind; and, although stung to the quick, its members manfully accepted the benefit from the scathing satire on its proceedings penned by Mr. Charles Dickens in his "Mutley Papers" in the *Times*, and by the late Mr. G. A. Beckett in the leader-columns of the *Times*.

In the enjoyment of crime and punishment one lady, the admirable Miss Mary Carpenter, has been conspicuous to the public as all the world knows she is able to do, and one gentleman—a gentleman of the English school—has been conspicuous for his new idea in the rationale of crime and reformation. Miss Carpenter—although she avows a particular fly-fishing offered to organise a reformatory for convicted child criminal offenders in North Britain, if the ladies of Scotland will co-operate with her; and Lord Neaves, in a truly humane spirit, has responded to the call in a manner which has started the novel proposition that a judicial cultivation of the activity of each boy is made not subservient to the mere whim of the humbler orders. "Make people laugh," argues Lord Neaves, "and they won't want to steal;" "Make them laugh, and they will become honest." The experiment is, at least, worth trying, and most appropriately does it come from a land fertile in wise and humorous sayings, from a land which has produced, in the most among the entertainers of Mr. Thackeray who the name of Jamie Soutar, the English will be content to laugh. The only drawback to Lord Neaves's theory is that in laughter, as in everything else, there are innumerable degrees. Innocent mirth may be the result of dulness; by how many degrees the horse laughter, the "loud laugh," which, according to Goldsmith, is heretical, is the result of vice, of folly, of ignorance, of—but it is something, however, to find a Scottish Judge of the opinion of Beaconsfield—Benedictus, the philosopher, out of a serious meditation of what lives, felt a heavy load of care and sorrow to be lifted from his misery, madness, and folly. Democritus, on the other side, *burst out laughing*, that most English word, and the most English of all that can be carried by this ironical passion that the citizens of Abdera took him to be insane. Democritus was, nevertheless, the wisest of physician that he would exercise his skill upon him." Thus wrote old Burton, who, in his work on "Melancholy," has made more people laugh than ever did Democritus.

It is seldom that the impenetrable veil of mystery with which the working inventor loves to shroud his contrivances from the public eye is lifted. This week, however, has seen two very curious announcements in the *Times* on this usually barely-whispered topic. The first was by Mr. Bessemer, who, it will be seen, appears to be in the act of taken prisoner by the Russians in Poland, and is described by some as being engaged in a hopeless struggle with the Czar's government with that journal Printing-house-square indignantly disclaims. "We have heard of no such struggle," says Mr. Bessemer, "but a most pathetic paragraph to the effect that a monument has been erected in the church at Bobowpearmouth to the memory of Thomas William Allen, who was a distinguished member of the crew of the late Sir James Chinese War, and lost his life in consequence of the barbarous tortures which he underwent in the Bobowpearmouth gaol. He died after forty years of age. The inscription on the monument has been written by Mr. Tom Taylor, the schoolfellow and townsman of the deceased."

The repudiated Mr. Apell appears to have lived somewhat in clover on the strength of his supposed connection with Mr. Bessemer, and on him literally "up a tree," but refrained from shooting him: and the Russian Government, into whose hands the matter has now passed, asked him to dinner. The real correspondent of the *Times* in the unhappy "kingdom" is, as is pretty well known, Mr. Sutherland Edwards, who has left Poland, and is now in Paris. The latest lines have, we fear, not been cast in such pleasant places as Mr. Apell's. Mr. Edwards is at present living at the top of the Hôtel de l'Europe at Warsaw when, in consequence of the mendacious articles on the Polish insurrection which appeared in the columns of the street pell-mell, and the hotel itself converted into a barrack, he must be able to tell a very dolorous refrain to the song, *"Ah! quel nuit d'été!"* Mr. Edwards is not the first who has had to pay for a fall than to be the occupant of a truss of straw in a casemate of the citadel, which has been found to contain, in the days of the Czars, a siberia the next, or shot or hanged on the day following.

Mr. Reed will have his hands full with the many jobs that existence in that unfortunate city is presenting to the engineer, in fast becoming intolerable. Spies positively swarm; and you dare not stir out of doors without finding a lantern under the nose, and being arrested by gendarmes or bayoneted by sentries. If you wear a high-crowned hat, you are promptly suspected of Conservatism in favour with General Berg; but, on the other hand, you immediately become an object of suspicion to the National Government, and are marked out for the assassin, and couples one only such a relative rank as our Grosvenor-square holds towards Belgravia and Tyburnia. What a contrast to the Bohemian life of the *cafés chantants* and *bouillebaisse* and *aioli* in Paris, under the first Empire, were the founders of the fame of this sumptuous eating-house; but Honoré de Balzac used to say that the Café Anglais was the best in Paris. The sudden stroke of business on their part enabled them, according to Balzac, to purchase the reversion of the Russian property of the Orleans dowagers of France in 1814-5 were constant patrons of the "Trois Frères." The Muscovite appetite for champagne is well known, and the Bessemer were wiped out. But *Tempus edax rerum* is about to devour the temple so long devoted to gout eating. We trust that Verrey's, as futile as the "Trois Frères" in historical reminiscences, will be spared. It was in a *cabinet particulier* at Verrey's that the Duke of Wellington persuaded Blucher to abandon his project of blowing up the bridge of Jena.

The death of Mr. Bowyer, of her charming villa near Florence, in competence and honour, and at a ripe old age, is an event which, had it occurred a few years since, would have attracted extended comment that which, in this *sensitive naipere et reticulus*, this pre-Raphaelite age, has been allowed to pass almost unnoticed. The clever and amusing author of Mrs. Trollope poured forth in abundance, only equalled by her prolific son Anthony, have served their turn, have delighted Queen Pro Tempore Victoria, and come at last to the conclusion of cheap editions for the enlightenment of the Lower Ten Millions; but it should not be forgotten, even in an epoch which considers a whole life's labour fitted for a ten-line paragraph, that this was a woman who throughout her long and useful life ever advocated all that was good, and honest, and true, and stigmatised, with a very passionate, searching humour entirely her own, all that was mean, and false, and cruel. She "cracked" the atrocious factory system, and in "Michael Armstrong" pleaded the cause of the ill-treated, sickly, overworked children, who quivered beneath the overseer's strap and the "taskmaster's" ugly cane. She grappled with the poor-law in "Jessie Phillips," and held up its cold cruelty and heartlessness to execration. She dilated on the horrors of the American slavery in "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw" quite as eloquently, quite as pathetically, and much more logically than did Mrs. Beecher Stowe in "Uncle Tom." And she was a sectarian hypocrite! "The Widow Barnaby," and made it twist under the lash. In many points, and especially in the delineation of shams, she was a worthy rival to contemporary the famous Pelham Rebel, of Berlin, who afterwards became the wife of Mr. Meadows White. *Les elles hélléne quelen ich heaven*," quoth the Fraulein of one particular shrew. Frances Trollope was willingly as plainspoken, and would have agreed with her Teutonic sister that "it was not nothing better than to be angry, for a little irritation goaded her to speak the truth with more acerbity; and that disease is a malady that has often led her to speak at all."

For Alphonse de Lamartine is again in difficulties. There is a most painful advertisement in the morning papers of this week, setting forth that unless a large sum of money can be raised for him his estates must be sold. Here is a point. Has apparently turned out a failure, and Mr. de Lamartine is compelled to appeal to the British public for assistance. Will the complete edition of his works—seventeen guineas the set. It is mournful to think of this eminent author and statesman once more tendering the hat and crying *Date obolum Belisario*. We would be sorry to let the event pass which seem to cost more than they are worth; go to the hammer and accept the generosity of the British public. Should the appeal prove fruitful, it would be proud and eager to confer a pension on Alphonse de Lamartine?

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Colourless Lilac-flowers were produced for ornamental purposes in winter in Paris above forty years ago by amateur horticulturists by the aid of manure in their greenhouses. More recently, improved methods have been devised for obtaining them by ingenious professional gardeners. Some of these methods are described in the *Journal* of the Society of Horticulture of France, by having made many experiments with the view of ascertaining the cause of the loss of colour. He considers it to be that the ammoniacal gases in the atmosphere of the colouring matter is due neither to the heat, the enfeebling effect of the bad, nor to the absence of light, but to the gases from the current stoves. The rapidity of the development of the flowers may be an efficient cause of the loss of colour, but it is not the reason because the same effect is produced in the open air. In my last analysis I sought to seek the explanation of the fact in the influence of ammoniacal gases on colouring principles, and I have found that ammonia, or rather carbonate, in accordance with different observations, especially those of M. Grenaux, soon acts in certain proportions on the substances filled with plants existing in the free atmosphere." M. Barreau'd doubts this supposed action of ozone, and is inclined to attribute the phenomenon to the influence of the colourless matters of the plant. Whatever be the explanation, the facts certainly open up a new field for the researches of botanists and chemists.

The Colour of Salmon has been examined by Dr. John Davy (brother of Sir Humphry) with the view of determining the cause. He arrives at the conclusion that it is connected with oil or fatty matter, and that it belongs to the coloured muscles after the analogy of the colouring of the muscles of various other animals. The colour of salmon is not entirely due to chemical action in the way of metals. In beef, mutton, venison, and the hare of various species, the colour is due to blood. The colouring matter of the salmon is rendered paler by the action of a strong solution of ammonia (the spirit commonly), the colour being restored by acetic acid. Strong nitric acid it is rendered yellow; by strong sulphuric acid, brown; by strong muriatic acid a slight change of colour is produced; whilst weaker ether it acquires a brownish tint. Both the strong acids, the nitric and the sulphuric, it may be remarked, bleach the colouring matter of beef. The corresponding decomposing effect, to which the change of colour they occasion may principally be attributed, is shown in the case of the latter by the charring of the fibre, but do not deprive it entirely of colour. Both become very slightly coloured, and on cooling and evaporating to dryness the latter leaves a residue of coal. Dr. Davy is of opinion that the formation of the colouring matter is due partially to the action of the nerves on the blood-corpuscles.

The Fusion of the Points of Lightning Conductors has been clearly examined by Mr. Preece, of Newport, in a paper read before the Royal Academy of Belgium. Referring to the statistics of the subject published by M. Pouey, in which fourteen cases of steel or tubes of fusion of the points, seven were of copper, three of iron, and four of platinum, these being the only ones in which the metal composing the points of which the metal is specified. It is necessary to remark that, of the 168, 65 were made on the Saint-Sylvestre principle, with blunt points. Having reference to these and some other considerations, it seems to be proved that copper points are more liable to fusion than platinum, and platinum than those of iron, as a much better conductor of electricity. We have no space for the theoretical reasons adduced by Mr. Preece in this phenomenon, which, he says, should in no way interfere with the use of copper, the efficacy of which has been fully demonstrated by the fact that no lightning conductors composed of it in the British Navy since 1830.

Bromine in the Water of the Dead Sea.—Analysis of this water by Dr. Bence, of Rochefort, have been reported to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Peligot. Dr. Gay-Lussac, Boussingault, and other chemists, who have examined it, found that the great bulk, estimated that its composition varies within certain extensive limits—e.g., its density ranges from 1·01 to 1·20—and its proportion of chloride of calcium in these limits is contains (22 or 23 grammes per litre or kilogramme) is also very remarkable; but what is still more remarkable is the considerable proportion of bromine it contains (nearly 5 grammes per litre). If bromine should ever become an industrial agent, as it probably soon will become, the Dead Sea, over in which it is eats almost entirely contained with chloride of magnesium. We may mention for non-chemical readers that bromine has named from its stench, for a stench) is a poisonous volatile liquid element discovered in salt water by Balard in 1826. It is found in sea-water, and in the brine of salt springs, with in combination in salt-springs, in the salt of seaweed, in sponges, and in many mineral waters. It is also found in the Dead Sea, in Java, in South Wales, in Cuba, and at Huigniech, in Brittany. Very small quantities are found in Silesian zinc and in English coal-ashes.

Weather Prognostics.—A collection of the popular weather proverbs of Scotland was made by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, and published in the new number of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. The collection has been submitted to the test of science by the members of the Scottish Meteorological Society, who has since stated as a general meeting of the society that he considered that only a few of the proverbs have any real value, and also very important to have them explained and tested on scientific principles. The general meeting of the Meteorological Society subsequently held at their president, he then very liberally intimated his readiness to give twenty guineas as a premium for the best scientific explanation of these prognostics, securing the concert to make the necessary arrangements. That body accordingly have announced that they will award the prize to the writer of a good treatise, a piece of plate, or otherwise, as the successful competitor may desire. The competing papers are to be sent, before May 1, 1869, to Mr. Buchan, secretary to the society, No. 16, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, from whom separate copies of Dr. Mitchell's collection may be obtained. It includes notices of local prognostics: hills or mountains; 2, Mists or fogs; 3, The appearance of the sky; 4, Rain; 5, Snow; 6, Hail; 7, Dew; 8, Frost; 9, Wind, and thunder; 5, Distant objects seen with clearness; 6, Unusual sounds; 7, Underground prognostics; 8, Plants; 9, Conduct, movements, &c., of animals; and man; 10, Unclassified prognostics. Very many of these prognostics are of extreme antiquity.

The Italian schooner Gulia, of Palermo, on a voyage from Cronstadt to Dundee with flax, while entering the river Tay on Saturday last during a strong wind from the south-east and a heavy sea, was observed to have a signal of distress flying. The life-boat of the National Lifeboat Institution at Broughty Ferry immediately taken by a Dundee steamer, and soon afterwards reached the vessel. With the joint assistance of the life-boat's crew and the steamer the schooner and her crew of ten men were taken to a place of safety.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The opening day of the Newmarket Second October Meeting was all that could be desired. The attendance of the stanch supporters of the turf was large, the weather fine, and the racing of more than the average quality for a Monday at head-quarters. The usual feature of the day, however, the Handicap Plate, over the Cesarewitch course, did not affect the state of the odds on the great race of the morrow, as although several from the great stables having horses in the Cesarewitch ran, they had not been tried with any of the likely starters for the latter race. Tuesday will long be remembered by the natives of and visitors to Newmarket, for seldom if ever have so many Royal Princes, including one crowned head, delighted to honour the sports of the people of England with their presence. The Prince of Wales has already so familiarised himself with his loyal future subjects on similar occasions that the immense assemblage on the stand and the heath considered his reappearance among them as a tacit renewal of the pledge to patronise and support the national pastime. But the unexpected visit of the youthful King of the Greeks and his illustrious father aroused an amount of interest and curiosity difficult to appreciate to its full extent. It was a Royal tribute to the mass of the English people, and found an earnest re-echo in the loyal and hearty cheers with which the august party were greeted on their arrival and departure.

The dark problem of a great handicap like the Cesarewitch had scarcely ever so easy a solution. Dulcibella, in 1860, affords the best parallel. Her rush at the Ditch gap, full of running, and her magnificent stride up the hill, where Saddler was obliged to take a pull at her, and the style in which she quitted her horses half way up the cords, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed the victory of William Day's mare. But Lioness won all the way just as easily, and so charmed the Prince of Wales by her performance that he could not resist the temptation of examining her racing points, all of which he was pleased to pronounce "good." Mr. Merry, too, came in for a share of the Royal condescension, and was especially congratulated by his Royal Highness on the possession of such a good animal. The success of the "yellow, and black cap" gave, except to the losers (who, by-the-by, must have been many), almost universal satisfaction, and a certain feeling about the mare that ran second could scarcely be disguised. Mr. Merry repeated his victory in the Clearwell, the next most important event of the meeting, which Crisis, a son of his favourite Saunterer, landed with odds of 100 to 15 against him. Wednesday, the "off day," was not marked by any incident worthy of special comment. Lord Glasgow won a 25-sov. sweepstakes with Anonyma, giving that St. Leger impostor, Donnybrook, 16 lb. for the year. The early turf career of the Duke of St. Albans is made bright by some petty successes; and this day he added one to the number in a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, over the T.Y.C., won by Ostentation. The Select Stakes was a walk over for Macaroni, and in the Oatland's Plate Donnybrook slightly redeemed himself by running away from an indifferent field. The meeting of Linda and Alpheus was a medium for some heavy betting. But the filly, giving away 6 lb., won easily, although the colt was backed freely at even money.

The illness of the Duke of Athole threw a sad damp over the Caledonian meeting at Perth, and two of the principal houses in the neighbourhood were not open, as usual, for the week. The weather was very bad and the sport wretched, and, in fact, the £610 was so frittered away by "arrangements" among the few owners who brought horses that some of the members of the Hunt seemed to be of opinion that it would be far better to bestow their money upon Highland games in future. The sum is not enough for three days' racing, but ample for two, and the sooner the meeting is reduced to two days the better. Caller Ou won the Queen's Plate, which makes, we believe, her thirteenth this year, but she looked dreadfully stale after all her journeys from one end of Great Britain to the other. Mr. Carruthers, the master of the Dumfriesshire hounds, was elected a member of the club, which was established in 1777, and is confined to seventy members.

A match, made some time back, between Captain Machell and Mr. Chadwick, to run 100 yards for 500 sovs., took place on Thursday morning, over a selected portion of ground on the Bury road, opposite Mr. Dawson's residence. Both gentlemen had undergone a severe preparation for the contest. Captain Machell, who was the favourite at 5 to 2, which odds have been laid to a large amount, won easily.

The lovers of cricket, if not the people of Great Britain generally, will have their mind's-eye fixed on the antipodes for months to come. England's grand twelve cricketers, selected to represent a second time that noble game in Australia, sailed for Melbourne on Wednesday last in the Great Britain—rather appropriate. Their names are—G. Parr, J. Cæsar, R. Carpenter, T. Hayward, W. Caffyn, A. Clarke, T. Lockyer, G. Tarrant, J. Jackson, J. Anderson, R. C. Tinley, and, though last not least, the celebrated player, E. M.Grace.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—Monday.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Walloon, 1. Peignoir, 2. Canace, 3.
Fifty Pounds.—Crytheia, 1. Young Rapid, 2. Caryophylus, 3.
Fifty Pounds.—Tomato, 1. Light, 2. Flutter c., 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Attraction, 1. Water Kelpie, 2. Bay Celia f., 3.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Linda, 1. Yamuna, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Bally Edmond, 1. Gibraltar, 2. Dulcibella, 3.
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Curaçoa walked over.

TUESDAY.

Royal Stakes.—Columba, 1. Barter, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Merry Maid, 1. Gunner, 2. Actæon, 3.
Town Plate.—Equinox, 1. Petersham, 2. Belle of Yorkshire, 3.
Cesarewitch Stakes.—Lioness, 1. Limosina, 2. Jack of Hearts, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Norry, 1. Prince Lee Boo, 2. Knave of Trumps, 3.
Clearwell Stakes.—Crisis, 1. Planet, 2. Knight of Snowdon, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Juliet, 1. Brother to Dreadnought, 2. Folly, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Beaufort Stakes.—Water Kelpie, 1. Curaçoa, 2.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Anonyma, 1. Donnybrook, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Voucher c., 1. Eleanor, 2. Lady Milton, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Plush c., 1. Signalman, 2. Roodee, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Golden Dust, 1. Rosina, 2. Twilight, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ostentation, 1. Flaneur, 2. The Plover, 3.
Select Stakes.—Macaroni walked over.
Bedford Stakes.—Goldylocks, 1. Annington, 2. Antinous, 3.
Oatlands Plate.—Donnybrook, 1. Cheerful, 2. Sledmere, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Linda, 1. Alpheus, 2. Lady Hawthorn f., 3.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Revolver, 1. Birthday f., 2.
Free Handicap.—Newmarket, 1. Lady Louisa, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ostentation, 1. Norroy, 2.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Dolphin, 1. Rosebud, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Antoinette, 1. Lord Adolphus, 2.
Bretby Stakes.—Isca, 1. Sister to Mincepie, 2.
£50 Plate.—Miss Armstrong, 1. Senorita, 2.

LATEST BETTING ON THURSDAY.

Cambridgeshire.—11 to 2 agst Limosina (t), 6 to 1 agst Catch-'em-Alive (t), 100 to 6 agst Bathilde (t), 100 to 6 agst Birdhill (t), 25 to 1 agst Borealis (t), 100 to 3 agst Hubert (t), 40 to 1 agst Roman Bee (t), 40 to 1 agst Carnival (t), 50 to 1 agst Gemma (t), 60 to 1 agst Anfield (t). Only Limosina, Catch-'em-Alive, and Hubert in request.

The Grand Duchess Olga of Russia has arrived at Nice to pass the winter.

The *Gazette des Etrangérs* says that the Annamite Ambassadors, struck with admiration of the actresses of the Paris theatres, have ordered of the costume-makers specimens of the principal female costumes worn in the fairy pieces at the Opera and elsewhere. When asked what they intended to do with them, they replied that they meant to adopt them as the ordinary attire of their wives and daughters.

The ship Gipsy Bride (Mr. Paul Murphy, master), on her voyage from Hong-Kong to Singapore, struck upon the north-east point of the Scarborough reef of rocks during obscure weather. The ship settled down upon the rocks, and the ship's crew were under the necessity of leaving her in the boats. One boat arrived at Manilla on the 25th ult. with the mate and carpenter and four lascars, and on the 28th another boat reached Manilla with eight lascars; two more boats have since arrived at Manilla with lascars, but the master's boat and a sixth boat had not since been heard of.

The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steam-ship Delta sailed from Southampton on Monday. She took out on freight 696 boxes of specie, value £278,959, of which about £40,000 in sovereigns is for Alexandria, and the remainder for Bombay, consisting of bar gold, £47,050; gold coin, £5500; bar silver, £173,850; silver coin, £10,400; and gold thread, jewellery, &c., £2058. She also took out a full cargo of general merchandise, principally Manchester goods.

THE MERSEY STEAM-RAMS.

The Government has taken a decisive step in respect to the steam-rams built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead. Yesterday week the customs authorities at Liverpool received instructions to seize the vessels, and they at once carried their orders into effect. The "broad arrow," the official seal of detention, has been placed on one of the rams. They will now be dealt with in due course of law.

On Monday the gun-boat Goshawk, tender to her Majesty's ship Majestic, was removed from the Lower Basin into the Great Float, and was moored close to the ram which is being fitted up there.

The *Times* of Tuesday stated that a guard of Marines, from her Majesty's ship Liverpool, was put on board the El Tousson on Monday. This, however, was denied by the *Liverpool Courier* of the following day. "Neither on Monday nor subsequently (says the *Courier*) has a guard of Marines been on board the steam-ram. She is still in charge of the same customs' officer who first went on board; that officer has never been away except at rare intervals, and when absent his post has been taken by another officer of customs. In the mean time the work upon the El Tousson has not been suspended; and yesterday (Monday), while the officer in possession was pacing the deck, Mr. Laird's workmen were busily employed in completing the formidable revolving cupolas with which she is to be armed. No attempt is made to conceal the warlike character of the ship, nor could such an attempt be in any respect successful. She is palpably and undoubtedly a magnificent man-of-war. She still lies at her old moorings in the Great Float, and is the subject of a good deal of public curiosity. The gun-boat Goshawk, tender of the frigate Liverpool, has been drawn closer to the ram, and her moorings are now attached to those of El Tousson. By this arrangement the ram could not leave the dock without displacing the moorings of the Goshawk. Her Majesty's ship Liverpool, which for several days lay off the entrance to the Birkenhead docks, with fires banked up and everything in readiness for quick departure, has returned to her appointed anchorage in the Sloyne, where she now lies."

The Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne has just decided that women shall not any longer be permitted to sing in masses in the cathedral of that city, but that the service shall in future be chanted by men only.

The first synod of the United Presbyterian Churches in England, now in session at Liverpool, was opened on Monday night, when, after a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Dr. Crichton, of Liverpool, was unanimously elected Moderator, and the Rev. R. S. Scott, of Manchester, clerk of the synod. Mr. Samuel Stitt, of Liverpool, was appointed treasurer.

The annual dinner of the North Walsham Agricultural Society took place yesterday week. Lord Suffield occupied the chair. Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., in responding to a toast, said he rejoiced to find that the antagonism which at one time prevailed between the tenant-farmer and the clergyman, merely because the latter was a clergyman, was rapidly dying out; and the more educated tenant-farmer could not but perceive that the parish church was deserving of his respect and veneration, and that, not only for the sake of his own family, but for the sake of the people whom he employed, it ought to be of great interest to him to see that the national Church was made to perform its duty as well as it possibly could. Lord Wodehouse, in replying to the toast of his health, advocated a policy of neutrality in regard to both Poland and America.

There is now in course of erection in Bishopwearmouth parish church a monument to the late Mr. Thomas William Bowlby, the *Times*' correspondent in the late Chinese War, designed by Mr. J. Pennethorne, architect, of London, and executed by Mr. Wren, of Pimlico, which will be placed in the south aisle of the church, near the chancel. It is executed in Aubigny stone, the tablet being polished black marble. The design is in the pointed Gothic. Upon the tablet, in gilt letters, is placed the following inscription, written by Mr. Bowlby's schoolfellow and fellow-townsman, Mr. Tom Taylor:—"In memory of Thomas William Bowlby, son of the late Captain Thomas Bowlby, R.A., born at Gibraltar, and educated at the Grange School, in this neighbourhood, who, while fulfilling the duties of correspondent to the *Times* newspaper in the Chinese War of 1860, was captured by the enemy, and, with his fellow-prisoners, died under the barbarous treatment of his captors, on the 25th of September, 1860, in the 43rd year of his age. This tablet is erected by a body of his friends and schoolfellows as a tribute of respect and affection."

The series of religious services—the first in connection with the jubilee of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society—was concluded in Leeds, on Friday night, by the Rev. W. Arthur preaching a sermon before the society in Brunswick Chapel. The subscriptions and collections during the past week amounted to £36,000. This magnificent result was attained by thirteen gentlemen giving £1000 each, another contributor £2000, his sister £1000, and by smaller sums. It is anticipated that from £300,000 to £400,000 will be raised by the jubilee services throughout the country. How this money is to be expended has not yet been determined; but it is expected (says the *Manchester Examiner*) that a theological institution will be erected near Leeds for the exclusive training of students to act as missionaries, to provide a fund for disabled missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries, to create a capital fund, and to extend the missionary work in India, China, Western Africa, and elsewhere.

The Distress in the North.—The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday. The Earl of Derby, presided. The hon secretary reported that the subscriptions received during the week amounted to £542; the balance in the bank was now £279,948. One bale of clothing, specially appropriated, had been received and sent away. Mr. Commissioner Farnall read his weekly report, which stated that "on the 3rd inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 5189; but in the corresponding week of last year I reported an increase of 4539 persons in receipt of parochial relief, as compared with the previous week. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief, on the 3rd inst., was £8348; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £2371. In the corresponding week of 1862 it was £10,194." The following grants were made from the general relief fund:—Ashton-under-Lyne, £1800; Stalybridge, £400; Dukenfield, £150; Blackburn, £1000; Hyde, £800; Rochdale, £1000; Stockport, £1250. Some minor grants were also made.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The advance in the value of money in Paris to five per cent, and the serious drain upon the stock of bullion—about £800,000 having been withdrawn since the last return was made up—have produced considerable inactivity in the Consol Market, and a further decline in the quotations. The dividend payments having been commenced, rather more stock has been absorbed during the last few days; but it is understood that the £289,815 available for the reduction of the National Debt will be applied in the redemption of deficiency bills. In the value of the Unfunded Debt very little change has taken place.

The demand for accommodation in all quarters has been very extensive, owing, in some measure, to an anticipated advance in the Bank rate to 4½ per cent.

The supply of capital is very large; nevertheless, the lowest quotations in the open market are as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	4 per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4¼ ,,	Six months' bills	4½ 5 ,,
Three months' bills	4¼ ,,		

In the Stock Exchange money has been offered at 3 per cent for short periods.

On most parts of the Continent capital is advancing in price. Annexed are the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market
Paris	5	4¾	Amsterdam	3	3
Vienna	5	5	Turin	6	6
Berlin	4	4	Brussels	4	4
Frankfort	3½	3¼	Hamburg	—	4½
			St. Petersburg	6	8

The imports of the precious metals have exceeded £700,000, and £189,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank of England. However, £151,000 has been withdrawn for export.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England no alteration was made in the rates of discount.

New York advices bring a further decline in the stock of bullion held by the banks of £200,000. The amount now in the coffers is rather under £6,000,000. The exchange shows very little profit on shipments to this country. The Continental exchanges are still in our favour.

We understand that small amounts have come to hand to meet the dividends upon the Granada and Venezuela Stock; but that the Government of Equador have directed the suspension of the payment of 25 per cent of the duties of Customs pledged to the foreign creditors.

The steamer for the East has taken out £276,800 in bullion, of which £40,000 is for Alexandria; and the residue of £52,550 in gold, and £184,250 in silver, for Bombay.

On Monday, Home Securities were very dull and drooping. Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅞ 93; Ditto for Account, 93⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ⅝; India Five per Cents, 108⅝ ⅞; Ditto Four per Cents (new stock), 100⅞; Ditto, Bonds, 18s. to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. The Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper was 110⅞. The Funds were heavy on Tuesday. Consols left off at 93 to 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ⅝; Bank Stock, 235; Long Annuities, 14⅞; India Five per Cents, 108¾; Ditto Four per Cents, 100⅝ ⅞; Ditto Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 93½; Ditto, Debentures, 99⅞ and 100½; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. There were several fluctuations in prices on the following day. Consols closed at 93 to 93⅛ for Money, and 93⅛ ¼ for Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ⅝; Bank Stock, 235; Red Sea Annuities, 21; India Five per Cents, 108⅞; Ditto Four per Cents, 100⅞; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday the market was somewhat firmer. Consols, for Money, sold at 93 to 93⅛; for Account, 93⅛ to ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.

The Foreign House has continued heavy. In Greek, Spanish, and Mexican Securities a further slight fall has taken place; otherwise, the quotations are without material change from last week. The Confederate Loan is firmer, at 62 to 65. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 92½ ex div.; Egyptian, 101; Greek, 34¼; Ditto, Coupons, 16½; Mexican Three per Cents, 42⅞; Moorish, 95¼; New Granada Deferred, 9¼ ex div.; Ditto, Land Warrants, 7½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 87½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49⅞; Ditto, 1862, 40¼; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Ditto, 1862, 93¼; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88⅞; Spanish Three per Cents, 54⅞; Ditto, Deferred, 48⅞; Ditto, Passive, 34½; Ditto, Certificates, 13⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 62; Dutch Four per Cents, 100¼ ex div.; French Rentes, Three per Cents, 67f. 75c.; and Italian Five per Cents, 72⅞. The Scrip of the Columbian Loan has sold at par to ½ premium.

There has been less activity in the demand for Joint-stock Bank Shares, and in several instances prices have declined:—Agra and United Service have sold at 120; Alliance, 40½; Australasia, 77; Bank of Otago, 11¼; Bank of New Zealand, 13½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 38; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 70; Consolidated, 10¼; Continental, 10; English and Irish, 9¼; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 27¼; Imperial, 18⅞; London and Brazilian, 49½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 49½; London Chartered of Australia, 29½; London and County, 52½; London Joint-stock, 36½; London and South African, 27½; London and South American, 3½; London and South-Western, 9½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 18½; New South Wales, 51; New Zealand, 3; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 0½; Standard of British South Africa, 23⅞; and Union of London, 59.

A limited business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 104¼; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 109⅞; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 103; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably firm. Ceylon Company's shares have realised 7⅞; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3⅞; General Credit and Finance of London, 4⅞; International Financial Society, 9⅞; Italian Irrigation Canal, 4½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 89; Joint-Stock Discount, 6⅞; London Financial Association, 13⅞; National Discount, 9¼; Oriental Inland Steam, 3; Royal Mail Steam, 75; Berlin Waterworks, 9½; East London, 132½; Hudson's Bay shares have been 1⅞ to 1½ discount; but those of the Imperial Bank of Austria have touched par to ½ premium.

Most American Securities have changed hands slowly. Erie shares have realised 69; and Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 18⅞ discount.

The Railway Share Market has been very inactive; nevertheless, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 51¼; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 9½; Great Western, 65; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111; London and Blackwall, 72¼; London, Chatham, and Dover, 41⅞; London and North-Western, 102¼; London and South-Western, 101¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46¼; Metropolitan, 130½; Midland, 128¼; North British, 56⅞; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101⅞; North London, 120; South-Eastern, 95¼; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 9⅞; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 170.

Preference Shares.—Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 91; North-Eastern—Stockton and Darlington, 34.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 108⅞; Cape Town and Dock, 105¼; East Indian, 108; Grand Trunk of Canada, 23⅞; Ditto, 1st Preference, 75; Ditto, 2nd Preference, 71; Ditto, 4th Preference, 31½; Great Indian Peninsular, 108¼; Great Western of Canada, 10⅞; Madras Five per Cent, 106; Scinde, 107¼.

Foreign.—Recife and San Francisco, 18; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 9⅞; San Paulo, 2⅞; Turin and Savona, 3½; Ditto, 16; Western and North Western of France, 20⅞.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 14 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£316,238	A decrease of other securities of	£1,251,132
A decrease of public deposits of	4,894,005	A decrease of bullion of	28,498
An increase of other deposits of	3,459,176	A decrease of rest of	613,141
A decrease of Govt. Securities of	195,861	A decrease of reserve of	653,601

The total circulation is £22,860,695. Public deposits amount to £4,610,052, and private deposits to £16,352,818. Securities are £32,382,578, and the stock of bullion is £14,370,911.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Oct. 12.—The quantity of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was only moderate; yet the demand for most kinds was in a sluggish state, at about stationary prices. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was extensive—moved off slowly, at barely late rates. In floating cargoes of grain very little was doing. The show of barley was moderately good, and the trade ruled heavy, on somewhat easier terms. New malt was firm in price; but old qualities were much neglected. Owing to a large influx from abroad, oats changed hands slowly, at 6d. per quarter less money. Beans were very dull, and 1s. per quarter lower. In peas only a limited business was passing, on rather easier terms. Flour sold slowly.

Oct. 14.—Nearly all kinds of produce met a slow inquiry to-day; but, compared with Monday, no quotable change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 31s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb.; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The business doing in all kinds of seed is very limited, at about previous currencies. Cakes are unaltered in value.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 69s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 14s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 61s. per quarter. Linseed cakes English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 12s. per ton; canary, 36s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 33s. to 48s.; white ditto, 51s. to 60s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 5d.; beans, 37s.; peas, 36s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 4d.; barley, 31s.; oats, 20s. 7d.; rye, 31s. 10d.; beans, 38s. 7d.; peas, 36s. 8d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 110,526; barley, 81,649; oats, 14,571; rye, 239; beans, 1701; peas, 1974 quarters.

Tea.—There is about an average business doing in all kinds, and prices are supported. The stock in London amounts to 69,563,000 lb., against 51,751,000 lb. at the corresponding period in 1862.

Sugar.—All raw qualities are in request, at full quotations, to, in some instances, a slight advance. Barbadoes has realised 33s. to 40s.; Jamaica, 32s. 6d. to 36s.; and St. Lucia, 31s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. Refined goods move off steadily, at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is now 106,790 tons, against 86,180 tons last year.

Coffee.—Rather more business is doing in this article, and prices are somewhat firmer. Stock, 10,810 tons, against 8415 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The demand is steady, and the quotations rule about stationary. Stock, 30,011 tons, against 60,163 tons.

Provisions.—Irish butters move off slowly, at last week's prices. Foreign qualities continue steady. The bacon market is firm, at fully late rates. Other provisions are inactive.

Tallow.—The demand is firm, at 45s. per cwt. for P.Y.C. on the spot. The stock consists of 48,036 casks, against 46,612 ditto in 1862. Rough fat, 2s. 3½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of oils; but the demand, generally, is somewhat restricted. French turpentine, 72s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The inquiry for rum is somewhat restricted, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof East India. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; Ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; Hartley's, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—There is a full average business doing in most kinds of hops, at from 100s. to 160s. per cwt. The show of samples is moderately extensive.

Wool.—The market is steady, and prices are well supported. About 60,000 bales are now on hand for the next public sales.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the demand is steady, at from 50s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There was a full average supply of beasts on offer here to-day, as to number; but the general condition of the stock was inferior. Most breeds changed hands slowly, at about Monday's currency. The extreme rate was 5s. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was only moderate, and most breeds were in fair request at about stationary prices. The best Downs sold at 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. No quotable change took place in the value of calves; but the inquiry for them was inactive. For the time of year pigs met a dull sale, at late rates. Milch cows were almost nominal in value. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each.

Head of Cattle on Sale.—Total supply:—Beasts, 1100; cows, 130; sheep, 7220; calves, 310; and pigs, 492. Foreign: Beasts, 369; sheep, 2220; and calves, 291.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are good, and a steady business is doing, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, October 9.

BANKRUPTS.

C. J. J. FORSTER, Great Tower-street, City, commission agent.—G. BLYDE, Lebanon-place, Walworth-common, whiting and hearthstone merchant.—J. W. ARKLE, Whitecross-street, haberdasher, hosier, and milliner.—C. J. PINNELL, Baring-street, Hoxton, chairmaker.—A. A. BIGNELL, Croydon, licensed victualler.—C. WING, Church-street, Greenwich, corn-dealer.—J. S. S. STANTON, Elizabeth-street, Hackney-road, glass and china dealer.—W. J. PARRY, Vine-street, John-street, Minories, carman.—J. W. PERROTT, Southampton-street, Pentonville, saddler and harness-maker.—A. HARRIS, Landseer-road, Upper Holloway, commission agent.—A. L. BOHRS, Birmingham, ivory-worker.—J. ALLEN, Tipton, Staffordshire, saddler and harness-maker.—M. PHILLIPS, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, maltster and spirit merchant.—J. TEMPEST, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler and topmaker.—C. HART, Murray-street, New North-road, tobacco, snuff, and cigar dealer.—S. HALL, Herbert-street, New North-road, watch and clock maker.—S. H. HODGSON, Chichester-road, Kilburn, shorthand writer.—H. PHILLIPS, Norfolk-street, Strand, master mariner.—W. JOYCE, Oxford-street, mantle manufacturer.—E. B. NASH, Sutherland-terrace, Walworth, tailor.—D. CADWELL, Queen's-road, Walworth, farrier.—J. DAISH, jun., Shanklin, Isle of Wight, grocer.—W. GIBBINS, Raglan-place, Kentish-town, painter.—J. LUNDGREN, America-square, City, manager to a merchant and ship-broker.—D. BIRD, Worcester, leatherseller.—P. and G. BASKERVILLE, Burslem and Etruria, Staffordshire, flint-grinders.—S. APPLEYARD and E. PARKIN, Leeds, curriers.—J. MOORE, Pocklington, Yorkshire, draper.—J. BARRACLOUGH, Openshaw, Lancashire, ironfounder.—M. C. RISO, Manchester, merchant.—S. NEWSOME, Coventry, haberdasher.—J. ASKEW, Crawleyside, Durham, licensed victualler.—R. PHILLIPS, Shrewsbury, confectioner.—J. STATHARD, New Holland, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler.—H. MENGEDOHT, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—G. HORNSBY, Gateshead, Durham, commission agent.—J. KNOWLES, Salford, innkeeper.—M. COWLING, Harrogate, Yorkshire, mason and sculptor.—R. NELSON, Harrogate, Yorkshire, lodging-house keeper.—H. HARRISON, Birmingham, engraver.—E. T. WILLIAMS, Birmingham, practical brewer.—W. LERRY, Aston, near Birmingham, artist and picture-restorer.—W. BARSTED, Hardwick-next-North Runcton, Norfolk, market-gardener.—J. THOMPSON, Bingham Town, near Gosport, greengrocer.—J. MARSTON, Wolverhampton, butcher and cattle-dealer.—H. BRITTAIN, Wolverhampton, grocer and provision-dealer.—T. TAYLOR, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, coachbuilder.—T. J. TOTTERDELL, Wellington, Somersetshire, butcher.—W. HARRALD, Norwich, wholesale milliner.—W. WILKINSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, haircutter and perfumer.—J. PARKER, Langley, Derbyshire, colliery agent.—J. CRADDOCK, Kempsey, Worcestershire, miller.—G. J. WOODS, Norwich, currier and leatherseller.—J. BRIGHTMAN, Upper Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire, market-gardener.—C. HAYDON, Alpha-terrace, Kilburn, eating and lodging house keeper.—H. MEDLAND, Barnstaple, tailor.

Tuesday, October 13.

BANKRUPTS.

SUSANNAH FRAYLING GRIMES, Aston-place, Holloway-road, licensed victualler.—J. D. POUND, Charles-terrace, Hackney, late oil and colour man.—W. BENNS, Woodbridge, Suffolk, miller.—J. LOVELL, B. and W. D. SAUNDERS, New-square, Minories, wine merchants.—H. KNIGHT, Oxford-street, Westminster, late tobacconist.—J. SOUTHEY, Northampton-road, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger.—J. ROBERTS, Penton-street, Walworth, business agent.—O. MIDWINTER, Lucas-place, Commercial-road East, watchmaker.—T. T. BENNETT, Broad-street, St. James's, plumber.—MARY GARSTIN, Upper Norwood, late licensed victualler.—O. H. FOWLER, King-street, Snow-hill, medical student.—R. B. SWANSON, West Ham, Essex, late haberdasher.—E. STRANGE, London-street, Paddington, bootmaker.—W. MOSES, Brighton-place, Brixton-road, china dealer.—R. H. BAILEY, Portland place, Cambridge-road, tailor.—R. J. MADDOCK, Everton, near Liverpool.—SARAH ANN PICKARD, Hatton-garden, dealer in watches.—G. PEARCE, Ower, Romsey, Hants, farmer.—A. ARCHER, High Easter, Essex, tailor.—J. GREENHOUSE, High-street, Shoreditch, outfitter.—B. BREGAZZI, Fashion-street, Spitalfields, looking-glass framemaker.—W. MEREDITH, Wolverhampton, fishmonger.—W. VEAL, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—H. WOODWARD, Kidderminster, coal merchant.—G. DAWSON, Kirkburton and Huddersfield, skirt manufacturer.—D. SHAW, Huddersfield, hosier.—G. W. RAMSDEN, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff dealer.—J. BROWN, Liverpool, late publican.—C. MATHER, Hulme, Lancashire, grocer.—T. FROST, Macclesfield, builder.—D. T. LITTLE, Ware, Herts, baker.—E. W. DAVENPORT, Litchurch, Derbyshire, chemist.—R. ROBINSON, Holme Cultram, Cumberland, potato dealer.—J. HOBBS, Longhope, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.—W. A. PERRY, Dudley, commission agent.—J. PLANT, Lower Whitley, Cheshire, beerhouse-keeper.—W. JUMP, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, rope manufacturer.—E. DAY, Bristol, butcher.—G. W. LOCKE, New Brompton, Kent, surgeon.—J. ROWLAND, Chester, carpenter.—G. LEEDS, Feltwell, Norfolk, veterinary surgeon.—H. SMERDON, Harpford, Devonshire, farmer.—J. BITCHINOR, Walsall, Staffordshire, brassdresser.—J. HOPKINS, Llangattock, Breconshire, blacksmith.—J. WARRENER, Headcorn, Kent, grocer.—D. A. HAWKING, Truro, Cornwall, cabinetmaker.—G. TAYLOR, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, mine agent.—A. C. WRIGHT, Southampton, carpenter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. SHARP, jun., Edinburgh, mate.—J. PARK, Ayr, innkeeper.—F. SALA, Glasgow, cabinetmaker.—A. GILMOUR, sen., Glasgow, miller.



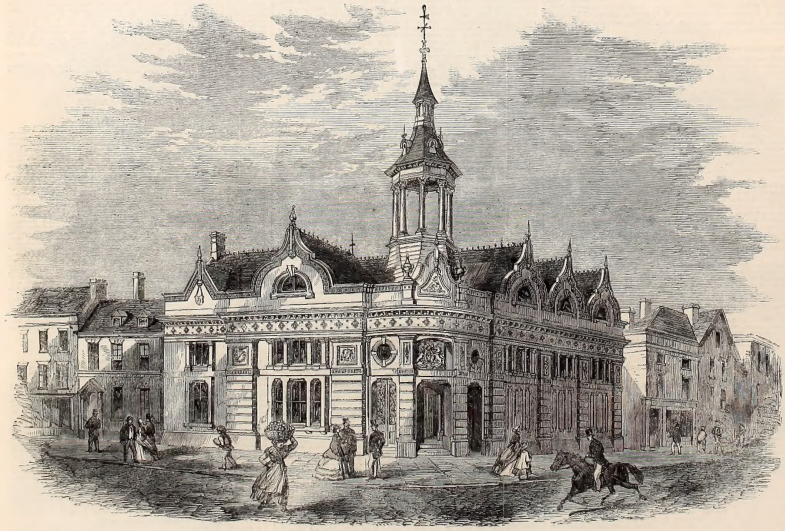
INAUGURATION OF A VOLUNTEER FIRE-BRIGADE AT MACCLESFIELD: THE PROCESSION LEAVING THE MARKET-PLACE.—SEE PAGE 395.

NEW CORN EXCHANGE, ST. NEOTS.

THE annual dinner of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society was held on the 30th ult., in the New Corn Exchange at St. Neots. The building is in the Elizabethan style, surmounted by a turret. Its interior dimensions are 60 ft. by 50 ft., and it is supported by open truss-beams, painted blue and lighted with star burners. In addition it has suite and committee rooms and other conveniences. Mr. P. Bellamy, of Lincoln, was the architect, and the building was confided to Mr. Wildman, of St. Neots. The cost of the Exchange is about £2000. It stands in a central spot, at the corner of High-street and South-street.

R. P. COLLIER, ESQ., M.P., SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

THE appointment of Mr. Collier to the office of Solicitor-General has only fulfilled an expectation which has been for some time entertained that he would be selected for that post on the first eligible occasion. Having already received the confidence of the Government so far



NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, ST. NEOTS, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

as to have been chosen to hold one of their law offices—that of Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, in the year 1859, his promotion to a higher function, considering the position he occupied in Parliament, was only a question of time and opportunity. Mr. Collier has taken part in most if not in all the important Parliamentary proceedings of the last few years; and the speeches made by him on the vexed question of privilege between the Houses of Lords and Commons, on the repeal of the paper duties, and, last Session, on the international law involved in the cases of the Alabama and the Alexandra, were notable and noted. He has always been a professed law reformer, and has pointedly assisted in all legislative projects having a tendency to the improvement of the principles and the administration of our legal system. In reference to the law of Parliament he has been personally active in attempts to settle the question of the payment of travelling expenses of outvoters in boroughs by candidates. In debate Mr. Collier is ready: as a speaker he is argumentative, and at the same time earnest, but does not essay the higher flights of oratory. Mr. Collier is the eldest son of the late John Collier, Esq., a merchant and shipowner, who was member for Plymouth from 1832 to 1841; and was born at Mount Tamar, near Plymouth, in 1817. He was educated at the Plymouth Grammar School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. In 1843 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western Circuit. The first occasion on which Mr. Collier attracted public attention as an advocate was by his defence of certain Spanish seamen, who were tried for piracy, on the Western Circuit, the case being one which involved much labour and great nicety in its conduct by their counsel; and it was generally allowed that Mr. Collier was equal to the occasion. In 1854 Mr. Collier's position on his circuit, and at the Bar generally, was thought to entitle him to the usual advancement in professional rank, and he was created a Queen's Counsel. The learned gentleman is the author of works on "The Law of Railways" and "The Law of Mines." So early as 1841 he attempted to enter Parliament, having been in that year an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Launceston. He was first returned for Plymouth in 1852, having an hereditary as well as a local claim on the sympathies of that constituency, which he has continued to represent ever since. Mr. Collier is a Liberal, is in favour of a large extension of the suffrage, and the exemption of Dissenters from church rates; he is opposed to the grant to Maynooth, and votes in favour of the ballot.

Our Portrait of Mr. Collier is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, Parliament-street.

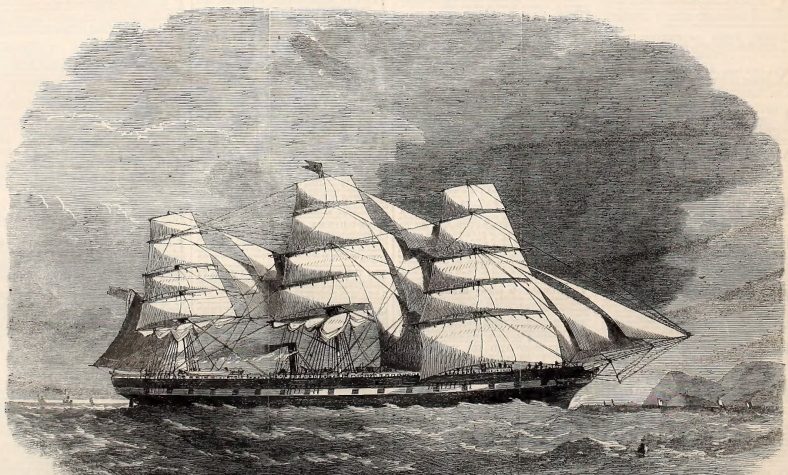


ROBERT TORRENS COLLIER, ESQ., M.P., THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

THE GREAT VICTORIA.

THE new Black Ball auxiliary screw steam-ship Great Victoria, of which we give an Engraving, is an auxiliary in the proper sense of the word, being fully ship-rigged, and intended generally to pursue her voyages under sail, and only to use her steam power when the favourable assistance of the winds cannot be obtained. She is built of iron, and was constructed at Nantes a few years ago, and was employed as troop-ship by the French Government during the Crimean War under the name of the Jacquard. She has been purchased by the owners of the Black Ball line of Australian packets, and, as sister-ship to the Great Britain, will take her place in the fleet of that distinguished firm. To fit her for that purpose she has been lengthened 20ft., and strengthened by Patterson, the shipbuilder of Bristol. She now, under the name of the Great Victoria, measures 800 ft. in length over all, and is calculated to carry 500 passengers in her saloon and on her saloon deck; in addition to these she will also be able to carry a large number of other passengers. The gross tonnage of the Great Victoria is 5000 tons, her auxiliary engines are of 120-horse power, made by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co., of Liverpool, but capable of being worked up to 500-horse power, and her fan can be lifted when not required as a motive power. As a carrying ship she is of great capacity, being competent to convey 7000 tons of cargo in addition to her stock of coals, and is under command of Captain Price.

The Black Ball line consists of eighty-six magnificent ships, most of which vary from 1000 to 5000 tons register, and are manned by 300 officers and 3000 seamen. The materials of which these ships are constructed, and the workmanship bestowed upon them, have been pronounced from time to time by competent Government and other officials to be unexceptionable. It is a fact worthy of note that this line sails more ships of 1000 tons and upwards than are to be found in the whole of the French mercantile marine.



THE SCREW-STEAMER GREAT VICTORIA, ONE OF A LINE OF AUXILIARY STEAM-CLIPPERS TO AUSTRALIA ESTABLISHED BY MESSRS. BAINES AND CO., OF LIVERPOOL.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., the wife of Captain E. M. Shaw, London Fire Brigade, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 7, Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, Mrs. Thomas Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church of Eakring, in the county of Nottingham, by the Rev. John Mason, Vicar of Sherburn, in the East Riding of the county of York, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Wardale, Curate of Eakring, Mr. F. B. Davage, of High Holborn, and Queen-street, London, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Ryalls, Esq., of Eakring. No cards.

On the 25th of August, at Cuddalore, East Indies, Hastings, youngest son of George Hicks, Esq., of Oriental-place, Brighton, to Edith, third daughter of George Ellis, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

On the 13th inst., at the parish church, Dudley, by the Rev. J. C. Browne, D.C.L., the Vicar, the Rev. Robert Stafford Edwards, B.A., Curate of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, eldest son of Joseph Holbeach Edwards, Esq., of Solihull, Warwickshire, to Benjamina, eldest daughter of Edward Lowe Cresswell, Esq., of Priory House, Dudley. No cards.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Colchester, by the Rev. R. Leggett, M.A., of Stonham Aspal, James Spalding Gardiner, of Borley Lodge, Sudbury, to Jessie Ann, youngest daughter of William Harris, of Higham, Suffolk.

On the 15th inst., at St. Katherine Colman, by the Rev. W. H. Dickenson, Walter, second son of George Kennell, Esq., Jewry-street, to Annie, third daughter of John Larkin, Esq., Hadlow-place, Tonbridge, Kent. No cards.

On the 13th of August, 1863, at Brisbane, Queensland, by the Rev. G. Wilson, Edward Deshon, late 68th Light Infantry, to Emily Marian, eldest daughter of J. Sawyer, Esq.

DEATH.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, 11, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, William Gardner, Esq., of the Red Lion Brewery, St. John-street, and second son of the late Henry Gardner, Esq., of the same firm.

ONE HUNDRED amusing COLOURED SCRAPS sent post-free for 8s 6d., or 200 (all different) for 14s. These superior prints are very much admired for scrapbooks or as birthday presents, being printed in colours, something in the style of Baxter's oil pictures.—Address, JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-street, London. The trade supplied.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAPS in immense variety, comprising Scriptural and Secular subjects from the best masters, Animal Studies, and Academical Studies of the Female Figure. Price 1s. each, or 11s. per dozen. Lists sent on receipt of stamp. The trade supplied.—JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ONE HUNDRED PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAPS (all different) for Albums and Scrapbooks sent post-free for 7s. 9d. in postage stamps; or 200 (all different) for 14s., post-free. They are acknowledged to be very beautiful, and marvellously cheap. One trial only is required to prove the fact.—Address, JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet street, E.C. The trade supplied.

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FOR FAMILY ARMS send Name and County to CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY. The only place in England (except the College of Arms) for genuine information. No Fee for search. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in Colours, 6s. ARMS, CREST, and MOTTO, large size, beautifully painted in heraldic Colours, 12s. The ARMS of MAN and WIFE blended together, with instructions how the Sons and Daughters should bear their Father's Arms. Information direct from the College of Arms, British Museum, &c. Pedigrees traced and engrossed on parchment, by T. Culleton, Author of Crests used by Regiments of the Line, Price 9s.; ditto Crests used by the British Navy, 8s. The Arms of all the Archbishops of Canterbury from 1070 to 1863, price 5s. The Arms of all the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, 4s. The Arms of every Duke and Marquis in the kingdom, with Crests, Arms, and Mottoes of British subjects, many of which are from original manuscripts, price 10s., printed in rich colours. Observe—T. CULLETON, Compiler of Family Arms, 25, Cranbourn-street, London, W.C.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., engraved according to the laws of Garter and Ulster King-at-Arms, in the most elaborate style. Crests on seals or rings, 7s.; arms on ditto, 14s.; book plate, with arms, crest, motto, and name, 15s.; solid gold rings, for crest, 15s.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

SIGNET RINGS for CRESTS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, reduced to 25s.; ditto, for arms and crest, 45s.; ditto, large size, for arms, crest, and motto, £3 5s.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-st. (corner of St. Martin's-lane)

NO CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING DIES with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, by giving an order for 500 Sheets of the best Paper, with 500 Envelopes to match, at 21s., all stamped free of charge. P. O. Order to THOS. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS. — A CARD-PLATE engraved in any style, and 50 best cards printed, for 2s., post-free. Wedding cards, 50 each for lady and gentleman, 50 beautiful embossed envelopes, maiden name printed on flap, 13s. 6d., post-free. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this invention the difficulty of writing on linen is overcome. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s., post-free, with directions, on receipt of cash.—T. Culleton, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

YOUR CREST, MONOGRAM, or ADDRESS stamped on Paper and Envelopes in Colours, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR THE DIES, by HENRY REED, Stationer, 57, Oxford-street. Highly-glazed Note Paper, 4s. per ream, unequalled. Arms found and correctly sketched, 3s. 6d. Send name and county.

BENSON'S CHURCH, TURRET, and STABLE CLOCKS.—Clergymen, Architects, Committees, &c., can be furnished with Estimates and Specifications for every description of Horological Machine, especially Cathedral and public Clocks, chiming tunes on any number of bells. A short pamphlet on Church and Turret Clocks post-free on receipt of one stamp.—J. W. BENSON, maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

BENSON'S WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph Watches, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each. An Illustrated Pamphlet and price-list of every description of Watch post-free for two stamps.—J. W. Benson, Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill; Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 63, Cornhill.

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Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street.
Established 1807.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Lamps from 5s. 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon.—H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-sq.); 4 and 5, Duncannon-st. (adjoining), London. Established 1752.

FENDERS and FIREIRONS.

Black Fenders, 2s. 6d. to 6s.	Improved Coal boxes, 4s. 6d.
Bronzed Fenders, 10s. to 30s.	Coal Scoops, 2s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
Bright Steel and Ormoulu, 65s.	Copper ditto, 28s. to 35s.
Bedroom Fireirons, 3s. to 5s. 9d.	Dish Covers, 23s. set of six.
Drawing-room do., 10s. 6d. to 30s.	Queen's Pattern, 28s. set of six.

Every article in Electroplate, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c., at the lowest prices consistent with quality. Catalogues gratis. Orders per rail free.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
Deane and Co., The Monument, London-bridge.

SAUSAGE AND MINCING MACHINE.—The "Guinea" Universal Machine of BURGESS and KEY'S. Best, simplest, and cleanest invented. Sold by Ironmongers throughout the Kingdom; also by the Manufacturers, 95, Newgate-street, E.C. Ask for Burgess and Key's.

DÉPOT of genuine HUNGARIAN WINES, 7, Mincing-lane, London, E.C. Open for tasting free of expense. Assorted sample dozen cases at 24s., 30s., and 36s. Price-lists will be sent on application.—MAX GREGER (from Hungary).

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, invite attention to their varied stock of choice OLD PORT, consisting of

Port of the celebrated vintage 1820	£6 0 0	per dozen.
Port of the vintage 1834	5 8 0	"
Port of the vintage 1840	4 4 0	"
Port of the vintage 1847	3 12 0	"

Port for ordinary use, 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., and 60s. per dozen.

CHEAP AND GOOD WINES. Offley's and Cockburn's Port, 40s.; Sherries, from 18s.; and Clarets, from 14s. To be obtained pure and cheap of the IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the public at reasonable prices.
Cellars—Marylebone Court House, W.; Stores and Offices, 314, Oxford-street, W.; Export and Bottling Vaults—15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, E.C., London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated Old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d., at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

EAU-DE-VIE.—Pure PALE BRANDY, 18s. per gallon, peculiarly free from acidity; very superior to recent importations of Cognac; 38s. per doz.; or in a case, 39s. Railway carriage paid. No agents.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.; and 30, Regent-street.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE, CURRY, or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE, Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained from all Sauce Venders, and wholesale of
CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by a new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.
J. McCall and Co., Provision Stores, 137, Houndsditch, N.E.
Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
A Delicious Sweetmeat, constantly growing in Public Favour.

Made by J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol and London.
FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,
Distinguished by Fine Flavour, Solubility, and Nutritious properties.

EPPS'S COCOA.
DISTINGUISHED AS A
FRAGRANT, GRATEFUL,
AND
INVIGORATING BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
Originated for the use specially of those under homœopathic treatment, it has, through its agreeableness, become generally accepted.
Agents in Paris, Messrs. Roberts and Co., 23, Place Vendome; Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mr. Abraham, 53, Rue Napoleon; Copenhagen, Mr. H. P. Seyer; Florence, Mr. H. Roberts, 17, Via Fornabuoni; Smyrna, Mr. J. J. A. Werry. East Indies: Ballary, Messrs. Soobray, Chitty, and Co.; Bangalore, Messrs. Chapman and Co. West Indies: Antigua, Messrs. Thibou and Co. Australia: Sydney, Messrs. Smith, Peat, and Co.; Messrs. Elliott Bros.; Mr. John Bell, George-street: Melbourne, Mr. James Jackson, 229, Bourke-street. New Zealand: Otago, Messrs. Service, Gibson, and Co.; Invercargill, Dr. Wilson, Yarrow-street; Auckland, Mr. Joseph Hopkins, Chapel-street. South America: Valparaiso, Messrs. Weir, Scott, and Co.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

PRICE'S CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS are perfectly safe, and burn their time. The quality of these Night Lights can now be relied on.

SHERWOOD BED LIGHTS, Sixpence and Eighteenpence a Box. These candles are made to supply a want very generally expressed—a cheap, really good chamber candle. They will be found inferior only to "Price's Candles, which will not drop grease when carried," which are sold in Boxes, One Shilling and Three Shillings each.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is "in every respect equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe PRICE'S GLYCERINE. Where purity is of importance, patients can ensure it by desiring to have their Glycerine in 1lb., 8oz., 4oz., or 2oz. bottles, with capsules over the stopper, marked "Price's Patent."—Belmont, Vauxhall.

BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR, manufactured by Jean Vincent Bully, Paris; acknowledged to be superior to Eau de Cologne as a perfume and toilet water, as well as for its Hygienique properties. May be obtained at the principal Chemists and Perfumers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 26s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL'S INVENTION, OSTEO-EIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists.
London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 65, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma 1815. Consultation free.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ESKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. His Treatise free for seven stamps.—8, Grosvenor-st., Bond-st., W.; and at 89, Bennetts-hill, Birmingham. Consultations free.

CURES of ASTHMA and COUGHS, by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. Leith, chemist, 95, Baker-street, Stirling, March 10, 1863. "I find your wafers give great satisfaction, and I can recommend them with greater faith than ever." They give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the throat and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, by all Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.—Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in bottles at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, for immediately Curing Cracked or Sore Nipples. 4s. 6d.; by post 6d. extra.—196, Oxford-street.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description Purchased to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 3, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W. Ladies and gentlemen waited on, or, parcels sent, P. O. orders remitted. Established 60 years.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description, purchased to any amount, by Mr. and Mrs. D. DAVIS, 49, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon. Parcels sent, money-orders remitted. Established seventy years.

100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for Autumn, plain and figured from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Suez, &c., the colour and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

12,000 YARDS ABERDEEN WINCEYS, in every shade. The best quality, measuring a yard wide, 2s. 2½d. yard, usually charged 2s. 9½d. Also, a very useful quality at 8½d. yard. A sample dress of 12 yards forwarded on receipt of 8s. 9d. in stamps.
The new French Camlets, Popelines, and all other new autumn fabrics are now ready. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.—Established 20 years.

2000 NEW CLOAKS for WINTER. Illustrations of nineteen of the leading Styles for the present Season sent post-free on application to
D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

3000 YARDS MOIRE ANTIQUES, very cheap. 10 Yards of Rich Black Moire Antique for 2½ guineas, warranted all pure Silk. Humboldt, violet, new blue, cuir, brown, green, pink, sky, silver gray, amber, and white at proportionately low prices. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

GLOVES.—The best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d.; the best Grenoble Kid, 2s.; the very best Paris, 2s. 7½d.
Sample for 2 extra stamps.—BAKER and CRISP,
removed from 221 to 198, Regent-street, W.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.—DRESSES.

The New Poplins	17s. 6d.	the Full Dress.
The New Winceys	10s. 6d.	"
The New Genappes	12s. 6d.	"
The New Camlets	8s. 9d.	"

The New Corded Poplins, &c., 21s. to 2 guineas.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE NEW ROYAL SILK CORDS, at £1 10s. 6d. Full Dress.
The most effective Dress of the season.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

SILKS.—PATTERNS POST-FREE.
Rich Black Silks, 1 guinea Dress of twelve yards.
Rich Coloured Silks, from 25s. 6d., at
BAKER and CRISP'S.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE. BAKER and CRISP are now selling 15 000 dozen of Ladies' and Gentlemen's slightly soiled Cambric Handkerchiefs, at half the original value. Price 10s. 6d., 15s. and 1 guinea dozen.
198, Regent-street (nearly opposite Conduit-street).

NEW AUTUMN CLOAKS and JACKETS. Engravings free. A selection from Four Hundred different Designs. Elegant French Jackets, 12s. 9d. Thoroughly Shower-proof Cloaks, 14s. 9d. Rich Silk Velvet Jackets, lined and braided, 2 guineas. All the New Shapes in novel materials, from 1 to 20 guineas.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

REAL FUR SEALSKIN JACKETS, 10 guineas each, new in style and rich in quality. Rich Genoa Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with Grebe and other rich Furs, 8 to 30 guineas.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT,
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW DRESSES for OCTOBER.
Norwich Camlets,
6s. 11d. 12 yards.
Durable Fancies,
8s. 11d. 12 yards.
Knickerbocker Winseys,
10s. 9d. 12 yards.
The New Dagmar Wolsey,
12s. 9d. 12 yards.
The New Drab d'Athens,
16s. 9d. 12 yards.
Yard-wide Scotch Winseys,
1s. 0½d. per yard.
The best Real Aberdeen Winseys,
yard wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Rich French Fabrics,
1 guinea the extra length.
Popeline à la Reine, yard wide,
£1 5s. 6d. 12 yards.
Rich Drap d'Hiver,
1½ guinea.
1000 NEW DRESSES for AUTUMN, made and trimmed complete, 18s. 9d. to 3 guineas. The new Braided Dress and Paletot to match, 2 guineas.
To ensure a reply and the dispatch of patterns the same day it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouses, stating the class and price of goods required.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street,
ORCHARD and CO.
(late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard).
SELLING OFF.
THE RICH AND VALUABLE SILK STOCK.
PARIS MANTLES IN VELVET.
Every novelty in design in all the fashionable and useful Materials for this Season.
The great Reduction made for Cash Payments being in consequence of the introduction of an additional Partner into the Firm.

THE LINENS AND CARPETS.
Orchard and Co. have long-established reputation for first-class Damask, Table, and Household Linens, which will all be offered subject to the same alteration in price, and for cash payments.
The Sale will Commence at Ten o'Clock each Morning and Close at Six.
ORCHARD and CO.,
Argyll House, 256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street.
It is requested that all accounts now due to the present firm may be at once paid at the counting-house, 256, Regent-street, W.
Oct. 15.

EVERINGTON AND GRAHAM, having completed their Continental Purchases for the Autumn and Winter, beg to call the attention of the Nobility and Public to their large and beautiful Stock of SHAWLS, SILKS, AND MANTLES.
E. and G. having purchased several large lots of the above, and all Foreign Shawls and Silks being free of duty, they are enabled to offer them at very advantageous terms. The quality of their articles needs no comment, as the house has been celebrated for nearly a century. India, Chinese, French, Paisley, Norwich, and every description of Fashionable Shawl manufactured, from 1 guinea to 200 guineas' value.
India Shawl Warehouse, 10, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

PICCADILLY SANSFLECTUM JUPONS, 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

PICCADILLY PUFFED JUPONS, 30s.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

PICCADILLY CRINOLINE ROOM is NOW OPEN.—E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

PICCADILLY CRINOLINES.—The PATENT ONDINA, or WAVED JUPONS, are creating a great sensation; and so perfect are the wavelike bands, that a lady may ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an armchair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage, without inconvenience to herself or others, or provoking rude remarks of the observers; thus modifying in an important degree all those peculiarities tending to destroy the modesty of English women; and, lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds."—Queen. Illustrations, with pamphlet, post-free.
E. PHILPOTT, Family Draper and Jupon Manufacturer,
37, Piccadilly, W.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.,
The Scotch Warehouses, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS for AUTUMN WEAR, in a variety of materials, from 1s. 11d. per yard and upwards. Also, a very large Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen and Boys' wear, from 2s. per yard to the best qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden, London).

POLAND and SON, FUR MANUFACTURERS, 90, OXFORD-STREET, W.
The Oldest Established in London.
Fur Seal Jackets; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, lined and trimmed with Fur; Carriage Wrappers, &c., at a moderate price.

WATERPROOF MANTLES. Owing to a large increase in the sale, Peter Robinson can now offer a much better article than heretofore for 21s., 23s. 6d., 25s. 6d., and upwards. Illustrations gratis.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

VELVET MANTLES are decidedly in favour this Season, and the Stock will be found, on inspection, beautifully assorted. Prices range from 85s. to 20 guineas. Illustrations gratis.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FASHIONABLE JACKETS. A splendid variety in the Drap de Velours, Chartreuse, Mont Blanc, Mieli, Arequiba Mauri, Bedford Cord, Astrakan, all New Cloths, and other materials
Illustrations gratis.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., W.

NEW MANTLES. The general stock of Mantles for Autumn and Winter wear is now complete and in endless variety, comprising all new Shapes and materials, from the cheap and useful Mantle of 1 guinea to the elegant and recherché of 20 guineas value.
Illustrations gratis.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., W.

THE NEW
INDOOR JACKETS. Bonjour, Bonsoir, Alexandra, the Eyva (a Registered Jacket, not procurable elsewhere), and a great variety of others, in Cashmere, Cashmerette, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk, all quite new, both in shape, material, and style of trimming; prices ranging from 17s. 9d. upwards, as the material and trimming become richer and more elaborate.
Illustrations gratis.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., W.

REAL
FUR SEAL PALETOTS, made from the choicest skins, and in sizes to suit the present fashion.
Jacket, to measure at back,

	27	inches	8 guineas.
Paletot	33	"	10 "
"	36	"	12 "
"	39	"	15 "
"	42	"	16 "

Seal Paletots, trimmed Grebe Fur, 11 guineas and upwards.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

PATTERNS FREE.
SILKS, from 30s. to 30 guineas.
Black-ground Cadrille Glacés, £1 15s. 6d.
Rich Broché Checks, Stripes, at £1 19s. 6d.
The Gros de Suez, at 2 guineas.
Fancy Gros d'Ecosse, both sides alike, £2 15s. 6d.
Self-coloured Glacés, in 33 new shades, for Promenade or Evening wear, £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Rich Moire Antiques, in light and dark colours, at £4 18s. 6d. the extra Full Dress of 14 yards.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A NEW FABRIC. The "Genappe Cloth," either Plain or Figured, every colour, from 12s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SPECIAL.—Just Purchased, 500 Pieces of RICH FOREIGN FABRICS,
All the new materials, both Plain and Fancy, including
The Drap d'Aragon,
The Popeline de Soie,
The Popeline Ecossaise, &c.,
25s. 6d. to 3 guineas the Full Dress.
The above are most perfect novelties, and considerably under value.
An immense assortment of patterns for selection sent post-free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

BEST ABERDEEN WINCEYS,
Widest width, 2s. 3d. per yard, all Colours.
Among which are several shades of a decided Novelty and most brilliant Effects.
A Choice of 2000 Pieces for Selection.
Also a very useful Quality, at 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. the Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SEVERAL HUNDRED WASHING GRENADINE DRESSES,
Wedding, Ball, or Evening Dress,
(Pure White), Striped, Figured, or Plain,
from 9s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. the extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c. The Spring orders to the manufacturers for these goods have now been delivered. From being early in the markets with our orders, before the manufacturers were busy, we are enabled to send patterns for comparison at prices very little higher than we are now obliged to buy at.
Fine Welsh Flannels, from 14d. to 4s. 6d.
Stout ditto (for charities), 9½d. to 14d.
Witney and Bath Blankets (2½ yards long) from 8s. 9d. to 4 gs.
Charities and Public Institutions supplied at manufacturers' prices.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

THE BEST GLOVES. Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR have just purchased, and will show, on Monday next, the 19th inst., several large lots of the choicest Embroideries and Lace Goods of French and British manufacture, embracing all the newest fashions of shape, style, and texture. They consist of Embroidered Flounced Petticoats, Muslin Trimmings, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, and in Sets; Robes and Handkerchiefs, Black and White Laces, Ball Dresses, Flounces, &c.
Piccadilly and Regent-street, 15th October, 1863.

FORD'S MARGUERITE JACKET. REGISTERED.
Prints illustrative of the shape and design of this charming Jacket are prepared to send post-free. In general it is semi-fitting, may be worn open or closed with equal grace, and is adapted (according to material and ornament) for morning wear, dinner dress, and evening home parties; it is also specially suited to the occasional requirements of married ladies. Ready, in different sizes, in Lyons Velvet, Superfine Cloth, Cashmere, Silk, &c. Price 21s. and upwards.
Thomas Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

FORD'S CLOTH JACKETS, 10s. 6d. to 3 guineas.
Every shape. Private fitting-rooms, with female attendants.
Pictures free.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

FORD'S VELVET JACKETS, 2 to 5 guineas.
Ready in all sizes, beautifully braided and ornamented.
T. Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London.

FORD'S CASHMERE JACKETS, 10s. 6d. to 42s.
Ladies are invited to select from the largest Stock in Europe. Every colour, shape, and pattern. No. 42, Oxford-street.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine Linen Thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French, very durable, yet sold at one tenth of the price. Samples post-free.
BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, LINSEY AND FANCY DRESSES.
GRANT and GASK
are selling upwards of 600 pieces of New Fancy Gro' Grain Silks, in eighteen new shades of colour, from 37s. 6d. to 2½ guineas for 14 yards, wide width. And a large purchase of the Richest Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas for 9 yards, extra wide; or any length cut at 10s. 6d. per yard. Also, much under present value, a quantity of the best Lyons Silk Velvets, from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per yard. Many of the latter price are worth 20s per yard.
In the extensive New Department for FURS, SEALSKIN MANTLES, JACKETS, &c., the prices will be found fully 20 per cent below what is usually charged by Furriers.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS. Ladies, previous to purchasing, are respectfully invited to inspect our stock, consisting of a large assortment of the latest Novelties in Dress, of British and Foreign manufacture;
Rich, Durable, and Cheap Silks;
all the Newest Materials and Styles in Jackets; Clan and Paisley Shawls; Made-up Dresses in all the New Designs;
Merinos, Winceys, Ribbons, Gloves, Furs, Drapery, Hosiery, &c.
Drapers, Milliners, and Dressmakers supplied with cut lengths at the lowest trade price.
Matching orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Patterns post-free.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

BLACK SILKS, Guaranteed to Wear Well. The newest Fancy Silks. The latest Novelties in Dress Materials, Shawls, Mantles, &c. Coloured Glacé Silks, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Checked and Striped Silks, at 3s. 9d. per yard, much under value.—THOMAS SHARLAND, SON, and CO., 39 and 40, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

JAYS' MANUAL of FASHION.—Messrs. JAY have the honour to announce their MANUAL of FASHION is being compiled in Paris, and will be ready for gratuitous distribution about the middle of October.
The new Mantles, Dresses and Bonnets illustrated in the "Manual" have arrived in Paris, and may be seen at
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street,
JAYS'.

NEW HALF-MOURNING DRESSES for the AUTUMN.
JAYS'
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

MILLINERY for the AUTUMN.—The patrons of the London General Mourning Warehouse are respectfully informed that the MANAGER of the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT has RETURNED from PARIS with the AUTUMN FASHIONS.
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MRS. MILWARD CUTTING THE FIRST TURF AT CLIFTON OF THE BRISTOL AND NORTH SOMERSET RAILWAY.



MRS. HARE, MAYORESS OF BRISTOL, LAYING THE FIRST RAIL OF THE TRAMWAY TO THE FLOATING HARBOUR AT BRISTOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE NORTH SOMERSET RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Stronghand; or, the Noble Revenge. By Gustave Aimard. (2 vols. John Maxwell and Co.) Mexico is the land of romance; and the scene of this romantic story is well laid there. The author has omitted to avail himself of scarcely a single incident which promised to excite the reader; and the mass of adventure which he has managed to heap together in two volumes is stupendous. Love, war (civilised and uncivilised), wild-beast fighting, murder, gambling, robbery, an Indian execution, and an Indian funeral, combine their thrilling and interesting influences. The crack of the rifle, the report of the pistol, the flash of the knife, the blaze of fire, the crunch of teeth as they gnaw their prey, and the yells of savages athirst for blood, mingle in horrid contrast with the gentle tones of beauty and the tender accents of love. Stronghand is a caballero and a hunter *sans peur et sans reproche.* He has, moreover, the valuable property of being ubiquitous, whereby he is enabled to succour his friends at all times and in all situations of danger. So soon, therefore, as the reader has advanced far enough into the story to have become aware of this excellent arrangement he is spared beatings of the heart and painful apprehension; he knows that even when the jaguar has taken spring at the unprotected damsel, and is already half-way through the parabola, she will be protected by the body and saved by the bullet or the knife of the omnipresent and omnipotent Stronghand. For the plot: El Senor Conde, Don Rodolfo de Tobar y Moguer, the eldest son of the Marquis de Tobar y Moguer, whose family dated back to the first Conquistadors, for having married the daughter of an Indian Cacique and for having joined the Mexican party against the Spanish party, is, chiefly through the misrepresentations and machinations of his younger brother, Don Hernando, disinherited. Nevertheless, Don Hernando, we are naïvely assured "was not a wicked man," and did his best to supplant his brother only because he would otherwise, as younger son, have had "no other hope than the tonsure," which his soul abhorred. So, then, Don Hernando succeeds to the title and estates, and Don Rodolfo becomes the chief of an Indian tribe under the high-sounding title of Thunderbolt. Stronghand is Thunderbolt's son, and Donna Marianna, the queen of Spanish-Mexican beauty, is the daughter of Don Hernando. Is it necessary to say that Donna Marianna is the loadstar which attracts Stronghand wherever danger threatens the maiden; that he saves her from innumerable perils; that, after countless adventures he marries her, and that the behaviour of Stronghand and his father, Thunderbolt, towards the family of Don Hernando, which they save from ruin in many forms, constitutes the "Noble Revenge"? The scenes are for the most part described with astonishing vigour, the surprises are frequent and cleverly managed, the characters are most of them invested with great interest, and, whilst tragedy is of constant occurrence, comedy is by no means to seek. Occasionally, however, there is an unhappy expression which throws an air of absurdity about what is clearly not intended to be ludicrous. Take, for instance, the following example (p. 322, vol. 2):—

Sparrowhawk quitted the ranks, stepped forward, and bowed respectfully to the dying man.

"I thank my father," he said, "for the signal honour he has done me; but I am very young to command chiefs and renowned warriors, and I fear I shall break down in the heavy task imposed on me. My father leaves a son; Stronghand is one of the great braves of our nation, and his wisdom is renowned."

"My son is a paleface; he does not know the wants of the Papazos so well as Sparrowhawk. Sparrowhawk will command."

"I obey my father, since he insists; but Stronghand will ever be one of the great chiefs of my nation."

A flattering murmur greeted these clever (*sic*) remarks.

Now, it is difficult to see the cleverness of the remarks, but not to perceive their ingenuousness; and there is a very close resemblance between the French words *ingénieux* and *ingénu*, whilst the author's name is clearly French. One is inclined to fancy, therefore, that a translator is to blame for this, and perhaps for other singularities of expression which are noticeable; but there is nothing said upon the titlepage about the work being a translation.

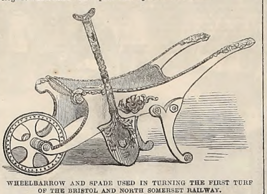
Katherine and her Sisters. By Lady Emily Ponsonby. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) Although this is a second edition (in a cheaper form, it may be presumed, than the first), it is not too late, we hope, to make a few observations upon it. It will assuredly strike feminine minds of a certain calibre as a "pretty" book, with reference to its contents rather than to its exterior; for what picture can be more "pretty" than that of a young lady, with no personal attractions beyond the goodness of heart and purity of soul which speak from her eyes and play upon her face, and which, to the thoughtful and the good, are more attractive (to purposely contradict ourselves) than any other attributes, with a morose and miserly father, and with two sisters, much younger than herself—one promising to blossom into womanly loveliness, the other threatening to fade into a womanhood of ill-health, stifling her young hopes and aging her young life that she may fulfil the anxious duties of a mother to the motherless? And this is what Katherine does. Moreover, "her sisters" are but half-sisters; for Mr. Dacre married twice, and the second Mrs. Dacre, upon her death-bed, adjured Katherine, the late-appreciated stepdaughter, to be mother as well as sister to the infants that would soon be motherless. Katherine promises that, to the best of her ability, she will do what her stepmother desires; and she performs her promise scrupulously, even to the refusal of an advantageous offer of marriage, which would not only have made her a happy wife, but also have given her an excellent opportunity of exchanging her motherly for daughterly duties towards her husband's sorrow-stricken mother. Now, to make such a character sublime, she ought to lack reward altogether on earth and wait for it until she is carried away, like her prototype, St. Katherine, in the German print, by four angels in star-spangled petticoats; but in the story her virtue receives an earthly meed, for, as Miss Frances Brandon, the most piquant character in the book observes, "this is the moral of the tale, is it? Take care of your sisters and you shall have a good husband." That is to say, Katherine obtains a husband who has many thousands a year and who has been a good son, and it is presumed, therefore, that he will make a good husband. But, to tell the truth, Mr. Trevethlan, beyond his resemblance to "pious Æneas" (reading "mother" instead of "father" in the Trojan's history) as to the filial part of his character, does not strike one as having many charming qualities; he is a moody, sulky, overbearing lover (as it appeared to us), only saved by religious principle from becoming Byronic. There is little "sensation" in the tale; it is quiet in tone, and in parts gently pathetic; its scenes are principally domestic, some lifelike, some unlifelike (so far as our experience goes); its dialogue is often strikingly natural, and not unfrequently becomes mere chit-chat; and the modicum of prayer which is introduced is sometimes concluded by the utterer with so many "Amens" that the effect is rather ludicrous. That Katherine, notwithstanding her superiority to women in general, does not disdain to employ a little feminine art (not for herself, but for her sister) is evident when Anne Dacre runs the risk of appearing with red eyes and disordered hair before an offended lover, whom it is desirable to appease; and we read, "Katherine desired her to wait while she flew for a brush and some rose-water: with the one she refreshed her sister's tear-stained face, and with the other smoothed and arranged her disordered hair." This was true maternal solicitude: it was exactly what a careful mother would have done when it was so very important to "look nice."

Letters from the Crimea, during the Years 1854 *and* 1855. (Emily Faithful.) It has seemed good to compile, in a small tractiform book, several letters written home from the Crimea by H. B., first a private and then a corporal in the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade. Poor H. B. enlisted, it appears, against the consent of his parents, and his own letters lead one to suppose he regretted the step he took. He "was wounded at the storming of the Redan, and found in Sebastopol naked and covered with bayonet wounds;" and this compilation of his letters is published in the hope the publication may "give to his parents a few pounds to cheer them in their advancing years, when age and consequent infirmities require a little indulgence, which it was the ardent wish of the devoted son to supply." Should curiosity seek to know why this particular time should be chosen for the publication of the letters, the answer is given in the preface, where it is said "The compiler has taken the present opportunity of the work published by Mr. Kinglake (now before the public) to bring the genuine and uncorrected letters of the young soldier also into notice." It is hardly necessary to say that, putting aside altogether the charitable object of the compiler towards the writer's aged parents, the letters are of value as throwing light upon the educational state of the better sort of privates in our Army even if the comments they contain upon persons and events are entitled to but scanty notice. The following extract may tend to open the eyes of those who imagine that Federal and Russian soldiers only (now that the French are our allies) commit barbarities:—"I have often seen some of our men enter a comfortable cottage and actually rob the inmates and turn them out of their own house, and before night the pretty cottage would be in ruins. I saw a daring fellow enter a poor old woman's cottage, and, after turning every rag over the poor old girl had left, he took her workbox from under her arm, despite the poor old lady's bewailing. She looked sorrowful, indeed, when she saw the ruffian depart with her only treasure; and, more than that, in passing through the garden, he took a hive of bees, which probably had been the old lady's only pride." Upon which H. B. observes, "Oh! how I wished I was her son, that I could take revenge. I would have *taken his heart out and burnt it!*" H. B.'s indignation does him credit, but we rather think—well! *de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

Bradshaw's Illustrated Handbook to the Tyrol. (W. J. Adams.) It is late for a journey to the Tyrol; the long vacation is nearly over; and the wanderer is returning home again. Still useful books, such as this, with its maps, illustrations, and various information with respect to routes, heights of mountains, passes, glaciers, towns, &c., will keep, and retain their usefulness. It is not superfluous, then, to commend it at the eleventh hour to notice.

BRISTOL AND NORTH SOMERSET RAILWAY.

This line of railway, which is to connect the Great Western mineral line from Frome to Radstock with Bristol and its floating harbour, has been begun under circumstances peculiarly favourable to its speedy completion. The first turf was cut on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at Clutton, amid great rejoicings; and on the following day the first rail of the tramway, to connect the line with the floating harbour at Bristol, was laid in the presence of a large and influential company. We give Illustrations of these ceremonies, also of the elegant wheelbarrow and spade used upon both occasions.



WHEELBARROW AND SPADE USED IN TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF THE BRISTOL AND NORTH SOMERSET RAILWAY.

The turning of the first turf at Clutton was performed by Mrs. Milward, wife of the Rev. Prebendary Milward, one of the most active promoters of the undertaking. The event took place in a field in the occupation of Mr. Gibbon, and belonging to the Earl of Warwick, situated a little in the rear of Clutton. Thither repaired the thousands of colliers and school children who were to be honoured with a commemorative entertainment, and a large number of spectators who came from a distance. Just at one o'clock, when the authorities were about to commence the proceedings, the rain descended and continued almost without intermission, so that almost all the business, even the dining, had to be accomplished under umbrellas. After some delay a short break in the rainfall was taken advantage of, and the proceedings commenced. Mrs. Milward took the position of honour that had been assigned to her. She was attended by the chairman of the company, Mr. Colthurst, and near them were Captain Scobell, the High Sheriff of the county, and the Mayoress of Bristol, the Rev. Prebendary Mayne, the Rev. Prebendary Milward; Messrs. Cooke and Sons and Mr. J. Rees Mogg, the solicitors to the company; Mr. Frazer, the engineer; and Mr. Bethel and Mr. Walton, the contractors. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Bingham, the secretary, reading an address to Mrs. Milward, which treated very ably of the proceedings which had transpired in connection with the undertaking, and congratulated the Rev. Prebendary Milward on the success which had attended his persistent efforts to serve this neighbourhood. Mrs. Milward replied in a suitable address, after which the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung by the children, colliers, and visitors. The united voices of the multitude joined harmoniously, and the singing was very effective. The Rev. Prebendary Ommaney, of Chew Magna, and the Rural Dean (in the absence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese), then read a form of prayer that had been prepared for the occasion. The fine March of the Israelites, from the oratorio of "Eli," was next played by a band of musicians, under Mr. J. O. Brooke. Mrs. Milward then proceeded to turn the first sod. For this purpose she was presented by the contractors with a handsome mahogany wheelbarrow, ornamented with silver, and a silver spade, with a prettily-turned mahogany handle and silver ornamentations. By the assistance of two navvies, rendered with an address and a carefulness that might not have been anticipated, the lady discharged the duty she undertook most satisfactorily, lifting several sods with her handsome spade into her pretty barrow, which she then wheeled across the platform, emptied, and returned with her little vehicle amid the hearty plaudits of the company. Three cheers having been given for Mrs. Milward, three for the Sheriff, three for the directors, and three for Mr. Milward, the National Anthem was sung by the great gathering, and, the prayers having been concluded, the 3000 colliers were marched off to their tents, where each man was supplied with a pound of bread, a pound of beef, and a quart of beer. The school children were also bountifully regaled. The déjeûner given by the directors of the line to the visitors took place in a spacious tent put up in the field.

The first rail of the tramway connecting the North Somerset Railway with the floating harbour at Bristol was laid by the Mayoress, Mrs. Sholto Vere Hare. The ceremony took place on a piece of ground on the towing-path behind St. Raphael's Church, where a platform had been erected for the accommodation of invited guests. The shipping was also well filled with spectators, and from Mr. W. Terrell's ropewalk to the edge of the water, with the exception of a small space reserved by the police, there was one dense mass of human beings. Rows of flags from various buildings, the rigging of vessels in the floating harbour, and, in fact, every salient point, imparted animation to the scene. The company was welcomed to the spot by the cheery strains of the artillery band and the merry peals of the bells of glorious old St. Mary Redcliffe. The work allotted to the Mayoress—which consisted of the filling of a highly ornamental barrow with earth, lifted with a silver spade, and wheeling it along a plank and overturning it—was efficiently performed, and was completed amid the applause of the large assemblage which the event had brought together. A large party afterwards adjourned to Mr. Hyde's sail-loft, which had been decorated for the occasion, and where an elegant déjeûner was served, and several speeches were delivered.

The silver ornamentations on the wheelbarrow and handle of the spade presented to Mrs. Milward, and on the barrow and spade of the Mayoress of Bristol, which are exactly alike, were the work of Messrs. Mappin Brothers, of London Bridge. Upon Mrs. Milward's spade is engraved the arms of the Milward family, with the motto "Vigueur de Dessus," and underneath "Presented to Mrs. Milward, Oct. 7, 1863." Mrs. Hare's spade bears the crest of the Hare family, and underneath "Presented to Mrs. Elizabeth Hare, Mayoress of Bristol, Oct. 8, 1863." To which is to be added, "In commemoration of laying the first rail of the tramway of the Bristol and North Somerset Railway."

MUSIC.

The Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, opened for the season on Monday last, under the management, as heretofore, of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison. This is announced as their eighth and last season. If this means that they have resolved to abandon the enterprise which they have carried on so long and with so much satisfaction to the public, this resolution will be much to be regretted; and we hope, therefore, that we may interpret the announcement in a more limited sense, as meaning only that this is the last season of their present lease of Covent Garden Theatre. When we remember the state to which our national opera had fallen at the period when Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison began their labours, and the energetic efforts they have made to raise it to a position more worthy of a great and musical country, we think that the public owe them a debt of gratitude for what they have already accomplished, and will enable them, by support and encouragement, to accomplish still more.

Monday night's performance consisted of Mr. Vincent Wallace's new opera, "The Desert Flower." As a drama this piece is of French origin, being a version of an opera entitled "Jaguarita," produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, with music by Halévy, some seven or eight years ago. Its success, chiefly owing to the acting and singing of Mdme. Marie Cabel, was but transient, and certainly its merits are not such as to make it worthy of revival on the English stage, for the incidents are confused and improbable, and the story inspires but little interest. It is another instance of the injury done to the musical stage by the want of attention paid to the dramatic character of the pieces brought upon it. Our composers show a carelessness, a lack of judgment, in this respect which is really surprising. They accept anything in the shape of a libretto that is put into their hands; and we constantly find composers of genius and reputation throwing away really fine music upon namby-pamby and nonsense. Such things may please for a time. The public may applaud fine singing, pretty dancing, and showy spectacle; but they soon get tired of such things when they are not combined with something better; and there is not, we believe, an instance to be found of a permanently successful opera not possessed of sterling dramatic as well as musical merit.

We should only weary our readers by detailing the plot and incidents of such a piece as "The Desert Flower." The heroine, who bears this pretty sobriquet, is the queen or chieftainess of a tribe of American Indians at war with the inhabitants of a European settlement. The military commandant of the whites and this Indian Queen, happening to meet, are changed from enemies to lovers, and, after a sufficiency of adventures and perils to liberty and life incurred by each for the other's sake, are married by way of denouement. This tender "desert flower" is a regular savage—a fierce virago, familiar with blood, and accessible to feminine feelings only through the novel influence of love. She is, moreover, an impossible personage; for a chieftainess of an American tribe could not have existed among a people whose women are among the most abject specimens of female humanity. But Miss Louisa Pyne, with her versatile talent, looks and acts this truculent savage so very cleverly, and sings with such remarkable brilliancy, that all this absurdity passes off quite smoothly. As to the lover, Captain Maurice, he, personated by Mr. Harrison, is a good-looking, soldierly fellow, pleasant enough, but possessed of no quality which creates any serious interest. There is another personage—a Major Hector Pumpernickle—the buffo of the piece, whose only vocation is to make the audience laugh; and, lastly (for the dramatis personæ are fewer than usual), there is Cascan, an Indian chief, the rejected lover of the Queen and the villain of the story—a stalwart savage, with a tremendous bass voice. Both these characters are well represented—the former by Mr. Corri, the latter by Mr. Weiss.

Such being the dramatic quality of this opera, it is easy to see that its success must mainly depend upon its music. And in this respect it is entitled to much praise. Mr. Wallace's reputation is well established, and it will be sustained by the music of "The Desert Flower." We are not sure that he has ever risen above the height of his first opera, "Maritana"—a real chef-d'œuvre; but with that exception, we think, he has never written anything so uniformly good as this, his last production. It has the freshness, vigour, grace, and melody which abound in all Wallace's works; and it is written with even more than his usual correctness and purity of style. Like all our English operas, it contains many songs and ballads, introduced less with a view to dramatic appropriateness than to popularity and profit as concert and drawing-room morceaux; and in some of them this object has been successfully gained. Two songs in particular, "Why throbs this heart?" sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, and "Though born in woods," sung by Mr. Harrison, will soon be found on every piano in the kingdom.

The opera, splendidly got up and admirably performed, was received by a densely crowded audience with the warmest applause. We never heard Miss Louisa Pyne sing with greater brilliancy and beauty. Mr. Harrison was eminently successful. His voice was sweet and flexible, and his whole performance was characterised by good taste and good judgment. Mr. Corri's comic singing was lively and agreeable; and Mr. Weiss's magnificent voice and musician-like execution were heard to great advantage. The only remaining part, given to Miss Susan Pyne, is so insignificant as to be quite unworthy of that lady's talents, and, indeed, might be dispensed with altogether. The choruses and *morceaux d'ensemble* were excellently sung; and the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Mellon, maintained its character for power and efficiency.

The crowded house had an air of brilliancy of fashion seldom seen at this season of the year. The Royal box was occupied by the members of the Royal family of Denmark now in England.

THE THEATRES.

Strand.—A new play in three acts was produced yesterday week. It is entitled "Miriam's Crime," and is written by Mr. H. T. Craven, who has treated an objectionable theme with masterly skill. The heroine is one Miriam West (Miss Kate Saville), in whose favour a will is made by the lady whom she has faithfully served, and with whose nephew, Bernard (Mr. Parselle), she is in love. But Bernard has fixed his affections elsewhere, and Miriam generously destroys the will, thinking that he will then inherit the property. But the testatrix has a brother—a scamp, who had been transported—who is next heir, and Miriam, discovering her mistake, confesses to Bernard what she had done. As Bernard, when proved to be penniless, had been discarded by his mistress, he is all the more disposed to sympathise with her distress of mind and to cherish an affection for her. Hope at last dawns on the disconsolate couple, for there is reason to believe that a prior will exists, leaving the property to the nephew. Miriam takes active measures, and, finding a key, opens the deed-box that contains the will, which she secures, and thus places her lover in a condition of independence. There are some powerful situations and effective acting in this drama. Miss Kate Saville shows much feeling and many artistic resources in her delineation, and to her efforts the success of the piece is fairly attributable. It is not needful for us to point out the radical fault of such a plot: it is too obvious. The extent, however, to which modern audiences are indifferent to the morality of a plot, provided the dialogue be neatly written and the characters respectably sustained by popular favourites, might reasonably provoke a public censor to a severe condemnation, if the public were really amenable, which it is not, to rebuke. We must, we suppose, await a further development of the popular intelligence.

Notices of "Manfred," brought out at Drury-lane last Saturday, and of "Leah," acted at the New Adelphi, will be found at page 384.

The National Shakspeare Committee have resolved that, on the first Monday of next month, they will take into consideration a proposal for calling a public meeting in London of persons interested in the Shakspeare tercentenary movement.

A subscription of £2300 has just been collected in the Mauritius for the purpose of erecting a statue in bronze to the memory of Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., the late Governor. The Civil Service of the colony contributed £700, the planters and general public the remaining £1600. The model from which the bronze figure will be cast is in course of construction at Rome. It is to be erected at Port Louis, the capital of the island.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE

2nd Dragoon Guards: Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Dean to be Quartermaster. 5th: Staff Surg. J. C. Dynes to be Surgeon. 7th: Cornet R. A. Smyth to be Lieutenant: Ensign T. F. M. Bowen to be Cornet.

9th Foot: Lieut. H. A. Bantham to be Adjutant.

10th Foot: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain.

Royal Lancaster Regiment: Capt. Ord and Brevet Col. T. Elcyon to be Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major G. Shaw to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. T. C. Halsey to be Captain; Lieut. J. M. Hunt to be Second Captain; Cadet S. A. Price, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge, to be Lieutenant.

Inniskilling Dragoons: Capt. J. H. Butler to be Major; Lieut. T. Winchell to be Captain; Ensign G. Rooney to be Lieutenant; C. H. E. Kennedy to be Ensign.

14th Foot: Lieut. A. C. Twentyman to be Captain; Ensign H. T. Thynne to be Lieutenant.

15th Foot: Lieut. and Brevet Major C. Hamilton to be Captain; Lieut. A. Hamilton to be Captain; Ensign A. F. Harrison to be Lieutenant. 16th Foot: Lieut. W. Gough to be Captain; Ensign to be Major; Lieut. A. Macpherson to be Captain; Ensign R. B. Moffat to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. C. H. Dixon to be Lieutenant. 18th: Ensign R. W. Beauchamp to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. L. F. Lovett to be Ensign. 19th: Lieut. C. J. Barrett to be Captain; Ensign A. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 20th: Lieut. and Brevet Major Hamilton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. A. W. Ayre to be Captain; Ensign J. Rowley to be Lieutenant. 21st: Ensign R. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Ensign C. Pitcairn to be Ensign. 26th: Lieut. J. M. Arnou to be Captain; Ensign J. Sadleir to be Lieutenant; R. Middleton to be Ensign. 29th: W. A. Small to be Ensign. 30th: Lieut. G. W. P. Rudd to be Captain; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant. 31st: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain. 32nd: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain; Ensign D. G. Anderson to be Lieutenant. 38th: Lieut. W. J. Ferguson to be Captain of Musketry. 47th: Lieut. G. Jones to be Captain. 49th: Lieut. W. Holland to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. J. Tidy to be Ensign. 60th: Capt. and Brevet Major H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hamilton to be Captain. 74th: Lieut. J. C. Hall to be Captain; Ensign G. F. Chambers to be Lieutenant. 79th: Capt. A. H. Hinde to be Captain; Ensign J. Talbot to be Lieutenant; Cadet T. W. Wood to be Ensign. 82nd: Ensign J. G. Gage to be Lieutenant; Ensign C. Hardwicke to be Ensign. 85th: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain. 88th: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain. 90th: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain. 93rd: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain. 97th: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain. 98th: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain.

Royal Artillery: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain.

Royal Engineers: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain.

Royal Marines: Lieut. and Brevet Major J. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Myers to be Captain.

Army Hospital Corps: Hospital Assistant J. Kennedy to be Hospital Sergeant.

Medical Department: Surg. Maj. W. K. Galloway, M.D., and W. J. Fyffe, M.D., to be Surgeons-Major. Staff Surg. J. Hamilton, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. Assistant-Surgeon A. Mitchell, M.D., to be Surgeon to have honorary rank of Surgeon-Major. Assistant-Surgeon W. P. Bingham, C.B., to be Colonel: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Headley to have the honorary rank of Colonel: Major W. Burly to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Paymaster J. Sargent and Quartermaster O. Vialls to have the honorary rank of Captains.

Another important addition to the Royal Navy was made on Wednesday at the Admiralty Yard, Isle of Dogs, by the launch of the splendid screw ram-vessel, Valiant, of 34 guns and 800-horse power.

Rear-Admiral Barnard died on Monday week at Hipwell Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire, in his eighty-first year: General William Lindsay During died on Thursday week at Stroke House, near Cirencester, on an advanced age: and General Douglas Johnstone, C.B., Colonel of the 52nd Regiment (the Duke of Wellington's), died recently in Dublin, aged fifty-five.

Lieut.-Colonel Crawley has arrived in London, and has reported himself at the Horse Guards. The value of the non-commissioned officers, and men ordered home have arrived in England. The trial will take place as early as the 19th inst. The particularly soldiers and thirteen officers, who are to be witnesses in the court-martial, arrived in Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Ceylon.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The battalion and battery prize-shooting of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers took place on Monday week, at the Laboratory-range, Plumstead, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Couch, who was present. The competitors proved in large force. The first competition was by the effective members of the corps for a rifle presented by Captain Prosser. Corporal Schubert won the value. A silver cup, value £5 5s., also presented by Captain Prosser, and shot for by members of No. 1 Battery, was also won by the indefatigable Schubert. The members of the 3rd and 4th competed for a rifle presented by Captain Hartley, which was won by Corporal Grove. Captain Hall for a prize-cup, value 30 guineas, for Battery No. 3, was won by Gunner Grimes. The members afterwards adjourned to the prize-tent, where the shooting was excellent. The first meeting of the members of the School of Arms for instruction, under Corporal Sergeant Bellamy, of the Life Guards, took place on Wednesday week. Colonel Crees being present, the instruction will continue weekly, and will include skirmishing, sword exercise, and boxing. The quarterly inspection of this corps by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Creed took place on Saturday evening, at the head quarters, Leicester-square.

The fourth annual meeting of the 2nd (South) Middlesex took place last week, at Caterham, ranges, and extended over three days. In the first competition the challenge gold medal of the regiment, value £10 10s., was won by Private Lewis, with the maximum of 35 points (Lieutenant Jeremiah Bilmer). Third prize, £3, Private Hulme. In the next competition for the Queen's prize, the Wimbledon challenge cup and badge was won by Private F. J. Clarke; second prize, £5, by Sergeant Burnaz; third prize, £4, by Corporal Jones; fourth prize, £3, to No. 1 company; fifth prize, the shooting-company's prize, £2, by Private Hall (a sovereign), was won by Private Harral; second prize, £3, by Private Henry Radcliffe; third prize, £2, by Lieutenant Hiscoke. Some extra prizes were shot for.

The official inspection of the 1st Tower Hamlets Artillery took place at Bluewall on Saturday last, the inspecting officer being Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, Royal Artillery. The ranks were inspected, and the men went through manual exercise and firing exercise. On Friday they were marched upon their guns (two 32-pounders), and worked them very creditably; at the close of the parade till the line was formed, they were visited by the inspecting officer, who complimented them upon their soldier-like appearance and the state of the guns. On Saturday, after the usual drill, they went through gun-drill and firing exercise.

The London Dock Company have just had erected on a piece of vacant ground at Shadwell, at a cost of about £600, a commodious structure for the use, for purposes of drill during the winter months, of the men in their service who have become volunteers.

The members of the Stoke Newington and Kingsland volunteer corps competed, at the Park range, Tottenham, on Friday week, for the possession of a handsome silver challenge vase, presented by the then Captain subsequently Major Meadows White. It was won by Sergeant Bowden.

Several companies of the London corps have contested for prizes during last week.

The 1st Surrey Volunteers assembled at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when twenty-eight prizes, of the aggregate value of £300, were presented to the successful competitors by Lady Caroline Russell, Sir George Pollock, is honorary Colonel of the regiment. There was a large company, including many ladies, present to witness the proceedings. The annual competition for prizes by the members of the 9th Surrey (Reigate) took place on Saturday. The first match was for the prize-cup, value £10 10s., given by Captain Lord Monson, which was won by Private Worrell, Quartermaster-Sergeant Turner, and Lance-Corporal Bowyer tying with equal scores. In the other matches was the ladies' challenge-cup, value £20, given by the single-handed Captain Evans, which was won by Private Hall, and the 1st Surrey Private Challenge-cup had to be again carried in it. Should he win it a third year it will become his, and a handsome silver challenge-cup, given by Major Hall, for a prize of £5 5s., Sergeant Bowyer, was next shot for. It was won by Ensign King. He gave the sergeant, who came to the mark last shot, the odd point. The consolation prize was won by Sergeant Crabtree and Private Overton and Palmer. At the close of the shooting the prizes were presented by Lord Monson.

The competition for the annual prizes by the members of the 19th Kent (City of Rochester) took place yesterday week at the Government rifle-range near Gravesend. The prize was the challenge-cup presented in 1861 by the officers, to be shot for annually by effective members of the corps, the successful competitor to retain it for a year. The prize was taken by Colour-Sergeant Fletcher. The second was a silver cup presented by the Mayor of Rochester, and this was won by Sergeant Fletcher. The Corporation plate, £5, was carried off by Private Hewitt. A silver cup, given by Mr. Bancroft, was taken by Sergeant Wilson. The consolation prize was won by Private Hewitt. The garrison plate, open to all officers and men of the regulars and volunteers at Chatham Garrison, Rochester, and Brompton, was won by Private Penn, of the 19th Kent. The consolation prize was won by Sergeant Upton.

A competition between ten members of the 3rd and ten of the 21st Essex took place at the rifle-range at Gosfield on Saturday. The scores were:—3rd Essex, total marks, 219; 21st Essex, total marks, 172.

An inspection of the 1st Herts Light Horse Volunteers took place at Bishop Stortford on Saturday last. At the conclusion of the drill, the Acting Inspecting General of Volunteer Cavalry said:—"Captain Fairman and members of the corps,—I have very great pleasure in meeting you this day, particularly when I find your troop has attained to such a state of efficiency. It is very fortunate that they should possess a Captain and other officers so zealous in the discharge of their duties. You may congratulate yourselves on having so good a Captain as he has shown you. I consider the 1st Herts Light Horse to be one of the best-equipped troops in the kingdom.

The Carmarthenshire volunteers were reviewed on Tuesday week by Lieutenant-Colonel Dick, the Government inspector, at Dynevor Park, the residence of Lord Dynevor, near Llandilo. The proceedings having been performed, the inspector addressed the men, stating that some of the movements were well executed, but others were not so. He recommended a little more company drill.

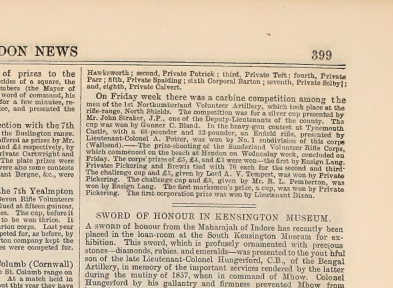
On Thursday week, at the distribution of prizes to the Portsmouth Rifles, the corps being drawn up in three sides of a square, the Major-Commandant called upon Private W. G. Chambers (the Mayor of Portsmouth) to distribute the prizes. Obedient to the word of command, his Worship stepped from the ranks, and, having retired for a few minutes, reappeared in his municipal robes and gold chain of office, and presented the prizes to his successful comrades amidst loud cheers.

The annual rifle prize competition in connection with the 7th Somerset (Taunton) took place on Monday week, at the Burlington range. Two long fenced rifle-pits and a handsome telescope were offered as prizes by Mr. Bagehot, the banker, the latter of the value of £5 and £3 respectively for the best shots. Clagfield-lieutenant. These prizes were won by Private Cartwright and Corporal Jones, the former scoring 34 points out of a possible 35, and the latter 33 points, both members of the Wellington Rifle Corps. There were also some contests for minor prizes in which Sergeant Browning, Private Hall, and Corporal Jones were successful.

On Monday the different companies (save the 7th Yealmpton Mounted Rifles) comprising the 4th battalion of the Devon Rifle Volunteers had their annual prize-meeting. After a challenge-cup, valued at fifteen guineas, the gift of Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard, and for other prizes. The cup, before it becomes the sole property of any particular corps, has to be won thrice. It was first offered in 1861, when it was won by the Ashburton corps. Last year it was won by the Totnes corps. This year the competition took place, by sections of eight men from each company. The Ashburton company kept the lead throughout and won by nine points. Other prizes were distributed for the shooting, on the whole, was good.

A challenge-match between the St. Columb (Cornwall) corps and the Stoneheuse (Devon) corps came off at the St. Columb range on Tuesday week. There were ten companies on each side, and the match on November the Devon representatives won by 16 points, but this year they have been placed in the hands of the Stoneheuse men. Lieut.-Colonel Stanhope (Penrhyn) presented the cup.

The Tenbury volunteers had their shooting for the Beauchamp cup, and a second silver cup given by Lieutenant Barber, on Monday and Tuesday last week. The Beauchamp cup (given by the late Earl Beauchamp) was won by Corporal Beeor. Lieutenant Barber's cup was won by Private Pegge. A cup value £5, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lane of the corps resident in the parish of Burford, was won by Private James Weaver. This finishes the shooting of the Tenbury corps for the present season, and the result has been to show a decided improvement in the skill of the various members of the corps.—The Tenbury and Kidderminster corps had a friendly match, which was won by the Tenbury men, who scored 324, the Kidderminsters scoring 308.—An interesting contest between the officers of the 1st Worcestershire battalion of rifle volunteers and the Birmingham battalion came off at Stourport on Tuesday. The number of officers selected from each battalion was ten. The shooting was good on both sides, but the Worcestershire officers were victorious, having scored a total of 481, while their antagonists scored only 458.—On the previous day the annual match between the officers of the two Worcestershire battalions (one of which is now the county challenge shield took place at Hartlebury. By the conditions, the battalion



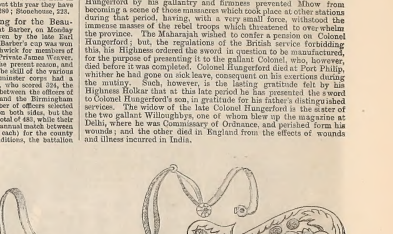
SWORD IN KENSINGTON MUSEUM PRESENTED TO THE SON OF COLONEL HUNGERFORD.

Hawkswork; second, Private Patrick: third, Private Teft: fourth, Private Parr; fifth, Private Spalding; sixth Corporal Barton; seventh, Private Sidey; and, eighth, Private Calvert.

On Friday week there was a carbine competition among the men of the 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery, which took place at the rifle-range, North Shields. The competition was for a silver cup presented by Mr. John Straker, J.P., one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county. The cup was won by Gunner C. Black. In the heavy-gun contest at Tynemouth Lieutenant-Colonel A. Potter, was second, and Private Ellis, presented by (Wallsend).—The prize-shooting at the annual meeting of the Cheshire Rifles, which commenced on the 22nd ult., was concluded on Wednesday week, concluded on Friday. The corps' prizes of £5, £3, and £2 were won by Sergeant Long, Private Fitchett, and Private Hall, with 70 each for the second and third. The challenge cup and £5, given by Lord A. V. Tempest, was won by Private Pickering. The battalion prizes of £5, given by Mr. T. S. Pemberton, was won by Ensign Lang. The first marksmen's prize, a cup, was won by Private Pickering. The first corporation prize was won by Lieutenant Dixon.

SWORD OF HONOUR IN KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

A sword of honour from the Maharajah of Indore has recently been placed in the Indian department of the South Kensington Museum for exhibition. This sword, which is profusely ornamented with precious stones—diamonds, rubies, and emeralds—was presented to the youthful son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hungerford, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, in memory of the important services rendered by the latter during the months of January and February, 1857, when in command of Mhow. Colonel Hungerford by his gallantry and firmness prevented Mhow from becoming a scene of the same lamentable outbreak which took place elsewhere during that period, having, with a very small force, withstood the treacherous attack of the mutinous troops which threatened to overwhelm the province. The Maharajah wished to confer a pension upon Colonel Hungerford; but, the regulations of the British service forbidding this, his Highness ordered that the sword in question to be manufactured, for the purpose of presenting it to the gallant Colonel, who, however, died before it was completed. Colonel Hungerford died at Port Philip, whither he had gone on sick leave, consequent on his exertions during the mutiny. Such, however, is the lasting gratitude felt by his Highness Rollar that at a late period he has presented the sword to Colonel Hungerford's son, in gratitude for his father's distinguished services. The widow of the late Colonel Hungerford is the sister of the two gallant Willoughbys, one of whom blew up the magazine at Delhi, where he was Commissary of Ordnance, and perished from his wounds; and the other died in England from the effects of wounds and illness incurred in India.



BALLOON SURVEY OF LONDON.

Mr. Glaisher, in the most pleasant balloon access, which took place on Friday, Oct. 9, passed over London, and as the atmosphere was unusually clear, the balloon was witnessed in its passage by a great many persons in London. On this occasion, besides Mr. Coxwell and Mr. Glaisher, there were in the car the Hon. Robert J. Walker, M.A., Counsellor-at-Law in the Supreme Court of the United States, and late Secretary of the Treasury, Governor of Kansas, &c.; Flisy Miles, Esq., of the United States Consulate from Schaffgotsch of Berlin; and Rowe, Esq.

While on the voyage, and about the time of passing over London Bridge, the aerial voyagers, at a height of 7000 ft., drank the healths of their respective Sovereigns—the Queen, the Emperor of Austria, and the President of the United States, and a toast given by Mr. Walker, "May England and America always be at peace."

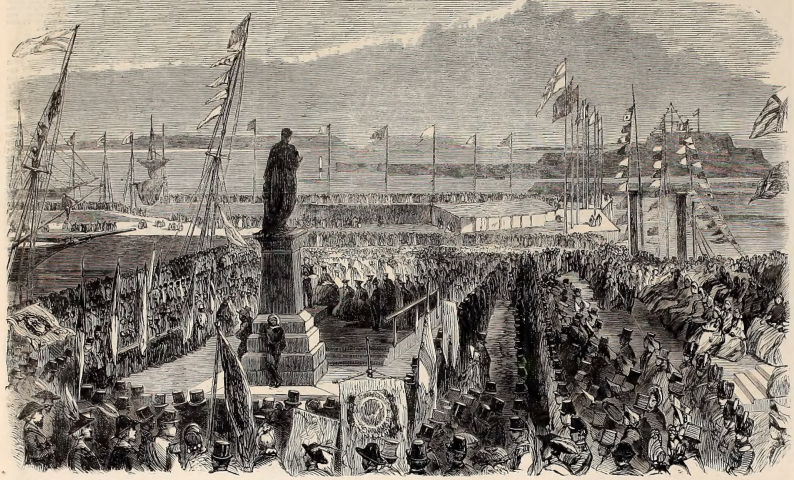
At the height of 7000 ft., as we have said, the balloon passed over London Bridge.

"The scene around (says Mr. Glaisher) was probably one that cannot be equalled in the world with one exception—the homes of 3,000,000 people were seen, and on distinctly that every large building at every part was easily distinguished; while there appeared to be a perfect net-work of railways, the docks and surrounding buildings, &c., in such detail that their inner courts were visible, so that their general plans could have been drawn. Tottenham-street, leading to St. Paul's, was easily traced; it was difficult to believe at first that the small building was St. Paul's. Oxford-street and Regent-street was visible; the parks, the Houses of Parliament, and Millbank Prison, with its radiating lines from the centre, at once attracted notice. In fact, the whole of London was visible, and some parts of it very clearly so. From the great number of persons in the streets, they appeared as if were in abundance of shrubs; and beyond, the country, like a garden, with its fields and hedges, became more contracted and smaller as we ascended further and further away.

"Again, looking down, there was the Thames, without the slightest mist, with all its winding course throughout its whole length, with innumerable vessels, steamers, and boats, and the numerous bridges, from Battersea to Greenwich. Westward was visible, as were the mouth of the Thames and the coast leading to Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover, and the whole of Kent. The day was not quite so clear, but the view was extensive, and as we ascended to a greater height I looked for the coast of France, but I could not see it. On withdrawing the eye by a sweep of the horizon, the whole country round London, to the south still again London claimed yet more general attention. Smoke, thin and blue, was curling above the houses, and appeared to sweep away in one direction, and but that part south of the Thames. Here the smoke was less blue and became more visibly gray and dark as it spread over the land. As far as the eye could see, rising from the ground, the southern limits of which were bounded by an even line, denoting the extent of the vapour, was a dark and gloomy pall.

"The whole of the scene was surrounded by a canopy of blue, the sky being of a very deep tint. Beyond the vapour the scenery was of a very pleasing character, a circular band of cumuli and strata clouds, extending all round, formed a fitting boundary for the horizon. The sun was also seen under the cloud, and visible, except a small part seen through a break in a dark stratus cloud, and looked like a large, well-defined star of a red colour. The moon, which is described as fine, she sir being clear and shadows sharply defined; but as we rose the golden hue disappeared from the sun, and at this time gradually escaped from all the occupants of the car. Both Mr. Walker and Mr. Miles have had experience of the Far West, and they expressed themselves as never having seen anything so rich and picturesque. The richness of these colours decreased in intensity as we rose, but the sun was still very fine, but their effects extended to fully one fourth part of the circle, where rosecoloured clouds were seen. The whole of the scene was most completely partly by pure white cumulus of very rounded and symmetrical forms. I have not described the moon, and I need not, I am sure, do this, as she has many miles high, but nothing could exceed the view on this occasion at the height of one mile, varying to one mile and three-quarters, with a clear atmosphere. The rear of London, even at the greatest height, was one unceasing rich and deep sound, and added interest to the general circumstances in which we were placed."

Mr. Glaisher notices that he has received communications from gentlemen who saw the balloon from Hyde Park, Oxford-street, and Deptford, stating that the balloon was in their respective quarters a great, he thinks, of the little reliance to be placed on estimated observations, particularly those made near the zenith. He also remarks that the views were hidden from many who would have been required to his instruments; but Mr. Miles, he says, took notes, and he hopes the public may have the benefit of them.



INAUGURATION OF THE MEMORIAL STATUE TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT GUERNSEY.

UNVEILING THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL STATUE AT GUERNSEY.

On Thursday week the statue erected by the inhabitants of Guernsey in honour of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort was uncovered with great ceremony.

The town, the harbour, and the roadstead put on their holiday attire. Nearly all the shops were kept closed, flags were hung across the streets, and on the public buildings, Castle Cornet, and Fort George; and all the vessels in the port were profusely dressed with bunting, while the piers, especially Albert Pier—(the site of the statue and of the intended ceremony)—were fluttering with the flags of all nations. The statue, which necessarily formed the principal feature in the scene, is situated close to the town church, between the old harbour and the wet dock. It stands nine feet high, and represents the Prince Consort dressed in the full robes of the Order of the Bath. This beautiful statue is from the cast of that made by Mr. Durham for the English nation, and is the only one of the kind from the original in her Majesty's dominions—an honour which the inhabitants prize exceedingly. It is an electro casting by Messrs. Elkington of pure copper, which, among its many advantages over bronze-casting, has that of giving the work precisely as it leaves the artist's hand, and requiring no filing or chasing. The statue is fixed upon a pedestal of granite, with a plinth of three or four feet.

On the south side of the statue was erected a substantial gallery of several stages, which accommodated about five hundred ladies and gentlemen, who obtained admission by the purchase of tickets. In front of the statue, and at about thirty feet from it, a platform, covered with green carpeting, was erected for the personages who were to take the chief part in the inauguration, a small dais being raised on one portion of it, on which were placed seats for the Lieutenant-Governor and the Bailiff. Behind this platform was fenced off a large space for the accommodation of the subscribers to the statue fund; and the remainder of the pier was appropriated to the troops and the various bodies who were to assist in the ceremony.

The orders, clubs, and Sunday schools which were to take part in the procession assembled at the Militia Arsenal at half-past ten o'clock, arriving in procession from their several places of rendezvous. Four regiments of Guernsey Light Infantry Militia lined the streets leading to the harbour, the procession passing between the lines and proceeding from the Arsenal along Candie-road, Doyle-road, Grange-road, St. James's-street, Smith-street, High-street, and Quay-street to the Albert Pier. One company of the rifles of the 1st Regiment of Militia, with the band, met at the Assembly Rooms at ten o'clock to act as a guard of honour and escort to the Freemasons to the Arsenal, where the other company was mustered, and the two subsequently acted as advance and rear guard to the procession, which was accompanied by the bands of the 1st Regiment and of the Militia Artillery; and, finally, on the arrival of the procession, the two companies took the position assigned them near the statue.

The procession had a very pleasing appearance. The school children, about two thousand in number, were accompanied by their teachers, male and female, and carried flags, some of which denoted the schools or parishes to which they belonged, while others bore appropriate mottoes and devices. The Freemasons, Oddfellows, and Foresters, who amounted to several hundreds (their strength having been augmented by a considerable number of brethren from Jersey), formed an imposing feature in the pageant by their banners, emblems, paraphernalia, and splendid dresses.

The members of the States of the island, consisting of the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court, the Queen's Procureur, Comptroller, Greffier, and Sheriff, the Rectors, and the Constables and Douzeniers of the several parishes and cantons, numbering altogether about two hundred, accompanied by the Queen's Sergeant and Deputy-Sergeant, and Deputy-Sheriff, proceeded from the Courthouse shortly after eleven o'clock, escorted by the rifle companies of the 2nd Regiment of Militia, and on arriving at the Albert Pier placed themselves on each side of the platform.

At twelve o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir Marcus J. Slade, Bart., accompanied by his staff, arrived on the ground, where he was received by the special committee, by whom he was conducted to the platform, when the troops presented arms and the bands played the National Anthem.

There were also on the platform Peter Stafford Carey, Esq., Bailiff, and the Jurats of the Royal Court, the Clergy, the Queen's Procureur and Comptroller, Colonel White, Adjutant-General R.G.M., Captain Bell (Government Secretary), Colonel Priaulx, Q.A.D.C., Colonel Broun, Captain Saumarez Brock, C.B., R.N., and Captain Priaulx, Aides-de-Camp; Colonel Ogle, commanding R.E.; Colonel Paynter, C.B., commanding R.A.; Major Nelson, Fort Major; Mr. Clucas, Judge of Alderney; Captain Philip De Saumarez, R.N.; Mr. Thompson, Barrackmaster; and Joseph Durham, Esq., the author of the statue, together with the members of the two special committees. Lady Slade and daughters and Mrs. Stafford Carey and daughters were on the platform.

After a short delay having been allowed for the whole of the troops to close up and form on the positions appointed for them—two companies of her Majesty's 61st Regiment being posted on the southern side of the statue and platform, and the Militia Artillery, with four fieldpieces on the emplacement on the Castle Pier—Commissary-General Tupper Carey briefly addressed the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, Major-General Sir M. J. Slade, Bart. His Excellency then directed the statue to be uncovered, and four seamen hereupon withdrew the linen covering from the statue, amid the cheering of the multitude, a salute being at the same time fired from the guns of Castle Cornet. The Lieutenant-Governor presented the memorial to the chief magistrate (or bailiff), P. S. Carey, Esq., in keeping for the people of the island. A Royal salute was fired by the guns of the Guernsey Militia Artillery, and, the whole assemblage having given hearty cheers for the Lieutenant-Governor and Bailiff, the ceremony of the inauguration was completed.

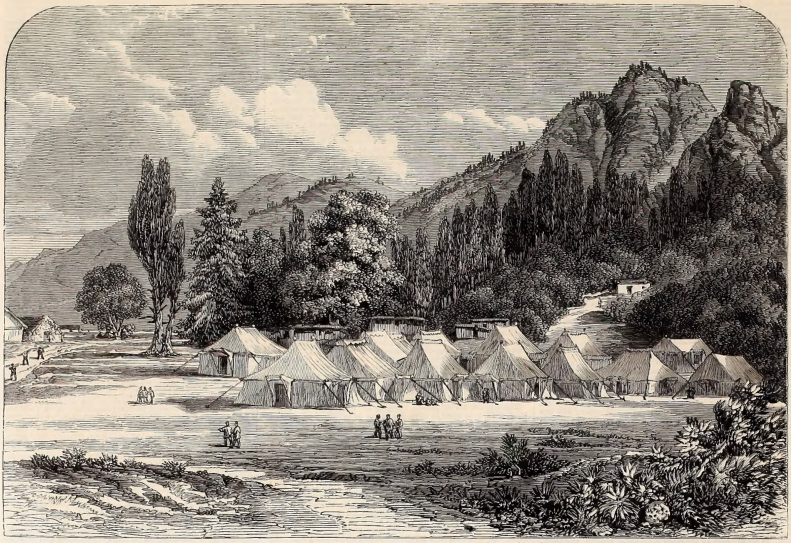
Lady Slade subsequently presented, in front of the platform, to the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates of the militia (about thirty in number) the prizes they had gained for rifle-shooting during the year.



MISSION-HOUSE AND SOLDIERS' HOME AT ALDERSHOTT.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT ALDERSHOTT.

THIS building, of which we this week give an illustration, is situated on an elevated part of the town of Aldershott, at a short distance from the High-street. The



CAMP OF THE EUROPEAN WORKING PARTY ON THE MURREE HILLS, INDIA, 7000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.



ROAD-MAKING ON THE MURREE HILLS BY THE EUROPEAN PARTY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

fabric is in the Gothic style, built of Kentish rag, with stone dressings. It has gables in the front, and is entered by a neat porch, having three steps; each gable has a light ornamental vane at the top; and the roof is covered with red and blue Welsh slate, laid in bands horizontally. In the centre, at the back of the house, is a spacious hall, capable of containing eight hundred people. This hall is to be used for lectures and meetings, where addresses will be delivered, not only to the soldier but to the civilian. The roof of this hall is of timber, with open timber-work dividing the bays. It is well lighted by a large centre window at the end and good side lights on each side. The house itself contains a library and reading-room, coffee and smoking rooms; also dwelling chambers for a resident missionary and his wife, with other chambers for the parties having the care of the house. The whole is supplied with the attendance of the soldier and townspeople from the public-house. The only drawback to the present arrangement is sought, the library will be furnished with draught and chess boards, materials for drawing, writing, &c., and other articles for quiet and healthy recreation. The ground has been kindly presented by Mr. Egger, a resident of the town of Aldershott, and who, in conjunction with his partner, was the architect. Mrs. L. Daniell, of Aldershott, undertook the whole agency the work has been carried out. The building has been principally by the donations of many, and has already cost more than three thousand pounds. We believe one thousand more is required to meet the various demands. It is impossible to estimate the value of such an institution in the town, to the soldier in camp, as well as out of it. We should mention that the soldier and the civilian will have the advantage of a bar, where he can take a chop or steak and have it cooked, and will be enabled to procure tea or coffee at a reasonable rate. Thus not only mental but bodily food are to be provided for.

The opening service of the Mission Hall took place on Saturday evening last, when a meeting for prayer was held in the new and handsome edifice in Bank-street. On Sunday, at three o'clock, there was a special service, which was largely attended, and the usual evening address was delivered by the Rev. W. Pennefather, of Barnet. Special services have taken place during the present week. The Rev. Lord Radstock, the Hon. and Rev. H. Cholmondeley, Lord Radstock, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Colonel Travers, Captain Trotter, Captain Fishbourne, the Rev. Dr. Reid, Mr. Robert Baxter, and Mr. Richard Weaver have taken part.

THE EUROPEAN WORKING PARTY ON THE MOUNTER HILLS, INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE proposal employing European soldiers in working on the hill roads originated, we believe, with Colonel Sir Sydney Cotton, who lately commanded the Peshawur division, and received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Governor-General. Accordingly, early in May of this year, a full company of one hundred men of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, with their officers to each company and one assistant-surgeon for the detachment, were sent up to the Murree Hills, the Rawul Pindee, the nearest station on the plains having a European garrison. The cliff-road was originally constructed as a bridle-road, formerly for purposes of work, under the direction of the superintending engineer of the division, who would best understand explaining the nature of the work to be done, and the localities where it was to be carried on. The detachment encamped for work at Bressa Cairn, a piece of table-land about seven miles from Murree, on the Abbotabad road, which it was designed to improve. Above this point forty miles in length, and about twelve miles south of the lofty hills stretching between Murree and Abbotabad. It was made about a couple of years ago, at great cost of labour, and has had a most favourable influence, not only in civilising, at least in bringing more under control, the turbulent population of the Hazara Hills. The promoters of the undertaking are of opinion that the easiness of the slopes, the immense depth of the cuts, or precipices, the scarcity of labour, and other difficulties, and the unfavourable state of the early completion of the communication, the road was not made wider than an average of 6 ft. throughout its entire extent. It is now proposed to widen it to 12 ft.; and, as the road was originally designed as much, if not mainly, for the convenience of military operations as for general traffic and communication, it is but fit and appropriate that the soldiery should be employed in rendering it more serviceable for the latter purpose, although in so improving it it was rendered better suited for general objects.

The present movement is the more interesting from its being the first experiment in India, since annexation of the Punjaub, in the way of employing European manual outdoor labour. Except in field operations, where the necessities of service render it unavoidable, there has been no instance, we believe, in this country where Europeans have been employed in actual outdoor labour throughout the day.

The detachment having been temporarily placed under the management of the Department of Public Works, a fixed rate of daily labour pay has been admitted. A soldier capable of skilled work, entitling him to be considered an artificer, is allowed working pay at the rate of ten annas, or 1s. 8d., a day; an ordinary soldier labourer, the pay of six annas, or 9d., per diem; and a non-commissioned officer, whose duty is to superintend the men, working pay, or 1s. per diem. These wages are in addition to the military pay of the men.

To such completion the mule road was proclaimed as the first instalment of work. The rocky nature of the soil, principally limestone and hard shale, the high level of the hills, and consequent necessity for frequent blasting, rendered the work arduous and trying. In six weeks the two miles were nearly completed, when, in consequence of the setting in of the rains, the detachment was ordered further on the road to the top of a hill 1700 ft. higher, to but themselves against the cold weather. In this occupation they are now employed.

The scheme has so far proved a success. The European soldiers have worked willingly and well, and have for some months past relieved the native labourers, or coolies, as they are called, who are usually employed in these operations. Their labour, however, for the whole day has done as much as two coolies working the whole day of ten or twelve hours. The Department of Public Works has, we believe, incurred any additional outlay in the employment of European labour while practically carrying out the present experiment. The work improved and more substantial, and will in future accustomed to hard labour, and in a better condition of health and strength than are the soldiers of Indian garrisons, the results of the scheme would have been even more satisfactory.

The health of the soldiers employed on this work has steadily improved, and is in marked contrast to the present condition of the regiments at Rawul Pindee, from which they have been detached.

The hygienic advantages of the detachment will probably lead to a greater extension, if not the final adoption, of Sir Sydney Cotton's plan of employing European regiments in connection with the Indian hills during the hot season. It is more advantageous to the men themselves and to the State to have them so employed in the salubrious climate of the hills during a season when in the plains disease prevails universally, and the best necessitates a life of idleness to soldiers.

King Leopold of Belgium conferred the Grand Cordon of his Order on the King of the Greeks when at Brussels, and the young Sovereign wore the insignia at the dinner which took place in his honour at the Palace of Laeken.

The Museum of Palermo has purchased two antique marble sarcophagi discovered many years since near the capital of Sicily, and supposed by some to be that of Philistis, wife of King Pyrrhus; and the other discovered in 1726, and supposed to be Phrynichus or Carbinatelus.

CHICAMAUGA CREEK.—A correspondent gives the following description of this new famous locality :—"I am familiar with the names and localities near Chattanooga, and I beg to correct the spelling of the word by which the battle is generally called. It should be 'Chickamauga,' not 'Chickamauga.' It is a Cherokee compound, and is probably translated 'stream of creek;' the whole signifying the stream of creeks. The village of Lafayette, on the Georgia road, is very near the seat of the principal chief of the Cherokees. The valley and hills which run through Chickamauga are low, and subject to overflow. The river doubtless derived its name from the unfathomness of the little valley, through which it passes."

THE FARM

THE Claremont steamer landed us at Portree, that little village capital of the Isle of Skye, just too late for the annual cattle show, whose prices are supplied partly by the Highland Agricultural and partly by the local society. The cattle were entirely of the Highland breed, and about forty were in the yard. Mr. Stewart, of Dunthoine, whose family have long been famed for their hardy breed, was present with a couple of fine animals, and took two firsts for bulls, a first and second for three-year-old heifers, and three firsts for Cheviot rams and gimmers; in fact, every prize he tried for. Dr. Nicholl Martin, of Glenhaile, was second in the old bull class with a bull (bred by Mr. Campbell of Jura), which took the first prize in 1855. Mr. Fraser, of Kirkhill, was born May 21, 1712, at Boston, America, then a town of the British empire, and was, when very young, brought to Scotland by his father. He was educated first by a private tutor, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a mathematical scholarship. He also won the second Smith's prize (mathematical), and was selected Fellow of his college, and was appointed travelling bachelor. He then went to the bar, and had the opportunity of visiting his birthplace, Boston. On his return to England, in 1742, he was created M.A. and LL.D., afterwards he entered the Court of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar on the 8th of June, 1814. He chose the Midland Circuit, and was made Queen's Counsel in 1827. He was also prominently known from the ability he displayed as one of the counsel who defended Wilson and Thistlewood, and Tidd, for high treason in 1817. He entered Parliament as member for the borough of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on the 26th of March, 1818, but the same year became a Bankruptcy Judge and Chief Justice of Chester. He afterwards sat for Ashburton and the University of Cambridge. He was soon looked on as the most able lawyer of his party (the Tory side) in the House of Commons, and, a convenient opportunity presenting itself by the removal of Sir Samuel Romilly to the Rolls, Mr. Copley was appointed Solicitor-General in July, 1819, and was knighted. He, while holding the office of Solicitor-General in 1820, was selected for the Crown's two memorable cases—viz., the trial at the Old Bailey of the Cato-street conspirators and their ringleader, Mr. Thistlewood, and at the proceedings against Queen Caroline, in the House of Lords. In both affairs, Sir John Copley displayed remarkable judgment, and fortunate moderation. He became Attorney-General in 1824, and Master of the Rolls in 1826. He at first energetically opposed the Reform Bill, and was one of the party with those who felt the absolute necessity of Catholic Emancipation being carried. He took office in the Ministry of Mr. Canning in 1827, and was appointed Lord Chancellor for the first time April 20, 1827, and was created Lord Lyndhurst. He was for a short time Speaker of the House of Lords, during the premiership of the Duke of Wellington, the last administration but one in which he retired from the cares of office. He was on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, but was appointed Chief Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1831, and in 1834 was again called to the woolsack on the sorie and high-minded manner in which he presided over the trial of Lord Melbourne, for criminal conversation, was elegance, and quite led the way for the Bill to be declared to be detrimental to the best interests of the people and inconsistent with the prerogative of the Crown. One crisis in the history of the bill in the House of Lords was when the Duke of Wellington, aware of the disinclining closure, his carrying which caused the Ministry to be compelled to resign, on the 9th of May, 1832, Lord Lyndhurst, on resumption of Sir Robert Peel's short Administration in 1834, was again appointed Lord Chancellor, but again resigned in April, 1835, and was created Lord Lyndhurst of the United Kingdom in 1840. In 1841 Sir Robert Peel returned to power, and Lord Lyndhurst for the third time assumed the chancellorship, which he finally resigned in July, 1846. He nevertheless took subsequently an active part in the debates of the House of Lords, and was frequently called upon to fill up the force of his high character, wisdom, and eloquence there, to the very last year of his life. In both he was a conspicuous figure, as speaking of the Courts of Exchequer and Chancery, Lord Lyndhurst had been pre-eminent, and his judgments in Burne v. Burne, Sir Wm. Scott's case, Bligh v. Lord Darnley, and the bankruptcy case, are looked on as models of lucid reasoning and admirable decision. Lord Lyndhurst, in his early days, when past eighty of age, on the war with Russia, on Cambridge University Reform, the Wensleydale peerage, and the disturbances in Ireland, displayed the same vigorous mind and sagacious eloquence. Lord Lyndhurst, on the death of the venerable Lord Sinclair, had a twelve days before his own decease, obtained the senior Peer of the House of Lords. Lord Lyndhurst married, first, March 13, 1819, Sarah Garay, daughter of Chas. Brunsden, Esq., and by her (who died Jan. 15, 1857) had a son, Chas. Wm., who fell at Waterloo, and his Lordship by her (who died Jan. 15, 1814) had a son and four daughters. He married, second, two daughters of Sir Geo. Pratt, and the two surviving daughters have been married—viz., Sarah Elizabeth, in 1850, to Henry John Selwin Ibbetson, Esq., M.P., and Georgiana Mary, in 1851, and present Baronet, of Leeds, Yorkshire; and Sophia Clarence, in 1854, to Hamilton Beckett, Esq., late 60th Rifles, second son of Sir Edmund Beckett, Baronet, of Leeds Goldsmith, Esq., by whom (who survives him) he has had another daughter, Georgiana Mary, born in 1855. His wife, the last mate, is Charles Du Cane, Esq., M.P. Lord Lyndhurst died on the 12th inst., at his town house (now known as No. 1, Sussex Gardens), St. George's Hyde Park-square, and, as he leaves no male issue, the barony of Lyndhurst becomes extinct.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD LYNDHURST.

The Right Hon. Sir John Singleton Copley, P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, in the county of Hants, High Steward of the University of Cambridge, and one of the Governors of Charterhouse, a great lawyer, orator, judge, and statesman, was the son of the celebrated painter, John Singleton Copley, Esq., R.A., by his wife, Miss Clarke, daughter of Richard Clark, Esq., a wealthy merchant in Boston, United States, and grandson of Col. John Turbi Copley, for their two trade there, and was grandson of Richard Copley, Esq., of the county of Limerick, by his wife, Sarah, younger daughter of John Singleton, Esq., grandson of Sir Joseph Copley, and John Singleton, Esq., J. P., of Quiesville Abbey, in the county of Clare, High Sheriff of that county in 1825. Lord Lyndhurst, the future Lord Chancellor, was born May 21, 1772, at Boston, America, then a town of the British empire, and was, when very young, brought to Scotland by his father. He was educated first by a private tutor, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a mathematical scholarship. He also won the second Smith's prize (mathematical), and was selected Fellow of his college, and was appointed travelling bachelor. He then went to the bar, and had the opportunity of visiting his birthplace, Boston. On his return to England, in 1742, he was created M.A. and LL.D., afterwards he entered the Court of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar on the 8th of June, 1814. He chose the Midland Circuit, and was made Queen's Counsel in 1827. He was also prominently known from the ability he displayed as one of the counsel who defended Wilson and Thistlewood, and Tidd, for high treason in 1817. He entered Parliament as member for the borough of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on the 26th of March, 1818, but the same year became a Bankruptcy Judge and Chief Justice of Chester. He afterwards sat for Ashburton and the University of Cambridge. 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THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Richard Whately, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Glendalough, and Bishop of Kildare, Provost of Cashel, Vicar of Cullen in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Visitor of Trinity College, Dublin, Ex-Vice President of the Royal Irish Academy, Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick, and of the University of Dublin, was born in St. Peter's Parish, Joseph Whately, D.D., of Nonsuch Park, Surrey, Archdeacon of Bristol, by his wife, Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of William Fleamer, Esq., of Ware Park, Herts, and sister of William Fleamer, Esq., late deputy-lieutenant and M.P. for Hertfordshire. He was nephew of Thomas Whately, secretary to the Duke of Suffolk and Berkshire, and author of some valuable works, and of Richard Whately, the economist. He was born in Cavendish-square, on Feb. 1, 1787, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where his career was brilliant. He graduated B.A. 1808, and was elected Fellow and mathematics in Michaelmas Term, 1808. He, in 1810, took orders for his Bachelor's essay. "What are the arts in the cultivation of which the University of Dublin, now the Archbishop of Dublin,

He was, in 1811, elected Fellow of Oriel, and proceeded M.A. in 1812. In 1822 he was appointed Principal of Oxford, and in the same year took the living of Halesworth with Chediston, in Suffolk. In 1825 he published his "Elements of Logic," and in 1826 his "Elements of Rhetoric," and since "Sermon on the Christian's Duty to Establish Christianity as a Law," and "Sermon on the Scripture Account of Miracles." Besides "his very copious volume called "Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon Bonaparte." This work is a complete refutation of the arguments adopted by Hume in his essay directed against the Christian miracles. The most remarkable work that it was as one of the Commissioners of National Education, and the establishment of Normal Schools. In 1831 he published "Introductory Lectures on Political Economy," "Transportation," "The Kingdom of Christ," "Introductory Lectures on St. Paul's Epistles," "Lectures on the Three Creeds" (edited and in the main inspired by him), &c. He was a contributor to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and to almost every periodical of any learned or instructive nature. His very latest contributions are to be found in a popular magazine, Fraser's, established by his friend, the late James Anthony Froude. He also brought out an emended and improved edition of Archbishop King's "Origin of Evil," and of Archbishop Leslie's "Short and Easy Method with the Deists," and "Bacon's Essays, with Annotations." Dr. Whately married, in 1821, Miss Jane Deacon, daughter of W. Pope, Esq., and by her (who died April, 1849) he leaves issue. One of his sons, the Ven. Edward Whately, is Archdeacon of Dublin, and another, Rev. Henry Whately, is Rector of Rathcoole. The wife and Most Rev. Archbishop died at Rostrevor, near Dublin, on the 8th inst.

JOHN SHEEPSHANKS, ESQ.

John Sheepshanks, Esq., of 24, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, the accomplished owner of the famous collection of pictures known as the Sheepshanks Gallery, was born in 1787, and was the son of a wealthy cloth manufacturer at Leeds, whom he succeeded in the business, and was the brother of the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks, B.D., F.R.A.S., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, a distinguished astronomer. Mr. John Sheepshanks has for a long time been known as a munificent patron of art, and has given away from his collection, 1851, profits, liberal to artists and happy in their society. He is Dorsetshire, 1851, profits, liberal to artists and happy in their society. He is Dorsetshire, 1851, presented to the nation the whole of his splendid collection of drawings and

paintings, for the purposes of public instruction in art. In this munificent donation, he made it a condition that the responsibility of taking care of his collection should rest with an individual Minister—the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; and he stipulated that his collection should be removed to South Kensington, giving also a liberal permission to provincial towns to have the pictures on loan, if the authorities provided suitable places to exhibit them. Lord Palmerston accepted the gift on behalf of the Government, and the collection was removed from Rutland-gate to South Kensington early in 1857. The collection is worth about £60,000. It is especially rich in the best works of Mulready, Leslie, and Landseer, and contains fine examples of the principal modern British oil-painters. There are 233 oil-paintings, 103 sketches and drawings by Turner, Stanfield, Chalon, &c. Mr. Sheepshanks died at his town house, at Rutland-gate, on the 5th inst.

SIR J. R. DASHWOOD, BART.



Sir John Richard Dashwood, sixth Baronet, of West Wycombe, Bucks, was the third son of Sir John Dashwood, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Mary Anne, daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq. He was born in 1792, and succeeded his brother, Sir George Henry Dashwood, M.P. for Bucks, as sixth Baronet, March 4, 1862. He died at Halton, on the 24th ult., and is succeeded by his nephew—viz., his brother Edwin's, of the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son, now Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, the seventh Baronet, who was born in 1825, and was formerly in the 10th Regiment, and distinguished himself at the battle of Sobraon; and who married, in 1853, Roberta Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog, and sister of Lady Forbes and of Robert Abercromby, a gallant officer in the British service, who fell at the battle of the Alma. By this union Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood has four sons and a daughter. This family of Dashwood is of old Dorsetshire and Somersetshire origin. The first Baronet, Sir Francis Dashwood, was so created in 1707; and his son, Sir Francis, the second Baronet, became, in right of his mother, Baron Le Despencer, which title fell into abeyance at his death, while the baronetcy passed to his half brother, Sir John Dashwood King, grandfather of the Baronet just deceased.

MRS. TROLLOPE.

Frances Anne Trollope, one of the cleverest and most amusing novelists of her day, was the daughter of the Rev. William Milton, Vicar of Heckfield, Hants, a gentleman well known as an accomplished man of science, and particularly as the designer of the West Dock at Bristol. She was born at the vicarage, Heckfield, in 1779, and was married, in 1809, to Thomas Anthony Trollope, Esq., B.C.L., of Oxford, and Barrister-at-Law, son of the Rev. Anthony Trollope, and grandson of Sir Thomas Trollope, fourth Baronet, of Casewick, in the county of Lincoln. Mrs. Trollope's husband died at Bruges, on Oct. 23, 1835. Mrs. Trollope's first appearance as a writer was in giving vent to a bitterness of feeling on account of the many désagrémens she had experienced in a journey she took to America. Her "America and the Americans," with its companion novel of the "Refugee in America," at once made her reputation, and she continued a long career of authorship, which has been as prolific as it has been prosperous. In succession appeared "Belgium and Western Germany;" "Paris and the Parisians," descriptive of the early period of the reign of the citizen King, Louis Phillipe; "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," a novel bringing out the peculiarities of the black and coloured races of the Southern States; "Vienna and the Austrians," with a novel, "The Romance of Vienna;" and "The Vicar of Wrexhill," a chef d'œuvre in its way. Mrs. Trollope then published a most diverting novel, "The Widow Barnaby," being the history and adventures of a crafty husband-hunter, without principle or money. This was followed by "Michael Armstrong, the Factory Boy," exposing the evils of the manufacturing system; and "One Fault," a domestic story, showing the sad consequences of ill temper, the result of pride and over-sensitiveness. In 1840 she gave "The Widow Married," "Chesterfield," "Hargrave," "Jessie Phillips," and "Lauriston." These were followed by numerous others, of the principal of which space allows only the enumeration here of the titles—viz., "Tremordyn Cliff," "The Robertses on their Travels," "The Blue Belles of England," "The Ward of Thorpe Combe," "The Attractive Man," "Petticoat Government," "Father Eustace," "Uncle Walter," "The Clever Woman," "The Three Cousins," "Mrs. Mathews, or Family Mysteries," "Gertrude, or Family Friends," and "Fashionable Life in Paris and London." Mrs. Trollope died at Florence on the 6th inst.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Frederic William Slade, Bart, Q.C., of Maunsell Grange, North Petherton, Somerset, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, was proved in the London Court on the 6th inst., by the executors, Lord Vaux of Harrowden (the testator's brother-in-law), and Lucius Henry Fitzgerald, Esq., barrister-at-law, the personalty being sworn under £16,000. The will was executed in 1862. The testator was the son of the late General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1859, and attained the age of sixty. Sir Frederic, after making provision for his wife (who is the sister of Baron Vaux), and securing to her Ladyship an annuity for her life, has directed his property to be divided amongst all his children not otherwise provided for. Sir Frederic was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Somerset, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry.

The will of Richard Owen, Esq., formerly of Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire, but late of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, was proved in the London Court, on the 17th ult., by Thomas Samuel Wright, Esq., solicitor, Leamington Priors, the sole executor. The personal property was sworn under £14,000. The testator died in July last, having executed his will in 1856, and a codicil in March, 1861. He has disposed of his property almost entirely to charitable objects. After leaving to a sister a life-interest arising from £1000, and to each of the children and grandchildren of the brothers and sisters of his mother a legacy of £100, and to his executor £200, and a few other legacies, he bequeaths the remainder as follows:—To the London Society for Propagating the Gospel, £4000; Church Missionary Society, £3500; Pastoral Aid Society, £500; London Orphan Asylum, £1500; London Fever Hospital, £500; Welsh Charity School, £100; the District Schools at Leamington, £100; and to the Brompton Consumption Hospital, £1000, this latter legacy being a reversion falling due on the death of his sister. The residue of his property he directs to be divided into two equal parts, leaving one moiety to the Leamington Hospital and the other moiety for the relief of the poor of Leamington Priors.

The will of Alfred Ricketts, Esq., of Lansdowne-place, Bath, was proved in the London Probate Court under £60,000 personalty, the executors nominated being his relict, together with Alfred Hudson Ricketts, Esq., the son; Heberden Finden Emery, Esq., of Banwell; and Captain W. Stocker, R.N. The will bears date April, 1862. To his wife he bequeaths a life interest over £12,000, in addition to her marriage settlement, and other bequests. To his son Loftus he devises his freehold estate at Banwell, Somerset. To each of his three sons and daughter he leaves a legacy of £5000 beyond any other provision or settlement, appointing his sons Alfred and Charles residuary legatees of the real and personal estate. There are legacies left to some personal friends, to his executors, and to his servants.

The negotiations respecting the marriage of the Prince of Orange with Princess Frederica of Hanover have been concluded. The Prince was born in 1840 and the Princess in 1848.

The English Government has addressed, through the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, her Majesty's thanks to the civil, maritime, and military authorities of Havre, for the care with which the funeral honours were rendered to Admiral Washington, who lately died in that town.

"A part of the property of King Otho and of Queen Amélie of Greece has," says the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, "arrived at Venice from Athens. The most valuable articles, particularly the Queen's jewels and the King's private library, still remain in the palace at Athens."

The inquiry into the loss of the Norwegian steamer has terminated. The master's certificate is suspended for twelve months, the chief point urged against him being that he was going at full speed in a dense fog, and exposed to the varying influence of strong currents.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further notice. During the absence of her Majesty the presence chamber, or grand reception-room, one of the finest of the State apartments of Windsor Castle, has been undergoing a complete re-decoration and gilding by Mr. J. V. Cooper, of Windsor.

There has been a serious collision in the Channel between the French ship Zaide Celine, Roussel, from Cardiff to Rochefort, and the James, of Fowey. The latter vessel foundered almost immediately, and the captain and two men are reported to have perished. The Zaide Celine succeeded in putting into Falmouth.

The Deep Sea Commission met again on Saturday, this time at Brixham, on the Devonshire coast. The evidence there was as conflicting as in Northumberland—the advocates of line-fishing declaring that the trawlers were ruining the trade; the trawlers insisting that the fishing grounds were benefited rather than injured by their operations.

The Government emigration ship Ariadne, 770 tons, Captain G. Barnes, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., London, sailed on the 6th inst. from Liverpool for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board 275 Government emigrants, comprising 25 married couples, 95 single men, 62 single women, 33 boys, and 31 girls between the ages of one and twelve, and four infants, under the care of Dr. Alexander Cumming, surgeon superintendent.——The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Vernon, 891 tons, Captain Boyd A. Johnstone, belonging to Mr. Litchfield Green, London, for the conveyance of emigrants to Brisbane, Queensland, at the rate of £15 17s. 6d. per statute adult. The Vernon is appointed to sail from Southampton about the 30th of November.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARGUS.—The monstrous innovation of the "Dummy Pawn" is scouted, of course, by every player of common sense; but in one of our lunatic asylums it is said to be coming into operation, and there, when a player advances a Pawn to the eighth square, he expresses the movement by saying, "I pawn my Pawn!"

C. W., of Sunbury.—No. 2 has been turned to account; but No. 1 appears to us defective: for suppose, 1. B takes Q (ch), 2. Q to K B 3rd (ch), how can mate next move be prevented?

T. SMITH.—It would facilitate reference if you numbered your problems. The one last amended is still incorrect, and admits of an easy solution in *four* moves by 1. Q to K sq, 2. R to K 7th, &c. Is it not so?

PRIMOGENITUS.—It is allowable for a player to have as many Queens or other pieces on the board *at one time* as he can get by advancing Pawns to their eighth square.

I. W. B.—Such a claim, after ten years' silence on the subject, and from a player whose inventive genius never soared beyond the notion of a "dummy Pawn," is, as you say, too absurd for serious notice. The object of it, like the fulsome parade of great folks' names in the same quarter, is only a desperate effort to attain a little reflected celebrity.

F. JOHNSTON.—They are at the moment under examination.

IOTA.—If you will be at the trouble to inform us in what year the problem was published, we will endeavour to let you have the position.

A CHESSPLAYER.—We have heard four-handed chess extolled by many persons who practise it, as a very entertaining game, and are pleased to find that it is becoming popular.

B. R.—Mr. Mackenzie, who recently played with so much success against the chief players of the Grand Cigar Divan, is at present in New York, and we await with some interest the report of his encounters with the leading players of America.

NEREUS.—No; you have yet to find the solution of the beautiful two-move mentioned. Try it once more.

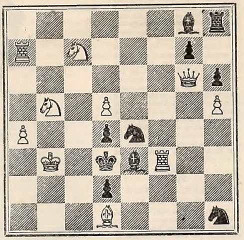
ALTON, Hants.—There are fifty solutions of the problem of the Knight's march over the chessboard. Some years since Dr. Roget published a very elegant key to this puzzle, which we have no doubt you could obtain by an application to him. You will find several articles on the subject in recent numbers of *La Nouvelle Régence*, and an exhaustive summary of it in M. De Jaenisch's great work, "Traité des Applications de Mathématique au Jeu des Echecs."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1023, by Margaret, E. F. P., Dover, I. S. G., Primogenitus, A Bath Archer, D. D., F. R. S., Ernest, P. H. D., Simple Simon, J. Guthrie, Delta, F. R. S., Quidnunc; I. G., Wandsworth; Alton, Hants; Johnston Mills, Sergius, Stella, R. M., Puzzled, Felix, Vicar, A Learner, T. V. B., Little Dorrit, Lionel, F. C. S., Nemo, Typo, Œdipus, Manfred, The Ghost, Presis, H. W., Conrad, I. H., Clericus, F. C. S., Tom Noddy, W. M., Stanley; B., of Ghent; G. M., Philo-S., Boston Stump, Tomaso, F. N., T. Rudge, Carfax, Gamma, A German, C. B., United Service Club, Box and Cox, Bookworm, R. B. W., A Bohemian, Romola, Gil Blas, L. S. D., 1853, Bumble, Omicron, Try-again, I. H. S.; B. B., Bradford; I. H., of Sheffield; D. V. D.; R., of Clapham; F. C. S., Volunteer, A Templar, Victoria, Bentham, S. W. H., G. W. R., Charley, I. B., Caroline, Athos, Clifden, Henricus, Rodolph, Sigma; D., of Barnstable; Peregrine, Travellers' Club, Antony, A Lady, Sisma, Vernon, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1025.

By Mr. T. SMITH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

A Game in which Mr. BUCKLE gave the odds of the King's Kt.

(*Remove Black's K Kt from the Board.—Queen's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C. K.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 4th
4. P to K 3rd	

(It must have been difficult to resist the temptation to play this Pawn a square further, and we are not sure that the resistance was wise. P to K 4th would have gained a move and given Black a good free game.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C. K.)
4.	P to K 3rd
5. B takes P	P to Q R 3rd
6. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
7. Castles	B to Q 3rd
8. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. P to K 4th	B takes K R P

(Why not have taken the King's Pawn, instead of throwing away a piece? There no doubt was valid reason why, but we do not see any at the moment.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C. K.)
10. P takes B	B to K 2nd
11. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
12. B takes Kt	P takes B
13. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
14. P to Q R 4th	

(This was not played with Mr. Buckle's customary acumen. He should rather have moved his Queen to K Kt 4th, and then it would have been next to impossible for White to avoid defeat.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C. K.)
14.	P to Q B 4th
15. P to K B 6th	P takes K B P
16. P takes K B P	B takes P
17. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq
18. Q to Q Kt 3rd	R to K Kt sq (ch)
19. K to K R sq	Kt to Q B 5th
20. P takes Q B P	P to Q 5th
21. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 4th
22. B to K R 6th (ch)	B to K Kt 2nd
23. B to K B 4th	B to K B 3rd
24. K to R 2nd	B to K 4th
25. B to K Kt 3rd	B takes B (ch)
26. Kt takes B	Q to K Kt 4th
27. P to Q B 6th	

(Here, also, Black appears to lose time. He should have played B to K B sq, or R to K Kt sq, instead of the useless move in the text.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C. K.)
27.	P takes P
28. R to K Kt sq	Kt to Q 7th
29. Q to Q R 3rd (ch)	P to Q B 4th
30. Kt to K 4th	

(By playing Q R to Q sq he might still have given White a good deal of trouble; but the move made threw away the game at once.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C. K.)
30.	Q to K B 5th (ch)
31. R to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt

And White wins.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

An elegant little Game, played at Breslau between M. ANDERSSEN, the famous German player, and Mr. S. HAMEL, a skilful Amateur of the Nottingham Chess Club.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd

(It is immaterial whether this Bishop retreats now or after the advance of the enemy's Q Pawn.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd
10. P to K 5th	B to K Kt 5th
11. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Q to Q 2nd

(His best plan was to interpose the Q Bishop, though that move would have deprived us of some pretty play on the part of Mr. Anderssen.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
12. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd
13. P to K 6th	

(Clever and decisive.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
13.	B takes K P

(He might have prolonged the game by taking with his K B Pawn.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
14. P takes B	P takes P
15. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
16. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K 4th
17. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
18. Kt to Q B 4th	B to Q B 2nd
19. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
20. R takes Q Kt P	P takes R
21. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K to Q sq
22. B takes Q Kt P,	

and Black resigns.

A NEW MOVE.

In some lines of much sweetness, by a living American poet, we meet with an amusing solecism in the technical language of the game.

The Game of Chess.

We played at chess, Bianca and myself,
One afternoon, but neither won the game.
Both absent-minded, thinking of our hearts;
Moving the ivory pawns from black to white,
Shifted to little purpose round the board.
Sometimes we quite forgot them in a sigh,
And then remembered it and moved again;
Looking the while along the slopes beyond,
Barred by blue peaks, the fountain and the grove,
Where lovers sat in shadow, back again,
With sideway glances in each other's eyes.
Unknowingly I made a lucky move,
Whereby I *checked my mate*, and gained a queen;
My couch drew nearer hers, I took her hand—
A soft white hand that gave itself away—
Told o'er the simple story of my love,
In simplest phrases, which are always best,
And prayed her if she loved me in return,—
A fabled doubt,—to give her heart to me;
And then and there, above that game of chess,
Not finished yet, in maiden trustfulness—
I'm coming, Sweet!—she gave her heart to me

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

BEFORE the George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, has entirely disappeared, we have a few words to say on "the intercepted letter." While Cromwell was meditating how he could best "come in" with Charles, one of his spies—of the King's bedchamber—informed him that his final doom was decreed; and that what it was might be found out by intercepting a letter sent from the King to the Queen, wherein he declared what he would do. The letter, he said, was sewed up in the skirt of a saddle, and the bearer of it would come with the saddle upon his head that night to the Blue Boar Inn, in Holborn; for there he was to take horse and go to Dover with it. This messenger knew nothing of the letter in the saddle; but some persons at Dover did. Cromwell and Ireton, disguised as troopers, taking with them a trusty fellow, went to the inn in Holborn; and this man watched at the wicket, while the troopers continued drinking beer till about ten o'clock, when the sentinel at the gate gave notice that the man with the saddle was come in. Up they got, and, as the man was leading out his horse saddled, they, with drawn swords, declared they were to search all who went in and out there; but, as he looked like an honest man, they would only search his saddle. Upon this they ungirt the saddle and carried it into the stall where they had been drinking, and left the horseman with the sentinel; then, ripping up one of the skirts of the saddle, they found the letter, and gave back the saddle to the man, who, not knowing what he had done, went away to Dover. They then opened the letter, in which the King told the Queen that he thought he should close with the Scots. Cromwell and Ireton then took horse and went to Windsor; and, finding they were not likely to have any tolerable terms from the King, they immediately from that time forward *resolved his ruin.—Earl of Orrery's State Letters.*

Among the earthquake retrospections called up by the reality of Tuesday week we do not find the absurd rumour which gained credence in the spring of 1842, that London would be destroyed by earthquake on the 17th of March in that year. This report was founded upon certain doggrel prophecies: one pretending to be pronounced in the year 1203, and contained in the Harleian Collection (British Museum), 800 b., folio 319; the other by Dr. Dee, the astrologer (1598, MS., British Museum). The rhymes, with their "authorities," inserted in the newspapers, actually excited some alarm, and a great number of timid persons left the metropolis before the 17th. Upon reference at the British Museum no such "prophecies" were to be found, and their forger subsequently confessed them to have been an experiment upon public credulity—which must be considered a very reprehensible piece of mischief.

In connection with a claim for "ancient rights" tried in the Sheriffs' Court last week, it may be useful to quote, from the London Corporation Inquiry, in 1834, the ancient custom of the City with respect to the taking away of a light (a window), as stated by Mr. Woodthorpe, the Town Clerk:—"If a man had a window in his house looking into an open space in which there had been any building within his memory, and that another erected a wall which obstructed the light from that window, the person so erecting it would be justified if he could show that a building had, at any time within the memory of man, stood there. All that the party erecting had to do was to get the Recorder to appear in the Court of King's Bench, and (on proof of the fact of the previous building) to plead the custom of the city of London, and the right of the party erecting the building would be admitted; or, in other words, the action of the party opposing the obstruction would be barred."

The British Archæological Association commenced their Congress at Leeds, on Monday last, with a programme of "an extraordinary amount of objects of archæological research and of the greatest interest." We shall notice a few of the most curious objects next week. The Congress will terminate on Monday.

We return to the subject of the "Crannoges" of the Irish lakes, noticed in our Journal of Oct. 3, for the sake of reference to a very interesting paper "On Lake-dwellings of the Early Periods," by Mr. William M. Wylie, M.A., in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxviii.:—

> The earliest account we have of any people betaking themselves permanently to dwellings on sites of artificial construction among waters is that given by Herodotus of a Thracian tribe who thus dwelt in Prasias, a small mountain lake of Pœonia, now part of modern Roumelia. Their habitations, we learn, were constructed on platforms raised above the lake on piles, and connected with the shore by a narrow causeway of similar formation. These platforms must have been of considerable extent, for the Pœonians lived there in a state of polygamy, with their families and horses, their chief food being the fish which the lake produced in great abundance.

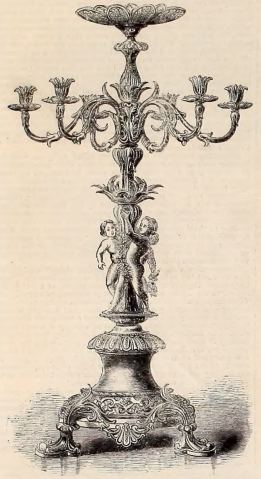
Mr. Wylie then refers to the discoveries of very ancient remains in the lakes of Switzerland, sometime previously reported to the Society of Antiquaries, and first discovered in the dry winter of 1853-4, on the Lake of Zurich. Here were found remains of piles driven deeply into the bed of the lake, formed of the stems of oak, beech, birch, and fir trees. Among these piles lay relics, with one exception, of the Stone Period. They consisted of hammers, corn-crushers, &c.; axes and celts of various kinds of stone, peculiar, in some instances, to the East, many fitted into hafts of staghorn. Implements of flint were numerous, although flint is rarely found in that country. Mixed with slabs (hearthstones) were implements in bone, the teeth of bears, boars' tusks, and skeletons of deer and wild boar; one amber bead; and an armlet of thin brass wire, the sole instance of any metal whatever. There also occurred fragments of coarse pottery and masses of charred wood. It was evident that not only this settlement, but the great majority of those subsequently found, perished by fire. Not a trace of a saw was perceptible in the woodwork; the piles had all been pointed with stone axes, or by fire, and split by means of wedges. "In fact," says Mr. Wylie, "these remains belong to a very early period, though others since discovered claim a yet more remote antiquity. Probably they belonged to a race preceding the Kelts, whose very name is lost to us." A minute account of the Swiss lake-dwellings has been published by M. Troyon, of Lausanne. Mr. Wylie then turns to the analogous remains of our own land, the Irish *crannoges*, long well known, though not examined till 1839; since which period, in the drainage and inland navigation works of Ireland, "no less than forty-six *crannoges* have been discovered in the lakes of Leitrim, Roscommon, Cavan, Down, Monaghan, Limerick, Meath, King's County, and Tyrone;" to which may be added the *crannoge* described by our Correspondent.

Returning to the Swiss discoveries, we find that the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich hoped from the first to verify their discoveries with the descriptions of Herodotus, which Mr Rawlinson, in his edition of "The Father of History," has seized upon. Having quoted from him the peculiar mode of life of the inhabitants of Prasias, Mr. Rawlinson notes:—

> Recent discoveries in the lakes of Central Europe, particularly those of Switzerland, have confirmed in the most remarkable way this whole description of Herodotus. It appears that at an ancient date, probably anterior to that of the immigration of the Celts, there lived on most of these lakes a race or races who formed for themselves habitations almost exactly like those which Herodotus here describes. At a short distance from the shore, rows of wooden piles were driven into the muddy bottom, generally disposed in lines parallel to the bank, but not at regular intervals, upon which there can be no doubt that platforms were placed and habitations raised. Within the area occupied by the piles, and over the space immediately adjoining, are found at the bottom, often occupying a depth of several feet, objects of human industry, consisting of rude pottery and various implements in stone, bone, and bronze. Everything marks the high antiquity of these remains. The pottery is coarse in character, and shaped by the hand; it has scarcely a trace of ornament. The implements in stone and bone indicate a nation in the most primitive condition. The complete, or almost complete, absence of iron is most significant. Also, it must be observed that there is in most places a deposit of mud, the growth of centuries, covering the remains, in the whole of which there are no implements. Bones of animals, which had apparently been killed for food, appear throughout the whole stratum of mud in which the implements were found.
>
> Antiquaries seem fully agreed that these are among the most primitive remains in Europe, belonging either to the early Celtic, or, perhaps, more probably to a pre-Celtic, period. It is a reasonable conjecture that they come down to us from that Finnish (Turanian) race, which (as has been observed, vol. i., p. 645, note) seems to have peopled the whole of Europe in primeval times. We may suspect that this people occupied the lakes for security at the time when the Celts began to press upon them; but that they failed to maintain themselves and gradually yielded and were absorbed in the immigrants. In some places it is evident from the deposits that the platforms were finally destroyed by fire (Lettre de M. Troyon, p. 7), abundance of charred wood being found above all the rest of the remains. A similar mode of life to that here described by Herodotus, and apparently practised by the early inhabitants of Switzerland, is found among the Papous of New Guinea (see the *Histoire* of Dumont d'Urville, tom. iv., p. 607).

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

MR. DOBSON has recently retired from the secretaryship of the excise branch of the Inland Revenue Department, which office he had filled for more than forty years with signal advantage to the State. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, announcing to the Lords of the Treasury the fact of Mr. Dobson's contemplated retirement from public service, state that they would but inadequately acknowledge the services of one of the most valuable public servants that has ever been employed in the Revenue of Excise if they confined their observations



TESTIMONIAL TO THOMAS DOBSON, ESQ., LATE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

to the ordinary form of certificate. The commissioners then proceed to enumerate some of the most important services which Mr. Dobson has rendered; amongst which are the discovery, in conjunction with Mr. Phillips, of the method of testing the original gravities of beer, and the substitution of duty-free malt in distilleries in the room of the partial and dangerous system of malt drawback—a measure which has proved equally beneficial to the trade and the revenue—and state that for the last ten or twelve years all the material improvements (and they have been many and important) in the regulations for levying the duty on spirits have been chiefly due to his advocacy or invention. The commissioners conclude by stating that for the existing harmony between themselves and the representatives of the principal trades, subject to the excise laws they are very largely indebted to Mr. Dobson, and they feel that they cannot too strongly recommend to the consideration of the board one who, during his long career, has laboured so constantly and so efficiently in the service of the public. We learn by a Treasury minute that their Lordships, having reference to Mr. Dobson's special services as brought under their notice by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and within their Lordships' own cognizance, have awarded him a special retiring pension of £1010 a year, and intend submitting his case to Parliament for the grant of a special retiring allowance.

Nor was the appreciation of Mr. Dobson's services confined to the heads of the departments. An address and a testimonial have recently been presented to him by 2489 officers of all grades in the Excise Surveying Department, as a mark of respect and in recognition of the services he has rendered to their body. The subscriptions to this testimonial were accompanied with cordial expressions of the respect and esteem felt for Mr. Dobson.

The testimonial consists of a candelabrum, or épergne, in Renaissance style, with a group of three boy figures surrounding the shaft and supporting branches for seven lights; a large engraved salver; and a tea and coffee service of the same style, consisting of tea-kettle, lamp, and stand, coffee and tea pots, sugar-basin, cream-ewer, and bread-basket. These articles are of massive silver, of exquisite design and workmanship, and were manufactured, at a cost of £610, by Garrard and Co.

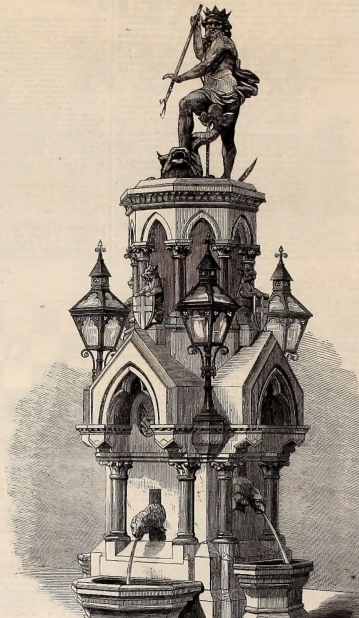
MEMORIAL CHURCH AT COLD HANWORTH.

THURSDAY, Sept. 3, was a great day at Cold Hanworth, near Lincoln, in consequence of the opening of the newly-erected church at that place. The new church is dedicated to All Saints, and has been built at the expense of Commodore F. Cracroft, C.B., and his wife, to the memory of the late Colonel Cracroft. We copy from the *Lincoln Standard* some details of the edifice:—It consists of nave, chancel, vestry, tower, and spire. The style is Decorated, and is carried very freely. The whole of the walling is rough-faced, from the Hackthorn quarry. The exterior and interior dressings are of Ancaster stone, except the reredos and font, which are partly of Caen stone, red Mansfield, and green polished marble shafts. The inside of the church is partly of red brick and partly plastered. The whole of the roofs are Memel timber, stained and varnished, the covering being of Broseley brindled tiles, with a crested ridge. The height of tower and spire is about 60 ft., and the top of the spire terminates with a beautiful weathervane. The whole of the benches (which are open) are of deal, stained and varnished. The pulpit, reading-desk, communion rail, and font top are of oak. The terminations, capitals, springers, &c., are richly carved, both interiorly and exteriorly. The windows are glazed in cathedral glass, the tracery of which is in geometrical patterns. The naves and porch floors are paved with Minton's plain red, buff, and black six-inch tiles. The chancel, sanctuary, and baptistry (which is formed under the tower) are paved with very rich encaustic tiles. The church is seated to accommodate about eighty, enough for the whole parish. The churchyard, on the west, south, and north, is inclosed with a low wall of the same materials as the church, with Ancaster stone coping, and Ancaster stone piers at intervals, forming it into bays. The architect is J. Croft, Esq., Islington, and the builder is Mr. W. Huddleston, Lincoln; the cost will be upwards of £2000. It has been built in the short space of six months.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT DURHAM.

MONDAY, the 21st ult., witnessed the opening of the new drinking-fountain which has replaced the unsightly yet venerable structure, called the punt, which for many years had been a prominent object in Durham Market-place.

The fountain, which has been erected out of the public rates, is a graceful and beautiful ornament to the city. The architect (Mr. E. R. Robson) has won general approval and admiration. Annexed are a few particulars of the fountain, taken from the *Durham County Advertiser*:—It is at once a drinking-fountain, a public reservoir, and a well for cattle; and these three distinct functions are severally referred to in three sculptured discs on its walls. The first represents Hagar athirst in the wilderness; another depicts the well-known subject, Moses striking the rock; while the third, which is placed immediately over the cattle-trough, shows the meeting of Jacob at the well, and quotes, on its rim, the passage, "Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also." The fountain is a quadrangular block of masonry, from each side of which projects a sculptured animal, or gurgoyle, spouting water into a semi-octagonal basin beneath; while above, a steep, projecting pediment, surmounted by an animal holding a shield bearing the arms of the city, is, on each face, carried by shafts of polished Aberdeen granite and boldly-sculptured corbels. This forms the fountain proper, and, while three of the ducts are provided with drinking-cups, and their basins with iron bars for patrons, the fourth has simply a larger basin placed at a lower level, and so arranged as to stand always full of water for the use of cattle. Into all the four basins the water constantly flows, but an increased volume can at any moment be obtained from the cistern inside by pressing a button. After escaping from the basins the water runs into a shallow trench, which surrounds the fountain and is sloped to a drain; before reaching which, however, it passes through and continually replenishes two dog-troughs. In its upper portion the structure has four lamps (made by Mr. Skidmore), placed at the base of the pediment, and immediately afterwards it develops into an octagonal podium, or pedestal, ornamented with moulded arches and shafts of polished Peterhead granite, and terminating in a sculptured cornice. Upon this pedestal has been placed, neatly painted and gilded, the old lead figure of Neptune, which for so many years occupied a corresponding position on the old punt, or pant, now replaced by the fountain. The height of the fountain is 14 ft., irrespective of the full-size figure which surmounts it. The masonry was executed by Messrs. Henry Thornton and Son, of Durham, and the sculpture by Mr. Beall, of Newcastle. The stone used is from the Prudham Quarries.



NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN THE MARKET-PLACE, DURHAM.



MEMORIAL CHURCH AT HANWORTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

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LORD LYNDHURST.

It has been the felicitous lot of but few of our statesmen to have so far outlived the storms of political life as to occupy, for a considerable interval before making their final exit from this earthly stage of being, that loftiest summit within reach of an Englishman's ambition, from which, lifted above both the claims and the limitations of party ties, he is at once the object of veneration and the dispenser of counsel to the whole country. Such, for many years, was the position of the Duke of Wellington; such, for a few months only, was that of Sir Robert Peel; and such, through the last decade, was the distinguished place assigned by his admiring countrymen to Lord Lyndhurst. Once the ablest and the most daring of the party leaders of his day, he had long ceased to be remembered as such. The luminary across whose disc, sometimes brilliant



THE NEW IRON-CLAD FLEET: LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S FRIGATE VALIANT, 34 GUNS, AT MILLWALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

sometimes obscured, the storm-clouds of political passion drove at midday, shone with a mild and uninterrupted lustre through at midday, shone with a mild and uninterrupted lustre through a long evening, and sank at last beneath the horizon, followed by the respect and regret of all classes, quite irrespectively of their political opinions. The character and fame of Lord Lyndhurst belong, not to a section, but to the entire people of the United Kingdom; and the interest attaching to his name is of sufficient breadth to admit of being shared by all who are able to appreciate intellectual vigour.

It is not our intention in the following observations to sketch the career of this remarkable man. Its most salient features will be familiar to most of our readers. His birth at Boston, United States, when America had not as yet ceased to be a colony of Great Britain—the removal of his Royalist father to this country when his son John was but a child—his early education under the parental roof—the academical distinctions he won for himself at Cambridge—his subsequent visit to the land of his birth, during which he became acquainted with George Washington, the patriotic founder and subsequently idol of American independence—his course of legal study at Lincoln's Inn—his forensic labours and moderate success on the Midland Circuit—his introduction to the House of Commons, at the mature age of forty-five, through the now-extinct borough of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight—his serviceable but not very dazzling efforts as Solicitor-General to Lord Liverpool's Administration—his memorable speech against the Catholic claims, followed so speedily by his elevation to the woolsack by Canning, who so trenchantly replied to it—the part he took in opposing the Reform Bill, and the subtlety, the oratorical force and skill, and the unshrinking boldness he displayed as a party leader—his judicial ability as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, marvellously displayed in his judgment in the case of "Small *v.* Attwood"—his differences with Sir Robert Peel, under whom, however, he was subsequently prevailed upon to take office—his celebrated "Sedan" amendment, and finally his occasional speeches in his advanced old age, in which he assumed the part of counsel for the nation and commanded the reverent attention of Europe—will furnish ample materials for a most interesting and instructive memoir, and associate his biography with the political history of his country for well-nigh half a century. Upon none of these passages of his life do we purpose to offer the slightest comment. It is rather to the attributes of the man than to the circumstances of his career that we venture to point attention—for it is as an exemplification of intellectual power, rather than as a great and practically successful statesman, that Lord Lyndhurst will be remembered.

The backbone of his intellectual structure was that instinctive sagacity by which, above any public man that can be compared with him, he seized upon the vital principle which belonged to any mere assemblage of facts, detected their relationship one to another, arranged them in their due order of sequence and mutual dependence, and made them tell their own consistent story. Give him but time to survey the whole of the details with which in any case, legal or political, he had to deal, and his eye detected at once the shape which they would assume when put together in their natural and logical connection. In the classification and arrangement of his ideas he was peculiar. He not only set them in their most precise purpose he had in hand, but he was able to discern as if by instinct the true relationship to it of every item of information of which he was possessed, and could instantly assign to it its proper place and function. The bent of his intellect was constructive. He was not inquiring, but he did not invent. But he saw just how and where one thing fitted in with another, and he put them together, and built them up into a harmonious and intelligible whole. Hence his skill in unravelling the most entangled mass of apparently contradictory evidence, and hence also his unrivalled mastery in the art of stating a case. The glance of his intellect was like that of a consummate General; and he not only caught at a first view the strategic points of the ground upon which he was to operate, and the opportunities it offered him, but he could handle the various forces with the most consummate ease, and at the right moment, place every arm and every battalion just where its distinctive service would be most available. He had no confused notions, vast as was their store. He recognised in them, when he first came across them, something which associated them with his predominating faculty—the same power of classification which moved him to select the place which it should occupy in his memory enabled him to lay his hand upon it whenever it was wanting.

To this intellectual characteristic Lord Lyndhurst added all the advantage which can be derived from a complete mastery of language. Probably, the latter acquisition was immensely assisted by the natural structure of his mind. His diction was as simple as the order of his ideas was lucid. There was a colouring transparency in his style, which let the thoughts shine without tinging them. In the structure of his sentences he also seemed to be to transmit light rather than music; yet so perfectly did his words adjust themselves to his meaning that music was the result. He seems to have regarded figure as superfluous ornament, he wanted the fancy and the sentiment which alone could furnish it; at any rate, his greatest efforts were singularly destitute of ornamentation. But the sword of his logic had the keenest edge, and the bite of his sarcasm left a rankling wound. He was not, however, as a combatant that his supreme power made itself manifest. It was when speaking from the bench of judgment, and laying down the law in its application to a complicated case, that his style of oratory most commended itself. His cold, passionless, inflexible manner detracted nothing from the force of his matter in his judicial deliverances. His object in these cases was not to engage the sympathies, nor persuade the will, nor stir the indignation; but, light in hand, to thread his way through intricate perplexities, and lead the mind, with or without its own assent, up to his conclusions. His sole business then was with the intellect, and to the intellect he exclusively addressed himself. Had he pursued a legal career without mixing himself up with the turmoil of politics, he would probably have left his own image and superscription deeply impressed upon the jurisprudence of his country.

Lord Lyndhurst, although at no stage of his lengthened career an audacious party politician, was unusually free from personal bitterness of feeling. He had a keen zest for the pleasures of social life, which probably obtained the homage of his sympathies to a far greater extent than his political convictions. He was angrily denounced as a trader in his principles, of which there is no incontestable proof. But it may be inferred from the general tenour of his life that his politics never struck their roots deeply into the soil of his will. They do not seem to have been the counterpoints of his conscience. So into they were more in the nature of means than ends, and, although unquestionably he had his preferences and his prejudices, they did but slightly sway his heart. Certainly they did not alter, nor interfere with, his personal friendships. He lived on terms of intimacy with his most formidable antagonist—Lord Brougham. He seldom hesitated to serve with those who had been his most eager assailants. He forgave political affronts without any visible severity of intestine struggle. He refused none of the courtesies of his high position on account of either pain or pleasure to his susceptibilities. In this character he was a true British nobleman, never carrying with him into the banquet-hall the feelings which belonged only to the tilting yard or the tournament.

Although the name of Baron Lyndhurst will be conspicuous in the history of England, our children's children will probably be at some loss to discover the secret of that high reputation in which he was held by his contemporaries. He has left behind him no monument of his power which will be more than commemorative. The fame of his forensic relics only will descend to posterity to justify the judgment of their predecessors as to the intellectual pre-eminence of Lord Lyndhurst. Whether he was ambitious of posthumous renown we have no means of knowing; but, from some cause or other, he has left it to others to accomplish what he did not lay himself out to ensure it. His vast powers have enshrined themselves in no imperishable work, and his greatest political efforts will present themselves to the judgment of mankind as those of an unsuccessful partisan. Fortunately for himself, he then crossed the Rubicon which divides the lighter from the enduring qualities of his nature stood clearly out from the stormy elements which tended to obscure them. Old age, pitiless to some men, befriended him. The passions which he raised, and with which he sported, died away. The policy which his genius originated, or grappled with, and for a moment staggered, prevailed. He discreetly bowed to what he could not ultimately resist. Long before his departure from among us he received from his fellow-countrymen, without distinction of party, the highest homage which they pay to their great men. They were proud of him as one who had done much to illustrate the leading traits of their national spirit and the genius of their political constitution. They had left off criticising, and were contented to admire. The use which he made of his splendid abilities gave him a claim to their impartiality of history. We, who have just witnessed the close of his long life, find it more in unison with our feelings to breathe out the prayer, "Peace to his memory!"

LAUNCH OF THE VALIANT.

THIS important addition to our mercantile fleet was launched on Wednesday week from the Admiralty yard, Millwall. A very numerous company, including several distinguished guests, had assembled on board the vessel, among whom were Baron Brunnow, Ambassador and Captain Kolokoltsoff, of the Russian navy; Captain Blanco, of the Spanish navy; Mr. Peter Bolt, Admiralty surveyor; Mr. Watts, managing director, of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company; Mr. Rundell, Chief Constructor of her Majesty's Navy; Mr. Samuda, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Green, and many shipbuilders and engineers.

The ceremony of naming her was performed by Mrs. Thomas Bolt, daughter-in-law of the chairman of the Thames Ironbuilding Company, by whom the vessel has been completed; and at half past ten the noble ship, which is 280 ft. in length between the perpendicular, and beneath her keel, glided with majestic ease into the stream. A more brilliant and successful launch has never in our experience been witnessed.

The Valiant is one of quite a new class of iron frigates—a contesting link in the chain between the Warrior and the vessels of the Defence and Resistance class. Her length over all is 290 ft., her extreme breadth 58 ft., and her tonnage 6,700 tons (bm). The full armament of 34 guns will be distributed as follows:—On the main deck twenty-four 68-pounders, 95 cwt. smooth-bore guns, and six 110-pounder Armstrong guns; and on the upper deck four 40-pounder Armstrong guns, which will be furnished from the Royal Arsenal.

Her bow is of a peculiar kind, and the sides of the vessels will be defence and Resistance class. Her length over all is 280 ft., her extreme breadth 58 ft., and her tonnage 6,700 tons (bm). The full armament of 34 guns will be distributed as follows:—On the main deck twenty-four 68-pounders, 95 cwt. smooth-bore guns, and six 110-pounder Armstrong guns; and on the upper deck four 40-pounder Armstrong guns, which will be furnished from the Royal Arsenal.

Her bow is of a peculiar kind, and the sides of the vessels will be are still sufficiently projecting beneath the water-line to enable her, if she got a chance next year, in enemy, to inflict fearful mischief, without in the least risking the safety of her own hull. She is a sister ship to the Hector, which was launched from the Thames yard a few weeks last year. In construction she is on the principle in the same as that of all the iron frigates—that is to say, the hull, within her outer plating, is built up of a strong web of wrought-iron ribs and longitudinal girders. Like the new frigates, however, she is to be plated from end to end, amidships, the stem being absent as fine as her bows, and with an additional plating of iron over her outer stempost and rudder-head. About eight feet above the load-line she is fitted with a semicircular shield, which extends from one side of the vessel to the other, and rises from the upper deck to the level of the bulwarks on the gundeck. This is coated with 4½ in. armour plates, and lined with teak 24 in. thick behind the iron. On this shield it is proposed to put on the principle in the same as that of all the iron frigates—that is to say, the hull, within her outer plating, is built up of a strong web of wrought-iron ribs and longitudinal girders. Like the new frigates, however, she is to be plated from end to end, amidships, the stem being absent as fine as her bows, and with an additional plating of iron over her outer stempost and rudder-head. About eight feet above the load-line she is fitted with a semicircular shield, which extends from one side of the vessel to the other, and rises from the upper deck to the level of the bulwarks on the gundeck. This is coated with 4½ in. armour plates, and lined with teak 24 in. thick behind the iron. On this shield it is proposed to put on the upper deck it is pierced for two of the heaviest guns, for use in chasing an enemy, or when bearing down on one to strike her as a ram. Abaft the shield the upper deck is planked with teak, as are the others, manufactured at Messrs. Brown's works, Sheffield, are ready for fastening.

The Valiant will be fitted with horizontal engines, of 800-horse power, by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. The two-bladed screw propeller is 20 ft. in diameter, and is constructed with a variable pitch. When in full power, it is anticipated that the engines will work about sixty revolutions in the minute. There are six boilers, three on each side, the steaking-room being between them; and the ship is also fitted with a pair of auxiliary engines, of the aggregate power of forty horses. These engines are applied to several purposes. They will be available in case of fire, as they will work two double acting force-pumps, there being a system of pipes throughout the ship to meet any such emergency; they will drive two fans for ventilating the cabin; and they will also work a blast-fan for a cupola furnace placed at the foot of the main-hatch.

The Valiant will be completely fitted early next season. She is a fine addition to the Royal Navy and an honour to the company by whom she has been built, who are now far advanced with their important work the Minotaur, which floating fortress, rumour says, is to be launched by the Prince of Wales.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor held a review of the Imperial Guard in the Bois de Boulogne on Wednesday. Great crowds were present, and the Emperor and the King of the Greeks, who accompanied him, were received with continued acclamations.

M. Billault was buried on Saturday. The funeral service took place in the Church of St. Germain d'Auxerre. The ceremony was very splendid, and large crowds assembled to witness the pageant. The interment took place at the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, where M. Billault's wife, who died two years ago, lies buried. M. Berache made a speech over the grave. The Emperor has written to the Empress and the deceased Ministers, expressing his sympathy in the calamity which has fallen on them and his deep regret for the loss of their father.

The vacancies created by the death of M. Billault are filled up. M. Rouher, President of the Council of State, becomes Minister of State in the room of M. Billault, and M. Baudrit takes the place of M. Rouher.

M. Delangle has been appointed First Vice-President of the Senate.

A decree has been issued fixing three as the number of the Vice-Presidents of the Council of State. The Vice-Presidents will exercise, in regard to the Senate and Corps Législatif, the powers determined by Article 31 of the Constitution. MM. Forcade-Laroquette and Chasseloup-Laubat have been appointed Vice-Presidents, and M. Vuitry, Governor of the Bank, Vice-President.

M. Jerome has been appointed to the rank of Senator.

A dinner was given on Tuesday evening by M. Drouyn de Lhuys in honour of the King of the Greeks. Lord Cowley and Baron Budberg were present.

The funeral service of Marshal Count O'Donnel was celebrated on the Champ de Mars, in the presence of the King of the Greeks, and a vast crowd witnessed the ascent. The Champ de Mars was kept by the military. Nine ladies and gentlemen ascended in the balloon, but it first made a short reconnaissance with two persons. The balloon floated away eastward, then northward, then crossed the Meuse, and finally made its way down into the Germans' Fatherland. Near Eystrup, in Hanover, it came to earth, on Monday afternoon. The balloon was dragged for several miles the anchors having broken. Of the nine persons in the car three were seriously and two slightly injured. The aeronaut himself fractured both his legs dislocated. Meme. Nadar, however, suffered injuries in the thorax, and has had one of her legs severely contused. The sufferers were taken up by the city of Hanover and placed under the care of the French Legation.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH IN SPAIN.

The Empress Eugenie is still in Spain. She has been every where received with an enthusiasm which paid little heed to her supposed desire for privacy.

Her Majesty was at Seville on the 9th, and visited the cathedral, the Alcazar, the ruins of Italica, and several quarters of the town, both Moorish and Andalusian. She called all other visits, and wore the Spanish costume of that part of the country, the long black silk mantilla, the high tortoise-shell comb worn on the back of the hair, embroidered corsage, wide skirt, and fan. On the 10th the Empress proceeded by rail in the morning to the country seat of the Marquis de Villafranca in the province of Huleva, where there was a hunting party. Her Majesty departed on the 11th for Cadiz, whence, after a short detention, she embarked for Madrid or Valencia. On Saturday last she reached Valencia, and left on Sunday for Madrid.

The Empress arrived at the Royal Palace, Madrid, at eight o'clock on Sunday evening. The King and the Marquis de Miraflores met her at the railway terminus. A great crowd assembled round the terminus and in the streets through which her Majesty passed and gave her a cordial reception. The Queen received her Majesty very affectionately. The Empress has held a reception in Madrid, and the Queen has given a dinner party in honour of her Imperial guest. A grand soirée took place on Wednesday evening.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Paris papers of Wednesday publish a telegram from St. Nazaire with intelligence from Vera Cruz to Sept. 18, stating that, according to news received from the interior of Mexico, a successful engagement had taken place to the annoyance of Mexico to France.

Advices received from Vera Cruz to the 16th of September state that the Archduchess Charlotte was in good health, and had a magnificent reception.

The national fete of the 16th was of a brilliant character.

The blockade of all hostile Mexican ports has been effective since the 8th of the month.

PORTUGAL.

The baptism of the Royal infant, Don Carlos, took place on Monday in the Church of Belem. Dom Pedro, the grandfather, King Ferdinand and Princess Clotilde officiated as sponsors. The Portuguese and Italian squadrons were illuminated.

PRUSSIA

The preliminary elections came off on Tuesday, and, as far as known, have resulted in favour of the Liberals. In Berlin the old Liberal majority has been maintained.

The refusal to pay taxes is becoming more common. M. de Bennath, a wealthy merchant of Westphalia, has lately allowed his goods to be seized by the taxgatherer, and they are to be sold by auction. It is also said that M. Waldkhausen, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and other leaders of the Liberal party, have refused to pay their taxes.

DENMARK.

The King arrived at Copenhagen on Thursday week, unexpectedly, from Schleswig. The *Berlingskel* states that the importance of the political question is the cause of his Majesty's arrival. Important notes are said to have been received from England and France. The Ministers were prepared to hold a Privy Council immediately upon the King's arrival.

The King has given a magnificent fete at his Castle of Lykaborg, in Schleswig, to celebrate his fifty-fifth birthday. Prince Oscar of Sweden, brother of King Charles XV., who was present, drank to the health of his Majesty, declaring that the alliance already existing between Sweden and Denmark for their common defence would prevent the two countries invincible, and secured the safety of all the Scandinavian States.

As regards the treaty between the two Northern Powers, the Swedish papers are almost unanimous in stating that the stipulations of an alliance with Denmark are agreed upon, but that the ratification will not take place until German troops are dispatched to Holstein.

The Government has ordered that a larger body of troops shall be massed upon the southern frontier of Schleswig.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

If possible, the condition of Warsaw grows worse and worse. On

Sunday morning the Hôtel de Ville was discovered to be on fire in three places simultaneously. No doubt is entertained of this fire being the work of incendiaries. All the treasure-chests, securities, account-books, and valuable objects have been saved. Letters from the unfortunate city state that the Government had ordered civilians to give up all arms; that all officials of Polish descent in the city are to be dismissed and replaced by Russians; and that the Russian language is to be employed in future in the acts of administration in Poland.

The National Government has issued a circular justifying the political executions which have taken place since the latter, and which it declares to have been very few, and imperatively necessary to prevent espionage.

The Russian officials in Italy have published a circular requesting all Poles residing in Italy to return to their country as soon as the term for which their passports are granted expires, under penalty of their property being confiscated.

Several telegrams from different places promulgate or allude to the extraordinary statement that an alliance is contemplated between the Poles and the Turks.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York, by way of Cape Race, to the evening of the 11th. By the information received, which is not very definite, dealing largely in rumours, we learn that the relative positions of the belligerents are practically unchanged.

The progress in the siege of Charleston is far from encouraging to the assailants. General Gilmore had been obliged to remove his headquarters from Morris Island to Folly Island, in consequence of the delight of the tides and "other causes," and had to begin de novo the destruction of Fort Sumter, which the Confederates had restored to a state of defence. The Confederates had made an attack on the Federal fleet, in which the Ironsides was much damaged, and the other vessels greatly alarmed for their safety. A combined land and naval attack upon the place was to take place on the 11th.

The Confederate army in Virginia was making movements which seemed to indicate a recommencement of offensive operations. Near Robertson's Tavern they attacked Stuart's cavalry, and were repulsed.

Rosecrans is "in safety" at Chattanooga, and Bragg is still concentrating his forces in preparation for the final attack. Burnside remains at Knoxville. Longstreet has taken possession of the passes between Knoxville and Kingston, Tennessee, in the view of intercepting the reinforcements which General Rosecrans expects from Burnside, who is whilst Bragg is between them, living off supplies from the north-east. A telegram to the *Richmond Inquirer* from General Bragg's army announces that the Confederate Commissary-General has shelled the position of General Rosecrans for several hours on the 6th inst. Federal accounts via Nashville, on the 7th and 8th, say that a skirmishing war of constant occurrence, and that another general engagement was considered imminent. Reports had been received in Nashville that Bragg's force, with all the Federal troops there, had been captured by the Confederates. This rumour, however, has not been corroborated. On the contrary, we are told that the Confederate cavalry had been driven back from Murfreesville and routed, with a loss of 100 killed. General Bragg is said to have been largely reinforced from Richmond and elsewhere, and that his forces now number at least 175,000 men. It is also represented that 45,000 troops under the command of General Burnside, are available as reserves. General Rosecrans has also received reinforcements.

In Kentucky the Confederate General Wheeler had been defeated. There are no other military movements in this State.

From the Mississippi reports have reached Washington of a serious defeat having been sustained by the Indian army, with the loss of fifteen hundred prisoners. Which was the particular army that sustained this crushing defeat, or which the army that achieved the victory, we not mentioned.

General Banks had ordered the conscription in Louisiana, and negroes in the Confederacy were to be detailed for service.

Twelve merchant steamers had been burnt on the Mississippi, it was supposed by Confederate emissaries.

At New Orleans a malignant fever had been produced by the heat.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation desiring all Americans, whether at home or abroad, to observe the last Thursday in November as a day of public worship. Mr. Lincoln says in the course of it—"That although in the midst of a stupendous civil war, the industrial resources and energies of the country have been preserved, that its population, notwithstanding the waste in the camp and on the battle-field, is steadily increasing, and that no foreign power which foreign Powers have been preserved, even though the severity of its domestic conflict seemed to invite and provoke the aggression of foreign States."

JAPAN.

Admiral Kuper, with the British squadron, has besieged and levelled Kagosima, and burned the three steamers which the Prince of Satsuma had purchased from Europeans.

The following particulars are furnished by the Foreign Office:—"All attempts at negotiation being exhausted, the English fleet, on Saturday, the 15th of August, took up a position opposite and before the city of Prince Satsuma, and prepared for action. Two of the Japanese above batteries opened fire on our ships, which returned it. By dusk the town was in flames in several places, and three forts were silenced. Our loss was eleven killed and thirty-nine wounded. Captains Josling and Wilmot were killed by the second shot. On Sunday, the 16th, the fleet stood out, engaging the whole of the batteries, which, it is reported to be one mass of ruins—magazines, arsenal, &c. Three steamers of the Prince of Satsuma are completely destroyed. The above batteries are reported to have been well served by the Japanese."

Kagosima is in Kiusiu, the most southern of the four Japanese Islands.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have decided to accept Mr. Pirrett's tender of £320,000 for the northern embankment of the Thames between Westminster and Vauxhall Bridge.

Lord Lyndhurst's remains were interred at Highgate Cemetery on Saturday last, the funeral, in accordance with an injunction left by the deceased Peer, was of the most simple character.

Another purpose has been obtained for the Crystal Palace Company on the north side of Sydenham, in Lincolnshire, and was conveyed up by train in a wet blanket and enveloped in wet grass. It is no wonder that, after such treatment, the inquisitive red lovebugs are described as "combative between a couch and a sneeze, when an unfortunate patient has, at the outset, exposed the fiery insect to the cold air." Let us hope that the warmth of the year with the stargaze, who seem very jealous of him.

Sir Richard Mayne has refused to allow street stalls to be retained in Westminster. A deputation from the committee appointed by the inhabitants of the district and the ratifiability of the measure waited upon him to rescind his orders to the police on the subject, as the district Board of Works had recently passed a resolution calling upon him to abolish the stalls. He declined declined to comply with the request.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have assented to an application from Mr. J. N. Mays, the secretary of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, to have to erect on a piece of land close to the South Western Railway Station, King's-cross, several large blocks of dwellings after the model which has recently built for Lord Shaftesbury in Bloomsbury. The dwellings (the construction of which is about to be immediately commenced) will comprise accommodation for about 100 families.

The Court of Aldermen met on Tuesday, when a vote of condolence with the family of the late Alderman Humphery was passed unanimously. Mr. Alderman Sidney Stevens, M.P., Lord Mayor in 1858, was elected Sheriff, as he introduced to the Court, and cordially welcomed by the members present. The hope was expressed that the City traffic, framed under the City Police Act of last Session, were read, and ordered to be transmitted to the Home Secretary for his approval.

The Home Secretary has required the Bethnal-green authorities to inform him what they are doing to remedy the evils brought to light in the inquests on children who had died in Thorold-square. The vestry reply, in effect, that Bethnal-green is not worse as to its sanitary state than other parishes. Thorold-square is, they admit, very bad, but it is being cleansed, and the unhealthy neighbourhood of Is Island, Cow-lane, Ball's-pond-road, and Sir George Grey that they have a very intelligent medical officer of health, an inspector of nuisances, and a committee of six members to carry the Nuisances Removal Act into execution.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral, in good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill, drove round by Glen Beg. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse drove to the Castle.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louise, drove to Loch Builg. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by Baroness von Schenck and Captain Westerweller, visited the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at Abergeldie.

On Friday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked out; later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Princess Arthur and attended by Lady Churchill, went up Aberarder and returned by Inveraudle. Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, attended by Lady A. Bruce and Major Bigge, visited the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at Abergeldie.

On Saturday last Mr. Theed's statue of the Prince Consort, which has been placed in the principal corridor at Balmoral, was uncovered. The Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold assembled in the corridor at half-past two o'clock. The ladies and gentlemen in attendance her Majesty's household, and the Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Sunday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked out. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove by Carlelem round the Lion's Face. Princess Helena and Princess Louise, attended by Lady Churchill, rode to Invercauld. The Crown Prince and Princess dined with her Majesty at Balmoral.

The Queen has been pleased to present a handsome watch to the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, of Crathie, in recognition of her Majesty's deep on the day of the accident to the Queen and the Princesses, while driving in the Highlands.

Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle on Monday morning, and visited the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness proceeded on Tuesday to Blackheath.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham Hall.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses received the Lord Overkirk with their gentleman in waiting, went out shooting, and met with abundant sport. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princesses Louise visited the Hall.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick William of Denmark, and the Lord Chamberlain in waiting, attended Divine service in the church of Sandringham. The Rev. T. Hill officiated in the absence of

On Monday the Prince walked over the estate and inspected the Hall Farm, of which his Royal Highness has recently taken possession. Subsequently the Prince went shooting by Castleton, drove to Wolverton station to meet the Duke of Cambridge, who arrived by the 3.45 train from London, and returned to Sandringham. The Prince accompanied his Royal Highness to Sandringham. The Princess and Princess Christian received the Duke on his arrival to the Hall. Prince Frederick of Denmark, attended by Captain Lord and Mr. Fisher, left Sandringham at half-past ten on this day, and proceeded to Cambridge, where he joined the Prince of Wales and will pursue his studies.

On Tuesday the Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian of Denmark, with the gentlemen in waiting, went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Louise visited the Hall in the afternoon. Later in the day their Royal Highnesses drove to King's Lynn.

On Wednesday the Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian went out partridge-shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Louise visited the factory of Wolverton Hall.

The Countess of Morton arrived at Sandringham on Tuesday, to attend upon the Princess as Lady in Waiting.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Malta.

On Wednesday week his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince William of Hesse, attended by Captain Lord Walter Kerr and Captain Seymour, was present at the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in the Free Church Assembly Hall. Subsequently the Prince and Prince William of Hesse attended the Levée in the day the Prince and Prince William of Hesse attended the concluding general meeting of the National Association for the Free Church Assembly Hall.

On Thursday the Prince entertained at dinner at Holyrood Lord Brougham, the Lord Justice General, the Lord Provost, the Lord Advocate, Major-General Walker, Sir J. M'Neill, and Principal Dr. David Brewster.

On Friday week the Prince and Prince William of Hesse rode in the Queen's Park, and afterwards visited Craigmillar Castle. During their ride Major Cowell's horse stumbled and threw the Major over its head into the road. Fortunately, he received no serious injury. In the evening the Prince and Prince William of Hesse were present at the entertainment of the Christy's Minstrels.

On Tuesday the Prince and Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Cowell, Captain Zeagler, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., proceeded to Glasgow. Lord Provost Sheddon received them at the railway station by the Hon. the Lord Provost and several of the municipal authorities. Their Royal Highnesses visited the cathedral, Mrs. Cowan's warehouse, the Exchange, the Royal Infirmary, Dr. Ironworks, and the printing and bleaching works belonging to Walter Crum, M.P., and R. Napier and Sons' engineering establishment at Mr. Crum's residence, The Rookery. The Princes next visited Mr. Napier's establishment at Shandon, and inspected the vessels which are in process of building for the Turkish Government. Their Royal Highnesses next visited the Exchange; from thence they drove to the railway station. Lord Provost Sheddon saw them off. The Princes and their suite took their departure from Glasgow by the 8.20 train. Their Royal Highnesses during their visit to Glasgow were greeted with marked enthusiasm. The Prince and Prince William of Hesse arrived at Edinburgh at 10.30 p.m. on the same day, and the Master of Rexburghe with a visit at Floors Castle. Their Royal Highnesses attended the grand ball given at the castle, and took their departure yesterday (Friday) for Edinburgh.

M. Favre, B.A., LL.D., is appointed French tutor to the Prince and Prince William of Hesse during their stay in Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester-house yesterday (Friday) from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

His Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at the Cottage, Kew, on Tuesday, from Germany.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale arrived on Tuesday last to Orleans House, Twickenham, from a tour of visits.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff and family returned on Tuesday to Prussia House, from Brighton.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto arrived at their residence, in Hill-street, a few days since, from Brighton.

His Excellency M. Balcazar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the Court of St. James, has arrived at Munley's Hotel from Paris.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

ALAS for M. Nadar! Alas for the boast *sic itur ad astra!* Once more has the dauntless aeronaut tempted the fate of Icarus, and once more has he tumbled earthward; this time not without serious dislocations, almost warranting the assumption that he will be maimed for life. The "Géant," has ascended from the Champ de Mars, has drifted due north, has passed over the Belgian frontier at Esquelines—by its conductors defying the commands of the custom-house officers—has descend and have their luggage examined—and has reached the Hanoverian territory; but there the chronicle of its successful progress ends. The bag at the moment unmanageable, the anchors parted, the machine was dragged along the ground with frightful violence, and the car, in which were at last eighteen persons—M. Mdme. Nadar and M. H. Felix are, as well as the projector of the scheme, among the injured—was flung from the whole party as it wrecked their lives to the courage and presence of mind of M. Jules Godard.

M. Nadar had better give up balleoning as a bad job. We have already seriously enough and to spare; but the Parisian public cannot afford to spare a very worthy man, and a clever photographer who divides with Disdéri the palm of supremacy in vigorous and graceful portraiture. The Parisian Nadar is a well-known work; surely M. Nadar is not ambitious to have a niche there in the character of Prometheus.

The enormous size and unwieldiness of the two-storied car seem to us to be literally at the bottom of the Géant's disasters. Mr. Coxwell, or any other really experienced aeronaut, will tell us that the conductor, to have his balloon fully under his command, should have it completely in view, and that, with the exception, perhaps, of a scientific associate or two, the companionship should be *de trop*. M. Nadar chose to be hampered by ladies and legs of mutton, cameras, photographic apparatus and the like, and his result has been serious, narrowly missing catastrophe. It is true that M. Nadar's object was to by ostentatious his aeronautic capabilities, and to convert a scientific toy into an engine of public utility; but he has failed twice; and surely his "two warnings" should be sufficient to make him dread the "third." The Parisians appear to be tried with.

The breakdown of the "Géant" will be a sad blow to Mr. Bowley and the Crystal Palace Company. The hoardings of the metropolis were already covered with gigantic placards inscribed "Nadar is coming;" and the photographic accounts of the balloon, the car, the passengers, *one thousand pounds! and half the receipts* at exhibition for the benefit of the grandsons of Sydenham. The chief drawback to passing a night in a balloon appears to be the inevitable eventuality that, if fifty thousand people can be persuaded to pay a shilling each for the privilege of seeing the balloon leave the earth, five hundred thousand will be able to see it when it is in the air for nothing. This argument was sensibly brought to bear upon Mr. Hendon in the pantomime, and he gave up through the sensible high-pose performances on a cable stretched between the two water towers. With the air of Mr. Hendon's performance fresh in our mind from Waterloo Bridge the movements of the illustrious funambulist. However, there is an end, we hope, of M. Nadar and his balloon, so far as the Crystal Palace is concerned. The Géant, with its double-storied car, at Sydenham would come under the head of those "dangerous exhibitions" towards the encouragement of society for which of late so commendably manifested.

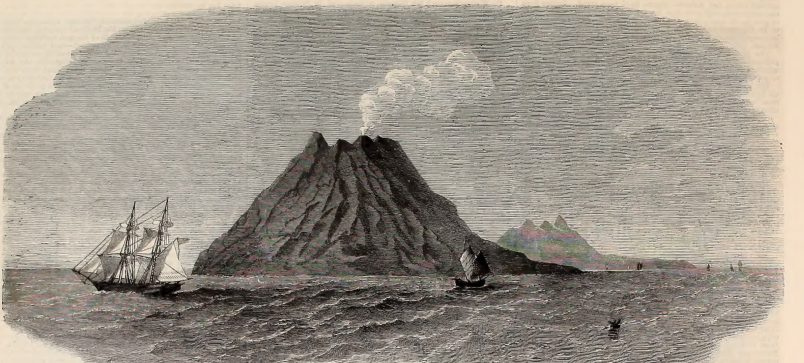
Talking of M. Nadar, and his five thousand pounds demand, it is said that Mr. Charles Reade has appointed the right of republishing his novel of "Very Hard Cash," now approaching termination in "All the Year Round," at the modest price of three thousand pounds! No publishers have as yet, so far as we can learn, become inmates of the lunatic asylums likewise, as predicted by this author, but *wise a price* may, although some of the bibliopoles are said to wince at such an extortionate demand, be found. There will probably be couple of thousand pounds for the reprint of a book which twenty years since an English author of the highest standing would have been glad to part with, *de fond en comble*, for a few hundred. We should not be a popular novelist in the year of grace 1863? Let it be chronicled that we "pooh-pooh" Mr. Charles Reade's merit or to ensure his desire for gain. We should like to hear of his receiving fifteen guineas for a novel such as Balzac's or a commentary on the Laws of Lunacy, with which he is now favouring the public. "You should write dramas, many dramas," said Balzac to Klumpflumpy, "in order to be successful." It is necessary that an author should live magnificently. Then you may write novels as an amusement, or in the pure service of this dictum proved. If an author wishes to gain money and "live magnificently" he should write novels; after that, *your se distruire*, he may devote himself so the drama.

The town has been just startled by the apparition of a new Jack Sheppard. A middle-aged convict, a person by profession and under sentence for forgery, has managed to escape from the apparently impregnable and unscalable Pentonville Penitentiary at Milbank. A survey of this man's evasion is perfectly marvellous. We are told how he twisted a rope out of the coir he was set to pick, how he fashioned a hook from the wire which served as a mat to the cell-ing-ing, how he made a trifle it with a bag of sand from the allowance periodically served out for cleaning the cells. With this hook he caught the rope which hung from a corner of his cell, to reach a gutter to drop into a garden, and to climb over a wall into the road. *Quelle facilité, quelle facilité!* Indeed, Lord Leigh Hunt said of the pig in Long-lane. Now, the disappearance of this convict (one of whose hands was crippled, by-the-way) is negative proof that he was unable to *evade personne* by night as well as by day? The manner in which military sentinels are at present employed is simply ridiculous. The sentry at Portsea is there their presence is, of course, ornamental, symbolic, and honorific; but where, on earth, is the use of posting two tall grenadiers in front of a collection of curiosities? The new Jack Sheppard had escaped in broad daylight to abscond from Milbank and from Pentonville; and the Governor of the penitentiary where the summons would be served with the Nisi-next bolts? That the old masters will fall to fisticuffs with the modern queers (*quære* the Old Bailey), and that the police-duties will be performed by the military? We don't wish to see soldiers employed in the internal management of civil prisons, but they might, without any danger to the liberties of the country, guard outside, war. The Ad the Mint. It would be better for a few hundred men to be so detailed for guard duty every day than that they should be idlers about the streets.

A poultry show at the Crystal Palace was opened on Monday, and continued for three days. The collection was especially rich in ducks, geese, pigeons, and ornamental water fowl.

A great meeting was held in Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, to hear an address from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the subject of the American war. The hall was densely thronged, and immense numbers were unable to obtain admission. The chair was occupied by Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London. Mr. Beecher, at considerable length and in a speech of much eloquence, referred to the causes of the American struggle, which he attributed to the slaveholders for the North. There were some few expressions of dissent, but the meeting warmly sustained the general policy. A resolution thanking the speaker, reprobating the "slaveholders' rebellion," and approving of the emancipation policy of the President, was carried all but unanimously.

SKETCHES FROM JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SULPHUR ISLAND, OPPOSITE SATZUMA'S DOMINIONS.

Our Special Artist and Correspondent in China writes as follows from Yokohama, on Aug. 9:—"The fleet sailed the day before yesterday for Kagosima, the Prince of Satzuma's capital. Seven men-of-war went, and seven remain here. Nothing further has been attempted at Semoncseki, where the vessels were fired upon. The Coquette returned, having anchored under the fort that was taken by the French, and a Japanese officer came on board and drank wine with the captain; but it appears that no one on board understood much of what he said, there being a paucity of interpreters on both sides. A Japanese soldier was shot in the arm a few days ago by some Europeans. They state that he drew his sword upon them, and they naturally fired. A complaint was brought against them, and they have been bound over to keep the peace for five weeks, and appear when called upon by the Japanese. This affair happened at Kanasawa, a picnic place much in favour and near Yokohama. The Dutch Consul-General has gone up to Jeddo, where he intends remaining ten or fifteen days. All the environs of this place are studded with guardhouses and numerous Japanese troops. At the principal bridge leading into Yokohama they have a brass field-piece and sentry and barracks; so that if they are here for our protection we are well guarded. The Tycoon has returned from Osaca, and is now in Jeddo; he came back in a steamer, the Lyemaon. I send you a sketch of Japanese soldiers going to relieve sentry at one of the guardhouses in Yokohama; they keep step, as you see, and have discarded flowing robes. They are armed with muskets and wear two swords. The sentry in the corner belongs to the guardhouse protecting the bridge. Sulphur Island is opposite Satzuma's dominions, and is a conspicuous landmark for vessels passing through Van Diemen's Straits; it is an active volcano, and produces much sulphur. The fleet is, or ought to be, nearly there now."

As will be seen by later news from Japan, in another column, Admiral Kuper has returned to Yokohama, having besieged and levelled Kagosima, and fired Prince Satzuma's three steamers.

"THE DEATH OF NELSON." PAINTED BY TURNER, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

This picture is a work of Turner's early time: his "period of student-ship" as Mr. Ruskin terms it—i.e., from 1800 to 1820. Exhibited at the British Institution in 1806, it was painted while Turner was under the influence of the Dutch masters. Before this date he had made his most elaborate efforts in rivalry with Vandervelde. Turner had a strong love of the sea and everything seagoing, especially in the early part of his career; and although there are many mistakes in his pictures of such subjects, he had considerable knowledge of naval matters. He has, besides innumerable marine pieces, painted all the chief varieties of fishery round our coast; and before this work he had executed the large companion-picture to the Earl of Ellesmere's Vandevelde, the "Calais Pier;" "The Shipwreck," for Sir John Leicester, afterwards exchanged for "The Sun Rising in a Mist" (painted also before the present work), and, if not before, probably the same year, the famous "Wreck of the Minotaur."

The great painter's strong sense of patriotism, as well as his sailor-like love of ships, are both indicated by the fact that he is known to have gone to Portsmouth in 1805 to see the fleet returned from the great battle, the anniversary of which took place on the 21st inst. Turner has evidently on this occasion taken unusual pains to be accurate, and his "Death of Nelson" is unquestionably a very noble realisation of that most terrific of all the forms of human strife—a great sea-fight. The particular incident commemorated is, to our mind, the most touching and heroic in modern warfare. How pathetic to read of that presentiment Nelson for the first time had, that he was about to lay down his life. Yet he would not consent—indeed, no one dared to ask him—to remove those stars which made his heroic breast such an attractive mark for the enemy's riflemen. "In honour I gained them," he had said when such a thing had been hinted to him, "and in honour I will die with them." To read in Southey's "Life" of how he took his ship, the rightly named Victory, into action, is quite Homeric. The shout with which his for-ever-memorable signal—"England expects every man will do his duty"—was received throughout the British fleet, was infinitely more sublime than the roar and crash of three thousand cannon. Not a shirk did the Victory return, although fifty of her men had been killed or wounded, till she was alongside the Redoubtable, the ship represented on the right of Nelson's in our Engraving. Beyond the Redoubtable is the Téméraire—the



BELIEVING GUARD AT YOKOHAMA.

"THE DEATH OF NELSON," BY J. M. TURNER, R.A., IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

"Fighting Téméraire" which had been taken from the French, and which, "tugged to her last berth," was afterwards the subject of perhaps the most glorious picture Turner ever painted. On the larboard is the Bucentaure, and the huge four-decked Spanish Santissima Trinidada. The spectator is placed on the mizen starboard shrouds of the Victory, and thus obtains, as well as may be through the smoke, a partially "birdseye" view of the whole slippery, bloody deck, with the sailors struggling at the gun carriages, the group, including Captain Hardy, surrounding the wounded Nelson, and some brawny fellows hauling on board the flag of the enemy's ship, which has struck on the larboard, one of whom is calling the dying hero's attention to the prize. Nelson was struck down about half-past one, in the very heat of the action. He was taken below, and died about three hours later. The fatal bullet which ended the marvellous career of our greatest hero and pierced a nation's heart was fired by a rifleman in the Redoubtable's mizen-top. (Mr. Thornbury, in his "Life of Turner," after praising the painter for his sailor-like knowledge, says the bullet was fired from her mizen fore-jib!) One cannot even now help feeling a grim satisfaction that every man in the top was afterwards killed. The midshipmen on the poop of the Victory, that hit the rifleman who shot Nelson, is seen in our picture preparing to fire. The French ship received the Victory when she came alongside with a broadside, and then instantly let down her lower-deck ports, for fear of being boarded through them (Turner represents them still up); and Nelson, seeing she carried no flag—for, although Turner has painted it flying, the enemy did not run up flags till he perceived the necessity of lowering them—twice gave orders to cease firing upon the Redoubtable, supposing she had struck, because her great guns were silent. Yet from this ship, which he had twice spared, he received his death. The Victory's guns are, however, now blazing away beneath us in fierce unanimity. Turner has not given the flash or its reflected light on the smoke successfully; but he has very admiraby represented the ever-swelling thundrous clouds and rolling piles of battle-fog beyond, through which the hulls of the great ships loom with their apparent elevation and gigantic bulk greatly increased, partly from this cause and partly from the very effective point of view chosen. Around and overhead the splintered masts and yardarms, the torn and flapping sails, and the cloven cordage, form a mass of inextricable confusion, which, notwithstanding technical and historical inaccuracies, and notwithstanding the weak painting of the figures below, completes an effect of terror, of life-or-death pertinacity, which has perhaps never before or since been realised on canvas, and which entitles this picture to rank as one of the grandest possible representations of a scene surpassing all ordinary powers of imagination.

Probably about the same year Turner painted another view of the great battle for George IV. This "Battle of Trafalgar" the King presented in 1829 to Greenwich Hospital, and it still adorns the Painted Hall.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 31.

SUNDAY, Oct. 25.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. St. Crispin, martyr (about 303). Death of Chaucer, 1400. Victory of Henry V. over the French at Agincourt, 1415. Formation of the French National Institute by the union of the five academies, 1795.

MONDAY, 26.—The North-West Passage discovered by M'Clure, 1850. Garibaldi meets Victor Emmanuel and salutes him as "King of Italy," 1860. Full Moon, 5h. 55m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 27.—Constantine, having taken the cross as his standard, defeats Maxentius at Rome, 312. Servetus, one of the discoverers of the circulation of the blood, burnt for heresy at Geneva, 1553. Charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, 1854. Death of Ida Pfeiffer, the female traveller, 1858.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude. Inauguration of the New Royal Exchange, London, by the Queen, 1844.

THURSDAY, 29.—Death of the great mathematician, D'Alembert, 1783. The poet Keats born, 1796.

FRIDAY, 30.—Fruitless Insurrectionary Attempt of Louis Napoleon (now Emperor), aided by two officers and a few privates, at Strasburg, 1836.

SATURDAY, 31.—General Submission to the Provisional Government in Greece, 1862.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 27	0 52	1 15	1 38	1 58	2 19	2 38	2 57	3 15	3 31	3 52	4 11	4 29	4 46

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN
DAY		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	in 24 hours Read at 10A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
Oct.	14	29·630	55·9	50·4	·83	5	50·0	61·1	S.	310	·130
	15	29·576	55·2	58·5	·95	10	49·0	57·8	CALM.	128	·026
	16	29·859	53·0	49·7	·87	4	48·6	58·1	SW. SSW.	281	·124
	17	30·005	53·8	46·5	·78	5	48·2	58·7	W. WSW.	190	·009
	18	..	..	..	..	..	43·0	59·0	..	321	·004
	19	30·065	55·5	54·3	·96	10	54·7	59·7	SW.	402	·000
	20	30·064	55·7	53·4	·93	10	53·2	58·2	SSW. NNW.	193	·008

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·575	29·606	29·828	29·962	30·043	30·072	30·051
Temperature of Air	57·4°	53·6°	54·1°	56·3°	58·3°	56·9°	56·4°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·2°	53·1°	51·3°	53·3°	54·2°	55·5°	54·6°
Direction of Wind	S.	CALM.	SW.	W.	SW.	SW.	SSW.

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Triumphant success of Wallace's new Romantic Opera, THE DESERT FLOWER, which will be repeated Every Evening until further notice—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Messrs. W. H. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Commence at Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, OCT. 26, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the comedietta, by John Oxenford, Esq., of GONE TO TEXAS. Principal characters by Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Neville, Mr. Spencer, and Miss Murray. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weaver, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Miserima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Mengerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Heath; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Steinbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magician's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Programme of the Songs and Choruses:—Act I.—Scene 1. Mystical Responses of Viewless Spirits to the Magian's Invocation. First solo, "Mortal to thy bidding bow'd," Miss Emma Heywood. Second solo, "In the blue depth of the waters," Miss Poole. Third solo, "I am the rider of the wind," Mr. Swift. Septet, Misses Poole, Heywood, Cicely Nott; and Mr. Swift and chorus. The imprecation solo, "When the moon is on the wave," Miss Cicely Nott. Solo, "Though thy slumber may be deep," Miss Poole. Chorus by the whole choir. Act II.—Scene 3. Solo and chorus, "The Captive Usurper," Miss Cicely Nott and chorus. Song, "The ship sailed on, the ship sailed fast," Miss Emma Heywood. Scene 4. Grand Choral Hymn of the Evil Agencies, "Hail to our master, Prince of Earth and Air!" solo verses by Mr. Swift. Chorus by full choir. Jubilant chorus and accompanying Dance, by full choir and the ballet. Act III.—Last Scene. Grand dual chorus of Good and Evil Spirits by the principal singers and full choir. The general action of the tragedy arranged by Mr. Phelps. The incidental dances designed and directed by Mr. Cormack. Costumes from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by Mr. J. Tucker and assistants. Gas illuminations by Mr. J. Hinckley. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox, under the direction of Mr. Telbin. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr. Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with the Musical Farce of A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. Principal characters by Messrs. Walter Lacy, Addison, G. Belmore; Misses Heath, R. Leclercq, and Murray. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. — Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, at Seven, THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; at Eight, LEAH—Messrs. A. Stirling, R. Phillips, A. Wood, and Billington; Miss Bateman, and Miss H. Simms; and CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Miss Woolgar.

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JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. The Sixth Season will commence on MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 2. Violin—M. Lotto; Pianoforte—Mr. Charles Hallé.
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MR HAROLD THOMAS, Professor of the Piano at the Royal Academy of Music, begs to announce that he VISITS BRIGHTON once a week.—49, Maddox-street, Bond-street, London, W.

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JAYS' MANUAL OF FASHION.—Messrs. Jay have to express their great regret that the delivery of the Manual has been delayed several days later than was promised by their publisher, but they are daily expecting the books from Paris. The addresses of all applicants have been carefully preserved, and Messrs. Jay will have the honour to forward the Manuals, free of expense, immediately after their arrival in London.—247, 249, Regent-street.

BONNET'S SILKS A LYONS.—Every article of commerce takes its title either from the inventor or manufacturer, and the more perfect the production the greater is the credit which attaches to the originator. Bonnet's silks are said to be incapable of identification in England; but the fallacy of such an assertion is exposed by the very trade mark of the firm, as exhibited by Messrs. Jay, of Regent-street. The following interwoven mark may be seen at the end of each piece:—"Manufacture des C. J. Bonnet & Cie, à Lyon & à Jujurieux—wear guaranteed."

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HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Showrooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in mahogany, birch, walnut-tree woods, polished deal and japanned, all fitted with bedding and furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom furniture.
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ANTIQUE FURNITURE, for Dining-room and Library, old oak, in good preservation, of a very choice character, suitable for mediæval decorations; the carvings are unique, chaste, and elaborate. The dining-room set consists of ten high-backed chairs, a pair of elbow chairs to match, large set of telescope dining-tables, with extra leaves, dumb waiter, &c., truly beautiful sideboard fitted with plate-glass back. Price of the foregoing, 68 guineas—half its value. The library set comprises an 8-ft. bookcase, six Gothic chairs, and a library table same style. On view at the BELGRAVIA FURNISHING COMPANY, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

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NATIONAL SHAKSPEARE COMMITTEE.—On MONDAY, NOV. 2, this Committee will take into consideration a proposal for holding a Public Meeting in London, to do honour to the Memory of Shakspeare.
Committee Room, 120, Pall-mall, S.W.
W. HEPWORTH DIXON, J. O. HALLIWELL, } Hon. Secretaries.

CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.—PECUNIARY AID is EARNESTLY SOLICITED from the wealthy and benevolent.
Secretary's Office, 167, Piccadilly. By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Sec.

COMIC PLAYING-CARDS.—Just out, beautifully and ingeniously embellished with very funny and laughable caricatures, per pack of 52, post-free, for 20 stamps, by A. ANDERSON, Acton Cottage, Acton-street, W.C.

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GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is "in every respect equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe PRICE'S GLYCERINE. Where purity is of importance, patients can ensure it by desiring to have their Glycerine in 1lb., 8oz., 4oz., or 2oz. bottles, with capsules over the stopper, marked "Price's Patent."—Belmont, Vauxhall.

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EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1864,
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It contains also Lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; and Public Offices and Officers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries and Remarkable Events; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations; and a considerable amount of useful and interesting information, rendering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library, boudoir, or drawing-room; whilst, as regards price, it is the cheapest Almanack published.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

PRINCE SATZUMA discovered, about the middle of August last, that he had something to learn. He is a great grandee, and is said to have £600,000 a year; and his soldiers are armed with rifles, thoroughly understand discipline, and are not enemies to be despised. He reads European works on military matters, and may possibly have pirated Sir William Armstrong's inventions. Moreover, he is a haughty aristocrat and a confirmed Protectionist, and is violently opposed to the admitting the middle class to power, and to the admitting foreigners into Japan under any circumstances whatever. He supposed himself "cased in complete steel," and to be the strong man armed who could keep his house against all comers. But just at the time when we in England were packing our boxes and procuring our passports, and devoting the Bradshaw Sphinx to every kind of evil fate, a British fleet was giving Prince Satzuma a terrible lesson. He seems to have had it in two instalments: the first on Saturday, Aug. 15, and the second lesson having been appointed for Sunday, the 16th. The result was that his town, Kagosima, was set on fire and speedily reduced to ruin; that three of his steamers were destroyed, as were his palace, factories, arsenal, and whatever else of his was destructible. He, or his men, fought well. They killed eleven of ours, including a Captain and a Commander, and wounded thirty-nine men; but the language of the telegram and our knowledge of the way in which British seamen do their work leave no doubt as to the completeness of the vengeance.

We are, of course, anxious to receive details, and still more anxious to know what has followed the affair. The fleet may have gone to another Prince's port and favoured him with similar proofs that when England demands the fulfilment of treaties and compensation for the murder of her children she is in thorough earnest. Or submission may have followed, and we may be upon the best terms with the Japanese. But, in any case, it will be a long time before the power of the aristocracy is broken down and the "blessings of commerce" (the French call it "glory" when they go civilising, but the meaning is the same) are freely accepted by the extraordinary people to whom we have accredited our militant missionaries. But, having committed ourselves to the struggle, we must go through with it, for concessions to an Oriental are suicidal to Occidental reputation.

A great deal more is known about Japan than has ever been known before, and we would recommend those who wish to be masters of the knowledge hitherto accumulated to read an article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, in which the subject, both *en bloc* and in detail, is very ably handled. So far as can be understood, it is only the aristocratic faction, which numbers some two hundred aud sixty great Peers of Japan and pillars of the State, that will long make resolute head against us. Whether the Spiritual Emperor, or Mikado, be sincere or not in wishing intercourse with the barbarians, there is no doubt that the nobles hate us with a great and perfectly natural hatred. They of the blue blood have everything to lose by the admission of Japan into the family of nations. They have enormous incomes and almost uncontrolled power, and they are an isolated class, who spurn commerce and treat the wealthiest merchant as a creature infinitely beneath them; they deny him any position as a part of the Government, and they even expose him to personal humiliation. The result of carrying out the treaty, of expanding the commercial views of the merchants, of planting foreign traders on the sacred soil, would necessarily and instantly be to elevate the mercantile public of Japan into a class that would ultimately become a power in the State. Hereditary privileges would be curtailed, the Japanese merchant would learn from his European friends that commerce rules where civilisation extends; and it is not impossible that an early revision of Japanese taxation and finance generally might operate to the reduction of the vast revenues spent by the nobles either in soldiers or in sensuality, or both. Add to all these material considerations the pride of birth, and perhaps some other feelings—for if these nobles have not religion to make them good friends, they have superstition to make them bigoted foes—and add that, though they have a very high civilisation of a certain kind, they are ferocious, cruel, and treacherous, and we shall see that the aristocracy of Japan will need a great deal of enlightenment before they see their way to frank and liberal dealings with Christendom.

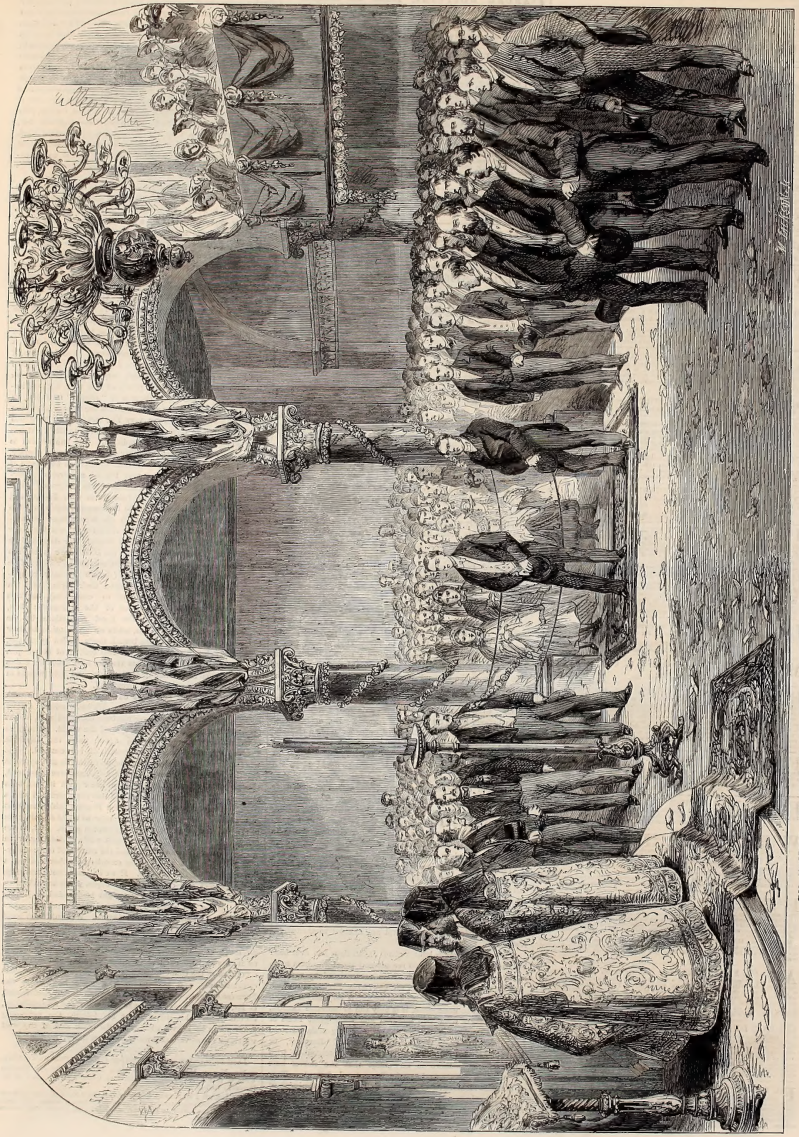
As to the feelings of the Japanese people on the subject of intercourse with Europe, it is difficult to arrive at a conviction. *Prima facie*, it would appear that they have very good reason to hate their superiors, and that a war which should end in the subjugation of the aristocracy and of Tycoon tyranny would find favour in the eyes of the millions. It is also alleged that the people of Japan would willingly fraternise with us if the chiefs would permit it—that free trade doctrines, of course in the most modified form, have made some way among the merchants—and that we should find friends as soon as we should have made it safe for them to declare themselves. All this may be. But we have tried a great many experiments in various parts of the globe, and most of them have taught us, in a disastrous manner, that we have been imperfectly informed as to national feelings, and that it is dangerous to hope for the sudden conversion of a whole people. Especially dangerous would be such a hope, if practically indulged, in reference to Japan, of which, though we hear a great deal, we know enough only to be certain that we are exceedingly ignorant on points of the very highest importance. It is clear that there is *no* "people" in Japan, in the European sense of the word, and that the weaker have been too long used to something very like servitude to have had the temptation to form any wishes at all for a more righteous arrangement of their social condition. But superstition is often to be feared when all other motives cease to operate, and we do not know at this moment whether, in the hearts of the millions of Japan, there may not be a powerful superstition that will present an effectual bar to progress. When Spain, after so many years of intercourse with France and England, refuses even toleration to Protestant worship, is it too much to suppose that Japan, which has been almost hermetically sealed from intercourse with the outward world, has *her* superstitious fear of the religion of others? We do not place too much weight upon the fact that the Dutch are compelled to place their feet upon the emblem of Christian salvation before being allowed to trade in Japan (though we may compliment that high-minded people upon their giving such an extreme proof of their devotion to commerce), for this insult may have been a device of the aristocratic class, and will be swept out of the fiscal regulations by the whiff of grapeshot. But let us, while we are considering how Commerce can best mount the breach made for her by cannon, take some pains to understand the real feeling of the people. Do not let us repeat the blunders that we have made in China and the French have made in Madagascar, and both nations in more places than need now be mentioned.

That British ships and guns can make a way for British settlers there is, of course, no doubt. We have inflicted a blow because our just demands have not been complied with, and at present we stand all right in the eyes of the world. It may be necessary to strike again and again, until the Japanese Tycoon and the Princes are cowed, if not crushed. But whether it will be desirable to go much further is an important question. Our treaty was, no doubt, a diplomatic success; and, though at the time thinking men knew that it had been obtained by a certain pressure and had been accorded with a treacherous intention, it gratified the English public, and that is a necessity to which statesmen must at times submit, even at the expense of the sacrifice of common sense. But, as the treaty does not work, it may be worth while considering, when we have avenged its violation and the murder of our countryman, whether it is worth while extorting another treaty or a re-ratification of the old one. If we had sufficient knowledge of the subject, and could say that Japan wants to trade with us though its nobles do not, we might be justified in joining Japan against its nobles and making short work with two hundred and a half aristocratic brigands. We could then build some forts, proclaim free trade, and say, proudly, that we have done something more for the civilisation of mankind. But, inasmuch as to blunder at this time would assuredly involve us in a war with enemies of much prowess, and would be a repetition of the Chinese business, under more disadvantageous circumstances, and perhaps with a little likeness to the Burmese struggle, we hold it very meet and fit that Earl Russell, or Mr. Layard, or somebody who has brains and responsibility, should satisfy himself, and, at his leisure, the taxpaying public, that he knows what is on the other side of the wall which we are so valiantly ready to batter down.

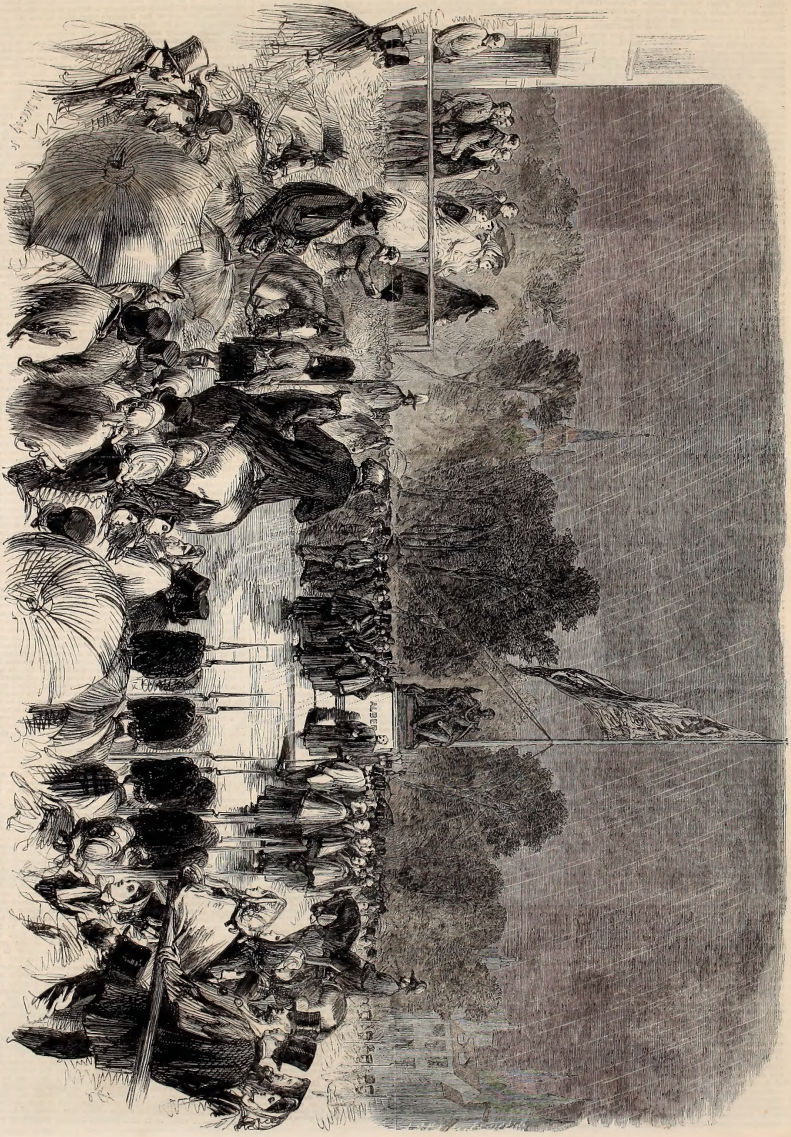
Lord Palmerston entered upon his eightieth year on Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Mills, Q.C., has been appointed by Sir Charles Wood to be a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, in the place of Sir Mordaunt Wells, who has resigned.

The Ionian Parliament has resolved, by a vote of thirty-three to three, that the protectorate of England over the Ionian Islands shall cease immediately, the Senate be dissolved, and the Ionian Islands forthwith be annexed to Greece.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE GREEKS ATTENDING DIVINE WORSHIP AT THE GREEK CHURCH, LONDON WALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



UNVEILING THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT ABERDEEN, IN PRESENCE OF THE QUEEN AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

UNVEILING THE STATUE AT ABERDEEN OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

On Tuesday week her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess and Prince of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, Princess Louise, Princess Helena, and Princess Arthur and Leopold, paid a State visit to Aberdeen, and inaugurated the memorial statue of the late Prince Consort. The statue, by Baron Marochetti is universally approved as a good likeness, as a work of art, too, it has been more generally admired than some of the Sardinian sculptor's public works. The figure is seated, and this has necessarily prevented any tendency to the exaggeration of action and forbidden character of composition in which Baron Marochetti occasionally indulges. The plaid, the kilt, and the pedestal are of grey and white granite of the district. His Royal Highness is represented wearing the robe of the Order of the Thistle over a plaid, which is uniform while he adds in his hand a roll of manuscript, intended to represent the address delivered by the lamented Prince on the occasion of his presiding over the British Association for the Advancement of Science. A pedestal has been held holiday in honour of the occasion, and her people turned out in thousands to honour the Queen's first appearance in public since the death of her beloved Consort. Our Number last week contained a brief report of the proceedings; and answered to-day's more detailed, whether from the Sovereign's movements, is chronicled with our Illustration of the ceremonial at page 419.

Strict precautions issued by the magistrates and announced extensively throughout the city, forbade the citizens to display bunting, to employ bands of music, or to make use of any of the hunting, to employ bands of music, or to make use of any of the ordinary methods of testifying their loyalty to and admiration of their Sovereign; and the consequence was that, although the town had signified its intention of celebrating the auspicious occasion by means of the inauguration of the memorial to her husband, there were no triumphal arches or street decorations whatever.

About half-past eleven the gentlemen who were to take part in the ceremony mustered in the Exchequer Court, Marischal-street, consisting of upwards of twenty carriages, having been formed in order, started from the hall about twelve o'clock, and, proceeding by way of Marischal-street and Broadgate, they drove up Union-street, at the vicinity of the railway station, to await the arrival of her Majesty.

The preparations made at the North-Eastern station for the reception of her Majesty and the Princes and Princesses were very simple and undemonstrative. Two tents were erected between the station house entrance and the door of the passage leading into the portico at Guild-street was laid with crimson cloth. The following gentlemen were in waiting at the station to receive the Royal party on the platform:—The Duke of Richmond, the Lord Provost and magistrates, the Hon. Captain Colville, R.N., Colonel D. H. Elphinstone; Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart.; Lord Saltoun; Mr. Thomson, of Banchory; Colonel Fraser, of Castle Fraser; Colonel Duguid, of Castle Forbes; Mr. Leith, of Warthill, M.P.; Mr. Irvine, of Drum, convener of the county; Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld; Russell Ramsay, John Watson, and Mr. Ross, chairman of the railway directors and officials. The Royal party arrived about half-past one.

On leaving the station a procession was formed, and proceeded by way of Guild-street, Regent-quay, Marischal-street, Castle-street and Union-street, to the site of the memorial. The route was wound its way along the densely-packed streets amid the deepest silence of the assembly, not even a cheer being heard, as if to show the universal desire to abstain from any popular demonstrations that might be distasteful to her Majesty. On reaching the platform Clerk Register Sir Alexander Bannerman, conducted the Queen and the Royal Family, who arrived by the twelve o'clock train from Edinburgh, the Prince and Princesses, who had come from Balmoral and Ballater by the 10.30 train. The Duke of Charles Fitzroy, Major-General Hood, Dr. Jenner, General Grey, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite were conducted to the platform into the lobby and thence into the billiard-room, a handsome, lofty apartment, which forms a hall over the arch of the Union-terrace. The Lord Provost then presented to her Majesty the address of the subscribers to the statue.

After Sir Lewis's reply had been handed to the Lord Provost, Sir George Grey commanded his Lordship to kneel, when her Majesty, taking a sword from Sir George, touched the Provost on the shoulder, and said, "Rise, Sir Alexander Anderson." This ceremony concluded, the Queen and the whole of the Royal party proceeded to the platform, her presence on which was announced by the firing of artillery and loud cheers from the assembled multitude. Her Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, was conducted to the seat allotted, advanced to the front of the platform, while the Princes, who were all attended by aides-de-camp, and the Duke of Richmond, in their silk dresses, white bonnets, and dark grey cloaks, took up a position immediately behind her. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by Principal Campbell, who spoke for about ten minutes, the assemblage standing uncovered in the rain, which was falling heavily at the time. At the conclusion a signal was given for hoisting which had concealed the statue was hoisted to the top of a flagstaff, and the ceremony was complete. Her Majesty, having scanned the statue narrowly, bowed to the assemblage and retired from the platform, followed by the Royal party.

After the ceremony the company had luncheon in the club, the procession was re-formed and proceeded, the same way as it came, to the Scottish North-Eastern station, in Guild-street. Her Majesty left Aberdeen about three o'clock.

THE KING OF THE GREEKS ATTENDING DIVINE SERVICE AT THE GREEK CHURCH.

THE small but important community of Greek merchants in London manifested their fidelity to George I., the newly-elected King of the Greeks, by keeping a grand "Te Deum" in the Greek Church, in honour of his Majesty, at the Greek Church, in London-wall, on which occasion the King honoured his subjects dwelling in London by his presence.

The church is a small but well-built edifice in the Byzantine style, having a lofty vaulted roof. It was erected about a quarter of a century ago by the Greek residents of London, who bought the ground and expended altogether about £3,000 in the work.

In order to accommodate a portion of the applicants for admission a gallery was erected at the end of the church opposite the altar. The other arrangements were nearly the same as on ordinary occasions, except that the pillars supporting the gallery on each side were entwined with white and red roses, emblematic of the Greek flag; and the same kind of decoration being continued round the arches above the gallery. In front of the communion rails was placed a full-length crimson cloth and decorated with gilt ornaments, and in the centre was the following inscription: "Live George, King of the Greeks," in Greek—the characters being woven in dark blue on a white ground colour. At the top of the pillars and between the arches were the flags of England, Denmark, and Greece, arranged in the form of a V, the centre. As a further and symbolical sign of welcome, the carpet with which the floor of the church is covered, and the steps leading to the altar, were strewn with laurel and bay leaves and sprigs of rosemary.

The altar-screen of the church is ornamented with some beautiful paintings of scriptural subjects in accordance with the usual custom in the Greek churches, where no sculptured figures or statues—except that of the cross, are not allowed, but where pictures are freely displayed, and are held in such high honour that they are lavishly gilded and painted at a very considerable cost. On each side of the altar were two beautiful gilt stands holding three tall wax tapers in each, while behind were two silver crosses also lighted.

It had been proposed to erect a throne for the accommodation of the King, but his Majesty declined to assent to this arrangement, and expressed his intention to stand during the service, in accordance with the usual practice of the Church in the kingdom of Greece, one of the three branches of the Holy Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic Church. The only arrangement made for the King's accommodation was the placing of a hearth-rug on the floor of the church in front of the pillars supporting the gallery to the left of the altar.

About ten minutes before twelve his Majesty arrived, and was received at the entrance by the wardens of the church, with whom were also Mr. A. C. Ionides, Greek Consul-General at London; Mr. D. R. Genneadius, Greek Consul at Liverpool; and Mr. S. N. Frangoudis, Greek Consul at Manchester. The ministers of the Greek Church in England—the Archimandrite Morphinos; the Archimandrite Meletios, of Liverpool; and M. More, of Hull—officiated—attired in their satin robes, richly adorned with gold and silver, and, preceded by two white-surplice boys bearing censers and tapers, also proceeded to the entrance of the church to receive his Majesty. The Archimandrite Morphinos bore a copy of the Old and New Testament, enshrined in a magnificent binding, and carried reverently across the breast.

His Majesty, who was attended by Count Sponneck, Baron Goldencrone, Lieutenant Funch, Lieutenant Leth, Dr. Philemon, and Professor Koeppen, was conducted to the position assigned to him, when the service immediately began by the choir, chanting the Psalm of David, "Who is so great a God as our God?" After which a canon of St. Theodosius was sung by the choir, and then the Evangelists were read by the officiating minister. A short but eloquent sermon was then delivered, in which the boys' voices tapers, entered the body of the church (which was kept clear of the congregation), bearing the sacramental elements and the consecrated cross. The service, altogether was marked by much splendour of ceremonial, and the hymns and other portions were beautifully chanted. The music, which was of a very high character, accompanied by instrumental music, which is forbidden in the Greek Church. When prayers were offered up for the King and Queen, Archimandrite Morphinos; the second for all the faithful, by the Archimandrite Stratoulis; and the third for those who died in the cause of independence, by M. Mores. As soon as the King was also sung, at the conclusion of the liturgy the grand "Te Deum" burst from the choir. The words were the same as the "Te Deum laudamus," sung in our own church. The "Te Deum," the hymn, and some of the responses were chanted by a number of sacred music composed by M. Covas, the master and leader of the choir. The service, which was in Greek, was concluded by the benediction from the Archimandrite, when the King and his suite were conducted to the door by the deputation who received his Majesty at his entrance, preceded by the officiating ministers. When his Majesty left the church he was greeted with hearty cheers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Henley, M.P., has resigned the chairmanship of the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions.

The Barnsley Town Council have resolved to increase the town clerk's salary from £800 to 1000 guineas.

The Nantwich and Market Drayton Railway was opened on Monday last with great ceremony.

Lord Palmerston has subscribed £50 towards the building of a new town-hall and assembly-room at Rugby.

The Sheffield borough magistrates have passed unanimously a resolution in favour of Sheffield being constituted an Assize town.

The election of Lord Lifford as Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the room of the late Lord Devon has terminated in the return of Lord Inchiquin.

Twenty-three more bodies have been recovered from the Clarence's Head colliery, making a total of forty-one since the sinking up of the pit.

The Dean of the late Archbishop Whately was buried on Thursday week in the vaults of Christ Church, Dublin. The funeral was on a very impressive character.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Lancashire Relief Committee at dinner in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Thursday evening, to commemorate the close of their labours.

An address has been adopted on the recommendation of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and signed by a number of gentlemen, magistrates, and landowners of the county of Galway, congratulating the country of the Earl of Leitrim.

The Duke of Cleveland has appointed Mr. G. P. Dale, surgeon, of Scarborough, a Knight of the Royal Order of Alberta, in consideration of the professional services rendered by him to the Duke and Duchess of Prussia Sophia, of Saxony, during their recent sojourn at Scarborough.

An explosion occurred on Saturday, at Penrhiwceiber, Glamorganshire, where there is one of the largest coalpits in South Wales. There were 400 workmen in the pit. Forty-three hands were at work in the headway. Many have the misfortune of whose number are severely burned, and no fewer than eight are dead.

Peterborough Cathedral was entered by thieves on Saturday night, and a number of articles of value abstracted therefrom, and also very broken open and rifled of its contents. A few days previously the Church of St. Mark, Lincoln, was broken into, and plundered by sacrilegious thieves, and no less than eight persons.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Improvement a meeting of the members, to be held at Burlington House on Thursday next, the 22nd inst., at four o'clock, for the purpose of electing the Prince of Wales as patron, vice the late Prince Consort. His Royal Highness, as president of the Institution, vacated by the decease of Mr. Tooke, who succeeded the late lamented Prince in that capacity, and held office for a year.

A private conference on the subject of capital punishment was held at Liverpool on Monday, when resolutions were passed by magistrates unanimously agreed that the execution of the present extreme penalty of the law has produced results of views most pernicious in their tendency; and that, on the grounds of Christian principle and experience, death punishment should be abolished, and some other punishment substituted in its place.

A prosecution has been commenced at Hereford against Robert Watkins, the landlord of the Nag's Head Inn, Ross, for selling adulterated whisky, the bulk was brought to rule. Pryer, who has been convicted for a year and a half since for a similar offence, was charged in a very recent case with the same, but was acquitted on the point in law. The charge selected was one of dealing at Ross on the 3rd of February, 1868.

The Earl of Derby Knowsley addressed crowded and enthusiastic, though not always quiet, audiences on American affairs last week in Manchester and Liverpool. Speaking of the war, he unreservedly advocated the cause of the North, and claimed for it the sympathies of Englishmen of all parties, on the ground that it was a struggle conducted in the hostile to slavery, and would eventually extinguish it.

A leaden coffin has been found in the Isle of Wight, which must formerly have been attach'd to a Papal bull, has been discovered among some rubbish in the cellar of a house in Quay Passage, Cowes. On one side of the coffin are the words "Nicholas, P.P.V.," surmounted by a small cross; on the other side the letters "S.P.A.," also surmounted by a cross. The lead is very much worn, the impressions are in a state of good preservation. The bull to which the coffin was attached is supposed to have been one of Nicholas V.

The *Bristol Daily Post* states that a proposition is afoot to erect a pyramid, in memory of the late lamented Prince Consort, on Worlebury Hill, Weston-super-Mare. The idea originated with Mr. Alderman Proctor, Mr. J. B. Smyth Pigott, who has not only offered a piece of ground, in a division; and the remainder to be raised by the sale of allotments. The point of the hill upon which it is proposed to build the pyramid commands a magnificent view of the Bristol Channel, extending from Cardiff to the Land's End.

Mr Cobden, departing from his usual practice of not attending public dinners, presided on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of the Peace Society, held in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. After the hearty gathering of the members of the calling of all grades. The institution has been established for the last thirty-three years, and during that time it has received, and there are now in the schools 62 children—47 boys, and 15 girls, who are entirely supported by the subscriptions of the members of the society, during the evening, announced subscriptions to the amount of £1,000.

Two accidents on the railway line between Crewe and William Norton, got into a roadside with the Duke of Buckingham at the Bush railway station on Saturday last. The Duke was proceeding from Crewe to Stowe in the compartment in which he had travelled, the Messrs. Norton are stated to have pushed violently against him in the various rushings which took place. No conduct was resulted is not reported, but the commercials seized the Duke, dragged him out of the compartment, handled him roughly, and gave him a shaking. High words followed, and one of the Nortons is said to have struck at his assailant, but the blow fell upon the arm of the gentleman in it. The Duke came to Bath on Tuesday, from Oxford, specially to take out a summons against the Messrs. Norton, for the assault, but the case was withdrawn and consented to pay £5 to an hospital, which the Duke agreed to.

Three elections for seats in the House of Commons—one opposition, and Liberal candidates were returned. The Attorney-General and the solicitor-General were returned for their respective seats of Richmond and Plymouth, and Mr. Lefevre was returned for Reading in place of Mr. Sergeant Pigott, now Baron Pigott. There is, therefore, no change in the political representation of these boroughs, as two of them continue to be represented by the same men, and all three by politicians of the same hue. The Barnstaple election terminated on Tuesday in the return of Mr. Lloyd, the Liberal candidate. Mr. Bate, the last member for the borough, was a Conservative, and the result is, therefore, a loss to the cause, reducing the gains on the Coventry and Tamworth elections. There is still, however, a gain of one vote to the Conservative cause in the recent changes. The Conservatives at Barnstaple threaten a petition against the return of Mr. Lloyd on the ground of bribery.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Can there be anything in the soft whisper which steals along the political atmosphere that Members out of Parliament are about to take place in the organisation of the Conservative party? Casting aside all mystery, let it be plainly said that the rumour, however faint, is distinct enough to indicate that, owing to failing health, Mr. Disraeli retires from the lead of her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons, and that Mr. Henley will take the place he vacates. It is true that Mr. Henley has been exceedingly frequent in his public appearances this autumn—he was again in the thick of it only the other night at Oxford last week, surrounded by most of the other Oxfordshire members—but there is absolutely no evidence as to the fact of his having risen into a higher political eminence than he has hitherto attained into a higher political eminence than he has hitherto attained into a higher political eminence than he has hitherto attained. Mr. Henley has been very profuse in his declarations that he is growing old, that he is not so strong as he could wish to be; and there has been even a slight tremor in the voice of his addresses. He has even resigned the chairmanship of the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions, which is one of the most important, with the power for the performance of the duties of that function. But, notwithstanding all this, it is not likely that the Conservative party, of course, his power of doing the duties of Quarter Sessions would be diminished by the circumstance of his assuming the leadership of his political colleagues in the House of Lords of age and weakness. But not Cardinal Manning above like a bent and failing old man until the Conclave, in order to secure the most commanding chance, elected him to the Papacy, confidently as a temporary arrangement, as it was supposed that the old man's life long; and he had not the instant of his elevation up erect and vigorous, and become one of the most powerful of Pontiffs as well as a long-reigning one. The cases may be parallel. But we shall see. Then, too, there is also the certain theological innovations uttered by Major Beresford—who is supposed to be a ruling spirit of the Tory party—that Mr. Disraeli is not very much to allegiance to Mr. Disraeli—in his second speech delivered this autumn, only last week, at Castle Bingham, in which he congratulated Protection and witchcraft, or rather of a belief in witchcraft. It has been held by some people wiser than their fellows that he meant something special in relation to the Irish Church, and that he has immediate Irish party. So, putting this and that together, it seems that a case is made out for a new set of things and a new régime on the cold, shady side of the house next Session.

However all this may be, whatever may be the secret machinations of the prime Ministers, there is no doubt a decided reaping of parties in Parliament, where numbers are so nicely balanced, Ministers do not seem to be overwhelmed with the unbecoming desire to be in office, as Mr. Cardwell—a Cabinet Minister, who does not enjoy the enforced leisure of a Premier, and who is constantly seen in the committee-room and crotchety Mr. Milner Gibson should be President of the Board of Trade—been talking platitudes and generalities in his most platitudinous style to the Leeds people, and of that invaluable article he is! Then, but not another Cabinet Minister, who is a great deal too busy at the Board of Trade and the Governing Committee of Foreign and Financial Secretaries have been doing in India for the last four years—has not Sir Charles Wood been trying his hand at Halifax? Then, but not forgetting things connected with farming, he would not shrink from talking about them at Halifax, and Mr. Childers, who has been a constant and frequent public appearances of Sir Charles in Yorkshire, which it has not been his custom to make, is confirmation of the rumour which has been about, that, should Parliament be dissolved, he is to be the candidate, he will have to fight for his seat at Halifax at the next election. Is there not, indeed, a considerable feeling in the Liberal party from Hickleton Hall has become familiar in Halifax in the last few months?

These agricultural gatherings in the provinces are producing all sorts of interesting results. Lord Lifford, a gentleman who has a roof of land thinks it necessary to be present at any meeting of this kind that is held within a day's journey of his home, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who is a great agriculturist, and who has been a constant attendant at these rural assemblies, is to be the candidate for the University of Surrey. To be sure, he was well backed up by Mr. Caird, the master for the Board of Trade, in the statement on the subject that he is a learned theoretical agriculturist, and who tells the House every Session exactly how much corn there is in the land, and how much of it is in the barns, and seems to have a personal acquaintance with individual turnips all over the country. Then there was Mr. Bruce, one of the Commissioners of Parliament, who is now to be seen in the house who have the twang and the tone of the old school of Henry Wyndham and Sir Thomas Acland since the passing of the Reform Bill; and there was his colleague, Mr. George Cubitt, who has given the best proof he can of the moderate of his pretensions to be the successor of the late Mr. Henry Drummond by taking care never to open his mouth, publicly at least, since he was elected for East Surrey. But Mr. Lambert, who is himself, all for he has begged at the conference from the South, who came with all the halo about him of the battle of Sadowa, and who has shown what he can have done got service, and who reiterated on his side of the question nearly as giddy and quite as confidently, if not with so much popularity-evoking power, as Mr. Henry Wyndham and his colleague Colonel Loman and Colonel Loman get on Mr. Lindsay's right hand at the feast at Chertsey? To be sure, the Conference was not confined to the Tory supremacists, but that what has tried to do with the grand principles involved in the exposing of the Irish Church.

It is a great distinction to be the sole representative of a great class or profession in the House of Commons, even if the great profession or class is represented by only one man. Sir Fitzroy Kelly was the last who could avoid the denial. The doctors—medical doctors we mean—have rarely sought the honour of Parliamentary representation. Mr. Ferguson, of Glasgow, has lately to obtain it are too busy. Fancy the agonies of a whipper-in chasing an M.D. in full practice over Dublin, in the town to have a seat in the House! Mr. Dillwyn, the Select Committee on a Railway Bill being obliged peremptorily to adjourn because one of its members attended by one of the Queen's doctors was called away suddenly! That would make no denial. When George IV. wanted to make Sir Astley Cooper a Peer, he was advised that, under the great man's patronage, to give up his practice, which he never would, it was impracticable; and the inducement would not be consistent with the fact that the functions of the Lower House are the duties of the practitioner of the highest rank. Then, the great man would be in existence a doctor on whom Fortune has showered her favours so lavishly that he is practically exempt, and can afford that attention which has established his reputation on the extensive care of a district, on the whole body politic, where he can bring his professional acquirements to bear on the physiology of the condition of the land, and do that for his country, in a certain sense, which he has done for the individual. Then, too, the Queen flourish as a Parliament man, and elect himself into the guardian and the vindicator of the rights of his profession. Happily for the present age, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in the United Kingdom may sleep in peace, knowing, as they do, that a vigilant eye and an unclaimed heart are over at their service in the great council of the nation. Well, the county of Leitrim rejoices that it has the privilege of returning a perfectly unique member to Parliament, one who has had no rival since poor, enthusiastic, irascible Dr. Michell, who sat for a short time for Truro, honourably and indignantly resigned a seat in Parliament which he could not retain on terms which implied something like corruption. Of course, sanitary science is under the special charge of the sole medical M.P., and the vexed—so vexed as to have assumed a certain grandeur of pro-

portion—question of sewage has not been suffered to escape his ken. Last Session he twice brought forward the subject, and three mortal hours he dwelt upon it, when he was counted out; and he tried a second time to have four mortal hours more, which, if he had succeeded—looking to the time he began—would have brought the sitting of the House on that occasion to a quarter past six o'clock in the morning exactly. But zeal has no special area, and the question, which was not in odour with the House, has been removed during the recess—last week—to the fitting locality of Lambeth, where, doubtless, it is well understood, and will be considered from the most practical point of view.

THE FARM.

THE harvest-homes, at one of which Jenny Lind sang a hymn, have made very satisfactory progress this autumn; but the agricultural dinners have been rather quiet affairs. No "charmed weapon" has been brandished before the admiring audience at Castle Hedingham or elsewhere; but Sir Edwin Landseer has amused and delighted the Staffordshire farmers, in what he declared was a maiden speech, by protesting against the lumps of obesity he met with at their show, as vigorously as he did last year against the ear-cropping of terriers and Dalmatians. The Duc D'Aumale has made a speech in such admirable English that, it is said, the most critical ears could only detect one slight misapplication of a word; and Mr. Mechi has advocated oilcake for his "necessary evils" to an extent that neither the purse of man nor stomach of beast could compass for three months. The highest living authority assures us that he once gave a bull of iron constitution 24 lb. a day for six weeks (and we have heard of a show heifer under nearly as high pressure); but he considers that 7 lb. or 8 lb. a day for six weeks is the utmost that a prudent breeder ought to go to for "common commercial beasts," when he gives them "the last dip" for Christmas. Prize beasts are, of course, trained differently; but even with them the highest feeders seldom think it necessary to go beyond 14 lb. in November, and very few will eat that.

The autumn in Scotland has wandered very widely from Keats's description of it, "close bosom-friend of the maturing sun." In the Carse of Stirling, certainly, nothing is left out save the beans; but when we got father north, last week, we found a copious remnant of the oat harvest still uncarried, and some of it in the west of Aberdeenshire in a piteous plight, from six days continuous soaking. However, a change seemed to come with the first quarter of the new moon, and the harvest suppers loom in sight at last. The bere—which is not used for meal, as in Skye—and the barley were secured a few weeks ago in good condition, and both are turning out well. Oats will be of good quality; but the grub got at them in the spring, and the yield is rather light and the price still lighter. Turnips are very good, and Mr. M'Combie, the celebrated "King of the Scottish Feeders," has no less than 303 (about 200 of them "heavy blacks") in his stalls and yards busily engaged on the Aberdeen yellows and swedes, along with oat straw and oilcake. The latter article is becoming so dear that Mr. M'Combie is substituting crushed corn (i.e., oats, bere, and barley equally mixed) for it to a great extent. The gem of the Tillyfour herd is a seven months' calf, "Kate of Aberdeen," from the second prize heifer at Battersea; and she is at present one of the most, if not the most, perfect things of her age that we have seen during our five years' wandering among the herds.

At Falkirk Tryst there were hardly any Aberdeens or Galloways to be seen, and the North and West Highland Cattle and the blackfaced sheep had the pull over the "spotted ones" (as they call the crosses) and the Cheviots; but still there was a rise on everything as compared with last year. Lady Menzies' blackfaced wedders, the best in the market, fetched 32s., and some two-year-old Cheviot wedders 36s. 6d. On Tuesday the sales were very quick; and at eleven o'clock we found nearly all the best lots of cattle tarred and put to one side of the muir. The horses were a very middling lot, and four fifths of them would "not have passed Dick," as the Edinburgh Veterinary College men would say. There were a few Shetland ponies, at all prices down to £2 10s.; mules with about as much mouth as Mr. Waterton's alligator; and donkeys which had just finished their toils for the season at the fashionable Bridge of Allan.

Hereford Fair and Show took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. At the fair there was below the average number of cattle on offer. The prices ruled about five per cent above those of last year, and, although we missed the more than octogenarian breeder of "white faces" (Mr. Monkhouse) from within the confines of the showyard, yet on the pitching of Broad-street the faithful herdsman, "Sam," from the Stow, looked proudly on another dozen of "Chieftains," two-year-old steers, which the wary "Bufton" had previously secured at £28 each, and who readily realised £80 for the pick of two. The fine quality and noble proportions of these animals were the theme of general admiration, and we heard of no similar price being obtained for animals of the same age. Perhaps Messrs. Coxen, of Birmingham, who bought eighty-two on the first day and a large number on the second, may be considered amongst the largest buyers from the midland counties.

The show extended this year for the first time to the close of the fair. The principal prize of £20 was awarded to Mr. Roberts's Sir Thomas (2228), exhibited in that favourite class amongst the Hereford men, consisting of bull, cow, and their offspring. The next principal prize was £15, which was given to Mr. Capper's bull-calf Worcester, winner of the second Royal honours at the place of his title. Amongst the yearlings, Mr. Baldwin's Battersea (1865) again came to the front, and is much improved since his Worcester defeat. In the two-year-old class Morris's Moderator had to give place, for the first time, to Hollings's Chieftain the 2nd (1917). Amongst the females, Mr. Roberts again claimed first honours with his pair of heifer calves by Sir Thomas, and may perhaps well feel disappointed that Mr. Arkwright's unnoticed yearling at Worcester intercepted his doing so in the next class. That excellent prize for the best lot of breeding cows, according to acreage, attracted considerable competition, and was awarded to Rea's lot of seven, from Westonbury. The sheep classes were better filled than heretofore, and two out of the three prizes offered for shortwools were won by Downing's Ryelands.

LINCOLN AUTUMN MEETING.—MONDAY.

Carholme Stakes.—Lyra, 1. Fauconberg, 2. Bouquet, 3.
Selling Hurdle Race.—Princess, 1. Cronstadt, 2. Quarantine, 3.
Lincoln Autumn Handicap.—The Monk, 1. Earl of Surrey, 2. Bally Edmond, 3.
Blankney Selling Stakes.—Contractor, 1. Weatherden c., 2. The Sapper, 3.
Rifle Volunteer Handicap Hurdle Race.—Hetman, 1. Margery, 2. Endor Witch, 3.

TUESDAY.

Lindum Nursery Handicap Plate.—Land of the West, 1. Fauconberg, 2. Lyra, 3.
Witham Handicap.—Bernice, 1. Topsy, 2. Quicksand, 3.
Consolation Scramble.—Cronstadt, 1. Maid of the Mist, 2. Doncaster, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Bally Edmond, 2. Woodford, 3.
Innkeepers' Selling Stakes.—Weatherdam's dam c., 1. Chalybeate, 2. Dirt Cheap, 3.
Great National Autumn Steeplechase.—Reporter, 1. Socks, 2. Mary Ann, 3.

The bread-fruit tree from South Africa in the tropical department of the Crystal Palace is now bearing its colossal fruit.

At the Notts Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday, it was decided to adopt the Highway Act for the county.

The third annual ploughing-match of the Isle of Wight Agricultural Society was held yesterday week. The day was fine, and thirty-five ploughs competed for the prizes offered.

Last week the births of 1939 children—1001 boys and 938 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1843.——There were 1205 deaths registered in London last week. Of these 610 occurred under twenty years of age; 361 at twenty years and under sixty; and 234 at sixty years and more advanced ages. In comparing the present results with those of previous weeks there is found to be a decrease in the deaths of young persons, but an increase in those of the aged part of the population. The average number of deaths in the ten corresponding weeks of 1853-62 (viz., the forty-second in each of those years) becomes, after the omission of deaths from epidemic cholera in 1854 and with a correction for increase of population, 1149. Twenty-nine cases of smallpox were returned, a number which shows little variation from the weekly results obtained during the last two months. The deaths from scarlatina were 114; they exhibit a decline on the heavy returns of scarlatina in previous weeks. As the weather grows colder bronchitis begins to be more fatal; there were ninety-four deaths from it in the week.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH a new loan for Portugal of £2,500,000 has been brought forward—and although it is stated, on good authority, that France will shortly require one for £16,000,000 sterling—there has been rather more firmness in the value of National Stocks. The business doing, however, has been very moderate. The Unfunded Debt has shown signs of weakness.

The supply of money on offer in the discount market continues very large; yet, owing to the activity in the demand for commercial purposes, no advances can be obtained in Lombard-street under the following quotations:—

Thirty days' bills	.. 3¾ to 4 per cent.		Four months' bills	.. 4½ to — per cent.
Sixty days' bills	.. 4¼ "		Six months' bills	.. 4¾ to 5 "
Three months' bills	.. 4½ "			

In the Stock Exchange money may be had at from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Most of the Continental money markets are very firm. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	5	4½	Amsterdam	3	3
Vienna	6	5	Turin	6	6
Berlin	4	4	Brussels	4	4
Frankfort	3½	3½	Hamburg	—	5½
			St. Petersburg	6	9

Another sale of bills on India has taken place. The amount disposed of was £300,000, and the applications within the limits were for £3,170,000. The minimum price on Calcutta and Madras was 1s. 11⅞d., and on Bombay, 1s. 11¾d., per rupee.

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £300,000, and nearly the whole of them have been disposed of to the Bank of England. About £50,000 has been withdrawn for export purposes.

The Portuguese loan will not, it is supposed, have much influence upon our money market. It is in a three-per-cent stock, at 48. About £1,000,000 has been subscribed privately, and £250,000 is reserved for Portugal.

The steamer for the East has taken out £202,034, of which £20,400 is gold for Alexandria, £40,000 for the Mauritius, £132,434 silver for China and the Straits, and £7299 in gold and £1901 in silver for India.

The Paris Bourse has been extremely inactive, and prices have given way to some extent.

Debentures for £21,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, have been disposed of for the Cape of Good Hope Government. The average price realised was 108.

The dealings in Home and Indian Stocks, on Monday, were limited; nevertheless, very little change took place in prices. Consols, for Money, were done at 93 to 93⅛; Ditto, for Account, 93⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ 93; Long Annuities, 14⅜; Red Sea Ditto, 21; India Five per Cents, 109¼; Ditto Four per Cents, 100⅜; Ditto, Bonds, 19s. to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem. Bank Stock sold at 235; India Ditto, 224; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 116⅜. On the following day Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93⅛; Ditto, for Time, 93⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; Bank Stock, 235½; India Stock, 224; Ditto, New, 109¼; Ditto, Four per Cents, 100⅞ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem. On Wednesday Consols sold at 93 to 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 109¼ ⅜; Ditto Four per Cents, 100⅞; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 116⅜; Exchequer Bills 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday Consols were somewhat firmer, at 93 to 93⅛ for Money, and 93⅛ to ¼ for Time. The Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 91⅞ to ½; Exchequer Bills were 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.

In the Foreign House, attention has been chiefly directed to Mexican, Greek, and Turkish Securities, the prices of which have fluctuated to some extent. The Confederate Loan has marked 65 to 67; the Scrip of the New Brazilian Loan, ⅞ to 1⅛ and ⅛ to ⅜ prem.; of the Portuguese, ⅞ to 1⅛ and ½ to ⅜ prem.; Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 99¼ ex div.; Ditto, 1859 &c., 100 ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92; Egyptian, 101; Greek, 30¼; Ditto, Coupons, 15; Mexican Three per Cents, 48⅛; New Granada, 15⅞ ex div.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 87¼; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49⅜; Ditto, 1862, 48?; Russian Five per Cents, 9⅛; Spanish Three per Cents, 55½; Ditto, Passive, 36⅜; Ditto Certificates, 14⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92¼ ex div.; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 71⅜; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25½; Ditto Six per Cents, 61⅜; and Italian Five per Cents, 72¼; Columbian Scrip has sold at 14.

There has been more firmness in the market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and an increased amount of business has been transacted. Prices in some instances exhibit a slight improvement, when compared with last week. Alliance have been done at 44⅜; Ditto, New, 21; Australasia, 75; Ditto, New, 37; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of Otago, 11⅜; Chartered of British Columbia, 12; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 71; Consolidated, 10½; Continental, 9⅞; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 20½; Imperial, 24; Imperial Ottoman, 18⅜; London and Brazilian, 50½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 53½; London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire, 10½; London Chartered of Australia, 30; London and South African, 28; Ditto, New, 20; London and South American, 5¼; London and South Western, 10; London and Westminster, 80; National of Liverpool, 19½; National Provincial of England, 128½; Ditto, New, 37½; Ditto, 27½; New Zealand, 3½; Provincial of Ireland, 92½; South Australia, 41½; Standard of British South Africa, 25½; Union of Australia, 57⅜; Union of Ireland, 20⅜; and Union of London, 38⅜.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a limited extent. The leading quotations are as follow:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 101½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 91; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 109⅞; Natal Six per Cents, 108½ ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102⅞; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 105½; South Australian Six per Cents, 113½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in moderate request, as follow:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 22½; East India Irrigation and Canal 5⅛; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4½; Canada Land, 84; Crystal Palace, 39⅜; General Credit and Finance of London, 4⅜; Hudson's Bay, 8⅜; International Financial Society, 10½; Joint-Stock Discount, 6½; London Financial Association, 15⅜; London General Omnibus, 2½; National Discount, 9⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85; Rhymney Iron, 25½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 25½; Royal Mail Steam, 79½; Van Diemen's Land, 12⅜; Berlin Waterworks, 9⅜; East London, 132½; European Gas, 15⅜; Phoenix, 122; Indemnity Marine Insurance, 144; London and Provincial Marine, 2½; Ocean Marine, 17⅞; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6½; and Universal Marine, 5⅜.

Most American Government Securities have changed hands slowly. Erie shares have been 68; Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 66; and Illinois Central, 18½ discount.

The Railway Share Market has been steady, as to price; but the dealings in it have been by no means extensive. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Blyth and Tyne, 161; Great Eastern, 50⅜; Ditto A Stock, 47; Great Northern A Stock, 130½; Great Western, 65½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111½; London and Blackwall, 71⅜; London and Brighton, 111⅜; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45½; London and North-Western, 102⅜; London and South-Western, 101⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Metropolitan, 131½; Midland, 128½; Ditto—Birmingham and Derby, 97⅜; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 37½l; South-Eastern, 95⅜; Vale of Neath, 86½.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern, Five per Cent, No. 1, 111⅜; Great Northern Five per Cent, 109; Great Western Five per Cent, 103; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 138; North Eastern Four per Cent, 93⅜; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100; Preston and Wyre, 45½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 137.

British Possessions.—Calcutta and South-Eastern, 105½; East Indian, 103; Grand Trunk of Canada, 22⅜; Ditto, Second Preference, 70⅜; Ditto, Fourth Preference, 31½; Great Indian Peninsula, 109⅛; Great Western of Canada, 10⅜; Madras Five per Cent, 105½; Scinde, 107; Punjaub, 107.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8⅜; Bahia and San Francisco, 10⅜; Dutch Rhenish, 18½; Namur and Liege, Six per Cent Pref, 20⅜; Ottoman, 12½; Sambre and Meuse, 10; San Paulo, 22⅜; Turin and Savona, 15⅜; Western and North-Western of France, 20½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 21 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£30,229	An increase of bullion of	£74,658
A decrease of public deposits of ..	178,217	An increase of rest of	16,971
A decrease of other deposits of ..	1,081,556	An increase of reserve of	133,813
A decrease of securities of	1,353,689		

The total circulation is £22,824,466. Public deposits amount to £1,437,815; and private deposits to £15,271,262. Securities are £31,028,810; and the stock of bullion is £14,645,259.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Oct. 19).—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was limited; nevertheless, all kinds moved off slowly, at about last week's prices. There was a large quantity of foreign wheat on the stands. Good and fine samples commanded previous rates; but low and damp qualities were very inactive, at barely last week's currency. Floating cargoes of grain were steady. The show of barley was by no means extensive; yet the inquiry ruled somewhat heavy, on former terms. No change took place in the value of malt. Good sound oats were steady in price; but inferior qualities gave way 6d. per quarter. Both beans and peas declined 1s. per quarter, with a heavy sale. No change took place in the value of either English or foreign flour.

Oct. 21.—All kinds of produce met a heavy demand to-day. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 31s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb. French, 35s. to 39s. per sack. American 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 660; barley, 30; malt, 380; oats, 290; flour, 530. Irish: oats, 500. Foreign: wheat, 9980; barley, 6050; oats, 17,710; flour, 40 sacks.

Seeds.—The amount of business doing in seeds is very limited, and the quotations are barely supported. Cakes support previous rates.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 69s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 14s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 12s. per ton; canary, 36s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 51s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 4d.; barley, 34s.; oats, 18s. 8d.; rye, 30s. 2d.; beans, 36s. 5d.; peas, 34s. 7d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 8d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 20s. 1d.; rye, 31s. 1d.; beans, 38s. 2d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 99,519; barley, 88,352; oats, 11,934; rye, 451; beans, 4254; peas, 1723 quarters.

Tea.—There is a fair demand for most kinds, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—A large business has been doing in raw qualities, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 36s. to 41s. 6d.; Jamaica, 35s. to 38s. 6d.; St. Vincent, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are firm, at 46s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is 104,052 tons, against 85,600 tons last year.

Coffee.—No quotable change has taken place in prices, and the demand is far from active. Stock, 10,620 tons, against 9100 tons.

Rice.—The demand is steady, at previous quotations. Stock, 41,905 tons, against 60,533 tons.

Provisions.—Most descriptions of butter are in fair request, at very full prices. There is a full average business doing in bacon, at extreme rates. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The market is inactive. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 44s. 3d. to 44s. 6d.; and for December, 45s. per cwt. The stock consists of 55,430 casks, against 46,619 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 3½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 43s. per cwt. Rape is quoted at from £41 to £44; cocoa-nut, £45 to £47 10s.; and fine palm, £39. French turpentine, 72s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof East India. Brandy is quoted at from 2s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds is somewhat active, at extreme quotations. Present rates range from 100s. to 160s. per ton.

Wool.—Most descriptions command extreme rates, with a moderate inquiry.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the demand is inactive, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, Oct. 22.—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, chiefly in middling condition. The few prime breeds on offer moved off steadily, at Monday's currency, the top figure being 5s. per 8 lb. Otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, at late rates. There was a good consumptive inquiry for sheep, and previous quotations were well supported. The best Downs realised 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. A few choice calves produced 4s. 8d. per 8 lb.; but inferior qualities of veal were a dull sale, at Monday's currencies. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, and rather drooping. Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 924; cows, 140; sheep, 4630; calves, 320; pigs, 400. Foreign: Beasts, 450; sheep 1240; calves, 225.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderately good, and the demand is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.

BANKRUPTS.

H. RICKET, Crawford-place, Farringdon-road, Clerkenwell, licensed victualler.—R. T. WALLACE, White Horse-street, Stepney, colonial broker.—B. CROOKE, Turnham-green, grocer.—B. HARRIS, Harrow-road, clothier.—H. BANKS, Portland-place, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green, carpenter and builder.—G. A. BONE, Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, tobacconist.—G. WILKINSON, Langton street, Poplar, engineer.—H. WATKIN, Clipston, Northamptonshire, wheelwright.—A. NASH, Quadrant-grove, Haverstock-road, Kentish-town, bricklayer.—C. CHITTY, Dorking, Surrey, butcher.—G. GRIST, Well-street, Hackney, zinc worker.—G. WILDERMUTH, Commercial-place, Bermondsey, baker.—H. J. HOPE, Alma-road, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, confectioner.—W. W. WOOD, Russell-street, North Brixton, commercial traveller.—A. OPPENHEIM, Leadenhall-street, merchant and drysalter. J. W. BURD, Clarendon-street, Pimlico, traveller.—W. MOUNSEY, Glasshouse-buildings, Minories, commission agent.—P. J. CHANDLER, Wells street, Oxford-street, licensed victualler.—G. H. CHILD, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street Within, commission agent.—EMILY ANNA WRIGHT, Birmingham, draper and milliner.—W. MARLOW, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, carter and timber-leader.—R. STEPHENS, Shrewsbury, boot and shoe manufacturer.—T. FLETCHER, Overton, Salop, farmer.—J. SURMAN, Worcester, butcher. W. HARRISON, Leicester, market gardener.—C. MEREDITH, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, licensed victualler.—H. J. CUMBERLAND, Bonner's-road, Victoria Park, commission agent. W. H. BURGOYNE, Frith-street, Soho, licensed victualler.—R. PETERS, Penge, Surrey, manufacturer of park fencing.—A. J. F. VIAL, Norfolk-road, Islington, wine and spirit agent. A. B. WILSON, Cockermouth, Cumberland, hat manufacturer.—W. WINN, Thornley Colliery, Durham, miner.—W. TREVENA, Tollcarn, Cornwall, miner.—J. BOTTOMLEY, Little Bolton, Lancashire, warper.—J. BARNETT, jun., Lowe, Warwickshire, butcher.—J. MELLOR, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. JUKES, Birkenhead, Cheshire, builder.—W. ATKINSON, Birkenhead, Cheshire, builder.—T. HULME, Huxley, Cheshire, miller.—H. GRIFFITH, Bedwidda, Carnarvonshire, farmer.—J. BRACEWELL, New Accrington, Lancashire, furniture dealer.—J. LOOKER, Latchford, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—T. CHARNOCK, Seaforth, near Liverpool, slater and plasterer.—J. WALLACE, Grimsoor-hill, Cumberland, innkeeper.—D. and J. SHARP, Leeds, rag-grinders.—H. GLOVER, Hartlebury, Worcestershire, victualler and waterman.—J. AYERS, Kidderminster, victualler and gardener.—J. W. WHITFIELD, Ryde, Isle of Wight, eating-house keeper.—J. RODGER, Weston-super-Mare, baker.—J. DAVIES, Blaengrafen, Pembrokeshire, medical practitioner and farmer.—W. M. PHILLIPS, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.—F. S. STEELE, Swanage, Dorsetshire.—W. M'DOWALL, Bradford, Yorkshire, commercial traveller. D. JONES, Gelly Farm, Brecon, farm bailiff.—C. CHAPMAN, Stoke, Kent, farmer.—S. LEDWARD, Wolstanton, Staffordshire, architect and surveyor.—J. WEIGHTMAN, Gelt Mill, Cumberland, miller and farmer.—W. H. MALLARD, Plymouth, Master on half-pay in her Majesty's Navy.—F. C. FORD, Devonport, engineer.—C. M. BELLINGHAM, Newcastle-on-Tyne, licensed victualler.—R. JONES, Llanbedr, Denbighshire, farmer.—J. HYLDEN, Brighton, licensed horse slaughterer.—G. A. AYLER, Brighton, licensed victualler.—HANNAH HOLMES, Bradford, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. LEA, Birmingham, pig dealer.—C. BROWN, Whitechurch, Devonshire, farmer.—E. HUNT, Hornsey-road.—H. GRIMSDALE, Ironmonger-street, St. Luke's, greengrocer.—G. DUNNER, Manchester, commission agent.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

BANKRUPTS.

W. WOOLLARD, Well-street, Gray's-inn-road, late clothier.—J. KING, jun., Woodford, Essex, late farmer.—W. H. WILLSON, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, coal merchant.—B. CASSELL, Commercial street, Whitechapel, late capmaker.—J. SHAMBROOK, Hatfield, Herts, grocer.—ELIZA KAY, Blackfriar's-road, schoolmistress.—W. H. WILLISON, High-street, Kensington, chemist.—A. BRIGGS, Winkfield, Berkshire, grocer.—MARIA LADD, Wells-street, Oxford-street, late baker.—R. HUGGINS, sen., Church-street, Shoreditch, and Goulston-street, Whitechapel, fish-factor.—H. JOHNSON, George-street, St. George's-in-the-East, retailer of beer.—J. COUTTS, Plumstead, Kent, Baptist minister.—J. A. COFFEY, Providence-row, Finsbury, engineer.—W. ESAM, Portland-terrace, and St. John's-wood-place, St. John's-wood, schoolmaster.—A. AZUELOS, Noble-street, City, fancy warehouseman. J. GRIFFITHS, sen., Condover, Shropshire, farmer.—J. STEVENS, Upper Wawensmere, Warwickshire, farmer.—J. HOMER, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, and Birmingham, scrivener.—T. COOK, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder.—J. MARSHALL, Bristol, butcher.—D. JEREMY, Ystragynlais, Breconshire, draper.—J. SPINCER, Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, maltster.—T. WILKINSON, Millholme, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner.—E. HIRST, Marsden, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—H. DARNLEY, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, commission agent.—F. CRAPPER, Halifax, Yorkshire, manufacturer of damasks.—H. DAVIES, Liverpool, iron merchant.—H. WARHURST, Sheffield, beerseller.—W. BAGSHAW, Sheffield, butcher.—J. HUGHES, Liverpool, joiner.—J. H. TAYLOR, Liverpool, smallware-dealer.—G. WYNNE, Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, beerhouse-keeper.—E. UPTON, Liverpool, eating-house keeper.—J. TOMSCHITZ, Liverpool, commission agent.—W. HOOKER, Liverpool.—ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, Bath, grocer.—G. BROWN, Tetford, Lincolnshire, gardener.—E. M. KIRMAN, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, bootmaker.—C. A. REVITT, Sheffield, publican.—J. DARBYSHIRE, Sheffield, optician.—F. ETESON, Barnsley, Yorkshire, joiner.—W. NORRIS, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, general-shopkeeper.—R. DOUTHWAITE, Tollerton, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—W. DIXON, Lowestoft, Suffolk, smackowner.—N. ALLPORT, Dudley, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—M. H. LEVINE, Norwich, jeweller. W. TURNER, Reading, manure manufacturer.—W. ALLIX, Grantham, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—MARY STILBORN, Yapham, Yorkshire, housekeeper.—T. HUDDLESTON, Gwasted, Denbighshire, bookkeeper.—W. HORSWILL, Diptford, Devonshire, grocer.—W. SURMAN, Clifton-on-Teme, Staffordshire, butcher.—T. EMBERTON, Tunstall, Staffordshire, coalmaster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. DUNLOP, Whiteinch, near Glasgow, joiner.—D. DUNCAN, Rothesay, innkeeper.—J. HAY and W. BEVERLEY, Aberdeen, merchants.—A. LOW, Alyth, grocer.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM AT MURREE.

IN the Himalayas, five thousand feet above the level of the sea, is situated Murree, one of the most picturesque of the sanitariums of India; and on the spur of the hill on which Murree stands is built the Lawrence Asylum, of which we give an Engraving, from a photograph by Robert T. Hickey, Esq., Captain 101st Foot. This asylum has been erected for the education of the children of European soldiers serving in India, and is a branch of the parent institution established at Sanawur by the late Sir Henry Lawrence.

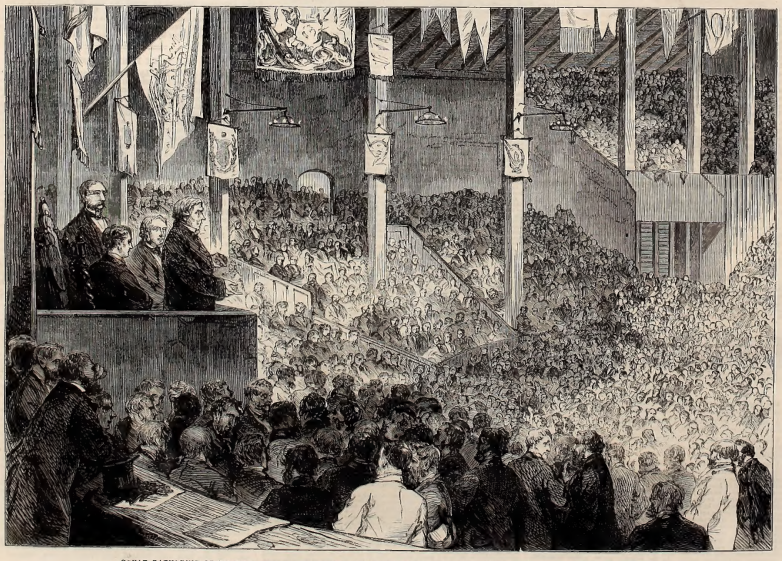
THE LATE LORD LYNDHURST.

IT is probable that if Lord Lyndhurst had passed from this life ten years ago, when he had attained to a decade more than the period allotted to mortal man, the circumstance would have attracted less notice, and certainly less interest, than it undoubtedly has at the present moment. It is mainly to the fact that within the last few years Lord Lyndhurst has, from time to time, performed intellectual and, in some sort, physical feats, which were something more than wonderful in an octogenarian who was verging on nonagenarianism, that so much notice has been now bestowed on him. It was a world-wonder to behold a man of his years appearing in his place in Parliament and delivering speeches which exhibited all the characteristics, mellowed by experience and toned down by change of circumstances, which marked those wonderful Parliamentary exercitations in which, under the denomination of summaries of the Session, Lord Lyndhurst used to review the doings of the Whig Government, and that in such a manner as to move even the equable temper and easy epicureanism of Lord Melbourne into something very like rage. Until the last year Lord Lyndhurst has been accustomed once or twice in the Session to pronounce a set oration on the affairs of the country, and to give advice where he thought it was needed, in the abstract character of a statesman who had studied men, things, and politics for half a century, and ought, therefore, to be supposed competent to utter, as it were, judicial decisions on public questions then in issue. A great deal has been said and written of these speeches, and mostly in a strain so laudatory that they have been treated as storehouses of wisdom and as models of Parliamentary oratory. Those who from an unbiassed position heard and carefully noted the nature and subject-matter of those addresses, and were witnesses to their delivery, would be inclined to say that, taken for themselves, they have been very much overrated. It is undeniable that the speeches in question were clear statements of facts put together with logical sequence, that their language was pure English, their sentences constructed neatly, and always finished and complete; but the arguments were commonplace and the deductions so obvious as not to have about them any merit of originality. The marks of elaborate preparation were palpable; and, in short, though singular and even striking as coming from a man at an age which is generally inconsistent with the mental and oratorical qualities which Lord Lyndhurst then developed, they were accepted as miracles beneath the surface of which no one cared to look. Then, as to the physical part of those displays, it is quite true that, amidst a silence so complete and an attention so rapt as that which always awaited one of these speeches from Lord Lyndhurst, the earlier parts of them were heard, and they were spoken in tones which even in decay were measured, clear, and silvery. But after the first twenty minutes nature had her way, and much that was said was lost even on the most attentive and quickest ear. But, whatever may be the opinion of those last political acts of a man who in his time played many parts, and all of them skilfully, it is certain that they caused Lord Lyndhurst to fill a space in the public eye in the last years of his life which he would, perhaps, not otherwise have occupied. Looking back to his lengthened career, and considering the various qualities of his mind and intellect, Lord Lyndhurst would have been a remarkable man in any condition of life; but it would seem as if he was especially designed to become the kind of statesman and the kind of lawyer that he was. His knowledge of the principles and practice of both these callings was just sufficient to enable him to make his nearly brilliant but wholly keen and practical talents, energy, and courage—a kind of negative moral courage—available for getting on. It has been well said of him that he was destined to

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT EDINBURGH.



LORD BROUGHAM DELIVERING THE OPENING ADDRESS IN THE FREE-CHURCH ASSEMBLY-HALL.



GREAT GATHERING OF WORKING MEN IN THE CIRCUS—LORD BROUGHAM, CHAIRMAN, ADDRESSING THE MEETING.—SEE PAGE 2.

get on both by his better and his worse qualities. With all his abilities, and with graces of manner and person well calculated to make a favourable impression on those on whom depends the advancement of a practising barrister, he did not leap at once into great business, and he began to reap the substantial rewards of his profession about the time that they are usually attained. The clearsightedness of Lord Castlereagh, who accidentally witnessed his forensic powers, was the cause of his becoming something more than a successful lawyer; and a seat in Parliament, obtained under the auspices of the leader of the Tory Government in the House of Commons of the day, led to the usual promotion. The Solicitor-generalship came in due course, and his career in that office has found a parallel at the present moment when the second law officer of the Crown overstepped and obscured the Attorney-General in Parliament and in the conduct of the business of the Government. Sir Robert Gifford, an able lawyer and a most estimable man, paled before Copley, and was probably only too glad to seek the comparative ease of the Bench and leave his *quasi* subordinate to ruffle it in the higher place of Attorney-General. In due course the Mastership of the Rolls was attained, and Sir John Copley was supposed to be learning equity and training for the chancellorship. By an anomaly in our Parliamentary law, the Master of the Rolls is the only Judge who can sit in the House of Commons, and Copley retained his seat in that assembly, and kept himself steadily within the ring-fence of politics wherein are kept place and power. At length he ascended the "marble chair," having become Lord Chancellor in the short-lived Administration of Canning; and he continued to hold the seals with Lord Goderich, and subsequently with the Duke of Wellington, giving his assent to Catholic Emancipation with a facility which now causes no surprise, although he was believed to be a standing and personal pledge in the Cabinet against any such concession. Leaving office with the Tory Government, and accepting the subordinate judicial office of Chief Baron, Lord Lyndhurst then became, and continued to be up to 1841, when he, for the third time, became Lord Chancellor (having held the Great Seal a second time in the brief Ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1835), a remarkable political character. His contest with the Whig Government on the Reform Bill; his possession of the confidence of William IV. in the second epoch of his reign to such an extent that he was once charged by that Sovereign, as Prime Minister, with the formation of a Government, although he did not succeed in his object; his guerrilla attacks on the Whig Government of Lord Melbourne, above alluded to, have been recently recalled to notice in the numerous and full biographies of him which have appeared in most of the journals. When he came into office in 1841 with Sir R. Peel he seemed to have subsided into a calm performance of the routine duties of his office, not appearing to interfere with the policy which was pursued, and acquiescing with indifference, real or assumed, in the free-trade measures which Sir Robert Peel inaugurated. It is remembered by frequenters of the House of Lords and the Court of Chancery of those days that Lord Lyndhurst appeared to have taken to a sportive view of public life; he was always cheerful, even jocose on the woolsack and the bench, keeping up an under-current of facetious comment on all that occurred, in tones more or less audible, for the amusement of those who were near him. By the time that he was obliged to leave office, on the change of Ministry, in 1846, he had grown old, and practically retired from active public life. He still occasionally attended the sittings of the House of Lords on appeals; but after the delivery of an able judgment on the celebrated Bridgewater will case in 1850, he ceased to perform any of the judicial functions to which he was entitled as a Peer. In fact, Lord Lyndhurst had nearly disappeared from the public view, until his revival—shall we say resuscitation—in the House of Lords, of which we have already spoken, occurred. Although it would not be easy to make out that Lord Lyndhurst was what is generally called and accepted as a great man, he was something very near it. That he has made his mark in the history of this country is indisputable; but it will hardly be said of him that he was a great statesman, or even a great lawyer. His best achievements as a Judge were coeval with his occupancy of the function of Lord Chief Baron, for which his common law education and practice had better adapted him than for the duties of the first Judge in Equity, the practice, if not the principles, of which he had confessedly to learn after he had attained to the Bench. It has been his fortune to have been, in the course of his career, one of the most unpopular men in this country, but at last to have died an object of admiration as one of England's sages.

Our Portrait of Lord Lyndhurst is from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street; and is taken, by permission, from "Herbert Fry's National Gallery of Photographic Portraits."



THE LATE LORD LYNDHURST.



THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM, MURREE, IN THE HIMALAYAS, FOR THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS SERVING IN INDIA.—SEE PAGE 413.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

At Fermoy, on the 9th inst., the wife of Captain J. Cumming Clarke, 13th Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Mickleham, Surrey, by the Rev. C. E. Smith, uncle to the bride, George, younger son of George Carr Clark, Esq., of Ellinthorp Hall, Tasmania, to Ellen Louisa Henrietta, only daughter of the late W. Crafton Smith, Esq., of Zagrad, Fiume, Austria. No cards.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Colchester, by the Rev. R. Leggett, M.A. of Stonham Aspal, James Spalding Gardiner, of Borley Lodge, Sudbury, Suffolk, to Jessie Ann, youngest daughter of William Harris, of Higham, Suffolk.

On the 20th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Emilius Bayley, the Rector, Charles Frederick Bailey, Esq., of 5, Stratford-place, London, and Lee, Lynton, North Devon, to Emily Jeannette, eldest daughter of Charles Norris Wilde, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. C. N. Wilde, of 17, Russell-square.

On Sept. 9, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., Charles Grant Walker, Madras Civil Service, late of Queen's College, Oxford, to Lucilla, only daughter of the late Mitchell Henry Fagan, Captain H.M.'s 64th Regiment, and sister of the Rev. H. S. Fagan, M.A., Charlcombe, Bath. No cards.

On Sept. 22, at Nassau, Bahamas, by the Rev. John Davy, Thomas Augustus Le Mesurier, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, to Lucy Evelyn, second daughter of the Hon. Timothy Darling, of Nassau.

On the 9th inst., at the British Legation, Berne, by the Rev. E. W. Dillon, Chaplain, Thomas Rudd, Esq., eldest son of Henry Rudd, Esq., Kilbryde Castle, Perthshire, to Louisa Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Laurence Lockhart, of Wicketshaw and Milton Lockhart, Lanarkshire, N.B.

On the 20th inst., at Uffculme, Devon, by the Rev. G. T. Marker, Vicar, Richard Thornton West, Esq., of Streatham Hill, Surrey, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Richard Bowerman, Esq., of Lambscroft, Uffculme. No cards.

On the 21st inst., at Worfield Church, Shropshire, by the Rev. C. F. Broadbent, M.A., Vicar, David Beatson, Esq., youngest son of the late John Beatson, Esq., of Rotherhithe, Surrey, to Sarah Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Michael Smith Stokes, Esq., of Roughton, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire. No cards.

On the 20th inst., at the Royal Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, by the Rev. Dr. Hearne, Francis Van Zeller, Esq., Portuguese Vice-Consul, Newcastle, to Maria Cecilia Weishaupt, eldest daughter of William Weishaupt, Esq., of 42, Gordon-square.

On the 13th inst., at St. Bride's, Liverpool, by the Rev. E. Roberts, M.A., John Odell, of Foochow, China, second son of Thomas A. Odell, Esq., of Peckham-rye, Surrey, to Elizabeth Robinson, second daughter of Richard M. Bird, Esq., of Grove-street, Liverpool. No cards.

On the 24th of September, at the British Legation, Tangier, by the Rev. C. Hart, Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces at Gibraltar, William Kirby Green, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Tetuan, to Mary, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Reade, C.B. No Cards.

On the 7th inst., at the parish church, Cullompton, by the Rev. Dr. Chave, Mr. Joseph Foster, druggist, of the above place, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Toogood, banker, also of the same town.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst. John Clemmitt, Esq., late of Clemmitt's Inn, Old Bailey, much respected and deeply regretted, in his 65th year.

On the 17th inst., at No. 1, St. Peter's-terrace, Kensington Park Gardens, Notting-hill, William James Stewart, Esq., in the 33rd year of his age.

On the 19th inst., at 23, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Robert Clarke, Esq., in the 47th year of his age.

On the 29th of July, at Rownhams, near Tannuda, South Australia, after giving birth to a daughter, Catherine, wife of Charles H. Barton, Esq., J.P.

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6 Tea spoons	0 8 0	6 Table knives	0 11 0
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SIR R. PALMER, M.P.

THE attainment of the office of Attorney-General by Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P. for Richmond, was a matter of course, and contingent only on the ordinary circumstances of promotion. When this eminent equity lawyer accepted the Solicitor-generalship under Lord Palmerston it was universally allowed that a great accession of strength had been made to the personnel of the Government in the House of Commons. Although Sir Roundell Palmer had not held a seat in Parliament since 1857, he not having sought to be elected by any constituency in the general election of that year and that of 1859, he was known to have passed a noviciate in the House of Commons. In 1847 he was chosen to represent the borough of Plymouth, and continued to sit for that town until 1852, when an effort was made to eject him, on account, it is said, of his having opposed the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which was partially successful, the rival candidate, Mr. C. J. Mare, having been elected. On petition, however, his election was declared void, and Mr. Roundell Palmer was declared to be the sitting member. During his tenure of a seat in Parliament Mr. Palmer, though not a frequent speaker, always commanded attention by the great eloquence which he displayed and the broad and philosophical views which he took of all questions on which he dilated. If he, then, had a fault it was that he was too purely oratorical for the House of Commons. Five or six years of the leading Chancery business in the Court of the Master of the Rolls and before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the House of Lords on appeals, had the effect of toning down his style; and on his return to Parliament in 1861 he was found still to have retained his grace and fluency as a speaker, and to have discarded redundancy and any tendency to declamation; while, as an arguer, whether for clearness or ingenuity, he was second to none. At once Sir Roundell Palmer assumed a position in the house which has been attained by no lawyer since Sir William Follett; and, practically, his position is superior to that of Follett; for he is what Follett was not—one of the most active as he is one of the foremost debaters of the Government. To him has been already assigned, and probably will again, the distinction of winding up great debates; and this is significant of the confidence of the chief of the Ministry that in his Attorney-General he has, besides a first-class law officer, a supporter with special qualities for the conduct of Parliamentary business, and with the capabilities of a statesman. Sir Roundell Palmer is the second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, Rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, and was born in 1812. He was educated, first, at Rugby, and afterwards at Winchester Schools, and proceeded to Oxford, where, in 1830, he obtained a scholarship at Trinity College. He subsequently became a Fellow of Magdalen. He graduated in 1834, when he was first class in classics. During his University career he gained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and the Latin essay, and the Newdegate prize for English verse. He obtained the Ireland Scholarship and the Eldon Law Scholarship. Having chosen the Bar as his profession, he was called in 1837 at Lincoln's Inn. Having achieved a professional success more than sufficient to justify his promotion, he was made a Queen's Counsel in 1849. Since that he has held one of the first places at the Chancery Bar; and, having reached his present high office, there is but one step between that and the very highest function in the law and in the State which can be discharged by a lawyer; and if the time shall come when he reaches to that professional height, few, if any, will be found who will deny his claim to its attainment.

Our Portrait of Sir Roundell Palmer is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins of Parliament-street.

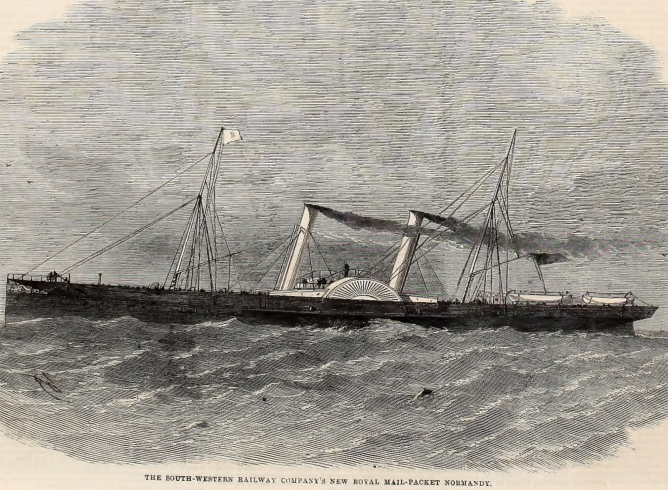


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THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW ROYAL MAIL-PACKET NORMANDY.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Leo. By Dutton Cooke. (3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) It will be no more than common charity to at once relieve the curious mind with the information that the title of this novel has no connection with a wild beast, a Newfoundland dog, or a Pope. It is merely the abbreviation of a Christian name, the Christian name of a charming brunette. Leonora Carr, or, more correctly speaking, Leonora Agnes Carr, is the late-born daughter and only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Carr, of Croxall Chase, Woodlandshire. Adjoining Croxall Chase is Oakmere Court, the property, at the commencement of the story, of Mr. Arnold Page, Barrister-at-Law. To Arnold it had descended from his father, General Page, C.B., who, notwithstanding the antiquity of his family and estate, had not disdained to cultivate close friendship with old Carr, the wealthy ironfounder, the mushroom land-proprietor. Arnold and Leo, therefore, had been thrown together from childhood, and at the opening of the story are engaged to be married. The events which prevent their course of true love from running smooth are not many, but, like Mercutio's wound, "will serve." Indeed, Mr. Cooke's novel must be regarded rather as a collection of excellent sketches than as a specimen of constructive art, for several of the more prominent characters might, for all the influence they exercise upon the main issue, be omitted altogether. Still, this does not detract from the skill with which those characters are delineated, or from the pleasure one derives from following their fortunes. We would not willingly have missed the touching episode of Barbara Gill, her early sorrows, and her early death. Besides, the ill-fated Baby does, if only to a slight extent, change the colours in the kaleidoscope; for without her it had not been easy to arrange that meeting between Arnold and Janet which sent poor Leo home in tears to accept the hand of the Marquis of Southernwood. Monsieur Anatole, however, and his two associates, so soon as they have driven Janet to seek refuge in Coppice-row; Miss Bigg, so soon as she has been the means of bringing Janet and Leo together; and many other characters, so soon as their temporary services had been rendered, might have been dismissed without detriment to the story, though not without injustice to the author, who would thereby have hidden his descriptive light under a bushel. But Mr. Cooke's great charm is in his style—it is so easy and flowing, with its undercurrent of quiet humour and good-humoured satire, that one is carried contentedly along withersoever he chooses to meander. Whether it be Leo who prattles, or little Lord Dolly who chatters, or Mrs. Simmons who scolds, or Miss Bigg who proses, or Booth who cants, or the Rev. Purton Wood who whines, or Monsieur Anatole who jabbers, or any artist who talks art or the opposite to art, there is sure to be piquancy, pungency, and wit.

Sackville Chase. By C. J. Collins. (3 vols. Maxwell and Co.) This is what is called a "sporting novel;" it is extremely coarse, clever, and amusing. It is remarkable for containing not a single estimable character; for even Mr. Van Bruggen, the most gentlemanlike of the men, is not so particular in his companions as he ought to be; and the Countess of Sackville, the most ladylike of the ladies, is a nonentity. Mr. Van Bruggen is an American, and the owner of a racehorse called Arbitrator; it is, therefore, not unfair to suppose that a portrait is in his case drawn of a living personage; and there are signs throughout the book that other turf-frequenters and turf-supporters have sat unwittingly for their likenesses. The resemblance is not perhaps perfect, but it is so close that the initiated will have little difficulty in (to suit our language to the occasion) putting the saddle upon the right horse. The object of the author, if he had any beyond the entertainment of his readers, appears to have been to represent in as black colours as possible English noblemen who patronise the turf, and to do so he brings the Earl of Sackville to the confines of adultery and incest. To complicate matters, the Earl and his two sons pay court to the same woman. The Earl's intentions, as he is married and his wife is living, must necessarily be strictly dishonourable; but the two young scions of nobility seem to have had the most honourable intentions towards their (as it ultimately turns out) aunt. Moreover, to add to the embroilment, the aunt is herself married to the Earl's secretary (though his Lordship is kept unacquainted with the fact), and the secretary and his amiable and beautiful wife exercise a skilful alchemy, whereby they transmute the Earl's passion into gold, or rather cheques, for considerable amounts. Indeed, at one sitting, over a pleasant game of écarté, Mdlle. d'Arlincourt (which is the name under which Mrs. Secretary flirts and cheats) manages, with her husband's assistance, to defraud the enamoured noble of twenty-eight thousand pounds! The hero of the story is Agony Jack, originally a racing stable-boy, and afterwards a seller of "c'rec cards" at races, whose sobriquet is due to a faculty which he possesses of working his face into diabolical expressions of pain. Agony Jack, however, turns out to be the eldest son of the Earl of Sackville, and, on arriving at his title and estates, drinks himself to death after the fashion which he considers becoming his rank and opportunities. Denzil Raikes—a degraded clergyman, who becomes "the lord of Conquest Abbey" by means which it is unnecessary to explain, and which we do not think would have borne strict investigation—is the chief instrument whereby Agony Jack is raised to his short-lived dignities; for Denzil had joined the Earl of Sackville in holy matrimony to Bianca Capelli, a Corsican, whom he deserted and by whom he had issue—Agony Jack. The noble Earl then married again, and the legality of his second marriage is providentially secured by the fact being ascertained that poor Bianca had died in the workhouse just three days before it was contracted. Bianca having been a Corsican, there is, of course, a vendetta, undertaken by the neglected girl's mother, who, as the first step towards the completion of her vengeance, stole away the Earl of Sackville's baby-sister, Lady Marian Sheraton, alias Mdlle. d'Arlincourt. Lady Marian had long been mourned as dead, and thus it is explained that the noble Earl did not recognise in the lady who cheated him at cards his own lost sister. The other characters are chiefly trainers, stable-boys, cheats, and sporting landlords; and the scenes, which are for the most part very graphically described, include a picture of a night at Newmarket during the racing season, very powerfully drawn. You may also learn how to "nobble" the favourite for the Derby, and how, according to Mr. Collins, it happens that in a handicap the horse wins whose weight appears to preclude every chance of winning. We must conclude by repeating that the novel is very clever, and certainly amusing, but overcharged with coarseness of thought, of incident, and of language.

Captain Boys' Narrative of Adventures. (1 vol. C. T. Newby.) This book takes us back to the days of Nelson, when Edward Boys, now Captain, R.N., was a midshipman on board H.M.S. Phœbe. The young midshipman had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the French; and here in a volume, without much pretence to literary merit and plentifully besprinkled with misprints, he tells the story of his capture, his imprisonment, and his escape. The personal history does not embrace the names of many who have become "household words;" and it was written, we are informed, "in the West Indies, in 1810, at the previous suggestion, and for the sole amusement, of the writer's own family." Still, the remembrance of "the war" has not yet died out, and the wonderful adventures of any one who shared, in however humble a capacity, in it, are not likely to lack readers, admirers, and sympathisers. Captain Boys, in a modest preface, declares his object to be "to convey the simple truth in its simplest form;" and if, as we have no reason to doubt, he has attained his object, he has confirmed the correctness of that saying which gives the superiority in point of strangeness to truth over fiction.

Poems. By Francis Charles Weedon. (1 vol. Longmans.) The early death, at thirty years of age, of this songster did not come upon him so enviously soon as to cut him off from all hope of living upon the lips of posterity. There are many pieces amongst those collected here which lovers of poetry will read with pleasure and connect gratefully with the name of him who gave them soul of fancy and body of words. If tenderness of thought, and gracefulness of expression, and elegance of versification can still command attention, Mr. Weedon's verses will be not scantily read and not meanly appreciated. To have received the commendation of the late Lord Macaulay is no small testimony to their worth, and that was accorded to Mr. Weedon's compositions in succinct but forcible terms. "You can have no difficulty," he said, "in finding a magazine in which such verses as those you have sent me will be inserted with joy and gratitude." The lines alluded to were those called "A Sketch of the Peloponnesian War," and there are more charming efforts to be found in the volume.

FINE ARTS.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

This society continues and extends its very useful operations. It has just published twenty-two photographs, taken in France during the past summer, uniform with the series from Wells Cathedral, which we reviewed last year. The present series have novel interest and value, including, as they do, the richest portions of cathedrals and church buildings, mostly in central and southern France, that have been very unfairly neglected in favour of the more readily accessible architectural monuments of northern and western France; and exemplifying also phases of architectural style which we should hardly find so clearly and fully illustrated elsewhere. The first three of the series represent the very curious projecting porch of the Cathedral of St. Trophime, at Arles, constructed in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century, and two views of the still more curious cloisters of this cathedral. Then follow three views of the magnificent triple west doorways of Auxerre Cathedral. Six photographs are very properly devoted to the splendid porches, portals, and doorways of the Cathedral of St. Etienne, at Bourges—one of the finest cathedrals in France. The west façade of this immense edifice has no less than five deeply-recessed portals, all ornamented in a style of peculiar richness and originality, with sculptures by some sculptor whose name, like that of the architect, is unknown. Three views are given of the three doorways of the famous west portal of the Abbey Church of St. Gilles—a masterpiece of the Romanesque style, dating, perhaps, as early as the eleventh century. Every species of ornamental decoration and sculpture, combining many of the elements of classical architecture, has been lavished on the west front of this still remaining "lower" (but not subterranean) church. Views of the palace of the Archbishop of Lyons; the west portal of Sens Cathedral, one of the finest of its style—early Gothic or Transition Norman; the south portal of the Church of St. Martha, at Tarascon, which is of the twelfth century, the remainder of the church being Gothic of the fourteenth; and the quaint, Romanesque west portal of the Abbey Church of Vezelay complete the series. The photographs were taken for the society by Messrs. Cundel and Downes, of New Bond-street, and are generally very satisfactory—the detail in no instance being sacrificed to mere force of effect. These photographs are to be obtained of the hon. secretary to the association, 23, Bedford-row, W.C.

The statue of the Prince Consort by Mr. Theed, just placed in the principal corridor at Balmoral, represents—very appropriately for the situation—his Royal Highness in a strictly domestic character, in the Highland dress, with a rifle in the left hand and the right resting on the head of a favourite dog. Upon the pedestal is the following inscription, selected by her Majesty:—"Albert, Prince Consort, 1861; his life sprang from a deep inner sympathy with God's will; and therefore with all that is true, and beautiful, and right."

The screen which for more than three hundred years had separated the choir from the nave of Cologne Cathedral has been recently removed, and the vista which now bursts upon the traveller standing at the western door, and looking along the entire length of the glorious edifice, is unparalleled for beauty and hardly equalled for grandeur. The windows, too, have received nearly all the stained glass prepared for them, and it is, perhaps, the most beautiful of modern times.

A collection of the rarest etchings and engravings from masters of all schools are being copied in photo-lithography by the Brothers Burchard, and are in course of publication in Berlin.

The curious and otherwise remarkable process of "photo-sculpture" of Messrs. Willème and Co., of Paris, which we described some time since, is being successfully employed; and there are examples of the art in the present exhibition at Paris of industrial art, in the Palais de l'Industrie. A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing on these specimens, says:—"I had already seen the figure of M. Théophile Gautier produced in plaster by this process, and very odd and quaint it looked—a statuette, a few inches high, of this popular writer, as faithful to life as a photograph, and in white plaster. It looked like M. Gautier covered with flour and seen from the wrong end of a telescope. But the writer in his habit as he lives looks classical when compared with the figure of a lady in bonnet and crinoline, produced in the material that supplies cheap copies of the Venus of Milo? The photo-sculptures of Willème and Co. are exact copies from life, and we may now look forward to the appearance of galleries of photo-sculptures; and people will exchange their statuettes as they now exchange their cartes de visite.

The Prince Consort Memorial bronze statue, an Engraving of the inauguration of which at Guernsey we gave last week, is a duplicate of the statue of the Prince inaugurated in June last in the gardens of the Horticultural Society.

The important new Musée Napoleon III., in the Louvre, Paris, the arrangement of which has occupied several months, has just been opened. It occupies the nine large rooms in the Louvre which follow each other to the east of the square saloon, and which were formerly occupied by the paintings of the French school. This museum is composed of antiquities procured by M. Renan during his mission in Phœnicia and in Asia Minor, together with some articles selected from the Duke de Luynes's collection, paintings from Pompeii, and a portion of the ceramics in the Campana Museum. The ceramic collection affords a complete history of the potters' art in ancient Judea, Greece, Etruria, Rome, &c.; and the Pompeian paintings seem as fresh as the day they were executed.

Sir Rowland Hill having been compelled, by the state of his health, to obtain leave of absence for six months, Mr. Tilley, the Senior Assistant Secretary, will, by direction of the Postmaster-General, perform the duties of Secretary of the Post Office during Sir Rowland Hill's absence.

Mr. Gould, the English ornithologist, has written to the secretary of the Adelaide Institution in South Australia, stating that one of the birds discovered during Stuart's exploration was a new species of paroquet, which he has named Polytelis Alexandra, in honour of the Princess of Wales.

On Monday her Majesty's ship Tweed, laden with the last consignment of the telegraphic cable about to be laid down over a length of 1200 miles, from the mouth of the Persian Gulf along the seacoast to Mekran, left the works of Messrs. Henley and Co., the contractors and manufacturers, at North Woolwich.

The master of the steamer Georgia, which was lost on Sable Island, while on her voyage from New York to Liverpool in August last, has had his certificate suspended for twelve months. The Court was of opinion that in this case—as in that of the Norwegian, which was recently investigated—the vessel was lost through culpable neglect.

A novelty in the way of "Testimonials" is recorded in the *Dublin Evening Post*—the presentation of a valuable piece of plate, with an address, to a Protestant Rector, by his Roman Catholic parishioners, the parish priest himself being one of the subscribers. The clergyman who has won this remarkable distinction is the Rev. C. S. O'Grady, for fifteen years Rector of Athlacca, in the county of Limerick. The subscribers gratefully acknowledge his ever-ready and kind advice, courteously given to those who sought it, and his numerous acts of charity, and they observe that in thus marking their sense of their many obligations to him and his family "they are only performing a work of love and duty."

Mr. W. C. Macready has consented to act as a vice-president of the National Shakspeare Committee. Steps have been taken, or are on the eve of being taken, to form local committees in aid in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Ayr, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Brighton, Dudley, Birmingham, and Dublin, in the latter place under the sanction of Earl Carlisle. A deputation, consisting of Sir Richard Kirby, Messrs. Westland Marston, Robert Bell, Shirley Brooks, John Oxenford, Rev. J. M. Bellew, Dr. Doran, F. G. Tomlins, B. Webster, H. G. Bohn, S. Phelps, J. B. Buckstone, Stirling Coyne, and Linnæus Banks, hon. dramatic secretaries, are about to wait upon the managers of the leading London theatres and request them to give performances in aid of the fund.

The little library the Jutland ladies were to present to the Princess of Wales on her marriage-day has been at length completed, and will be shortly sent over to England. It is intended to form a supplement to the collection her Royal Highness took with her from Copenhagen, and contains the works of thirty-four Danish authors, together with several atlases and illustrated works. Among other writers of a miscellaneous character, the King of Denmark is represented in it by his "Essay on Northern Antiquities," which heads the list in the Danish original, together with an English, French, Greek, Italian, German, and Czechian translation. The bindings of shagreen and moire antique have the initials of her Royal Highness, surmounted by a crown and tracery-work. In some of the bindings the ornamental gilding is executed after the drawings of eminent Danish artists, the workmanship being so neat and perfect in its way as to add not a little to the value of the handsome gift.

MUSIC.

At the Royal English Opera, Wallace's new piece, "The Desert Flower," continues to draw good houses. The next novelty at this theatre will be the opera which Balfe has just completed, and which, it is expected, will be produced about the end of November. The libretto is taken from the popular drama "The Duke's Motto."

Five performances of Italian opera are announced at Her Majesty's Theatre; the first, this evening, will consist of Gounod's "Faust," the remainder will be given during next week. Mdlle. Titiens will be the prima donna, and Mr. Sims Reeves the tenor. It is also said that, at the same theatre, a series of English opera performances will be given after Christmas, and that the company will include Mdme. Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley.

M. Louis Jullien has announced a series of promenade concerts, similar to those of his late father, at Her Majesty's Theatre, commencing on the 7th of November.

A new opera, entitled "Hiarne; or, the Tyrfing Sword," a posthumous work of the late Heinrich Marschner, the celebrated author of "The Vampire," has just been produced at Frankfort-on-the-Maine with great success. It is described by the German journals as a powerful and interesting work, worthy of the high reputation of the lamented composer.

A national festival has taken place at the Hague, when the music consisted wholly of works by Dutch composers. Among them were a psalm by Lubeck, and an oratorio, entitled "The Resurrection," by Heinze.

Great interest is excited in Paris by the expected production of a new opera by the illustrious octogenarian Auber, which is now in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique. It is entitled "La Fiancée du Roi de Sarbe." The libretto was written many years ago by Scribe. The veteran composer is said to enjoy unimpaired health and vigour; and this opera is described by those who have heard it as being as fresh and sparkling as the works of his best days.

A correspondent at Hamburg writes us under the date of the 12th inst.:—"It might be of some interest to your readers to learn that Miss Adelina Patti has eleven times performed in our city with immense success. All local newspapers are full of praise of every part she sung. The operas were 'Dinorah' three times, 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia' twice, 'Traviata," 'Faust and Marguerite,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' and 'Martha.' She got £120 every night. She departed on Saturday night, presenting £30 to the orchestra, and an equal sum to the members of the chorus—half a guinea each—and her carte de visite. In the course of next week she will appear at the Royal Opera, Berlin. Another generous trait of Mdlle. Titiens I have to state at the same time. On the 26th inst. the newly-erected St. Nicholas Cathedral, in our city, will be inaugurated with the performance of Handel's 'Messiah.' Mdlle. Titiens, a native of Hamburg, has kindly consented to sing the solo parts, undergoing the trouble of the journey, and even paying the travelling expenses herself. Her offer was heartily accepted."

THE THEATRES.

Haymarket.—Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" was last week revived at this theatre for the purpose of introducing to the London public a débutante in the character of Mrs. Malaprop. Miss Snowdon is an elegant actress, and gives rather a refined interpretation to the part. There is a manifest tendency in new performers to take what may be termed delicate views of old characters. The robust creations of our time-honoured dramatists are thus reduced to the nice proportions preferred by a more polished age, and assimilated as much as possible to the drawing-room dramas of the present day. Mr. Buckstone, however, in his portrait of Acres, wisely keeps to the old type, and still expects us to laugh at him, which we do heartily. On Mr. Chippendale's Sir Anthony Absolute and Mr. Farren's Captain we need not enlarge, any more than on Mr. Howe's Falkland, now for so many years familiar to West-end audiences. We are happy to find that this excellent comedy has held its place during the present week, alternating with the Countess of Gifford's "Finesse." The public will hear with some satisfaction that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews return to this house on Monday next, and will, doubtless, render a hearty welcome to the facile and gentlemanly actor who has lately won the tribute of admiration from Parisian audiences.

Sadlers' Wells.—The management here is progressing in the plan of establishing the success of the house on Shakspeorean revivals, and shows a laudable determination to excel in the manner of producing pieces, having adopted, in "The Merchant of Venice," Mr. Kean's introduction of gondolas into the action. This liberality has been appreciated by the audience. Miss Marriott, too, has added the scene of the Morocco Prince to the casket episode, and thus shown a proper reliance on the poet's own arrangement of his drama. Mr. Marston's Shylock was especially good, as was also his Hamlet on Monday. The public will benefit by the opportunity now afforded to this classical actor of showing his powers in the highest efforts.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday—Lord Egerton of Tatton presiding. Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease of 1629 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts. With regard to the state of employment, the following facts have been collected by the honorary secretary of the Central Relief Committee:—On the 26th ult. there were 267,962 operatives in full work, 104,198 on short time, and 160,835 out of work, against 235,827 in full work, 118,900 on short time, and 171,535 out of work in August, and 235,827 in full work, 121,718 on short time, and 178,205 out of work in July. In December last there were on full time only 121,129, on short time 165,600, and 247,230 entirely out of work in the districts then in communication with the committee. A very important discussion took place on the probable cotton supply of the coming year. The discussion arose upon a paper prepared by Mr. E. Ashworth, who, basing his calculations on what he believed to be trustworthy testimony, estimated that in 1864 the imports of cotton will exceed those of the present year by 610,000 bales. The following grants, with some smaller ones, were made:—To Stalybridge, £450; Dukinfield, £250; Oldham, £800; Bolton, £500; Chorley, £200; Tintwistle, £150; Shawforth, £100; Whitworth and Facit, £200; Stockstead, £100; Crompton, £100.

At a special meeting of the Town Council of Blackburn, held on Monday, it was agreed, on the motion of the Mayor, to affix the corporate seals to an indenture of mortgage between the Corporation and the Loan Commissioners to secure the sum of £10,000 at 3¼ per cent interest, being part of a sum of £78,300 agreed to be advanced to the Corporation under the Public Works Act.

The Local Government Act has been adopted by the township of Hopwood, Lancashire.

The Mansion-house Committee met yesterday week—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The total amount of subscriptions received up to Thursday was £551,883, of which sum £447,261 had been remitted to the distressed districts. The subscriptions received during the fortnight amounted to £388, of which £328 11s. was from home, and £59 13s. 2d. from colonial sources. The following grants were made for distribution at the meeting:—Blackburn, £500; Rochdale, £500; Wigan, £300; Salford Borough, £250; Dukinfield, £250, and for clothing, £50; Hyde, £200, and for clothing, £100; Bolton, £150; Glossop, £200; with several smaller ones, making a total of £3509.

Letters for British Columbia, Vancouver Island, and the Sandwich Islands, forwarded by British or United States' packet to the United States, will in future be chargeable with the following reduced rates of postage, viz.:—Not exceeding ½ oz., 1s.; above ½ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4s.; every additional ounce, 2s. This postage must be paid in advance, or the letters cannot be forwarded.

The Cathedral of Cologne has, after the vicissitudes of more than six centuries, so far approached completion that the nave and transept have been declared to be finished. The long-promised celebration of this great event was commenced on Wednesday week, on the morning of which day all the bells of the city rang joyful peals and the citizens decorated and beflagged their houses and the streets, while thousands of people from far and near poured in to take part in or witness the celebration.

The Sandwich Islands, according to the *Panama Star*, are decreasing in population and business. The number of foreign vessels which had arrived at Honolulu during the first half of the present year was less by half than during the corresponding period of last year. There is a great scarcity of labourers for the sugar plantations, and parties are earnestly urging the Government authorities to import coolies from Polynesia. The population of the islands is decreasing more rapidly than at any former period. It is now estimated that they contain only 60,000 inhabitants.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

Lord Lyndhurst died in the house No. 25, on the east side of Great George-street, Hanover-square. Here his Lordship's father, John Singleton Copley, established himself in 1775, after his return from Italy. We find his collection of pictures briefly described in the *Picture of London* for 1806. He died here in 1815. Lord Lyndhurst possessed some of his father's paintings among which are "The Death of Major Pierson, at Jersey," which is, perhaps, the painter's best picture. In his great son, three times Chancellor of England, some pleasant gossip has recently appeared, not omitting the story of the damasking of the Great Seal (the perquisite of the Lord Chancellor) at the demise of George IV. Lord Lyndhurst never held the Seal, but Lord Brougham was its Keeper when the Seal of William IV. was completed; hence there were two claimants for the damasked Seal, one arguing that it was really a Seal of the preceding reign, and not to be vested in him at the death of the Sovereign; the other that it was in full force till it was actually defaced. King William was appealed to to settle the dispute, and decided that each of the two Lords should have half the Seal. As Major ponders over his goldsmith to insert the two halves in two superb silver salvers, which he presents to Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, recommending them to "toss up" which should have the obverse and which the reverse of the Seal. Another story of Lord Lyndhurst resigning the Great Seal, and, on his descending the palace staircase, being addressed with "*Lord* Lyndhurst, can I do anything for you?" was told with much humour by the ex-Chancellor himself. His generosity in sending money to an infirm and distressed Radical who had many years virulently abused him, and his pleasantry of "he who acts as his own counsel has a fool for his client," being an adage framed in the dock, are not forgotten.

The recent earthquake will contribute something to the elements of seismometry, and observers are asking for information through the journals. Mr. Jones describes the earthquake movement in the observatory at Beeston, as a wooden rod, 30 ft. long, freely hung in a tube 6 in. in diameter, which carried a fine aluminium wire base of the tower. At the base of the rod is attached a solid brass ball, with a steel index below—"An earthquake, by moving the position of the tower, causes the index to plough up the chalk. On the smoked curved chalk registering the displacement of the summit of the tower, while the time is that in the direction of the index." The circumstances of this pendulum, after having been idle (except once) for thirteen years, is described by Mr. Lowe as very satisfactory. What a pity, and in simplicity to Dr. Buckland's *bowls of treacle*, which, set in places liable to earthquakes, measure their extent; the inclination of the treacle in the bowl showing the position of shock. By-the-way, how amusingly has Horace Walpole chronicled in his "Letters" the freaks of the earthquake of 1750. The pamphlets and caricatures were a mine of fashion by the foretelling of future shocks, and a host of odd associations, made Walpole unwilling to leave so fruitful a subject for his fascinating pen.

We see it stated that a memorial to Captain Cook is about to be erected in Sandwich Islands. Many years ago Governor Thomas Brisbane, when Governor of New South Wales, caused to be placed upon the top of the cliff at Cook's Landing Place, in Botany Bay, a cast-iron first lauded—a brass tablet commemorating that event.

The Duke of Buckingham, whose correspondence with Goethe" has just appeared, was a man of a very active turn of mind; and, at the same time, an archæologist and a worker in the fields of science. He is known to have discovered a portrait of Anne Boleyn painted in the fifteenth century, and showing that annual domestication like a camel. He also discovered from the Harleian Manuscripts the original charter of the year 1495, drawn on parchment, and ascribed to Kibera, but evidently by an earlier hand. The Duke took a lively interest in the English Tudor experiments, in the early efforts of lithography, and in numismatary enterprises. In 1823 he was told by the Duke of Clarence a story to this effect—that the steam-vessels could not possibly prevail against the constant friction of the sea-water would necessarily ignite the paddles.

A Correspondent of *Notes and Queries* tells us that at a recent auction in the county of Tipperary, the contents of a library (between six and seven hundred-weight) were knocked down at one halfpenny per pound. We were the books merely waste paper? Not at all. There were works of Bacon, Hammond, Usher, Tillotson, with many more modern authors, "good books" now.

An old story of haddocks and whitings is told in Dr. Carlyle's amusing "Autobiography." The scene was round the coast of Fife, and Lord Lovat and some friends at Lucky Vint's celebrated village tavern, Edinburgh. Carlyle says:—

As soon as we were set, Lovat asked me to send him a whiting from the dish of fish that was next me. As they were all haddocks, I answered that they were not whitings; but, according to my custom, he had not a bone in it. The whiting was not ill-off. This saying takes its rise from the superiority of haddock to whitings in the Firth of Forth. This fish has been more plentiful and more more than fifty drogoons; he was sure they must be whitings, as he had bespoke them. Sandie lifted one the wine, and, perceiving they were not, he had not little skill, and, as his Lordship had bespoke them, I must certainly be mistaken. Upon this he called, I sent him one, which he took and ate, pleased with, swearing again that he never could eat a haddock all his life. The landlord, after afterwards that he had been very much affronted by the haddocks, and she had no other, she made her cook carefully *scrape out St. Peter's mark* out of the shoulders, which she always does to haddocks.

Ghostology has almost driven table-turning out of mind. Still, it is worth while to note an instance of this supernaturalism, related as a judgment upon the murderers of Becket, at Canterbury, and known as a popular tradition at South Malling as late as the fourteenth century. It is thus concisely narrated by Dr. Giles in his "Memorials of Canterbury":—"They (the murderers) rode to Saltwood the night of the deed; the next day to Lewes, and so the court to South Malling. On entering the house they threw off their arms and trappings on the dining-table, which stood in the hall, and after supper gathered round the blazing hearth. Suddenly the table started back, and threw its burthen to the ground. The attendants, roused by the crash, came in with lights, and replaced the table. But a second and still louder crash was heard, and the various articles were thrown still further off. Soldiers and servants in wild confusion scrambled in vain under the solid table to find the cause of its convulsion, till one of the conscience-stricken Knights suggested that it was indignantly refusing to bear the sacrilegious burden of those who shed the earliest and most memorable instance." adds Dr. Stanley, "of a rapping, leaping, and moving table.

Fewter has almost entirely disappeared from our private dinner-tables, chiefly in to be seen in the few long-established metropolitan chophouses, to which it may be conveniently transported when time. It has almost become one of our domestic antiquities, so that we are not surprised to find it figuring in a recent exhibition of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Octavius Morgan lately exhibited a pewter plate of the reign of Morgan of Tredegar, and of the Duke of Monmouth impaled with those of Morgan of Dérey (Therow), in their quarterings. It formed part of a dinner-service, consisting of many plates and dishes, the latter all circular, and profusely engraved with the family arms and crest. William Morgan, son and heir apparent of Thomas Morgan, of Tredegar, married, in 1661, Blanche, daughter and afterwards coheress of William Morgan, Esq., of Therow, in the county of Brecon, Knight Attorney of South Wales. The service, therefore, must have been made shortly after that date, and is a good illustration of the table-services of the gentry of interval, the wealthier and more important of whom ranged using silver, whilst the humbler classes of the population used treasures of wood; these were mostly engraved with the initials frequently sunk at one corner to hold salt. This service continued in use at the old family house at Therow, in Buckinghamshire, till the year 1817, various additions of soup-tureens and vegetable-dishes having been made to it, in more recent times. It was at length removed to the servants' hall, where, from rough usage, the plates became much bent and injured, and in course of time found their way to the plumber's, except the specimen exhibited and another similar plate. The inventory of this pewter service, dated 1713, includes a pair of candlesticks, and 12 salvers, 2 sauces.

The lead and foot stones of the grave of Daniel Defoe, in Bunhill-fields, have just been repaired, and an epitaph added (the former inscription being obliterated), at the expense of Dr. Rogers, of Dalston.

DAY AND NIGHT SIGNALS AT SEA.

WEDNESDAY was the anniversary of Nelson's last and greatest victory, over the combined fleets of France and Spain, gained off Trafalgar in 1805. Immediately before the action Nelson exhibited the ever-memorable signal, "England expects every man will do his duty." In the accompanying Engraving it is shown in the great a number and variety of flags had to be used to convey this signal to the fleet. The horizontal-lined portions of the flags indicate blue, those with perpendicular lines red, and with oblique ones purple, whilst the dotted parts represent yellow. The blank spaces are of course white. Each of the flags had to be arranged according to its corresponding number in the signal book, and run up to the masthead, and kept there until answered and acknowledged by every ship. Then another set of flags had to take the places of those hauled down, and so on until the signal was complete. It is easy to conceive how great a length of time was occupied in this manner, but, as neither the French nor English fleet had steam power in those days, time was of less importance.



This method of signalling by flags is still used in the Navy, but it is very much simplified. In some cases a semaphore is used, similar to those at railway stations, and consists a message is conveyed by an apparatus resembling four umbrellas upon one stick. These are so contrived as to work independently of each other; each pair point towards each other, and can be opened so as to represent a one, a circle, or a square. When these signalling each other are near enough a conversation may be carried on by the initiated, merely by raising the right, or left, or both the arms of the individuals communicating by certain words.

The code of signals used by night is also much simplified. Formerly different coloured lights were used on the mastheads and arranged in various positions, either horizontal, or vertical, or in the form of a cross. This is now done by a series of intermittent flashes of white light; sometimes these flashes are instantaneous, at other times prolonged, and the duration of the interval of darkness between one flash and another also indicates a certain part of the signal. A powerful lantern is hoisted, and probably a gun fired, to call attention. The light in this lantern is what is used in "showing light," being an argand flame inclosed in a large glass globe. Over this flame fits a large extinguisher arrangement, which, without affecting the burning of the light itself, can, by a simple method, effectually prevent any light being visible. By raising and lowering this extinguisher it is easy to what flashes of light can be made at regulated intervals, and so a signal conveyed. An ingenious method of working the lantern has been contrived by the barrel organ principle, to raise or lower what we may designate as the extinguisher. The index is arranged with four levers, which are first of all moved to correspond with the numbers on the instruments, agreeing with the numbers in the signal-book. This being set to the required signal, which is the work of a few seconds, a man turns the handle of the instrument, and the levers, working upon the cord or rod, which passes through the deck, gives the signal required. He continues to do this until all the signals have been passed, and by this arrangement the signal is repeated again and again with perfect accuracy; the man at the lantern, taking care that the darkness intervenes. This is very simple.

In addition to the explanation to Nelson's Last Signal, we may state that the original may be seen near the Trafalgar model in the Royal United Service Institution, in Whitehall-yard.

The Naples journals announce that last week at Pompeii, in removing the earth in the rooms which were discovered at the time of the visit of the Emperor of Genoa, several necklaces were found, ornamented with precious stones.

A son of Mustapha Fachs, an Egyptian Prince, and six months, and member of the Khedivial family, 17 persons in all, left Marseilles from Constantinople, to be educated in one of the public schools of Paris. Mustapha Fachs is the Khedive's brother.

M. H. de Pène, in his "chronique" in the *Figaro*, announces that Mlle. Jane Hading is to be shaved off her curls in Paris during the coming season is that of feminine whiskers. The little tuft (says the writer) which starts from the end of the ear, on each side, and which formerly formed the little curl known as an *accroche-cœur*, is now to fall straight down, and shine in a thick mass.

It is said that some time since the Prince Royal of Prussia was looking at several emigrants embarking at Danzig for America when a young peasant approached and said, "I remember, your Highness, when we had a crown I will tell you how to prevent any further emigration." "Here is a gold piece," replied the Prince; "tell me how." "Then," said the lad, "let the wind M. Bismarck to America, and I promise you no Prussian will follow him."

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR IN BETHNAL-GREEN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

THAT public attention has at last been directed to the condition of the poorer neighbourhoods of Bethnal-green is attributable to the evidence of the coroner during the inquest upon the body of a child, declared that death had been caused by "blood-poisoning." Although the case was by no means singular in certain districts. That a wide and populous district has for years been subject to all the foulest influences which accompany a state of extreme filth and neglect would seem to be a fact little known, and certainly cannot have had little to fear from parochial authority, even when they have not been actually caused by the same influences.

The disgusting details which have lately been revealed to that portion of the public who have only heard of Bethnal-green as a low neighbourhood where the weavers live, somewhere in the far east of London, have been the steady growth of years. Those where duty it has been to point out their inevitable consequences have treated them with indifference, or have suffered themselves to hope that some more powerful authority would eventually compel the alterations which they have faintly suggested. But "threatened men live long"; and even now the owners of the putrid sties in the purlieus of Fournier-street, Church-row, Thrawl-street, Twig-folly, and other centres of pestilence may well believe that neither board, nor commission, nor sanitary officer will trouble them if they can only let inquiry itself die, and so contrive to hush up the whole matter until the passing excitement is directed to some new object.

Anybody whose acquaintance with Bethnal-green commences I more than a quarter of a century ago will remember that some of those names of streets and rows which now seem to have such a grimly sarcastic meaning expressed not inapply the places to which they originally referred. Hollybush-place, Green-street, Mount-pleasant, and other neighbourhoods, which now consist of ruinous tenements reeking with abominations, decaying, sodden, crumbling, dangerous, standing on or near plots of garden ground, where the inmates breed pigs and fowls and grow cabbages on their scanty loam, were then some of the last of the old French refugees doomed away the evenings of their lives in their summer-houses, amidst flower-beds gay with virginia stocks and creeping Jenny.

At the time, and before the present main road was formed to supersede the old Bethnal-green road, which led from Shoreditch to Bethnal-heath, this district was but a sort of country extension of Spitalfields: for Spitalfields began to assume the appearance which its exhibits now that its worst features have been exceeded by the wretched maze of streets and alleys which have built all greenness, except that belonging to the cemetery, out of Bethnal. It may be remarked that the worst parts of Bethnal-green are not those inhabited by weavers, and where the weaver has retained his personal cleanliness and the tidiness of his poor room often at considerable cost to those easy of his labours. His work requires a "long light," or leaden casement, so that he most frequently occupies garrets originally designed for his trade. Poor, suffering, nearly starved, and living under the most unhealthy with the rest both of bad or no drainage and insufficient water supply, his business requires at least some amount of personal cleanliness. The delicate fabric on which he is employed could never come out unsullied from the touch of contact.

Skirting the station of the Great Eastern Railway in Shoreditch, and traversing Club-row—the Sunday morning resort of pigeon and bird fanciers—the visitor has only to cross that road to enter the land up Nichols-row, to find himself in as foul a neighbourhood as can be discovered in the metropolis. Indeed (except He has nothing to compare to it), and amongst a population depressed almost to the last stage of human endurance. Should he have started with an impression that report had exaggerated the horrors of these dwellings, he will be have the heart—and, he said, the stomach—to inspect them. Should he have begun his inspection in language could not have inadequately express the condition of the dens which surround Friars-mount. A few of the external evil of these miserable fabrics, though dirty and ruinous enough, do not indicate externally the teeming and filthy rooms, which can only be appreciated by a personal examination. The houses, though in a falling tenement is propped up by a shoring-beam to prevent the wall from falling into the street, there are still in many cases of poor respectability in some places; and ragged, dirty children, and paint women. Even the windows of the lower rooms, though they have faded, alternate with the clean-looking and even well-dressed families of some of the shopkeepers. Let the traveller penetrate further, and he will enter upon a scene of wretchedness which is a disgrace, and each of which contains tributary hovels many degrees worse than itself. Many of these courts have no real name, since, if they had any names, the names have been obliterated except from the memory of the police or the City missionary, the doctor or the landlord; and the entrance to many of them is by a covered alley not broader than an ordinary doorway—nay, sometimes so narrow that a brewer's dray-man would be required to back his load through.

At the end of this blind court there will be found either a number of wretched tenements, or the entry three sides of a square of little square, like a fetid tank with a bottom of mud and slime; or an irregular row of similar tenements, mostly of four small rooms, fronted by rotten wooden palings. In one or more of these are the factories which are common to a great part of the whole neighbourhood.

The miserable occupants are principally Irish labourers and in an almost inconceivable extent. The water for some fourteen or fifteen houses is frequently supplied from one tap in a dirty corner, where it runs for only a few minutes one or two days in the week. Sanitary arrangements are utterly unknown. The water for some fourteen or fifteen houses is frequently supplied from one tap in a dirty corner, where it runs for only a few minutes one or two days in the week. Sanitary arrangements are utterly unknown. At the time of the occupants to an almost inconceivable extent. The water for some fourteen or fifteen houses is frequently supplied from one tap in a dirty corner, where it runs for only a few minutes one or two days in the week. Sanitary arrangements are utterly unknown. Add to this the decay of vegetable matter, and the constant evidence of the presence of pigs from adjacent premises which have lately (these have none), and that sickly odour which belongs always to pigs-sties, and which, in the case of human habitations will represent a scene of places extending over Bethnal-green parish for more than a mile in length and half a mile in breadth.

This district of Friars-mount, which is mainly represented by Nichols-street, Old Nichols-street, and Half Nichols-street, including, perhaps also Sclater-street, is the worst of the vice and misery of the district, and the limits of a single article would be insufficient to give any detailed description of even a day's life in this scene of picturesque in such misery; it is but one painful and monotonous round of vice, filth, and poverty, huddled in dark cellars, ruined garrets, bare and hideous rooms, and even with disease and death, and without the means, even if there were the inclination, for the most ordinary observance of the simplest rules of decency. In the neighbourhood where the inhabitants follow poor trades the condition is but little better: a few streets where there is a more clearly appearance do but be a repetition of the worst. In a few cases a basement, usually a cellar whole families occupy single rooms, or, if they can find a corner of available space, take a lodger. In one *cul-de-sac* especially, separated by intolerable fetor, the fetid yards are devoted to the donkeys, which are kept in numbers, and in places which must be mentioned without loathing. Bandbox and lucifer-box makers, cane workers, clothespeg makers, shoemakers, and tailors, mostly earning only just enough to keep them from starvation, sometimes from roof to basement; and, as the owners of such houses have frequently bought the leases cheaply, and have made all they can out of them before to the landlords are greater in proportion than those on a middle-class dwelling.

The visitor who, after having threaded the labyrinth of Friars-mount, remembers that it is principally to Throld-square that attention has been called in the House of Commons, will be aware that the neighbourhood he has just left. The truth is, that it is in nothing worse—by, in many respects, much better. The worst remains the main road; but that such a den should for so long have been suffered to open from a broad public thoroughfare is in itself a pretty good evidence of what is to be found in the courts and alleys which are hidden in almost unexplorable corners. Throld-square is a representation of but, as it were, the outside and sinewless skin. But what it is muddy, that its houses are ruinous, and that the rotten, ruined, wooden pump, since full of ruin, which adorns its filthy area is a pretty good representative of the usual water supply. It is equally true that on entering it from the main street the visitor will feel a sickly feeling even in the open air, would, if he were previously hungry, discover within himself a sudden loathing for food and a desire for drink instead. But Throld-square is by no means an unfavourable specimen of Bethnal-green, although the parish authorities are unable to point out of it, as though for its condition alone they had been liable to censure.

This impression is still further increased on reaching Hollybush-place, where the poor mother occupies a parrot with a family, has lost two children by disease which has been directly established by the coroner, and in reference to Hollybush-place that the Inspector of Nuisances took exception to the inaccuracy of a report which was current a few days ago, that a shed for cows and only nine feet from the house where the shoemaker's children died of putrid fever, and that pigs were also kept close by. He declares that there were but fifty cows in the whole town, and that one of these from the house, and that pigs have not been kept there lately. Taking this correction for what it is worth, the visitor will have proceeded on his journey several stifling localities where, amongst the crowded hovels, pigs are very evidently kept, and add their filthy exhalations, and their special disease, to the general abominations. As there are also several crowsheds and not a few slaughter-houses in this eastern portion of Bethnal-green, which, at the district of Twig-folly and all that neighbourhood, rivals Friars-mount itself, and has horrible peculiarities of its own, it might be useful to inquire to what purpose the animals are ultimately applied. There can be no necessity for stall-fed cows in this particular district, and the milk cows trained little to the pail. But perhaps they are the inhabitants) might readily be sent from the country by the Great

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR IN BETHNAL-GREEN.



GARRET AT NO. 10, HOLLYBUSH-PLACE.

Eastern Railway to Mile-end station, and there delivered to the dealers.

It is scarcely too much to say that stall-fed cows huddled together in filthy, undrained sheds, in the midst of fever-haunted houses, must yield milk of a very inferior quality, but both cows and pigs suggest a more startling consideration. It is the custom when cows "go off their milk" to exchange them for others; but what of the instances where cows either die or, being past yielding, are slaughtered? What of the pigs, which poison if they are not poisoned in return by the foulness of their habitations? It is a significant fact, whether it has any relation to this inquiry or not, that all through this teeming neighbourhood of Bethnal-green the visitor will have noticed a surprising number of shops where the coarsest parts of meat seem to share the space with what butchers call offal. Cow-heels, bullocks'-hearts, kidneys, and livers, thin and poor-looking tripe, and sheeps-heads are amongst the uncooked portion of the stock; while the cooked viands are represented by piles and chains of bruised, and often damaged-looking, saveloys, black-puddings, and a sort of greasy cakes of baked sausage-meat, known as "faggots," sold for a penny or three farthings, and made of the harslet and other internal portions of the pig. It is often the case that these shops have some display of joints of meat, often coarse, poor, and flabby-looking, but they bear no proportion to the staple trade. It would be curious to inquire how many Bethnal-green pigs, or if any Bethnal-green cows, ever find their way to a regular dead-meat market, there to come under the observation of an authorised inspector. Whether they do or not, the places in which they live must be removed, and this foul district must be purged, or our sanitary legislation is ineffectual, and all the wonderful sanitary schemes of which we have heard, and for which we shall have to pay so much, are but costly failures.



ROOM OCCUPIED BY A MILITARY TAILOR AND HIS FAMILY, AT NO. 10, HOLLYBUSH-PLACE.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT LEEDS.

THE 20th annual session of the British Archæological Association was held last week in Leeds, Lord Houghton (formerly Mr. Monckton Milnes) being the president, and taking an active part at the various evening sittings of the society. His Lordship also delivered an able inaugural address to the society and the assembled inhabitants of Leeds, on Monday, in the Victoria Hall, after the Mayor and Corporation had given the society a formal reception and welcome to the town. In the evening a brilliant conversazione was given by the civic authorities.

The archæologians during the week made excursions to a Norman church at Adel, near Leeds; to Ilkley, the Olicana of the Romans; to Aldborough, the Isurium of the Romans; to the wayside chapel and the old houses in Wakefield; to Pontefract Castle and Church; to Ripon Cathedral and Fountains Abbey; to Kirkstall Abbey; and to Halifax. The session terminated on Monday with a visit to York. It is intended to hold the next annual congress at Northampton.

During the week the society had the use of the lecture-hall of the Philosophical Society, and many valuable and interesting papers were read by Mr. J. R. Planché, Rouge Croix; Mr. A. S. Lawson, Aldborough; Mr. John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Mr. T. Wright, M.A., F.S.A.; Mr. Gordon M. Hills; Mr. E. Levien, of the British Museum; Mr. H. Syer Cuming; Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A.; Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A.; Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Mr. G. Wentworth, Rev. W. C. Lukis, Rev. Scott F. Surtees, and many other distinguished antiquaries.

A correspondent has supplied us with the following details relating to the subjects of the accompanying Engravings:—

Fountains Abbey is situated in the valley of the Skell, in a landscape of great beauty, about three miles from Ripon, at the western edge of the pleasure-grounds of



FOUNTAINS ABBEY, FROM THE WEST.

the magnificent domain of Studley Royal. The "mighty carcase," as Whitaker terms it, retains vestiges of nearly the whole of the component parts of a religious establishment of the highest order. With the exception of the tower and portions of the eastern end of the building, the whole fabric presents the combination of the Circular with the Early Pointed arch, which constitutes the transition style of English architecture. The site of the monastery was granted in 1132 by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, to certain monks who separated themselves from the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, York, and undertook the Cistercian discipline introduced by St. Bernard. In the depth of winter, we are told, Richard, the Prior, with the Sub-Prior, ten monks of St. Mary's, and Robert, a monk of Whitby, retired to this secluded spot, where they commenced a church in honour of the Holy Virgin. Some yew-trees near the Abbey are pointed out as having afforded shelter to this pious community during the progress of their work. Here they are said to have undergone great privation. They were invited to join St. Bernard, the head of the Cistercian order at Clairvaux, in Champagne; but wealth flowed into their coffers, and they were enabled to carry out the stately edifice, whose remains bear testimony, after the lapse of six centuries, to their zeal and diligence, which continued unabated even after a considerable portion of the edifice had been devastated by fire within eight years of its erection. In 1204 the foundations of the church were laid by John de Thoresco. The building was carried on by John de Phard, the next Abbot, and was completed by his successor, John de Canisia, who instituted nine altars in the church, added the ornamental pavement, built a new cloister, the infirmary, and an hospitium, for the entertainment of the poor. After many fluctuations, Fountains became one of the greatest and most wealthy religious establishments in the land, its possessions being contained in a ring fence, computed at sixty thousand acres, or a hundred square miles. Considerable remains of the church, the Lady chapel, the refectory, and the chapter-house still attest the magnificence of the establishment. The accompanying view is from the west, showing the east window and upper portion of the nave, with the cloisters and dormitory. The vaulted roof of the cloisters is borne aloft by nineteen pillars, which divide the interior into two aisles, each being 300ft. by 21ft. The south end of the cloisters overlooks the bright waters of the Skell, where it flows through scenery rich in beauty, and which adds a striking charm to an edifice solemn and majestic even in decay.



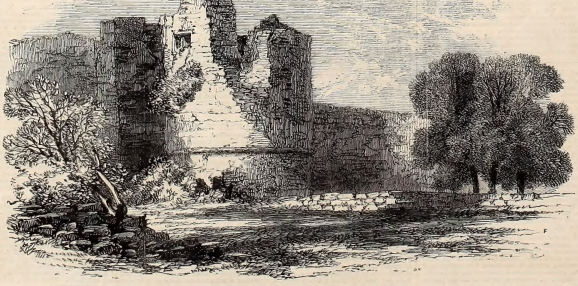
SOUTH PORCH OF THE NORMAN CHURCH AT ADEL.



ANCIENT DOOR-HANDLE, ADEL CHURCH.



SAXON CROSSES AT ILKLEY.



PONTEFRACT CASTLE.

Pontefract Castle was founded by Hubert de Lacy, who received a grant of the site in the tenth year of William the Conqueror. The name is said to have been given by him to the borough of Pontefract, which had been previously called "Kirkby," on account of some resemblance which it bore to Pontfrete, in Normandy, his birthplace. The ruins of the castle stand upon a rocky eminence. The dungeons were of the strongest and most formidable construction, peculiar to castles of

the Norman style of building. The castle occupied an area of about seven acres, but time and violence have almost erased this once noble edifice; and, in modern times, neglect and petty depredation have wellnigh completed the work of utter destruction—"even its ruins ruined." The small remaining portion indicates, however, a building of great strength and massiveness. Here it was that Richard II. came by his mysterious death, of which even Froissart could only say, "How Richard died, and by what means, I could not tell when I wrote this chronicle". Whether dispatched by assassin or whether left to the lingering agonies of famine, which latter seems most probable, will never in all probability be clearly ascertained. This ancient stronghold, after being the scene of many atrocities, was ordered to be demolished, during the Commonwealth, by order of Parliament.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the members of the association undertook a series of visits, of considerable interest, to the Norman church of Adel; to Farnley Hall, the residence of F. H. Fawkes, Esq., and to Ilkley, the Olicana of the Romans. The proceedings of this day are thus chronicled by our Correspondent:—

Adel is not named in "Doomsday Book," hence, and from peculiarities in its architectural features, it is concluded to date from about the reign of Stephen. The points of interest of this building were ably described by Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A. The church is of the simple form of small parish churches of the Norman time, being, instead of cruciform with transepts, as in larger edifices, of that shape which is considered to have been intended to represent the ark, consisting only of a nave and chancel. The dimensions of the church are as follow:—The nave, 47 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 6 in.; and the chancel, 25 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft.; the walls being about 3 ft. in thickness. The most interesting feature in this ancient edifice is the south porch, which contains a series of figures representative of the vision of St. John in the island of Patmos, as described in Revelations. The symbolism and meaning of this series were described by the Rev. Mr. Simpson. At the apex of the gable is the Agnus Dei, crowned with a nimbus, and having probably borne the banner of the Church militant; on each side of the sacred lamb are figures of the sun and moon, such as are seen in ancient rood crosses, as witnesses of the Crucifixion of our Lord. In the centre, immediately below the lamb, is the type of the first person of the Holy Trinity, having on his right hand the symbolic angel, the evangel of St. Matthew: this figure points to a volume—the Gospel of St. Matthew; and on the left the eagle, the evangel of St. John. On the right of the angel is the emblematic bull of St. Luke, and on the opposite side is the lion of St. Mark. Towards the base of the gable, on each side of the spandril formed by the circular top of the arch, are what appear to have been intended severally as the symbolic lily of the Holy Virgin and a bundle of torches, the latter, perhaps, typical of the seven Churches of Asia—the seven golden candlesticks. On the corbel table are a series of heads, which have been said to represent the four-and-twenty elders; but, as the heads count more than that number, this idea seems inadmissible, the more especially as the expression of some of the heads is decidedly grotesque. Another peculiarity consists in some of those corbels being composed of two heads, half the size of the others conjoined. The arch which is surmounted by this display of ancient symbolism is composed of a series of bold mouldings, enriched with a variety of the zigzag ornament and pellet ornament intermixed. The inner moulding is curiously enriched with the heads of eagles, their beaks pointed inwards. The capitals of the columns which support the arch bear fabulous animals and an ornament resembling the Runic knot. The zigzag pattern and the eagles' heads are carried down the angular abutments between the columns. Mr. Roberts, in the course of his observations, drew attention to the original Norman string-course, which has been partly cut away for the reception of windows of a later date and larger opening. Before entering the church, the party paused to examine the ancient door-handle of the church—carved in iron, and in excellent preservation—which represents the head of the enemy of mankind, horned, with fierce goggle eyes and batlike aspect, holding between the huge fangs which flank his jaws the head of a sinner who, having died excommunicate or impenitent, without receiving the offices of the Church, is appropriately planted, together with his tormentor, on the wrong side of the door. The interior of the church is remarkable for a large and fine chancel arch, with mouldings, enriched by various devices.

The party then proceeded to Farnley Hall, enjoying the fine dale scenery for which Yorkshire is celebrated. On their way—just where the view commands the vale of the Air and Wharfdale—a grand effect was witnessed, as a thunderstorm rushed down over the elevated and wild moors in the distance. Farnley Hall is finely situated on an eminence, looking down upon the windings of the Wharf, and embosomed in a noble wood. The nucleus of the building is of fifteenth-century character, to which wings have been added. Here the visitors were received with a cordial welcome, and they proceeded through a suite of rooms whose walls are enriched by a collection of masterpieces of the most eminent ancient and modern painters. Among the former was noticed, as a striking curiosity, a study of an angry owl, conceived with characteristic grandiose energy by Michael Angelo, in a deep tone of colour worthy of Titian. Works of the school of Snyders, and other capital pictures, do fitting honour to the ancient masters; but the crown and glory of the collection consists in a large collection, in oil and water colours, of the works of the great master of landscape-painting, J. M. W. Turner, of whom Mr. Faukes and his father were warm admirers and generous patrons. With many pleasant anecdotes the visitors were led by their hospitable entertainer from room to room, from treasure to treasure, and several odds and ends, interesting from their associations, elicited much lively discussion.

Lastly, the party assembled on the terrace to view the fine prospect which it commands; after enjoying which they proceeded on their way to Ilkley—the Olicana of the Romans—celebrated for its group of so-called Runic, but in reality Saxon, crosses, dating probably from about the eleventh century. The churchyard in which those crosses are seen occupies the area of a Roman camp. The church presents no feature earlier than the architecture of the fourteenth century; but doubtless a Saxon church formerly occupied its site. The Saxon obelisks—for crosses they can no longer in strictness be called, having been deprived of the crosses by which they have been surmounted—are of various height, the tallest being about 8 ft. high by about 16 in. square at the base, tapering upwards. Camden, finding those monuments within the area of a Roman camp, erroneously pronounced them to be of Roman workmanship. They are ornamented in compartments, with the representations of beasts, birds, the pattern known as the Runic knot, foliage, dragons, and the head of some saintly personage crowned by a nimbus. Time has done its work of partial obliteration on those ancient monuments, but parts, especially the foliage, remain very sharp and fine. Near the church are the ruins of a parsonage, of nearly contemporary date with the church itself, and at a little distance on the sloping side of the hill crowned by the Roman camp is a mass of wall composed of rubble, with hard mortar, evidently Roman masonry. Two altars have furnished material in the erection of the church tower. Camden mentions an inscription dug up here in his time, by which it may be understood that this fortress had undergone a thorough repair, under the superintendence of Virius Lupus, Lieutenant and Propraetor in Britain in the reigns of Severus and Antoninus (Caracalla). Severus died at Eboracum (York), in the year 211, and his successor, Caracalla, in 217. The oldest of the inscriptions found here refers to Antoninus and Verus who ruled Rome in colleague from A.D. 161 to 169. The extent of the Roman station has been estimated from existing traces at 160 by 100 yards, nearly in the centre of which is the churchyard. In this area Roman tiles have been found, likewise glass, earthenware, &c. Quantities of slag have been dug up. A few handmills, or querns, and some entire urns were turned up by a person digging behind the church, but, through ignorance of their interest, they have been lost sight of. The name of Olicana is mentioned by Ptolemy in A.D. 140. In "Doomsday Book" it is "Illicleia," when it was a berewick of the Archbishop of York. Ilkley has been noted for its healing springs; but when their virtues were discovered is not recorded. It is likewise renowned for its football play; and formerly cockfighting and badger-baiting were among its popular amusements. Ghosts, wise men (so called), witches, and practical jokers abound in its traditions, and furnish an amusing estimate of canny Yorkshire in the olden time.

Decline of day hastened the return of the excursionists to Leeds, enough light only remaining to show the craggy ridge of Rombalds Moor looming grandly through the gathering mists of an autumnal evening.

The Musical Society of Vienna having resolved that the mortal remains of Beethoven and of Schubert should be placed in more suitable vaults, the two bodies were exhumed on the 13th in the presence of a crowd of medical and artistic notabilities. The skeleton of Beethoven was almost perfect, the bone of the temples alone being wanting. The remains of Schubert had suffered much, but the head and the hair were intact. The bodies of the two celebrated composers were photographed (!) upon being re-buried.

The office of reporter on the Bengali press has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It will be the duty of the official Bengali translator, who is the son of a Serampore missionary, to send in a report to the Lieutenant-Governor every week of the social and political contents of the native papers. In all Bengal, with its 41,000,000 people, there are twenty-four papers edited by natives. Of these six are in English only, four in Hindustani, and fourteen in Bengali.

A new comet was discovered on the 14th at Marseilles by M. Tempel. He describes it as telescopic, its position being right ascension 9 deg. 52 min. 44 sec., and declination 34 deg. 7 min. In the course of an hour it increased a little both in right ascension and declination, so that it seems to be moving in a north-westerly direction. About the same time a comet was perceived at Amiens; but it does not seem to be the same, since it is described as having a tail of an apparent length of two metres, while M. Tempel's is telescopic, with a mere rudiment of a tail.

The last idea of Paris, says one of the correspondents of the daily journals, is a plan in alto-relievo of the whole of Europe, not in maps or models, but actually raised out of the ground. A garden is to be set aside for the modeller, who, taking Mont Blanc, fifteen feet high, as his *point de départ*, is to raise in just proportion around it the rest of the mountains of Europe, pour the seas into their proper places, and intersect the whole with roads, canals, railways, and telegraphs. A steam-engine is to act the part of the moon and regulate the tides!

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

4th Dragoon Guards: Capt. J. Clerk to be Captain. 5th: H. J. Blumberg to be Cornet.

7th Hussars: Lieut. R. Topham to be Captain; Cornet J. G. W. Le Marchant to be Lieutenant; Ensign G. M. Forter to be cornet. 19th: Cornet E. A. Money to be Lieutenant.

5th Foot: Lieut. W. C. Ormond to be Instructor of Musketry. 6th: Lieut. F. Baird to be Lieutenant. 8th: Capt. Hon. S. R. H. Ward to be Captain. 10th: Ensign E. A. Illingworth to be Lieutenant; Ensign P. T. Maillard to be Lieutenant; Cadet T. Orton and E. W. Austin to be Ensigns. 13th: Ensign J. A. P. K. Harwood to be Lieutenant; A. W. Harrison to be Ensign. 15th: S. B. Astley to be Ensign. 20th: Lieut. H. R. Bowlby to be Instructor of Musketry. 21st: Lieut. P. H. Delamere to be Captain; Ensign E. E. Coote to be Lieutenant; Cadet R. F. Willoughby to be Ensign. 41st: Lieut. R. Taylor to be Lieutenant. 43rd: Staff Surg. A. F. Turner to be Surgeon. 55th: Lieut. A. Teevan to be Lieutenant; T. Drew to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. A. Brebner, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon. 58th: Ensign W. Wordsworth to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. Hatles to be Ensign. 60th: Capt. W. H. Ivimy to be Captain. 76th: Staff Assist. Surg. W. E. Dudley to be Assistant Surgeon. 83rd: Lieut. F. Karslake and Capt. G. F. Stebelin to be Captains; Ensign G. E. Blunt to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. T. Thompson to be Ensign; Lieut. N. Pennefather to be Instructor of Musketry. 92nd: Staff Surg. A. C. Ross, M.D., to be Surgeon. 101st: Ensign W. Brydon to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade: Capt. A. G. C. Inge to be Captain.

1st West India Regiment: Major and Brev. Col. G. H. F. Campbell to be Major; Capt. H. G. Panter to be Major; Lieut. H. H. Smith to be Captain; Ensign R. C. Clarke to be Lieutenant; J. E. Bale to be Ensign. 3rd: Ensign F. A. Stewart to be Lieutenant.

CAVALRY DEPOT (Maidstone).—Lieut. J. S. G. Smith to be Instructor of Musketry.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Capt. W. J. Tarte to be Adjutant.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgs. A. Barclay, M.D., and T. B. Reid to be Staff Surgeons; G. Hammond, M.D., to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—The Rev. C. A. Wetherall to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.

BREVET.—Col. B. Cuppage to have the local rank of Major-General while acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. E. Weare to be Colonel; Brevet Major G. W. Raikes to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Paymaster H. Morgan and Quartermaster W. Young to have the honorary rank of Captains.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at one o'clock on Wednesday next, the 28th instant.

The *Hampshire Advertiser* states that the Government has some idea of making a harbour of refuge at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Her Majesty's ship Britannia, which has been stationed for some time at Weymouth, has been permanently removed to Dartmouth.

Major-General Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., has been gazetted to the colonelcy of the 98th Regiment of Foot, vice General W. L. Darling, deceased.

The 76th Regiment has left Aldershott and proceeded to Portsmouth, where it will embark on board the chartered troop-ships Hornet and Atalanta, en route for Madras.

Mr. J. Stansfeld, M.P., Junior Lord of the Admiralty, has been for some time daily engaged at Portsmouth Dockyard in investigating the dockyard system of account-keeping and the mode of carrying out work in the different departments of the yard.

The half-yearly inspections at Aldershott have been continued during the past week. The inspecting Generals on each occasion expressed their approbation at the appearance and discipline of the troops, and the well-ordered internal economy of the respective regiments.

Captain Spratt, R N., so long employed in surveying the Mediterranean, has resigned. Captain Spratt was actively employed in surveying the Black Sea during the Crimean War, and was made a C.B. and an officer of the Legion of Honour for his services.

A detachment of the Commissariat Staff Corps, numbering 8 sergeants, 73 rank and file, under the command of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Elkington, is under orders to proceed from Aldershott to New Zealand, and will shortly embark for their destination.

The surviving officers of the battle of Camperdown, in 1797, are seven in number:—Admiral Sir E. Harvey, Vice-Admiral T. Bennett, Retired Admiral W. Slaughter, Retired Captain G. Hillier, and Retired Commanders T. Colby, W. Somerville, and S. Mitchell.

An official intimation has been given that the next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst will commence on Thursday, the 17th of December next, at Chelsea Hospital, and that for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich on Monday, the 4th of January, at the same place.

A new class of gun-boats, now under consideration at the Admiralty, to be built of iron and to be armour-plated, will shortly be commenced, to replace the condemned gun-boat fleet at Haslar. In these vessels the twin-screw principle, well known and approved by Mr. Reed and the Admiralty Board, will be thoroughly carried out.

An experimental target, representing a portion of the Warrior's side, has been built at Woolwich, and is ready to be forwarded to Shoeburyness for a trial of the heavy Armstrong guns. The target, measuring 12 ft. 6 in. broad and 10 ft. high, is securely bolted to a huge platform, lined on each side, lengthways, with twelve empty casks, which will be partly submerged during the experiment. About 2 ft. of the target will be also under water. The target is plated with iron slabs of 4½ in. thickness, and is firmly backed by logs of 18-inch teak. The greatest care has been taken in its manufacture to select and test the whole of the materials, so as to render the trials conclusive.

Wednesday last being the fifty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, we subjoin the names of the surviving veteran officers who contributed to the glories of that day—viz.. Admiral of the White, Sir George Rose Sartorius, Knight. Admirals of the Blue, Sir Henry W. Bruce, K.C.B., and Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K.C.B. Retired Admirals, George W. H. D'Aeth, Lewis Hole, Hugh Patton, and Hercules Robinson. Reserved Admirals, the Earl of Egmont, William Walpole, and Sir G. A. Westphal. Vice-Admirals (retired), Sir A. D. T. Arbuthnott, Kt., John Lyons, Robert Patton, and John Drake. Reserved Rear-Admirals, Joseph Gage and R. C. M'Crea. Retired Rear-Admirals, W. A. Herringham, Alfred Luckraft, and William Shepheard. Captains George Bignell, William H. Brand, William Carleton, Richard Douglas; B. M. Festing, K.H.; Charles Hall, G. F. Herbert, Gilbert Kennicott, Rawdon Maclean, William Martin, Henry B. Mason, William Murlin, John Reeve, Spencer Smyth, Mark H. Sweny, John Geary, and John H. Brown, C.B. Commanders Mark Anthony, James Blandford, J. P. Blennerhassett, Emmanuel Blight, Charles Chapell, Thomas Chrystie, T. Colby, B. G. S. Day, Lardner Dennys, P. Deuchar, J. B. Elliott, P. J. Elmhirst, Hugh Entwistle, Alexander Gallaway, Henry Garrett, F. Harris, Charles Haydon, Stephen Hilton; Sir T. W. Holburne, Bart.; A. B. Howe, T. Jackson, John Knapman, Edward Knapman, Vernon Lamphier, John Lechmére, Alexander Martin, Alexander M'Kenzie, James Napier, John Parsons, Henry Parker, George E. Patey, James U. Purches, Henry Rich, J. H. Sanders, R. S. Simmons, James St. Quintin, Dey R. Syer, George Tardrew, William Vicary, William Weavers, Charles Wobridge, John Adamson, and John Carslake. Lieutenants William H. H. Boyle, William Pilch, and John Pollard. General John R. Caryton, R.M. Lieutenant-Generals Sir S. B. Ellis, K.C.B.; and John A. Philips, R.M. Colonel Thomas Lemon, C.B. Captain James Fynmore, R.N. First Lieutenants Thomas Brattle, T. J. W. Vane, and Lewis Rooke.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The competition for the second silver cup, presented by the Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, to be shot for by members of the Inland Revenue companies of the Civil Service Regiment, took place at Wimbledon on the 15th inst. Private William Oliver, of the second Inland Revenue company, was the winner.

On Thursday week the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Mountcharles, had a field-day at Wormwood Scrubbs, in company with Captain Jay's troop of Horse Artillery. The proceedings passed off with the greatest possible éclat.

The distribution of the prizes to the successful competitors in the annual prize-shooting of the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs) and the 42nd Middlesex (the St. Katherine's Rifle Volunteers) took place yesterday week in the long-room of the Custom House. The ceremony of distribution was performed by Mrs. Goulbourn, wife of Mr. T. Goulbourn, deputy chairman of her Majesty's Customs. Mr. Gregg, of the Customs, congratulated the battalion on its prosperous condition. When the prizes, he said, were distributed in 1862, the battalion mustered 427; now its numbers were 677. The same progress had been made with respect to marksmen. Last year there had been twelve only, while this year they numbered thirty-four. To reward their skill there were this year twenty-six prizes, against twenty-one last year.

The annual prize-shooting of the 29th North Middlesex was commenced on Monday, at the range, Child's-hill, Hampstead. The first prize shot for was a cup, value ten guineas, presented by Colonel Viscount Enfield, M.P. The winner was Corporal J. Wells. The next prize, which was presented by Quartermaster-Sergeant Dixon, consisted of two fine line and valuable engravings by Creswick and R. Ansdell. Sergeant Humphrey and Corporal Pavey each made 23 marks, and, upon shooting off the tie, Sergeant Humphrey proved the victor. The third prize shot for was the tradesmen's cup. Sergeant Humphrey stood the highest; but, having won another battalion prize, according to the rules of the competition, resigned the cup to Private Kennedy, the next best marksman.

The third and last muster for the season of the 1st Essex Administrative Battalion took place on Thursday week. Colonel Ibbetson, Inspector of Volunteers, was present, and the brigade was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Claude de Crespigny. The total force assembled was 434; but an addition of 134 must be made for bands, making an aggregate of 568. Colonel Ibbetson expressed his satisfaction with the readiness with which his commands had been obeyed.

The first battalion 24th Kent, numbering nearly 500 men of all ranks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Parkyn, was drawn up in review order on Saturday afternoon in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, together with the local volunteer artillery brigade, consisting of 207 non-commissioned officers and men, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, to receive the commandant of the corps, Major-General Tulloh, also Inspector-General of the Royal Artillery. After that officers' inspection, the battalion, in command of Colonel Parkyn, marched to Woolwich-common, to undergo the annual inspection of Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, at the close of the drill season. The battalion received the Inspector-General in review order, marched past in open and close column, and went through many battalion and light infantry movements. At the termination of the inspection, which was kept up until nightfall, Colonel M'Murdo addressed the battalion and complimented Lieutenant-Colonel Parkyn, the officers, and men on the state of proficiency to which it had attained. During Colonel M'Murdo's inspection of the rifles on Woolwich-common, General Tulloh witnessed a lengthened course of battalion exercises in the arsenal by the brigade, under the command of Colonel Ellis, and several rounds of heavy-gun exercises by detachments, called forward and commanded by Captain Grinsell. The brigade, raised under General Tulloh's special supervision, consists of the artificers and men of the Royal carriage department of the arsenal, of which he was recently the superintendent. The General consequently watched their movements with peculiar interest, and, before dismissing them, he informed the Lieutenant-Colonel that, if ever their services should be called into requisition, they would form a most acceptable auxiliary to her Majesty's regular troops. The state of drill, he said, both with the muskets and the heavy ordnance, merited his highest approbation.

On the 14th ult. a match with 24-pounder guns was commenced at Hamble between the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers (Bittern) and the 3rd Hants Artillery Volunteers (Portsmouth Dockyard). On that occasion the 1st Hants made the greatest number of points. Yesterday week the return-match came off at the practice-battery of the 3rd Hants in Portsmouth Dockyard, when the latter, in their turn, became the victors. A silver goblet, given by the officers of the 3rd Hants to the best shot of both corps, was won by Sergeant Hercules, of the 1st (Bittern). The members of the two corps, at the close of the contest on Friday, dined together in the afternoon at the head-quarters of the 3rd Hants, in the dockyard.——The second annual competition for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight challenge vase took place on Wednesday week at the Southampton range. There were sixty-two competitors. The vase has been a second year carried off by a member of the Fareham corps, having been won in 1862 by Private Parker, of Fareham.

On Thursday week three silver cups were shot for by the 1st (Broadclist) Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers. The first prize was the ladies' challenge cup, with Lieutenant Acland's Oxford cup, and £2, and won by Private Airs. Corporal Norrish won the second prize, a cup and £1.

The Suffolk volunteers were active during last week. At the annual prize-shooting of the Ipswich company Private G. S. Clarke was the winner of the first prize of £4. In a competition among the Sudbury corps a silver cup, presented by Captain Sir W. Parker, was won by Private Bear. A mess dinner wound up the day.——Several prizes offered to the Bosmere corps have also been shot for. A contest for a gold medal, of the value of £5, offered by Sir G. Broke-Middleton, and competed for by the twelve members of the corps who had attended the greatest number of drills during the year, resulted in favour of Sergeant Salmon. A silver cup, presented by Lady Broke-Middleton, and open to all the members of the corps, was also won by Sergeant Salmon.

The second annual contest for a challenge shield offered to the Isle of Ely battalion by Major Fryer has again resulted in favour of Sergeant Bennett, of the Wisbeach corps.

It appears that £146 was expended in prizes at the late annual contest of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association, and that the expenses of the meeting exceeded the amount received for entries by about £11, making a total cost to the association of £157.——The 20th Norfolk, or Attleborough corps, has had a contest for a number of prizes. A ladies' challenge cup, of the value of £20, which was won in 1862 by Private H. Ettridge, has this year been carried off by Corporal Cowles, who also gained another prize—a clock.

The annual sword competition by members of the 1st Herts Light Horse took place at Silver Leys, Bishop Stortford, on Saturday last, for two swords, value £10 each, and a silver challenge cup. Regimental Corporal-Major Wake, of the 2nd Life Guards, by permission of the Horse Guards' authorities, attended to award the prizes. He adjudged Private H. White the winner of the challenge cup presented by the officers; and Private Ralph Franklin and Corporal John Miller of the swords, which were given by the ladies of the neighbourhood. Mrs. H. J. Bailey; Mrs. B. B. Colvin, of Pishiobury Park; and Mrs. Robert Gosling, of Hassobury Park, severally presented the prizes.

The annual shooting of the Leicestershire volunteers commenced on Tuesday week at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Sir Henry Halford gave £20 to be competed for by members who had shot into the first class. The first prize was won by Mr. Taylor, Ashby; second, Mr. Love, Ashby; third, Mr. Dobell, Loughborough. On Wednesday, at Wiston, Mr. Turner's challenge cup, value £25, was won for the second time by Mr. Hithcock. On Thursday the Duke of Rutland's prize, value £25, with a second prize of a Henry rifle, given by Colonel Halford, was shot for. Mr. Taylor took the first prize. On Friday the all comers competed—first prize, 10; second, £5. The first prize was won by Mr. Turner; Captain Bankart took the second prize. Colonel Halford made some splendid shooting with the small bore. At 900 yards he made, out of five shots, four bull's-eyes and one centre.

The Derby battalion was inspected by Colonel Manners on the Siddalls, Derby, last Saturday. At the conclusion of the evolutions, the reviewing officer addressed the force upon the manner in which they had acquitted themselves. He said that during the season he had inspected many corps of volunteers, but he had never witnessed a battalion go through its work more effectually.

A rifle contest for a silver cup, value £5, took place yesterday week between the Mansfield company of volunteers and the Forest company of the Robin Hood Rifles, at the Mapperley butts, Nottingham. The Robin Hoods were the victors.

Last Saturday the marksmen of the 1st Manchester assembled on the ground of the regiment, at Barton Moss, to compete for a challenge cup, value £25, given by Viscount Grey de Wilton, M.P., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps. The shooting was very good, Colour-Sergeant Heap and Private Harrison tying for the first prize. On shooting off, Colour-Sergeant Heap succeeded in making a centre with his fourth shot, and won the cup. The second, third, and fourth money prizes, subscribed by the members who took part in the competition, were won by Private Harrison, Corporal Mitchell, Private J. Wrigley, and Sergeant Emery.——2nd Manchester (28th Lancashire) assembled on the ground of the corps, at Astley, on Saturday, to compete for prizes given annually by Lieutenant-Colonel Deakin. There was some good shooting.——The fourth competition for the Manchester Rifle Club challenge cup took place, on Saturday, at the range of the club, at Jackson's Boat, Stretford. The contest was characterised by good shooting on the part of four of the members, Mr. Kemp winning, after a close competition, by three points.——A letter has been received from the War Office uniting the 10th Lancashire (Kirkham) and the 21st Lancashire (Preston) Artillery Volunteer Corps in an administrative brigade, which is numbered the 4th Lancashire.——On Saturday, at the practice-ground of the 21st Lancashire, a match between the first and second companies was brought to a close. Ten men from No. 1 company scored 251, whilst the ten of No. 2 only made 235, and the former were therefore the victors.

The competition for prizes by the Yorkshire volunteers concluded yesterday week, when the fortunate winners received their rewards from the hands of Lady Londesborough in the Guildhall at York.——The annual contest for the Swale and Wensley challenge cup, with money prizes of £10, £8, and £3, given by the Wensleydale Banking Company, was protracted over four days last week by rain and fog. The 12th company (Carperby) won the cup. The chief money prize was won by Private W. Styan (Leyburn). Sergeant Chapman (Carperby) and Private C. Other (Carperby) tied, the latter winning the second prize on shooting off.——The annual prize-shooting of the 3rd West York (Bradford) has occupied several days, on the shooting-ground of the corps on Baildon Moor, near Bradford, and closed on Saturday last. The first contest was for first-class shots, value £5, and third prize, value £3, presented by merchants at Bradford. Distances, 500 and 700 yards; five rounds each; fifty-eight entries. Captain Caygill took the first prize, value £10. For all comers, the first prize was £10, presented by Mr. M. W. Thompson, Mayor of Bradford; 2nd prize, £5. Private Sharman, Sergeant Latimer, and Sergeant Shuttleworth tied, and on shooting off Sharman took the first prize. There was a contest for marksmen. The first prize, a cup, value £10 10s., presented by Mr. J. Foster, Hornby Castle, was won by Corporal Ambler.

Lord Brougham left Edinburgh, yesterday week, for Penrith, by the Caledonian Railway. His Lordship was accompanied to the station by the Lord Provost. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen on the platform, and the veteran statesman was loudly cheered as the train moved out of the station.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Poonah, Captain Field, with the heavy portion of the Calcutta, China, and Australian mails, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday. She brings 90 passengers, 11 boxes specie (value not stated), 5 boxes of valuables; precious stones, value 35,000 rupees; jewellery, 500 rupees; 290 packages of general merchandise, and 1725 bales of raw silk (value £170,000 sterling).

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Coldstream, 756 tons, Mr. W. J. Kennedy master, for the conveyance of emigrants to Melbourne, at £14 13s. per statute adult. The Coldstream is to receive her passengers at Southampton on the 1st of December next.——The Ocean Empress, 1067 tons, sailed from Birkenhead on the 16th inst., for Sydney, with 341 emigrants, comprising 24 married couples, 136 single men, 116 single women, 34 children between one and twelve years, and 7 infants.——The John Temperley, which sailed from Plymouth on the 25th of April, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 1st of August, having on board 396 Government emigrants. Four births and one death (a male adult) took place on the voyage.——The Caduceus, which sailed from Southampton on the 5th of May, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria on the 1st of August last, having on board 396 Government emigrants. Three births, and one death only—that of an infant—took place during the voyage.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR S. G. BONHAM, BART., K.C.B.

Sir Samuel George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B., was a scion of the ancient family of Bonham, long rooted in Essex, and was the only son (by his wife Isabella Baines, only daughter of Robert Woolgate, of Dedham, Essex, and sister of Colonel William Woolgate, C.B.) of Captain George Bonham, of the East India Company's maritime service, who perished in a typhoon in the China seas in 1810, while commanding the ship British, Lord Indiaman. The son, Samuel George Bonham, the subject of this notice, was born at Faversham, Kent, Sept. 7, 1803, and rose to high distinction in the British colonial and diplomatic service. He was, for nearly six years, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and was, Nov. 27, 1841, appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Hong Kong, and Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, which post he held till 1847. In 1844 he was created a C.B. April 19, 1845, a K.C.B. Dec. 24, 1847; received the Freedom of the Borough, Nov. 27, 1852. Sir Samuel George Bonham married, March 15, 1841, Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Samuel, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, and by her, who died April 3, 1862, had an only son. His own demise occurred at Paddington on the 8th inst., and he is succeeded by his son Sir George Francis Bonham, the second Baronet, who was born Aug. 28, 1847.

LADY KATHERINE STEWART.

This lady, who died on the 16th inst. at her town house, 9, Bryanston-square, was (by the will of her father, Lady Dinley, daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Boyd, of Great Tew, in the county of Oxford) the last survivor of the four daughters (the others being the Countess of Stamford, Lady Dinley Hicks Beach, Countess of Francis, Lord Ebrington, Lord Fitzhardinge, and Lord Wemyss and March, and was sister of Archibald, seventh Earl of Glasgow, who died in 1849, the eighth and present Earl. Her Ladyship was married, Nov. 19, 1805, to the Hon. Henry Richard Stewart, fourth son of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., of Ardgowan, Renfrewshire, and by him, who died April 15, 1846, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, and Groom of the Bedchamber to the late Duke of Sussex, had issue one son, Sir George Francis Bonham, the second Baronet, who was born Aug. 28, 1847.

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GENERAL WILLIAM LINDSAY DARLING.

This distinguished Peninsula and Waterloo officer, who died on the 8th inst., at Sirois House, Jersey, Surgeon, at an advanced age, entered the British Army as far back as 1801. He was at the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1810, and was present during the last hour of the siege of Copenhagen in 1807. He served in Spain and Portugal in the Peninsula and joined the staff of the Duke of Castelo Branco in May, 1811, and was a supernumerary on the staff of Lord Charlemont, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington, at the battle of Castelo Branco, and was employed with his regiment before Burgos. After the retreat from Burgos, was attacked by typhus fever, and was invalided to England in March, 1813. He rejoined the army on the heights of Echalaz in September following, and was at the battle of Nivelle and the actions on the heights of St. Pé. He was Major of Brigade, and afterwards Assistant Adjutant-General to the 5th Division, in April, 1814, and remained in charge of that command until the peace. On the renewed of the war in 1815 he was re-appointed to the Staff as Assistant Adjutant-General, and attached to the 5th Division, under Sir Charles Colville. He was with that division in the operations connected with the battle of Waterloo, and received a medal for that campaign. He left Paris to receive the war medal with three clasps for Guadaloupe, Salamanca, and Nivelle. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel of 1st Foot Guards in 1837; a Major-General in 1846; a Lieutenant-General in 1854; and General, the 15th of December, 1861. He was, in April, 1854, appointed Colonel of the 89th Regiment of Foot.

GENERAL J. D. JOHNSTONE, C.B.

General John Douglas Johnstone, C.B., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 93rd Regiment, a very gallant Crimean officer, was the descendant of an old Irish branch of the ancient family of Annandale, being the fifth son of the late Samuia, youngest daughter of Samuel Yates, Esq., of Moone Abbey, in the county of Kildare, and of John Douglas Johnstone, Esq., of Rose Hill, in the county of Fermanagh, and the uncle of the present John Douglas Johnstone, Esq., of Rose Hill. He was born in 1809, and entered the British Army early in life, and rose to the command of his regiment—the 93rd. He went with that regiment to the Crimea, whence he was sent home to England on sick leave. Invalided that he was considered to be in a dying state. On his partial recovery he again joined his regiment at the seat of war, with which he was. Captain Johnstone, led in the assault on the Redan, where he lost an arm. He even fully recovered the shock to a highly nervous and sensitive organization, yet he remained in the Crimea till the end of the war, and six months after-wards he went home on leave, in broken health, having by that time incurred reconstituted his regiment, only sixty of the trained soldiers of the 93rd who went to the Crimea having come home with him. On his return from India Johnstone retired on full pay from active service, but never recovered his health. He was made a C.B. in 1855, and a Major-General in 1860. General Johnstone died recently in Dublin, whither he had gone for medical advice. The General married, in 1850, Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. W. O'Beirne, D.D., and leaves (with two daughters) a son, John Douglas Johnstone, who is a Captain in the Artillery regiment, the 23rd, and sustains the military reputation of a line which, in almost every generation since its settlement in Ireland, has given to the service of England a soldier to the British Army.

Marquis Charles MacMahon, nephew of the Duke of Magenta, has just died, aged thirty-five, after three years of great suffering.

Sir Edward Antrobus Antrobus died suddenly at his seat at Eaclesbie, Yorkshire, in his fifty-ninth year.

Mr. Hope H. Pelham died on Sunday at his seat at Lofficen, in Essh Lechlan, aged fifty-five.

James Knightson Jeremy, Esq., one of the members for the city of Oxford, died at Sanden on Monday, in his sixty-sixth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Talmot Charleton died on the 17th inst. at Ribston, Gloucestershire, aged fifty-eight.

Mr. John Sawyer Nicholl, one of the three registrars of the Literary Fund Society, died on Monday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Nicholl had been for more than forty years one of the members of the Council and proceedings of the House of Commons. He was nearly the oldest member of the Stationers' Company, of which body he was a Past Master.

Mr. David Waddington, who was some years ago and for several years chairman of the Commercial Bank, was the Great Exeter Railway, died on Monday, at the age of fifty-three, after a short illness, at his house at Bicclay.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B., of Hanoverrquare, was proved in London by his brother, General Frederick Hope, the sole executor, the personal property being under £70,000. By the will of the late Sir Hope, the sum of £1,000 is left to charitable institutions, appointing his said brother General Hope, his executor, trustee, and guardian of his children. Hope, R.N., and to his sister Katherine some personal remembrances, who, he states, are provided for by their late father and by his own bounty, and his personal friends, and to his executors. The following are the charitable bequests:—Lifeboat Society, £1,000; Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, £4000; London City Mission, £4000; Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £1,000; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £1,000; Sunday Schools, £2000; Irish Church Mission, £1000; Sailors' Home, Well-street, London Docks, £1,000; and to the charitable institutions of Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, and Sheerness, £1,000 each. The testator died in March last, executed his will the month previous, which is purely of a family nature. To his wife he has bequeathed an increased annuity beyond her marriage settlement; also one of his residences. His collieries and other mines, together with all his estates, real and personal, he leaves equally amongst his three sons, having provided liberal portions for his daughters.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. W. ESSEX.—In the first place, it is utterly feasible so bring a rightful problem in the next place, it is objectionable as admitting of mate in five instead of seven moves: for example:

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Q (ch.)	K takes R
2. Q to Q 5th	and give mate with the Queen

W. T. PIERCE.—Very closely conceived; but it allows a second solution by 1. Q to K 8th (ch).

L. G. MILLS.—Very neat, but very simple. It would be improved were the Kt taken away.

J. ROBERTSON.—Most of the two-movers positions we have seen for many a day. I shall be glad to hear from you again.

I. H.—of Bedford—Received with thanks, and acknowledged by letter.

A. ZEPHYR.—Most of the three-movers are excellent.

GIL BLAS.—A chess problem is supposed to represent the termination of a game, and the pieces are accordingly placed as if it composed, in such a manner that no one is entitled to move at the commencement of the game.

FELIX.—You should consult your creative on the point; the reply to your questions would occupy a volume.

HENRY ELGAR, B., and H. L., of Vienna, are thanked for the very beautiful problems they have favoured us with.

A LOOKER-ON.—Two of the London games played by the Parisian and the Chess Congress had poor, which you were good enough to send, there are so many errors in construction that the process would be quite valueless.

PHRYGIAN.—See the laws of the game in "Chess Praxis." 2. The Evans Gambit affords the most interesting variations of any of the open games. 3. Yes.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1023.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes P	1. Any move	to Q 6th (mate); and if 2. B to K 8th, or	
2. Q to K 6th	B to Q 6th	K to Q 6th, mate is given by Q to K 2nd	

If Black for his second move play B to Q 8th, White replies with R to Q 6th (ch), mate; if 2. Kt to Q 5th (ch)—Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1025.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 5th	B to K 3rd, or	2. Kt to K 5th	Any move.
2. Kt to Q R 7th	Kt takes R (ch)	3. Kt mates.	
(a) 2.	B to K 3rd or B takes P (ch)	3. Kt takes B	Any move.

PROBLEM No. 1026.
By HENRY KNOX.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

A stubbornly-contested Game between Mr. BUCKLE and the celebrated Livonian Player, KIESERITZKY.

(*Queen's Pawn.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	(A clever move: compelling a series of exchanges which White cannot avoid without loss from a very strongly posted and concentrated situation without any loss.)	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	25. Q to K 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. Q takes R	Q takes Q
5. P to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	27. R takes Q	R to Q 8th
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	28. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
7. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	29. K to B sq	B to K 3rd
(The safer plan is to capture the Bishop at once.)		30. P to K Kt 4th	K to K 2nd
8. B takes B	Kt takes B	31. K to K 3rd	K to Q 3rd
9. B takes R P (ch)	K takes B	32. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	P to Q 4th	(The ending of this game is well worthy attention from all players. Nothing can be more great masters in position like the present, and we may add, in the whole game together, they played all they knew.)	
11. P to K 4th	P to K 5th	33. K to Q 3rd	Kt to K Kt 4th
12. Q takes Kt (ch)	Q to Q 3rd	34. K to Q B 3rd	B to Q 2nd
13. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd	35. K to Q Kt 4th	B to K 3rd
14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt	36. K to B 4th	K to K 3rd
15. B takes Kt	B to K 3rd	37. K to Q 5th	K to Q 3rd
16. Castles (K's side)	P to Q B 3rd	38. K to K 4th	K to Q 4th
17. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 6th	39. K to K 5th	B to K 4th
18. R to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	40. P to Q 4th (ch)	K to K 4th
(Unfortunately mainly consists in the		41. P to Q 5th	K to K 3rd
forcible manœuvre of the Kt to K 5th. The latter respects the game is pretty equal, but this gives him a weighty advantage.)		42. K to Q B 5th	P to Q Kt 5th
		43. K to Q 6th	P to Q Kt 6th
18.	B to K 3rd	44. K to B 6th	K to K 4th
19. Q R to Kq	Q to Q 2nd	And wins.	
20. Q to Q B 3rd	K to Kt sq		
21. B to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
22. Q R to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th		
23. P takes P	B to Q 2nd		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1038.—By Count PONZIANI and Mr. CUNDALL BAYER.

White: Kt at K 8th, Q at K B eq, R at K 8, B at Q 2nd; P's at K R 5th, K 4th, and K 7th.

Black: K at Q 5th, Kt at K R 2nd and Q Kt 2nd, B at Q B 6th, Kt at K 6th, and P's at 6th and Q R 3rd, Q B 4th, and K 2nd.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1039.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Q at Q 8, B at Q 8th, Kt at K R 5th.
Black: K at K 4th, B at K 3rd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE GLASGOW CHESS CLUB.—This highly-flourishing society, which meets for play in the Scottish Exhibition Rooms, Bath-street, Glasgow, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from seven to eleven p.m., from September to May inclusive, have just published their annual report for 1862-3. We are glad to find, from this statement, that the position of the club is in every respect prosperous and such as to promise the most satisfactory results for the future. The number of members is now 120, and the fees paid during the year for the attendance during the winter months has been such as to show that the bulk of the members are regular attendants at the meetings of the association. In presenting their report, the directors very properly impress upon the members the importance of their progress being maintained, and the encouragement to be given to the tournament rules unless such one exerts himself to secure for the club that standing and popularity to which, from its purpose, it is so well entitled.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW PLANET (No. 79), of the tenth magnitude, was discovered on Sept. 19 last by Mr. James C. Watson, director of the Observatory at Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S. It was observed at Leipsic on the 4th inst.

DETERMINATION OF THE LONGITUDE.—M. Le Verrier, at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, announced the termination of the operations carried on by means of electricity for the determination of the difference of longitude between the Observatories of Paris and Madrid. As the distance between the two places is 1,200 miles, even though necessary to establish an intermediate station, the error was stated, from the synchronism of the relays he left nothing to be desired. The exact calculation of the position of the meridian of Madrid, relatively to that of Paris, is now possible. The station at Biarritz is the last of the network of the geodesy of France, and will shortly be connected with that of Spain. The determination of the longitude thus accomplished will then be submitted to a double control.

A REMEDY FOR THE VINE DISEASE.—M. Druelle, of Niort, in the department of Deux Sèvres, has addressed to the Academy of Paris the successful employment of salt as the means of preserving vines from the attacks of the oidium. M. Druelle's process is thus reported:—Spotting about a hundred sea-salt in a small hole at the foot of each vine in November or December. Last year the vines thus treated completely escaped the disease, and bore the great ravages on the other vines. M. Druelle's note has been referred to the consideration of the permanent physiological botanist, MM. Payen and Decaisne, the results of whose report we shall give as soon as it is laid before the Academy.

THE BATHOREOMETER, an electric apparatus for measuring the thickness of very thin substances, is described by its inventor, the Abbé Julien Gloriaux, a professor of the University of Naples, in a memoir recently laid before the Academy at Paris, and which appears in *Les Mondes*, with an engraving of the instrument to make the description intelligible. By the bathoreometer Professor Giordano has obtained the following among other measurements, in the decimal parts of a millimetre:—Soap bubble, common unglazed paper free quality, 0·078; the same after transformation into parchment, 0·042; glazed paper, 0·042; tissue paper, 0·042; French gold leaf, 0·002; Neapolitan gold leaf, 0·006; hair of human adults, 0·045, 0·061; hair of a child ten days old, 0·021; silk of the cocoon, 0·012; the thickness of the web of the wing of the praying mantis (mantis oratoria), 0·013; the scales of the dust of the wings of the moth, 0·001 to 0·002.

MAUVEINE is the name given to a chemical base by Mr. W. H. Perkin, the discoverer of the substance, in a paper read before the *Chemical Society of the Royal Society*, No. 87, but on adding a solution of hydrate of potassium or any other solution of ammoniacal base in excess, it becomes quickly changed in color from purple to a blue violet, and on standing, deposited a crystalline body, which, after being washed with water, has all the appearance of resin itself as a nearly black glistening body, not unlike pulverised specular iron ore. In thin layers it is violet, in violet solution, which considerably assumes a purple color on the addition of acids. It is insoluble or nearly so, in cold water, but dissolves in hot water, and in the ordinary alcohols and ammoniacal salts readily. When heated strongly it decomposes, yielding a basic oil.

THE CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOLAR RAYS has been measured by a new method, invented by Dr. T. L. Phipson. Having observed that a solution of chloride of silver, in hydrochloric acid, placed on the leaves of his laboratory, where it received the direct rays of the sun for three hours a day, became blackened, and that the same solution, kept in the dark, remained several experiments, and always found that the saline solution was reduced when exposed to the light, and that the chloride of silver was found in the shade. He believes that during insolation a certain quantity of sulphuric acid loses one atom of oxygen, and becomes sulphurous acid, forming water of hydrogen, and that, during the night, the latter gives up the equivalent of oxygen to the oxide of silver, and regenerates sulphuric; consequently the amount of gas taken place. Dr. Phipson has constructed an apparatus for measuring this action, which is the result of the two actions which occur when observing any coloration. A weak solution of permanganate of potash destroys the blue color, and in the same way quantity (volume) of this solution employed indicates the relative daily amount of solarism.

M. SORET'S RESEARCHES ON OZONE (second series) have been laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences. The principal result of these new experiments has been to endeavour to find out the reason of the extraordinary fact remarked by Schönbein, that the ozone, though decomposed or cooled oxygen increases in volume when brought to the state of ordinary oxygen, showing that the latter has a greater density than ozone. Oxygen, M. Soret has fully confirmed the statements of the above-mentioned chemists. He has seen the oxygen increase in volume when decomposing ozone by heat; and he affirms, moreover, that this increase is proportional to the quantity of ozonised oxygen which has been submitted to the heat, and is constant with it. He is also convinced that ozone is only an allotropic condition of oxygen.

THE INFLUENCE OF PRESSURE ON THE SOLUBILITY OF SALTS is full of interest, not only in respect to physics and chemistry, but also in regard to geology and mineralogy. In fact, rocks and minerals which, in many cases, have been formed under high pressure, and it is important to know how much this has contributed to their solubility, which governs the formation of the crust of the earth. To add to our information on this point has been the object of M. Sorby, of Sheffield. Sorby, a short account of which appears in the *Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève*. He finds that the solubility of chloride of sodium (common salt) is increased by pressure, and consequently increased under pressure; but that the solubility of the hydrated sulphate of soda increases by pressure, and that the solubility of the latter salt diminishes considerably at 15 deg. cent. when the pressure is increased. The sulphate of lime (gypsum), very slightly soluble under ordinary pressure, becomes considerable influence in its solubility by pressure. At 15 deg. 100 parts of water dissolve 0·26 of gypsum under a pressure of one atmosphere, and 0·37 under twenty atmospheres. If we place a solution of sulphate of soda in a receiver, one part of which is heated to 100 deg. cent., another to 0 deg., we observe a salt increase in the heated part at the expense of the cold part. This fact is explained by the greater solubility of the water for this substance, and a richer than at a lower temperature. M. Moaller on this remarks that, since pressure, like heat, enables the effects of solubility to be exerted, it is probable that that the deeper water of the sea contains a larger quantity of salts than the water at the surface.

FULMINAM.—In relation to M. Blondeau's observations on the remarkable compound termed Fulminoss (inserted in our Number for Sept. 26, p. 305), we have received a paper by him on the subject, in the number of the *Annales de Chimie*, on an analogous body, termed by him fulminam. In treating starch with nitric acid under certain conditions, and then carefully adding water to the produce of this reaction, we obtain a white gelatinous substance which has the most remarkable explosive qualities, and is, consequently, "xiolidine." The analogy of composition which exists between cellulose and starch fecula having led M. Blondeau to suppose that by treating cellulose with nitric acid must undergo some modification similar to that which cellulose undergoes when under the influence of sulphuric acid, he endeavoured to ascertain whether this substance existed naturally, and whether it were possible to obtain it by means of nitric acid. He found that it did not produced fulminose. Accordingly, after having placed some starch in a mortar and moistened it with nitric acid of 1·45 density, he obtained a firm and compact paste, which when thrown into water was completely dissolved. When a little alcohol was added to the solution, a white gelatinous substance precipitated, differing from starch by its appearance and its solubility in water. After several washings with water, and drying, it was found to be explosive. Based on examination not a trace of sulphuric acid in its composition. When subjected to analysis, it was found to be composed of C 24·69, H 2·46, and O 72·85. It was decomposed, disengaging steam and leaving a residuum of charcoal very inflammable when dry. Its explosive power is greater than gunpowder, and nearly equal to that of nitroglycerine. Blondeau proposes to name it "fulminam." It is very soluble in water, but is insoluble in alcohol and ether. Under the action of heat it swells up, and presents the appearance of a dry, brittle gum. Its solution is coloured blue by iodine, and it is precipitated by alcohol, ether, and a saturated solution of potassium iodide with starch. Carbon, 44·29; hydrogen, 6·07; oxygen, 49·72.

THE INDIAN METHOD OF MAKING FIRE is described in the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* by Davidson, who says that on session a pair of sticks used by the Indians on the north-west coast of the United States, which he had an opportunity of examining. The one is 10 in. long, the thicker being 3 in. in circumference, and so cut that a section would give a nearly ellipse with the axes about 1¼ and ¾ of an inch, the smaller stick is 16 in. in circumference. Both are crooked and whittled, so that a section shall give an irregular figure. The smaller stick is cut at the same wood, but more compact in grain, and apparently of a slower growth. Both have been long in possession, and are polished by use. To make fire with the sticks, to prevent the abstraction of moisture; accompanying them was carried a bunch of the inner bark of the cedar, rubbed into a soft fibre. "Now," he says, "the Indian, the larger has a shallow, circular hollow, less than one-eighth of an inch deep, and about 1½ in. in diameter, on the flat side, and a narrow groove or channel cut from this to the side; the smaller stick has one end made very slightly pyramidal. The Indian, kneeling on the larger stick upon the ground with his bare feet, and places under the groove a small bunch of the bark fibre, and then inserts the smaller stick, held upright, in the round cavity, which is quickly seized by the operator and blown into a flame. With his sticks in my possession I have frequently tried to make a fire in about a minute, and have frequently done so myself in three minutes." The Indians will not trust to other materials, and the sticks are only used by Indians unacquainted with white men.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT EDINBURGH.

We give, on page 416, two Illustrations connected with the recent meeting in Edinburgh of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science—Lord Brougham delivering the opening Address and his Lordship addressing a large meeting of working men.

The seventh annual meeting of the Social Science Congress opened on Wednesday, the 7th inst. A sermon was preached at two o'clock in St. Giles's Church, before a large audience, by the Rev. Dr. Arnot, and in the evening the general meeting of members and associates took place in the Free Church Assembly-hall. Lord Brougham, president of the association, occupied the chair, and was enthusiastically received by the crowded assemblage. His Lordship delivered the opening address, which commenced with a touching allusion to the great men connected with Edinburgh who had passed away and left their example to guide the survivors. The address took a wide range, including a survey of the political horizon, as well as embracing the several topics of social science. Lord Brougham was received in reading a great portion of his address by Mr. Hastings, the secretary. Upon its conclusion the Lord Advocate proposed, and Mr. Napier seconded, a vote of thanks to the noble president, which was carried. Prince Alfred was present, and was loudly cheered. The correspondent of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, treating of Lord Brougham's personal appearance, says:—"His features are assuming more the form we are accustomed to in the caricatures, and he is bent with age; but there is a healthy glow on the face, good spirits, and the natural force of the mind is not abated. The discourse was written—and, indeed, been put in type—and those in the secret knew that it filled six columns. Of course it was read. The 'old man eloquent,' taking his 'glasses' very deliberately from his pocket and rising, held up the manuscript to his eyes with a firm hand and commenced. The voice, which used to be sonorous, and on occasions to suggest the comparison of thunder, is now mellowed—sweet, in fact—and obedient to the call of emotion, as when the aged man referred to companions of sixty years ago in terms of

Not the least interesting part of the proceedings of the association was a great meeting of working men, presided over by Lord Brougham, held on Friday evening in the Music Hall. The meeting was one of the most numerously attended of any that have taken place for many years in the north. The tickets of admission were left to the distribution of a committee, and the number of applications for tickets exceeded 25,000. The place in which the meeting was held was a building called the Corn Exchange, which would contain between three and four thousand persons. Every nook and corner was crowded, and the scene which was presented by the densely-packed mass of human beings as they rose to cheer his Royal Highness Prince Alfred and Lord Brougham on their entering the hall was a most striking one. The object of calling the meeting was to enable the working men to hear addresses from Lord Brougham, Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Garnier Pagès, Rev. Mr. Channing, and other gentlemen whose opinions are known to be in sympathy with the working-



GATHERING EDIBLE BIRDSNESTS IN JAVA.

looks over the rock, he observes that it is not only 300 ft. high, but that it bends inwards, so that on the top it bestrides over the sea, which rushes in with great force below, and that in the side of the rock facing the sea innumerable fissures, caverns, and clefts reach down, even under the surface of the water. Millions of tiny, greyish birds, a species of swallow, nestle in those interstices of the rocks. They construct their nests, composed of some gluey or jelly-like substance, on the granite walls of those dark—to man almost impenetrable—caverns and fissures. There, untinselled by the ocean, the little creatures may imagine they are safe from the coveting eye and greedy grasp of man. But they greatly deceive themselves, for these nests form a dainty dish, especially in the estimation of Chinese epicures, and are almost worth their weight in gold.

Three times a year the nest-gathering takes place in those caves and hollows. In stormy weather it would, of course, be impossible to enter them, and even when the sea is comparatively calm it is still a very dangerous undertaking. Down a rattan ladder the Javanese birds-nest-gatherer descends to a distance of two hundred feet perpendicularly from the projecting cliff along the granite wall. When he approaches the entrance to the cavern which he has selected as the locality for his researches, he waits till the wave has rushed inward, and then dexterously swings himself after it. In the interior a bamboo scaffolding has been erected, fastened by ropes to the walls of the vault. Standing on this scaffolding, he takes the nests from the walls to which they are attached, or, when beyond his reach, pulls them down with a hook made for the purpose. In the mean time the waves are continually rushing in and out just below him, and, should the sea become suddenly stormy, or a squall arise so that the nest-gatherer cannot escape in time, the unfortunate creature is washed away to certain death.

But other dangers threaten the nest-gatherer. It not unfrequently happens that the fastenings of the scaffolding give way, and he is precipitated into the water and disappears in the surf. Nowhere in this branch of industry very often turn giddy on their first attempt to descend the rattan-ladder, lose their balance, and are crushed against the rocks.

The trade in these birdsnests is not only a source of great gain to the merchants settled in Java, but it is also a source of wealth to the exchequer of the Netherlands, yielding, in the form of duty, about a quarter of a million sterling. But how are the Javanese, whose wants are so limited, who are so easily satisfied, and, in their natural indolence, so contented with their lot, induced to attempt such a perilous enterprise? There is a motive power which it is necessary to bring into action to effect this—namely, superstition. When the period for gathering the nests arrives, feasts are celebrated, and presents are offered to the numerous mountain spirits that are supposed by the Javanese to inhabit those caverns; all, of course, at the public expense. These presents consist chiefly of flowers, fruits, native condiments, meats, and vegetables, which are placed here and there on the mountains so that the spirits, when taking their walks abroad, may not be



NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, HUMBERSTONE-GATE, LEICESTER.

compelled to come down to the coast. The Queen of the Southern Ocean—or, as she is called by the Javanese, the Queen of the Green Sea—plays an important part in these ceremonies. At the entrance of the warehouse in which the gathered nests are to be accumulated, a bed is erected to the honour, and on this bed she is supposed to rest her wearied limbs, "in maiden meditation, fancy free." During these preparations, offerings are offered to her every Thursday evening; lamps are lighted that she may not lose herself on her way to the warehouse, and the sweet-smelling incense; and all the usual follies and mummeries of superstition are resorted to in order to give effect to the ceremony and to lead captive the judgment of the deluded idolaters, whose credulity is so philosophically utilised by those whose gains it helps to swell.

But there are other motive powers brought into action in order to induce the Javanese nest-gatherer to brave death—excitement and stupefaction. The last night before the commencement of the harvest is a night of wild festivity. Music, dancing, and other noisy diversions are made available for the purpose of driving away thought from the impending danger. A liberal distribution of opium, that fearful curse of the Javanese, is made by order of the recognised authorities. Under the influence of this opium the victims dance and play till their senses become overpowered by the fumes of the pernicious drug.

EDIBLE BIRDSNEST-GATHERING IN JAVA.

(From a Correspondent.)

In a small island in the province of Bagelan, in Mount Karang-Ballong, the highest point of which is not more than 500 ft., projecting, in the form of heavy grey and black rocks, into the sea. It can be ascended without much difficulty; and if the traveller, catching hold of a rope,

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LEICESTER.

A WESLEYAN Chapel has recently been opened at Humberstone-road, Leicester. It was designed to accommodate the rapidly-extending population covering the site of the old cricket-ground and the neighbourhood, and will hold about 850 persons. Its galleries circumscribe the external walls on a plan which is a decided advantage over the arrangement commonly adopted. By means of double walls and the use of wrought iron, the obstacles usually offered by galleries to the free diffusion of light and to the convenience of worshippers are avoided. The chapel contains an organ constructed by Mr. Bagle, of Hackney-road. The grey brickwork of the exterior, narrowly gauged in unity with stone decorations, invests the building with an air of sobriety and repose in keeping with its sacred purpose. Mr. Frederick W. Ordish was the architect; and the builders were Messrs. Porter and Clifton.

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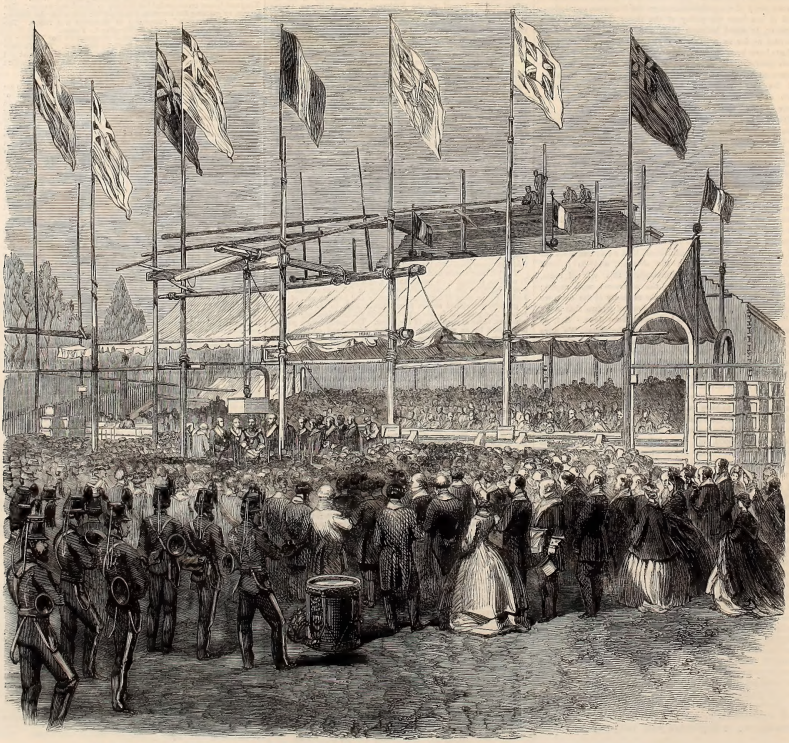
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1229.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

NEW ZEALAND.

ENGLAND has ceased to be a colonising country in the strict sense of the term—that is to say, she has ceased to seek out virgin territory on which to erect her flag and to plant her settlers. As the sun never sets on her dominions, she is apparently satisfied with the extent of her actual possessions; and if the exigencies of her commerce in a manner compel her to push into new markets, she is content with the privilege of free ports, held in common with the rest of the world, and with land enough on which to place her factories, and accommodation adequate to her consular establishments. But, as she is now, perhaps more than ever, an emigrating country, she requires security for that part of her population which is in search of a field for their labour, and the employment of the hardiest of her sons. It is indispensable that in those dependencies in which she is practically founding new nations those of her subjects who accept that duty should be allowed to carry on their arduous work in peace, and undisturbed



THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN AT NOTTINGHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

by hostile influences. In these cases the time has past when the question of abstract rights can be discussed and when the theory of treaties can be called in question. Obeying, as it would seem, an inevitable law of their existence, the English race still pushes on, and its ramifications continue to extend. We have to deal with the fact, and must do our best to reconcile it with the principles of moderation and justice. It is in vain to look at the case of New Zealand in any other light, and matters have at length arrived in that settlement at a point when the interests of 40,000 British men, women, and children, firmly and incradicably established in the provinces of that section of the Australasian territory, must be the first consideration. The emigration from this country to New Zealand has peculiar features. The class of persons who have sought those regions are amongst the very best of our emigrants. They differ in all respects from the adventurous class which throws itself somewhat rashly into the seething ocean of American affairs, and they differ in the main from the roughand-ready body which takes to the uncertain and varying pursuit of gold-digging. In most instances the settlers in New Zealand are small capitalists, or else the superior and steadier class of labourers, who can best co-operate with the occupiers of land in the development of the resources of the country. The process of colonisation has been carried on, as a rule, on an arranged system, and with something like a plan; and above all things to these settlers quiet, order, and safety to life and property are indispensable. Everything combines to render it necessary that steps should be taken to turn the present crisis in New Zealand into the channel of permanent settlement.

There are features in the recent outbreak of the native tribes which seem to indicate that they are imbued with the idea that the time has arrived when the question of ascendancy is to be decided. The Maoris, as a rule, control of the natives is in the country about Auckland, one of the earliest settled and most flourishing districts of the islands, and in which for a quarter of a century efforts have been made, and it was supposed not without effect, to Christianise the natives and bring them into relations of amity and good will with the white settlers. The aboriginal inhabitants have always possessed a strong party of sympathisers amongst the European population; and it has been the policy of the Home Government, in a manner, to stand between the white colonists, and to prevent as far as possible any attempts at oppression, while efforts have been made to preserve their rights and cultivate their goodwill. It would almost seem as if it had been our object to bring about a civil, if not a social, amalgamation of the two races, and to form a nationality and natives into one community. There have been times when there were hopes that some such consummation might be effected, and that the progress of English colonisation might be made consistent with the continuance of the natives in the possession of territory sufficient for the wants of their numbers; that they would cuter the pale of civilisation; and that, for once, the notion that wherever the white man came the dark man must disappear would be falsified. At present it would seem that these hopes were visionary, and that, unless the English settlers in New Zealand are willing to forego all the advantages which they possess, and to cede to the natives possessions which, however acquired, are now held by at least prescriptive right, the old struggle must be gone through, and of course with the old result. It is with no feeling of gratification, far less of exultation, that we contemplate the raising of this issue. In the abstract, and on general principles of morality, we contemplate this war of races, which is one to be waged to the uttermost, with regret; and in considering and admitting the necessity of the case, we have many misgivings, and are conscious of wishes that many things which have been done had never been done. But, as we have already indicated, we must face the facts. We have to choose between two interests; interests involving the very existence of a large body of our fellow-countrymen, and no more or less doubtful rights of a race which seems to have relapsed into its primitive savagery.

Looking to the circumstances of the outbreak of the natives, of which we have recently received accounts, it is impossible for English men to have any opinions as to the cause, the origin, and extent. For some time past it has been the object of some of the leaders of the malcontent natives to rouse the Maoris in the neighbourhood of Auckland to an attack on the British settlers. The object was to cause a general rising of the northern tribes, particularly the Waikatoes, a warlike race, whose country is close to Auckland, and then by a sudden movement to exterminate the settlers. The first act contemplated was the murder of some white men on the Waikato river. However, the plan was discovered, troops were sent from the Taranaki district, where they had been watching some ill-disposed natives, and preparations were made for anticipating the outbreak by a movement against the Waikatoes. While this was taking place the natives began the struggle by murdering two settlers at the outskirts of Auckland, under circumstances of peculiar barbarity. They next attacked a small military escort, and, though they were repulsed by the troops, the latter lost four men killed and ten wounded. It soon became evident that the native effort was planned on the most extensive scale, and that the outbreak was destined to spread, if not universal. Preparation was made for war, in the fullest sense of the word; and an obstinate encounter soon after took place between 500 British troops and a native force, in which the latter fought with considerable skill and great obstinacy, although ultimately defeated. The opinion of the colonists with regard to the nature of the contest thus begun may be gathered from the fact that, although a large force of regular soldiery is stationed in the islands, the whole male population has sprung to arms with an alacrity such as is exhibited only by Englishmen when real danger threatens them. Volunteer corps have been embodied, and the militia called out. How the executive authorities of New Zealand view the matter appears by the fact that they have sent for and obtained every soldier stationed in all the Australian colonies, and have applied for reinforcements to India. The Australian volunteers and civilians taking up arms for the occasion are, it is said, going over from all parts of Australia; and, in short, the colonists seem determined to take the matter into their own hands, and to carry on a war which will determine, once and for ever, the question of English supremacy in New Zealand.

Those who have watched the progress of affairs in New Zealand can hardly be surprised at this movement, however they may regret its necessity. Hitherto the colonists have been, if not content, so to speak, compelled to leave the question of the relative position of the native races in the hands of the Government. The Colonial Office has affected to stand as mediator between the two races, and has rather rebuked and repressed the colonists whenever they have attempted to settle their differences with the natives by force, conceiving certain that the colonists will so act as to render the continuance of this policy impossible. They are now in arms to protect themselves against a deliberate scheme for their extermination, and they have no alternative but that which they have chosen. Whether the Home Government will support the warmest sympathisers with the natives have not now a word to say in their defence. In such circumstances there can be but one course to pursue. Let such steps be taken as will secure now and for ever the safety of a large, industrious, and well-conducted European population; and when peace is restored, but when peace and order are effectually restored, much may be done to show the native tribes that the colonisation of New Zealand by Englishmen can be made consistent with a consideration of their rights and a peaceful intercourse between the two races.

THE NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF ART.

On Thursday week the corner-stone of the Government School of Art and Design in Nottingham was laid by the Duke of Newcastle. A procession, including the Mayor (Mr. Birkin), magistrates, and members of the Corporation; the Mechanics' Institute; and Masonic Grace being Provincial Grand Master—and subscribers to the institution, was formed at the Exchange-hall, at half-past twelve o'clock, and proceeded to the school, which is partly built and is situated in Waverley-street, where his Grace laid the corner-stone in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The Duke of Newcastle, after some introductory remarks, said that twenty years ago schools of art were founded in Nottingham and elsewhere, but they had not the name of schools of science and art. At the time of the Exhibition in 1851 they were only nineteen in number. At present there were forty or more, and the number of pupils receiving instruction amounted to 70,000. It was not likely that twenty-one additional towns should have followed their example in connection with science and art unless great benefit derived from them. He had read the reports of celebrated Frenchmen of the Great Exhibition of last year, and they spoke in the highest possible terms of what those schools had done. These reports said that they trembled for the future pre-eminence of France as compared with the rising industry of England, and he agreed in this respect, because in these twenty years the English manufactures had made great progress, which was chiefly attributable to the influence of these schools. If these schools had been of such advantage to the country they had been of especial use to Nottingham. He looked upon it as the "Nursery of Science and Art" established in July, and he found that Nottingham took a foremost rank among the schools. He believed it was owing to the zeal of the master and the local committee. The Government had lately been paying £1 for every pupil in schools, and they saw the consequences. This rule had been adopted in schools of art for many years previously, and had been found to work well. His Grace then alluded to the school of art in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, saying that he trusted the school might be a benefit to the enterprising manufacturers of the town, and also to the future workmen. In the absences of the working men of Nottingham, who had, he regretted to say, suffered during the last few years the greatest privations, and had unbounded sympathy with the most exemplary fortitude patience.

The building stands back from the line of the street about 30 ft. It consists, in the centre, of its boast features of a tower, rising two stories high, in the front, with buildings in the rear of one story high. It is built of red brick and stone, and is entered by a flight of a gracefully-designed square tower, 130 ft. high to the top of the vane. The principal façade is pierced with six semicircularly-headed windows, three on the first floor, and three on the second floor, which is finished by an architrave, moulding, frieze, and cornice, upon which stand the figures of Arts, Sciences and Industry, that surrytice the upper part, or first floor. The upper part is divided by eight pilasters, with Corinthian capitals, having carved bases and enrichments, which support arcades of three openings, having moulded archivolts, with keystones, and carved terminals to the label mouldis. The whole is crowned with a moulded cornice, and a carved cornice, which, together with the cornice of the ground floor and all the horizontal mouldings, finish round the tower and the projecting angles of the building.

The front building contains on the ground floor, an entrance hall 8 ft. wide. On the left of the entrance is a library, 20 ft. by 20 ft., and on the right there are committee-rooms, secretary's room, a room for students, and a lecture room, stone staircase and corridor leading to the basement. Immediately in the rear of the front building, and at the back of the lecture room, is the museum, which consists of two flights and leads to the exhibition-room. The rear buildings, which are of one story, are crossed throughout their entire breadth by a gable 6 ft. wide, with a smaller gable on each side, at right angles. On the left side of these buildings is the entrance for the female students, to which are attached the lavatories. On the right of the school, or the Peel-street side, is the entrance for the male students, with the preparatory students' room, of a similar size, and an vanced pupils' room, or painting-room, 69 ft. by 24 ft. On the first floor of the front building, the library, and immediately over the committee-hall and other rooms, is the exhibition-room. This is a noble apartment 72 ft. 6 in. in length by 30 ft. in breadth. The height is 17 ft. 3 in. from the floor to the springing of the ceiling, affording a large area of wall space for picture-hanging. The whole is crowned with a lantern running the whole length of the ridge, and having openings on each side for purposes of ventilation. There are no side-lights nor any projections in the walls, the object in view being to give as much picture-hanging space as possible. The library, and committee and other rooms in front of the two-story building are lighted with semicircularly-headed windows, glazed with plate glass, in moulded, framing, moulded, casements, elementary, and painting rooms, constituting the one-story building already referred to, are lighted by large windows and skylights in combination.

The building is in all its features a specimen of the Venetian school of Italian architecture. The front elevation is 88 ft. in width and 51 ft. in height to the top of the parapet. Mr. Frederick Bakewell, of Thurland-street, was the architect.

The supreme tribunal of Madrid has just given final judgment in a suit which has been under litigation 240 years, and which involved the succession to the inheritance of Francisco Pizarro, the famous invader, conqueror, and first Spanish Governor of Peru.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council on Saturday, at which it is reported M. Fould read his financial statement, and which is expected to appear shortly in the Moniteur. His Majesty presided at another council of Ministers on Wednesday.

The King of the Greeks has left France for his new kingdom. His Majesty embarked on Wednesday at Toulon for Athens, on board the Greek frigate Hellas. The Emperor has given the Grand Cordon of the Légion d'Honneur to the King.

Earl Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, has returned to the French capital after an absence of six weeks.

The Government has interned Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister in Paris, that the "antonination" for the construction of certain vessels of war now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions for their armament, has been completed, and that the judicial inquiry into the business have been warned of the danger of prosecuting their work.

General Fleury has been appointed Governor of the Invalides, and General Mellinet Chef Commandant of the National Guard of the Seine. M.M. Suin and Villemain and General Herbillon have been appointed Senators and Councillors of State.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has addressed a circular to the Prefects of 17 departments throughout the empire instructing them to place at the disposal of the Committee of Public Salubrity all the information necessary for the general inquiry with respect to canine madness, commenced in the year 1852. All the veterinary colleges and hospitals in France are to address returns, comprising the sex, age, and race of the animals attacked with hydrophobia, and giving the date of the attack, its duration, and the termination, and the mode of treatment adopted in the subjects. The contrary proposal, moreover, to establish an infirmary in each department, where animals, having been bitten by mad dogs, may be taken care of as being suspected of having contracted the disease of canine madness.

The discovery of two original paintings by Murillo is mentioned in the Paris papers.

A Colonel of dragoons has made a speech at Versailles, in presence of several Marshals of France, to express the opinion that at no distant day the Emperor might summon the French army to measure swords "with the oppressors of a people sympathetic with France." This speech was received with "vociferous applause," which the Governor with Russia would be popular with the French army.

The Museum of Natural History in Paris received on Tuesday a male and female elephant about one year old, and a male and female camelopard eighteen months old, sent as a present to the Emperor by the Viceroy of Egypt. The camelopards are very fine, but the coat of the female is greyer than that of the male, which is a bright bay. They are both remarkably docile. The elephants are not larger than young asses, and they are as lively and playful as kittens. The Museum of Paris now possesses five elephants.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

The Empress of the French left Madrid yesterday week. The King and Queen accompanied her Majesty to the railway station. The Queen, on quitting the Empress, presented her with a bracelet bearing the word "Recuerdo" (keepsake) in diamonds and rubies. The Empress embarked at Valencia on Sunday for France.

The Emperor moved by the cordial reception of her Majesty at Madrid, has thanked the Queen by telegraph, "Vous m'avez rendu very—" The visit of the Empress is destined, both in the present and in the future, to exercise a happy influence upon the relations which unite France and Spain.

We record the chief incidents of the Empress's visit to Madrid.

On the day after the Queen's arrival in Madrid she went to see her mother, the Countess of Montijo, and remained with her for some time. In the evening the Empress went with the Queen in great state to witness the representation of "Semiramide." Her Imperial Majesty sat between the Queen and the King, whilst at the sides were the Infantas Isabella and Don Sebastian, and the Princess Anna Murat. Behind them were the grand officers of the palace and the ladies of honour. The appearance of the theatre was magnificent, all the boxes being occupied by the Ministers of the Crown, the members of the diplomatic corps, the great functionaries, and all the chief nobility and the ladies of the Spanish aristocracy. A curious particularity is related, as attendant on the Empress taking possession of her magnificent box. An old custom of Spanish etiquette requires that, when a foreign crowned head sleeps in the palace, a gala key should be presented to it on its leaving. This ceremony was duly gone through by M. Onate, one of the grand officers of the palace.

The Empress devoted one day to visiting the tomb of her sister, the Duchess of Alba, at Carabanchel, where the Countess de Montijo has a country seat. On Thursday week the Empress went in state in the morning, accompanied by Princess Anna Murat and the persons of her suite, all being in mourning. In the evening the making this visit her Majesty declined attending the grand bull-fight to which she had been invited.

A letter from Madrid of the 22nd gives the following account of the ball at the Palace, in honour of the Empress of the French :—

The Queen and the Emperor entered the ballroom at twenty minutes before eleven, and were followed by the King Consort, Princess Anna Murat, the Infantas Francisco and Isabella, Don Sebastian, the Infanta Christina, the Diplomatic Body, including the Papal Nuncio and his first secretary; Baron Cavalchini, the Count de Rayneval, and the Count de San Martino, who represents the ex-King of Naples. Queen Isabella was dressed in white. Her robe was covered with the richest lace over, of large diamonds, and a necklace of stones just as large were most dazzling. The Empress, who was also in white, wore a rich diamond tiara, necklace and emerald, and a necklace of eight rows of pearls. Their Majesties were the Grand Cordon of the Order of Maria Louisa. The Princess Murat had on a white dress adorned with small leaves in embroidery, a rich pearl necklace, and a headdress composed of a semi-transparent lace with diamonds and some stars of same. It would occupy too much space to describe the splendid toilette displayed on this occasion. It must, however, be stated that the Duchess de Bailen—Colt; her sister, the Marquise de Villasca; Mme. Guillou, wife of the director of the General Credit Mobilier, and daughter of the Duke de Galliera; the General Rios de Olano and the Marquis de Miraflores, shone pre-eminent by the richness of their toilets. The Queen gave the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the French Ambassador the Grand Cross of Charles II. Queen Isabella did not dance. Her Majesty sat between the Emperor and the Empress only twice. Princess Murat was as much in the first with Don Sebastian, and in the second with Don Francisco. At midnight Her Majesties withdrew to the grand gallery, where a splendid supper was served, and, souvenirs and trifles of considerable pretensions, the whole of the company invited (1200 in number) took their seats at the table. After supper the Queen and the Empress walked through the rooms, and conversed with a number of persons. At half-past two their Majesties retired, but the grand majority of the company remained until the hour of seven in the morning.

Her Majesty the Empress of the French arrived at Toulon on Thursday morning from Madrid.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

According to the latest accounts affairs in Mexico were stationary. On Aug. 6 a expedition against Tampico had sailed from Vera Cruz. It arrived at and took possession of Tampico on the 11th.

Notification is published of the blockade, by the French naval forces, of the Gulf of Mexico, with the exception of Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Goatzacoalcos, Tabasco, and Carmen, such blockade dating from Sept. 25.

On Thursday week the Emperor received the Mexican deputation charged to express the sentiments of gratitude felt by Mexico and the new Government of that country.

ITALY.

The Chambers are summoned to meet on Nov. 17.

M. de Sartiges has been appointed with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

General Bixio has been appointed to the command of the military department of Alessandria.

The Italian Minister of the Interior has, by a circular addressed to the Mayors of the kingdom, ordered that non-Catholics shall be buried in the same cemeteries with Catholics if there is not a separate burial-ground for the former. The non-Catholics are to occupy a corner of the common cemetery, separated by a hedge or a wall.

A public has been caused in the Italian army by the trial and degradation of forty officers for being naïvely, contrary to the regulations. It seems there are about 1200 officers in the army married under the same circumstances.

SWITZERLAND.

A storm appears to be gathering in the political atmosphere of Geneva. The elections to the National Council have given a great majority to the Liberal party, which is strongly opposed to the Grand Council.

AUSTRIA.

Every week brings news of the easier working of the Constitution. In Wednesday's sitting of the Reichsrath the Finance Committee proposed to grant to the Minister of Finance a loan of eighty millions of florins.

On the day the Transylvanian deputies took their seats in the Lower House (the 20th inst.) the Parliament House was filled with members and spectators. A letter from Vienna, Sunday, says, "It was the day the entrance of the Transylvanians was taken as an occasion formally to declare the House competent for the whole monarchy. Next to this, the new members were called upon to take the oath. The House rose thereupon, and the form of the oath was read in the German, Magyar, and Roumaic dialects. It was the first time that the Hungarian language was read within those walls. The answers, 'I swear,' were given in the three languages. Konrad Schmidt was the spokesman of the Transylvanians. After some historical remarks, he said :—'The Diet of Transylvania, as our address to his Majesty shows, has with the utmost zeal declared its desire to declare its acceptance of the fundamental laws embodied in the diploma of the 20th of October and the patent of February.' I and my colleagues place ourselves upon the ground of the Constitution. We trust in its vitality. I hope that our entrance here will serve as a new turning-point, not only as regards ourselves, but the whole powerful and fame-covered empire." (Cheers.)

Thus the having taken place in the adhesion to the new order of things, there seems to be a feeling in Hungary in favour of doing likewise. The *Neuczeg*, a Pesth journal, published a leading article in which it openly pronounces itself in favour of the acceptance of the Constitution.

PRUSSIA.

The King arrived at Magdeburg on the morning of the 22nd inst., in order to be present at the Sunday festival in connection with the cathedral. Prince Charles and Frederic Charles of Prussia and Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg accompanied his Majesty to inspect the troops were performed in the cathedral, and towards the conclusion of the proceedings a salute of 101 guns was fired from the battery adjacent. The King then left the cathedral and proceeded to the barracks, and spoke of veterans, who marched past his Majesty. The King was afterwards present at a banquet, at the conclusion of which he left Magdeburg for Berlin by express-train.

On Wednesday the election of Parliamentary representatives in Prussia took place. In Berlin all the candidates of the Progress or Democratic party were returned by large majorities. The telegrams received from the provinces that have as yet voted announce the decided triumph for the Liberals. Some prominent Conservatives have, however, been also elected.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

According to the *Aftenblad*, of Stockholm, the King of Denmark has declared in the following speech :—"I have every confidence in the victory and the justice of our cause. I know that my faithful Schleswigers are Danish at heart, and that it would be a crime against them to consent to divide Schleswig. History will judge me, and the last of the Oldenburgs parcelled out Denmark. If, however, in the course of time we must succumb, we will fall with honour, and Norway and Sweden permit the most southern provinces of Scandinavia, the old Julland of the north, to share the fate of Gaul—that is, of Poland, and of Northern Italy, by being overpowered and suppressed by German Governments, then I will descend from the throne and will proclaim the Republic. I have spared three years of my youth in Copenhagen. I have studied the laws and institutions of that country and I am convinced that the people in Europe to-day will form the Republican system than my dear Danish people."

The *Berlingske Tidende* mentions that Austria has sent orders to Trieste for the arming of six large large vessels of war in order to protect the coasts of North Germany, in case Denmark should Bockade the Elbe and seize all merchant-vessels. A Danish squadron would ask the Diet to be indemnified for the expenses of the armament.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

General Berg has issued orders forbidding mourning to be worn after the 15th of November next. Passengers on the railways by ordinance are to be fined 10 roubles; the proprietors of private carriages 100 roubles; any emblems, 100 roubles; persons in hired vehicles, 15 roubles: officials transgressing are to forfeit one month's pay. Mourning for the dead is however, permitted.

An order has been published in Warsaw according to which all persons having had their passports vised must leave Poland in one day, instead of in two days, as hitherto allowed. In another order the inhabitants are directed to carry lanterns in the streets from six to nine p.m. No person is allowed to be out after nine p.m.

Forty members of the municipality of Warsaw have been arrested, and a secret printing establishment of the National Government discovered.

On Thursday morning four Polish gendarmes were hanged on the Cogel-berg, near Warsaw, by sentence of court-martial.

It is stated in a Berlin letter that Professor Kowalewski has recovered many of the contents of his library, which were brought to him by a Jew who had purchased them for a trifle from a soldier. Count Stanislaus Zamoyski, who was arrested with the other inhabitants of Count Zamoyski's palace, was at first sentenced to death, but this sentence has since been commuted to deportation to Siberia for four years.

The *Wiens Courier* announces that several fresh executions have taken place in the government of Grodno by order of General Mouravieff.

Russian official despatches claim a victory over a large body of insurgents in Radom.

New bands of insurgents are reported to have entered the country. Railway communication between Warsaw and Vienna is interrupted, the insurgents having destroyed the bridge at Skiernievice.

TURKEY.

The question of the Budget is still open. The surplus is to remain undiminished. It has been decided that the Imperial Budget will pay the November dividends upon the Consolidés in London and Paris.

A four balance-sheet of the Finances of the Turkish Empire has been published. The sources of revenue are divided into five classes—viz., 1, direct taxes; 2, indirect taxes; 3, postal service; 4, customs; and the profits of Imperial printing-office; 4, rent of Government farms, salt monopoly, mines, &c.; and 5, sales, forests, &c., &c. Egyptian, Wallachian, Moldavian, Servian, &c., are not included. The expenditure is distributed under the heads of foreign debt, home debt, and cost of administration. The result is as follows :—

	Purses.	Piastres.
Total receipts	2,018,339	13,614,271
Ditto expenditure	2,369,004	12,485,177
Surplus	41,654	243 = 189,794

There has been a panic at Constantinople. It broke out in the Café de Balcon, below the Tôté. Pera, and in less than an hour destroyed twenty houses. One of these houses was occupied by the family of Dr. Pfander, one of the leaders of the London Missionary Society, himself temporarily absent at Smyrna. Mrs. Pfander and her daughters remained happily ignorant, but nearly the whole of the furniture fell a prey to the flames.

From Shumla we learn that the Chambers of the Danubian Principalities are summoned to meet on the 15th proximo, and that a new Cabinet has been formed.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.—VIRGINIA.

The long-expected advance of the Confederates under Lee once more towards Washington has commenced, the Federals retreating before them without any general engagement.

On the 8th inst. General Lee's whole army crossed the Rapidan, moving towards Madison Courthouse, to turn General Meade's right. Having massed troops at this point on Friday night and Saturday morning, the Confederates advanced in a northward direction. A Federal force, under General Kilpatrick, immediately proceeded towards Robertson River to reconnoitre, but was encountered by the Confederates under General Stuart and driven back with heavy loss towards Culpepper. The Confederates then continued their march from Madison Courthouse, and gained a position considerably in the rear of the Federal right, the result of their strategy being that the Federals evacuated Culpepper, burning everything which could not be readily removed, and that General Meade withdrew his whole line to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

It is believed that, before making his advance, Lee was rejoined by General Longstreet's corps, which had been detached to reinforce Bragg and to take part in the late battles of Chickamauga.

Several severe but partial engagements—chiefly of cavalry—occurred between the contending forces. Southerners will be pleased to learn, on the authority of a Washington despatch, that Stuart's cavalry, in one of these, which took place at Bristow station on the 14th, the Confederates had taken three large guns and a thousand prisoners, 70 guns, two colours, and 450 prisoners, and repulsing the Confederates. In the evening of the 15th, Kilpatrick's brigade of Pennsylvanians attempted to flank Meade by way of Chantilly, and get in his rear through Fairfax Courthouse. To avoid this the Federal General had to fall back on the line of Bull Run. On the 16th, at 4 a.m., the Federals were in line of battle at Centreville, and the Confederates occupied the ground on the left of Bull Run. Two days' severe fighting were held by Confederate troops. A corps of the Southern army, under Hill, has moved from Meade's front in the direction of Leesburg, and a Federal reconnaissance in force has been made, but no general action had occurred. The following is the latest despatch from New York, the morning of the 17th :—"Lee officially announced that General Lee has not crossed the Potomac. There is no further news from Virginia."

TENNESSEE.

The news from Chattanooga is scarcely less important.

From the surrounding armies of Rosecrans and Bragg come reports of harassing movements by the Confederate cavalry. General Bragg had to fall back upon Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, which, however, he still held, and concentrated it upon Missionary Ridge some two miles distant, but equally near to Chattanooga. His cavalry is still operating on the Federal communications, and the Memphis-Charleston Railroad, to prevent reinforcements or supplies reaching Rosecrans. It is reported that no western reinforcements have yet reached Chattanooga. The Confederates are intrenching themselves in force on Missionary Ridge, and Bragg has thrown a force across the Hiawahee River upon Burnside's left, compelling him to fall back to beyond Athens, which the Confederates occupy, thus isolating Burnside from Rosecrans. The Confederate General Wheeler with Burnside has been successful in a sharp action with a considerable body of Confederate cavalry at Blue Springs.

The *Times* correspondent says:—"It is believed to be the plan of the Confederates to keep a powerful army in front of Chattanooga, and, while holding that position in general subjection, by occasional attacks to harass him with their artillery in front, while strong detachments of cavalry are directed to the rear to break up the communications which will ultimately compel him to capitulate or retreat upon Knoxville and Kentucky."

During the last week a train of upwards of 300 waggons containing ammunition and supplies for the Federals, was destroyed near Athens, in Alabama. The Confederates have also destroyed many bridges either on or ahead.

Railroads and telegraphs are continually interrupted at different points between Chattanooga and Nashville.

CHARLESTON.

It was affirmed that on the 18th ult. all was ready for a general attack on the defences of Charleston; but at the date of the latest telegrams the commencement of the action had not been made.

Charleston Harbour was "effectually closed against the entrance of the ironclads."

On the 15th inst. a torpedo, attached to a raft, was floated down from Charleston, and exploded under the Ironsides. A great quantity of water was thrown up, but the vessel received little injury. Engineer Howard was killed and two seamen wounded. According to one account the Ironsides was so badly injured that she would probably have to be sent to the North for repairs.

Two "devils," for removing the harbour obstructions, had arrived from the North.

OTHER WAR NEWS.

In Kansas, Missouri, and along the Mississippi, fighting is reported with varying results.

The repulse of the Federals above Fort Hudson is confirmed. They lost 600 Coloured troops. General Banks is now operating against the Confederates, who retreated.

Galveston, Texas, has been defeated in Missouri, losing all their artillery, baggage, and numerous prisoners.

The steamer Robert Peel (a blockade runner) was captured on the 11th of September, near Abaco, one of the Bio Grande, by the Federal cruiser Seminole. The Captain has protested against the seizure, and has taken the case before Judge Ensign Howard was killed and two seamen wounded. According to one account the Ironsides was so badly injured that she would probably have to be sent to the North for repairs.

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The steam-transport Union captured the English blockade-running steamer Spaulding, on the 11th, with a valuable cargo from Nassau. The captured vessel had a crew of twenty-five men and four Confederate officers on board, all prisoners.

A large steamer, deeply laden with cotton, had run the Wilmington blockade on the night of the 14th inst. A Confederate privateer was receiving her armament there, and would soon run out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln has, it is stated, called for 300,000 volunteer.

There has been a draught riot in New Hampshire.

Admiral Milne left New York in the flag-ship Nile, on the 14th inst., for Halifax.

Earl Russell's Blairgowrie speech has been favourably received in the North. The latter attributes his encouragement of England's neutrality to the great display of Federal resources.

The election of Governor Seymour, of New York, resulted in a victory of the Republican party—Mr. Curtin, the Republican candidate, having been elected Governor of Pennsylvania, while Mr. Vallandigham was defeated in Ohio by a majority of more than 100,000 votes.

The Federal General Banton has placed a lien upon the North Carolina railroads, to defray all the claims of the plantation labourers are paid.

Secretary Chase, who was making a tour in the Western States, had not confined himself, in his public speeches, to the consideration of financial measures. In one of his addresses he declared that "the English statesmen who were now encouraging the South to secure United destroyed," and that a foreign intervention was prevented only by the steady display of Federal strength. "He foresaw," he said, "a grand future of power for America; and the time would arrive when England would regret that she had not come with America's enemies. He felt certain that England, after calm reflection, would not consent to pay the penalty for American merchants for the damage done by the Alabama."

After a Message to Congress, he leaves last night for Washington.

The *New York Times* speaks with satisfaction of the fact that the Federals have gained a majority in the Legislature of the State.

"only" twelve hundred million dollars of debt.

The steam-transport Ben Deford, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Portsmouth have received orders to prepare for the conversion of twelve fast steam-corvettes of over 200 tons burden, each carrying seven guns, for service in the Gulf of Mexico, in view to pursuit.

Another Russian vessel has arrived at New York, and more were expected. The Russian fleet is visiting the principal ports. Like public institutions in New York, the Russian officers absenting themselves on the occasion.

A volunteer rifle brigade has just been organised in New Jersey, United States. The men are armed with the Springfield rifle, and are instructed in the Hythe system of musketry. It is stated that a detachment proposes to enter the lists at the next Wimbledon meeting against one of the London regiments.

President Davis is making a tour of inspection in the South. The British Consul at Savannah has been calling the Governor of Georgia to account for the enlistment of British subjects. This has given rise to another demand for the expulsion of all the present British Consuls in the South, on the ground that they are accredited to President Lincoln. The *Richmond Dispatch* is irate at the detention of the steamer Giraffe at Nassau, and declares that, if England would stop the Irish emigration, the war would end in three months.

CANADA.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Galt moved a resolution expressive of want of confidence in the Ministry; and, after a considerable debate, it was rejected by a vote of—Yeas, 61; nays, 64: the Ministry thus being sustained by a majority of 3.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 15th inst. The following is the speech of the Governor-General on the occasion :—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.—The purposes for which you were convened at the second session of the year having been accomplished, I have now to release you from further attendance in Parliament. I heartily congratulate you upon the unanimity which has marked your deliberations with respect to the defence of this portion of the British Empire, and I trust you have reposed with equal confidence in the measures you have for relating to the militia as were necessary, in order to impart to that body a greater degree of efficiency. Provision will have given to the volunteer force of Canada, and the measures you have adopted for the promotion of efficient discipline in the auxiliary force, will, I trust, be productive of the most beneficial results.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.—I thank you, in her Majesty's name, for the supplies which you have granted for the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen.—It has been impossible to submit to you during the late period of the session the numerous subjects which have been prepared for your consideration. It will therefore be incumbent upon me at the ordinary period of the next session of Parliament to call your attention again to your advice and co-operation. Meanwhile, in dissolving you upon this occasion I have much pleasure in returning to your homes, in each of you employ the influence which you possess to promote the welfare and happiness of her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

The *Toronto Leader* publishes a long manifesto by Mr. Cornell Dewett to Governor Seymour, of New York, in advocacy of European mediation.

CHINA.

From Pekin and the northern ports there is no news of importance, says the *Overland China Mail*; everything appears to be quiet at the different foreign settlements.

Major Gordon continues to manœuvre against the rebels. He is said to have occupied an island in the Tae-Hu Lake, while Dr. Macartney has taken the city of Kahding, and is expecting the assistance of Gordon's plans. The place taken is a large city, and the drilled troops who defended it were never before under fire; they are said to have behaved well.

The force under Burgevine has not again attacked the Imperialists. It is rumoured that they are to be led against Soochow. Considerable anxiety and a secret desire for the success of the rebels exists even in what would be considered neutral quarters.

As soon as Burgevine deserted to the rebels, $1000 was offered for him, dead or alive. The European Consuls remonstrated with the military mandarin at Ningpo against this proclamation, as against treaty stipulations. The mandarin replied at some length to the protest, and concluded by refusing to withdraw the proclamation.

The Consuls of England, France, America, Prussia, and Russia have conjointly given notice to all persons residing in the rebel ranks or endeavouring to induce others to enlist will be punished with the utmost rigour the law allows. Active steps have been taken to check the arms trade, which is already languishing from the difficulty of approaching Soochow. The French Consul-General has notified that all residents in the French concession are to reside as members of the arms in their possession by a fixed date; and her Majesty's Consul has reminded steamers that are busily plying into the interior that they render themselves liable to confiscation by trading at the Custom-house barriers at the mouth of creeks.

At Ningpo matters remain under a similar order, and the drilled troops are spoken of as being in a good state of discipline.

From the other ports on the south coast we have no news of importance.

All is quiet at Canton and Macao.

JAPAN

The Hong-Kong papers supply us with full particulars of the attack by the British Fleet on Kagosima. We have received also from our Special Artist and Correspondent in Japan a description, accompanied by descriptive details, of the bombardment of Kagosima by the British fleet, which will be given in our next Number.

The Japanese reported that they were returning to their attack and to make their preparations against it. In this they were foiled, and, though they fought for it, they were unsuccessful. Besides the loss of the two gallant officers, Captain Jolling and Commander Talmot, we have had killed and fifty wounded. Batteries of Choosw has taken possession of the forts on the south side of the Straits of Simonseki, thereby holding the key to the inland sea.

Advices received from Corfu state that the Ionian Parliament has been prorogued for six months.

The Count and Countess de Chambord have returned to Frohsdorf from Upper Austria. They have been on the estate requested to the Countess by her aunt, the Archduke Maximilian.

An association of religious reformers is holding sittings at Frankfort, under the presidency of Dr. Strauss, of Zurich, assembly, which is very numerous, has pronounced against concordats, against the dogma of papal infallibility over the lower clergy, and in favour of the marriage of Priests.

Three bells at the church of St. Vincent de Paul in Havre have lately baptised. Mgrs. de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, presided at the service. The largest of the bells is named Notre Dame de los Beauregardes, and has a diameter of 2 metres 30 centimetres. The service, over, was defrayed by her Majesty, who also presented 1000f. to the poor of the parish on the occasion.

The latest intelligence from San Domingo announces that the Spanish Government has resolved to cede the Bay of Samana and Quite 11,000 have already landed. The Spanish troops at Santiago crushed the rebels. The Chief of San Luis was commander, but the Spanish were victorious. The revolution has been successful in the district of Cibao. Santiago has been taken, and rebels have fled to the mountains.

At Leipsic, on the 18th and 19th, there were great fetes in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the great defeat of the French near that city in 1813. Public monuments were inaugurated, theatres and operas lighted, torchlight processions made, open-air poet-songs performed, and illuminations displayed. The weather was the greatest of the fetes days' sighting, and the one which was decisive of the fate of the whole contest, commencing bright with cloudless sunshine, but ending in a heavy rainfall through the principal streets and squares of the city by an immense body of torchbearers.

The slave trade in the Pacific Islands appears to be increasing to a fearful extent. The most unscrupulous means are resorted to, and the fearful traffic been carried on that some of the smaller islands have been entirely depopulated of all their native inhabitants. Even the children even were being carried off. Although "at least 1500 whales have been sold at Lima," it appears that the natives of the islands are not allowed to trade where work they are unsuitable. The Peruvian Government have arrested the perpetrators of a cargo of captives with the trade.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN ITALY.—By the following letter, in the Augsburg *Gazette*, we learn some particulars of the effects of the earthquake felt at the Lake of Como on the 16th inst. The disaster appears to have been at its height during a thick and stormy wind, which accompanied the earthquake. Suddenly a loud noise was heard, like that of clouds that burst and burst, and opened its floodgates. The waves of the lake burst upon the shore with a loud and hissing noise, and the earth began to move in terrific shocks, that the oscillation of the ground was perceptible to the senses of those of which it was composed had fallen upon the houses built on the slopes, four in number, and had crushed them to the earth. This occurred at midnight, and thus at one moment fifty-five people sleeping in the houses became inmates of the tombs. Only one poor mother, with her infant at her breast, had been rescued alive from the wreck of the houses, her husband and two sons having been killed in their sleep. A crowd of people hastened to the spot as soon as the disaster became known, and they succeeded in so far clearing away the ruins as to be able to extricate ten of the corpses of the slain." The earthquake was felt at Lugano Lake on the same day. Canobbio Lavin, in Lombardy, also suffered from it. At Intra, on the Lago-Maggiore, the Villa Bangalliani was covered with the waves of the lake, garden walls were thrown down, and all the houses on the lake-shore were more or less injured.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Ingoldsby Legends. (1 vol. 4to. Richard Bentley.) A work illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, and Tenniel, even if it had no intrinsic merits of its own, would stand a very fair chance of immortality; but when the three great artists combine simply to embellish what would otherwise live as long as the English language, as long as humour and pathos, exquisite versification, and singular felicity as well as facility of rhyme, are appreciated, it seems superfluous to do more than inform the public what a prize is within their reach. And, if this be not enough, there is more to be said in favour of the noble specimen of bibliopolic art which we have been permitted to admire in dishabille—that is to say, ere it has assumed the full-dress binding in which it will make its appearance before those who will be the ultimate arbiters of its fate. It is printed upon the most delicately-tinted paper, and its type is of the most pleasing character: it is, in fact, a gem of elegance. The present edition outshines former editions as undeniably as the bride, magnificent in wedding-dress and fresh from the breeze of mountain or sea, surpasses in loveliness the jaded belle of a protracted season. The pallid, wan, and roughened complexion is exchanged for a sweetly-coloured and satin-like surface. Of the sixty illustrations with which the book is adorned by far the greater number are entirely new. Subjoined the reader will find a specimen of each famous draughtsman's style. In the scene from the "Auto-da-fé" we recognise with a smile of welcome a very old friend, drawn by the cunning pencil of John Leech. Here sits King Ferdinand, as of old, "leaning back in his chair with a satisfied air," whilst "his pounds" hoc goes to-and-fro at his nose," and then throng the "fair ladies from Xeres and Cadiz," to see "the last wretched Hebrew burnt down in his socket" as smilingly as they would crowd to a bull-fight. George Cruikshank's quaint and graphic illustration of a well-known scene from the "Lay of St. Dunstan" is not familiar to us, and will no doubt be equally unfamiliar and equally grateful to the reader. The story is excellently and succinctly told of what befel the unhappy lay brother for daring to conjure with saintly secrets, little dreaming what Clarence-like fate would be his as he shouted, "Broomstick! you lubberly son of a gun! bring ale!—bring a flagon—a hogshead—a tun!" Quite new, also, to us is the specimen of Tenniel's masterly handiwork illustrative of a position in the "Brothers of Birchington." The artist has succeeded admirably in depicting, by the faces and positions of his figures, the double character—the humour and sternness, all in one—of "Thomas Ingoldsby's" words: the obesity and imperiousness of St. Thomas A'Becket, and the mingled surprise, horror, and "funk" of the monks, and tradesman-like complaisance expressed in the countenance of "Auld Hornie" are uncommonly amusing. The moment chosen is that which follows upon the stroke of the pastoral crook upon the pavement, when Rolus shakes, and, "hanging his ears, yet dissembling his fears, ledger in hand, straight 'Auld Hornie' appears, with that sort of half-sneaking, half-impudent look bankrupts sport when cross-questioned by Creswell or Cooke." To conclude, it may be fairly predicted that the superb edition of "Mirth and Marvels" will be inferior to none of those exquisite literary and artistic treasures which come forth at Christmas from the storehouses of publishers.



THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS: THE AUTO-DA-FÉ.

Battle-Fields of the South. By (T. E. C.) an English Combatant in the Southern Army. (2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) T. E. C. had been for a long time resident in America when the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency was received with a growl of dissent in the Southern States, when the patriotism or treachery of Floyd sent arms southward for the conflict which he knew was impending, when the connivance or vacillation of Buchanan made confusion worse confounded, and when at length the bombardment of Fort Sumter proclaimed to the universe in iron tones that a great people was divided against itself, that the hour predicted by Jefferson was come, and that civil war had crossed the Atlantic to find a new amphitheatre in the New World. Then came the advent of newspaper-writers at the two thousand shots expended against Fort Sumter, at the two days or parts of two days spent in reducing it, and at the bloodlessness of the affair, only four men having been killed, and that by the bursting of one of Major Anderson's own guns as he was performing the ceremony of saluting his flag; but soon the thoughtless mockery was changed to real or simulated horror at the carnage, which seemed to increase with every bloody field from Bull Run to Chicamauga. T. E. C., however, brings down his account no later than the battle of Fredericksburg, when Burnside found himself so unequal a match for Lee, and when the Federal troops, after repeated assaults upon positions which T. E. C. pronounces unscalable, had to take advantage of the darkness and rain of a dreary December night to make good their retreat across the river. T. E. C.'s heart is evidently in the cause, and though, to use his own expression, he has "all to love and nought to gain in opposing the tyranny of Federal rule," he embraced the Southern cause from the very first with an enthusiasm which would have done credit to a scion of one of the "first families of South Carolina." He declares himself that "the impulse by which he was prompted in bearing arms for the Southern cause was simply that inherent love of liberty which animates every English heart," but he writes with a virulence of feeling which would scarcely be greater were the difference between himself and the Yankees social and religious instead of national and political; indeed, he could not hate them more than he apparently does had they once been his best friends. He says that General Scott considered lying an element in strategy, and accounts for the "bounces" of Major-General Pope and others on the ground that they imitated the "old hero." Of M'Clellan, whom no less an authority than General Lee pronounced to be the best officer the Federals had, he asserts that the "young Napoleon" at the commencement of the war offered his services to the South and asked to command a division, but "was answered that, if his heart was in the cause let him join the ranks, like Longstreet and others, and fight his way up to that position." He says, moreover, "I have frequently heard distinguished Southern leaders speak of M'Clellan in the highest terms of compliment. His successful retreat through the Chickahominy swamp is considered by officers to be equal to the best deeds on military record;" but he does not himself speak in very high terms of "little Mac," representing him as but little inferior in power of imagination, exaggeration, misstatement, and downright leasing to the unsurpassable General Pope. T. E. C. served first as a private, and eventually as Lieutenant of Artillery on the field staff, and, in the latter position, had no doubt more opportunity than in the former of observing the tactics and movements of the officers in command; but, as privates and subalterns have usually about as intimate an acquaintance with the plans and operations of commanders of armies or divisions as pawns and knights on the chessboard have of the intentions and movements of those who place them on their particular squares, there is, perhaps, not much more to be learnt, in a scientific point of view, from his volumes than from the accounts which have already appeared in the newspapers. Besides, as he was with the army of Virginia, and the South fought battles elsewhere, he, not having the gift of ubiquity, is forced to rely for events of which he was not an eye-witness upon letters from friends and announcements in newspapers. It is, of course, those parts of his volumes which tend to show the spirit which animates regiments and companies, masters and slaves, officers and privates, and which treat of camp-gossip and of the qualities and personal appearance of now well-known Generals, on which he is most likely to be well informed, and which are most entertaining. It is a matter of regret that his narrative does not come down to the date of the enlistment into the Federal army of black troops, the reported flocking to the Federal lines of escaped slaves, and the asserted bravery of the coloured regiments under fire and in the face of white men; for he leads you to suppose that such things could hardly be.

Wanderings in West Africa. By a F.R.G.S. (2 vols. Tinsley Brothers.) Our "Wanderer" on the 24th of August, 186—, delivered himself into the hands of the A. S. S. Company to be conveyed from Liverpool to Fernando Po. The company do not transport their passengers, as the unfortunate abbreviation of their full style (African Steam-Ship Company) might lead one to suppose, by donkey-carriage, but by the usual modern contrivance for traversing the seas, so that the "Wanderer," having gone on board the good ship "Blackland" at 12.15 p.m. on the day above alluded to, arrived, so far as we can understand, at Fernando Po on the 27th of the next month, that is to say, he had been "wandering" about a month. During this time he spent a day at Madeira, a day at Teneriffe, a day at St. Mary's, Bathurst; three days at Freetown, Sierra Leone; six hours at the Cape of Cocoa Palms, twenty-four hours at Cape Coast Castle, a day at Accra (which he calls the "land of ants"), and a day at Lagos. One would have thought these sojournings full short to give an opportunity of writing "a full, true, and particular account" of the places, together with ethnological, philanthropical, and other discussions upon their inhabitants; but the author wished to show "what a tolerably active voyager can see and do during the few hours allowed to him by the hails of the mail-packet." *Ecce signum!* He can collect sufficient material (tacked on to readings from other authors and disputations, *obiter*, upon innumerable points) to make two really readable volumes. Such bookmaking is worthy of a "go-a-head" Yankee.



THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS: A LAY OF ST. DUNSTAN.



THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS: THE BROTHERS OF BIRCHINGTON.

MR. BARON PIGOTT.

We this week engrave a Portrait of the recently-appointed Judge of the Exchequer, Mr. Baron Pigott, selected to succeed Sir James Wilde, now Judge of the Probate Court. Mr. Gillery Pigott is an instance of steady and cumulative success at the Bar, having obtained a fair share of business very soon after having been called (in 1839, at the Middle Temple), and ending his career as an advocate, as the leader, *de facto* as well as *de jure*, of the Oxford Circuit. In 1858 he sought for, and at once obtained—his position at the Bar fully justifying the appointment—the promotion of Serjeant-at-Law; and in 1857 he was granted a patent of precedence. Previous to his advance-

ment to the Bench, Mr. Figott had acquired some experience of the judicial function, having for some years held the office of Recorder of Hereford. Of the value of the training of members of the Bar in the position of Recorders an instance somewhat remarkable was found in the case of the present Lord Cranworth, who, when appointed a Baron of the Exchequer (a common-law function), had always practised at the Chancery Bar. Some surprise was therefore felt at the readiness with which the then Baron Rolfe dealt with cases at Nisi Prius and the criminal courts at the assizes, which was dissipated when it was recollected that until the time of his appointment as Solicitor-General he had been Recorder of Ipswich, and constantly engaged in cases which required a knowledge of the principles of common law evidence and the practice of dealing with it as a Judge. It is probable that the like experience will be of equal advantage to Mr. Baron Figott. In October, 1860, Mr. Figott was elected member for the borough of Reading, the representation of which had become vacant by the appointment of his brother, Mr. Francis Figott Stainby-Conant, to the lieutenant-governorship of the Isle of Man. In Parliament Mr. Figott professed Liberal opinions, being in favour of the ballot, and advocating a moderate and progressive extension of the suffrage. He generally supported the Government of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Figott, while in the House, attempted a reform in the existing anomalous laws of the Island of Jersey, having introduced a bill on that subject founded mainly on the recommendations of two Commissions of Inquiry on that subject; but the measure did not proceed beyond the first, or, at any rate, the second, reading. Mr. Figott is the fourth son of Paynton Figott, Esq., of Archer Lodge, Hants, who assumed the name of Stainby-Conant, and was born in 1813. He was educated at Putney School. In 1836 he married Frances, only child of Thomas Drake, Esq., of Ashday Hall, near Halifax.

Our Portrait is taken from a photograph by John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.



THE HON. MR BARON FIGOTT.

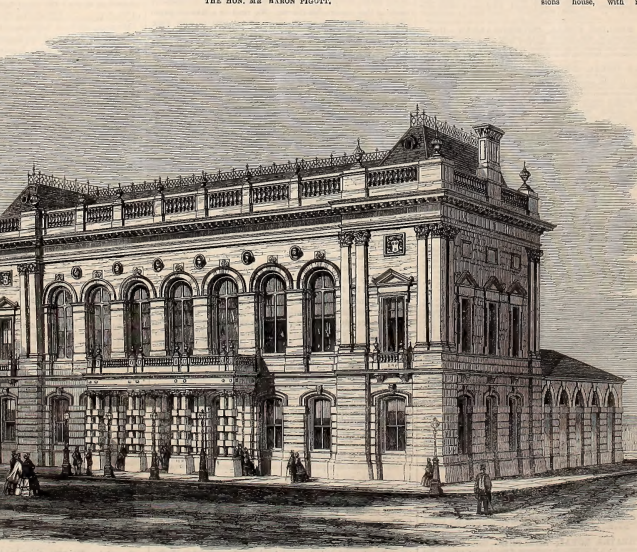
NEW TOWNHALL AT GREAT GRIMSBY.

AMONGST the improvements that have recently been carried out in the rising seaport of Great Grimsby is that of a new Townhall, of which we give an Engraving.

The inauguration of this noble edifice took place on the 15th inst., when the Mayor (Henry Bennett, Esq.) gave a sumptuous banquet, never before equalled in Grimsby, in the large hall, to the members of the corporation, magistrates, and leading merchants of the town, and other gentlemen. On this occasion his Worship was honoured with the presence of the Earl of Yarborough (High Steward of the borough), Edward Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall; John Fildes, Esq., of Manchester; and Edward Watkin, Esq., and William Hutton, Esq., two of the directors of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. This company has, at an expense of ten millions, constructed a line across the kingdom, reaching from sea to sea, and having its terminus on the east in the noble Royal dock at Grimsby. The foundation-stone of this building was laid in 1849 by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, and was opened by her Majesty the Queen in 1854, in honour of which occasion the principal street, nearly a mile in length, was named Victoria-street.

The new Townhall, with its suite of offices, is a noble pile of buildings, standing in an excellent position in close proximity to Victoria-street, and comprises all the various apartments required for the transaction of the public business of a corporate town. The style chosen is Modern Italian, well carried out and executed in stone and white brick. The entire front consists of a centre, with pavilion wings, formed by projections, with Corinthian pilasters upon a rusticated basement. In the centre of the front is an open portico of coupled rusticated Ionic columns, forming a capacious covered entrance. The centre main floor is composed of seven recessed arches, in which are circular-headed windows, surmounted by a modillion cornice and an open balustrade. On the wall of the façade, in the spandrils over these arches six circular panels are placed, containing busts of the Queen and the Prince Consort, Archbishop Whitgift (born at Grimsby), King Edward III. (who granted the land to the freemen), the Earl of Yarborough (High Steward of the borough), and Gervase Hollis (historian and Mayor of Grimsby, A.D. 1663).

The ground floor comprises entrance, vestibule, and corridors, with staircases to the public room, or townhall; offices for town clerk, magistrates' clerk, and surveyor; council-chamber and sessions house, with requisite



THE NEW TOWNHALL AT GREAT GRIMSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending NOV. 7.
Open, 9 to 6; on Saturday, 9 to 2; Admission, Saturday, 1s.; other days, 6d. Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Saturday—The FIRST of a NEW SERIES of WINTER CONCERTS.
Orchestral Band at 12 20 and 4 40 each day. Great Organ Performances at 4 o'Clock.
Gymnastic Exercises, Rifle Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.
Glasses the Great Exhibition of artists for sale, a large proportion of which, manufactured at the Palace, may be purchased at wholesale prices.
Tickets for the Season are now in great favour.

MR. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
MR. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Series of Concerts will commence on SATURDAY, NOV. 7. Mr. Jullien has secured the services of the following eminent Artists:—Mlle. VOLPINI (of Her Majesty's Theatre) and Mlle. ANDREOLETTI (Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden); Mr. SIMS REEVES. The Orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Choir of the Royal Italian Opera. Conductors—Mr. JULLIEN and Mr. HARRY JARVIS. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Pit, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets at the usual places, and of the Scenic Pantier Guards, a Grand Chorus—the whole forming an Orchestra of 500 Performers. Commence at Seven o'Clock.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR. Great success of Herrmann's performances. His celebrated FAIRY HAND, EVERY EVENING. Stalls, 3s.; Dress Circle, 2s.; Upper Circle, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Commence at Eight, half-price at Nine. "It always keeps as close to his public as he can, and is always sure to please."—Times, Oct. 6. "Herrmann is the best of his class."—Times, Oct. 21. H.R.H. First Grand Morning Performance SATURDAY NEXT, at Three.

MR. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Regent Street. Which he will introduce (for the last six nights) his new original Opera, ST. CRISPIN, written by Mr. H. J. Byron, Music by Mr. Alfred Reed. Doors open at Eight. Commence at Nine. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s. Visitors' Book. Prospectus, 7, Montague place, Russell square. Admission, 9d.; Annual Subscription, 10s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

It appears that, after all, the Eagle of Tartary and the Eagle of Washington understand one another, and that the terrific threats which were discharged at the New York banquet were not merely the extra effervescence of the very objectionable liquid called catawba. Moscow has indorsed the declarations made at that notable dinner. We read in a Moscow paper that the eight Russian frigates were not sent to New York simply because the winter that is approaching would make it convenient for them to be at a station where ice would not impede their movements. This was the amiable solution offered by the British public for the apparently unsmooth course of things, and it was rather readily accepted, for our grand quarrel with Russia was so recently made up that we hate to believe she is inclined to reopen it. And John Bull always believes well of anybody whom John has soundly thrashed. Lycurgus, the Athenian lawgiver, used to say *Nemo ex acerbitate*, that the Russian "fleet" has been sent to New York that it might be ready to aid the Americans, morally at first, but afterwards immorally. It is held by St. Petersburg, first, that England and France will be less likely to do any act unfriendly to the Northern States while a Russian fleet is beside them, and, next, that if hostilities should break out in the Old World the Russian fleet would be able to hold in check the commercial marine of the two nations. So, with this declaration in hand, we may accept the American orators of Sebastopolitanism and deliver ourselves over to all the terrors which the new ornithological alliance must excite in a well-constituted mind.

It may be some time before the "Delight of Mankind"—more usually known as the Emperor of Russia—gives further utterance to his feelings in favour of the Northern States. It is convenient at times to leave matters in such a position that an unofficial intimation can be made either the point whence advance can be made, or that whence retreat is practicable. We do not suppose that Russia has undertaken to give support to Mr. Lincoln under any circumstances, or that she would accept the recognition of the South, by France for instance, as a declaration of war against herself. That would be truly affectionate but rather inconvenient, because in those days there would be nothing to prevent the Russian recognition, and French armies on the road to Warsaw. We may be allowed to suppose that though Russia, in her intense love of freedom, hates the Southern slaveowners much, she must, in her equally intense love of empire, hate the Polish patriots more, and will not play into their hands unless it entirely suits her, and will at all events let European and not American events guide her in her Transatlantic policy. So that the Lincoln Government can scarcely, we imagine, rely upon any immediate aid from Prince Gortschakoff.

To be sure, Mr. Lincoln has just announced that he wants a trifling addition to his armies. He desires 300,000 men. Owing to circumstances, to which it is not now necessary to refer, he does not purpose to raise these soldiers by a conscription, however happy the Irish in New York would be to hear of such an invitation, and however devoutly their Archbishop would persuade them to respond to it peaceably, as before. This time the President asks volunteers to come forward and fill up the ranks which have been so fearfully thinned by the blundering of drunken and incapable Generals, and by the misfortunes of lexi and skilful commanders, who have been driven into these misfortunes by his own maladministration of Mr. Seward's. There appears to be considerable doubt whether this appeal will be answered as Mr. Lincoln desires, although, curiously, he endeavours to raise the martial spirit of the country by an encouraging, official assurance that Lee has not crossed the Potomac. Washington is officially declared to be almost as safe as Richmond. The citizens of the North, though we believe that they naturally desire the success of their own side, consider that they have already made tre-mendous sacrifices in its favour, and may be quite satisfied with the conduct of the war to care about intrusting their lives or the lives of men dear to them to the leadership of tipsy braggarts, or of good soldiers who are under the command of Generals Lincoln and Seward. So long as the scum of the earth was to be bought, the North was quite ready to purchase that article, and perhaps sort it out with a sly hope that it might conquer, if possible, but might, at all events, abstain from coming back. But the lives of valuable, and educated, and sensitive citizens are another matter. Mr. Lincoln has an immense population to appeal to; but it is exceedingly unlikely that he will obtain these 300,000 volunteers, or a quarter of them. Now, could not the Russian friend step in? Could not the volunteering be tried in Russia? Could not Russia, as a friendly lend Mr. Lincoln a few thousands of Cossacks to help him to put down the South. That would be friendly in the highest sense of the term. And these brave Russians have had so much practice in the reducing a free people to slavery that they would come to their work like masters, not like novices. The spirit of the appeal by the North against the South may be the same as that waged by St. Petersburg against Warsaw; but the execution of the work in the New World has been immeasurably inferior to the artistic performance of the agents of Old-World despotism. Butler, poor Mr. Beast Butler (that is a good word to say), approaches somewhat near the Russian model; but he is far short of Mouravieff. He could insult the ladies of New Orleans by menacing them with the treatment accorded to the vilest of their sex, but he never flogged them, so far as we know. He contrived, it is true, and in one case imposed upon the Russian lesson, for he confiscated a good deal to his own use; whereas the cruel but honest Russian commanders burn the property they might appropriate; but Butler never did this sort of thing on a large scale. It was not his task that he did not, and it is clear, from the reward he met with, that he pleased his chiefs; but how much more effectively a Mouravieff would have managed matters. It is impossible to recount all the advantages which the North would gain if the "Delight of Mankind," would only be induced to send Mr. Lincoln a Russian contingent. While waiting for a more legitimate opportunity of joining the President in an offensive alliance, the Autocrat might thus lend all the moral force of his Government to that of Washington—so called after George Washington.

We must, of course, be prepared for the result of the alliance. We certainly think that the Emperor has done an unguarded thing in allowing so many frigates to come out of their safe harbours, because it is quite certain that, if hostilities broke out, not one of them would return to the Northern Sea. Russian soldiers fight well, but Russian sailors are among the most terrible mariners on record; and we are afraid that both the English and the French crews, who have been "snubbed" in New York while the Russians were fêted, may have been irreverent enough to be amused at the idea of the eight frigates being much of a menace. We will probably be able to give a good account of some of these interesting vessels when the time comes, and the French may be trusted to look after the balance. But if all the swagger at New York, and the ship-building, contrary to treaty, in the Mersey, and in the Russian ports really mean what they seem to mean, why, the storm-drum has been hoisted, and we are ready for bad weather.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S STATUE AT ABERDEEN.—The Lord Provost of Aberdeen has had the honour to receive the following communication from Sir George Grey :—

"Balmoral, Oct. 16, 1863. My Lord Provost,—I have received the Queen's commands to convey to you the expression of her Majesty's entire approval of the arrangements made for the inauguration of the statue of the Prince Consort at Aberdeen on the 26th inst. Her Majesty deems high honour the consideration which was shown for her feelings by those who took part in the ceremony, and by the inhabitants of Aberdeen generally, on an occasion which was one of interest and value to her Majesty, rendered more touching the mournful satisfaction which she derived from the marks of esteem and affection universally shown to the memory of the good Prince, whose loss to herself and to the country is a constant and unfinished cause of the deepest grief to her Majesty. I have the honour to be, my Lord Provost, your obedient humble servant, G. GREY."

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a meeting of the Society of Arts on Thursday week the by-laws were suspended, in order that the Prince of Wales might be elected, first, a member, and then President of the Society. The meeting by this means had the honour of electing the Prince's father. The following is the reply of his Royal Highness that he would allow himself to be elected, and which was read to the meeting:—"Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address. It is not with out much difficulties that I vent me to take on myself the office that has been offered to me in so flattering a manner, feeling that there are so many better qualified for it than I can pretend to be. But it is the Queen's wish, being herself precluded from taking part personally in the proceedings of your society to mark, through me, the deep interest she feels in a body of which her beloved husband was so long the head. On my part, I am led to entertain the hope that, by accepting the honourable situation of president, I may be better able to carry the great and beneficent objects which my dear father had so much at heart, and in which he was so zealously supported by your society. Encouraged by this hope, and having no doubt even with that to assist in any way in my power towards the success of his great designs, I cannot refuse to accept the position so kindly offered to me." (Loud applause.) The motion to elect the Prince was carried by acclamation.

One of her Majesty's ships has taken up a position in front of Messrs. Laird's docks at Birkenhead; all the workmen have been turned out of the iron-clad ram, and Messrs. Laird, by strong guards of marines. Three men-of-war keep watch in the Mersey.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 7.

SUNDAY, NOV. 1.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. All Saints' Day. Great earthquake at Lisbon, 1755. Installation as Windsor of the Knight Knights of the "Star of India," 1861.
MONDAY, 2.—All Souls' Day. Charter granted to the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1751. Michaelmas Term begins.
TUESDAY, 3.—Meeting of the "Long Parliament," 1640. Moon's last quarter 8h. 34m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—First meeting of the London Missionary Society, 1794. Great massacre at Warsaw, by order of Suwarrow, 1794.
THURSDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605. King William III. lands at Torbay 1688.—Great victory of Frederick the Great over the French and Austrians at Rossbach, 1757.—The Russians defeated at Inkerman, 1854.
FRIDAY, 6.—St. Leonard, Confessor. Meeting and the French Republicans defeat the Austrians at Jemappes, 1792. Death of Princess Charlotte of Wales, 1817. Omar Pasha defeated the Russians at the Inguri, 1853.
SATURDAY, 7.—First official publication of the *London Gazette*, 1665. The first Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, M. S. Alexander, consecrated, 1841. The Queen's College, Cork, inaugurated, 1849.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 35	1 0	1 26	1 51	2 16	2 41	3 6
0 58	1 23	1 49	2 14	2 39	3 3	3 29

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ROY OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
Lat. 52° 29′ 40″ N.; Long. 0h 12′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER			WIND.	RAIN in the Day.
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Solar Radiation.	Minimum on Grass.	Minimum in Air.	Maximum in Air.	General Direction.	Inches
21	30·017	47·9	·96	9·3	39·2	40·1	CALM.	100	·019
22	30·117	45·2	51·1	·87	6	41·9	61·2	WSW.	105	·005
23	30·178	46·2	52·1	·81	1	42	61·9	WSW.	71	·000
24	30·220	44·8	44·0	·99	10	32·9	55·7	E.	75	·000
25	30·177	43·1	41·2	·93	10	32·9	55·7	E.	223	·000
26	30·230	43·7	43·8	·95	9	37·6	62·4	NE. ENE.	42	·000
27	30·297	41·6	41·0	·91	7	37·6	62·4	NE.	42	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (at 32° Fahr.) corrected ...	30·048	30·013	30·060	30·209	30·035	29·951	29·937
Temperature of Air ...	53·5°	54·1°	49·7°	39·8°	45·1°	43·7°	41·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ...	52·2°	52·8°	48·2°	39·2°	44·2°	43·2°	41·5°
Direction of Wind ...	CALM	WSW.	WSW.	CALM	CALM	CALM	CALM

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of MISS LOUISA PYNE AND MR. W. T. WALLACE. Every evening at Half-a-Quarter before Seven, the Grand Romantic Opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Arline, Miss Louisa Pyne; Miss Isaac; Thaddeus, Mr. Weiss; Count Arnheim, Mr. Borrani; Florestein, Mr. Aynsley Cook; and Devilshoof, Mr. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, MESSRS. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON. Under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty and the Royal Family, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most splendid Theatres in Europe, EVERY EVENING will be performed a Play, which has received the sanction of many years.
On MONDAY, NOV. 2, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the Tragedy, in Five Acts, entitled JOHN DORY.—John Dorie, Mr. G. Vincent; Sir Richard Le Grys, Mr. Peter Richings; Mr. G. Belmore; other Characters by Messrs. J. Neville, Ryder, Ashley, Ross, Wilkinson, Mead, Hicks, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Lavis, and Miss Marie Wilton. After which, a new and original Drama, in Two Acts, entitled THE LOVE CHASE. Tragedy of NANSAD Mortals—Mandrett, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; Count Chamont, Mr. Ross; Mr. A. Bennett; Mr. Cooper; Mr. Hicks; Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Lavis, and Miss Marie Wilton. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MR. and MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS have the honour to announce that their last week will commence on MONDAY, NOV. 2, when will be performed the Comedy of MARRIED LIFE. Mathews as HODGE at the Vaudeville in Paris; and, for the SECOND TIME, the Farce of MR. CHARLES MATHEWS, Jones Kelley, and Coughlan.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of MR. and MRS. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Drama-tic Sketch by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BARY.—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss F. Lecture, and Miss Gertrude Lecture. After which, at a quarter-past Eight, BEL DEMONIO (Bell the Devil). Mr. Fechter, Mr. Widdicombe, Mr. Charles Collette, Mr. John Beauchamp, Principal characters; Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Needham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Rose Leclercq, Lawrence, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Kennedy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, MR. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of MISS BATEMAN in the character of LEAH, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Seven, the NEW DRAMA of LEAH.—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, B. Pitnbrook, Ryder, Cathcart, Mackay, Lyons, Mrs. Billington, Miss Caroline Hill, and Miss Fanny Josephs. Principal characters by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Needham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Rose Leclercq, Lawrence, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Kennedy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

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THE ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Under the sole management of MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, the Comedy, in Two Acts, entitled UNCLE BARY.—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss F. Leclercq, and Miss Gertrude Leclercq. After which, at a quarter-past Eight, BEL DEMONIO (Bell the Devil). Mr. Fechter, Mr. Widdicombe, Mr. Charles Collette, Mr. John Beauchamp, Principal characters; Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Needham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Rose Leclercq, Lawrence, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Kennedy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

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THE COURT.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM SCOTLAND.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the youthful family of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, arrived at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness von Dolzenck, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Mr. C. Biff. Sir G. Grey attended her Majesty as Secretary of State. The Queen left Balmoral at half-past twelve o'clock on Tuesday, and proceeded to Aboyne. The Royal train, under the charge of Mr. Cawkwell, left that place at half-past two o'clock, and travelled over the Deeside Railway to Aberdeen; thence the route was continued by the Scottish North Eastern line to Perth, where the stoppage of an hour was made for refreshments. The Royal party resumed their journey at eighteen minutes past seven, travelling along the Scottish Central Railway to Greenhill, thence along the Caledonian line to Carlisle, where the London and North-Western Railway system was entered. After a stay of 20 minutes the royal train proceeded on to Bushbury junction, when the train was handed over to the officials of the Great Western Railway, on which line the journey was continued to Windsor. The distance of nearly 600 miles was performed in twenty hours. The journey was entirely private, the public not being admitted to the stations on the route. The Queen bore the fatigue of the journey remarkably well, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Tuesday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove by the Paddock to Ascot-heath Church.

On Wednesday week the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Princess Louis of Hesse, went to the Prince's Cairn on Craig Luniekan. The Crown Prince and Princess lunched with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, attended by Lady Churchill and Lady A. Bruce, drove to the Balloch Buie and Glen Beg. Princess Louis, attended by Baroness von Dolzenck, rode out.

On Friday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, and attended by Lady Churchill and Baroness von Dolzenck, drove to the Lynn of Quiech. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove to Loch Builg, and returned in the evening by the Shiegan Water and Invercauld. Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Churchill, rode out.

On Sunday the Crown Prince and Princess took leave of the Queen, previous to making a short tour in the Highlands.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princesses Helena and Louise, drove to Birkhall. Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Count Seckendorff, took leave of her Majesty in the morning, previous to their departure for Darmstadt.

On Tuesday her Serene Highness Princess Hohenlohe arrived at Windsor Castle from the Continent, on a visit to the Queen.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen has received a letter from Sir George Grey conveying the Queen's entire approval of the arrangements made for the inauguration of the statue of the Prince Consort at Aberdeen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham.

On Thursday week the Prince, Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar drove to Houghton Hall, the residence of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and inspected the house.

On Friday week the Prince, Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, with the gentlemen in waiting, went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked in the grounds adjacent to the hall.

On Saturday last the Prince and Prince Christian went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked and drove. The Duke of Cambridge took his departure from Sandringham. The Prince accompanied his Royal Highness to Wolferton station.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar attended Divine service in the church of Sandringham. The Rev. C. E. Keyser officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Prince Christian, attended by Captain Grey and Captain Castenschjold, proceeded to Holkham, and had a day's shooting with the Earl of Leicester. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar drove out.

On Tuesday the Prince and Prince Christian, attended by Captain Grey and Captain Castenschjold, proceeded by special train from Wolferton station to Newmarket to see the Houghton meeting.

The Prince has been elected President of the Society of Arts, an office held by the late Prince Consort.

The succession of the Prince is expected to take place about the last week in March.

All the tenants and cottagers upon the estate have received a present of game from the Prince.

Mr. C. Fisher, private secretary to the Prince, has returned to Sandringham.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, AND PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with the infant Princess Victoria, attended by their respective suites, took their departure from Abergeldie Castle at nine o'clock a.m. on Saturday, and proceeded to Ballater. The Royal travellers proceeded by special train to Aberdeen, when Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse left the road for the line of the Great North of Scotland Railway, and continued their route by the limited mail-train to the South.

The Crown Prince and Princess then drove to the Royal Hotel, where they partook of luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses left Aberdeen by the 1.20 mail-train for the North, on a visit to the Duke of Richmond at Gordon Castle, Fochabers. The Crown Prince and Princess were heartily welcomed by the people of Aberdeen.

The Crown Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at Edinburgh at twenty minutes past six o'clock, and were received at the station by Prince Alfred, Prince William of Hesse, and the Lord Provost. The Royal party drove to Slaney's Hotel, where they were warmly welcomed by a crowd of people awaiting their arrival.

The Crown and Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince Alfred and Prince William of Hesse at Holyrood, and afterwards returned to Slaney's Hotel.

The Prince and Princess took their departure from Edinburgh on Monday night, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary paid a visit to the Prince and Princess at the Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary left shortly after for Brighton.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee on Wednesday at the Horse Guards. There was about 100 officers present.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has arrived at his residence in Lower Grosvenor-street from a tour in Italy.

The Duchess of Hamilton has left her residence in Arlington-street for Brighton.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Saturday last for Strathfieldsaye.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish have arrived at Chiswick Hall, Derbyshire.

The Duke of Rutland left town on Monday for Alexandria.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have left Hatfield House on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, at High Clere.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton have left Chesterfield House for Dundesert, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from a tour in Italy.

Earl and Countess Cowley Grosvenor have left town on a visit to Sir Edward and Lady Caroline Kerrison, at their seat in Norfolk.

Earl and Countess Stanhope and Lady Mary Stanhope arrived at their seat, Chevening Park, Kent, on Saturday, from the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have arrived at Ashdown Park, Berks.

The Earl and Countess of Fife have left Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, on a tour of visits.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith left Hamilton-place on Tuesday for Boudoer, en route to Drumlanrig Castle.

Countess Cowper and the Ladies Cowper, Earl Cowper, and the Hon. Henry Cowper returned to town on Monday from West Park, Redbridge, en route to Home.

Earl Brownlow and Lady Marian Alford have left town for Ashridge Park, Berkhampstead. The noble Earl and her Ladyship will be joined on the 7th of next month by Prince Alfred.

Countess Revelstoke has left Kensington Palace for Stoketon.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn have left Cambridge House on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The *Times* states that the judgment of the Privy Council on "Essays and Reviews" is expected to be given towards the end of next week.

On the 12th, the corner-stone was laid of the new Church of St. Wilfrid, at Hayward's Heath, in the parish of Cuckfield, Sussex.

The ninety-fourth birthday of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Hull, was celebrated on Sunday.

The church at West Gilford, Devon, was reopened on the 18th, after considerable work of repair and restoration, which has been carried out through the exertions of the Rector, the Rev. C. W. Sillifant.

Dr. Symons and Mr. Judd's Church, Granby-row, Manchester, was reopened on Tuesday as a free and open church, after undergoing extensive internal alterations.

It is proposed to erect a chancel and stained-glass window in the parish church of Stillorgan in memory of the late Most Rev. Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, who died in October, 1863.

On Monday the church of St. Michael, Ayrhoe, in the diocese of Peterborough, was reopened by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, after extensive repairs and alterations.

On Tuesday the Archdeacon of Surrey held a visitation of the clergy of the deanery of Southwark at the parish church of St. Saviour, at the foot of London Bridge. There was a large attendance.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have requested Mr. G. Scott to make an examination of the cathedral in conjunction with Mr. T. Pollman, and prepare plans and estimates for its restoration.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Manchester presided at the anniversary of the local branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, and Mr. Tidman delivered a stirring address on the position of the society.

The wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Exeter expired at Torquay, Thursday, on Thursday week, aged eighty-two. Dorothea Mary Philpotts, who was four years junior to her husband, was the daughter of the Rev. Barnes, a Devonshire clergyman.

On Tuesday the corner-stone of a new church in the parish of St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, was laid by the Bishop of London. The church is situated in Virginia-row, near Shoreditch Church, in a densely-populated and very poor neighbourhood.

A beautiful and costly service of altar-plate, manufactured by Messrs. Keith and Co. of London, has been presented to the church of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley-street, Westminster, by Miss Caroline Elizabeth Reid, in memory of her deceased father.

Two memorial stained-glass windows have been recently placed in St. Mary's Church, Peterborough. The first is the gift of Mr. S. C. W. Cole, solicitor, and represents the Good Shepherd; and the other, the Lord Shepherd; and the third in memory of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, the founder of Fitzwilliam Hall.

A piece of plate has been presented to the Rev. A. W. Chatfield, Vicar of Much Marcle. The Rev. P. Jones, who has resigned the incumbency of the parish, in consequence of ill-health, has presented to the Prayer Book as a whole, has been presented by his late congregation with a purse containing £170, and a silver tea and coffee service.

The new church of St. Jude's, Grey's-inn-road, an edifice erected to hold 1,000 persons, is completed, with the exception of the back of the new building, was on Wednesday consecrated by the Bishop of London, the building, which is in the Early English style of architecture, consists, as to the Early Geometric style of Gothic architecture. The Rev. J. M. Capes, late rector of Bingham, Notts, is appointed to the incumbency of the new church.

On Monday week the foundation-stone of a new church was laid in the parish of Bulkington, near Wigan. The building is to cost £4000, and the purchase of land will take £1200 more. In addition to this, the Rector of the parish has offered the munificent gift of £4000 for the endowment of the church, and £1000 to be applied to the same purpose. In all, therefore, £9000 is required, of which there remains a balance of £700 to be collected before the consecration. The building will contain accommodation for 700 persons.

Monday week was a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of the late beautiful harvest, and it was celebrated by a district meeting of the Hereford Diocesan Church Union. The part of the service appointed was St Peter and St. Paul's Church was beautifully decorated. At four o'clock the evening song in the choral service was held, and there was a large attendance of persons present. After the service the Corn Exchange was filled with a large number of persons, gentlemen were the ladies.

On Sunday morning a thanksgiving service was performed in Westminster Abbey for the late fruitful harvest. Other such services were held to-day to-morrow in most attentive congregation. The service was conducted by the Rev. Bryan Ferguson, M.A., minister of Crown Church, South Audley-street, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan preached for his text the 8th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, verse 21, "Blessed is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. J. Bell, M.A., Rector of Bramley, Surrey, to be Rural Dean to the Vicar of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford; Rev. W. S. Simpson to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta; Rev. T. Bowdler, the incumbent of St. John's, Cheltenham; Rev. C. S. Harris to be Incumbent of Bottisham Lode with Longmeadow; Rev. Edward Hall, M.A., Rector of Bishopsbourne, to be Chevington, Warkworth; Rev. C. P. Mule to be Perpetual Curate of Cotes Heath, near Stone; Rev. J. Ellis to be Rector of Bishopsbourne.

Knockholt Church, Kent, was reopened on the 8th inst., on which occasion there was a full choral service, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, vicar of Harrow. The church has been entirely restored, and new oak pulpit, reading-desk, and altar-table provided, as well as a new font, and the whole of the seats renewed. The architects were Messrs. Cox and Son, of Southampton-street, who have also just completed the restoration of the church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, in memory of Miss Thesiger, a lady who has left £160 per annum for the district visiting of the parish. The ornamental work in the chancel floor clothes to the poor. The restoration has been done as a memorial of Miss Thesiger.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to preach in the churches of the parishes situate on the north of November:—Sunday, Nov. 1—The Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D., of Christ Church, Cheltenham, late Head Master of Rugby School. Sunday, Nov. 8—The Rev. James Lupton, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, and Preacher at the Lord Mayor's Show. Sunday, Nov. 15—The Rev. Henry Coward, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Rector of St. Benet Fink, and Preacher at Whitehall. Sunday, Nov. 22—The Rev. Thomas Jackson, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Upper Chelsea. The Very Rev. H. H. Milman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, will preach on Sunday, Nov. 29, Advent Sunday.

A scheme is on foot for obtaining the erection of the Channel Islands, which are now in the diocese of Winchester, into a separate bishopric; the seat of which will be fixed at Jersey. Guernsey, in each island there is a Dean—the Dean of Guernsey having powers which equal, in many respects, those of a Bishop. The number of Winchester Archdeacons is the smallest portion of the Channel Islands to the Southwark end of London-bridge, containing 1,500,000 souls. Hampshire, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight, but the county of Surrey was added to it after the Diocesan Conference held at the Wells Town Hall, Guernsey, in October, 1861, which had been previously attached to Exeter and Salisbury, were transferred to the Diocese of Winchester. In the Channel Islands there are 75 churches, containing about 40 Incumbents of churches and 25 or 30 Assistant Curates.

On the 15th inst. the Bishop of Lincoln, in the newly-formed parish of Stroud, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The munificent founder, the Duke of Newcastle, has, within the last few years, caused the erection of new works at this place which, situated as it is on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line of railway, is destined at no distant period to be of importance. In order to meet the spiritual wants of those engaged in the works, a church has been built and endowed that most suitable, capable of holding 450 worshippers. The foundation-stone was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert Edward Wales two years ago. The Lady's Day, since then an imposing architectural structure has risen, with nave, chancel, vestries, organ-chamber, tower, and spire, and furnished with the appropriateness belonging to the house of God. A noble work, conceived in a noble spirit, has been carried out in a most noble manner.

FREE CHURCHES.—The Archbishop of York laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Meltrey, near Rotherham, on Monday. At a public meeting which was held at the close of the ceremony Lord Wharncliffe said that when Mr. White, the incumbent of the new district, applied to him on the condition that the church was entirely free and open. This condition was accepted by Mr. White, and the church seats will therefore be unappropriated. The Archbishop, who followed Lord Wharncliffe, said that, even on that subject of pews, on which there was great difference of opinion, he felt that the greatest advantage would be derived from the use of a plain unfettered church with appropriated seats. There were social distinctions which were unavoidable and ordained, the rich and the poor, masters, and which were indeed necessary. Let them, then, meet together in the behold at the door of the church, folded up like umbrellas, and all should appear before their Lord and Saviour in perfectly equal circumstances of mercy. Unquestionably the result which Lord Wharncliffe anticipated was taking place. It is in the Church of England that the greatest approach is to be other end of the country and lay the foundation-stone of a church among a population which had been for years sent in which scarcely any perfectly free. He would mention another instance, in the hope that it would possibly bear fruit among the gentlemen present. The property in which his parish had recently resulted his church. He told his people that they but as (and right), were merely a quarterly tenants to their owner, and intended that they should revert to the law, and make the seats in fact, as they were in law, unappropriated. The parishioners agreed, and the first Sunday had had the pleasure of reopening the church, and it was now perfectly free.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Prince of Denmark commenced his residence at Oxford on Saturday last. His Royal Highness has taken up his residence at Mr. Price's house, 2, St. Aldate's. The following gentlemen will also be in residence at the College:—Viscount Bury—The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, Lord Elton, Lord Dowse, Lord Leslie, Lord Bruce, Hon. G. R. Hamilton, and Hon. R. L. D. Alber.

Lord Powis was on Monday elected High Steward of the University of Cambridge in room of the late Lord Lyndhurst. Lord Lyndhurst was elected without opposition.

Dr. Henry Thompson has been appointed, in the Educational Department, Professor of Practical Medicine at Queen's College, Belfast.

The governors of Charterhouse School have announced their intention to appoint to the election of the Head Master in the room of the Rev. Richard Byron, M.A., who resigns in November.

The interior improvements of the Abingdon Grammar-school was observed with much rejoicing on Thursday. Latin and English addresses were delivered by Mr. Bowyer, the head-master, who has been master for twenty-three years, was presented with a handsome tea and coffee service.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

The London Docks and the St. Katharine Docks are about to be amalgamated. An Act of Parliament to the two companies preparatory to an Act of Parliament having been completed.

Eighty plans for the newly-proposed viaduct and roadway from the level of the steps of the Sepulchre Church, east of St. Andrew, Holborn-hill, have been sent in to the Improvement Committee.

The Royal Lecture Hall, Greenwich, was opened on last Saturday, when, after a pleasant call from Blackwall to Greenwich, a large number of the visitors took their seats in the lecture theatre in the Union Tavern. Mr. Smith, the Vice-Commodore, and owner of the Amazon, was in the chair.

The Sheriffs elect for London and Middlesex, Mr. Hilary Nicholson Hiscox and Mr. Thomas Sidney, entered upon their office by giving a dinner bagnet to the principal municipal authorities, merchants, and others connected with the City of London Union Workhouse. Covers were laid for 200 gentlemen.

Deputy Assistant Judge Payne, of the Middlesex Sessions, while passing up Fleet-street on Wednesday, about half-past two o'clock, was surrounded by a gang of thieves at the corner of Bouverie-street, and quickly taken from the pavement. Pursuit was made after the thief, but it was impossible to catch him. The watch is prized, as being a presentation from the friends of a popular judge.

The barristers practising in the Bankruptcy Court have at last taken decisive measures in reference to what they consider a nuisance, owing to the alterations being made in the building. These complaints have reached the Lord Chancellor, and his lordship has addressed a letter to Lathom asking him for particulars of the inconveniences alluded to. In the course of the letter the lordship observes that the Bankruptcy Bar very highly.

The council of Charing-cross Hospital have, in consequence of financial difficulties, been compelled to temporarily close the wards of the institution. The receipts have not been sufficient to meet the current expenditure, which is £4,500 a year, although in that year they relieved 10,000 patients. The cause of accident admitted during the same period was reduced to 3000, there being an increase of nearly 1000 over the number admitted in 1860.

The occupiers of the almshouses belonging to the Worshipful Company of Salters', situate in Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, have been removed on Tuesday to Watford, Herts, where convenient dwellings have been erected for their reception. The company, in question were founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas in 1775, for "twelve widows of Salters;" and it is the intention of the company, it is said, to have the old buildings taken down in accordance with the commercial requirements of the City built on the site.

Serious accidents took place on Saturday night in Silver-street, Golden-square, caused by a fight between Scotch journeymen bakers and Irish journeymen tailors. The Scotch bakers commenced operations early in the morning, and the Irish, both to lose their light, kept it up among themselves. On the case was brought before the Magistrate at Marlborough Police Court on Monday, at the end of the hearing of which one man was sent for trial to the next quarter sessions, to a month's hard labour, two others to two months', and two fined £5 each.

Three men—named Knowlden, Oxford, and Dron—were on Wednesday sentenced, at the Central Criminal Court, to several months' hard labour for an offence which merits signal punishment. With the assistance of a female named Ann Hall, they managed to keep out of the way and get up a sham Life Assurance Association, and by a system of specious puffing induced a number of poor people to insure in the "office." The association was advertised as having a paid-up capital of £5000; but a claim for £30, on the death of one of the insured, was the whole affair to a crash.

Stepney New Meeting-house was publicly dedicated to the worship of God on Thursday week. The building is in the Early Decorated style of architect architecture, is 96 ft. long by 37 ft. wide, and affords sitting accommodation for 1,000 persons. The tower is 70 ft. high and contains apartments, rises from a tower in front, on the right-hand side entering the building. After the morning service a public meeting was convened to the schoolroom, where dinner was provided. The chair was taken by Joseph Crane, Esq., formerly one of the members for the borough.

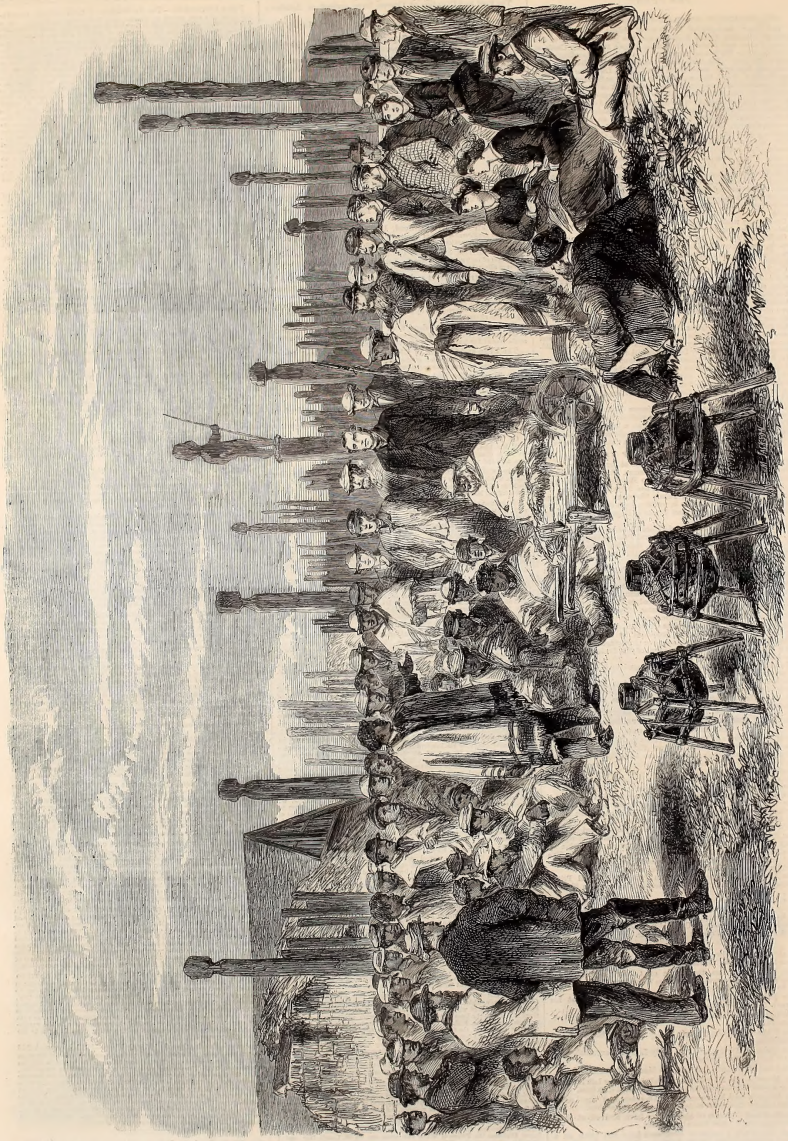
A Coroner's jury have passed a severe censure on the relieving officers of Bethnal-green. The jury had to inquire into the cause of death of a woman named Ann Hall, and the evidence had shown that she was interred by Dr. Moore, the medical officer of Bethnal-green parish, who found her sinking from exhaustion and starvation. He gave an order to the relieving officers for her admission to the infirmary of the workhouse, which order was disregarded. The jury found that immediate cause of death was from consumption, accelerated by want of food, and they added that they considered "great blame is due to the relieving officers in this case. A female

On Tuesday the vestrymen and other officials of the parish of Clerkenwell were afforded an opportunity of inspecting the model main sewer, connected with the main drainage of the metropolis. The visitors, having ascended to the top of the model, entered the boat which is there 30 ft. below the surface and 9 ft. in diameter. They then went eastward for as far as Bow-bridge, and then turned up for the accommodation of parties stuck in the side walls. On the route were seen the ventilating shafts and the inlets placed for the reception of the sewage of the district. The return of the party a dejeuner was provided in the sewer at the cost of the contractors.

The regulations under the new Factory Police Act are about to be brought into immediate operation, so far, at least, as the omnibus traffic is concerned. The Aldermen of the City have announced their intention to give effect to the regulations which prohibit the drivers of omnibuses from driving which all City travellers by those vehicles have to be aware of, and very annoying it is to passengers when the omnibusdrivers are henceforth to be under the direct control of the police. The Act, it will be remembered, is the large omnibus proprietors have appointed their conscience in the regulations, and their desire to aid the authorities in putting them in force to the utmost of their power.

Last week the births of 1051 children—1003 boys and 948 girls—were registered in London, the corresponding number of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1803.—The deaths in London last week were 1186. The average number of deaths in this season, viz., the forty third in each of the years 1853-62) in, with a correction for increased and population, 1198. There were, therefore, fewer smallpox, which increases slowly to decline. In two cases it was stated that the persons who suffered had been previously vaccinated. Scarlatina was fatal in 11 cases. A female died at the age of ninety-two years; two widows at ninety years; a third at ninety-six; a fourth at ninety-eight; and a fifth at one hundred years of age. The centenarian lived lived at Chalton-street, Somers-town. Her father died when he was ninety years old; her sister at ninety-eight.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., in the course of a reply to Aberdeen "not wishing to enter into any controversy," says Dr. Hodgson, "I have had many lodgements, I never owned a ton of shipping or to the value of one sixpence in any vessel that ever ran or attempted to run the blockade."



LARGE MEETING OF SETTLERS AND MAORIS AT A NATIVE VILLAGE NEAR NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY, NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PAGE 445.



"THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT," FROM A DRAWING BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 438.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It was poor John Scott, we think, the editor of the *Champion*, who, in a book once read with avidity but now forgotten, called "Paris Revisited," described the pulling down of Napoleon's statue from the summit of the triumphal column in the Place Vendôme during the first occupation of Paris by the allies in 1814. Scott and Helen Maria Williams, that other noted anti-Bonapartist, concur in stating that the degradation of the hero's statue, as it was hauled down to the pavement with a rope about its neck, was greeted with shouts of applause by the fickle and ungrateful Parisian populace. The high Tory sympathies of these authors must, however, have misled them. A mob of Bourbon partisans and policeagents (who belong to any party that pays) might have cheered the act of profanation; but the real people of Paris bitterly regretted it, and for years afterwards chafed at the sorry substitution of a white flag, with the Bourbon fleur de lis, for the colossal bronze cast in the likeness of Napoleon the Great.

An effigy of the victor of Austerlitz was, as all the world knows, replaced by King Louis Philippe, who made a hundred similarly graceful concessions to French national feelings, for which he received very scant gratitude. It was not, however, the same statue. The first one was in antique garb, after the approved classical pattern of the First Empire. The Government of July elected to treat Napoleon more in the spirit inculcated by Béranger and Emile Desaugiers. They resolved to surmount the famous column with an image of "le petit caporal" in his well-remembered "petit chapeau" and "redingote grise," and accordingly he made his appearance in the well-remembered cocked hat, great coat, and jack-boots. In this semblance the statue of Napoleon I. has been familiar to the star-gazing Parisians for thirty years.

The Emperor Napoleon III., however "faithful to the traditions and reminiscences" of his uncle's career, has determined upon reverting to the original design. The cocked-hat-and-great-coat statue is in process of removal—with all reverence and honour, be it understood—and the summit of the pillar is to be once more occupied by a colossus clad in the classico-heroic garb. A winged Victory which the original figure held in its hand has been, curiously enough, preserved, and now forms one of the accessories of the new statue. As for Napoleon *en petit caporal*, he is not to be melted down, but will be transferred to a handsome pedestal at the Rond Point de Courbevoie, close to the Avenue de Neuilly, and adjoining the spot on the river-bank where the corpse of the first Emperor, on its return from St. Helena, was disembarked in 1840. We doubt if the Parisians will be very much gratified by the change. They had grown as fully accustomed to Napoleon's cocked hat in the Place Vendôme as we have to George III.'s pigtail in Cockspur-street. The modern military costume of the Emperor was said to be dissonant with the classical design of the column itself; but we might be allowed to point out that on the pedestal thereof there are some most wonderful bas-reliefs of military costumes—helmets without heads, uniforms without bodies, gauntlets without hands, and boots without legs—a kind of hotch-potch of martial gear and accoutrements which cannot be said to harmonise with any design, classical or non-classical, antique or modern, at all.

At the next meeting of the National Shakspeare Committee, which is advertised to take place on Monday, Nov. 2, there will be mooted, among other important matters, the propriety of convening at an early date a large public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the forthcoming memorial. It is fully time that such a meeting was held, that the eminent men who have joined the committee, either as vice-presidents or as members, should take an active and not a perfunctory part in its affairs, and that something definitive were fixed upon in respect of the worthy commemoration of the approaching anniversary. If the thing is to be done in a half-and-half manner it would be a thousand times better not to do it at all; and if the public evince any lukewarmness in patronising the scheme, they should be allowed another hundred years to reflect upon the services that William Shakspeare rendered to humanity.

Shakspearean literature and bibliography are not, however, slumbering. Amidst a din of new editions we hear one very pleasant note of announcement to the effect that Messrs. Sampson Low are about to publish an "Enquiry" into the relative authenticity of the portraits of Shakspeare, from the pen of Mr. T. Hain Friswell. This gentleman, than whom there are few better qualified to perform such a task, is said already to have examined something like two hundred and fifty portraits of the bard; and Mr. Friswell's "Enquiry" cannot fail to be a welcome companion to all and every edition of the works of Shakspeare.

The Corporation of London seem to be in right good earnest in their scheme for relieving the City traffic from its intolerable obstructions. Parliament has given them, not without grumbling, the powers, and they have the means and the men (we mean the policemen) to carry out a most stringent code of regulations. The only thing we deprecate is a tendency towards straining at gnats and swallowing of camels. For example, are the railway "van demons" to be banished from the main thoroughfares? We fear not. On the other hand, a dead set is to be made against the "crawling cabs," whose drivers are accused of "touting" for hire at the East-end to the obstruction of the streets. We submit that twenty of the most inveterate "crawlers" are impotent to produce an amount of impediment equal to that which can be brought about by a single van. Moreover, cabs *must* ply for hire in the City streets so long as the City neglects to provide an adequate number of cabstands. There is one in Farringdon-street, one (when, as rarely happens, there are any cabs on it) in St. Paul's-churchyard, and an apology for a stand in King-street, Cheapside. Abating these, you may tramp from Temple Bar to the Mansion House, through wind, rain, or snow, without finding a stand, and your only resource is to hail a passing cab.

The plain truth of the matter is this:—The streets of the city of London will always be more or less obstructed, simply because they are narrow and tortuous. If the Corporation would pull down Temple Bar, or demolish the mean and shabby tenements to the north of St. Paul's Cathedral, an opportunity might arise for forming two splendid public places within the corporate limits in which half-a-dozen cab-stands could with ease be established. But the commercial value of land is in the City so enormous, that no sooner are a few square feet cleared by a fire or the tumbling down of a rotten house than capitalists rush forward to offer so many guineas an inch for the area, which is forthwith reloaded with bricks and mortar. Sir Christopher Wren held different views as to the rebuilding of London; but Sir Christopher Wren was snubbed and put down, and the City was once more piled up on the model of the Cretan labyrinth.

Nor is there much to choose, perhaps, between City and West-end. In Westminster we are almost as destitute of large, open spaces which can be traversed *in their entirety* by vehicles. Trafalgar-square is very big and very grandiose; but you can't drive across it, and, while its outskirts are choked by cabs and omnibuses, the centre of the "finest site in Europe" is fenced off to form an anomalous species of yard—the home of the "squirting dumb waiters" and the cracked asphalt pavement, and a playground for blackguard little boys. Our squares are numerous and magnificent; but nine tenths of their space are jealously railed off to form private pleasure-gardens. The pent-up population of this city require *open* squares—squares that can be intersected at any angle by carriage ways; in fact, a series of Seven Dials, as the "Dials" were originally intended to be—the converging point of many handsome streets, not the core of a cancer of slums.

At this moment an opportunity arises for giving the town breathing room, albeit on an infinitesimal scale. The legislative prohibition of intramural interments has left on the hands of the parochial authorities a vast number of churchyards, now shut up, deserted, encircled by hideous walls or more hideous railings, and given up to rank weeds and vagrant cats. The cracked tombstones, defaced monuments, and dead trees in these disused cemetries are very shocking to behold. Walk as far as St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and then turn down Drury-lane and gaze into one especially ghastly graveyard on the right-hand side, and two notable examples of our meaning will be manifest. If the walls surrounding these Golgothas out of date were pulled down, the soil levelled, and the surface laid in concrete, dozens of public places might relieve the congested circulation of London, and, what is more, bring out in pleasant relief the noble architectural proportions of many metropolitan churches.

MUSIC.

Mr. Mapleson's series of cheap performances of Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre began on Saturday last and ends this evening. It has been attended with complete success, the house having always been crowded. The performers included the chief stars of the company of last season, except Giuglini, now in Italy, whose place as principal tenor has been filled by Sims Reeves. The only opera performed has been "Faust," the great object of attraction at present not only here but in Italy and Germany. On the first night a great disappointment was caused by the absence of Mr. Reeves, who was prevented by indisposition from appearing. Signor Volpini (himself suffering from illness) was called upon to take his place at a moment's notice, and acquitted himself of his arduous task in a manner which did much credit to his talents. On Monday evening Mr. Reeves appeared, and was most warmly welcomed. His performance of the character of Faust displayed great dramatic power, and he sang magnificently. Titien's personation of the heroine was as beautiful and pathetic, and her reception as enthusiastic, as ever; and Santley and Trebelli, who appeared in the same characters as before, were also received with the honour due to them.

We have just said that Giuglini is now in Italy. He is a native of the pretty little town of Fano, near Turin, where a theatre has just been built at the expense of half a million of lire. It was opened a few weeks ago, and the citizens wrote to Giuglini asking how much he would require for singing on an occasion so interesting to his native town. His answer was that, being a singer by profession, he could not sing gratis for any one, not even his fellow-townsmen, and therefore that a regular contract must be entered into by the managers, binding them to pay him *twopence* per night. The document was drawn up and signed by both parties in due form, and Giuglini sang several nights, receiving his ten centimes punctually at the end of each performance. It may be imagined with what Italian furore he was received by his delighted townsfolk.

An entertainment of a novel kind has been announced by Mr. German Reed, to be given on Monday evening next at the Royal Gallery of Illustration. It is called an "Opera di Camera;" and is a piece of a very simple dramatic form, and requiring for its performance a very limited number of vocalists, accompanied only by the piano. It is entitled "Jessy Lea;" written by Mr. John Oxenford and composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren. The idea of such an entertainment is evidently a happy one; and Mr. Reed could not have chosen a poet and composer more competent to carry it into effect.

The Monday Popular Concerts will begin at St. James's Hall on Monday evening next; and the concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir will begin on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4. That being Mendelssohn's birthday, the programme will consist of a selection from the works of the lamented composer.

THE THEATRES.

Haymarket.—On Monday Mr. Charles Mathews, "translated from the French," reappeared on these boards, after an absence of two years. The pieces were well chosen for the occasion. "Cool as a Cucumber," recently performed at the Théâtre des Variétés, in Paris, under the title of "Un Anglais Timide," was restored, and Mr. Charles Mathews had the satisfaction of again acting in English a favourite part which he had been so lately performing in another language. There is in this reciprocity of actors of the two countries a righting of the balance which many have thought was disturbed by the recent employment of foreign performers on the London stage. As the links of connection are drawn closer together between the two nations occurrences of the kind may more frequently happen; and justice, it is to be hoped, will hold the scales tolerably even between the artists of both. Planché's classical extravaganza of "The Golden Fleece" was also revived, Mrs. Charles Mathews acting Medea, and her husband the important part of the Chorus. Mr. Compton, as Ægeus and Creon, was very funny, as usual; and Miss Louise Keeley made an excellent Jason. Mr. D. Spillane's "International Overture" was performed with fine effect.

Surrey.—This theatre is laudably pursuing the path of reform, and endeavouring to emulate Sadler's Wells in the production of the legitimate drama. "Wallace" has been succeeded by Shakspeare's admirable drama of "The Winter's Tale," in which, on Saturday, Mr. Anderson performed Leontes, and in the great scene in the last act made a deep impression. Miss Pauncefort, as Hermione, was also, in the same scene, deservedly applauded. The scenery and costumes were appropriate and costly.

Whittington Club.—"Antigone," with Mendelssohn's music, was performed on Thursday week—the parts being recited by Mr. A. Francis and Mdlle. Clarisse St. Pierre, and the chorus sung by the Polyhymnian Choir, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Gilbert. On Thursday "Macbeth," with Locke's music, was performed by the same readers and conductor.

At the Camberwell Hall a society has been specially formed by the Rev. C. W. Meyer, for the purpose of engaging Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger for six readings of the principal plays of Shakspeare, commencing on next Monday.

The Sebastian Cabot, with a valuable cargo from Bombay, has been picked up a "derelict" in the Channel by the Archipelago, of Shields. The salvage claimed is £100,000, and the Board of Trade have ordered a court of inquiry on the abandonment of the ship by the master.

Sir Hugh Nugent, a youth of about eighteen, was out shooting at Stoke-by-Nayland, in Suffolk, the other day, when his gun, which he was holding by the muzzle and in the act of handing to a friend, accidentally exploded. The charge entered his side, inflicting a wound which proved almost instantaneously fatal.

The Distress in the North.—The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held on Monday at the Townhall, Manchester. The hon. secretary stated that £61 had been received during the week, and that there was a balance in the bank of £269,325. Three packages of clothing and eleven cases of wine had been received, and four bales of clothing had been sent off. Mr. Commissioner Farnall announced that a further decrease of 1862 had taken place in the number of persons receiving parochial relief. Grants were made from the Employment and School Fund to Chorley of £30, and to Tintwhistle of £20 10s. Grants were made from the General Relief Fund:—To Stalybridge, £400; Hurst, £40; Morsley, £80; Broadbottom and Charlesworth, £30; Millbrook, £10; Withnell, £50; St. Matthew's, Chadderton, £15; Bamber Bridge, £75; New Mills, £50; Whitefield and Unsworth, £100; Wigan, £1500; Glossop and Hadfield, £1800; Little Hayfield, £50; Blackley, £50; Salford, £500.

An Ancient Boat, probably of the third century, has been found in a peat moss near Flensburg, in Sleswig, by M. Engelhardt, director of the Museum at that place. An account of it has been inserted by Mr. John Lubbock in the new number of the *Natural History Review*, from which we select a few particulars. This large, flat-bottomed boat is seventy feet in length, three feet deep in the middle, and eight or nine feet wide. The sides are of oak boards, overlapping one another, and fastened together by iron bolts. On the inner side of each board are several projections, which are not separate pieces of wood, but are continuous with the boards, and were therefore left when the latter were cut out of the solid timber. Each of these projections have two small holes, through which ropes, made of the inner bark of trees, were passed, in order to fasten the sides of the boat to the ribs. The rowlocks are formed by a projecting horn of wood, under which is an orifice, so that a rope fastened to the horn and passing through the orifice leaves a hole through which the oar plays. There appears to have been about fifty pairs of oars, of which sixteen have already been discovered. The bottom of the boat was covered by matting. The freight consisted of iron axes, including a socketed celt with its handle, swords, lances, knives, brooches, whetstones, wooden vessels, with, oddly enough, two birch brooms, and many smaller articles. Only those, however, have yet been found which remained actually in the boat, and, as in sinking it turned partly over on its side, no doubt many more articles will reward the further explorations which M. Engelhardt proposes to make next summer. It is evident that this interesting boat was sunk on purpose, because there is a square hole about six inches in diameter hewn out of the bottom, and it is probable that in some time of panic or danger the objects contained in it were hidden by the owner, who was never able to recover them. Some time ago, a few yards from the same spot, at Nydam, were found a quantity of arms and ornaments, and also a collection of fifty Roman coins, ranging in date from A.D. 67 to 217. There is little doubt that these belong to the same period as the boat abovementioned, and, under these circumstances, M. Lubbock thinks that this vessel and its contents may be safely ascribed to the third century.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr Edmond Pictet as Vice-Consul at Liverpool for the Swiss Confederation.

The foot rot is making its appearance amongst the sheep and lambs in some parts of the south of England, owing to the wet weather.

Mr. F. Lygon, a Conservative, was on Monday elected, without opposition, for West Worcestershire, in the room of his brother, now Earl Beauchamp.

Lord Londesborough and his bride, who have been on a visit to their Yorkshire estates, have received a most enthusiastic reception by their numerous tenantry.

The Hon. Charles George Lyttelton, eldest son and heir of Lord Lyttelton, attained his majority on Tuesday, and the event has been celebrated by a round of feasting and rejoicing in Worcestershire.

The formation of an Oxford Club is proposed in the eastern counties, the object being to reunite gentlemen who have graduated at that University.

The magistrates of the county of Connemara have marked their sense of Earl Leitrim's conduct to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by refusing to renew the license of the Maam Hotel.

The Public Health Acts have been adopted at Hyde and Droylsden. The latter board is to consist of nine members and the former of twenty-one.

Twelve hundred pitmen, belonging to a colliery in the north of the county of Durham, have struck work in consequence of a disagreement with their employers on a question of wages.

The Tyndale Memorial, in Gloucestershire, has attained the height of 60 ft., but about 20 ft. above the surface of the soil the stone has given way, causing a long rent, which has so weakened the structure that it must be taken down.

At Birmingham, on Sunday, the annual collection was made in all the churches and chapels in aid of the funds of the hospital in that town. The amount received was over £2600. This year the proceeds will go to the Queen's Hospital.

As the two years' mayoralty of Mr. Brown, Chief Magistrate of Sheffield, will shortly terminate, that gentleman was on Tuesday entertained at a complimentary dinner and presented with his full-length portrait, which is to be hung in the Council-hall. The Cutlers' Hall, in which the dinner took place, was crowded, and men of all classes attended to do honour to the guest.

The Lords of the Treasury have approved of Leeds as an inland bonding-town; and the Commissioners of Customs have promulgated an order that wines, spirits, tobacco, tea, and other goods may be deposited under bond, in premises set apart for that purpose, from Nov. 2, when the new arrangement will take effect.

On Thursday week Provost Dawson, as representing the Royal burgh of Linlithgow, which has become bankrupt, was examined before Sheriff-Substitute Home, in the Sheriff Courthouse, Linlithgow. The liabilities of the burgh, consisting chiefly of law expenses, amounted to £5834, and the assets to £965.

A ball took place in Cork on the 21st inst., in honour of Trafalgar Day, for the benefit of the Cork Sailors' Home. It was unusually brilliant and well supported, owing to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having lately honoured the institution with his patronage. Over 300 of the élite of the county and city were present, with the heads of departments, civil, naval, and military. The band of the 11th Regiment was sent.

On Thursday week, as a number of prisoners were being conveyed by railway from Wakefield for trial at Leeds, one of them effected his escape from the train. While going through the Ardsley tunnel he lowered the window of the carriage, crept through, stood on the foot-board until the train came into partial daylight, and, before it emerged from the tunnel, jumped to the ground and made off. He is supposed to have been insecurely handcuffed.

The section of the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway, between Aberdovey, Towyn, and Llwyngwril, north of the Dovey river, North Wales, was opened for public traffic last Saturday. The length of line opened is twelve miles, which runs through one of the most picturesque and beautiful districts in Wales, skirting the coast all the way. The inhabitants of Towyn celebrated the event with great rejoicing.

A handsome drinking-fountain, erected by public subscription as a memorial to the late Prince Consort, was opened at Chatham on Wednesday, the ceremony being witnessed by a vast concourse of spectators. The fountain has been erected on a site near the Military-road, in a central part of the town, on land presented by the Government. It is composed of dark polished marble and Bath stone. On a panel in front are the arms of the late Prince Consort, and on the side are carved the arms of Mr. J. Budden, one of the principal donors.

At the Ashbourn (Derbyshire) Petty Sessions, on Saturday last, Mr. James Clifford, a man of property at Shardlow, was committed for trial on charge of having, in or about the year 1804, at the parish church of Longford, feloniously stolen a leaf from the parish register, containing the entry of the baptism of William, son of Mary Tatlow, of Bentley, dated Nov. 8, 1727. The defendant said the abstraction was "only a trick of youth," but it seems to have had some bearing upon legal proceedings with reference to property left by William Tatlow. Bail was accepted for Mr. Clifford's appearance to take his trial.

The United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic held its annual meeting yesterday week, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The Conference was held at ten, and some routine business disposed of. The draught of a permissive bill was read and approved of, and handed to Mr. W. Lawson, M.P., for introduction to the House of Commons. At the evening meeting, Mr. Lawson delivered a speech on the importance of the objects sought to be attained by the alliance, the progress of the cause of temperance during late years, and the prospects of the association. Mr. S. Pope then moved a resolution in favour of the permissive bill. It was seconded by the Rev. Canon Jenkins and carried unanimously. The Rev. H. Gale and Professor Newman also spoke.

The annual meeting of the delegates of the Cheshire and Lancashire Association of Institutions, to the number of about 150, took place yesterday week, in the theatre of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. Representatives from the various institutions in Lancashire and Cheshire were present. Dr. Watts occupied the chair. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Athenæum. It was expected that Lord Stanley, the president of the association, would take the chair, but in his absence Dr. William Fairbairn was called to the chair. The chairman said he had always taken a great interest in the welfare of mechanics' institutions, and he trusted, as the elementary education of the country progressed, these institutions would become more valued as places of secondary education. The meeting was then addressed by Dr. Watts, Hugh Mason, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Brittain, Councillor Rumney, Mr. Buckmaster, and Dr. Parkhurst.

A graceful and well-merited compliment was paid to the Mayor of Newcastle on Saturday last. The *Newcastle Chronicle* informs us that the consular representatives of foreign nations stationed at that port, to the number of fifteen, waited upon his Worship in the council-chamber and presented him with an address, in acknowledgment of the cordial reception accorded to the distinguished philosophers of their respective countries who attended and took part in the late successful meeting of the British Association. Reference was also made to the hospitalities so liberally dispensed by the esteemed president (Sir W. G. Armstrong) and the inhabitants of the town generally, the Consuls intimating their assurance that the effect of the recent interesting gathering would be to unite the lovers of science in all parts of the world, and thus to advance scientific knowledge. To this gratifying expression of feeling Mr. Bell responded in suitable terms.

A curious case came on for trial at the West Suffolk Sessions, held at Bury St. Edmunds on Tuesday. A man named Bird was charged with breaking open a coffin and stealing a quantity of valuable property therefrom. It seems that the only son of a wealthy couple residing at Mildenhall died some time ago. His parents were resolved that his watch and other property should not come into the hands of any one else, and therefore agreed that whichever of them survived the other should take care that the articles were put into the coffin of the one who first died. Mr. Childerstone, the father, died last January, and, after being dressed in a suit of black, was inclosed along with the property in three coffins, and buried in the family tomb. The sexton, a man named Docking, heard that valuable property had been buried with the deceased, and induced two other men, named Graham and Bird, to join him in robbing the tomb. They did so, and obtained, it is said, about £60 worth of plunder. The fact of the robbery was soon discovered, and Bird confessed to his share in it. The other two men absconded. Bird was brought up for trial and pleaded guilty. Sentence upon him was deferred.

Thursday week was a grand gala day at Abingdon, Berks, the laying of the foundation-stone of the Albert Memorial and the celebration of the Abingdon Grammar School taking place on that day. The Mayor (Mr. Badcock), the Recorder (Mr. Bros), Sir G. Bowyer, Bart., M.P., Mr. Norris, M.P., the Corporation, the old and present scholars of the grammar school, and a great number of the principal inhabitants attended Divine service at eleven o'clock, and afterwards proceeded to the recreation-ground (accompanied by the rifle corps), where the stone was laid by the Mayor, in the presence of a vast assembly. The procession then returned to the fine council-chamber, where a recherché luncheon awaited the company, provided by the Mayor. The Mayor and Corporation, the Recorder, and others next visited the grammar schools, where Latin and English addresses were delivered by the scholars; and Dr. Strange, who had been much esteemed as Head Master for twenty-three years past, was presented with a valuable testimonial, consisting of a tea and coffee service. Dr. Strange feelingly returned thanks, and the scholars adjourned to a neighbouring field for various sports. In the evening a grand banquet took place at the council-chamber.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Newmarket Houghton Meeting of 1863 will stand conspicuously in the annals of the turf. Monday was ushered in in such a dense fog that objects could scarcely be recognised at a distance of fifty yards, and the first race on the card had to be put off for half an hour. As the hour fixed for the Criterion drew on the fog had thickened into almost total darkness, and, after a consultation, Lord Coventry and Admiral Rous determined upon postponing the race until Tuesday. There was nothing in the first day's racing worthy of special comment, the result of the Handicap Plate over the Cambridgeshire course scarcely affecting the betting on the great handicap of the morrow. Tuesday opened cheerily, and a rare day's sport was looked forward to, enriched as the programme was by the addition of the Criterion, there being in all thirteen races appointed. The intended visit of the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian of Denmark and suites was known only to a few, and their arrival was not known until the Royal party appeared on horseback on the heath. The young Prince was booted and breeched as if "to the manner born," and the moment he was recognised by the eager crowd of spectators, as he conversed freely with several noble personages in turn, a long hearty cheer rung out from the dense throng that must have been especially gratifying to himself, as well as to his illustrious relative. Precisely the same animals as were weighed for on the previous day went to the post. The victory of the French-bred mare, Fille de l'Air, was a surprise; for, although she was heavily backed in certain quarters, the exhibition she made of such "cracks" as Coast Guard, Ely, Linda, and even Prince Arthur—the horse that ran second—was a result never dreamt of. It will be remembered that her running with Coast Guard and Ely during the past season has been what is professionally known as "in and out;" but this last performance, while carrying the top weight of 9st., and giving away 1lb. and the sex to Coast Guard, stamps her as the best performer of the year, and that, too, after making due allowance for the capricious running of fillies. Forty animals were saddled for the Cambridgeshire; and, after a few false starts, they were got away. The merry little Borealis, whose peculiar style of going has not inaptly been compared to the bounding of an indiarubber ball, was first off, but in a few strides was lost in the ruck of horses who came sweeping along, led by Merry Hart until halfway within the cords, where Summerside and Catch-'em-Alive pressed forward, and the latter, catching the American mare at every stride, soon got on terms with Lord Westmoreland's horse, and beat him on the post by a head. The result completely stunned the bookmakers, and the scene of excitement that followed is almost without a parallel. But when the clerk of the scales refused to "pass" S. Adams, the rider of Catch-'em-Alive, a counter furore was got up equally boisterous, and the latter announcement was "wired" over the country upon the heels of the winning horse. It required some 10 oz. to make the scale drop to the proper poise; while the jockey of Merry Hart, the second, drew his proper weight. J. Grimshaw, who rode Summerside (third), was next scaled, and he, too, failed to bring the scales level. An examination of the scales took place, when some very suspicious-looking pieces of lead were found attached to the scale adverse to the jockey; but which, on explanation, were said to be necessary in order to equalise the scales. After some further parley, Catch-'em-Alive was proclaimed to be "all right;" but Lord Westmoreland lodged a formal protest against the stakes being paid over in favour of the horse that came in first, and the Jockey Club, by a majority of twenty to three, decided on Wednesday evening that the question was a fit subject for strict inquiry, and resolved to reopen the case on Thursday morning, which was done; and, after a most searching investigation, Catch-'em-Alive was declared the winner of the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Lord Westmoreland withdrew his protest also, and the stakes were awarded to Catch-'em-Alive. It should be mentioned that Fille de l'Air was objected to on the ground of age; but, after due examination by two professionals, she was declared to be a two-year-old and entitled to the stakes. Several jockeys were suspended for refractory conduct at the post previous to the start for the Cambridgeshire, and the starter was fined £25 for permitting a "flying start" for the Private Handicap Sweepstakes, over the last half of the Abingdon Mile, by which old Juliet got off in front of her horses and won by some six lengths. So absorbing was the interest attached to the great event of the meeting, that comparatively no attention was paid to the minor races, which were up to the usual Newmarket form.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Stockinger, 1. Aurelian, 2. Twilight, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Almack, 1. The Principal, 2. Manrico, 3.
Maiden Plate of 50 sovs.—Rothschild, 1. Wild Honey f., 2. Yafa, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lady Derby, 1. Damascus, 2. Country Maid, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Zelle, 2. Lady Abbess, 3.

TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.—Claxton, 1. Farnhurst, 2. Jeannette, 3.
Criterion Stakes.—Fille de l'Air, 1. Prince Arthur, 2. Evelina, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Canzonette, 1. Glowworm, 2. Topsy, 3.
All Aged Stakes.—Fairwater, 1. Lady Clifden, 2. Argonaut, 3.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Mahometan, 1. Dovedale, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Johnny Armstrong, 1. Croagh Patrick, 2. Onesander, 3.
Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Catch'em Alive, 1. Merry Hart, 2. Summerside, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Zora walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Teddy, 1. Woodcraft, 2. Breeze, 3.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Voucher c., 1. Dead heat between Drosera's dam c. and Prescription for second.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Fiancée, 1. Merry Maid, 2. Lizzie, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Airedale, 1. Reindeer, 2. Dolphin, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Optional Selling Plate.—The Pony, 1. Fontenoy, 2. Lucretia, 3.
Renewal of the Glasgow Stakes.—Miss Sarah c., 1. Caryophylus, 2. Bridle c., 3.
Fifty-Pound Plate.—Senorita c., 1. Croagh Patrick, 2. Lady Abbess, 3.
Private Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Juliet, 1. Paddy O'Rourke, 2. Cassidia, 3.
Private Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Attraction, 1. Soumise, 2. Hypatia, 3.
Subscription Plate.—Countersign, 1. Regina, 2. Diomed, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Dolphin, 1. Damascus, 2. Typee c., 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Adolphus, 1. Tailor, 2. Verdiere, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Polonaise, 1. Topsy, 2. Daniel, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Ely, 1. Beatrix, 2. Mahometan, 3.

THURSDAY.

Subscription Plate.—Wingrave, 1. Sweet Willie, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Beatrix, 1. New York, 2.
Apethorpe Stakes.—Crytheia walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Almack, 1. Liston, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Balderdash, 1. Prescription, 2.
Free Handicap.—Giraffe c., 1. Glenorchy, 2.
Optional Selling Plate.—Edward the Confessor, 1. Brother to Weatherspy, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Country Maid, 1. Lady Derby, 2.

The information from Caprera shows that Garibaldi can walk a fair distance without support.

Major-General Burke Cuppage has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Sir R. P. Douglas, resigned.

Mr. Cubitt, M.P., died on Wednesday night at his seat, Penton Lodge, near Andover, Hants, in his seventy-third year.

The 45th Regiment, stationed at the Curragh, and the 58th Regiment, in Dublin, are under orders to embark for Canada.

Mr. Layard, M.P., has been treated to a special excavation made in his honour at Pompeii—the house, cleared to the pavement at his visit, revealed among the usual fragments a large wine jar, or amphora, inscribed "Liqvamen flos flos."

The Culloden was lost on her voyage home from Quebec on the 12th ult. She foundered in a heavy gale; but all the hands, thirty-six in number, were picked up by the New Brunswick, of Bristol.

Two Parliamentary papers prepared by the Board of Trade have just been published, showing the duties levied by foreign tariffs on British manufactures, brought into English weights and money. The first part gives the duties levied on each kind of yarn and thread, and the second part the duties levied upon woven manufactures. The information thus furnished will be useful to all shippers.

Messrs. Bacon and Co., of Paternoster-row, have just issued a coloured map of America, in which the boundaries of the respective States and territories are clearly marked, and the Federal States (free and slave) distinguished from the Confederate ones. In addition to its value as a map, it contains some interesting and important letterpress, embracing an epitome of the history of the war, the theory of government, table of distances, statistics of population, a list of forts in topographical order, and other useful matters.

An order was received on Tuesday morning at Chatham garrison for an immediate return to be made to the Horse Guards of the number of effective men at the dépôt of the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, under orders for service at New Zealand. The regiment is to be made up to 950 rank and file. The dépôt assembled on parade in the afternoon, and about 100 rank and file were found fit for duty, which number will be forwarded to join the service companies at Limerick, on receipt of an order for that purpose. The *United Service Gazette* states that the 1st battalion of the 10th Regiment and the 1st battalion of the 11th Foot will also shortly be placed under orders to embark for service in New Zealand.

A public meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Lanark, and of the merchants, bankers, and other citizens of Glasgow, was held on Wednesday week in the Merchants' Hall, for the purpose of taking steps with a view to the erection in Glasgow of a monument to the late Field Marshal Lord Clyde. Among those present were Lord Belhaven, Sir Archibald Alison, Sir James Fergusson, Sir James Campbell, Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., the Lord Provost, Colonel Alison, and the Lord Dean of Guild. Sir A. Alison, moved the following resolution:—"That this public meeting, deeply impressed with the loss which the country has sustained in the death of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, and anxious to testify their high admiration of his military talents, and gratitude for his illustrious services to his country, resolve to erect a public monument to his memory in his native city." Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was cordially agreed to. On the motion of Sir James Campbell, a number of noblemen and gentlemen were appointed a committee to collect subscriptions and to decide upon the form and site of the monument, and the artist to be employed. The Lord Provost intimated that contributions amounting to upwards of £700 had been made.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE fluctuations in the value of Home Securities have been trifling, and the business doing in most Stocks, both for Money and the Account, has been very moderate. In the value of the Unfunded Debt scarcely any change has taken place.

Although nearly the whole of the gold at hand has been taken for transmission to Paris, and although the stock of bullion in the Bank of France still continues to decrease, more disposition has been shown on the part of holders of capital to make advances upon commercial paper. The demand for accomodation has somewhat fallen off, and the best bills are now readily discounted as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ ⅝ per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3¾ "	Six months' bills	4½ 5 "
Three months' bills	4 "		

The Continental and American exchanges have become somewhat unfavourable; nevertheless, we continue to import rather large quantities of gold from New York. Apparently, however, some heavy remittances of bullion will be made to France during the next two or three weeks; consequently, we can hardly anticipate any increase in the stock in the Bank of England for some time.

The Board of Trade returns, published on Thursday, show most satisfactory results as regards the extent of our exports this year. The total exports for the nine months ending Sept. 30 were £104,294,713, against £93,672,434, during the same period in 1862.

There has been a moderate demand for money on the Continent. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	5 ..	4¾	Amsterdam ..	3 ..	3
Vienna	5 ..	5	Turin	6 ..	6
Berlin	4 ..	4	Brussels ..	4 ..	4
Frankfort ..	3½ ..	3½	Hamburg ..	— ..	5½
			St. Petersburg	6 ..	9 10

About £500,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters; yet several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank for export purposes. The steamer for the East has taken out £90,460 in gold for Alexandria, £70,050 in gold and 375,650 in silver for Bombay.

The capital of the Union Bank of Australia is about to be increased to £1,250,000, by an issue of 10,000 new shares of £25 each, at a premium of £20.

The funds were very inactive on Monday, yet prices were supported:—Consols, for Money, realised 93 to 93⅛; Ditto, for Account, 93⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ ½; Red Sea Annuities, 21; India Five per Cents, 109⅛ ½; Ditto Four per Cents, 100⅞; India Bonds, 18s. to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 236. On Tuesday prices ruled about stationary:—Bank Stock closed at 234½; Consols, 91½ ¼; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; Five per Cents, 109; India Stock, 226; Ditto, New, 109⅛ ⅞; Ditto, Four per Cents, 100⅞; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107¼; Ditto Bonds, 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. The transactions on the following day were limited:—Consols sold at 93⅛ ¼; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ⅜; India Stock, 226; Ditto Five per Cents, 109¼ ½; Ditto Four per Cents, 100⅞; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116½; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday the market was very flat, and Consols, both for Money and Time, were quoted at 93 to 93⅛; the Reduced and New Three per Cents marked 91⅞ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; India Five per Cent Stock marked 19s. to 23s. prem.

The Foreign House has ruled flat, and prices have had a downward tendency. The leading changes are in Greek, Spanish, Mexican, and Turkish Securities, but they are not important. The Confederate loan has sold at 65 to 67; Brazilian Scrip, ⅜ to ⅞ prem.; and Portuguese, 1⅜ to ⅞ prem. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99⅞ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Chilian Six per Cents, 101½ ex div.; Egyptian, 101¼; Ditto, second issue, 101; Greek, 31½; Ditto Coupons, 15; Mexican Three per Cents, 42½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49¾; Ditto, 1862, 49¾; Russian Old Five per Cents, 94½; Ditto, 1862, 93½; Spanish Three per Cents, 55; Ditto, Passive, 35¼; Ditto, Certificates, 13½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92⅞ ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Ditto 1858, 70¼; Ditto, Four per Cents, 102½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 61; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Dutch Four per Cents, 101 ex div.; and Italian Five per Cents, 72½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in fair average request, and prices, almost generally, have ruled firm. Alliance have realised 25; Australasia, New, 37¼; Bank of Egypt, 27¼; Bank of Otago, 11⅞; Bank of Queensland, 15; Brazilian and Portuguese, 8; Chartered of British Columbia, 17; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 38½; Consolidated, 10½; English and Irish, 10; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 28⅞; Imperial, 23¾; Imperial Ottoman, 18⅞; London and Brazilian, 50; London and Colonial, 8½; London and County, 54; London Joint-Stock, 37; London and Middlesex, 7½; London and South African, 28; London and Westminster, 79¾; Metropolitan and Provincial, 18; National of Liverpool, 19½; National Provincial of England, 128½; Ditto, New, 27; New Zealand, 3¾; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6½; Standard of British South Africa, 25; Union of Australia, 60; and Union of London, 38½.

A moderate business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 105; Ditto Five per Cents, 93½; Cape Six per Cents, 1890-1, 110; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 109¾; Ditto, 1881, 112; Natal Six per Cents, 108½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 105; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102⅞; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably firm. Bombay Gas Shares have sold at 3; Crystal Palace, 37¼; Egyptian, Commercial, and Trading, 4; General Credit and Finance of London, 4⅞; General Steam, 28½; Hudson's Bay, 8¾; Italian Irrigation and Canal Six per Cent Bonds, [89½; Joint-Stock Discount, 6½; London District Telegraph, 1⅞; London Financial Association, 1½; London General Omnibus, 2⅜; Oriental Inland Steam, 2⅞; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 84½; Ditto, New, 51½; Rhymney Iron, 7¾; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 27½; Royal Mail Steam, 81; South African Mortgage Investment, 7½; Berlin Waterworks, 9½; Imperial Gas, 86⅞; Phœnix, 124; Indemnity Marine Insurance, 145; London, 47½ ex div.; Ocean Marine, 17⅛; and Thames and Mersey Marine, 6½.

There has been rather more business doing in American Securities, and prices have rather advanced. Maryland Five per Cents have sold at 75; Virginia Six per Cents, 38; Atlantic and Great Western, 76; and Illinois Central, 100-Dollar Shares, 10¾ discount.

Only a nominal amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market. On the whole, however, prices have been well supported. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Northern, 128; Ditto, A Stock, 132½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 46⅛; London and North-Western, 104; North British, 51½; North Eastern—Berwick, 101½; Ditto, York, 88½; North and South-Western Junction, 11½.

Preference Shares.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 105; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Gloster and Dean Forest, 26; Lancaster and Carlisle, 210; London and Chatham, 92¾; Nottingham and Grantham, 95¾; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 136.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 22; Great Indian Peninsula, 15⅜; Madras Five per Cent, 107; Ditto, Four-and-three-Quarters per Cent, 102; Scinde, 107½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8⅞; Great Luxembourg, 13¾; Ottoman, 11⅞; San Paulo, 9½; Ditto, 22½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 23 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£224,058	An increase of other Securities of ..	202,967
An increase of public deposits of ..	24,328	A decrease of bullion of	207,695
A decrease of other deposits of ..	258,134	An increase of rest of	5,203
An increase of Govt. securities of ..	50,000	A decrease of reserve of	2,380

The total circulation is £22,600,408; public deposits amount to £4,462,163; and private deposits to £15,015,128 Securities are £39,785,852; and the stock of bullion is £14,437,574.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Oct. 26).—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market. All kinds moved off steadily, at full quotations. Prime foreign wheats were quite as dear as last week; but low and damp parcels met a heavy sale, at barely late rates. In floating cargoes of grain very little was passing. Malting barley was in improved request, and the currencies had an upward tendency. In grinding and distilling sorts, very little was doing, at barely stationary prices. New malt was in request, at full quotations; but old parcels were much neglected. Good sound oats sold steadily, on former terms; but damp qualities gave way 6d. per quarter. In beans very little was doing, at 2s. per quarter less money. Peas were very dull, and rather cheaper. The flour trade inactive, at previous currencies.

Oct. 28.—Wheat and fine qualities of flour were in steady request, at full prices. All other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 28s. to 30s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280lb; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 830; barley, 1010; malt, 2720; oats, 1020; flour, 250. Irish: oats, 1800. Foreign: wheat, 10,260; barley, 3090; oats, 27,870; flour, 460 sacks, 60 barrels.

Seeds.—The seed trade, generally, is in a sluggish state; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported. Linseed and rape cakes maintain their previous value.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 78s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s.; barley, 33s. 11d.; oats, 18s. 7d.; rye, 28s. 9d.; beans, 36s. 5d.; peas, 35s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 41s.; barley, 34s. 9d.; oats, 19s. 7d.; rye, 30s. 8d.; beans, 37s. 7d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 104,742; barley, 90,353; oats, 12,185; rye, 179; beans, 4323; peas, 1787 quarters.

Tea.—Several parcels from India have been disposed of, at unusually high prices. Chinese qualities are in moderate request, at about previous rates.

Sugar.—The demand for all kinds has fallen off; and, in some instances, prices have given way 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has sold at 36s. to 40s.; Tobago, 34s. to 38s.; Demerara, 36s. to 42s. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 47s. 6d. per cwt. The stock of sugar is now 99,916 tons, against 83,987 tons last year.

Coffee.—Most descriptions have met a slow inquiry; nevertheless, the quotations have been supported. The stock consists of 10,035 tons, against 9381 tons at the corresponding period in 1862.

Provisions.—There is rather an extensive business doing in most kinds of butter, and prices continue firm. Bacon is inactive, and 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Hams and lard move off freely; but all other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand is inactive, at barely stationary prices. P.Y.C., on the spot, 43s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 62,383 casks, against 45,625 ditto in 1862. Rough fat, 2s. 3d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £43 per ton. Rape is quiet, at £41 to £44; olive, £53 to £60; cocoanut, £45 to £47 10s.; and fine palm, £38 10s. French turpentine is quoted at 74s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is a slow inquiry, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. for proof East India, and 1s. 5d. for proof Leewards. Brandy is steady, at from 5s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The supply on offer is moderately extensive, and the demand rules steady, at from 100s. to 160s. per ton.

Wool.—At the approaching sales about 60,000 bales of colonial wool will be offered. Privately, the demand is steady.

Potatoes.—A fair business is doing in most kinds. Prices range from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Oct. 29.)—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was only moderate as to number, and the general quality of the stock was inferior. The few prime breeds on offer sold readily, at very full prices. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. There was a good consumptive demand for sheep—the show of which was rather limited—at fully previous rates. A few very superior Downs realised 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. Calves met a dull inquiry, at about stationary prices. The supply was by no means extensive. In pigs and milch cows very little business was transacted, at late rates. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 964; cows, 130; sheep, 6210; calves, 212; pigs, 400. Foreign: Beasts, 264; sheep, 1090; calves, 195.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules steady, at very full prices:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G. S. FRANKHAM Lambeth, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

W. WILLIAMS, sen., Providence-buildings, New Kent-road.—T. KNIGHT, Southampton-street, Camberwell, grocer and cheesemonger.—G. FROST, Pelham-place, Bermondsey, carman.—W. TOWSEY, Southampton, hotel-keeper.—F. ROMER, Arthur-road, Tollington Park, clerk in the Admiralty Court.—T. F. TYERMAN, Park-place, Chelsea, architect and surveyor.—J. FLINN, Belgrave-terrace, Pimlico, slate merchant.—H. W. PATRICK, Bread-street, Golden-square, dentist.—T. LEWIS, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, printer.—M. S. RICHARDS, Portsea, Hants, commercial traveller.—I. ABRAHAMS, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, estate agent.—W. BROWN, Hastings, tobacconist.—J. D. YOUNG, Rolls-terrace, Chelsea, contractor.—T. TODD, Little North-street, Whitechapel-road, congreve-match maker.—R. HEWITT, Reading, tailor and draper.—W. A. TURNER, White's-grounds, Bermondsey, starch manufacturer.—W. G. HASLEHAM, Penton-place, Walworth, retired Lieutenant.—P. R. SHARPE, Beaumont-square, Mile-end, commission traveller.—H. E. STRONG, Rochester, Custom-house agent.—C. MULLEY, Stanton, Suffolk, farmer.—E. SMITH, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, builder.—J. DUNN, Dudley, licensed victualler.—M. HICKEY, Birmingham, grocer.—J. B. RILEY, Nottingham, slater.—J. PODGER, Weston-super-Mare, confectioner.—D. LLEWELLYN, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, builder.—W. K. CORNISH, Bristol, accountant.—R. CONNON, South Shields, shipowner.—J. SCOON, Bewaldeth, Cumberland, farmer.—S. R. HAWARD, Lowestoft, Suffolk, butcher.—W. LEIGHTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper.—C. CLARK, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer.—J. STUCKEY, Clevedon, Somersetshire, livery-stable keeper.—H. T. KILLNER, Gloucester, innkeeper.—J. BANKS, Barkston-ash, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. HARRISON, Guisborough, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—J. PIERCY, York, grocer.—R. HEY, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—W. HOBSON, Hoyland, Yorkshire, chemist and druggist.—J. KINSLEY, Kingston-upon-Hull, brassfounder.—J. SYLVESTER, Louth, Lincolnshire, watchmaker.—S. BROWN, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk agent.—J. CHRISP, North Shields, innkeeper.—R. H MENDS, Melbourne, Derbyshire, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.—W. BLAKEY, Burnley, Lancashire, beerseller.—R. McKEND, Skerton, Lancashire, travelling draper.—W. PARKINSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, cloth manufacturer.—J. CARRUTHERS, Barrow, Lancashire, stonemason.—A. MARSH, Sheffield, stonemason.—J. HOOK, jun., Hereford, innkeeper.—W. DAVIES, Hereford, upholsterer.—J. POWELL, Brookfield, Herefordshire, wheelwright.—G. HEWETSON, Cockermouth, innkeeper.—W. BILLETT, Taunton, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—J. MEADES, Stratford-upon-Avon, builder.—D. TUMMEY, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, draper.—J. BRANNAN, sen., Birmingham, cattle dealer.—W. GADD, Birmingham, blacksmith.—F. HODGES, Balsall-heath, Worcestershire, bricklayer.—C. HAYWARD, Birmingham, retail brewer.—J. SLATER, Birmingham, ivory turner.—W. SPARKS, Drayton, Oxfordshire, farmer.—E. WOODHOUSE, Nottingham, furniture dealer.—W. RIDLEY, Burton Joyce, Nottinghamshire, trimming manufacturer.—E. FROST, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler.—J. VINCE, Ipswich, general smith.—W. D. HOLTBY, Haxby, Yorkshire, corndealer.—W. NEAL, Leicester, manufacturer of fancy hosiery.—G. PETERS, Harmer-hill, Salop, tailor.—J. G. ROPER, Whitehaven, lodging-house keeper.—J. CLARKE, Buckland Brewer, Devonshire, retired farmer.—T. FLETCHER, Portsea, Hants, tobacconist.—J. MENDHAM, Swaffham, Norfolk, plumber, glazier, and painter.—C. ALLMAN, Pitts-hill, Staffordshire, cowkeeper.—J. TURNER, Eccleston, Lancashire, painter, plumber, and glazier.—T. STANDEVEN, Halifax, Yorkshire, millwright.—J. WAGSTAFF, Bawtry, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—E. FOULKES, Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, fishmonger.—L. C. ADHEMAR, Brighton, teacher of French.—W. A. SHALE, Brighton, commission agent.—ELEANOR KEMPSTER, Manchester, dealer in eggs.—G. WILSON, Clay Cross, Derbyshire, carrier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

REID and ANDERSON, Glasgow, wholesale grocers.—S. JOHNSTON, Glasgow, jute manufacturer.—G. LEITCH, Elie, currier.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. and I. EVESON, Woodside, near Dudley, coke manufacturers.—J. P. CROWTHER, Marlborough-square, Chelsea, statuary mason.—A. ELKINGTON, Aldershott, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

BANKRUPTS.

E. W. FRASER, Anglesey Villas, Wellington-road, Hammersmith, beer retailer.—C. JONES, Kensal New Town, carrier.—J. MASLEN, Shoreditch, china and glass dealer.—J. NIXON, Francis-street, Hampstead-road, coal merchant.—H. LEAD, Smithfield-bars, City, hairdresser.—W. DANN, Palace-road, South Hackney, saddler.—J. W. SMITH, Somerset-street, Portman-square, auctioneer.—W. FENTON, Garway-road, Westbourne-grove, surgeon.—J. TAYLOR, New Brentford, bedding manufacturer.—J. H. CLAYTON, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, and Guildford-street, attorney.—D. MARKWELL, Wick-road, South Hackney, linendraper.—A. BRODIE, Prince's-street, Hanover-square, tailor.—R. J. GRIX, Mason's-avenue, Basinghall-street, tailor.—O. VIALLS, Church-street, Lower Edmonton, late Quartermaster in 3rd Dragoon Guards.—J. NEWSOME, Rochester, manufacturer of washing crystals.—G. T. EVANS, Bond-street, Vauxhall, smith.—J. RANSLEY, Caledonian-road, Islington, carpenter.—J. MERCHANT, late of Marylebone-road, waterman.—R. PINHORN, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, general dealer.—W. C. FORSTER, Lower-marsh, Lambeth, agricultural chemist.—A. S. W. DIBLEY, Lambeth-walk, baker.—J. W. JONES, Kennington-terrace, Kennington-lane, apothecary.—S. SIMMONS, Windsor-street, Bishopsgate-street, haberdasher.—R. ELLIOTT, Grove-street, Commercial-road, catsup manufacturer.—R. BURNELL, Grove-street, Lisson-grove, and Paddington-street, Marylebone, gasfitter.—J. SCHAFER, Upper Mansfield-place, Kentish-town-road, chandler's shopkeeper.—A. FOX, Shooter's-hill-road, Kent, farmer.—R. BRAINES, Lowestoft, Suffolk, wholesale fishdealer.—J. CAILE, Gifford terrace, Bermondsey, licensed victualler.—T. SELF, Maddermarket, Norwich, gasfitter.—J. R. LOCKWOOD, Victoria-road, Old Ford-road, Bow, late corn-chandler.—W. H. OTTLEY, Dowgate-hill City, grocer.—T. NORRIS, Bermondsey New-road, brushmaker.—F. RUST, Great Waltham, Little Waltham, and Terling, Essex, corn merchant.—S. ALLAWAY, Lydney, Cinderford, and Lydbrook Works, Gloucestershire, ironmaster.—J. SMITH, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—D. LAWRENCE, Rugby, Warwickshire, dealer in pictures.—B. WHEELWRIGHT, Birmingham, jeweller.—C. HUSKISSON, Birch-acre, Worcestershire, farmer.—G. ALEXANDER, Scarborough, Yorkshire, draper.—J. WOODS, Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant.—E. BEARDSWORTH, Blackburn, Lancashire, hairdresser.—T. STUBBS, Wigan, Lancashire, cattle-dealer.—S. BUCKLEY, Werneth, Lancashire, corn-miller.—R. S. BELT and J. WHITFIELD, Winlaton, Durham, grocer.—J. ELLIOT, Crosby, Cumberland, farmer.—H. C. PRIEST, Bristol, timber-dealer.—G. THORN, Bristol, mason.—W. MATTHEWS, Frating, Essex, maltster.—E. AMIABLE, Manchester, painter.—H. HAMILTON, Rotherham, Yorkshire, painter.—WAKELIN, Bicester, Oxfordshire, plumber.—J. F. TRANAH, jun., Rochester, baker.—C. R. PACE, West Hartlepool, Durham, painter.—J. OLDFIELD, Brotherton, Yorkshire, ship's captain.—J. F. OATES, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, ragdealer.—J. ATHA, Bingley, Yorkshire, watchmaker.—C. CURTIS, Bath, jeweller.—J. CARNALL, Longton, Staffordshire, potter.—M. MORGAN, Bodenham, Herefordshire, farmer.—G. D. BENSLEY, Wells, Norfolk, chemist.—J. P. CUMMINGS, Leeds, draper.—J. PICKEN, Henley, Staffordshire, hairdresser.—B. G. BOULT, Norwich, publican.—G. CLARKE, Bury St. Edmunds, baker.—T. WRIGHT, Winchester, plasterer.—T. ALDRIDGE, Seacombe, Cheshire, commission agent.—W. W. PAYCE, Sheffield, ornamental comb-dealer.—J. HOLDSWORTH, Burnley, Lancashire, late innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. E. ALMOND, Edinburgh, mourning warehouseman.—D. DALGLEISH, Edinburgh, flesher.—G. SHAND, Lossiemouth, Elginshire, shipowner.—W. MATHISON, Stranraer, grocer.

It is arranged that the Channel Fleet will sail for Lisbon about the middle of December.

The colonelcy of the 78th (Highland) Regiment of Foot, or Ross-shire Buffs, has become vacant by the death, on Thursday week, of General Macneil.

Mr. W. H. Cooke, of the Inner Temple; Mr. J. Gray and Mr. J. J. Powell, of the Middle Temple, have been made Queen's Counsel.

THE ISLAND OF DECIMA.

IN the year 1641, after the Japanese had succeeded in exterminating both Christians and Christianity in Japan by one of the fiercest and most brutal persecutions recorded in history, the Dutch traders, who had always been the commercial rivals of the Portuguese, against whom the fanatic fury of the Japanese was specially directed, were compelled by the authorities to abandon their residences in the cities in which they had settled and to remove to the artificial island of Decima. This island, which is only 600 ft. in length and 240 ft. across, had previously been inhabited by the Portuguese; but, as they were forbidden ever again to touch Japanese soil, and the natives had resolved to have as little as possible to do with the "outer barbarians," it was concluded that this prison island should henceforth be appropriated to the Dutch, who, by their zeal in defaming the Portuguese and blowing the flames at which they were so cruelly martyred, had established a claim to special indulgence on the part of the Japanese. The island is built in the bay of Nagasaki, as in England we construct piers and breakwaters. It is connected with the mainland by a stone bridge, which is closed by a gate and guard-house, constantly occupied by a body of police or soldiers, whose duty it is to prevent the Japanese who are not officially connected with the island from having any communication with the Dutch residents. Previous to the recent treaties, which have been so scandalously violated by the princelets of that isolated region, the trade of the Dutch with Japan was of a very limited character, only two ships annually being allowed to be dispatched from Java to Decima. The buildings on the island are either dwelling-houses or warehouses, built by the Japanese on speculation, and let to the Dutch—notwithstanding their somewhat pasteboard character—at exorbitant rentals. The Dutch flag waves,

indeed, from a flagstaff, as though the island were a Dutch possession, which it has never been, as not a foot of Japanese territory can be held by foreigners; though it is by no means improbable that an island or two in the Japanese waters will soon have to change hands. The Europeans are now allowed comparatively free intercourse with the residents of the neighbouring town of Nagasaki, who, however, have special orders to be circumspect; while all they say and do in the presence of the Europeans is carefully noted and reported by the spies charged with that inquisitorial duty. The Dutch residents are regularly supplied with provisions by officially-constituted purveyors, at a tariff charge of about fifty per cent higher than the usual market price. These provisions, however, are not paid for in cash—all money transactions between the Dutch and Japanese being rigorously prohibited—but the amount is deducted from the sum due to the Dutch Governor of the island on account of the sale of the two annual cargoes sent from Batavia. The Japanese officials in Decima are obliged, on entering office, to sign with their blood an oath binding them to contract no friendship with the Dutch, and to afford them no information respecting the language, laws, manners, religion, or history of Japan.

In 1808 the English war-frigate Phaeton, under Captain Pellew, anchored in the bay of Nagasaki, while cruising about to intercept the two Dutch vessels with their home cargoes from Decima. This daring exploit, as it was considered, excited great sensation at Nagasaki; but Pellew was compelled to retire, and the Governor of Nagasaki was placed under the unpleasant necessity of ripping up his stomach on account of his having permitted a foreign vessel to anchor in the bay "without having destroyed and burned it according to his instructions from the Emperor." Five years later, when the English had taken possession of Java in their game of "diamond cut diamond" with Napoleon, two English vessels anchored off the island, and the commanders claimed the transfer of all Dutch property on it to the English Governor of Java. The Dutch Governor, Doeff, however, refused to accede to this request, and he was supported in his refusal by the Japanese. The English vessels were compelled to return to Java with their mission unfulfilled; and a second expedition, made a year later under Raffles, for the same purpose, was equally unsuccessful.

Recent events in the history of the Japanese have invested this island with an interest which justifies us in giving our readers this notice of it and the accompanying illustration, which was recently drawn, with the assistance of a Dutch resident, by one of the Japanese officials connected with the island. As the navigation to the bay of Nagasaki is the least unfamiliar of the Japanese waters to European navigators, and much valuable property, well calculated for "material guarantees," is within easy reach from the bay, it is, perhaps, not improbable, owing to recent provocations on the part of the Japanese, that Decima and the neighbouring town of Nagasaki—a brilliant jewel in the Emperor's crown—may be taken possession of for a time by the despised "outer barbarians," by way of teaching the Japanese this salutary lesson—that, in spite of their Tycoon, Mikado, Ilogoons, and damios, they will not escape condign and deserved punishment for the violation of treaties, nor be allowed to butcher with impunity the their butchers Princes, the "barbarians" who, in virtue of treaties, think proper to sojourn amongst them.



THE LATE M. BILLAULT, FRENCH MINISTER OF STATE.

described by the French official paper as an "irreparable loss" to the Imperial régime, of the advantages of which the deceased politician was one of the ablest expositors.

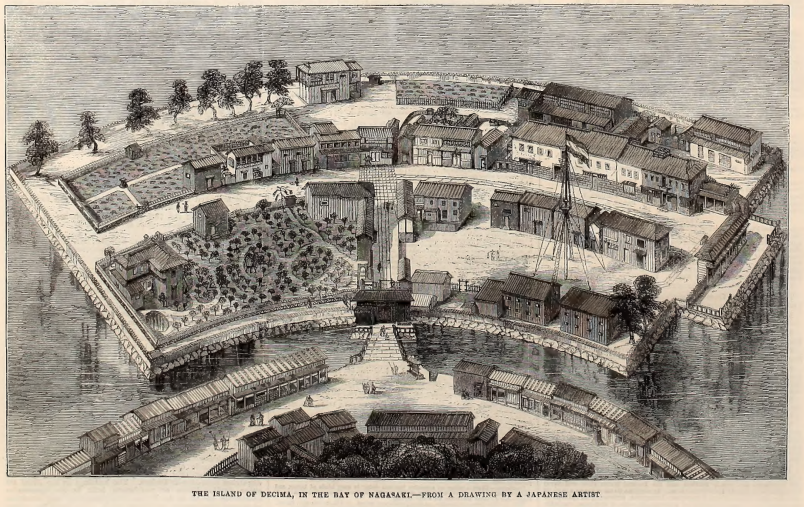
The last few years of M. Billault's life were the most brilliant of his career, and his eloquence was constantly relied upon by the Govern-

THE LATE M. BILLAULT.

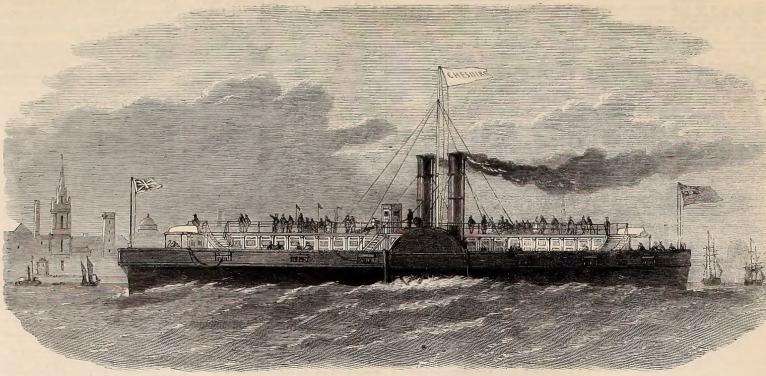
Auguste - Adolphe - Marie Billault was born at Vannes on the 12th of November, 1805. He passed the beginning of his career as a lawyer at Nantes, where he was in practice at the early age of twenty-three, and where he was so highly esteemed that he was called upon successively to occupy most of the posts of municipal honour of that important city. In 1837 he was chosen by the electors of Ancenis as their representative in the Chamber of Deputies, and shortly afterwards made his first memorable speech on the corrupt electional practices at that time existing in France. During the existence of the Thiers Ministry (1840) M. Billault distinguished himself as Under-Secretary for State, an office since abolished; and his progress as an orator became from that time rapid. In 1846 he was elected Deputy for Paris, but he still preferred sitting in the Chamber as representative for Ancenis. Throughout the agitation prevailing in Paris during the early days of 1848 he refused to take any part in the organisation of the Reform banquets, although he had been one of the most ardent denunciators of the corruption "that threatened to annihilate representative institutions."

After the revolution of February M. Billault took his seat among the moderate Democrats, and voted in favour of the banishment of the Orleans family. Subsequently to the coup-d'état he was elected Deputy for Saint-Girons, and was chosen as the first President of the Corps Législatif, in which capacity he contributed greatly to the re-establishment of the empire, remaining from that time one of the most devoted supporters of the Imperial Government. In 1854 he succeeded M. Persigny as Minister of the Interior, and was created Senator in the month of December of the same year. He was also a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

The unexpected death of this talented Minister of State (which occurred on the 13th inst.) is



THE ISLAND OF DECIMA, IN THE BAY OF NAGASAKI.—FROM A DRAWING BY A JAPANESE ARTIST.



THE LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD NEW FERRY-STEAMER CHESHIRE.—SEE PAGE 447.

ment for answering the small but indefatigable Opposition in the Corps Législatif. His talent will be much missed in the forthcoming Session, wherein his oratorical abilities would have had to combat the arguments of Thiers, Berryer, Jules Favre, and the increased phalanx of the Opposition sent to the Chamber by the recent elections.

A few days after M. Billault's demise a long article in the *Moniteur* ably described the genius and the merits, from an Imperial point of view, of the deceased Minister of State, who was honoured with a magnificent public funeral at the expense of the nation, and interred in the family vault at the cemetery of Montparnasse on the 17th inst.

Our Portrait of the late M. Billault is from a photograph by MM. Mayer Frères and Pierson.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

WITH the termination of the fine season, the round chapeaux Français Premier, Henri Quatre, &c., are now almost abandoned; and the bonnets announced in our last have made their appearance at the modistes' who influence the tone of the Parisian fashions. The chapeaux in question advance a little more in front than hitherto; otherwise the form remains unchanged, and their chief beauty lies in the elegance of their composition. One variety is composed of light satin, with plaid crowns and strings, and a large feather in front outside the bonnet. These bonnets are soft and rich in appearance; as are also another series in amethyst-coloured velvet, ornamented with dark bows and strings and feathers, of which two of different colours are often worn together.

For the remaining days of autumn the cannal is the outer garment most generally worn; those in Scotch plush are much in favour; but this material is not at all *de rigueur*, and the stuff employed may be of the same description as that of the robe, as shown in one of our Illustrations. A considerable number of cloaks and mantles have just made their début, amongst which may be mentioned the Caprice, the Incroyable, the Speranza, the Guise (shown in our second figure), and the Danilo.

The affection of the fair Parisiennes for Scotch patterns has not abated in the least, and plaids of all the clans known are met with at every turn. Poult de soie écossais, cloth écossais, ribbons écossais, plush écossais, and stockings and socks écossais are donned with an ardour that reflects honour on the taste of the Highlanders. It is impossible to make a promenade in Paris without being struck with the preponderance of the Scotch element so much in favour.

Before proceeding with the explanations of our Illustrations, we may refer to the new jupon multiform, of which the shape and size can be varied at will in five different manners, according to circumstances. The possibility of a lady walking arm-in-arm with a gentleman has been brought about by the invention of this complaisant jupon.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Promenade Dress for a Young Lady.*—Robe of iron-grey foulard, ornamented with green ribbons disposed according to the design shown in our Engraving. The sleeve is small, but somewhat open, and trimmed on the cuff with narrower green ribbon. The cannal is of the same material as the dress, and the trimmings to match. Duck chapeau postillon, edged with velvet and decorated with a large velvet bow and two feathers, green and black.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—Slightly-training robe of green moire antique, trimmed merely with a row of black velvet buttons down the front. The principal feature of this costume is the *Montesa* Guise, one of the most elegant of the cloak novelties just brought out by the well-known establishment in the Rue de Richelieu; it is composed of velvet, with lace trimmings, and a passementerie ornament on each shoulder. The bonnet is in amethyst-coloured velvet, ornamented outside with white and amethyst feathers, and inside with white flowers and amethyst foliage.

Fig. 3. *Home Toilet.*—Robe of light grey mohair, having on the skirt a fluted flounce, trimmed with violet silk, and surmounted by a band of the same material. The vest is of violet cloth, ornamented with black passementerie trimmings. The waistcoat is composed of embroidered insertion, the cuffs being narrow, but also embroidered. The little collar is likewise in embroidery. The headdress consists merely of a violet *résille*, with a small bouquet of flowers of the same colour.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 27th inst., at The Lowe, Eardiston, Worcestershire, Mrs. Clifford, of a daughter.

On the 3rd of August, at Kamptee, Central India, the wife of Captain F. H., Hanmer, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, of a son.

On the 21st of August, at Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of Lawrence Mortimer Marescaux, Esq., manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, of a son.

On the 28th inst., at St. Mary's-street, Bridgnorth, the wife of Charles John Cooper, Esq., of a son.

On the 4th inst., at No. 1, Place Lartigne, Sherbrooke-street, Canada, the wife of Captain Welch (late 93rd Highlanders), barrackmaster, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Sandwich, by the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, assisted by the Rev. E. N. Braddon, Vicar of St. Mary's, Alfred Gillow, Esq., of St. Nicholas, Thanet, to Eliza Anne, only child of Richard Joynes Emmerson, Esq., of Sandwich, and granddaughter of Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, K.C.B., Walmer, Kent.

On the 21st inst., at Llandysilio, by the Rev. John J. Turner, brother of the bride, Lewis Richard, second surviving son of the late Stafford Price, Esq., of Hendon House, Middlesex, to Eliza, second daughter of John James Turner, Esq., of Pentreheylin, Montgomeryshire.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., Thomas Havers, Esq., of Thelton Hall, for many years Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk, and magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in his 77th year.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Webley Parry, Cliff's End House, Exmouth, Anne Jane, the beloved wife of Ludwig Gabler, Esq., her Majesty's Government Telegraph to India.

On the 28th inst., at the residence of his son, Dr. Mark Tanner, 3, St. George's-square, Belgravia, of acute bronchitis, Captain Thomas Tanner, of her Majesty's Indian Navy, in his 76th year.

MR. BENEDICT begs to announce a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY, NOV. 6, on which occasion will be performed, for the first time in London, his new Cantata, entitled "Richard Cœur de Lion." Matilda, Mdlle. Tietjens; Urbain, Mdlle. Trebelli; Blondel de Nesle, Mr. Wilbye Cooper; Richard, Mr. Santley. To be followed by a Grand Selection from Gounod's popular opera, "Faust," performed by the following celebrated artists:—Mdlle. Tietjens, Mdlle. Trebelli, Signor Bettini, Signor Bossi, and Mr. Santley. Full Orchestra, and the Choir of the Vocal Association. Conductors—Mr. Benedict and Signor Arditi. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

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THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT BURSLEM, STAFFORDSHIRE.

On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid the first stone of the Wedgwood Memorial Institute, at Burslem, Staffordshire. The right hon. gentleman delivered an elaborate address, in which he eloquently expounded the lesson of Wedgwood's remarkable life, and urged a more thorough association of art with utility, especially in ceramic manufactures. We give in our present Number a View of the intended building, and next week we shall illustrate and describe the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone.

The building is intended for the use of a school of art, a free library, and a museum, and was designed by Mr. G. B. Nichols, architect, of Westbromwich, under whose direction and superintendence the works are being carried out. The situation of the building is in Queen-street, opposite the pottery works of Messrs. Cork, Edge, and Co., the main front extending to about 100 ft.

The style adopted by the architect is Italian, of the Renaissance



VIEW OF MURREE, ONE OF THE SANITARIUMS IN INDIA, FROM THE OBSERVATORY HILL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

period. The main front is divided into three portions—a centre, with two corresponding wings. The centre, by its construction and ornamentation, gives a clear, distinct expression to the building that its purpose may be observed at a glance. While, however, the external appearance has been the object of careful study, in no case has it been suffered to interfere with the convenience or harmonious working of the interior. The purposes of the museum or exhibition-room, requiring a top light, the lateral walls thus occurring in the centre has been rendered subservient to the general effect by a judicious and liberal employment of ornamental features.

The central portion of the building is subdivided into three portions by two coupled columns. In the centre is the principal entrance, deeply recessed and boldly moulded, and flanked on each side by three-quarter columns. The other compartments are occupied by coupled pilasters with carved capitals. Above these is placed the cornice dividing the two stories of the building. Surmounting the doorway is an arched tympanum, with a full-sized coat of arms, sculptured, and carved imposts and key.

The system is intended to illustrate the potters' art, for which Burslem and its locality has obtained such celebrity. In the side compartments are two panels and medallions; the former to contain figures and arabesques in relief; the latter to be heads of Michael Angelo and Shakspeare, as representatives of Literature and Art. These compartments are divided by pilasters terminating in Corinthian capitals, and enriched with festoons of fruit and flowers. Upon these pilasters rests the main cornice, which has a bold projection so as to cast a broad shadow over the frieze. Above the centre of the cornice is a pediment in which is placed a large medallion of Wedgwood, of whose useful life the building is a memorial.

The general arrangement of the plan, considering the position and limited area of the site, reflects great credit upon the skill and ability of the architect.

The building, though exceedingly handsome, is likely to be still further decorated and beautified by a more extensive introduction of mosaics, della robia, terra-cotta, &c., than at present proposed in the architect's design.

MURREE, INDIA.

THE sanitarium for our troops is pleasantly situated on a hill between the Rivers Indus and Jhelum, in the Punjaub. It was established in 1851, and has already attracted a considerable population. The elevation of the station above the sea is 5000 ft., or, according to another authority, 7000 ft. It is resorted to in the hot weather by the lieutenant-Governor and most of the higher officials in the Punjaub, besides numbers of the military. Numerous visitors pass through it en route to Kashmere, and it is on the high road to Cabul Proper. Its scenery is very beautiful, and the wild flowers in the spring are lovely, especially the wild roses, which, after a shower, spring up under the sky. Black Rock, a short distance from it, is famous for bear-shooting. Murree boasts of a club, reading-room, and public ballroom, and in the season is very gay—archery, picnic, concert parties, and balls being the prevailing amusements. It has also a pretty English-looking church, besides a chapel which has been erected by subscription chiefly for the use of the soldiers. There are barracks for about four hundred British soldiers, which are occupied during the hot season by invalids from the various Royal regiments quartered in the Punjaub.

Our view of Murree is from a photograph taken from the Observatory Hill.

The Lawrence Asylum, of which we gave an Engraving last week, is built on a spur of the hill on which Murree stands.

MEETING OF SETTLERS AND MAORIS AT HAWKE'S BAY, NEW ZEALAND.

THE Engraving on page 436 represents a large meeting of the European and Maori inhabitants of the province of Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, held at the Pah Whakairo, a native village, about ten miles from Napier, on the 20th of July last. It is taken from one of the views of the meeting photographed by Mr. Charles H. Robson.

Mr. Governor Gouverneur Cornwall Browne has obligingly furnished us with some particulars of the meeting, and of the condition and general conduct of the Maoris in that settlement, at the junction of the two interests.

Throughout the whole of the disturbances, so frequent of late years in New Zealand, it says that the natives of that part of the province have always maintained the strictest neutrality and evinced an earnest desire to cultivate the goodwill and friendship of the settlers. Even in times of strife and bloodshed their conduct has ever been marked by an anxiety to respect the lives and property of their white neighbours. This feeling was strongly evinced in the year 1857, when, during the feud between the Hapukn and the Moonauui, two rival chiefs in that province. At the period alluded to the contending parties were often hard-pushed for provisions, the sheep and cattle of the settlers grazed quietly in the vicinity of the fighting-ground, and not a single one was ever known to be missing; and the settlers themselves were earnestly warned to avoid approaching too near the contending parties while engaged, lest some one might be hurt by a stray bullet. This feud quarrel had its origin in disputes and jealousies arising from the sale by one of the chiefs in question of blocks of land to the Government, which, according to native custom, implicated the Government also, as the purchasing party. The enmity, however, towards the settlers on that occasion certainly evinced a remarkable degree of forbearance for men of untutored minds.

At a later date, when the Kauaka King movement was fast gaining ground, and many tribes were pledged to its support, these people, although professedly in favour of the movement, generally maintained their resolution to preserve peaceful relations with their European neighbours. And at the present time, when the Waikato, whilst the powerful and warlike tribes of the Waikato, with whom the King movement originated, are at war with the Government, and their emissaries continually traversing the country, exciting and urging the tribes to revolt, the people of Hawke's Bay remain steady to their resolution to preserve peace in their own district, and publicly declare that, although morally supporting the confederation of the tribes for the maintenance of their nationality, they will, if necessary, resist by force any attempt of other tribes to disturb the peace of the province.

The meeting represented in our Engraving was called for the purpose of celebrating the completion of a large flour mill erected by the natives of the district, with the assistance of the Government, at the Pawhakairo village. The Europeans were invited to attend so as to afford each party an opportunity of expressing to the other their doubts and fears in the present aspect of affairs in the country. A large company assembled, amongst whom were many ladies and gentlemen from the town of Napier, and Donald M'Lean, Esq., the Superintendent of the Province. This gentleman was for many years at the head of the Native Department, and is a most popular Government of the colony, and is a man of great experience in all matters affecting the natives. Possessing the entire confidence of both races, and a perfect knowledge of the Maori language and character, no man could be better adapted to allay the feelings of distrust naturally awakened in the minds of such a brave and warlike people by the stirring events passing in other parts of the colony.

Many chiefs, representatives of various tribes, addressed the meeting, and all expressed their unaltered determination to live in peace and amity with their white neighbours. The steps and the measures then being taken by the local Government gave them much uneasiness. "Why," said they, "are stockades being erected and men being drilled? There can be no necessity for these preparations here. We have always your friends, and you ours. Why then should you cause to be suspicious of us, nor have we ever mistrusted you; but now we are in doubt as to the meaning of these proceedings." They were answered by his Honour the Superintendent, who informed them that the militia were called out pursuant to instructions from the Governor; that this was usual amongst Englishmen in every country, even in times of peace; that it had already been done in every other province in the island; that warning letters were continually being received from loyal natives in other districts of pre-dilated attacks upon the town of Napier by the Waikatos, now in arms against the Government, together with other disaffected tribes; and that the stockades, therefore, and all the other preparations, had no reference whatever to them, but were merely precautionary measures to guard against threatened incursions of hostile tribes. His Honour spoke at some length on the subject, and said that the natives were fully satisfied, and a paper was subsequently drawn up by them, the speeches of the chiefs, was afterwards published in a local newspaper, printed in the Maori language, called the *Waka Maori o Ahuriri*, or the "Maori Canoe of Ahuriri."

The gentleman near the centre of our Engraving, with his head uncovered, is Mr. M'Lean, the Superintendent of the province, and his first address to the meeting. Mr. M'Lean is seated in a wheelbarrow, in which he had been conveyed to the spot, being unable either to walk or to stand from the effects of rheumatism. He is about to address the meeting, and, in doing so, expressed his heartfelt pleasure at seeing so many of his white friends assembled on that occasion, in a spot which he opened his speech, that the Maoris had only a few years ago been considered as the head-quarters of rebellion. He then proceeded to say that the object of the meeting was to celebrate the completion of a flour mill, which had been preserved from total extinction as a people by the introduction of the wheat, and the consequent cultivation of calabashes containing "this"—small birds, cooked and preserved in their own fat. These birds are considered by the natives as an article of diet. They are very rich and luscious. The pillars in the background are specimens of uncouth carving, common in all forest houses around the settlement.

During the course of the day the meeting adjourned for the purpose of partaking of the refreshments provided by the natives for their European friends.

The proceedings of this meeting cannot be too highly estimated at the present juncture of affairs in the colony. There can be no doubt it had its due effect upon other tribes. Some examples of the tribes in rebellion were present, and it is to be hoped that the report which they made to their own people of the peaceful resolves of the Hawke's Bay native had the effect of somewhat damping their ardour of rebellion.

The province of Hawke's Bay is one of the principal grazing districts in the colony: it possesses abundance of fine agricultural land, and has a climate proverbially mild and healthy. Its native population is about 3600, and the European population about 2000.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK COMPANY'S SEAL.



OUR Illustration represents the Seal of the Alexandra Park Company, from a design by Mr. John Gilbert. In addition to the several features which have been already described to the public in the interior of the building, we understand that they are about to construct a capacious cricket-ground, with suitable pavilion, archery-ground, tricket and tennis courts, and a large gymnasium after the plan of the celebrated M. Triat, of the Avenue Montaigne, at Paris. A thousand-yard volunteer range is also contemplated. We are not understand why the directors have adopted as the motto of their seal—"Health and rational recreation,"—which words, if we mistake not, were used by Sir Charles Phipps in a letter which he recently wrote by command of the Queen when expressing the Royal approval of the movement to amend Prince Consort had in opening the park for the people at Aston Hall.

"THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT."—BY J. GILBERT.

THE drawing we have received, although designed expressly for this Journal, may be taken as a pendant or companion to the Engraving we gave some time since from the remarkably impressive drawing by the same accomplished artist, "The Burial of the Black Prince," exhibited in the last Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. This is the triumphant sequel to that gorgeously-sombre, cold, grim October dawn, breaking upon the little English band, apparently marked for the carrion crows sailing overhead, and discovering every man anxious and prayerful, but stanch and resolute, though it may be with the resolution of despair. This is the solemn moment of thanksgiving for a victory which, with Crecy and Poictiers, Blenheim and Ramillies, Trafalgar and Waterloo, will be for ever memorable in English annals.

Mr. Gilbert obviously conceived this subject from Shakspeare's "King Henry V.," the play from which the artist adopts a portion of his motto. No more especial illustration is to be found in the former drawing. We, therefore, give a part of scene 7, from the same drama, descriptive of the incident for the commemoration of which the French herald, "enters" a third time to the King and his Captains; having before the commencement of the battle twice been sent by the Constable of France, and in the name of Charles VI. (though neither the French King nor the Dauphin ventured to join the army), insolent demands to surrender, and for the payment of ransom.

Exeter.	Here comes the herald of the French, my liege.
Bedford.	His eyes are humbler than they used to be.
King Henry.	How now! what means this, herald? know'st thou not That I have fined these bones of mine for ransome? Com'st thou again for ransome?
Montjoy.	No, great King: I come to thee for charitable license, That we may wander o'er this bloody field To book our dead, and then to bury them; To sort our nobles from our common men; For many of our Princes (woe the while!) Lie drench'd and soaked in mercenary blood So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs In blood of Princes; and their wounded steeds Fret fetlock deep in gore, and, with wild rage, Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters, Killing them twice. O, give us leave, great King, To view the field in safety, and dispose Of their dead bodies!
King Henry.	I tell thee truly, herald, I know not if the day be ours or no; For yet a many of your horsemen peer, And gallop o'er the field.
Montjoy.	The day is yours.
King Henry.	Praise be God, and not our strength, for it!

This is the moment chosen by the artist. Overhead with the fearful odds of one to six must, indeed, have appeared even to the great grandson of Edward III. something almost miraculous.

It is but natural that French historians of all ages should explain the victory of Agincourt, the anniversary of which took place on the 25th inst., in a way to give the slightest wound to the national vanity of our always brave allies: and much of the apparent marvel of it is certainly to be explained away. Nevertheless, only the victorious pen of a Thiers will ever add Agincourt to Waterloo as among the number of what should properly be considered French victories. In the mean time we are content to accept the particulars of the "*Histoire d'Aincourt*" from existing Gallican authorities. Henri Martin, in his "Histoire de France," says that the English Army numbered from thirteen to fourteen thousand; the French, without the *valetaille* or grooms, &c., fifty thousand, of whom fourteen thousand were knights or "lances nobles;" the rest—and Martin quotes the "Religieux de Saint Denis"—were but a pack of bandits and "batards." These estimates are the highest for the English and the lowest for the French hitherto recorded. Various causes are assigned for the disaster. Although the English had been long famishing, they had on the night immediately preceding the battle better shelter and better fare in a neighbouring village than the French in the open plain. John Bull has the reputation abroad of being to this day unable to fight unless he is well fed. The field of Agincourt was a narrow plain with woods on each side, and the French, unable to deploy their immense force, could not charge in close order, but were obliged to form three lines of battle—one behind the other. The Constable's authority was merely nominal. Few of the Captains preserved any traditions of the tactics of the Du Guesclins and Clissons of a past age. When the young nobler, certain of victory, cared neither to command nor obey but rushed madly to the charge. The gentry of the French cavalry, which was to have decided the fate of the day by taking the English in flank, were stopped from the soft state of the ground: the horses could only wade slowly through the mud; many fell in heaps, and when down were unable to rise in the furrows of the newly-ploughed ground. Archers, crossbowmen, and hardly-armed footmen of the French centre could hardly move for the same reason. Exposed to the volleys of arrows poured upon them by the English archers, they were obliged to lower their heads to prevent the arrows penetrating the holes in the visors. The front rank of the compact mass of men that gained the English line were impaled on the stakes pointed at each end, which the archers carried and planted before them; or, too much terrified to face the long arrows, struggled back upon their comrades, among whom their wounded and furious horses spread a frightful disorder. The English archers, without the same overwhelmance of armour, for many of them were half-naked, advanced steadily, shooting as they went, and using the cutlasses that hung at their enemies, fell upon them with sword and battle-axe, fighting, killing, and taking prisoners, at in reality a great advantage, notwithstanding the immense disparity of numbers. All advantage from similar causes befel the second and the third line of the French, notwithstanding that they fought bravely and obstinately. At the English were preparing for the charge of the third line the alarming intelligence arrived that a powerful force was approaching the rear of our army. In this hurried emergency Henry instantly gave orders that all the prisoners should be put to death; orders which were, unfortunately, too promptly executed before it was discovered that the supposed force was only a few hundred neighbouring villagers, who had collected to plunder the slaughtered French.

During the day the King's life was frequently in imminent danger. Seeing his brother, the Duke of Clarence, wounded and lying on the ground, he stood by him, and with his battle-axe severely repelled each of the assailants till the Prince was safely removed by his own servants. Soon afterwards he was struck by eighteen French knights, who, according to St. Remi, as eye-witness, had bound themselves by oath to strike off the crown which the monarch wore on his casque or die in the attempt. They so far succeeded that one of them struck off one of the fleurons of the crown, but they were all slain. The Duke of Alencon, the constable of the French line, fell by the hand of the Royal standard. With one stroke he beat to the ground the Duke of York; and as he stooped to complete his work, with a second he severed the crown on the King's helmet. Every arm was instantly upraised against him. "Kill not the King," he cried, exultingly; "I yield: I am Alencon." Henry held out his hand, but his gallant enemy had already fallen. There should be some notable personages among the slain near the King in our Engraving.

Never has the French noblesse sustained a disaster comparable with Agincourt. Orcy, Fourciers, Courtrai were all surpassed. Among the 10,000 slain were numbered the Dukes of Brabant, Bar, and Alencon, the Archbishop of Sens, the Constable and Admiral of France, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights, esquires, and gentlemen. Among the 14,000 prisoners (a larger number than the whole army of the English) were the Duke of Orleans and Bourbon, the Counts of Eu, Vendôme, and Richemont, the Marshal Boucicaut, and the Sire de Rambures (who commanded 6000 of the principal cavalry. The English lost, according to St. Remi, the most credible authority 1600, including the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk, and some twenty other nobles.

FINE ARTS.

THE second number of the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review* is of much more general interest than the first. The article by Mr. Scharf upon is specially worth reading at the present moment, as it draws a comparison between the management of the Parisian Salon of 1863 and that of our exhibition, the Royal Academy, very much, certainly, to the disadvantage of the latter. In France the Government charges the artist for the space allotted to his pictures, and the sale results are the rendering the utmost possible justice to the artists. All have an equal chance of being seen, and the Emperor, the Minister, and the receipts, after the payment of expenses, do not go to swell the savings of a small corporation, but are devoted to the purchase of pictures from the current exhibition, and to the formation of a gallery for the French National Gallery. The Rev. C. Kingsley has an article on Mdme. Heuriette Browne's picture of "The Sisters of Charity," which is perhaps more worthy for the general remarks on high art and the disputes between the "realists" and the "ideals" than for the criticisms on the picture of the Royal Academy Commission, and Mr. Palgrave one on "The Pretty and the Beautiful." The first is useful, though trimming; the second suggestive, though constantly inclining to exaggeration. A notice of Mulready, a curious paper on Francesco da Boiogna (transcribed from Vasari), and a correspondence (London), together with a memorial of contemporary art, reviews of books and prints, and instalments of *Notes-and-Queries* of Royal and other collections complete the present number.

A meeting was held some days since in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of taking steps for the erection in that city of a monument to the late Lord Clyde. A committee was formed to collect subscriptions, and to determine the nature and size of the monument, and the artist to be employed. £700 was at once collected.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, the member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, some of whose exquisite productions we have engraved, has left Tenerife, where she long resided, and whence she derived the subjects of her pictures, for Madeira, where she has purchased a villa in that island, and has taken up her residence in the Northern American States, in consequence of the death of her husband as Consul for Tenerife.

A few years before his death, the late Frank Stone discontinued the painting of the drawing-room joys and sorrows by which he obtained his early reputation, and devoted himself, with great advantage to his art, to the healthier atmosphere of the breezy French coast, near Boulogne, Wimereux, and Calais. One of the best of his pictures from this district represented a cartload—oh! such a cartload!—of coquettish-looking peasant girls returning from some village or town of the Pas de Calais, and exchanging a cheery "Bon jour," with—himself, the spectator might in vanity fancy, did he not know the painter's modesty surmounted by the outline of a kép, thrown from some unknown figure athwart the foreground of the dusty road. Mr. Frank Stone's widow has, for the present, more than usually natural picture, which, having been exhibited in the Royal Academy, will be remembered by many of our readers, has been carefully and admirably engraved by Mr. H. Robinson, and recently published by Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket.

Mr. Hogarth, the publisher of the Spanish tours, has recently issued a new series of photographs from pen-and-ink sketches by Colonel Cresiack, whose sketches of the last Italian campaign are well known. The new pictures represent, with all this clever amateur's spirit and force of characterisation, and with greater regard for minute proportion than is exceeding efforts, the common incidents of a Spanish full-fight. The noble courage and terrific strength of the bull are indicated with surprising vigour; but the Colonel has very properly also given the sickening and revolting circumstances which always attend this sanguinary spectacle. Mr. Hogarth has likewise published a set of caricature sketches, lithographed on a long strip of paper, entitled "To the Pyramids," and representing, humorously enough, the difficulties and other incidents attending the ascent of the Great Pyramid.

Mr. J. Rubens Powell, in a letter to the *Athenæum*, makes a communication which—if true, and there seems no possibility of doubting it—so clearly proves the folly of pretending to speak authoritatively

and dogmatically upon the genuineness of pictures ascribed to "old masters," that we think the statements should be widely circulated. Mr. Powell, who is known as an excellent copyist of old pictures, draws attention to the review in the fourth or supplemental volume (of Dr. Waagen's "Art-Treasures of Great Britain") of Lord Normanton's Secretary gallery of pictures; in which copies, painted for Lord Normanton by Mr. Powell, of two Claudes, a Greuze, and three pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, are substantially spoken of by Dr. Waagen as "genuine," "rare," and "deserving to take a prominent place among the originals of the respective masters." Dr. Waagen, the director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin, can make many mistakes in a single gallery, what, it may reasonably be asked, must be the mass of error in all the works of all the principal galleries and cabinets of Great Britain? And if a modern copyist can so successfully imitate old paintings, what are the evidences of age think upon it, how large may the proportion be of contemporaneous, or imitations, at least in style, by pupils and followers, that we now accept as "genuine originals by the master."

THE FARM.

THE remainder of the late Mr. Anthony Maynard's herd were sold by Mr. Strafford at Stokesley on Thursday, the 10th inst. The 30 averaged £18 0s. 6d.; the cows and heifers, £23 17s. 8d.; and the steers, £14 9s. The best price of the day was 50 gs. for the Young Duchess. The total sum realised by the herd at both sales, including the steers, was £1418 15s., and the 113 bulls, cows, and heifers averaged just £32.

Messrs. Graham's twenty-first annual sale took place at Sittyton lately. Of the 80 bull-calves in the catalogue one was not and offered, and another was withdrawn. The rest averaged £34 18s., a very good price when it is considered that the bulls are not primed with "the flowing bowl" previous to the roup, and buy not so much from buffalo consideration as for crossing with the Aberdeen "doddies" and half-bred cows. The Fancy by Baly (3151) tribe sold well, and the six averaged £37 2s. The highest price, 97 gs., was given by Mr. Bruce, of Auchindoir, for "Victorious," by "Champion of England;" and "West Australian" by the Czar (30 gs.) was knocked down to the Duke of Richmond's agent for Gordon Castle. One of them went to the Orkneys, one to Ross-shire, one to Forfarshire, one to Morayshire, and the rest to Aberdeenshire. There were nine roans, eleven reds (the favourite colour this year), red and whites, and four whites. The ages ranged from Nov. 1st to May 1st. The yard of living stock at Sittyton has now been sold off, and the owners expect to complete their nine dozen.

The Royal Dairy herd of Messrs. Gillett, Penn, previously composed of about a score of females from the herds of Messrs. Morgridge, Davey, Reeves, Lee, and Mr. Baines, has received a considerable accession of strength. Among them are Princess, one of the gold medallist Duke of Picton ex Mr. Mereton's Lovely (1461), the first-prize cow at Warwick; Pique (3351) of the same family, first at Preston Pet 2nd (2229), and Minnie (2126a) (which has been purchased from Mr. Stone's herd in Berkshire), by Mr. Phillip Hale's herd; and Picture 5th (2225); and Curly 2nd (1886), first at Warwick last. New model buildings, after a design by Mr. Robert Smith, are in course of erection, but the roof will be supported on iron columns; and the 200 animals which it is intended to accommodate will be all tied up at once time.

Mr. Robert Smith's sale of Exmoor cobs and galloways is postponed until the spring, when the Exmoor ponies will have further attained their four-year-old teeth, and be ready for summer use. They are chiefly bays, with a little the old horse, and from selected Exmoor pony mares. Two of these, Chieftain and Master Bobby, which have been kept as sires, are going on well, and will probably make their début, along with a couple of Bobby mares, at the Newcastle Show.

Forty new members have joined the Acclimatisation Society, and nearly forty more names are on the list for election the next month. The practical experimental operations have acted as a great attraction, and Lord Walsingham has sent a donation of £10 extra in aid of them. The society have consigned some pheasants' eggs to Australia, and are endeavouring to procure, with the aid of the Government, some Indian jungle game. The Hon. Mr. Strutt, M.P., Derby, has withdrawn his name from the list of vice-presidents; and the secretaries have been directed to write to the editors of the *Zoologist*, *Ibis*, *Chronicle* and contradict the statements made by the honorary gentleman in that journal with reference to the society.

The great Monmouthshire and Herefordshire sale on Thursday week. The day was delightfully fine, and the attendance was one of the largest we have ever seen, notwithstanding the heavy expenses and annoyance caused by the non-appearance, for nearly an hour and a half, of a special train advertised to leave Ross, to be at the Crown Arms for the convenience of persons going to the sale. The first piece of promise caused a delay in commencing the business of the day, and rendered it impossible to complete the sale before the darkness made by the sunlessness to do so, and we ourselves had to leave without attending the full attendance we wished to do. The two hundred females were lots 42 and 44—Diana the 2nd and Spangle the 2nd, both Highfields (1111), winners of a first at Worcester; the former goes to Mr. Parr, Fourthlas, for 50 gs.; and the latter to Mr. Baldwin, Loddington, at the same price. The seven months old bull-calf Sunbeam, by Sunbeam (2006) got by the famous Sunbeam sire, to Mr. Jackson, for 37 gs.; whilst that from the latter, five months old, by Sunbeam (1842), was purchased by Mr. Wyndham Tenbury, for 77 gs. Lot 26, Sunflower the 2nd by Grenadier (961), with her bull-calf born, is gone to the Royal herd at Flemish Farm for 45 gs. Eglantine, Cranina, and Sweet Briar are bought for the Duke of Bedford's Woburn Park herd; and so are the only pair of two-year-old bulls, lots numbered 61 and 62, by Grenadier (961), from Hulton in Ireland Softy the 2nd, Sultana 2nd and her bull-calf, Forgetme-not the 2nd and bull-calf, Winifred 3rd, Sylph and heifer-calf, and Cherry Blossom, Mr. Green, of Marlow, bought Cherry Blossom and her heifer by Sir Benjamin (1387) for 86 gs. Of the bulls, lot 57, Sir Richard, was bought by Mr. Burlton for 75 gs.; lot 58, Prince, is gone to Mr. Davies, Brecon, for 70 gs.; and lot 60, Deception, by Sir Benjamin (1387), goes to the Royal herd for 80 gs. Lot 59 is bought by Mr. Duckham for that purpose. The lots were principally purchased by Mr. Clarke, Bodenham; Rose; Mr. Appesley, Hall Court, Ledbury; Mr. Coleman, for the Duke of Bedford's Woburn Park; Town Farm, Shillinfleet, Ireland; Mr. Powell, Kilwys-y-wayed, Glamorganshire; Mr. Farr, Stanton; Mr. Phillips, Llanwarne; Mr. Dew, Craddock, Ross; Mr. Cadle, Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire; Mr. Jackson, Beachamwell, Swaffham; Mr. Burlton, Huntley; Mr. Green, Marlow; Mr. Stallard, Brockhampton; Mr. Weaver, Willey; Mr. Parr, Pennyridge; Mr. Passmore, Dinedor; Mr. Smith, Upton, Tenbury; and Mr. Duckham, for the Royal herd.

The Court of Exchequer has appointed the 12th of November for the nomination of the Sheriffs for England and Wales for the next year.

The expenses incurred in providing for and entertaining the German Sovereigns and Princes who attended the congress recently held in Frankfort, including the compensation given to the caterer's decoy's cook caused by the fireworks, amount to 51,314 florins (about £5600).

It is stated that the Austrian authorities object to give up the man Blenchkow, who absconded from Vienna with £10,000, the position of a fresh claim to be made upon the Austrians. They say that he is wanted there for trial as a fraudulent bankrupt, his bankruptcy having been declared in Vienna. The question of the Austrians is not, however, yet answered.

Despatches forwarded to the Colonial Office from Sir George Grey, Lieutenant-General Cameron, commanding the troops in New Zealand, were published in last Friday's *Gazette*. The documents are substantially the same as those addressed to Sir George Grey by the same gallant officer, the substance of which has been given.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contains another despatch on General Cameron acknowledging the assistance received from the naval force under Captain Sullivan, R.N., Commander Mayne, R.N., and Deputy Quartermaster General, in the recent operations in New Zealand.

A prospecting party to the Bear river, in British Columbia, reports that, while on their way down the river, they saw a shirt and a head floating by to a bush, and, upon proceeding to the spot, were surprised and grieved to find lying beneath it the dead body of a white man, wrapped in a blanket and only allowed on a log. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and near at hand lay a tin cup, on which appeared state of decomposition, and near at hand lay a tin cup, on which appeared state these words: "Bend Brown; lost in the wood; is from Inverness, Scotland, Born June, 1825." Finding death inevitable, the deceased, before lying down to die, had scrawled these lines, probably with a pin.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

If the earthquake had not—in its greatest severity—preceded them, the Herefordshire members would probably have made a greater sensation than they did last week at Hereford. As it was, however, they made a fair attempt, although two of the county members were unavoidably absent. As we are vain enough to think that we do a little to draw members out of Parliamentary mist out of the shade, be it ours now to say that, knowing Mr. King-King (one ought never to pronounce to give emphasis to a doubled name) only from his speech at Hereford, we shall be glad to know more of him. A magnificent bore "where hitherto his voice has been either not heard, or in such an infrequent murmur, as not to have reached the most remote channels of fame," he is a member go nowadays, getting towards veteranship, as he has sat in his county seat since 1832. When canvassed we have heard Colonel Clifford address the House, in a quiet, sensible, and not unentertaining manner, looking to the subject on which he generally dictates, as belonging to his function, we have wondered why he was appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy. There is no "honorarium" attached to the office in this case, and we can but attribute his acceptance of it to pure philanthropy, and that patient gain continue from a recollection of his demeanour and the usual expression of his countenance, although essentially a country gentleman, he is a very advanced Liberal in politics, favouring all sorts of extensions of the franchise, ballot, retrenchment, removal of church rates, abolition of unpaid magistracy, and, in fact, everything that would make a country gentleman's life a burden. Whether he would be more pleased with such a consummation we do not presume to say which—an excellent member, an experienced one, as he is in the fifteenth year of his membership. Mr. George Clive is much more of a personage than either of the members for the late Hereford meeting. A gentleman who in his time has shown a curious felicity for holding many offices, though not the highest in the State, must have some special qualities about him. A Vice-Lieutenant of Cheshire, Clerk of the Peace for Flint, a County Court Judge in 1849, and Under-Secretary for the Home Department in 1850, would be, in nearly a common man. In truth, during his Parliamentary career—he was returned for Hereford in 1847—he was rather prominent on one or two occasions. Very soon finding his way into the House of Commons, he chanced to be somewhat involved in a dispute with some parties to a railway bill, and had to bring the matter before the House. Some one, however, broke the powers of punishment on persons who had taken some liberties with the House. Mr. Clive and Palmerston last came into office, no one was surprised at Mr. Clive's appointment to the Home Office. He was followed by Sir Cornewall Lewis, himself a Herefordshire man, so that the department for the county was well represented. Mr. Clive's friends in Clive away from his post, after Sir Cornewall Lewis had left for the War Office, and the country was broken up by causes less melancholy than would have brought it about if Mr. Clive had been released in their original offices. Mr. Clive is a fair, though somewhat heavy speaker, but he is a thoroughly good man of business. Hereford the other day.

Mr. Cobden has made an autumnal appearance, and in a new character—that of chairman at a public dinner. Why it is one cannot exactly say, but we have a notion that Mr. Cobden would be more out of place at a semi-convivial meeting than at any other allusion in which he could be possibly placed. One fancied "cabining, cribbing, confining" he was, in the same manner as the despair of forms, and such nearly frivolous customs as the surrendering of the chair to another. We have a distinct recollection of a case in which he showed himself distinctly showed his contempt for such observances, we thought that he would decline to endue himself in our ordinary evening dress, but he went one step greater mistake. He appeared on this occasion in a *soupe* and cornet suit, a dress more suitable for a ball than a public meeting, and with white cravat. He drank his wine exactly as a chairman should do; but he really did not seem in the least bored by the toastmaster's duties. He conversed from over the shoulder of the victimised "Chair." A pleasanter, more genial companion than Mr. Cobden at the foregone his usual habits—which is to avoid the discharge of such duties as he has undertaken—was never complete; and when he identified himself with the class for whose benefit he was speaking, he was sure to cause a sensation and a hit. If there be any persons who, judging from the somewhat severe tone of his speeches on public occasions, are disposed to rate low his sociable qualities, it would have been well if they had been with him on the day of the dinner, on the occasion in question, and they would have come away with the persuasion that a more genial man than he they could not wish to meet, and they would fully understand the power he would exercise over his constituents.

The Essex Conservative mine (they used to be ten until the Marshals had to be called in to keep the peace) at Maldon seems to have been getting themselves. The week before last some of them took, together, to fighting, and the remainder of those who were available foregathered at Colchester, on Thursday, to settle matters politically; for it was at a meeting of a Conservative association, that a row occurred, and that the Hon. Mr. Finch-Hatton, supported Mr. Parry Watkinson and—oh, terrible loss!—Mr. Du Cane were unable to be present. Mr. Du Cane, however, was represented by Essex members only mustered three, and Mr. Miller and Mr. Papillon were obliged to be their own whips enough, which was perhaps not much; and if it had not been for Captain Jervis the Conservatives of the county would have now come very smartly off. But the gallant member for Harwich is a host in himself. He is a host in himself in the matter of ordnance, say a brass six-pounder—in the House. At Colchester he came out as a host in himself, and Essex Conservatism no inconsiderable portion of modest assurance, and with a half-rollicking manner, more the kind of a sailor than a soldier of one of the scientific corps, Captain Jervis is said to bring a considerable amount of practical knowledge of professional matters to bear very effectively in the House. He is bold in his speech, and he exercised himself in Colchester with considerable effect. His recent public appearances in Essex, laying the critical lash smartly on the backs of the party leaders as well as on his opponents. It would seem as if he had been out as a kind of Conservative Cossack of the Essex marshes, and Mr. Bentinck is a representative, and does not own any special contingent of the Essex militia. Captain Jervis may be, perhaps, Captain Jervis would have some office—perhaps Under Secretary for War.

The election—if it can be so termed where younger son succeeds to elder son of the same family in regular order—for West Worcestershire has taken the House. Frederick Lygon from Westminster to Pall Mall could not, as he said, resist the spontaneous (?) urgent call of the electors of the county who thought that it was time for a change, and a special specimen of these whom we have often designated as the electioneering constituency of members, Mr. Lygon has adopted a peculiar mode of distinguishing himself by taking the chairmanship of a nonchalance and a self-confidence which are the result only of want of thought. Mr. Lygon is a handsome man, and has a fine military appearance, he comes down into every night of the Session, and, at the last moment of the sitting, he stands in the lobby in a brief place in the front Opposition bench—a position to which he thinks himself entitled from his connection with the Lord of the Admiralty when Lord Derby's Government was in its last throes—and it was of no consequence who was put into the post, and with boundless effrontery opposes obstacles to the passage of the Government measures, particularly when anybody devotes himself to bazing about (he tries to sting, but fails, of course) the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That right hon. gentleman actually condescends to notice him, and so the same irritating process—how irritating it is only those who witness can tell—goes on night after night, amidst the muttered ambitions of secretaries and under-secretaries, who are obliged to stay, and who will have to be up early next day and be at work, while the manikin member who is teasing them will be enjoying the day-dummers which are indulged in by Her Majesty's Ministers. The Worcestershire election this smallest of Tittlebats amongst the very least of the minnows of the party has vindicated the Parliamentary character he has gained, and which we have depicted for the benefit of talking in the country, of the characters and the duties of public men, and was so condescending as to say "that Lord Palmerston had done more to degrade and demoralise public opinion than any other statesman."

It may be remembered that Mr. Hoby, when he was the Emperor of London boot-maker, desired his assistants to shut up his shop as he required their business because Ensign Bellwhite, of some matching anecdote should have come into one's head as one was dwelling on the fact that the Hon. Frederick Lygon had utterly crushed Lord Palmerston.

What in this place can one say now of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? He has made a public appearance, and one cannot ignore him. A feature, however, is noticeable, and that is that the most rapid, fluent, and copious orator of the day should absolutely have read a discourse on the occasion when he was called on to address an expectant audience. Curious it is, too, to observe how incredibly he contrived to expand a couple of notes into several columns of newspaper, and yet he wrote his speech with the design of putting a check on any tendency he might have experienced towards undue length.

NEW FERRY-STEAMER ON THE MERSEY.

MANY of our readers will scarcely understand the important light in which the ferries of the Mersey are regarded by residents in the north; but when we mention that over 7,000,000 persons are carried every year between Liverpool and Birkenhead, and that a toll of a penny per head yields a revenue of £30,000 per annum to the Woodside Ferry Commissioners, they will be better able to appreciate the magnitude of the traffic and the demand made upon the trustees for adequate accommodation. We are very happy to find that these gentlemen are alive to their responsibilities and the claims of the public. Indeed, we could not meet with a better illustration of careful attention to the increasing desire for comfortable means of transport than the additional steamer the Cheshire to their fleet of steamers. She is in many respects a novelty, both in form and equipment; and, judging from the performances which has attended her introduction on the Mersey, we venture to hope that her type will be universally adopted. Her length over all is 150 ft., and her beam 30 ft. at the water-line; but the latter is increased out to fourteen of the paddle-boxes, the breadth of her main deck is 48 ft. She is 12 ft. deep, and draws 7 ft. 6 in. of water. Her deck being on a level with the stages at which she lands and unloads her passengers. The Cheshire was designed by Mr. Thomas Vernon, managing director of the Millwall Ironworks and Canada Works, Birkenhead, the gentleman has been chairman of the Woodside Ferry Committee for the last ten years, and has had considerable share in the management of the ferry traffic. His great object was to construct a vessel that could ply in all weathers, and carry some 2000 passengers each journey. Even when the fogs to which the Mersey is liable as well as the Thames, the whole traffic of the Mersey does not cease, as the vessels are provided with lights to guide their course. Each boat is provided with a powerful steam-whistle, specially available for this service, as in the event of collision, her spacious afterdeck would be crowded with passengers in a few minutes. At the same time she is equally adapted for conveying the thousands of summer visitors to the parks and other attractions of Birkenhead; and we cannot but congratulate Mr. Harrison on the success which has attended his efforts to take the pioneer of the new class of vessels, for we understand there are other boats on the same principle now being built. One of the most prominent features of the Cheshire is her splendid saloon on the deck, 100 ft. long and 16 ft. wide, panelled and lighted with large plate-glass windows from end to end. About 20 ft. of the saloon has been set apart for ladies, and is tastefully painted and grained in imitation of satinwood, upholstered in green American cloth, the windows being hung with curtains of the same colour. The addition of a lady's cabin forward will no doubt be regarded as an item of some importance by the fair sex. The main saloon is painted white, with the ceiling in panels of light blue arabesques. Besides this, there are two large cabins below, entered from each end of the saloon by a short flight of steps. These cabins are of great height, and are admirably lighted and ventilated. The latter is also provided with a copper cylinder for heating by steam during the cold weather, and with ornamental bronze gratings. Great deck space is obtained by carrying the vessel's width of 48 ft. nearly the entire length. The engines are direct-acting, and simple. The arrangement there is, on an average, nearly 6 ft. between the saloon and bulwarks on each side. In addition to which the saloon deck forms a very pleasant promenade in fine weather. The engines are of 180 (nominal) horse power collectively, each paddle-wheel being propelled by a pair of cylinders working independently of the other. The boilers are placed one on each side of the vessel, and the funnels are on each side of the saloon deck. The engines and boilers are entirely covered in under the main deck, the saloon, on the saloon deck, directing the engineer by means of two bells of distinct tones, one for the engines and the other for the steering. This system, adopted some years since by Mr. M'Wie, the energetic manager of the Isle of Man Steam Packet, to answer well at the same time, it is so simple that there is scarcely a possibility of error. The vessel has a rudder at each end, and the man at the wheel is provided with a little house on the saloon deck between the funnels. By means of rods he can look either rudder without leaving his post. There is also a steam-whistle provided for signalling in foggy weather. At one end of the boat is a compartment for the chain cables, windlass and stoves. At the other end, below deck, and at the other end a commodious forecastle for the crew.

The builders of the Cheshire are Messrs. J. M. Lawrence and Co., of Liverpool, who also make the machinery; are entitled to great praise for having completed a steamer in every respect so well fitted for the enormously increasing requirements of the Mersey traffic.

It may be interesting to mention that the Cheshire was launched little more than a month ago, and that her steam trials on leaving the building yard were performed with Mrs Harrison, and almost immediately afterwards started upon the river on a trial-trip, with a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen.

We are indebted for the drawing from which our Engraving is taken to Messrs. Lawrence, Mr. R. E. Rogers, Mr. E. Rogers, who had had the construction of the Cheshire under his superintendence.

The *Edinburgh Review*, in noticing the triangular survey, instances the following careful measurement:—"The computed height of the mountain Ben Nevis (4406 ft.) above the sea level, as determined by spirit-levelling up the western side was 4260·76, and by the barometer on the eastern side 4296·76. Thus the difference between the two independent modes of calculation did not differ in measuring one of the highest mountains in Scotland by more than the thickness of an ordinary foot-bed."

FIRE-WORSHIPPERS OF INDIA AT THEIR DEVOTIONS.

THESE votaries of the sun, termed Gubers, or Parsees, form a considerable portion of the population of Bombay, especially on the western side, where they adhere strictly to their religious and social ceremonials. The effect of large crowds of Guebers standing on the seashore and praying with their faces turned to the very striking. The murmur of their voices is powerful and constant, and has a singular effect when heard amid the darkness of night. During sunrise and sunset they line nearly the whole shore; and, from their dress, attitudes, and occupations, form an impressive spectacle. They stand with their faces directed towards the sun, and the first moment they turn from it till they have finished their religious duties, the performance of which occupies a considerable time, none of which their prayers are not repeated distinctly, but are muttered through the teeth, with a kind of inarticulate noise, without moving the lips.

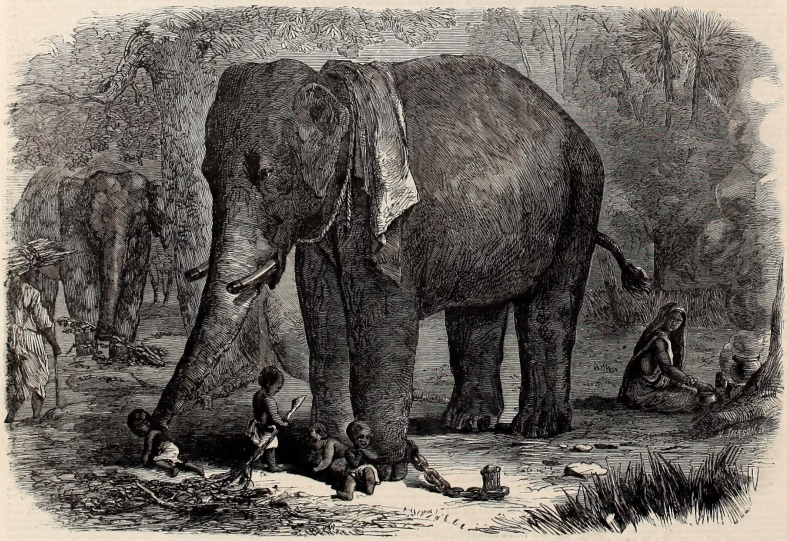
AN ELEPHANT NURSE.

WE have seen the elephant engaged in many occupations that would seem to require a quality of instinct bordering upon reason—such, for example, as laying water pipes of great weight in their respective trenches with wonderful precision, lifting guns over bad roads, and pushing their brother elephants behind them in the timber trade, or drivers, by thrashing them with a heavy chain wielded with tremendous force, if they refuse to work. But the accompanying sketch of our page shows it in a character which will be novel to most of our readers. The sketch was taken at a halting-ground on the high road to Benares, where a party of mahouts, with their families, had encamped for the

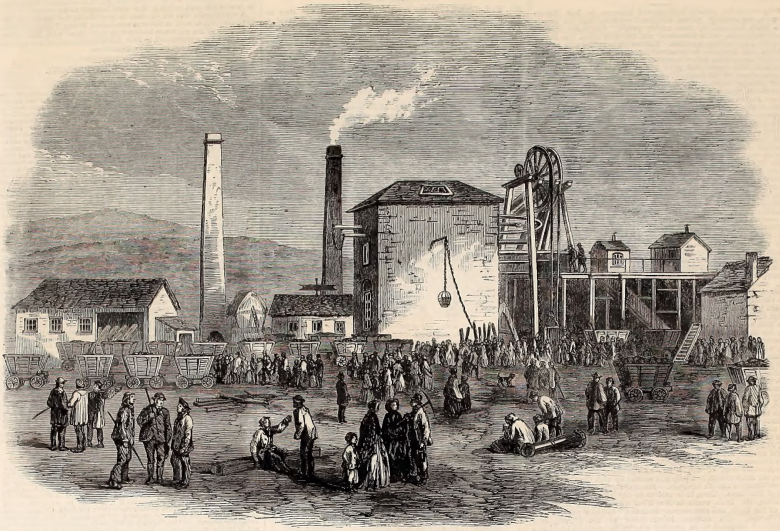


GUEBERS OF INDIA WORSHIPPING THE SETTING SUN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

night. The wives, engaged in preparing the evening meal, had confided their offspring to the care of one of the huge quadrupeds of the party, and it was curious and interesting to observe the anxiety of the brute to perform the office intrusted to it conscientiously. Two of the babies, more nimble than the others, caused it great anxiety, for they were constantly trying to crawl beyond the limits of the chain tether, and more than once had nearly succeeded; but the watchfulness of the nurse was not to be eluded, and with the utmost gentleness it would lift its tender charges with its huge proboscis slowly within the limits assigned for them, generally between its fore legs. The mothers the while seemed perfectly confident as to the children's safety, seldom turning their eyes from the pot of rice bubbling in the chula.



AN ELEPHANT TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN IN INDIA.



MORFA COLLIERY, GLAMORGANSHIRE, SCENE OF THE LATE FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



SCENE FROM MR. WALLACE'S OPERA "THE DESERT FLOWER" AT COVENT GARDEN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

Gloucestershire, already rich beyond compare in late Roman remains, has recently yielded additional evidence that the county was much occupied by that mighty people. Cirencester was the great metropolis, while Gloucester and the hills about the Severn were the great military positions. Thither the beautiful vale and its equable and agreeable temperature doubtless attracted our Roman colonists for centuries before its saline spring gave the place its modern celebrity. The recent *find* is in a field named Wickham, in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, and now in course of excavation a short distance beyond the Andoversford Inn. For many years coins found upon the above spot had furnished literal evidence of a Roman station having existed in this locality. To test the truth of this belief the above excavations were commenced, under the personal superintendence of the owner of the field. According to the report in the *Cheltenham Tower*, "several acres have been found covered over with the substantial foundations of buildings, some of which must have been of great size. The ground already opened has furnished abundantly the usual refuse of Roman sites, the so-called Samian ware, both black, red, or brown pottery fragments, bones, and horns of oxen and deer; teeth of sheep and horses; large oystershells; coarse pottery; iron implements, as bronze and in querns, window glass, &c. Among the most curious and instructive of these discoveries yet made in this field is a piece of wood, about a foot in length, of the oak, showing three full-length figures in high relief. Coins have also been found, ranging over the period between Domitian and Valentinian inclusive. These latter would denote that the remains belong almost to the very close of the Roman dominion in Britain, that is, to the beginning of the 5th century. The extent of the locality to one of the great centres of Roman civilisation renders these discoveries of great interest. However apt the workmen of the Roman shore in taste for the ornamental arts, it was well followed up: for the country round Cheltenham is rich in medieval architecture, by which the Romans being not only surrounded, but for many architectural features, but also for valuable specimens of decoration, painted glass, tiles, woodwork, and monumental brasses. See p. 1 of volume for the *Archæological Journal*, June, 1847.)

In the adjoining county of Wilts we suspect that an antiquarian chicken has been counted before the requisite process. At the little village of Enham, on the Roman road from Silchester to Old Sarum, have been discovered the walls of a Roman villa on the site of more than one Roman villa, with coins of the Emperors Antoninus and Constantine, pottery, &c., all leading to the conclusion that here, where six Roman roads intersect, may be placed the missing Roman town of Vindomora, which, however, has been claimed for other places:—at Whitchurch and East Sherborne; by Horsley, at Farnham; and in the "Itinerary of Antoninus" as Vindomis, near Andover!—a very doubtful identification. These Roman headaches are more puzzling than those of our day. In support of the above theory as to Enham, Enham is thought to be a corruption of *Anton*, which, however, is imputed to be not older than the seventeenth century. (Wilts "General History of Hundreds.") The "Itinerary of Antonius" has been assigned to three persons, and is still unsettled. A Correspondent of the *Athenæum* says:—The old name of Bonfire would appear to be *Ane*, as in Abbot Ann, Little Ann, Ampott, Andover. Andover may be a corruption of Anthum. Several ancient wells have, at various times, fallen in near the field where the remains have been found."

Lord's wall, of old, is how composed of ale and roasted apples, the latter beaten to a pulp and worked up with the ale till the mixture formed a smooth beverage. Fanciful etymologies have been given of this name. Thus, it is said to be derived from the 1st of November, the Irish words in *Mere Wod* signifying the feast, or day, of the apples; and pronounced "lamass," and corrupted into "lamb's-wool," the mixture being drunk on the evening of November 1, supposed to be presided over by the guardian angel of fruits and trees. Thus far the derivation of the compound is plausible! "Cups and their Customs," and one of his reviewers: but we scarcely consider the above peculiar to November, as agreeable to the Irish, and opine, with Nares, that the name was derived from the smoothness and softness of the drink, resembling the wool of lambs.

Some curious details of the contents of the depôt of the War Department at Paris have just appeared. The depôt is in the Rue de l'Université, No. 116, and has a large gateway, at which a sentinel is stationed; it was formerly the Hôtel de Noailles-Mouchy. The depôt was established by Louvois, in the reign of Louis XIV., two hundred years since. Here are preserved documents relative to the ancient wars, a larger number of maps, and plans of sieges and battles than any establishment in Europe possesses. The historical archives, commenced in 1630, have since been successively enriched with despatches from Vincennes and Schomberg relating to the campaigns of the French armies until 1789; they fill 5000 volumes. The documents received from 1789 to the present time fill 2240 drawers. The number of letters alone fill 300 ; among them is the following, addressed to M. Lesueur, a first clerk in the Artillery and Engineer Department at the War Office :—

Sir,—A stranger in Paris, without any acquaintance, my only hope is in you. The friendless expressed for me interest, and I hope you will use it for me.

I find that I am about to be removed from my regiment to another, which affects me in every point of view . . . while there are some officers who follow me immediately in the list would regret without difficulty . . . I am, therefore, with me who is intended for the regiment. I have undertaken his education, which would be impossible in another regiment.

If the arrangements had been published I would not have troubled you, because, in that case, there would be nothing for me but to submit. But as the matter rests, I flatter myself that you will please to interest yourself for me.

I will remain, with profound respect, your humble servant,

With respect, Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

BUONAPARTE, Lieutenant in the Regiment of Loire.

ANXONNE, June 3, 1791.

Another letter, dated Sept. 1, 1792, petitions the Administrators of Versailles in favour of the writer's sister, Marianne Bonaparte, of whom he is the guardian, and who, being without an asylum, through the dispersion of the establishment in which she was educated, and the allowance of twenty sous a league, to which she is entitled, to take her to the municipality of Ajaccio, the place of her birth. On the first sitting of the depôt as arranged under the superintendence of the private individuals, the collection being especially rich in records of the eminent men of France.

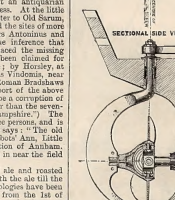
The restoration of the large and curious church of Higham Ferrers, one of the finest of the Northamptonshire churches, is now nearly completed. The pious work was commenced by subscription in 1858. The church was formerly collegiate, and is one of the noblest in a district remarkable for the splendour of its ecclesiastical edifices. The Early English character of a portion of its tower spires, its two naves, Perpendicular and Decorated English windows, and its richly sculptured western entrance, its ancient font, wooden screen and stall work, and painted glass, will be carefully preserved and restored. The church is also rich in monumental brasses, and has an example of tile pavement, which is valuable from the few which remain of original structure. The edifice was thoroughly investigated by Archbishop Chichele, who built the fine late Perpendicular belfry-house, and who is described by Leland as "the greatest ornament" of Higham Ferrers. The church is carefully described in 1846 by Mr. Freeman, in the work published by the Archæological Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton; and the author's researches must have been valuable in the recent work of restoration.

The Merchant Taylors' Company, which, as City guild, aids the art and mystery to which its title nominally refers, allows but one livery dinner in the year, which is held on the festival of St. John, the patron saint of painters; but the feast (Oct. 18) falling this year on Sunday, the banquet took place on Monday, when the holders of prizes awarded for excellence in works of decorative art in June last received their rewards, and afterwards dined with the court and livery. The loving-cup presented to the company by Camden, whose father was a painter-stainer, was produced at the feast. Inigo Jones and Vandyck were asked together to the dinners, as appears by an entry in the company's books; and Canton, the heraldic painter, was one of the company in 1784. Among their good deeds is assisting diseased and paralysed painters in going to Bath to drink the waters. The tradition that St. Luke was a painter is now little credited; though we do not grudge the nightcap of the saint and the ox's head—which, by-the-way, we now rarely see.

STEERING SCREW.

MR. W. J. CURTIS, C.E., has invented a screw which will steer as well as propel a vessel. The peculiarity of this screw is that a universal joint is placed within the hollow boss of the screw, which is the only connected with the main shaft, the centre of gravity of the screw and the centre line of the rudder intersecting the centre line of the main shaft, and thus the entire weight of the screw is borne by the shaft; and by means of a tail or spindle to the screw projecting from the boss working in the rudder, as iron carrier in tube or rudder, whatever may be the movement of the tiller or wheel, it communicates an equal movement to the screw, which becomes not only the propeller, but the steering power, as fully as the rudder mentioned.

Her Majesty's gun-boat Charger, of 60-horse power, having been fitted, by Messrs. Young and Magnay, of Limehouse, with one of these screws, several experiments were performed to test the power of the screw to steer in the absence of the ordinary rudder, which, however, the result being highly satisfactory, and demonstrating that it is no longer necessary to apply cumbrous hydraulic steering apparatus, or to add any other extra complications to the machinery of a steamer, and that the screw is its own power to motion can be regulated and controlled at will. Revolving turrets will become obsolete if our present colossal screw line-of-battle ships can, by the application of this original contrivance, be made to revolve upon their centres, and deliver their entire broadsides alternately as fast as the guns can be loaded, and in as short a time as the cumbersome turret with its single gun can be revolved and trained to the required position." The invention appears to have attracted the serious attention of the Admiralty, as is evidenced by the grant of the gun-boat for the experiment. Admiral Belcher, who witnessed the trial in the Thames, expressed his satisfaction at the performance of the boat on a portion of the day being solved in so simple a manner, and appeared highly pleased at the result of the experiment.



CURTIS'S PATENT STEERING-SCREW.

The Charger in her passage from the Thames to Portsmouth encountered a severe gale, during which the Government pilot stated that the improved screw acted most admirably; it was the means of keeping the vessel up to the wind, and caused the gun-boat to turn round more quickly than any vessel he had ever seen. Once a complete circle was made on the top of a sea as readily as it could have been made in smooth water.

SCENE FROM "THE DESERT FLOWER."

OUR Engraving represents the situation—act ii. scene 1—in Mr. Wallace's new opera, "The Desert Flower," in which Captain Maurice (Mr. Harrison) and Princess Amina (Mdlle. Parepa) as a young Arab He is singing the beautiful ballad "Though Born in Woods, rude Nature's Child," while she, listening with surprise and emotion, is saying to herself, "None of my countrymen ever spoke to me thus! The forest scenery is one of the happiest efforts of Mr. Grieve's pencil.

THE FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SOUTH WALES.

AN explosion, which has resulted in the loss of thirty-nine lives occurred on Saturday week at the Ferndale Colliery, Margam, Glamorganshire, three miles from the Port Talbot station on the Great Western Railway and eight miles from Neath. It is situated on the estate of Mr. Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and is worked by the Messrs. Vivian and Co. Generally, there are from 800 to 1000 men employed in the pit, or dependent on work connected with it. The workings extend for miles, and every day about 600 tons of coal are worked and sent shipped either at Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Neath, or Swansea. The coal is bituminous, being similar to that found in the south Yorkshire and Vale of Neath coal basin. The pit is between 110 and 120 fathoms deep, some of the levels being driven to the distance of a mile. The colliery is ventilated by means of a furnace. There are two shafts, the up and the down shaft; and, in order to add still greater security, the colliery was worked on the principle of safety-lamps. At the time the accident occurred there were about 400 workmen in the colliery. The immediate cause of the explosion was the sudden fall of a mine-foot seam, which is about 500 yards from the bottom of the shaft. There were fifty-three men working at this heading at the time of the explosion. It was soon known that a serious accident had happened in the pit, and long before any of the workmen were safe above ground the pit's mouth was surrounded by anxious relatives and friends had assembled around the mouth of the pit. The first thing done was to bring the explosion to a place in the one to which the most damage is done; the other parts of the pit not being so much affected. The fire in the furnace in the nine-foot vein doors and airways were found to be blown down, while there was such extensive falls of roof and rubbish as to render it exceedingly difficult to get to the scene of the explosion—in fact, the whole of the timber in this heading had to be reset before the bodies could be got at. The foul gases or chokedamp having been partially cleared off, a number of workmen volunteered to go down the pit to render assistance to the sufferers, if any remained, and risked their lives to rescue the nearly expiring sufferers: in one or two instances their exertions were crowned with success. Mr. William Grey, the manager, was in the heading when the explosion occurred. He was rendered insensible by the gas; but in a few moments recovered consciousness, and laboured to bring some of the workmen to a place of safety. Mr. Thomas Evans, the Government Inspector of South Wales, was on the spot within a few hours of the explosion, and instantly descended the pit and rendered valuable aid. No cause can be positively assigned for the accident, but there is every reason to believe it arose from the criminal act of one of the workmen picking his lamp for the purpose of getting a light.

While the men were working at the bottom of the pit's mouth the search for the missing ones was being pursued, and collies were in readiness in an adjoining building, as shown in our Engraving, to receive the dead bodies as they were brought to the surface.

A subscription was set on foot to provide for the families of the sufferers; but as soon as this was ascertained Messrs. Vivian and Sons, the lessees of the pit, made known that they, along with Mr. Talbot, the proprietor, are prepared to take the whole burden of the support of the widows and children upon themselves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR RALPH A. ANSTRUTHER, BART.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, fourth Baronet, of Balcaskie, in the county of Fife, was the grandson of Sir Robert Anstruther, 2nd Bart., the third Baronet, and heir to the family estates, his wife, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Hamilton, Governor of Canada, and granddaughter of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, and the elder son of the famous General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who so distinguished himself in Egypt and Holland, and especially at the battle of Victoria, and who, with extraordinary exertion, brought the British army of Portugal at the memorable retreat to Corunna on the 12th of January, 1809, but died of injuries he had received two days afterwards, and was buried in the north-east bastion of the citadel of Corunna; his body being there laid, that his illustrious companion in arms, Sir John Moore, was, portion of the following week, buried by his side. Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, the subject of this brief notice, was born on the 1st of March, 1804, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. 1825. He



was also an LL.D. of St. Andrew's University. He succeeded his grandfather, Sir Robert Anstruther, in the baronetcy, dated on the 2nd of August, 1818. Sir Ralph was for some time in the Grenadier Guards, where he attained the rank of Captain, but he was a man of considerable ability, and, until latterly enfeebled by illness, he displayed much energy of character and action. He took a formant part in politics. He was a Conservative and opposed to concessions on side, but more recently his opinions were much modified in favour of the liberal party of the day. Sir Ralph Anstruther died on the 24th, and has only returned to the hereditary politics of his family, his predecessor in the baronetcy having, we believe, been a friend of Charles James Fox, and one of the "managers" of the impeachment against Hastings. Sir Ralph married, Sept. 1, 1831, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., and has three sons—Robert, his successor; Henry, a lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, born on the 2nd of August, 1838. Sir Ralph was for some time in the Grenadier Guards, where he attained the rank of Captain. He was a man of considerable ability, and, until latterly enfeebled by illness, he displayed much energy of character and action. He took a formant part in politics. He was a Conservative and opposed to concessions on side, but more recently his opinions were much modified in favour of the liberal party of the day. Sir Ralph Anstruther died on the 24th, and has only returned to the hereditary politics of his family, his predecessor in the baronetcy having, we believe, been a friend of Charles James Fox, and one of the "managers" of the impeachment against Hastings. Sir Ralph married, Sept. 1, 1831, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., and has three sons—Robert, his successor; Henry, a lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, born on the 2nd of August, 1838; and Hamilton; and two daughters—Lucy Charlotte, married to Alexander Ramsay, Esq., and Mary Anstruther, married to Alexander, son of Sir David Kinloch, Bart.; and Mary. Sir Ralph, who was at one time Convener of the county of Fife, and a Deputy-Lieutenant, was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Robert Abercrombie Anstruther, the fifth Baronet, a lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards, born on the 4th of Aug. 29, 1834, and married, July 31, 1857, Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. William Knox Marshall, Prebendary of Hereford and Vicar of Weobley, and Rector of Eastnor, Herefordshire, and has issue one son, Robert Abercrombie Anstruther, which, by its alliances, its talents, conduct, and military fame, the name of which, by its high ancestral connexion, is a very popular one, and that the Anstruther, of Anstruther, that ranked for upwards of seven centuries among the Barons of Scotland. Its representative was Sir John, the 1st Lord Anstruther, of Anstruther, a zealous Cavalier and a prisoner at the Battle of Worcester, who created a Baronet in 1694; and his son, Sir Philip, 2nd Baronet, who married Catherine, granddaughter of John, first Marquis of Tweeddale, was great-grandfather of the present baronet (not deceased.

G. W. HOPE, M.P., OF LUFFNESS.

George William Hope, Esq., of Luffness, Haddingtonshire, M.P. for Windsor, was the second son of General the Hon. Alexander Hope, G.C.B., M.P., by his wife, Georgiana, daughter of George Bowes, Esq., and was grandson of John, second Earl of Hopetoun, and brother of James Robert Hope-Scott, Esq., Q.C., of Abbotsford. He was born in 1808, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831. He was called to the English Bar in 1841, and to the Scottish Bar in 1848; but devoted himself chiefly to political life. He was returned for Weymouth, in 1837, and subsequently sat for Windsor till 1841. From 1842 till 1847 he represented Southampton, and in 1859 he was returned for Windsor, which place he continued to represent till his demise. Mr. Hope, who was a Conservative, was, from 1841 to 1842, Under-Secretary for the Home Department in Sir Robert Peel's Administration, and he considered to have performed the duties of that office with much ability and judgment. Mr. Hope married, in 1837, Georgiana, youngest daughter of George and co-heir of Henry James, but Lord Montagu, and granddaughter of Henry, third Duke of Beaufort, by whom he has left an only surviving son, Alexander, and two daughters. Mr. Hope, who was a J.P. and D.L. for Haddingtonshire, died at Luffness on the 18th inst.

MR. WELD, OF LULWORTH CASTLE.

Joseph Weld, Esq., the head and representative of the ancient Catholic family of Weld, which, during the last century, has been created a peerage, shire, for more than two hundred years, was (by his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Bamfylde Throckmorton, Baronet, of Weston, Warwick, and one of the sixteen children of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, and was younger brother of the late Cardinal Weld, and uncle to the present Mr. Weld of Lulworth, Lucy daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, took holy orders in the Church of England, and was a beneficed clergyman in England for many years, the ill-health of his only child, Mary Lucy, wife of Hugh Charles Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, induced him to leave the Church of England in the year 1839, Pope Pius VIII., made Bishop Weld a Cardinal, and he was the first English Catholic who had a seat in the House since the pacification of 1688. He Cardinal Weld died in 1857, but he had previously transferred his estates to his brother, Joseph Weld, Esq., who died on the 19th inst., at his seat, on the 27th of January, 1777. Mr. Joseph Weld was a very sensible and intellectual man, and, as might be inferred from his much beloved and revered wife, He was an excellent landlord, and kind and liberal to his tenantry, being towards them, also, in his religious persuasion. In his long course of hospitality at Lulworth, he had the honour of receiving on several occasions, the Queen and the Royal family. Mrs. Weld died in March of 1860 sent them in exile to these shores. Mr. Weld took great interest in painting, and his gallery contained a few capital works among the heterogeneous mass of that craft. Mr. Weld married, on Nov. 25, 1802, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte, second daughter of Edward, first Lord Arundell, Wardour, by whom he had three sons—Edward Joseph, Thomas, and Joseph—and two daughters—Mary, wife of Edward Constable Maxwell, of Everingham, in the county of Monmouth, and Mary Anne, deceased. He died on the 19th inst., and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Joseph Weld, Esq., now of Lulworth Castle, who was born in 1836, and married, on Aug. 9, 1858, Ellen Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Wadham Wyndham, Esq., of Dinnington, in Cornwall. At the county of Somerset, and has issue one son, Thomas, in-Tribich, in the county of Cornwall. Mr. Joseph Weld's second son, Thomas, inherited, by the will of his uncle, Cardinal Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Lancashire, and thereupon assumed the additional surname of Blundell, and is the present Thomas Weld Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell.

SIR JOHN SPENCER LOGIN.

This gentleman, who was the eldest son of John Login, Esq., of Stronmore, Isle of Orkney, passed many years of his life in political and military duties in India and Persia. He was born in 1820, and, having become an M.D. of the University of Edinburgh, entered the Bengal Army as assistant-surgeon and assistant-surgeon in 1832. He was the same year with the Bengal Horse Artillery serving with the Nusseree Battalion in Scinde, and in 1838 was with Lieutenant-Governor Lord Metcalfe. He had medical charge of the Horse Artillery attached to Afghan Auxiliaries, and afterwards of the Shah's Artillery to Herat, where he also acted in a political capacity. He subsequently filled with credit various other civil and political offices, during his long service in the Guzerat and Superintendent of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. He was knighted in 1858, and married, May 5, 1859, Miss Louisa Spencer, only child of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Kinloch, Perthshire. He died suddenly, on the 16th inst., at Fetteresso, Kincardine.

GENERAL RODERICK MACNEILL.

Roderick Macneill, of Barra, in the county of Inverness, Chief of the Clan Macneill, a General in the Russian service, and a Colonel of the 78th Highlanders, was the eldest son of Roderick Macneill, Esq., of Barra, by his wife, Jane, second daughter of Alexander Baillie, Baronet of Dochfour, Inverness-shire. He entered the Army early in life, in the spring of 1808, and immediately went into active service, landing in Portugal in time to participate in the retreat to Sir John Moore. He was in the famous retreat to Corunna, and subsequently was present at the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and in 1814 he served in Sweden, Pomerania and in Holland, and was present at Bergen-op-Zoom. He was also in the campaign of 1815, and was at the battle of Waterloo, for many years he commanded the 78th Highlanders, and accompanied that distinguished regiment to India. After the Sikh campaign of 1845-6 he left the regiment, in which he had commanded for many years, and entered the Army in the Madras Presidency, where he served five years. Macneill became a Lieutenant-General in the Russian service in 1854, and was subsequently Colonel of the 8th (King's) Foot in March, 1858, and was made Colonel of the 78th (Highland) Regiment, June 3, 1860. The gallant General, who died on the 22nd inst., married, June 20, 1818, Isabella Caroline, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Brownlow, of Longueu, and sister of Charles, first Lord Lurgan, and has had an only child, Caroline Elizabeth Florence.

J. H. LANGSTON, ESQ., M.P.

James Haughton Langston, Esq., M.P., of Sarsden House, in the county of Oxford, whose death has recently occurred, was the son of J. Langston, Esq. He was born in 1797, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford University. He was distinguished in his county as an enterprising agriculturist, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Oxfordshire. He was, as a politician, strongly and consistently attached to Whig principles.

He first sat in Parliament for Woodstock, and represented that borough from 1831 to 1852, when he was elected M.P. for Oxford. Mr. Langston, as the general election in 1835, withdrew from the representation of Oxford; but in 1841 he was again returned for that borough, and has since been his representative until his death. Mr. Langston married, on the 6th of July, 1824, Lady Julia Moreton, second daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Ducie, and fourth Baron Ducie; their daughter Julia is the wife of her cousin, Henry John, third and present Earl of Ducie.

COMMANDER EDWARD WILMOT, R.N.

Edward Wilmot, who, in his thirty-first year, a Commander in the Royal Navy, fell a victim, on the 15th of August last, on board her Majesty's ship Perseverance, before Kagoshima, in Japan, was the third son of Sir Henry Eardley Wilmot, fourth Baronet of Osmaston, in the county of Derby, and was the scion of a family of note since the time of the Saxons. He entered the Royal Navy when quite young, and since that time his career may have been passed in the devoted exercise of his profession. He was mate of the Princess Royal screw-gunboat on particular service from 1854 to 1856, and was appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and remained in her until he obtained his promotion. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Sept. 16, 1853, and after a few months passed in the Excellent gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, joined the Royal Albert, Aug. 24, 1854, and was employed in the Mediterranean until August, 1858. He was Lieutenant of the Indus (7), flagship of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., on the North American and West Indies station, from November, 1858, until the spring of 1859; and was Lieutenant in his vessel, Donne Alcock, Esq., Captain, R.N., C.B., in the Hannibal (91), in the Mediterranean, from May, 1860, until he was invalided to the Nile, at Constantinople, Dec. 24, 1861. As Lieutenant he served in the Agamemnon (89), on the North American and West India station from January, 1862, until paid off on the 6th of May. He was appointed to the Euryalus duke Jan. 29, 1863, and on this vessel his promising career has been brought by a glorious death. Commander Wilmot, the only surviving brother, Major Henry Wilmot, late of the Rifle Brigade, has the Victoria Cross.

CAPTAIN JOSLING, R.N.

Captain John James Stephen Josling, R.N., who gallantly fell in the same engagement in Japan, on board the same ship, the Euryalus, with Commander Wilmot, was the son of the late T. Josling, Esq., of London. He was thirty years of age, and had been over nineteen years in active sea service. He was Lieutenant of the Leander (14), Commander Loring, in the Baltic, 1854-5, and Senior of the Thetis (36), Captain Soper, C.B., in the Pacific, from July, 1859, to the end of 1861, when he joined the Euryalus, then fitting for Commissioner, in the White Sea, and remained in her until promoted to be Commander, Dec. 1, 1862. As Commander he served in the Leander, at Devonport, from May, 1858, until June, 1857; in the Princess Royal (91), in the Mediterranean, from February, 1858, until May, 1859 (part of the time as Queen's Harbour-Master at Malta); and in the Victoria and Albert (2), in the Channel, from 1859 until 1861.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Kt., of Princes Gate, Hyde Park, Judge of her Majesty's Court of Probate and Judge Ordinary of her Majesty's Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, was sworn to by the principal registry by his brother, William Cresswell, Esq., Charles John Middleton, Esq., one of the Registrars of the Court of Probate, and John Talbot Airey, Esq., one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas, the executors, by the personalty was sworn under £35,000, the deceased attained the age of 76. The family name was Easterby, which his father exchanged for Cresswell in 1811. The testator was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1819; appointed a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas in 1842; transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench in January, becoming a Privy Councillor in 1857; and sat for Liverpool in 1857. Sir Cresswell executed his will in 1861, which is entirely in his own handwriting, and has been proved by his sister Emma an annuity of £250, together with an immediate legacy of £500, and leaves her all his furniture, &c., except his library (which he directs to be sold), and the shares in the Rock Assurance Office, and the proceeds, together with all other investments and securities to be held in trust. Legacies are left to his relatives, to each of his godchildren, to some personal friends, and to his executors. The residuary estate is subject to contingencies, and is bequeathed to the twin children of Commander Wm. Arthur, R.N.

The will of Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq., of Bushey-grove, Hertford, was proved in the London Court by Edward Marjoribanks, Esq.; Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Esq., M.P.; and William Marjoribanks, Esq. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. The will is dated March, 1859; and bears date the day before the last dated December, 1861. Legacies are left to his brother, his sister-in-law, his nephews and nieces, and to his executors. He gives to his wife an annuity, and to Sir Dimsdale Harvey and elsewhere, as well as the residue of his personal estate, he leaves to his nephew and executor, Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., absolutely, he trusts as his successor, and to whom he leaves his breed of pure-bred short-horned cattle; and when and the latter in charge to receive £5,000. To his executors he leaves all the horses all the horses he had under his care, together with the harness, &c.; liberal legacies to all his servants; and an annuity of £50 to Mary Mountjy, for a legacy of £500, to that "most excellent person, Mary Mountjy," for her tremendous attention to the testator's wife, Lady Dimsdale.

The will of John Humphery, Esq., of Clapham-common, one of the Aldermen of the City of London, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by the oath of his widow, by three of his sons, Thomas Humphery, Esq., and Messrs. Arthur and Charles Arthur Humphery, Esqrs., and by Thomas Lloyd Hillier, Esq., solicitor, one of the executors. George Wm. Price, Esq., of Gloucester-row, Addison-road, Kensington, the other executor, was under £150,000. This respected Alderman executed his will, with a codicil, on the same day, in March of last December last, but the latter has reference to his decease. He divides his property, real and personal, into eleven equal parts, and bequeaths to his relict one-half, beyond all right to dower, and during her favour, leaving her also the selection of furniture for a residence, and an immediate legacy of £1,000; the other half share he bequeaths to his children. To each of his ten sons he leaves an eleventh share in his entire property. There are bequests to his executors, to clerks, and to other persons, as also to his servants.

In the will of Thomas Powell, Esq., of the Gaer (given last week), the amount of personalty (£200,000) was stated to be stated.

The Commissioners of the National Debt have announced that a balance of one quarter's revenue of £4,894,315 will be applied to the reduction of the National Debt.

The council of the Royal College of Surgeons, as custodians of the Hunterian Museum, lately received a curious contribution from China. It was a box of Chinese food, "chopped sea slug," mushrooms, and the hair tops of the celestial beauties, and are now exposed to the vulgar gaze, as the charming food is supposed at an early age to be. The box, it is said, must have suffered very much, for, independently of the compressing process, there appears to be not fort two decided specimens of hair, and that of artificial pressure. Another preparation, for there are no fewer than eleven, shows the celestial mode to get to cement degree, the fine hair, compressed and bent upon itself by an exaggeration of the natural arch, the last and distal end of the muscular bone being turned over and compressed, whereas the lower tarsal bones being forced up, so as to make a considerable prominence on the instep. The upper part are doubled under the sole. The length of the foot from the heel to the great toe is just four inches and a quarter.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford had two farewell breakfasts last week—one in London on Friday, and another in Oxford on Saturday. At both his lordship made the very gentleman made speeches. He told his London friends that after his labours in the diocese of Oxford were over he completely retire, and he was anxious for the possibility of being obliged to give up his Easter Hall engagement. One reason for this was that he found himself "more frequently discovered that his voice was not the voice of a whistle." He was thus enabled to resume his speech-making, and although "sometimes he say that his voice was not the voice of a whistle," he was pleased to think that in their use he had the direct interposition of the Almighty. On Thursday Mr. Beecher was entertained at a public address by 200 students of the Metropolitan Nonconformist Colleges at a social meeting, among which is the library of the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Hadley, the Rev. T. Binney, Dr. Spence, and other ministers addressed the students, and expressed warm regards for the great Oxford Bishop.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.—Much has been said respecting occupations open to women; the Census has its discourses upon that subject. The enumerators had, in 1861, among the women and children of England, 7 money-lenders, 274 commercial clerks, 26 commercial travellers, 34 brokers, 1 bill-discounter, 5 bankers, 413 printers, 3 newspaper proprietors, 1 publisher, 1 bookbinder, 3 ladies' maids, 2 dressmakers, 3 needle-women, 6 were reporters or shorthand writers, 1 accountant, 2 clerks, 4 chemists, 1 assayer of gunpowder, 2 dentists, 2 Chinese interpreters, 1 astronomer, 8 "naturalists." Some of the other sex gave rather ambiguous descriptions of their occupations. Some classed themselves as philosophers; one described himself as a lexicographer, another as a chronologist, and another as a mathematician. Others called themselves as "gentlemen of independent means." There were glyrographers, 2 geometers, 9 pianoforte manufacturers, 1 bellows-maker, 1 bagpipe-player, 2 pen makers, 1 engraver, 413 printers, 3 newspaper proprietors, 1 publisher, 1 bookbinder, 3 ladies' maids, 2 dressmakers, 3 needle-women, 6 were reporters or shorthand writers, 1 accountant, 2 clerks, 4 chemists, 1 assayer of gunpowder, 2 dentists, 2 Chinese interpreters, 1 astronomer, 8 "naturalists." Some of the other sex gave rather ambiguous descriptions of their occupations. Some classed themselves as philosophers; one described himself as a lexicographer, another as a chronologist, and another as a mathematician. Others called themselves as "gentlemen of independent means." There were glyrographers, 2 geometers, 9 pianoforte manufacturers, 1 bellows-maker, 1 bagpipe-player, 2 pen makers, 1 engraver, 413 printers, 3 newspaper proprietors, 1 publisher, 1 bookbinder, 3 ladies' maids, 2 dressmakers. In the workhouse were a half-pay officer, a clergyman, 10 solicitors, 10 surgeons, an author, 18 schoolmasters, and 79 schoolmistresses. Not merely poor, but in prison for debt, were 12 officers in the Army, 2 in the Navy, 9 clergymen or ministers of religion, 32 solicitors, 2 physicians, 13 surgeons, 2 authors, 17 schoolmasters, 2 schoolmistresses, 10 professors. Still worse off, in humble circumstances, were 60 clergymen, 10 ministers, 103 half-pay officers, 22 barristers, 60 solicitors, 9 physicians, 44 surgeons, 34 authors, 14 schoolmasters, and 10 schoolmistresses.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANOTHER SOLVER, SOUTHSIDE.—Are you not in error? Suppose, in reply to your move of 1. Q to Q 5th, Black plays 1. P to Q 4th, what then can White do?

S. A. HARRISON.—The diagram numbered 13 is correct, though deficient in interest; that marked 37 would be all the better for another move.

C. C. ADAMS, Smith Street, Warwick.—Copies of the first-named gentleman is thirty-three; that of the second and third about forty-five and forty. 2. Won by Harrwitz and Kling, 3. Won by Anderssen and Kling, against Harrwitz and Horwitz.

A. WILLIS, Lambeth.—The match in games is very closely during the months of November and December, 1851. 2. Your second game with the Brighton brooks drawn after the 30th move, owing to some mistake. Two moves on each side appear to have been forgotten. 3. Yes, a photographic portrait of Mr. Cochrane would afford pleasure to his many friends and admirers. 4. Mr. Staunton's "Handbook" is out of print, but we know of none in this country.

W. PIERCE, CHIPPY, PEMBROKESHIRE, and others.—In proposing as the key-move to Problem No. 1027 1. Q to Q 3rd, you have overlooked the obvious reply of 1. P takes Q (best). R to Q 5th and B takes P (ch)! It does not appear to us that mate can be accomplished in three moves by any other method.

HERBERT.—We fully agree with you, we fear, that the Problem is not up to the accustomed board. No. 2 has yet to be examined.

J. W. D. P., Dublin.—Your solution is correct, and we suspect, have mistaken the intention of the composer. Black can play 1. Kt to Q 4th, and White fails to force the advance King four moves. See No. 2 Knight on the right side of the field in two moves.

A. BARTLEY.—Correct. For the present we have no use for the Game.

CRIPPS.—The solutions are not at hand. You shall have them next week.

J. P. TAYLOR.—Your solution of Problem No. 1027 is correct. 2. Author of the problem, Mr. Bernhard Horwitz, of Berlin. 3. Your solution of No. 1028 is correct.

MATEO DE RAMIREZ, Almeria.—1. Your solution of the problem, as the foregoing, is perfect. 2. The answer is Kt moves to Q 3rd. 3. Kt takes K P., which was given in the Number for Jan. 4, 1862, appears to us quite free from blemish.

J. LOVELL.—You are wrong, as regards the last move. Let those before writing.

I. G.—The charming little two-move problem which appeared in our Number of the 26th of September, among the "Chess Enigmas," is by Mr. Bernhard Horwitz, of Berlin. The gentleman known as "I. A. of Stockport," to whom the chief work owes a debt of gratitude for the pains he has taken in the correction of the proofs, is Mr. Isaac Arnold, of Stockport. The "Chess Player's Chronicle" is not a work we can recommend to the notice of our readers.—White: King at Q Kt sq., Q at K B 7th, R at Q 3rd, Kt at K 5th and Q B 4th. Black: King at Q B 5th, Q at K Kt 8th, R at K 4th, B at K 3rd, and P at K 3rd. White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1027.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 5th (ch)	R takes P (best)
2. Kt from B 7th to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd (best)
	K to R 3rd
	Any move

PROBLEM No. 1027.
By Mr. F. HEALEY.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES CONTINUED.

A well-contested *Partie* between MR. BUCKLE and MR. WILLIAMS.

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	17. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt
2. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	18. B takes Kt (ch)	B takes B
3. P takes P	P takes P	19. P to Q 6th	B to K 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P to Q 3rd	Q R to K B sq
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	21. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	22. R to K sq	R to K B 4th
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	23. R to K 3rd	R to K Kt 4th
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. P to K 5th	B takes K B P
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 5th	25. B takes B (ch)	

(Seeing White would drive away his well-posted Bishop by playing P to Q Kt 3rd.)

	Kt to K 2nd	25.	
10. Kt to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. Kt to Q 7th	K to Q sq
11. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th	27. Kt takes R	Kt takes Kt P (ch)
12. B takes Kt	P takes B	28. K takes B	Q to K 5th (ch)
13. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	29. K to K 2nd	Q to K 7th (ch)
14. P to K 4th	P to K 5th	30. R to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
15. P to K 6th	P to K 6th	31. Kt to K 7th (ch)	Q takes Kt and wins.
16. B to K 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		

Another fine Game between the same Players.
(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. Buckle.)	BLACK (Mr. Williams.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	17. On taking of this Pawn, though justified by the position, it is not considered free from objection.	P takes P
2. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	18. B to K 7th	
3. P takes P	P takes P	19. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. Kt to K R 5th	(Had he taken the Bishop the following move with the Knight, Black would have played Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K Kt sq, and White must have lost the Queen.)
5. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th		
6. P to Q 5th	Castles		
7. Castles	Kt to K 2nd		Q R to K B sq
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21.	
9. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th	22. Kt to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
10. K to R sq	Kt takes B	23.	P to Q B 4th
11. Q takes Kt	P to K 4th	24.	P to K B 5th (ch)
12. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K R 4th		K to K Kt sq
13. P to K 5th	P to K B 3rd		R takes K P (ch) and Black must lose.
14. P to K 6th	Kt to K B 3rd	25. K to Kt sq	K to Q B 2nd
15. B takes Kt	Q takes B	26. K to K to 2nd	B takes K B P
16. Kt to K 2nd	P to K 5th	(This well-judged manœuvre was very well conceived.)	
17. P to K 4th	Q to K B 5th	27. P takes P	Q takes P (ch)
18. K to K 2nd	P to K 6th	28. K to K 3rd	R to K B 5th
19. Q P takes B	P to K B 2nd	29. P to Q B 4th	Q takes P
20. P to Q 6th	P takes P	30. K to K sq	Q to K 5th (ch)
21. R takes P	R to Q 2nd		and Black resigns.
22. Q to K 3rd	R takes B P		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1160.—By Mr. T. SMITH.

White: K at K B 6th, R at K 4th, B at K Kt 3rd, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at K B 2nd, K 6th, and Q 4th and 5th.

Black: K at Q 4th, B at Q Kt sq, P at K 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1161.—By Q. W., of Banbury.

White: K at Q Kt 8th, Q at Q R 5th, Kt at K 6th and Q Kt 3rd, Ps at Q 3rd and Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt 3rd, Q at K Kt 7th, B at Q R 6th, B at K B 6th, Kt at Q B sq and Q B 7th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 5th, Q B 4th, and Q 4th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1162.—By Mr. T. SMITH.

White: K at K B 5th, R at K Kt 4th and Q R 8th, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at K 4th and Q B 3rd; Ps at K 3rd, K B 2nd, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at K 6th, Kt at K B sq and Q B 8th; Ps at K R 6th and K B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

SHOOTING STARS.—On Aug. 10 last M. Julius Schmidt, while gazing from the lofty of Castle to Ithaca, counted the greatest number of the meteors which he has yet observed—115 in an hour, between one and two a.m.

A NEW COMET, the fourth of 1863, was discovered on the 9th inst. by an amateur astronomer, M. Buscher, a clockmaker at Baden, near Berlin, who also discovered independently the third comet of the year, seen a day previously by M. Respighi. The new comet was observed at Naples on the morning of the 12th by M. Bruhns. Its diurnal movement was four minutes right ascension and half a degree of north declination. It presented the aspect of a badly-defined nebulosity, with an eccentric nucleus. M. Tempel discovered his comet independently on the 13th, at Marseilles. He likewise, like Mr. Buscher, is a watchmaker.

THE EARTHQUAKE PENDULUM employed by MR. E. J. LOWE, as to the observations recently made at Nottingham in the Town Arboretum of a wooden rod, 80ft. long, freely hung in a tube of 6in. diameter, which extends from the summit to the base of the mound on which it is placed. It is loaded with a brass ball, about the size of an ordinary orange, with a steel index below, is attached. The index bar will move in any direction, and its record is of great value, after having been idle except for once, is exceedingly satisfactory. An earthquake, by moving the mound, will cause the pendulum to vibrate, according to the blak—the length of the chalk removed registering the displacement of the mound, and the direction of the vibration and the direction of the shock.

IODIUM AND WASIUM, THE NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENTARY BODIES.—The recent "Bulletin Scientifique" of M. Corenwinder, Professor in the arsenical pyrites of Fresbyne, received its name because its spectrum does not present any green but, also an indigo-blue ray not hitherto mentioned, which is very brilliant, clearly defined, persistent, and with a refrangibility sensibly greater than the blue ray corresponding to the strontium lines. In isolating the new body in very small quantity, in the forms of chloride and hydrochloride, and even in the metallic state. The latter metal, however, was discovered by M. Bahr, a Swedish chemist, who has named it after the litterious house of Wasa of that country. It is a white, a silicone resembling cobalt, soluble, found in the isle of Roenshulm. The oxide or wastum has a royal-blue colour. When heated it gives off a violet vapour, crystallizing, and, indeed, it assumes the form of a yellow-ish-brown gummy powder, which disengages reddish vapours. Its specific gravity is 4·948. Its equivalent is 1,472, and its oxide is 1·726. It does not appear to give rise to any characteristic spectral rays.

SOLAR SPOTS.—The Rev. F. Howlett has sent to the Royal Astronomical Society a paper on these phenomena, which appears in the last number of the "Monthly Notices." His observations, for the last eighteen months' labour, are contained in about 54 sheets, comprising 128 whole disks, and many hundreds of sketches of single spots and groups. Each whole disk is a rare occurrence when observations as possible. He states that, as a general rule, the spots are confined to two zones, one on each side of the sun's equator, and never exceed 35 degrees of latitude; and these limits are not affected, as yet not be expected before 1865 or 1866, reckoning from the date collapsed by M. Wolf, of Berne. He considers the arrangement to be analogous to that of patches of penumbrion which Mr. Howlett frequently noticed, and also a highly interesting fact, that the sun's surface, it seem to him to bear no trace of cyclones upon the sun's surface. By the use of a screen he obtained a far better insight than by the ordinary method into the minute structure and general disposition of those remarkable solar phenomena—the faculæ. As is well known, they occupy the same zones as the spots, but in high solar northern latitudes, though they abound commonly in the zones occupied by the spots. Their forms are very various, and they are often of considerable large extent in small amorphous patches, sometimes they are resistate; at other times they assume a kind of reticulated or interlaced appearance (as the Professors Spencer observe), that of the circular lunar craters. Not unfrequently Mr. Howlett noticed them in the form of elongated ridges, thought of a wire, or even grotesque attenuated human figures. The faculæ (he says) are not only to be seen when near to the edges of the sun's disk, but often, also, when quite upon the central portions of the disk. He alludes to the frequently remarkable persistence of the faculæ when seen isolated upon the whole situated either more remote from or nearer to the sun's exterior. In conclusion, he says, "On the 24th of Jan., in the 'Times,' I read, he observed a curious phantom-looking group of spots, which exhibited an appearance so wonderfully like a human face, that I could not help calling it Shakespeare's face." Should the nineteenth century, its portentous shape might easily have raised considerable apprehension in the minds of the multitude.

THE UTILISATION OF WASTE IN THE IRON MANUFACTURES, which has long occupied the attention of metallurgists, is the subject of recent communication from Professor Fleury to the French Institute at Philadelphia, U.S., in which he has demonstrated that the oxide-deposits of tons of cinders drawn from the puddling and re-heating furnaces, which at most rolling-mills are thrown away as useless, contain frequently from 30 to 50 per cent of metallic iron, combined and mixed with sulphur, silica, lime, and alumina. Professor Fleury has successfully adopted the most ingenious devices of our ironmasters to separate. Professor Fleury states that, near the Tyre Forges, in Pennsylvania, he has found that the cinders a good quantity of cast steel. Two great difficulties had to be overcome. 1st. The oxides are highly refractory, and require powerful reducing agents, and other substances in such a peculiar way that, by remelting the same in the puddling, copper, or other furnaces, the iron is found perfectly and easily extracted; the combination withstands even the high heat in a steel crucible. 2nd. By re-heating the oxides for a long time alone, or with lime mixed with charcoal and clay, the product is red short, and often red and cold short. The sulphur, silicon, and phosphorus combine with the oxygen of the ores; all attempts to extract good materials from the puddling-cinder by dry admixture of lime are useless. Professor Fleury has discovered that the whole working of vitrifiable ores, and can be performed in the puddling, copola, or blast furnace. The preparation of the cinders is as follows:—1. Grind, and sift through a coarse sieve. 2. Mix with a solution of chloride of lime, and, if properly worked, the result is invariably a good quality of iron. Several furnaces for this purpose are in operation in the United States and in Europe.

THE BRAINS OF A BUSHWOMAN and of two idiots of European descent have been examined by Professor J. Marshall. From an abstract of the paper, in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," No. 57, we select the following notices:—The bushwoman was aged, and about five feet in height, and in form of her cranium presented a Gradation of the Cephalic (longheaded) than the negro skull. The actual weight of the preserved brain was 49 oz. 6 drs., which is about 4 oz. less than the average weight of the brains of European females of the same age. The general result of the inquiry is that the brain of the Bushwoman's brain are rather more complex than in the brain of the Hottentot Venus, but much less complex than in the brain of the European. Compared with the Man on the right side of the brain. They are widely separated from those of the ape's brain. Professor Marshall concludes that "the lowest human proper to man are present; but, as compared with the European brain, are much more simple, and approach in this respect to the brains of the lower apes." It is in the occipital and orbital convolutions. 2. That the convolutions, taken generally, are rather more complex in the brain presented as Gradation of the Hottentot Venus's brain, which may be partly due to the obliteration of details by the greater amount of fluid which is found in the latter. 3. That the convolutions, being more simple, can be more easily counted and described than those of the European brain. 4. That there is evidence of the symmetry characteristic of man. 5. That there is a greater difference between the two sides of the Bushwoman's brain than usual. 6. That the Bushwoman's brain presents a greater difference between it and the European than between the chimpanzee and the negro; and, of course, between the Bushwoman and the lower quadrumanous brains. There is, however, less difference between the Bushwoman and the highest ape brain than between the lowest quadrumanous animals. 7. The general results justify the expectation that characteristic differences of degree of cerebral development may hereafter be found in the several leading races of mankind. The idiots' brains examined were those of a woman, aged 30, who died in Feb., 1862, and of a boy, aged 16, who died of a wall, rather badly; drew a dull, and say a few words. The latter could neither read, handle anything, or count beyond ten. In both the convolutions of the general convolutions arrived at.—1. The idiots' cerebra are not merely diminutive organs, but are also imperfect in their development. 2. Some parts are fewer in number, less complex, and different in relative proportion and position. 3. Some parts, which in the brain of the Bushwoman presents proper to the human cerebrum are represented in the idiots, but are very remarkably simplified.

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It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, London.

LETTERS PATENT 1823. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has long been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
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There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED 1742.
Sold by most Grocers from the Cask, and in 1lb. and ½lb. Canisters.
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London.

NOTICE.—We have now supplied the larger portion of the Family Grocers of England with our
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL DELIVERY OF

KEEN'S MUSTARD. Purchasers of this valuable table condiment will, upon obtaining our manufacture, award to it the character of superior quality which it has maintained during the
SALE OF MORE THAN A CENTURY.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London. Oct. 3, 1863.

PRICE'S CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS are perfectly safe, and burn their time. The quality of these Night Lights can now be relied on.

SHERWOOD BED LIGHTS, Sixpence and Eighteenpence a Box. These candles are made to supply a want very generally expressed—a cheap, really good chamber candle. They will be found inferior only to "Price's Candles, which will not drop grease when carried," which are sold in Boxes, One Shilling and Three Shillings each.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

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used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 26s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is "in every respect equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe PRICE'S GLYCERINE. Where purity is of importance, patients can ensure it by desiring to have their Glycerine in 1lb., 8oz., 4oz., or 2oz bottles, with capsules over the stopper, marked "Price's Patent." Belmont, Vauxhall.

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Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ESKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. His Treatise free for seven stamps.—8, Grosvenor-st., Bond-st., W.; and at 39, Bennetts-hill, Birmingham. Consultations free.

TEETH,—Messrs. GABRIEL'S INVENTION, OSTEO-EIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists.
London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 63, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma 1815. Consultation free.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

DENTINE, prepared only by ARMAND et FILS (under the direction of one of the most eminent living Dentists), prevents Toothache, renders the Teeth a pearly white, sweetens the breath, and leaves in the mouth the pleasant flavour of Eau de Cologne. In metal case, 1s. 6d., through all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale only, 75, Milton-street, E.C., London.

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WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

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100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for Winter, plain and figured from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Suez, &c., the colour and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
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12,000 YARDS ABERDEEN WINCEYS, in every shade. The best quality, measuring a yard wide, 2s. 2½d. yard, usually charged 1s. 9½d. Also, a very useful quality at 6¾d. yard. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.—Established 20 years

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3000 YARDS MOIRE ANTIQUES, very cheap. 10 Yards of Rich Black Moire Antique for 2¼ guineas, warranted all pure Silk. Humboldt, violet, new blue, cuir, brown, green, pink, sky, silver gray, amber, and white at proportionately low prices. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS for AUTUMN WEAR, in a variety of materials, from 1s. 11d. per yard and upwards. Also, a very large Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen and Boys' wear, from 2s. per yard to the best qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111 Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden, London).

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS. Ladies, previous to purchasing, are respectfully invited to inspect our stock, consisting of a large assortment of the latest Novelties in Dress, of British and Foreign manufacture;
Rich, Durable, and Cheap Silks;
all the Newest Materials and Styles in Jackets; Clan and Paisley Shawls; Made-up Dresses in all the New Designs;
Merinos, Winceys, Ribbons, Gloves, Furs, Drapery, Hosiery, &c.
Drapers, Milliners, and Dressmakers supplied with cut lengths at the lowest trade price.
Matching orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Patterns post-free.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

CHEAP SILKS in GREAT VARIETY NOW ON SALE. Patterns postage-free.
Apply to BEECH and CO., The Beehive,
63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

CHEAP FANCY DRESSES, WINSEY, ALEXANDRA, and ABERGELDIE CLOTHS. Patterns postage free.—Address BEECH and CO., the Beehive, 63 and 64 Edgware-road, London, W.

REDMAYNE and CO., Silkmercers, &c.,
Nos. 19 and 20, New Bond-street, and
No. 35, Conduit-street.
Ladies are respectfully informed that during the
REBUILDING OF THEIR BOND-STREET PREMISES
Business is carried on as usual, at
No. 35, CONDUIT-STREET
(Two Doors from Bond-street).

ORIGINAL SHETLAND WAREHOUSE. Shetland Knitted Underclothing, Stockings, &c., of every description, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, unequalled for warmth and comfort. Shetland Knitted Shawls and Veils in natural and fancy colour of the most beautiful design and texture.—H. BAKER and CO., 111 and 112, New Bond-street, Hosiers, Shirtmakers, and Outfitters.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of SPITALFIELDS MOIRES ANTIQUES, in white and black and all the new colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.

SEWELL and CO.'S NEW CLOAKS in Velvets, Tartans, and the new shades in Velour Cloths, from the first Paris houses, from 1½ to 10 guineas. Seal Skin Fur Cloaks and Jackets, at 8½ guineas, full size.
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JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.,
The Scotch Warehouses, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS, Guaranteed to Wear Well. The newest Fancy Silks. The latest Novelties in Dress Materials, Shawls, Mantles, &c. Coloured Glacé Silks, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Checked and Striped Silks, at 3s. 9d. per yard, much under value.—THOMAS SHARLAND, SON, and CO., 39 and 40, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS.—These Petticoats, now for many years honoured by Royal and distinguished patronage, are not to be surpassed for elegance, lightness, and comfort. List of prices on application. Eiderdown Quilts of every size and colour.
W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

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Established in 1778.

LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of

COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES,
for Ladies and Children of all ages.

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BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
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Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
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BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL returned from Paris with their Elegant Guinea Bonnets in Silk Velvet, French Straws, &c.—Observe, Showrooms only—no Shop 61, Regent-street, four doors from Swan and Edgar.

WILSON'S PATENT LEGLETS.—Every Lady who values her Health and Comfort should purchase a pair of the PATENT LEGLETS. May be had retail of all the principal Drapers and Shoemercers; wholesale of B. TAYLOR, Birmingham.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

SHIRTS.—BOWRING and ARUNDEL, professed Shirtmakers, beg to call attention to their large variety of new Patterns in Dress and Morning Shirts suitable for the present season.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and 11, Old Bond-street, W.

BOWRING and ARUNDEL, Outfitters and Manufacturers of Clothing suitable for all climates.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits and Deformities are cured by CHANDLER'S HYGIENIC CHEST EXPANDER, for both sexes. They are especially recommended to children for assisting the growth and producing a symmetrical figure.—66 Berners-street, W. Pamphlets forwarded.

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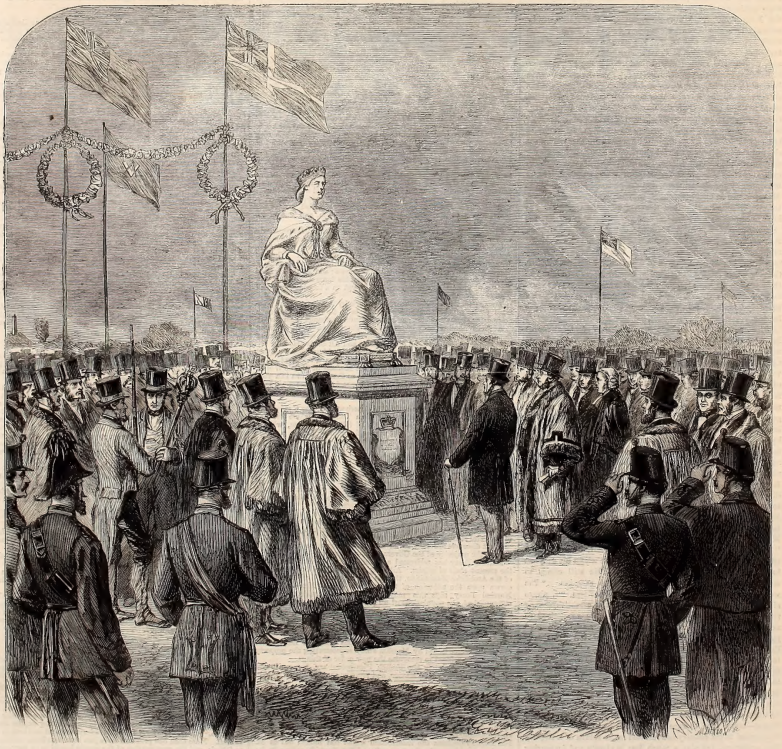
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1230.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

A SHIP swept out of her course and driven upon a lee shore by the force of a hurricane too sudden to have been foreseen and too furious to be withstood is a sight which may well fill the breast of a spectator with mingled awe and pity. There is one, however, more melancholy still. He who from a place of safety has ever watched a gallant bark dancing proudly before the wind, steered by a self-confident and ignorant helmsman, and who knows that right ahead of her, as the white foam of the broken waters too plainly shows, a ridge of low rocks, upon which no vessel that strikes can hold together for many hours, will shortly bring her up, but in all probability too late for escape, can hardly fail of having been agitated by a greater conflict of emotions than any with which he might have witnessed the



EARL DE GREY AND RIPON AT HULL: INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY IN THE PEOPLE'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 470.

first catastrophe. Both, indeed, are appalling. In both, the suddenness and certainty of destruction convulse the soul with an agony of apprehension. But, in the one case, the distress is partially subdued by that submissiveness of spirit with which men bow to an inevitable and an irresistible necessity; while, in the other, it is increased by the conviction that the foreseen calamity will be due, not to the *fiat* of the Almighty Ruler, whose heavier judgments are often forms of mercy, but to the self-complacent obstinacy of a blundering pilot, who seeks to gratify, at any amount of risk, and in the face of clear and repeated warnings, some trumpery and selfish whim which happens to have established an ascendancy over his will.

The terrible tempest which took Poland unawares, and which is bearing her before its irresistible strength towards national annihilation, cannot be contemplated without a shudder; but the heedlessness with which Prussia, under the sway of a self-willed Monarch, and the mad schemes of an audacious and ill-qualified Minister, drives on towards those shoals which are thickly strewn with the wrecks of many dynasties, rouses our indignation as well as touches our pity. The perils into the midst of which she has thrust herself have been so gratuitously sought; the Constitutional course which she has quitted was so plain, offered such easy sailing, and conducted to a haven of such prosperity and glory; the hallucinations of her King are so puerile, and the objects of the faction who support him so antinational and unpatriotic; the voice of history is so loud and emphatic in its premonitions to her, and she is fraught with so many and such heavy responsibilities to Europe, that anger gets the better of compassion as we watch her career: and while we deplore the fate towards which she is hastening we feel that, so far, at least, as the King and his Government are concerned, it is self-chosen, and will, therefore, be richly deserved.

The third general election of representatives to the Prussian Chamber, since the kingly power passed into the hands of William I., has just closed. A third time within that brief period the Prussian people have constitutionally expressed their decisive judgment adversely to the Government of the King ophobia. We must recall the conditions under which this national verdict has been delivered before we can fairly appreciate its solemnity. We have to take into account, first, that the population of Prussia have been most assiduously, and we may add, successfully, humbugged by the Press of the House of Hohenzollern—that attachment to the Throne constitutes the basis of their political system—and that, to place themselves in antagonism to the Royal will is generally regarded as the last resort to which political malcontents will have recourse. It is to be borne in mind, in the next place, that the Prussian Chamber is the outcome of a double process of election, the members having been chosen by constituencies which are themselves the elect of the people—a powerful guarantee against any headlong current of popular enthusiasm. In the present instance, moreover, the issue submitted for decision was so unscrupulously misstated by the Government, and the personal influence of the Monarch was so openly brought to bear upon constituencies, that the Throne itself, rather than its advisers, might seem to have been put upon its trial. The Press, which was not, either adroitly managed, or, most opportunely for M. von Bismarck and his colleagues, it fell out, that the national ambition of the Prussian people to take the lead in German international politics appeared to demand, for the time being, that their zeal for the Constitutional rights should be merchanted for their passion for supremacy. All these were potent influences in favour of the Crown, and their combined operation would probably have been too strong for any merely superficial popular feeling.

What, nevertheless, has been the actual result? Of the three hundred and fifty-two seats, to refill which an appeal had been made to the people, six sevenths have been allotted to Liberal Constitutionalists; and of the remaining seventh it is doubtful whether more than half have been gained by partisans friends of the present Government. A fluctuating minority, ranging from five-and-twenty to fifty votes, confronted by a compact majority of three hundred—the product, moreover, of a third general election turning, for the most part, upon the same leading questions as the two preceding ones—will not be regarded by any Minister less reckless than M. von Bismarck as a political force utterly insufficient to justify persistence in any course against which the country has so authoritatively pronounced; nor, perhaps, is there another Sovereign in Europe besides King William I. of Prussia who would not see in this disproportion of parties a good reason for foregoing schemes to which his subjects had offered such a decided resistance. But there is no probability that such will be the case. The last thing thought of in Prussia is the resignation of the Ministry. "Hostility to my Ministers," says the Monarch, "is incompatible with fidelity towards myself." He goes out of his way to identify himself with a clique whom his subjects have all but unanimously repudiated. He still clings to measures which have received the same condemnation. "The work, the carrying through of which," he declares, "I, above all, have committed to my Ministers, is the establishment of that organisation of the army which I have recognised as necessary to the security of the country, and of equal use just in respect of lightening the burden of the older men liable to military service. I should violate my duty towards my people did I not, in the most decided manner, strive for the attainment of that end." But it was chiefly upon this project of reconstructing the military force of Prussia that he got into collision with his last Chamber, and that the country has pronounced an adverse opinion through the general election. The two estates, therefore—the Crown and the Representative House—stand face to face, each determined to assert its will. The appeal to the country has resulted in the return of a slightly less numerous, but also a much less moderate and forbearing majority than before; and the King is less likely than ever to gain by constitutional means the object upon which he seems to have set his heart.

The Chambers will probably meet some time during the present month. The course to be pursued by the Liberal majority is not yet known, if, indeed, it has yet been decided upon. There can be little doubt, however, that they will arraign, without loss of time, the "press ordinance" decreed by the Ministry immediately after the abrupt prorogation of the last Parliament as a breach of the Constitution, and that they will pass a vote of censure on the advisers of that arbitrary measure—that is, on the entire Cabinet, every member of which signed the obnoxious decree. What will follow can only be matter of conjecture. It is rumoured that M. Bismarck will urge upon the King another dissolution; but he will not repeat the process until he has convinced his Majesty that the safety of Prussia requires the abolition, by a coup-d'état, of the Constitution to which he has sworn, and the assumption by himself of absolute power. Or possibly M. Bismarck, independent of sovereignty as Napoleon III., may persuade his master to substitute for the existing political institutions of Prussia a régime copied from that of Imperial France. But no one seems to imagine that he will retire from the contest, at any rate for the present. When the designs of Austria have assumed a more serious shape, and Prussia finds herself finally shut out from the hegemony of the German States; or when approaching war exposes her trans-Rhenish provinces to the ill-concealed cupidity of France—when, in a word, the Ministerial personal position of the moment is one of visible and proximate danger, and the patriotism of her people gets the better of their dreamy inaction, M. von Bismarck and his colleagues will be swept aside with little ceremony, but too late, it may be, for the safety of the Throne, which no medieval dogma of Divine right will avail to secure against the wrath of a people dragged by the audacious self-importance of a miserable faction to the very brink of national ruin. The helmsman may snap his fingers at the elements whilst yet their awful power slumbers, but what will he do and where will he his assurance when the ship is among the breakers?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Thursday the Session of the Legislature was opened by the Emperor in person. We give the Imperial speech in another column.

The Empress, as mentioned in our last Number, arrived at Toulon on the morning of Sunday the 25th inst. After breakfast she visited the vessels of war at anchor in the roadstead, commencing by the steamline Ville de Paris, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly. At the arsenal of Toulon her Majesty visited the building-yard of Mourillon, where a magnificent frigate had been erected for her to witness the launch of the iron-clad frigate the Provence, which took place with perfect success. The Empress appeared much gratified at the sight, and congratulated the workmen on the result of their labours. The Provence is a fine vessel, and will carry thirty-eight guns, with an engine of 1000-horse power. Her Majesty afterwards visited the Imperial dockyard, and the establishment for casting cannon. The Empress gave a grand dinner on board the Aigle to all the high civil and naval authorities. After dinner she reviewed the troops, and went through the evolutions of a combat by night, which produced a striking effect. At nine o'clock her Majesty proceeded to the Prefecture, and, having arrived at the railway station, and started for Paris, where she was met at the station by the Emperor.

The statue of Napoleon I., as Emperor, in the Place Vendôme, on Wednesday raised to the top of the column in the Place Vendôme.

General Prudhomme, formerly President of the Legislative Assembly of 1848, died yesterday week at Nantes. General Lamoricière, long his companion in arms in Algeria and in exile at Brussels, was with him during his last moments. M. Dufaure and M. Lanjuinais, deputy for Nantes, attended his funeral.

General Prudhomme has left for Egypt on a mission connected with the Suez Canal.

Transactions in the stock market at Paris by the assessors, or principal clerks of the stockbrokers, have been forbidden. All such transactions must be conducted by the agents de change themselves.

A great number of persons visited the Catacombs on Friday and Sunday and Monday to pray and to deposit garlands on the graves of their friends on the occasion of All Saints and All Souls' Days.

It appears that the long-projected plan of making Paris a seaport by cutting a canal from Dieppe to Dieppe-dale has been revived. The definitive plan has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works. The line to be followed is nearly the same as that laid down in a plan prepared in the year 1825, with the difference that the termination of the canal is to be sufficiently deep and wide to permit the largest ships to come up to Paris.

The *Epoc* announces the arrival at Cherbourg of the Confederate steamship of war Georgia, commanded by Lieutenant Maffitt, she had taken in coal. The Georgia is a ship of 800 tons burden, with an engine of 700-horse power. She carries five guns. This ship, which is said to have been built in England, is now to Cherbourg to have her armament changed.

Stormy weather appears to have been universal throughout France.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday week contains a short official report from Prince Napoleon on the operations of the Imperial Commission appointed to conduct the French section of the International Exhibition in London. The report is given in another column.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We learn from the *Moniteur* that numerous adhesions to the French intervention in Mexico are being given in, and that the organisation of the royal army is being developed.

Great disorders are said to have existed among the adherents of Juarez, the majority of the Governors disowning his authority.

Marshal Forey has addressed a letter to the Emperor, describing the present state of affairs, including separation of the Republican of the Archduke Maximilian, that he will only definitively accept the crown upon the adhesion of the majority of the Mexican States. Marshal Forey says this vote, perhaps, be considered already accomplished, the populations of all places from which the adherents of Juarez are absent having spontaneously recognised the French intervention.

Marshal Forey had given up his post to General Bazaine, and had left Mexico for Vera Cruz.

General Bazaine had received instructions from the Emperor to cancel the decree issued by Marshal Forey sequestrating the property of those who refused to recognise the new order of things.

M. de Saligny, lately the French Minister, will no longer pay political pensions to Mexicans, and remains there solely on private business.

SPAIN.

The opening of the Cortes took place on Thursday. The Queen's speech states that friendly relations continue with foreign nations, and that the project of Constitutional reform is definitively resolved upon. The position of Senator will in future be hereditary. The speech announces that no diminution will be made in the Budget. Her Majesty deplores the insurrection which has broken out at St. Domingo, and hopes for the assistance of the Spanish nation in its repression.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen has taken carriage exercises on several occasions.

The King has distributed the prizes at the Polytechnic Institution, on which occasion his Majesty made an impressive speech to the members.

The Royal family visited the opera in state yesterday week. The city was partially illuminated.

The Italian residents in Lisbon are raising subscriptions for the erection of a monument to commemorate the marriage of Dom Luiz and Princess Mary of Savoy.

The subscription in Lisbon for the loan amounts to £2 830,000, and in Oporto to £500,000.

The weather is wet and stormy.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples state that the inauguration of the Foggia Railway is fixed for the 8th inst. The King will leave the same evening for Avellino and Melo. He will return to Naples on the 9th. Two hundred carriages with public functionaries and Neapolitan nobles will go out as far as Melo to meet his Majesty. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the King of Naples. The review of the troops will take place on the 10th. Twenty-five vessels will be present in the bay. The Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, and the Marine will accompany the King during his journey to Naples. Upon his return his Majesty will remain a few days in Tuscany.

The Minister of War has ordered the line of the Volturno to be placed in a state of defence, and the provisioning of the fortress of Gaeta.

The meeting of the Italian Parliament, shortly about to take place, will be merely a continuation of the Session of 1863. There will therefore be no speech from the Throne.

The Strasburg Mint has just struck off copper coin for the Italian Government to the amount of 8,000,000f. The number of pieces of money coined was upwards of 81,000,000, and the operation was completed in less than two months.

Tuesday's *Gazette* publishes, in Italian and English, the text of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between her Britannic Majesty and the King of Italy, signed in London on the 26th of October last. The conditions are of the most liberal order, each of the high contracting parties binding themselves to impose no duties on the goods or produce of the other country than such as are payable by their own subjects; and that in all such matters as transit, warehousing, drawbacks, &c., English and Italian merchants shall enjoy the same privileges in the respective kingdoms. There are other clauses, placing England and Italy on the footing, in every commercial point and freedom of trade, under all circumstances, "on the footing of the most favoured nation." Sir Alexander Hudson's nephew, Mr. Chevalier G. Manna appear as signatory plenipotentiaries to this almost last official act of our regretted Italian Minister at Turin.

AUSTRIA.

In Tuesday's sittings of the Reichsrath the Finance Committee recommended a loan of 60 million florins to cover the deficit of 20 millions of the loan to be devoted to relieving distress in Hungary, and 20 millions to the redemption of the floating debt.

The Austrian reply to Prussia relative to the German reform question has been despatched, accompanied by a memorandum completely refuting Herr von Bismarck's arguments. The preliminary proposals of Austria will be found satisfactory.

An increase of six millions of florins has taken place in the bullion of the Bank of Austria, owing partly to the payment of instalments in specie.

PRUSSIA.

A Royal decree published in the *Gazette* on Monday, summons both Houses to meet on the 9th inst.

The *National Gazette* thus analyses the results of the elections, allowing for three doubtful ones, and a few cases in which the choice remains yet unknown—Progressists, or Radicals, 140; Bockum-Dolffs party, Liberals but opposed to Herr Vincke, rather weaker, 30; party is reduced to 6; newly-chosen Liberals, 19. The Roman Catholics are returned from 31 to 40; Conservatives, 37; Poles, about the old number, 27. Perhaps the most striking fact about the election is that the moderates of both sides seem to have been discarded.

The result of the elections has had the effect of irritating the King. In a public festival which has just taken place at Magdeburg his Majesty expressed himself as follows:—"I have the strength, weight of the struggle which God has imposed upon me; but I know also that my duty is to transmit to the crown of Prussia intact which has been transmitted to me as an heritage, is to sustain it to the end. Let what may happen, I will persist without flinching to what I have considered necessary for the welfare and independence of the country."

The members of the Zollverein are to meet in a general conference at Berlin to pronounce on a new customs' tariff submitted to them by the Prussian Government. The Treaty has been drawn up according to the stipulations of the France-Prussian treaty of commerce. Its adoption would involve the definitive adoption of that treaty, and, as a consequence, the acceptance of the Zollverein by all the nations would lead to the non-acceptance of the treaty and the dissolution of the German customs' union.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

At Monday's sitting of the Rigsraad the fundamental law was discussed. The President of the Council was opposed to all the proposed amendments, which, however, after calm, and, indeed, dispassionate discussion, were rejected by 40 votes against 14.

An official Berlin journal has published relative to the resolution of the Federal Diet of the 1st of October, as follows:—"All that the Federal Diet will effect by federal execution in Holstein can be more easily and completely effected by a calm understanding. The Danish Government is willing to meet the wishes of the Federal Diet in all points which, in the opinion of the latter, are equal rights of Holstein, which belongs to the German Confederacy, are considered to be insufficiently guaranteed. As soon as it is also certain that the fulfilment of all the other points required by the Federal Diet in Holstein would not be obtained by Federal execution."

At the sitting of the German Federal Diet on Thursday week the representative of Denmark announced that, though his Government maintained its former ground, it was yet open to negotiation.

A third note from Earl Russell was laid before the Diet, in which his Lordship endeavours to form a basis upon which a mediation can be established.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

It is stated that the Grand Duke Constantine will be relieved from his functions as Governor of Poland shortly, and will succeed General Berg is to be appointed his successor.

Several engagements between the Russians and the Poles have taken place, in some of which the latter were successful.

A Lomberg despatch states that one Polish insurgent corps has retreated to Austrian territory, and that the Russian advance has left a larger body entered Volhynia on Sunday.

The *Lemberg Gazette* mentions a new plan adopted by the Russians against the Poles. The patrols charged to scour the forests take with them a number of large dogs of different breeds to assist them in discovering the insurgents concealed there. Many are succeeded among the low brushwood. These animals cause great alarm to the Poles.

An Imperial ukase, dated from Livadia, assigns pensions to the widows and orphans of officials assassinated in Poland.

General Berg is increasing the severity of his system of terrorism in Warsaw. Upon the 22rd ult. a razzia was made upon the young men of the Polish capital. Several hundreds were seized, searched, and stripped to the skin. The same operation was repeated at night, 130 young men being arrested and carried off to the citadel. The authorities are enforcing the order against wearing mourning with so much vigour against the women that the Polish town explain has thought it necessary to advise his countrywomen to cease wearing the forbidden apparel, in order to avoid the indignities they expose themselves to. Upwards of forty ladies have been arrested and sent to the citadel. More than 900 prisoners have just been sent from the citadel to Siberia. The consternation of the people is said to be very great.

General Trepow, the chief of the gendarmes, was wounded in the

head on Monday with an axe, in the Senator-street. The guilty person was arrested.

The *Times'* correspondent at Warsaw writes:—"The one great subject before which every other fades into insignificance is the French Emperor's speech of the 5th of November. Princes, Counts, shop-girls, shoeblacks—men and women, in short, of all classes and conditions are looking forward to the expected declaration of the Emperor's policy in respect to Poland with a keen anxiety, such as is only felt in our peaceful and prosaic London on the subject of the Derby when the race has been run, and thousands of persons are waiting to know what good or bad fortune the telegraph will bring them."

An address to the French nation has just been published by the National Government at Warsaw. In the address they exclaim that the blood that has been shed is a proof of the vitality of the country which had been said to be dead, for they say blood will not flow from a corpse, and the sympathetic cry of France, "She is not dead!" has sounded in their ears like the signal of deliverance. We said to our brothers in arms, "The love of Poland has at all times been the moral nobility of France; she can only be deprived of that distinction at the cost of her downfall as an initiating nation in progress and liberty." We all, sons of that suffering Poland, children of that land bathed in the tears of old men and mothers, and the blood of martyrs and heroes, embrace you cordially for your sympathetic participation in our struggles. Friends of Poland, receive the salute of those who are about to die!" (Here follow 20,000 signatures of landed proprietors, members of the clergy, Jews, and peasants.)

GREECE.

King George, Sovereign of the Hellenes, has arrived in his new capital. Yesterday week his squadron reached the Piræus, and the King proceeded on the following day to Athens, where he was received, we learn, with much enthusiasm. He attended the performance of a Te Deum immediately upon his arrival. All the Ambassadors of foreign Powers were present at the ceremony.

The majority of the members of the Ionian Parliament have protested against any violation of Parliamentary privileges, and declared any act illegal during the Parliamentary recess which may be prejudicial to the interests and rights of the Ionian Islands.

A Vienna newspaper declares there is a hitch in the arrangements between the Ionian Islands, Greece, and the protecting Powers. The Ionian Senate demurs to granting £10,000 a year to the Greek civil list, but joins with Greece in protesting against the destruction of the fortifications of Corfu. Turkey, in particular, protests against the preservation of these defences; and "several Powers," says the journal from which this intelligence is quoted, are alarmed at the influence of England being withdrawn from the strong position of Corfu.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.—VIRGINIA.

The news from Virginia is as perplexing as it is important. Our last Number announced the advance of the Confederates under Lee towards Washington. By intelligence subsequently received we learn that Lee's forces beat a hasty retreat, and still later information notifies their re-advance.

On the 18th ult. the Confederates surprised and took possession of Charleston, eight miles from Harper's Ferry, and to the 19th the Confederate cavalry continued to operate on the rear of the Federals, till General Meade was pushed to the front of the defences of Washington. At this point, where a battle was considered as imminent, General Lee suddenly commenced a retreat, and the Federal cavalry advanced as far as Warrenton Junction without meeting the Confederates, and it was found that General Lee had re-crossed the Rappahannock, having first entirely destroyed the railroad from Manassas to the latter river. This retrograde movement of General Lee took every one by surprise, and gave rise to various conjectures as to the object and motives for it. One supposition was that General Lee contemplated another raid into Pennsylvania; a second, that he was sending his army along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to confront and crush Burnside; while a third was that the latter General, having gained some success over the Confederates at Greencastle, was advancing to Lynchburg, the base of General Lee's supplies, and that Lee was falling back to protect it. On the 24th, however, General Lee's army suddenly crossed to the north side of the Rappahannock, repulsed some Federal cavalry with heavy loss, pushed back two brigades of Federal infantry, and advanced to Beaton station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railway, where there was another engagement with the Federal cavalry. At the date of the latest accounts the left of the Confederate army was said to rest near Beverley Ford, while its line crossed the railway near Beaton station and extended towards Stafford Courthouse.

General Meade has visited Washington for a consultation concerning the future of the North.

TENNESSEE.—RECALL OF ROSECRANZ.

General Rosecranz has been superseded in Tennessee, and his special command given to General Thomas, who fought so doggedly at Chicamauga, while to General Grant is committed the supreme command of the armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio.

In regard to the removal of General Rosecranz the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—"The removal of Rosecranz is the subject of much and contradictory comment. The more correct understanding of the causes that led to it is that charges were preferred against him by Generals M'Cook and Crittenden, of unofficer-like conduct on the battle-field; of a panic-stricken flight from the field to Chattanooga while the battle was in its crisis; and of his unsoldierly and mischievous conduct in publicly reporting on reaching Chattanooga, to both officers and men, that the day was lost. Superadded to this is alleged Government resentment of his disobedience of positive orders not to risk a general engagement by advancing beyond Chattanooga before he was reinforced; also its impatience of his disposition and handling his troops on the field."

President Jefferson Davis has visited the Confederate armies near Chattanooga, for the supposed purpose of allaying the disputes between General Bragg and several of his principal officers.

It was reported that General Bragg had been reinforced by the remainder of Longstreet's corps, and that he had withdrawn the corps of General Breckenridge and General Hindman from the front of the Federal position at Chattanooga. These two corps were said to be "moving in force on the Federal left," and it was likewise asserted that the Confederates had made "another incursion" into Kentucky. It was rumoured that the Federals had made "an attack upon the rear" of the Confederate positions at Rome and Atlanta, in Georgia.

The *Memphis Bulletin* states that General Joe Johnston, with his entire force, except one division, has gone to reinforce Bragg, and that there were not over 10,000 Confederate troops in Mississippi.

CHARLESTON.

The siege of Charleston still flags, but it was again asserted that General Gilmore's batteries were nearly ready to open fire on the city.

A grand review of the Southern troops by General Beauregard took place on the 16th ult., that being the ninety-eighth day of the siege.

The *Richmond Examiner* contains the following, under date Oct. 20:—"The Yankees are hard at work constructing another battery east of Gregg, fronting the sea. A large number of tents has disappeared from Morris Island. Our batteries kept up a brisk fire upon the Yankees, who appear in much larger numbers than usual at Gregg and Wagner. General D. H. Hill has been relieved of his command. Breckenridge takes command of his corps."

Advices from Folly Island and Morris Island to Oct. 18, in regard to affairs at Charleston, are to the following effect:—"Nothing of interest has occurred during the past week. There has been little firing on either side. The Confederates appear to be awaiting the opening of General Gilmore's guns on the city. In the meantime they are not idle, a new battery having belched forth its thunder from James Island, proving that they are still adding to the number of the fortifications. It is stated that the Confederates have several rams in Pocotahgo River, which cause no little uneasiness in regard to our vessels in Port Royal Harbour. It is proposed to place a number of torpedoes across the stream to prevent their egress. Admiral Dahlgren, a short time since, expressed his determination to an officer high in rank to go up to Charleston on the next trial, or else assure himself that the ironclads are unequal to the task. This will enhance the excitement of the conflict, and do much towards settling the dispute as to the amount of work the ironclads are capable of performing. It is believed that James Island is occupied by 5000 Confederate troops. Sullivan Island is supposed to be occupied by about the same number, and in the immediate vicinity of Charleston are quartered 10,000 men, making an aggregate force of about 20,000."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The following is President Lincoln's proclamation, calling for 300,000 volunteers:—

Whereas, the term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draught, it is deemed expedient to obtain 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years: now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the service of the United States, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of 300,000 men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal General's office by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited, and deducted from the quotas established for the next draught.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draught for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draught shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draught in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or draughting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that department.

In issuing this proclamation I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing for ever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 88th.

By the President. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation calling upon all classes in New York State earnestly to assist in furnishing the States' quota of volunteers. He asserts that the Federal military situation in Virginia and Tennessee was most critical; that the armies were threatened with serious disaster for want of adequate force; and declares that it was the duty of all citizens, and that he should expect it of them, as well as of all State officials, to give efficient and cheerful aid in the furtherance of the appeal of the President.

The Governor of New Jersey has urged the people to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers.

BANQUET AT NEW YORK TO RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

The New York city banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet took place on the 20th ult., at Astor House. Governor Seymour sent a letter of apology for his absence. Mr. Seward did the same, but promised that, should the Russian fleet come to Washington, he would show that he sympathised with the feelings of respect and good-will entertained by the Common Council and people of New York towards Russia. He suggested, as a toast,

"Health and Honour to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs—not more able in defending the policy of his own country than just and liberal in conducting its relations with the United States."

In the speeches that followed the similarity between the Russian and American empires was dwelt upon, and acts of good-will performed by the officers of the one empire to the other were narrated. Of course, Poland was not mentioned.

BRITISH CONSULS DISMISSED THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

From the South there is one item of intelligence, proving at least that the sympathy with the Confederate cause, of which England is accused by the North, is not rated very highly by the Government of Richmond. President Davis has suspended the British Consuls from their functions, and ordered them to quit the territory as soon as possible. There has long been a popular agitation with this object, which the departure of Mr. Mason may have strengthened. As the Consuls were originally accredited to the Federal Government, it has been a great Southern grievance that they were permitted to discharge their duties in the Southern ports. The plea on which they are now removed—that they had counselled British subjects conscripted into the Confederate armies to throw down their arms whenever they might be brought into action—is immaterial, the act itself having long been foreseen as unavoidable; but it adds one more complication to the general entanglement of American affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln has replied to the Missouri delegation that he refused to remove General Schofield. "The commander in Missouri," he said, "is responsible to the President, and not to the Radicals or Conservatives."

There are now twenty-seven journals in Missouri which advocate immediate emancipation.

Secretary Stanton has gone to Tennessee on a tour of inspection.

The New York Supreme Court had refused the motion to remove the action against Mr. Seward for false imprisonment to the Federal Courts, and had denied President Lincoln's power to authorise arbitrary arrests.

Mr. Chase has made a speech in Ohio, in which he declared that Mr. Vallandigham's defeat branded with the lie the saying of the rotten old European monarchies that the American people had no capacity for self-government.

Eighty national banks, with an aggregate capital of 10,340,000 dols., have already been authorised to commence operations in the United States.

The Southern journals are dissatisfied with Earl Russell's speech at Blairgowrie, and exhibit firmer confidence in a friendly interference on the part of France.

According to advices received in Liverpool from New York on the 10th ult., three steamers arrived at New Orleans, all laden with cotton—viz., The Empress, with 2711 bales; the New Orleans, with 444 bales and 804 bags; the Benjamin Franklin, with 170 bales and 40 bags; and the Meteor, with 45 bales; making a total of 3370 bales, and 844 bags. The most important piece of intelligence, however, is that several of the most influential and wealthy planters of Mississippi had taken the oath of allegiance.

The steamer Douro, which was captured last spring by the Federal steamer Quaker City, condemned, sold, and taken to the British provinces, was run ashore on the North Carolina coast, and burnt on the 11th ult., by the Federal steamer Mansemond. The Douro was endeavouring to run the blockade from Wilmington, with a valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco, turpentine, and resin.

A meeting of the local committee of the Social Science Association was held at Edinburgh last week for the purpose of receiving the report of the honorary local secretaries and winding up the affairs of the late congress. Professor Archer read the report, which refers to the gratifying way in which the people of Edinburgh had sustained their reputation for hospitality, and to various bodies and persons to whom the thanks of the association are due—including the hon. general secretary, Mr. G. W. Hastings; and the assistant secretaries, Miss Isa Craig and Mr. Randall. It stated that the working-men's meeting was a feature of special interest, no fewer than 34,960 applications having been received for admission, of which only about 8600 could be gratified, and the order of the meeting, and deep interest taken in the proceedings, were such as to excite the admiration of all. The report concluded by adverting to the great success which had attended the excursions. Mr. Curror, City Treasurer, read the financial report, which stated that the revenue of the general fund from the sale of tickets was £1747 14s.; and the disbursements £208; leaving a balance of £1539. The local subscription fund amounted to £905; and the disbursements to £802; leaving a balance of £102. It was proposed to transmit immediately the sum of £1500 to the association in London. The reports were approved, and votes of thanks were tendered to all who had given their services or in other ways promoted the success of the meeting, special notice being taken of Professor Archer, on whom the great bulk of the work, as the acting local honorary secretary, had devolved. A vote of thanks to the Lord Provost for presiding closed the proceedings.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

FRANCE.—Paris, Nov. 5, Evening.—It is asserted that the tax upon carriages will be abolished, and will not be inserted in the Budget for 1865.

THE SPANISH CORTES.—Madrid, Nov. 5.—Senor Rios Rosas has been elected President of Chamber of Deputies by 160 votes. Ninety votes were given for Senor Mon. Twelve votes were neutral.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry Beauchamp-Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, of Powyke, and Madresfield Court, Worcester, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by his son, the present Earl, power being reserved to his younger son, the Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P., the executor. The personalty was sworn under £180,000. The deceased nobleman was a General in the Army, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcestershire. He died on the 8th of September last, at the age of seventy-eight. His Lordship married, in 1824, a daughter of the second Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B. She died in 1835, leaving two sons and two daughters. His son, heretofore Viscount Elmley, of the 1st Life Guards, was M.P. for West Worcestershire, which the deceased Earl had represented for twenty years, and previously member for the county of Worcester twenty-five years. The first Earl represented Worcestershire for thirty years. The testator executed his will in 1861, and two codicils in 1862. To his son and successor he leaves the residue of his personal estate. To his son Frederick he leaves a third of the large sums under his (testator's) marriage settlement, over which his Lordship had the power of apportionment, and bequeaths to his said son Frederick the sum of £46,000, also the plate which his Lordship purchased of the executrix of his brother, the second Earl Beauchamp. To each of his two daughters he has left a third of the property under settlement, leaving also to his daughter, Lady Raglan, the further sum of £10,000 and a like sum of £10,000 to each of her Ladyship's two sons. To a former governess in the family a legacy of £500; also legacies to his coachmen, grooms, and indoor servants.

The will of the Rev. John Duncombe Shafto, M.A., of Buckworth Rectory, Huntingdonshire, Honorary Canon of Durham, was administered to in the London Court on the 10th ult. by his son, John Edward Duncombe Shafto, Esq., no executor being appointed under the will, which is entirely in the testator's handwriting, and was without his signature thereto, saving in the attestation clause. The will bears date April 1, 1863. The personal property was sworn under £20,000. To his wife he bequeaths his furniture, carriages, horses, farming stock, and certain investments and securities, dividing the remainder of his property between her and his children. There is an interesting request in his will as to his burial, in these words:—"It is my wish to be buried in my own churchyard, on the left-hand side as you enter the rectory; to be carried to the grave by six of the oldest and most respectable of my dear parishioners, who are to receive £1 each and their dinner."

The will of James William Casterton, Esq., of Bexley Heath, Kent, and Dalston, Middlesex, was proved in the London Court on the 21st of October, by James Tyrie, Esq., of Bexley Heath, the sole executor, the personal property being sworn under £160,000. The testator died on the 2nd of October last, having executed his will the day previous, bequeathing the whole of his property, of every description, to his sister Alice, the wife of Dr. Nathaniel Rogers.

The will of George Peters Price, Esq., of Oak Hill, Surbiton, Surrey, and of the Stock Exchange, was proved under £50,000 personalty.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held on Monday at the Manchester Townhall—Sir James K. Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The honorary secretary reported that £1146 had been received during the past week; and that the balance in the bank was £264,466. One parcel of clothing, two bags of coffee, and one bag of sugar had been received. One bale of clothing had been sent off. Since the statement had been made up £245 had been received from Edinburgh and £278 from Staffordshire. The comparatively large receipts last week were accounted for by a balance of £904 (exclusive of two previous remittances of £500 each) from the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., the treasurer, and the other members of the committee of the Water Colour Painters' fund. Grants to the amount of more than £4000 were made from the general fund. Mr. Farnall's weekly report stated that on the 24th ultimo there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1255; and, since the 6th of December last, a total decrease of 142,474 has taken place. There were, on the 24th ult., 129,509 persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions; in the corresponding week of 1861, 47,014 persons were so relieved. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief, on the 24th ult., was £8041; in the corresponding week in 1861 it was £2379.

The Mansion House Committee held a meeting yesterday week. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the Lord Mayor Elect, was introduced to the committee, and at their request consented to act as president of the committee of the fund for the ensuing year, and the present Lord Mayor was requested to continue on the committee, and for the future to act as treasurer to the general fund, as well as to the emigration fund, in room of the late Mr. Cubitt, to which he consented. The committee then proceeded to the ordinary business, and made grants amounting to £2130. After the conclusion of the regular business a resolution was passed to the following effect:—"That the committee, having heard with sincere regret of the death of their treasurer, W. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., take that, the first, opportunity to record the high sense they entertained of his business capacity, his goodness of heart, and the earnest attention he at all times gave to the interests of the Mansion House Relief Fund since its formation under his auspices; and that a copy of the above resolution should be presented to his family, as a token of the sympathy of the committee in their deep affliction."

A meeting was held at Edinburgh, on Monday, to wind up the accounts of the Lancashire fund, the Lord Provost presiding. The account submitted showed that the total sum collected by or remitted through the Edinburgh Committee was £35,010, of which £19,045 had been collected within the city of Edinburgh, or £24,519 within the county and city, the amount sent from other parts of Scotland through this committee being £10,491. There had been remitted to the Central Committee in Manchester £34,265, and the expenses of management had been £766, of which £629 was for advertising. Thanks were unanimously tendered to the honorary office-bearers, the speakers expressing gratification with the results of the subscriptions in the district, which had been larger and more universal throughout the community than those to any other benevolent fund ever instituted there.

The Far East, the first vessel of her class having the new system of propulsion by two screws, was launched at Millwall on Saturday.

The expected début of the Countess Batthyani, of the well-known Hungarian family, whose beauty and talent have been for some time the theme of conversation in Paris, took place a few days ago at the Théâtre de la Tour d'Auvergne. She selected Racine's tragedy of "Phèdre" for her first appearance, and assumed the principal character. The Countess seeks in a theatrical career a compensation for the loss of a splendid fortune. This circumstance attracted a most fashionable audience.

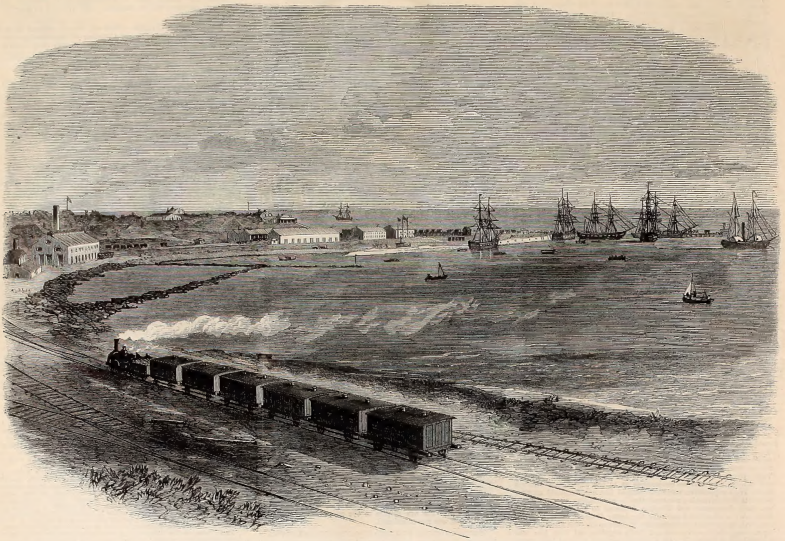
An English gentleman declares the following incident occurred at the station of the Painbuza Railroad:—"A Mexican girl—pretty and well dressed—was preparing to alight from the carriage, when a French officer and a Mexican officer in a spic-and-span new uniform, offered their hands to assist her in alighting. The lady said, 'Between an invader and a traitor I prefer the invader,' and gave her hand to the Frenchman. The Mexican started as if he had been shot, his hat fell off, and he stood for some seconds perfectly stupefied."

The crypt of Santa Maria Maggiore, when completed (says a letter from Rome), will be one of the finest in Rome, or the world. Egyptian alabaster, *rosso* and *verde antico*, lapis lazuli, and the richest marbles and metals are employed in the completion of this work, in which it is said the Pope takes an especial interest, as he has decided that his own mortal remains shall be deposited on this spot.

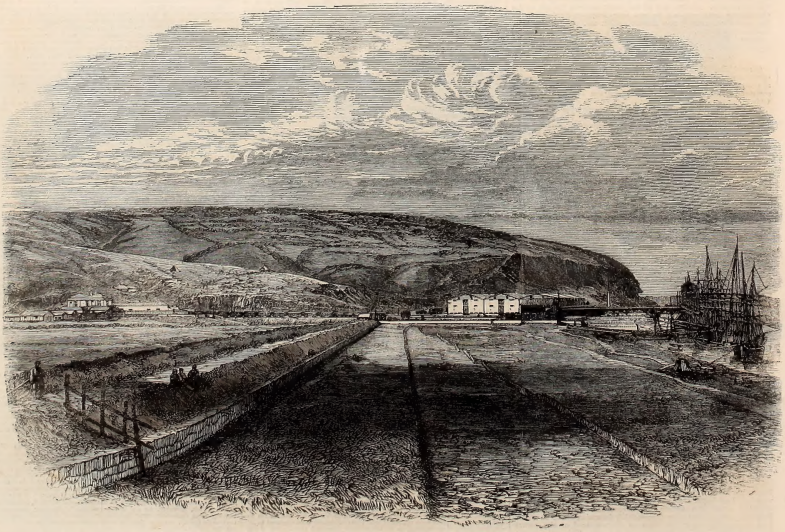
Mr. Daniel Darby, who died a few days ago at Rowley, has bequeathed £10,000 to the Birmingham General Hospital. He couples the gift with the condition that the hospital is to give seventy-five in-patient tickets yearly to the poor of the parishes of Rowley and Hales Owen. The money also comes to the hospital in the shape of £300 a year in Consols, for the purchase of which Mr. Darby left £10,000; the surplus, which will be about £800, to go as an unconditional legacy to the hospital. Besides this £800, the hospital will gain about £100 a year, the difference between the cost of receiving the seventy-five in-patients and the £300 a year thus left to defray the expenses of their maintenance.

The Vicar of Roxwell, Essex, in writing to the *Times*, says:—"In the notice of Miss Yonge's book, in your Impression of the 22nd of October, your reviewer expresses his belief that a Meshach and Abednego might somewhere be found to supplement his 'Shadrach.' Give me leave to inform him that in the registers of this parish I find one Henry Brocas and Sarah, his wife, whose eldest son, Shadrach (1743), was followed in due course by Meshach (1745) and Abednego (1747). Having completed the triumvirate the wife seems to have 'left bearing.' I can trace no record of any further issue. 'Abednego' Brocas grew up to manhood, and married, in spite of his name, which, however, he did not perpetuate." Another correspondent, writing from Openshaw, near Manchester, says:—"With reference to your reviewer's remarks on Miss Yonge's book on "Christian Names," I forward you the names of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, sons of Meshach Ashton, of Clayton, near Manchester. The whole have worked for our family the last forty or fifty years, at the Clayton Colliery. Shadrach and Abednego are still there. Meshach was killed in the pit."

THE DANUBE AND BLACK SEA RAILWAY.



THE PORT OF KUSTENDJIE, THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY ON THE BLACK SEA.



TCHERNAVODA, THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY ON THE DANUBE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

THE accompanying Portrait of the Right Hon. William Lawrence, the Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, is from a photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company. Annexed are some particulars, extracted from the *City Press*, of Mr. Alderman Lawrence and his family:—He is the eldest son of the late Alderman William Lawrence, the founder of the well-known firm of Messrs. William Lawrence and Sons, builders and contractors, of which the Lord Mayor Elect is now the senior partner, the second partner being his brother, Alderman James Clarke Lawrence, elected by the ward of Walbrook in 1860, who has just served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, with so much satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. When Cannon-street, Cannon-street West, and New Earl-street were laid out, the firm took a large portion of the ground, upon which they erected extensive buildings, and the Lord Mayor Elect and his family possess valuable properties in these streets. The late Alderman Lawrence represented the ward of Bread-street from the year 1848 until his death, in 1853, and served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1849-50; and he was a magistrate for the county of Middlesex. Upon his father's death the Lord Mayor Elect was selected to fill the vacant gown, and he has won the esteem and regard of his constituents by the excellent manner in which he has discharged all the duties of his office. He was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1857; and during his shrievalty the marriage of the Prince of Prussia with the Princess Royal was solemnised, and he was present at the ceremony. In politics he is a moderate Liberal, and the great influence possessed by himself and his family has always been strenuously used in support of the Liberal interests. He has been for some years a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and was selected by the Court of Common Council as one of their representatives on the Metropolitan Board of Works. We believe that the history of the City affords no other instance of a father and two sons having filled the office of Alderman and having served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, the eldest son being about to fill the high office of chief magistrate of the ancient Corporation of London. The Lord Mayor Elect is a bachelor, and his sister, Miss Lawrence, will be the Lady Mayoress. Remembering the way in which Alderman Lawrence has hitherto discharged his public and private duties, we have no doubt that he will so acquit himself of the duties of his new position as to retain and increase the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens and uphold the privileges and hospitalities of this ancient Corporation.



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM LAWRENCE, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THE DANUBE AND BLACK SEA RAILWAY.

THE harbour of Kustendjie, on the Black Sea, and the railway connecting it with the Danube—of which Illustrations are given on the preceding page—are examples of British enterprise, having been constructed by an English company for the purpose of opening up the trade of the Danube by giving it a safe access to the sea which should avoid the dangers of its notorious mouths.

For this purpose advantage has been taken of a bend in that river two hundred miles above its mouth, where it approaches within forty miles of the sea. Across the isthmus thus formed a railway has been constructed, and thus a safe and rapid transit of forty miles has been substituted for two hundred miles of tortuous and dangerous navigation through the Delta and seventy miles of sea passage. The line has now been open for about three years, and a considerable portion of the Danube trade, besides all the passengers and the mails for Constantinople, pass over it, Constantinople being thus brought within a week's journey from London. That this railway will become the great channel of trade for the countries bordering on the Danube, and will develop the resources of these important districts, may be confidently predicted. Its position, indeed, is such as to render it the main link in a chain of steam communication connecting western and central Europe with the whole south-western part of Asia.

It will be seen from the View given, which is taken from a photograph, that the port of Kustendjie now admits vessels of large size to load alongside quays. This port was, until the company commenced its improvement, little better than an open roadstead. What would not have been the value of such a port in the Crimean War!

Kustendjie is highly interesting to the antiquarian. The name, which is a corruption of Constantia, indicates that it was a Roman colony of the time of the Byzantine Emperors. It was, in



CATASTROPHE AT A VILLAGE ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE LAKE OF COMO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

fact, a place of great military importance, forming the eastern terminus of a rampart ascribed to the Emperor Trajan L. (which was carried across the Dobrudscha, famich in the line of the present railway) as a defence against the Scythian hordes. Its former importance is shown by the blocks of marble columns, friezes, &c., remains of temples and basilicas, which strew the ground. It derives additional interest from occupying the site of Tomi, the place chosen for Ovid's banishment.

The second View represents Tchernavoda, the terminus on the Danube, with the warehouses built by the company for the reception of grain, the steam elevators on the American principle for hoisting the grain out of the vessels, and the crowd of river craft, a picturesque medley of old-fashioned Turkish and Greek sailing-boats and kirlanches, with smart Austrian brigs and schooners.

The railway runs from this point for forty-two twenty-five miles along a valley which was formerly flooded by the Danube whenever the water stood high. This contingency is now prevented by the construction of the dam from which the View is taken. This dam is built with a stone scarp, like a rampart, and is about three quarters of a mile in length.

The operations of the company have, therefore, had the effect of rendering habitable a large tract of formerly useless land. Already the district has recovered has been in part occupied by large bodies of Tartars from the Crimea fleeing from Russian rule with their cattle, sheep, and camels. Such are the immediate results of the introduction of British capital and enterprise into a new country: such the advantages which Turkey is now reaping from the confidence which her policy inspires.

CATASTROPHE IN A VILLAGE NEAR THE LAKE OF COMO.

A DISTRESSING accident took place, on the 16th ult., on the left bank of the Lake of Como, at a village just opposite Carate. The constant rains which fell during the fifteen previous days caused all the streams to be unusually swollen. A spring suddenly burst forth high up on the mountain, at a distance of about 500 feet above the level of the lake, and, rushing down, swept away everything in its course, burying four houses and part of a fifth near to the edge of the water. This occurred soon after midnight, and the disaster was rendered more terrible by the darkness. No time was lost in searching for the unfortunate sufferers, and many were rescued from their terrible position. Among them were found a mother clasping her infant to her breast, and other children, some of whom were dead, and two other children, who were afterwards found crushed to death. The exact number of the dead has not been ascertained, but it is believed to be about forty-five persons. Carabineers are at once energetically pursued by a company of the Bersaglieri: (or Italian Rifles). A large house standing on the opposite side of the lake recently occurred has remained uninjured, as will be seen by the accompanying Engrav ing.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 14.

SUNDAY, Nov. 8.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Death of Milton, 1674. Execution of the heroic Madame Roland at Paris, 1793.

MONDAY, 9.—R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day, London, 1863.

TUESDAY, 10.—Reformed Parliament, 1570. Establishment of the French Consulate: Bonaparte, Dunce, and Sieyès, 1799. Result defeated by Hill and Beresford at St. Jean de Luz, 1813.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—Martinmas. Magna Charta signed, 1215. Accession of Amadeus, King of Portugal, 1861. Half Quarter: New Moon Th. 50m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 12.—Retribution of the Spanish Armada, 1588. Opening the establishment of an Italian Confederation headed by the Pope, 1848.

FRIDAY, 13.—Britius, or Brice, Bishop of Tours. Edward the Confessor Dane to England by order of Ethelred II., 1013. Henry VIII., of his "Royal liberality and generosity," permits Malmesbury Abbey to be sold to the townsmen, 1544. Submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais opened, 1851.

SATURDAY, 14.—Death of the Emperor Julian, "apostate and philosopher of the tottem," 363. Defeat of the French at Witepsk by the Russian General Wittgenstein, 1812. Achille Fould made the French Minister of Finance, inaugurating a new system, 1861.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
0 24	0 54	1 27	2 0	2 36	3 14	3 54
12 47	1 17	1 50	2 23	2 59	3 37	4 17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER			WIND.		RAIN in Inches and Hundredths.
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Ozone.	Minimum of Radiation.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Shade.	General Diurnal.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Direction.	Hourly Mean in Miles.	
	Inches	°	°	0-12	°	°	°	°	°	°	Miles	Inches	Inches
29	29·631	47·0	·97	7	41·5	34·3	S. SSW. SW.	50·1	104·0	34·0	9·50	0·050	
30	29·305	46·9	·97	7	42·2	34·6	S. SSW.	51·4	114·0	34·6	9·58	0·100	
31	29·722	46·7	1·00	7	40·7	37·8	S. W.	52·1	98·0	37·8	9·50	0·000	
21	29·499	45·9	94·9	6·8	2	29·8	55·9	WSW. SW.	57·0	149·0	37·0	9·50	0·000
2	...	...	...	...	2	29·8	55·9	...	57·0	149·0	37·0	9·50	0·000
3	29·992	45·9	89·6	8·5	2	29·6	48·4	WSW.	49·7	157·0	37·0	9·50	0·000
4	29·799	45·4	94·6	8·9	2	29·6	48·4	WSW.	49·7	157·0	37·0	9·50	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (Fahrenheit scale) corrected	29·631	29·305	29·722	29·499	29·992	29·799	29·795	29·824
Temperature of Air	50·7°	49·3°	49·9°	50·1°	49·4°	49·2°	49·0°	45·3°
Temperature of Evaporation	47·0°	46·9°	46·7°	45·9°	45·9°	45·4°	45·9°	45·3°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	S.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

MR. CHASE, the American Finance Minister, may have his own private ideas as to the state of the war—we know that Finance Ministers have occasional crotchets—but it is very difficult for a person who does not read telegrams in a non-natural sense to coincide with that gentleman in the statement that the Confederates are vanquished, or, as he puts it, that "the rebellion is virtually crushed." That he intends it shall be, if possible, is conceivable, although the tortuous course of several leading politicians in the North makes it almost dangerous to assert positively that they desire anything except a continuance of a state of things that keeps them in office and enriches the most worthless, greedy, and ignorant part of the mercantile community. But, assuming that Mr. Chase would like to see President Davis and Mr. Benjamin in Le Fayette, and the South electing carmelees to be sent to Washington under escort with orders to shoot a deserting legislator, we can justify his declaration only upon the principles of our courts of equity—namely, that a man is held to have done that which he intended to do. In this sense Mr. Chase, like Tom Thumb, may be allowed to say,

Rebellion 'a dead, and now I'll go to breakfast.

But, regarded from the ordinary point of view, "rebellion" does not seem to be so dead as Mr. Chase may wish it. In "Cymbeline" the boastful Prince Cloten says that his antagonist would not stand his prowess, "if his head were turning, aside: "but he fled forward, and towards your face." This is something like the way in which General Lee is flying before the retiring Federals. Early in the week the Federal organs in England were proving in the most triumphant manner that Lee had entirely failed in all that he undertook to do, of which there had much better information than either Rosecrans, or, indeed, himself, and that his retreat across the Rappahannock must be held to be a throwing up of the sponge. But Lee seems not to have been completely in accord with his friends here, for the latest news, at the time at which these lines are written, is that he has again come over the river, beaten the Federal cavalry with heavy loss, and then advanced to attack them again. "The object of his movement," says the New York message pitcously, "is unknown." This is probably enough, but if one may hazard a guess, the object is not that of throwing down his arms and asking terms a little milder than those clerical ones which menaced two kinds of fires to the Confederates and their leaders. Moreover, Longstreet has reinforced Lee, from which news he is expectable to General Meade; and it is said that the Confederates have made an incursion into Kentucky. Now, Mr. Chase may say that rebellion is dead, but "three great oaths (and the Northern clergy are so strong in this department that I did not know they were anything but would think they were swearing) will scarcely make that believed," if we may quote from the adventures of Parolles, a gentleman whose name constantly occurs to us in connection with Federal narratives. When we have added that two Confederate divisions had been sent to Georgia, and that Longstreet's men were moving on the Federal left, we have made a slight and unnecessary addition to the difficulty which we seem to see in the case of the great manufacturer of greenbacks.

But what the Federals cannot do in the field they certainly effect at the voting-booth. We are desirous here, in a friendly way, the curious admission by the Federal press that the vaunted "secrecy" of the ballot system in America is all nonsense, and that the ballot is simply a machine for enabling voters to be counted. We are prepared to maintain this point which will be useful to Mr. Berkeley in his next monologue, We proceed to allow that at certain elections, especially that one which terminated in the signal defeat of Mr. Vallandigham, the Government has obtained victories of a very complete nature. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, three of the most important States in the price which the newspapers say has been paid—viz., the sending away enormous bodies of soldiers from the army to the poll, and thereby making it easier for the Confederates to beat the crippled leader of the North—is a question for Mr. Lindsay himself, who was engaged to look into the point which will be useful to Mr. Berkeley in his next monologue. We proceed to allow that at certain elections, especially that one which terminated in the signal defeat of Mr. Vallandigham, the Government has obtained victories of a very complete nature. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, three of the most important States in the price which the newspapers say has been paid—viz., the sending away enormous bodies of soldiers from the army to the poll, and thereby making it easier for the Confederates to beat the crippled leader of the North—is a question for Mr. Lindsay himself, who was engaged to look into the point which will be useful to Mr. Berkeley in his next monologue. We proceed to allow that at certain elections, especially that one which terminated in the signal defeat of Mr. Vallandigham, the Government has obtained victories of a very complete nature. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, three of the most important States in the price which the newspapers say has been paid—viz., the sending away enormous bodies of soldiers from the army to the poll, and thereby making it easier for the Confederates to beat the crippled leader of the North—is a question for Mr. Lindsay himself, who was engaged to look into the point which will be useful to Mr. Berkeley in his next monologue.

As for the Russo-Yankee alliance, the subject is too terrible for calm contemplation. The speeches at the New York banquet have been indorsed by a Moscow journal, which states that the Russian fleet has been sent to America in order to be ready to menace the commerce of France and England, in the event of hostilities. We can only be pleased with the modesty which limits the menace to the mercantile marine, and does not presume to say that the Russian fleet has the slightest idea of coming into collision with our ships of war or the Emperor's. Nevertheless, the Russian fleet is not to be trifled with. The Russian Minister of Marine has arrived at the discovery that the prime object of a ship is not the being sunk with expedition. But it will be time enough to talk about this sort of thing when hostilities do break out; and then, as we have a few vessels in the western waters, it will be for the Commanders on those stations to decide which ship he can best spare to tow the Russian fleet into Portsmouth, to be refitted for her Majesty. Englishmen are the last people to swagger, but a menace from Russia on the seas is almost too ludicrous. The hen in the fable, who insisted on swimming because she had wings and feathers like ducks, and urged that—

If my beak be pointed, and their beaks are round,
It that any reason why I should be drowned?

but cause of grief, notwithstanding this irrefragable statement, is the only illustration that occurs to us of Russia taking command of the seas. We hold her myriads of whiskered Pandours and of fierce Hussars in due respect, and we unaffectedly admire the courage of her soldiers; but she is not, to use Mr. Lincoln's elegant image, "webfooted," *and we are*.

Leaving Mr. Chase and his peculiar views of death, and the terrible alliance between the Czar Lincoln and the President Alexander, we must note that the South has been taking action in a way which Mr. Benjamin has justified at enormous length, and which really does seem to require a good deal of defending. The South has pressed—observe—pressed, a great many subjects of the Queen and of the Emperor of the French into the Confederate ranks. This act is notoriously an offence against us and the French. But, as we do not as yet recognise the authority which has committed it, we have no one to remonstrate with, except that, by Mr. Chase's logic, we should have a right to demand satisfaction of Mr. Lincoln, ruler of the South as well as the North. No, we have not done this; and, as our Consuls and those of the French have advised the pressed men to take the oath before Mr. Lincoln's officials, but to throw down their arms, Mr. Davis has ordered the Consuls to leave the Southern Confederacy directly. These gentlemen are accredited to President Lincoln, not to Mr. Davis, of course, and can be thrust out only by the strong arm. That no one be justified by those who lay no claim to impartiality, but it appears to us to be a vicious consequence of a vicious principle. But, as in the case of the "pressing," to whom is Earl Russell to appeal? Mr. Lincoln is not chargeable with the blame, and we do not see how any person of the name of Davis at present, though he is most anxious for an introduction. Of course, if we pleased, we could, with the full concurrence of Washington, reinforce the besiegers of Charleston, and serve out a little Japan justice; but we apprehend that Earl Russell will not see the justice to this elimination of our Oriental habits, though the cases are curiously alike, and the Mikado Lincoln has no more command over Prince Davis than the spiritual Japanese Emperor has over President Satsuma. We imagine that the Consuls will remain where they are, and that a hiatus quence until larger matters are settled. There is an Imperial speech to be made in a few hours from our writing, and that will give France and England something else to think about than their Consuls.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle in good health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. On the same day the Queen received the visit of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, previous to their return to Ceylon. Colonel Cameron, C.B., Brigade Major in Brigade Office, attended with the soldiers at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, and Prince William of Prussia, attended by Baroness Von Tuckmantel and Major-General the Hon. A. A. Hood, drove.

On Wednesday Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark and Princess Dagmar visited the Queen at the castle. Subsequently her Majesty, attended by the Countess of Caledon and Major-General the Hon. A. A. Hood, went to London and honoured the Duchess Dowager of Athlone with a visit at Cumberland Lodge. She stayed with a visit at their respective residences, returning to Windsor Castle in the afternoon.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family take daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the castle. The Court will continue at Windsor Castle until the 16th of December, when the Queen will leave for Osborne, where her Majesty intends to remain about three weeks and afterwards return to Windsor.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting, Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Harriet Phipps are the Maids of Honour; Lord Rivers the Lord in Waiting; and Colonel F. Seymour the Groom in Waiting. Major-General the Hon. A. A. Hood and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

Lady Bloomfield has arrived at the castle.

Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen on Wednesday.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham.

On Saturday last the Prince, Prince Christian, the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Granville, and the gentlemen in waiting went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked and drove out. Prince Frederick, attended by Captain Lund, arrived at Sandringham.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Dagmar, the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Granville, Admiral Seymour, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting attended Divine service in the church of Sandringham. The Rev. G. B. Moxon and the Rev. E. W. Pearse were the officiating clergymen. Subsequently the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Granville, and Captain Grey left Sandringham for London.

On Monday the Prince, Prince Christian, and Prince Frederick went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked in the grounds adjacent to the hall.

On Tuesday Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar, attended by Count Gisbert Stolberg, Captain Lund, and the Countess Revantlow, took leave of the Prince and Princess, and left Sandringham for London. The Prince and Princess accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Wolferton station.

On Wednesday the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived at Sandringham, as the guests of the Prince and Princess.

Major Teesdale has succeeded Captain Grey as Equerry in Waiting on the Prince.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived at Inverary from the north, at five o'clock on Friday afternoon, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. Their Royal Highnesses, on their way from Dalmally, were met by the Marquis of Lorne and Lord Walter Campbell, who conducted them to the castle, where the Royal guests were warmly welcomed. The Crown Prince and Princess remained the guests of the Duke and Duchess until Monday, when they took their departure for Edinburgh, proceeding by the route through Glen Crow. Tarbet, on the banks of Loch Lomond, and Balloch. Thence they travelled by carriage to the Bridge of Allan, on the Dumbartonshire Railway, and arrived at the Waverley station shortly after seven o'clock, where they were received by Prince Arthur, Prince William of Hesse, and the Lord Provost. The Royal party immediately drove to Slaney's Hotel.

The Crown Prince and Princess left Edinburgh by the Scottish North-Eastern Railway at a quarter-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, en route for Sandringham. Shortly after leaving the North Bridge station the train narrowly escaped an accident. A goods-train had got off the line, and a portion of the footboard of the carriage containing their Royal Highnesses' attendants was broken off. Fortunately the train was going at a slackened speed. The train was, in consequence of this circumstance, delayed two hours. Upon the arrival of the train at Peterborough the Crown Prince and

Princess proceeded to the Great Northern Hotel, and, after partaking of refreshments, their Royal Highnesses walked into the city and inspected the cathedral and other places of interest. The Crown Prince and Princess resumed their journey by the half-past eleven train on the Great Eastern Railway, and arrived at Wolferton at twenty-five minutes past one. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the station by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Royal party proceeded to Sandringham in a waggonet and pair of greys, driven by the Prince of Wales.

It is expected that the visit of the Crown Prince and Princess to Sandringham will extend to about a fortnight.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF HESSE.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the infant Princess Victoria left Buckingham Palace on Saturday last for Dover, en route for the Continent.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood. His Royal Highness attended Divine service on Sunday in the High Church, Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. M'Letchie officiated.

Prince William of Hesse attended the anniversary services in connection with the German Church, in the Upper Queen-street Hall. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. Blumenreich.

It is understood that Prince Alfred will form a matrimonial alliance with a Princess of the House of Oldenburg.

Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Dagmar, after paying a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, left the Victoria station at half-past three o'clock on Wednesday, and proceeded by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Dover, where their Royal Highnesses immediately embarked on board a special steamer (the Breeze), en route for Denmark.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Earl of Mountcharles have left town to join the shooting party at Major-General Hall's seat, in Cambridgeshire.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at their residence in Portland-place a few days since, from a tour of visits in the North.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer arrived in town on Wednesday from New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for Hitchingbroke House, Huntingdonshire, on a visit to the Earl of Sandwich.

The Duke of Montrose has arrived at his residence in Belgrave-square, from Buchanan House, Dumbarton, N.B.

The Marchioness of Londonderry arrived at her mansion in Grosvenor-square on Saturday last from St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Count and Countess de Flahault returned on Thursday to Coventry House from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn at Beaudesert.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth left town on Saturday last for their seat, Patshull Hall, Birmingham.

The Earl of Listowel has arrived in Belgrave-square from visiting Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, at their seat in Norfolk.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town on Wednesday from his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

Great preparations have been made at Thornham Hall, Suffolk, for the coming of age of the Hon. John Major Henniker, eldest son of Lord and Lady Henniker, which will take place this day (Saturday).

Marriages in High Life.—The marriage of the Marquis of Tullibardine, only son of his Grace the Duke of Athole, and Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., of Moncreiffe, was celebrated on Thursday week at Moncreiffe House, Bridge of Earn, the residence of the bride's father. Among the bride's presents was a magnificent Indian shawl, the gift of the Queen.——Count Kisseleff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia at Rome, will shortly repair to Paris, where his marriage will take place with Mdme. the Princess Ruspoli, of Rome, widow of the Duke Marino Torlonia.——The marriage of the Hon. Robert Bourke, son of the Earl of Mayo, with Lady Susan Ramsay, will take place on or about the 20th inst. at the chapel in Lambeth Palace.

The Cambridge authorities have determined to admit women to the competitive examination for the degree of A.A. in that University.

The authorities of the Royal Academy have determined that female students shall not be admitted to their schools.

The letter in the *Observer*, purporting to have been written by the Earl of Leitrim, of which the substance was given in a small portion of our Impression this week, is declared by the *Dublin Mail* to be a forgery.

The 101st Regiment is now encamped at Abbottabad, India (of which an Engraving is given in our present Number), having been sent up from Rawul Pindee and placed under the orders of Sir N. Chamberlain on account of the recent disturbances on the frontier by the "Sitanis."

The ordinary session of the Assembly des États of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was opened on the 28th ult. by Prince Henri of the Low Countries, the Lieutenant representative of the King Grand Duke.

Accounts from San Domingo received in Paris assert that the insurgents have actually proclaimed a republic, and already requested the recognition of England, France, and their neighbour Hayti.

The Elector of Hesse-Cassel has displayed his wonted insolence towards the representatives of his unfortunate subjects. The Hessian Diet was closed on Saturday evening, after the members had been kept waiting for some hours because the Elector refused to sanction the customary message giving the Sovereign's assent to the bills passed during the Session. The Elector coolly went to the theatre, where his Ministers tendered him their resignations, and where he at length consented to give his assent to the bills, but persisted in declining to make the usual speech.

Two hundred and thirteen millions of eggs have been brought into this country in the nine months terminated on the 30th of September this year, against one hundred and seventy-seven millions in the corresponding period of last year. By the end of the year, according to a fair estimate, the supplies will have reached two hundred and seventy-five millions, a number 250 per cent in advance of the importations in 1852, when only 108¼ millions were entered at the various custom-houses of the United Kingdom.

The proprietors of the Great Eastern have made up their minds to give their noble ship another opportunity of paying her way. At a meeting held on Tuesday it was decided to make an effort to raise a further sum of £60,000, and to send the ship on a long voyage—to India or Australia—which, it is hoped, will prove more remunerative than the ruinous trips to New York.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was resolved to contribute half the cost of an improvement in Mansion House-street from the funds of the board. It was proposed that two thirds of the cost should be contributed, but that was overruled. At the same meeting several communications in reference to the metropolitan sewage were referred to the Drainage Committee.

On Monday the department of the Post Office Savings Banks devoted to the transaction of the general business and correspondence of the Post Office Savings Banks in the metropolis and provinces, now amounting to upwards of 2800, was removed, by order of the Postmaster-General, from the Money Order Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which was found inadequate for the increasing business, to new and extensive premises in St. Paul's-churchyard, on the south-west side of the cathedral.

The Act for the Regulation of Bakehouses has come into force, and Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of the city of London, has just made a report to the Commissioners of Sewers of the results of an inspection which he has made of the bakehouses in the City. He finds that within the City limits there are 140 bakehouses, in which 364 boys and men and one woman are employed. Of the bakehouses, 101 are underground, the others being on a level with the street; 57 were in a filthy condition, these being mainly in the eastern and northern districts. In only one case was the bakehouse used as a sleeping-place. The young people under the age of eighteen employed were not in any case allowed to work between the hours of nine at night and five in the morning. Steps were ordered to be taken to enforce compliance with the regulations of the Act of Parliament where they are infringed.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has returned the following reply to the address presented to him by the gentry at Galway:—"Castle Howard, Oct. 30.—My Lords and Gentlemen,—I cannot fail to feel deeply touched and gratified by the terms of the address which you have been pleased to transmit to me. Any want of hospitality was certainly the last contingency to which I could expect to be exposed upon the soil of Ireland. Nor could I doubt the high spirit of loyalty which pervades the genial and generous county of Galway. I have only to regret that I felt myself bound, in my representative capacity, to notice the occurrence to which you refer more seriously than might otherwise have been necessary. I feel glad to have this opportunity of stating that some accounts I have seen of the event in question scarcely do justice to the persons who were assembled at the hotel. I could discern, on their part, no demonstration of any feeling but of respect, and, I will add, of regret. I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, your very faithful and grateful servant.—(Signed) Carlisle.—To the Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P., &c."

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

(By Telegram through Mr. Reuter's Office.)

The French Chambers were opened at one o'clock on Thursday, by the Emperor, who delivered the following Speech:—

Messieurs les Senateurs,
Messieurs les Deputes.

The annual assembling of the great bodies of the State is always a happy occasion, which brings together men devoted to the public welfare, and permits the manifestation of the truth to the country. The freedom of our mutual communications calms anxieties and strengthens our resolutions. I give you, welcome, then. The Legislative Body has been renewed for the third time since the foundation of the Empire; and for the third time, in spite of some local disagreements, I have only to congratulate myself upon the result of the elections. You have all taken the same oath of allegiance to me. It answers for your concurrence. Our duty is to do the business of the country promptly and well, remaining faithful to the Constitution which has given us eleven years of prosperity, and which you have sworn to maintain.

The exposé of home affairs will show you that, in spite of the forced stagnation in certain branches of labour, progress has not slackened. Our industry has contended with advantage against foreign competition, and the fears excited by the Treaty of Commerce with England have vanished before undeniable facts. Our exports in the first months of the year 1863, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1862, have increased by 233,000,000f. During the same period the movement of maritime navigation has exceeded the figure of the preceding epoch by 175,000 tons, 136,000 of which were under the French flag. The abundant harvest of this year is a blessing of Providence which ought to ensure a cheaper subsistence to the population. It shows also the prosperity of our agriculture. Public works have been pursued with activity. About 1000 kilometres of new railway lines have been opened. Our ports, our rivers, our canals, our roads, have continued to improve. The Session having commenced sooner than usual, the report of the Minister of Finance has not yet been published. It will be shortly. You will see from it that, although our hopes have not been completely realised, the revenue has followed an ascending course, and that without extraordinary resources we have met the expenses occasioned by the wars in Mexico and Cochin-China. I must point out to you several reforms considered necessary—among others, the decrees relative to the liberty of the baking trade, that which makes the maritime inscription less onerous to the population of the coasts, the project which modifies the law as to coalitions of the working men, and that which suppresses the exclusive privileges of theatres. I have also directed a law to be prepared destined to increase the privileges of the general and communal councils, and to remedy the excesses of centralisation; in fact, to simplify administrative formalities and to soften the legislation applicable to classes worthy of all our solicitude. This will be a progress with which you will desire to associate yourselves. You will also have to occupy yourselves with the sugar question, which requires to be decided by firmer legislation. The project submitted to the Council of State has for its object to grant to indigenous products the facility of exportation enjoyed by other productions. A law as to registration will abolish the double decime, and will replace that surtax by a more just imposition. In Algeria, in spite of the anomaly which subjects the same populations, the one to the civil power, the other to the military power, the Arabs have understood how much the French domination was restorative and equitable, without the Europeans having had less confidence in the protection of the Government. Our ancient colonies have seen the barriers restricting their transactions disappear; but circumstances have not been favourable to the development of commerce. The recent establishment of a credit institution will, I hope, bring about the amelioration of its condition. In the midst of these material cares nothing that concerns religion, the mind, or morality has been neglected. Religious works of benevolence, the arts, the sciences, and public instruction have received numerous encouragements. Since 1848 the children at school have increased by one fourth. At present nearly five millions of children (a third gratuitously) are received in the primary school; but our efforts ought not to slacken, seeing that 600,000 are still deprived of instruction. An impulse has been given to high-class studies in secondary schools, in which special education is being reorganised. Such is, gentlemen, the summary of what we have already done, and what we still intend to do.

Assuredly, the prosperity of our country would make more rapid progress if political anxieties did not trouble it; but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events happen, which ought to be looked at without fear and supported without weakness. Of this number are the American war, the forced occupation of Mexico and Cochin-China, and the insurrection in Poland. Distant expeditions, the objects of so many criticisms, have not been the execution of a premeditated plan; the force of events has brought them about, and yet they are not to be regretted. How, in fact, should we develop our commerce if, on the one hand, we renounced all influence in America; and if, on the other, in the presence of the vast territories occupied by the Spaniards and the Dutch, France alone remained without possessions in the seas of Asia. We have conquered in Cochin-China, which, without tying us down to the difficulties of local government, will permit us to develop the immense resources of these countries and civilise them by commerce.

In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and sailors has overcome, we have seen the population receive us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been in vain, and we shall be largely recompensed for our sacrifices when the destinies of that country, which will owe to us its regeneration, shall have been placed in the hands of a Prince whose intelligence and qualifications render him worthy of so noble a mission. Have, then, faith in our enterprises beyond the sea. Commenced to vindicate our honour, they will terminate by the triumph of our interests; and if prejudiced minds cannot discern how much fertility is contained in the seeds planted for the future, do not let us allow them to defame the glory acquired, so to speak, at the two extremities of the world—at Pekin and at Mexico.

The Polish question demands more explanation. When the insurrection in Poland broke out the Governments of Russia and France were on the best terms. Since the peace the great European questions have found them in agreement, and I do not hesitate to declare that during the Italian War, as in the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the Emperor has given me the most sincere and cordial support. This good understanding demanded caution; and it has been necessary for me to believe the Polish cause very popular in France, so as not to hesitate to compromise one of the first alliances of the Continent, and to raise my voice in favour of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but in ours the heirs of a right inscribed in history and in treaties. Nevertheless, this question touches upon the most important European interests. It could not be treated singly by France. An offence to our honour or a menace to our frontiers only imposes upon us the duty of acting without previous concert. It became thus necessary, as at the epoch of the events in the East and in Syria, to come to an understanding with the Powers which had to pronounce upon reasons and rights like our own. The Polish insurrection, upon which its duration impressed a national character, awakened sympathies everywhere; and the object of diplomacy was to draw to this cause as many adhesions as possible, in order to bring the whole weight of the opinion of Europe to bear upon Russia. This almost unanimous concurrence of desires appeared to us the most proper means to persuade the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

Unhappily, our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an intimidation, and the course of England, Austria, and France, in place of putting a stop to the conflict, has only embittered it. On both sides excesses are committed which in the name of humanity are equally to be deplored. What remains to be done? Are we reduced to the only alternative of war or silence? No. Without resorting to arms, and without being silenced, one means remains to us. That is, to submit the Polish cause to a European tribunal. Russia has already declared that a conference, in which all the other questions which agitate Europe would be discussed, would in nothing wound her dignity. Let us take note of this declaration. May it serve to extinguish, once for all, the ferment of disorders ready to burst out on all sides; and from the disquiet of Europe, everywhere agitated by the elements of dissolution, may there spring a new era of order and peace! Is not the moment come to reconstruct upon a new basis the edifice undermined by time and destroyed piecemeal by revolutions? Is it not urgent to reorganise by new conventions what is irrevocably accomplished, and to carry out by common agreement what the peace of the world demands? The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of events has overturned them, or tends to overturn them, almost everywhere. They have been broken in Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. Germany agitates to change them; England has generously modified them by the cession of the Ionian Islands, and Russia tramples them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of this successive alteration of the fundamental European pact ardent passions are excited, and at the south, as at the north, powerful interests demand a solution. What, then, can be more legitimate and more sensible than to assemble the Powers of Europe in a Congress in which self-interests and resistance would disappear before a supreme arbitration? What more conformable to the ideas of the epoch, to the wishes of the greatest number, than to address the conscience, the reason of statesmen of all countries, and say to them:—"The prejudices, the rancour which divide us, have they not already lasted too long? Shall the jealous rivalries of the great Powers hinder for ever the progress of civilisation? Shall we always cherish mutual distrust by exaggerated armaments? Shall our most precious resources be indefinitely exhausted in a vain display of our forces? Shall we eternally maintain a state which is neither peace with its security nor war with its chances of success? Let us no longer give a factitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties in opposing by narrow calculations the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Let us have the courage to substitute for a diseased and precarious condition a stable and regular situation, although it should cost us sacrifices. Let us meet together without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the sole thought of establishing an order of things founded henceforth on the well-understood interest of Sovereigns and peoples?" This appeal, I believe, will be understood by all; a refusal would lead to the supposition of the existence of secret projects which shun the light of day. But although the proposition should not be unanimously agreed to, it would have the immense advantage of having indicated to Europe where lies danger, where lies safety. Two paths are open. The one conducts to progress by conciliation and peace, the other, sooner or later, leads fatally to war by the obstinate maintenance of a past which is rolling away.

You know now, Gentlemen, the language which I propose to hold to Europe. Approved by you, with the sanction of public assent, it cannot fail to be listened to, since I speak in the name of France.

[The above telegram was transmitted by the Submarine Telegraph Company in the short space of one hour.]

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The church of All Saints, Renhold, Beds, was on Thursday week reopened for Divine service after undergoing a complete restoration.

On the 27th ult. the church of All Saints, Allesley, in the diocese of Worcester, was reopened, after having undergone a thorough restoration and considerable enlargement.

The consecration of the new Garrison Church at Woolwich was performed on Monday by the Bishop of London, who also preached. We shall illustrate the ceremony next week. An Engraving of the church has appeared.

The new chapel at the workhouse of the Woodstock Union, Oxfordshire, lately built by the subscriptions of the guardians and others, from the gratuitous designs of Mr. Street, diocesan architect, was consecrated yesterday week by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The Bishop of Oxford laid the foundation-stone of the new church (All Saints') in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Reading, on Saturday to be erected by subscription. The site is the gift of the Conservative Land Society, and the architect is Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn.

On Tuesday week the parish church of Kington, Herefordshire, was reopened for Divine service. The church, which has been under repair for the last two years, consists of a nave and chancel in the Early English style. The restoration has been done at a cost slightly exceeding £2000.

The valuable service of plate for the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Broughton, Manchester, referred to in our last Number, was presented by Miss Harter (not Carter, as the name was misprinted), of Broughton Hall, in memory of her deceased father.

On Tuesday evening the leading members of the congregation of St. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's-inn-road, presented a testimonial of respect to the Rev. John Green, M.A., upon his retirement from the curacy after six years of labour. The testimonial comprised a handsome medallion clock, with perpetual calendar, a silver communion-service, and a gold watch.

On Tuesday a portion of the Royal Chapel in Windsor Great Park was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Blount, Vicar of Old Windsor. The chapel has been enlarged and renovated, a magnificent stained-glass window, in memory of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, having been placed over the altar by command of her Majesty.

In consequence of the dangerous condition of St. David's Cathedral it has been inspected by Mr. Gilbert Scott, the architect, who has prepared a report, in which he estimates the cost of its restoration at £30,000. This report has just been laid before a public meeting of the inhabitants of Carmarthenshire held at Carmarthen. The Bishop of the diocese presided, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of raising subscriptions.

The newly-restored church of Welton, Yorkshire, was reopened on Wednesday week, when prayers were said by the Vicar, the Rev. T. B. Paget, and the service, at which there was no sermon, was followed by a confirmation by the Archbishop of York. The cost of the restorations, which have been carried out by Mr. G. G. Scott, architect, amounts to about £6000, the whole of which, with the exception of certain presents, has been defrayed by Miss Bradley.

The parish church of Westbury, having been thoroughly restored, was reopened for Divine service yesterday week. The work of restoration (which comprises new roofs and paving to the whole church, new windows, altar, font, and stone pulpit, and open seats, all free and unappropriated) was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. G. E. Street. The church will hold 230, fifty sittings being gained by the substitution of open seats in the place of high pews.

In the Townhall, Newport, on Wednesday week, the Lord Bishop of the diocese presided at a meeting of the Llandaff Church Extension Society, the funds of which have been inadequate to meet the increasing necessities of the various populous districts in the diocese. In the course of an address his Lordship said he had written to General Knollys, trusting that the society would be brought under the notice of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and he was happy to say that he had received a most satisfactory reply, which not only expressed a gratifying amount of interest in the society, but was evidently the deliberate expression of the Prince's personal feelings. The letter was then read, promising a donation of fifty guineas, and stating his Royal Highness's anxious desire to assist the objects of the Landaff society in any way that lay in his power.

Preferments and Appointments.—The Rev. J. Bateman, Rector of North Cray, to be Hon. Canon in Canterbury Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Bartram to Shaincote; Rev. T. G. Beaumont to Chelmondiston; Rev. B. King to Avebury, Wilts; Rev. J. H. Pullen to Ryton-upon-Dunsmore; Rev. J. B. Reade to Bishopsbourne, Canterbury; Rev. J. L. Ross to St. George's-in-the-East; Rev. C. G. Wodehouse to Larling, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. T. Bull to Sibbertoft; Rev. R. W. Hiley to Weighin. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. G. Hervey to St. Chad, Haggerston; Rev. A. Hill to St. George's, Leicester; Rev. W. G. Horton to St. Andrews, Wilmcote; Rev. S. W. Mangin to St. Columba, Haggerston; Rev. F. A. Rodd to Hayfield; Rev. W. R. Sharpe to St. Augustine, Haggerston; Rev. J. Swinbourne to St. Paul, Bethnal-green. *Chaplaincy:* The Rev. C. Penny, D.D., Head Master of the Grammar School, Crewkerne, and Domestic Chaplain to Earl Poulett, to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Raglan. *Curacies:* The Rev. W. P. A. Campbell to Beaudesart, near Henley-in-Arden; Rev. J. Farmer to Aston Episcopi and Broughton Hatchett; Rev. H. S. Fullagar to Packington, near Coventry; Rev. F. G. Griffiths to Bredicot with Tibberton; Rev. C. G. Hutchins to Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, Guilford; Rev. W. Langley to Wymondham, near Oakham.—*Guardian.*

The Universities and Public Schools.—At Cambridge on Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Cookson, Master of St. Peter's College, was elected (*nem. con.*) to the office of Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing academical year. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln (D.D. Oxon) was admitted *ad eundem gradum.* At a congregation, on Thursday week, a grace passed the senate establishing the new professorship of political economy, and endowing it with a stipend of £300 a year. It was non-placeted, but carried by 98 to 40. At the same congregation the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Sidney, the Master of Caius, Professor Thompson, Professor Liveing, Mr. C. Babington, St. John's; Mr. Fuller, Emmanuel; and Mr. E. H. Perowne, Corpus Christi, were appointed a syndicate to consider whether the University shall accept the conditional offer of the magnificent collection of coins of the late Mr. Leake, of St. John's, and to devise means by which the price of the collection (£5000) may be raised.

The winter session of the University of Edinburgh was publicly opened in the Music Hall on Monday, with an inaugural address by Principal Sir David Brewster. The learned Principal was accompanied on the platform by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Prince William of Hesse, the members of the Senatus Academicus, and the University Court. Their Royal Highnesses, who received a most enthusiastic welcome from the audience, occupied seats at the right hand of Sir David Brewster during the delivery of the address. Among those on the platform were Lord Llanover, Lord Elcho, Major Cowell, and Captain Zangen.

The boys of Westminster School on Tuesday held their annual athletic sports at their cricket ground, Vincent-square, Westminster, when, despite the unfavourable state of the weather, the various amusements were gone through with much spirit.

The chapel erected at the Grammar School, Oswestry, through the exertions of the Head Master, Rev. W. F. Short, was opened on Wednesday week by the Bishop of St. Asaph, who, at the conclusion of the Litany, which was sung by the Head Master and choir, administered the right of Confirmation in the chapel, and delivered an impressive address to the boys.

Mr. William Hulton Keeling, B.A., Hody Exhibitioner of Hebrew at Wadham College, Oxford, has been appointed, by the Rev. Dr. Collis, Composition Master at Bromsgrove School.

The Queen has approved of Mr. John Forbes White as Consul at Aberdeen for the King of Hanover.

The Panama, a vessel sailing from the Mersey, has been burned by Chinese pirates, and her captain and crew murdered. No particulars have been received.

By the explosion of a boiler at Longfield, near Todmorden, on Tuesday, a cotton-mill was seriously injured, one half of it being blown; a woman was killed and four workmen were severely hurt.

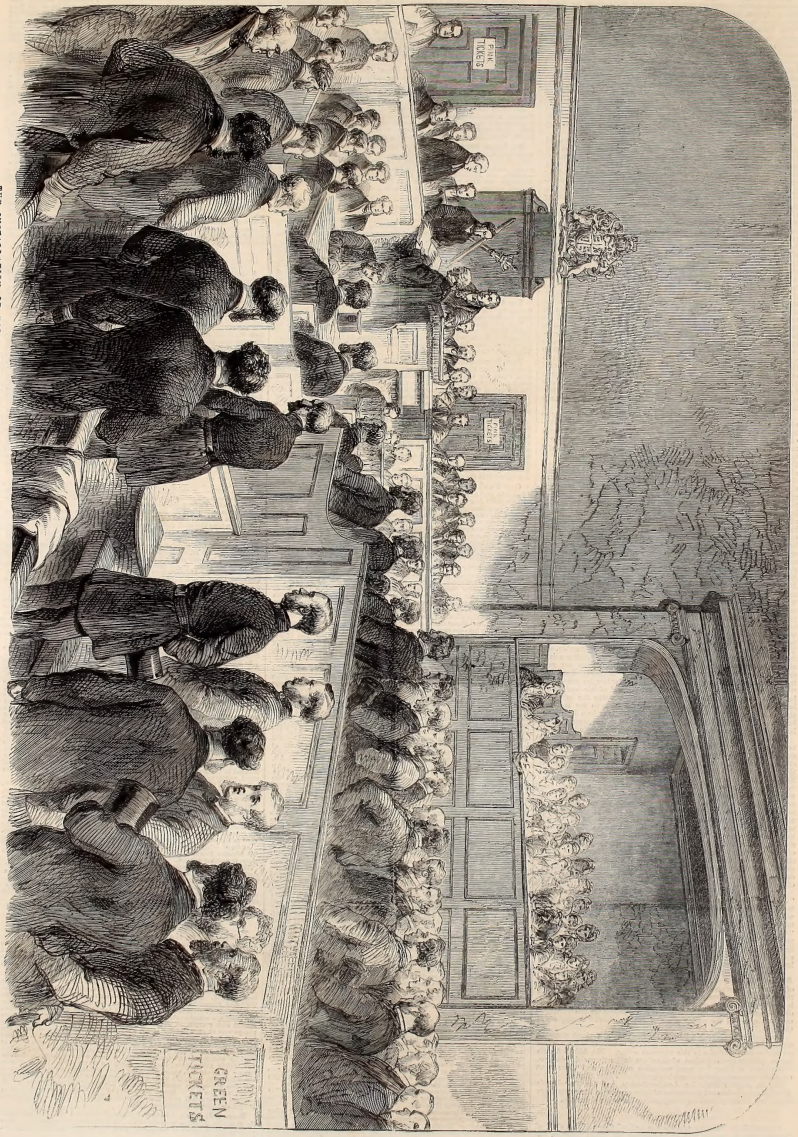
A letter in the *Frankfort Journal* says that the Queen of England has promised to reside again next year at Coburg. Her Majesty hopes to be present at the inauguration of the statue of Prince Albert on the 26th of August, 1864.

The Queen has approved of Mr. T. W. Ploos van Amstel as Consul-General at Melbourne, of Mr. Henry James Duncan Padday as Consul at Penang, and of Mr. J. A. Baesjou as Consul at Albany, Western Australia, for the King of the Netherlands; and of Don Carlos Garcimartin as Vice-Consul at Gibraltar for the Queen of Spain.

A letter from Soukum Kalé says:—"You are of course aware that Schamyl some years back, forgetting his brilliant career, accepted a seraglio and a pension of 1500 roubles per month from Russia, which he now enjoys at Kalungo. He had then as Lieutenant Mohammed Emin, who has been at St. Petersburg, where he was well received by the Emperor. He is now in the Turkish territory, and the chief mountaineers, having heard that he wishes to return to Circassia, have intimated to him that if he does so it will be at his own peril, as they cannot consider him anything but a Russian employé."



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE AT BURSLEM: THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE DELIVERING THE ADDRESS.—SEE PAGE 476



THE INSTALLATION OF EARL DE GREY AND RIPON AS LORD HIGH STEWARD OF HULL, IN THE SESSIONS-COURT, TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 470.

THE MAGAZINES.

Blackwood offers a fair average number this month, without any particular feature except an extremely pretty little poem by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, written with far more purity and simplicity of style than have been usually encountered in his poetical compositions. "The Chronicles of Carlingford" are continued with undiminished spirit—so delicately balanced between the tragic and comic as to afford a continual stimulus to the curiosity of the reader, apart from the interest of the incidents themselves. The other story, "Tony Butler," promises to be a real acquisition to the magazine. The scene is laid in Ireland, the action bids fair to be pretty equally partitioned between love and war, and the present instalment introduces us to a really humorous personage in the shape of an Irish Major, who apologises for a wholesale destruction of furniture as a "*plaisanterie* of a young gentleman from Louth, who was going into holy orders, and might not have another such spree in his life again." The only other papers of much interest are "The Fall of King Otho," apparently the production of some one well acquainted with Greek politics; and a very fair and genial criticism on Mr. Hawthorne's last work.

Fraser is good this month, and the contents are of rather a solid character. The most interesting article is, perhaps, that on the Lithuanian insurrection, almost unique among similar contributions in being written from a Russian point of view. It is rarely that both sides of a civil contest do not present something worthy of admiration; and, much as Europe sympathises with the Poles, it is difficult to entirely withhold sympathy from the representation here given of the stout old General Mouravieff going forth in the certainty of earning the character of "the sanguinary satrap," but careless of what might happen to his fame as long as his unsparing severities availed to preserve his government for his master. Several instances of his coolness and energy are given, and the impression is certainly communicated that the Poles have found more than their match in him. After all, not more than eighteen executions have taken place at Wilna, mostly deserters. Miss Cobbe pleads the claims of the animal creation with the warm feeling, controlled by good sense, that characterises all her essays. The paper on "German Federative Reform" is sound and sensible. The writer perceives that English public opinion is once more falling into the error of deriding the sincere and patriotic aspirations of a great people, because, as in the case of Italy, the first attempts to realise them have been marked with the follies and feebleness incidental to inexperience. The time will soon arrive, he ventures to predict, when German unity will be something else than a butt for the facetiousness of smart journalists. "Laurence Bloomfield" is concluded, and must constitute, we should think, a unique instance of a novel in verse continued through twelve consecutive numbers of a periodical. Editors would mostly be aghast at the idea of conceding an equal scope to the Muse; and, though "Laurence Bloomfield" is by no means devoid of effective passages, we fear that the success of the experiment can hardly have equalled its audacity. The continuation of "Late Laurels" evinces considerable literary power, but the author seems to be deviating from his original conception of the principal personage in the story.

Nothing in the magazine literature of the month is so likely to attract attention as "Jacob Omnium's" paper on the Mhow court-martial in the *Cornhill*. We must say that we regret the publication of this able essay, holding it most reprehensible to comment upon matters that must shortly come under the congnizance of a legal tribunal, especially when the party principally concerned is already the object of strong popular odium. It is true that the terrible Jacob, altogether bad, and it is no excuse to say that his object is to denounce the radical vices of the present administration of military law, since this might have been done just as well after the trial, with the advantage, it is too probable, of large additional materials for illustrating the subject. The continuation of Mr. Trollope's fiction evinces how emphatically Crosbie is on "his native heath," where alone we may all things considered, does his spiriting gently; but the principle is hope to meet him in his full strength. Though nothing can be more quiet, nothing can be more forcible than the description of Crosbie's loveless and joyless wedding; the rest is amusing enough, but weak and sketchy by comparison. All the papers have copied Mr. Thackeray on Lord Clyde and the Athenæum note-paper, so we will only say that it is the best specimen of his peculiar humour that we have seen for a long time. Two new novelties are started—one, "Margaret Denzil," wild and wierd; the other, "Cousin Phillis," simple and natural—both full of promise and performance in their respective ways. Remembering how successive editors of this magazine have come forward to claim our sympathy on the score of the enormous piles of MSS. submitted to them—all of which, they would have us to believe, are conscientiously scrutinised at the cost of incredible labour—we are not a little surprised that their stores should have yielded nothing better than the poor stuff entitled "Unctuous Memories." The Scotchman in Holland, however, writes a very clear, graphic, and interesting description of that singular country. The writer is a man of letters as well as an observer, and his descriptions are rendered doubly pleasant by touches of scholarly allusion. Speaking, for instance, of the statue of Erasmus at Rotterdam, he remarks:—"The people say that Erasmus turns over a leaf of his book when he hears the cathedral clock of St. Laurence strike the midnight hour; and anciently they added that when he came to the last leaf the end of the world would be at hand. There may be a deep symbolism in this belief; for, after the world has turned over the last leaf of the Reformation, what will there be left for people to do?"

Readers of *Macmillan* will look impatiently at Mr. Henry Kingsley's new story, and will be gratified to find it full of promise, distinguished by all the hearty, careless vigour characteristic of the author at his best, and with more of the material of a telling story than was the case with "Austin Elliott." The scene alternates between England and Australia, and Mr. Kingsley is equally at home in both. "Vincenzo" is finished in a lame, unsatisfactory way; nor is the "Competition Wallah" so entertaining as usual. There is nothing else very noticeable except Mr. Dicey's narrative of his week's experience in Russian Poland. This gentleman is the very stormy petrel of revolution. Last year, as he reminds us, he was in Nashville, and we only hope, for his sake, that the next war of world-wide interest may not break out in Papua or Patagonia, since he will certainly think it his duty to be on the spot. His account of Warsaw is most dismal. Everyone wears black, nine tenths of the shops are closed, there are as many soldiers as ablebodied inhabitants, and the traveller walks like a spectre in the universal night of gloom despondency, and dismay. So far as he could gather, the prospects of the insurrection were not encouraging.

The *Victoria* boasts the finest paper of any of the magazines—"Matthew Arnold on Marcus Aurelius." Mr. Arnold could not have found a more congenial subject for his refined analysis, which glows with a vivid sympathy, and is distinguished by even more than the usual lucidity and dignity of his admirable style. The second part of "Grapes and Goblets" is as pleasant as the first was, and we are not yet tired of "Mr. Senior's Journal." Miss Faithfull contributes a thoughtful and valuable paper on the employment of female labour—a question towards the practical solution of which she has herself so largely contributed.

The two novels which this month form the leading feature of the *Dublin University* present a strong family likeness, with curious points of diversity. Both are highly "sensational," but "Bella Donna" is the consistent development of a single idea, while "Wylder's Hand" is confused in exposition and tantalising with mysteries yet to be cleared up. The most readable of the other papers are the discursive essay on wills and the pretty piece of fancy entitled "Starlight and Gaslight."

Temple Bar displays Mr. Sala to advantage in a ghost story—a remarkable example of the power of making much out of little which we so frequently admire in this vigorous writer. Mr. Alfred Austin writes forcibly on the subject of marriage in its financial relations. "Bluebeard at Home" is good magazine reading; and there is an excellent summary of the recent biography of Victor Hugo.

The *St. James's Magazine*, *London Society*, and the *Churchman's Monthly* are all pleasant repertories of light reading in their respective styles, but do not present anything calling for especial remark.

A letter from Teheran reports the arrival there of the staff of English officers and sappers who are to construct the Indian telegraph line through Beloochistan.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the session 1863-6 will be held in Great George-street on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., at 8 p.m., when the following paper will be read:—"Description of Lighthouses lately erected in the Red Sea," by Mr. W. Parkes, M.I.C.E.

The embankment of the north side of the Thames has at last been begun. One of the caissons, within which the river wall is to be built, is fixed in its place, and it is to be hoped the work will now go on continuously. The portion of the embankment from Waterloo Bridge to Blackfriars has still to be contracted for.

A collision took place on the Great Eastern line, near the Brick-lane goods station, on Monday evening. The Woodford train ran into a goods engine. The collision appears to have arisen from some misapprehension as to the signals. The guard of the passenger-train was seriously hurt, and some passengers were injured.

At the weekly meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, on Tuesday, it was stated that the markets and slaughter-houses had been duly inspected, and the officers had condemned 3589 lb. of meat as unfit for human food. It consisted of 15 sheep, 2 calves, 11 pigs, and 27 quarters of beef; 2724 lb. were diseased, and 495 lb. were from animals that had died.

Mr. James Bunstone Bunning, the architect to the Corporation of the City, died on Monday, at his residence, in Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, after a lingering illness. He had held the office of City architect for twenty years, during which time he erected several important public buildings—namely, the Freemen's Orphan School, Billingsgate Market, the Coal Exchange, the New Cattle Market, the City Prison at Holloway, and the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Bunning was upwards of sixty years old.

On Monday a new and commodious pier, constructed by the conservators of the River Thames, was opened for the landing and embarking of steam-boat passengers. It communicates with Emerson-street, Southwark, and is nearly opposite St. Paul's Pier, Queenhithe. It will open up the river communication for a long time required between the north and south side of the Thames, and supply the deficiency of accommodation caused by the removal of the pier at Southwark Bridge.

The Bethnal-green Board of Guardians are put upon their defence. Some time ago they passed a resolution making several charges against Dr. Moore, and asking the Poor Law Board to sanction his removal from office. The Poor Law Board now ask them for a specific statement of the charges. They also ask the guardians to furnish information in respect of the charge of inhumanity against one of their relieving officers which a Coroner's jury has indorsed.

The first meeting for the season of the Royal Geographical Society will be held at Burlington House on Monday, the 9th of November next, at half-past eight p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Snowy Mountains of Eastern Equatorial Africa," with map, by Baron Charles von der Decken. 2. Last letter of the late Mr. Richard Thornton to Sir Roderick Murchison, from Shapunga, on the Zambesi. 3. The Niger Expedition; latest intelligence of Dr. Baikie. 4. Letters of the late Dr. Vogel from the interior of Africa.

The Westminster Working Men's Club and Reading-room, Duck-lane, near Victoria-street (in union with the Society of Arts), having been closed for alterations and enlargement, was reopened on Thursday evening. The cost of the alterations and fittings exceeds £500, towards which the Marquis of Westminster has contributed £100, and £200 are still required. This institution includes a social clubroom for coffee, smoking, &c., a penny bank, a loan society, a temperance society, a sick fund, a barrow club, a cricket club, educational classes, lectures, draughts and chess, a library, &c.

A meeting of the committee appointed at the Mansion House to raise a memorial to the late Prince Consort was held yesterday week—the Lord Mayor presiding; when a report was read from a sub-committee stating that the sum raised and in their hands for the purposes of this memorial amounted to upwards of £54,000, a large portion of which had been raised, in small sums, from the middle and working classes. As it appeared by a communication from the Queen that her Majesty desired all money so raised to be handed over to certain trustees whom she had appointed for that purpose, it was agreed that the subscriptions should be paid to them.

Guy Fawkes Day, on Thursday last, was duly kept. The Pope, who used to be the person most in request at these exhibitions, seemed to be entirely forgotten. The Emperor of Russia might be seen everywhere, in some cases flourishing a tremendous knout, in others with his foot on the necks of some queer-looking persons supposed to be Poles, but who were more like very poor Africans. The American struggle naturally suggested some of the Guys—the sympathisers with the North exhibiting various phases of slavery, while those whose views were favourable to the South paraded Mr. President Lincoln in all sorts of vicious shapes. Cardinal Wiseman was exhibited on a truck near the Houses of Parliament. There were of course many minor exhibitions having no political, religious, or any other significance.

The ceremony of presenting the Lord Mayor Elect for her Majesty's approval took place at the Lord Chancellor's residence, Upper Hyde Park-gardens, on Monday, with the customary honours. The procession consisted of Mr. Under Sheriff Nicholson, Mr. Under Sheriff Gammon, Mr. T. Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Sheriff Cave, with his Chaplain, Mr. Sheriff Nissen, with his Chaplain, Alderman J. Lawrence, Alderman Gibbon, Alderman Waterlow, the Comptroller, the Town Clerk; Alderman William Lawrence, the Lord Mayor Elect, with his Chaplain, the Rev. S. Simpson, M.A., Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. On the admission of the civic party into the reception-room, they were met by the Lord Chancellor, who gave them welcome. The Common Serjeant presented the Lord Mayor Elect to the Lord Chancellor, who announced her Majesty's full approval of the citizens' choice. The "loving cup" went round, and the proceedings, which lasted only a few minutes, terminated.

Last week the births of 1835 children—962 boys and 873 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1882.——The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1252, which is almost the same as that of the previous week. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the forty-fourth in each of the years 1853-62), with a correction for increase of population, is 1224. Smallpox declines by slow degrees; it was returned in 19 cases in the week. The mortality from measles is not high at the present time; the deaths from it were 16. By far the most destructive of the epidemic diseases at the present time is scarlatina, which carried of 117 children and 3 adults in the week. The most recent returns indicate a slight reduction in the mortality from that disease. Pulmonary complaints are on the increase. The deaths from phthisis rose to 161 in the week, those from bronchitis to 116, those from pneumonia to 85. A widow died aged ninety-five.

The president of the Royal Institute of British Architects delivered an address to a large number of members and associates on the opening of the session on Monday last. His observations had principal reference to the heavy loss the association had sustained by the death of Mr. C. R. Cockerell; its similar deprivation by the decease of Mr. Joseph Gwilt; the opposition the institution had shown to the purchase of the International Exhibition building of 1862; the condition of architectural education in this country at the present time; the progress of publications on architecture during the last few years; the scale of professional charges which had been drawn up by the institution for the protection both of employer and employed; the embankment of the Thames about to be commenced between the Temple and Blackfriars Bridge; the sacrifice of architectual beauty by the erection of railway bridges over London streets; and the dwellings of the poor in the metropolis. A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott and seconded by Mr. Digby Wyatt, brought the proceedings of the meeting to a termination.——The Architectural Association celebrated their twenty-first anniversary, and the opening meeting of the session, yesterday se'nnight, by a conversazione, at their rooms, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Distinguished from the Institute of Architects, which is a society of architects in practice, the Architectural Association consists of students, whose advancement in their profession the organisation seems well calculated to promote. It has recently established examinations for architectural students, of which the first was held last session. Several of the members then passed, and this year a large number are preparing to undergo the ordeal of a searching inquiry into their attainments. To fit them to do so creditably a class has been formed for the express purpose of preparing young men for the examination. Several architects of eminence have kindly engaged to read papers during the ensuing session, including Mr. Scott, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Hayter Lewis, and Mr. Wyatt Papworth. Several other gentlemen of standing have agreed to assist the president, Mr. Rogers Smith, and the committee in the task of examination. Some very excellent drawings, both as regards design and execution, were exhibited. During the evening prizes were awarded to Mr. Baynes and Mr. John Johnson for drawings, and to the author of "An Essay on Architecture," sent in under the signature of "Delta." A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, including some architects of eminence.

LAW AND POLICE.—Monday was the first day of term, and the usual formalities connected with the opening of the courts were duly observed. At eleven o'clock the Lord Mayor Elect was presented to the Lord Chancellor, at his residence, by the Recorder, and the learned Lord signified her Majesty's cordial assent to the choice of a chief ruler that the citizens had made. At noon the Judges breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, and then proceeded in State to Westminster to open the respective courts.

Mr. Baron Pigott sat at the Judges' Chambers on Thursday week, for the first time since his appointment, and disposed of a number of summonses. His Lordship took his seat on the bench on Monday in the Court of Exchequer.

Sir J. P. Wilde took his seat on Tuesday as Judge of the Divorce Court. The Queen's Advocate, at the sitting of the Court, passed a high eulogium on the late Judge, Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

The case of the Alexandra, seized at Liverpool on suspicion of her being intended for a Confederate cruiser, came under the consideration of the Barons of the Exchequer on Tuesday. The Attorney-General wants to have a new trial, but a curious difficulty has occurred. At the close of the first trial the Lord Chief Baron, who tried the case, told the late Attorney-General he would sign any bill of exceptions the attorney might lay before him; but when the actual exceptions were tendered for his signature he declined, on the ground that they ascribed to him an exposition of the law to the jury which he said he did not hold and did not lay down to the jury. A course has, however, been taken which will enable the Crown to appeal against the decision of the jury in this case. The Attorney-General on Wednesday applied to the Court of Exchequer to make such rules as to practice on the revenue side of the court as would enable him to appeal. After some discussion the Judges promised to give the matter their consideration, and, later in the day, they consulted and framed the required rules; and on Thursday the Court granted a rule to show cause.

Mr. William Savage Poole, an attorney of Kenilworth, was on Wednesday struck off the rolls, by order of the Court of Common Pleas. He had been intrusted by an illiterate client with moneys to invest, and had abused his trust.

On Monday the Lord Chief Baron, with several other of her Majesty's Judges, met the Lord Mayor, with Alderman Copeland, Alderman Wilson, and Alderman Finnis, at a conference at the Central Criminal Court, and fixed the days for holding the sessions there during the ensuing mayoralty—namely, Monday, Nov. 30; Monday, Dec. 14; Monday, Jan. 4, 1864; Monday, Feb. 1; Monday, Feb. 29; Monday, April 11; Monday, May 9; Monday, June 6; Monday, July 4; Monday, Aug. 15; Monday, Sept. 19; and Monday, Oct. 24.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday week the prisoner George Turner, who escaped conviction on the previous day for having falsely pretended to have authority to sell an advowson, was found guilty of defrauding a tradesman of some silk, and, other convictions having been proved against him, he was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

At the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, yesterday week, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury, a compensation case, "Ladbroke and the Corporation of London," occupied several hours. The claim was in respect of some premises at the corner of Charterhouse-street, occupied by the London Printing and Publishing Company, at £740 year. The premises had cost upwards of £10,000, and were held by trustees for the benefit of poor clergymen, their widows and orphans, under the will of a benevolent lady named Cart. Mr. Lloyd stated that at the present time thirty poor clergymen and thirty widows and orphans were depending on the fund. In the course of a long investigation it appeared that a claim of £21,400 had been made. It was stated that the Corporation was willing to give a liberal sum, but as trustees of the public they could not sanction that amount. The Under-Sheriff left it to the jury to fix the amount of compensation to be awarded, and they gave a verdict for £18,000.

THE GALE.

A hurricane burst out on Thursday week, continuing, with undiminished violence, for several days. It raged around the whole of our coast, and dreary lists of shipwrecks have been received. Happily, the loss of life has not been great, in consequence of the admirable manner in which life-boats have been stationed all round the island. There is hardly a place where a shipwreck occurred that has not some stirring tale to tell of the gallantry and daring of the life-boats' crews and of their services in saving life. Much damage was also done in many parts inland by the hurricane.

A severe storm, which began on Thursday, raged over London on Friday. Rain fell in torrents, and for a short time the wind blew a hurricane. Considerable damage was done. At the New Cross station of the London and Brighton Railway an engine-shed was blown down. One man was killed, and three others were seriously injured. The property destroyed is valued at several thousand pounds. Three houses were unroofed in the Old Kent-road. The large forest trees in Hyde Park, St. James's Park, and the Green Park were much damaged; and in Victoria and Battersea Parks the damage is very great. The wind continued high during the whole of Saturday, and on Sunday there were several strong gusts, accompanied by showers. The shipping in the London, St. Katherine's, the East India, and West India Docks was much damaged, and many of the vessels were driven from their moorings. In a squall on Thursday evening a vessel moving from one dock to another was thrown on her beam-ends, off Wapping, and afterwards filled with water. Her crew were saved.

At Rochester the gale swept away a portion of New Barn farmhouse, at Cooling; eight horses were buried in the ruins, five of which were killed. A windmill in the Borstal-road was blown down, and a portion of the roof of St. Peter's Church was stripped. In Chatham Dockyard a portion of the galvanised plating covering some of the building-sheds was lifted bodily up, but, happily, was not carried away. It blew exceedingly hard in the eastern counties on Friday and Saturday, but, as the wind was off shore, comparatively little damage was sustained by the shipping.

In the gale of Monday, a singular accident occurred near Leicester. The roof of a boiler-shed was lifted off by the wind, and carried on to a railway truck near at hand, where two men and a boy were sitting. One man was killed, the others were seriously hurt.

A furious gale raged at Portsmouth and along the southern district on Friday and Saturday. During Friday afternoon the danger-flag was hoisted, and at one time the wind blew a hurricane, while the rain descended in torrents. The ships Termagant, Blanche, and others dragged their moorings, and went on the mud in Portsmouth Harbour, but were not damaged. The merchant shipping also suffered more or less and a schooner was seen battling with the gale off St. Catherine's Point on Friday afternoon. Suddenly a squall struck her, and she sank like a stone, with all hands.

During the storm which prevailed at Liverpool on Friday morning, soon after midnight her Majesty's ship Majestic partially broke from her moorings and drifted alongside the Conway, but did very little damage. She was soon secured to her anchors again.

In Yorkshire the heavy rains caused the rivers Rye and Derwent and all the moorland streams to rise rapidly, and on Saturday the waters were over the banks and threatened to lay all the low country under water, as the rivers were still rising at night. The farmers had taken the precaution to drive off their cattle.

The storm broke with great fury over Cumberland on Thursday. At Carlisle the rivers were in high flood, inundating the low-lying holmes in the neighbourhood of the city.

The gale was fearful on the north-east coast, and great anxiety is felt for a fleet of laden colliers which left the Tyne on Sunday.

In Edinburgh the gale of Thursday evening has caused considerable destruction of exposed property, but no personal injury. In Leith the damage has been more serious. The gable of a house in Darling's Brae fell on the roof of an adjoining house, and part of it went through upon the inmates, whose escape was effected with great difficulty. A small church, for 400 persons, became a heap of ruins. The roof was completely lifted off and fell on the south wall, which it demolished, and the northern gable, being left exposed and unprotected, fell soon afterwards. Several casualties in the Firth of Forth have been reported. The sloop Lady of the Lake, laden with stones, was being towed from Queensferry to Leith, when, at the height of the storm, about eight o'clock, the towing-rope broke. The tug was obliged to run under Inchkeith for shelter, being unable to make Leith Harbour, and the sloop, on board which there were two men, has not since been heard of. At Wick the steeple of a Free kirk (only completed on the previous day, with the exception of the vane) was much injured by the scaffold being blown against it, when one third of the steeple was knocked down and crashed through the roof of a house, but without injuring any one. At Campbeltown the crew of a wrecked vessel were saved, partly by the life-boat and partly by ropes from the shore.

In Ireland there was a succession of tremendous gales, with showers of rain, all through the country. In Belfast, Cork, and Limerick it blew a hurricane, hurling slates off the roofs of the houses, throwing down chimneys, demolishing glass windows, lifting children off their feet, and dashing them about fearfully. The storm swept with all its force across the Channel, and the shipping felt its full force. At Drogheda, on Friday morning, the life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution stationed there was the means of rescuing the crew of the Gipsy, of and for this port, with coals from Preston, which went ashore on the north wall, at the entrance of the harbour.

Amongst other vessels which suffered on Thursday night and Friday was the ironclad Prince Consort. Some particulars of the Prince Consort are given in another column.

The Helena, coal laden, from the north, went down off Yarmouth: the master and one man only were saved. An Austrian brig was totally lost on the Girdler Sands; her crew, however, were saved.

The cattle steamers from the north of Europe have lost much cargo, swept overboard or drowned. One lost 185 head of cattle, another 175, a third 200 sheep, and a fourth upwards of 500 pigs.

Disastrous accounts of the effects of the gale continue to come in. The steamers from the Baltic seem to have suffered severely.

A large packet, the Amazon, which left Gravesend for New York with passengers and a general cargo on Saturday, was discovered to be on fire when off the North Foreland on Tuesday night. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and the crew and passengers were obliged to abandon the burning ship. A heavy sea was running at the time, but all were got into the boats and landed safely at Margate.

The particulars of a heavy loss in the total wreck of the British ship Ocean Mail, the cargo of which is valued at £150,000, has just been reported. The ship was loaded with a rich cargo of tea and silk, and on the 1st of August left Shanghai for London. On the following morning she suddenly struck with a fearful crash, and heeled over six or seven streaks. Her head flew round as she sat upon the rock, and she fell over several more streaks with a crash, as if the whole of her bilge was carried away. The pumps were at once sounded, and it was found that she had already made five feet. All hands were immediately set to them; but of no avail. It was evident that she had sustained a fearful injury in her hull, as the water gradually increased, and the last sounding gave eighteen feet. The ship was working backwards and forwards as on a pivot, and it was certain that she was rapidly going down, the water being up to the deck. The crew were ordered to lower the boats, and, after much difficulty, they were got away; but, unhappily, one of the boats upset under the bow of the ship, and the pilot and two apprentices perished. Captain Linklater, the commander of the vessel, was the last to leave. Both sides of the Yangtoze were lined with portions of her wreck and cargo. The Ocean Mail had chiefly been employed in trading between England and China.

There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on Wednesday, the 11th inst., invisible at Greenwich. On Wednesday, the 25th inst., there will be a partial eclipse of the moon, partly visible at Greenwich, which will begin at 8.50 a.m.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Oxford election is fixed for Saturday (to-day), when Mr. Charles Neate, it is expected, will be returned unopposed.

The annual meeting of the South Avon Agricultural Society was held at Christchurch on Tuesday—the Earl of Malmesbury in the chair.

The Highway Act of 1861 has been adopted in Wiltshire, the present petty sessional division being taken as the basis for the districts.

The annual soiree of the Bradford Church Literary Institute was held at Bradford on Thursday week. Mr. Forster, M.P., and Mr. Powell, M.P., were among the speakers.

It has been resolved to give a commission of 1300 guineas to Mr. Thorneycroft for an equestrian statue (with pedestal) of the late Prince Consort, to be erected at Halifax.

The Right Hon. Lord Belhaven, K.T., was sworn in on Tuesday Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, in the room of the late Duke of Hamilton, before the Queen's Privy Council.

On Monday a submarine cable, to connect Bristol and South Wales, was successfully laid across the Bristol Channel at New Passage by the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company.

The Windsor election took place on Wednesday, and terminated in the return of the Conservative candidate, Colonel Vyse. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Vyse, 287; Hayter, 236.

The steam-ram El Tousson was towed out of the Birkenhead float on Saturday afternoon, and anchored near her Majesty's ship Majestic. She is now in possession of the naval authorities. El Monassir will be towed out of Messrs. Laird's dock on the 9th, the tide not answering before that date.

Mr. Alderman Hallum, the retiring Mayor of Stockport, has invested the sum of £200 in perpetuity in the Corporation, the interest to be given equally in prizes, annually, to the Grammar School and the Mechanics' Institution.

Mr. Aytoun, M.P., addressed the electors at Kirkcaldy on Monday night. Alluding to American affairs, Mr. Aytoun praised the neutral policy of her Majesty's Government. Mr. Aytoun's past services were rewarded with a vote of confidence.

The foundation-stone of a breakwater was laid, on Tuesday, at the mouth of the river Tees, by Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Tees Commissioners. We shall give some Illustrations in connection with this event in our next Number.

The distribution of certificates and prizes gained at the recent examinations in connection with the West Riding Educational Board took place at the Leeds Townhall, on Tuesday night, by the Archbishop of York, in the presence of a large audience.

It is contemplated to form, at a cost of about £70,000, a new line of railway from Halifax to the valleys of Ovenden and Mixenden, both in the neighbourhood of Halifax. The immense goods traffic to these places is the reason for the new line being proposed.

A committee of the nobility and gentry of Wales is about to be formed for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a University for the Principality. Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, has signified his intention of giving £1000 towards this laudable object.

A collision took place on the Peebles railway on Thursday week. Some ballast-waggons rolled from a branch on to the main line and met a train from Edinburgh. By the shock one boy was killed and several other passengers were injured.

The distribution of the titles and certificates awarded to the successful candidates in the Oxford examination which took place in Birmingham in June last was made in the theatre of the Midland Institute, on Monday afternoon, by Sir John Pakington.

A free drinking-fountain, which has been erected by subscription in the Market-place, Watford, Herts, was formally opened on Tuesday by the Local Board of Health, who have undertaken to maintain it in future, and to supply it with water, free of any charge.

The spacious schoolrooms behind the Centenary Chapel at York have been destroyed by fire. The schoolrooms which previously stood on that spot were burnt down in April last. They were rebuilt and finished a month ago, and on Saturday last the new buildings were burnt to the ground.

On Monday, at a meeting held at Glasgow, Captain T. R. Anderson, of the British ship Broomielaw, was presented by the Lord Provost with a gold chronometer from the Government of the United States for his gallant and humane conduct in rescuing the officers and crew of the barque George, of Boston, in February, 1861.

The memorial fund to the late Lord Hatherton having proved more than sufficient for a statue, it is proposed to devote the surplus to founding an exhibition, tenable for three years, at either of the Universities, to be competed for every fourth year by poor scholars born and educated within the county of Stafford.

The Dublin Corporation has granted a salary of £100 per annum to the city analyst, Dr. Cameron, who is to hand over to the city treasurer whatever fees he may receive from persons who employ him in his public capacity. The Lord Mayor is also authorised to purchase food suspected to be adulterated and submit it to him for analysation.

On Monday the extra sittings of the Inner House of Session at Edinburgh were commenced. All the Judges of both divisions were present except Lord Ardmillan, who has been suffering for the last ten days from an injury to one of his eyes, sustained when he was shooting, from a part of the exploded matter of a percussion-cap having entered it.

The honorary certificates awarded by the University of Cambridge to the successful candidates at the local examination in connection with the South Staffordshire Educational Institute for the Cambridge University prizes, held in Wolverhampton in December last, were publicly distributed in that town by Lord Lyttelton on Tuesday. The Earl of Lichfield, the Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, was also present.

The statue of the illustrious Lord Plunket in the Hall of the Four Courts, Dublin, was uncovered on Monday. The position occupied by it is nearly opposite to the statue of Sir Michael O'Loghlen, late Master of the Rolls. The statue is composed of white marble, and represents the great orator with his right hand outstretched, as if in the act of addressing an assembly. The likeness is well preserved, and the attitude is striking and characteristic. The inscription on the pedestal is:—"Plunket: erected by the Bar of Ireland."

A deputation from Manchester have recently had an interview with the Poor-law Board with reference to a proposition for a loan, under the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, of £230,000, for the employment of unemployed cotton operatives. Of this sum it is proposed to employ £130,000 in making additional waterworks for the city; £25,000 is to be expended in buying land for and in preparing a public cemetery; and the remainder of the money is to be employed in paving streets in the townships of Ardwick, Cheetham, and Chorlton, in the city of Manchester.

On Friday week the members of the Agricultural Library and the directors of the new Corn Exchange at Farringdon, Berkshire, held a dinner in the new building, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, and thus combined the celebration of the opening of the exchange with the anniversary dinner of the Agricultural Institution. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Tucker, and about 150 sat down to dinner, including ladies. Among others present were the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.; Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P.; Mr. John Walter, M.P.; and Mr. R. Benyon, M.P.

After considerable discussion and opposition, a Roman Catholic chaplain (the Rev. James Nugent) has at length been appointed to Walton Gaol, near Liverpool, at a salary of £300 a year. The ground upon which the appointment was made was that the number of Roman Catholic prisoners was so large that it necessitated the exclusive services of a Roman Catholic priest. The majority in favour of the appointment was thirteen to three, but the *Liverpool Courier* complains that the proceedings were conducted by stealth, and that the magistrates present were "of one political school."

Considerable sensation has been felt at Southampton and neighbourhood owing to the death of a fisherman whose boat was run down last week by the Lady of the Lake, on its passage to the Isle of Wight. It has been stated that there was a systematic absence of any look-out, that the life-buoys were never thrown to him (and some accounts say they were tied to the vessel), that the steamer was never backed, and that when a boat was at last launched it had but one oar, or a boat-hook. In the meantime, after struggling for ten minutes, the poor fellow sank. He leaves a widow and nine children. Captain Summers, the master of the steamer, has been committed by the Southampton magistrates for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

Mr. Hawkshaw, the eminent engineer, the Liberal candidate for the seat vacant by the death of Mr. Cubitt, has just issued an address to the constituency of Andover. In it he says:—"As your neighbour and permanent resident among you I may claim a personal connection with your local interests. The Liberal policy by which this country has been happily guided for the last thirty-five years has always had my warm sympathy, and, whenever the opportunity offered, my cordial support. I wish still to follow the path of firm but temperate progress. I am satisfied that the Government of Lord Palmerston will henceforth be conducted, as it hitherto has been, in accordance with these principles. I am therefore prepared to give it my support. I am favourable to a final adjustment of the much-vexed question of church rates, either by total abolition, or by any other arrangement which may be acceptable to the parties principally interested. I shall give a favourable consideration to any proposal for the extension of the suffrage which may be brought forward under circumstances calculated to command success."

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—Friday, Oct. 30.

Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Touch-and-Go, 1. The Reserve, 2. Sweet Willie, 3.
Audley End Stakes.—Clarissimus, 1. Gorse, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—The Principal, 1. Fiancée, 2. Welland, 3.
Sweepstakes of 500 sovs.—Echo, 1. Battaglia, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Prince Lee Boo, 1. Knave of Trumps, 2. Paddy O'Rourke, 3.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Merry Heart walked over.
First Class Nursery Stakes.—Sheridan, 1. Prince Arthur, 2. Washington, 3.
Second Class of the Nursery Stakes.—Union Jack, 1. Wandering Minstrel, 2. Diviner, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Amelia, 2. Queen Elizabeth, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Countersign, 1. Regina, 2. Lord Adolphus, 3.
Optional Selling Plate.—Orphene, 1. Jessie, 2. Wangle Eye, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Sister to Ace of Clubs walked over.

SATURDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Cadiz, 1. Cheerful, 2. Aurelian, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Birthday f., 1.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Iphigenia, 1. Corsica, 2. Sister to Knave of Trumps, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lady Constance br. f., 1. Drosera's dam c., 2. Wangle Eye, 3.
Houghton Handicap.—Alchymist, 1. Peignoir, 2. Bathilde, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Airedale, 1. Loafer, 2. Little Savage, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Miss Emma, 1. Jessie, 2. Foreteller, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Canzonette, 1. Actæon, 2. Glow-worm, 3.

WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—Tuesday.

Nursery Plate Handicap.—Flatterer, 1. Deerstalker, 2. Cutaway, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Mary Ramsay, 1. Victoria Cross, 2. Newsmonger, 3.
Worcester Autumn Handicap.—Summerside, 1. Donnybrook, 2. Pearl Diver, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Despair, 1. Golden Drop, 2. Alchymist, 3.
Severn Bank Stakes.—Medora, 1. Inkerman, 2. Rufus, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Hurdle Race.—Pot Pourri, 1. Marble Hill, 2. Whitehall, 3.
Visitors' Plate.—Golden Drop, 1. Allow Me, 2. Mary Ramsay, 3.
Shorts Selling Stakes.—Farmer's Daughter f., 1. Newsmonger, 2. Cosette, 3.
Autumn Flying Stakes.—Liston, 1. Leontes, 2. Pupil, 3.
Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Reporter, 1. Medora, 2. Yaller Gal, 3.
Handicap Plate of 40 sovs.—Birkenhead, 1. Disdain, 2. Jessie, 3.
Free Handicap Steeplechase—Ocean Witch, 1. Nereus, 2. Elcot Lass, 3.

The steam-launch, fitted with two screws by Mr. A. Murray, Chief Engineer of her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth, has made an official trial, which has been attended with the most satisfactory results. A speed of six knots and three quarters was made at the measured mile, and circles were made with extraordinary facility, the maximum time being two minutes and the minimum one minute. She turned repeatedly on her centre by reversing the screws. A very important feature was the steering of the boat, which was done in the most perfect manner by increasing or decreasing the revolutions of the screws. The measurement of the engines and boiler is 7 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in., and the nominal horse-power three.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The demand for gold for export purposes having been very active, and the drain of bullion from the Bank of France being still on an extensive scale, the directors of the Bank of England have been compelled to advance their minimum quotation for money to six per cent. In all other quarters a corresponding advance has taken place, and in the open market the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	5¾ ⅞ per cent.	Four months' bills	6¼ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	5⅞ "	Six months' bills	6¼ ½ "
Three months' bills	6 "		

At the above quotations the demand for accommodation has become less active. In the Stock Exchange no advances can be obtained on Government paper under 5 per cent.

The discount houses have advanced their quotation for Money at Call to 5, and with seven days' notice of withdrawal to 5¼ per cent.

Throughout the Continent money is advancing in price, with an active demand. The rates in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	5	5	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Vienna ..	5	5	Turin	6	5½ 6
Berlin ..	4½	4½	Brussels ..	4	4
Frankfort ..	4	4	Hamburg ..	—	5
			St. Petersburg	6	9 10

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The minimum prices were unchanged—the quotation on Calcutta and Madras being 1s. 11⅝d., and on Bombay 1s. 11⅝d. per rupee. The applications were for £2,830,000.

Mexican dollars have sold freely at 63⅞d. per oz., being a rise of ⅛d. compared with the previous sale.

The Continental exchanges have become unfavourable, and there is now very little profit on the import of gold from New York. The steamer for the East has taken out £167,230, and the whole of the fresh arrivals of bullion have been taken for the Continent. The amount is about £400,000.

Great inactivity has prevailed in the market for Home Stocks, and prices have had a drooping tendency. In Indian Securities the transactions have been on a very moderate scale. On Monday the Stock Exchange was closed. On Tuesday Consols were 92⅜ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅛ ¼; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem. Bank Stock marked 234; India Stock, 224; Ditto, New, 109½ ½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 116; India Four per Cents were 100⅞ ¾; and the Bonds, 18s. prem. The business doing on Wednesday was limited. Consols closed at 92½ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 108¾; Ditto Four per Cents, 100¾; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper was 106½ ⅞. On Thursday the market exhibited increased heaviness. Consols, for Money, were 92½ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ ⅜; Exchequer Bills were very dull, at 6s. to 1s. dis. India Five per Cent Stock marked 108⅝ ⅞; and India Bonds, 15s. to 20s. prem. Consols, for December, marked 91¼ ⅜ ex div.

Greek and Mexican Securities continue to decline in value, and business in the former has been done at 27, being a decline of 4½ per cent compared with last week. Spanish Certificates and Turkish Consolidés have sold heavily, at reduced quotations. Portuguese Stock, however, rules firm, and the Confederate Loan is steady, at 65 to 67. Brazilian Scrip has fallen to ½ dis.; and Portuguese to 1½ prem. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99½; Ditto, 1843, 101; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 90⅞; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92½; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 89½; Egyptian, 100⅞; Greek, 29 to 27; Ditto, Coupons, 14½ to 12¾; Italian Railway, 81; Mexican Three per Cents, 40½; Moorish, 94¼; New Grenada, 15; Ditto, Deferred, 9; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1862, 87; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 49⅞; Russian Old Five per Cents, 93; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 90½; Ditto, 1862, 90 ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 55; Ditto, Passive, 35 to 34; Ditto, Certificates, 13¼ to 12⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92⅞; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Ditto Four per Cents, 103; Venezuela Six per Cents, 58; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97⅞ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 100¼; Italian Five per Cents, 72¼.

A fair average business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and the quotations have ruled firm. Alliance have been done at 46; Ditto, New, 26; Australasia, 78¼; Bank of Egypt, 28; British and American Exchange, 8; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 38; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 72; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 24; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 28⅞; Imperial, 23½; Imperial Ottoman, 18; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 52; London Chartered of Australia, 80½; London and County, 54; London Joint-Stock, 37¼; London and Northern, 10½; London and South African, 28; London and Westminster, 80; National of Liverpool, 22¼; National Provincial of England, New, 37; Ditto, 27½; New Zealand, 4¼; Oriental, 53 ex div.; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6 ex new; Union of Australia, 60¼; and Union of Ireland, 19¼.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent:—British Columbia Six per Cents have realized 106¼; Cape Six per Cents, 110½; Ceylon Six per Cents, 1878, 114¼; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 107⅞; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 102⅝; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111.

The Miscellaneous Market has continued steady. Ceylon Company's shares have sold at 8; Crystal Palace, 38; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3¾; Electric Telegraph, 103; General Credit and Finance of London, 6¾; Great Ship, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, ⅝; Hudson's Bay, 13⅝; International Financial Society, 9⅞; Joint-Stock Discount, 6⅜; London General Omnibus, 2¼; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅞; Natal Land and Colonization, 5¼; National Discount, 9¼; Rio de Janiero, City Improvements, 27; Royal Mail Steam, 77 ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 145; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5¾; Birmingham Canal, 93¾; Imperial Gas, 86¾; London, 87¾; Phœnix, 124; Atlas Insurance, 13¾; Guardian, 50¼; Indemnity Marine, 145; London, 47¼ ex div.; Phœnix, 149 ex div.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6¾.

American Securities have been heavy, on lower terms. United States Five per Cents have marked 61; Atlantic and Great Western, 76¼; and Erie Shares, 07¼.

The Railway Share Market, almost generally, has been in a state of depression. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 119¼; Great Eastern, 50; Great Northern, 127¼; Ditto, A Stock, 130; Great Western, 65¼; Ditto, South Wales, 66½; Ditto, West Midland—Newport, 35; Ditto, Hereford, 103¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110¼; London and Blackwall, 71; London and Brighton, 111⅞; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45¼; London and North-Western, 103⅞; London and South-Western, 102; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49; Metropolitan, 127¼; Ditto, New, 7⅞; Midland, 128; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 99; North British, 52¼; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102⅞; Ditto, York, 88⅞; North Staffordshire, 78; South-Eastern, 95; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 97¼; Vale of Neath, 87.

Preference Shares.—Great Western Five per Cent, 101; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 129; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103⅞; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 95.

Lines leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 97; London and Chatham, 92¼; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100¼; North-Western, 17½; Nottingham and Grantham, 98.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 61⅞; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106⅜; Cape Town and Dock, 102¼; Eastern Bengal, 103¼; East Indian, 108¼; Great Indian Peninsular, 109¼; Madras Five per Cent, 106¼; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 58¼; Scinde, 107; Punjaub, 106.

Foreign.—Recife and San Francisco, 17¼; Sambre and Meuse, 9⅞; San Paulo, 9½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 4 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£182,610	An increase of other securities of	£316,035
An increase of public deposits of ..	604,655	A decrease of bullion of	638,146
A decrease of other deposits of ..	1,153,955	A decrease of rest of	1,421
A decrease of Gov. securities of ..	46,000	A decrease of reserve of	809,446

The total circulation is £22,783,018. Public deposits amount to £5,066,818; and private deposits to £13,861,173. Securities are £31,055,887; and the stock of bullion is £13,799,428.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Nov. 2).—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market, and all kinds moved off steadily, at prices fully equal to Monday. Fine foreign wheat was in fair request, at full currencies, but inferior kinds were very dull. Malting barley commanded extreme rates. Grinding and distilling sorts were much neglected, and the turn lower. Malt was in fair average supply and sluggish request, on former terms. We had rather an improved sale for oats, at full quotations. Beans and peas, however, were a slow inquiry, at the late decline in value. Town-made flour declined 3s. per 280 lb. Other kinds were steady in price.

Nov. 4.—Both English and foreign wheat was in moderate request, at full prices. All other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at unaltered currencies.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 23s. to 30s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 34s. to 33s.; white, 35s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280lb. American flour 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 26s. to 29s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 610; barley, 280; malt, 550; oats, 800; flour, 490. Irish: Oats, 2400. Foreign: Wheat, 6110; barley, 5890; oats, 400; flour, 50 sacks, 10,440 barrels.

Seeds.—Most agricultural seeds have changed hands slowly, at about stationary prices. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes are tolerably firm.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 42s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 78s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 2d.; barley, 34s.; oats, 18s. 11d.; rye, 33s.; beans, 35s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 39s. 10d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 19s. 3d.; rye, 29s. 11d.; beans, 37s. 1d.; peas, 36s.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 98,783; barley, 93,746; oats, 9191; rye 63; beans, 3052; peas, 1801 quarters.

Tea.—Privately, as well as at public sale, a steady business is doing in most kinds, at full quotations. The supply on offer is extensive.

Sugar.—The demand for most kinds has continued active, at a further advance in the quotations of 1s. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 38s. to 43s.; Jamaica, 38s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; and Demerara, 37s. to 39s. per cwt. Refined goods are firm, at 50s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is 97,185 tons, against 81,782 tons at the corresponding period in 1862.

Coffee.—The market is inactive; nevertheless, prices are supported. Stock, 10,332 tons, against 9726 tons last year.

Rice.—Most descriptions are firm in price; but the market is by no means active. Stock, 40,900 tons, against 63,037 tons.

Provisions.—There is a fair demand for most kinds of butter, and prices are well supported. Bacon, however, is very dull, at 56s. to 61s. per cwt. for Waterford landed. Other provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—The market is very quiet. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 63,880 casks against 43,600 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 3d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 42s. 9d. per cwt., on the spot. Rape is selling at £40 10s. to £43; olive, £53 to £60; cocoanut, £45 to £48 10s.; and fine palm, £34 to £38 10s. French turpentine, 68s. per cwt. American is nominal, at 85s.

Spirits.—Most kinds of rum are a fair inquiry, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—There is about an average business doing in most kinds of new hops; and prices range from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales have commenced steadily, on rather higher terms.

Potatoes.—Full average supplies are on offer, and the demand rules steady, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Nov. 5.)—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was somewhat extensive as to number; but the quality of most breeds was inferior. Prime stock was in fair request, at full prices, but inferior beasts were very dull, and 2d. per 8 lb. lower. About 800 foreign beasts and 2000 foreign sheep have been lost at sea during the recent gales. Sheep, the show of which was only moderate, were inactive. Downs and half-breds realised full currencies, with a fair inquiry; but heavy sheep were very dull, and 2d. per 8lb. cheaper than on Monday. Prime English and foreign calves were taken off freely, at 2d. to 4d. per 8 lb. more money. Inferior calves were dull, but not cheaper. Pigs and milch cows commanded very little attention. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1350; cows, 130; sheep, 4890; calves, 360; pigs, 400. Foreign: Beasts, 680; sheep, 1500; calves, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the mildness of the weather, the trade generally is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30.

BANKRUPTS.

H. DEFRIES, Nicholas-square, Hackney-road, gasfitter.—E. A. LAYLAND, New Weston-street, Bermondsey, leather merchant.—R. GONDIE, Chapel-street, Lamb's Conduit-street, carver, gilder, and mirror-frame manufacturer.—P. FRANKLAND, South-street, Manchester-square, boot and shoe maker.—B. PICKERING, London-street, Paddington-street, horse-dealer.—A. BOAK, High-street, Poplar, grocer.—J. CALLAGHAN, Great New-street, Fetter-lane, greengrocer and potato dealer.—R. BILLINGTON, Hanley, Staffordshire, tailor.—A. GURNEY, Stratford, licensed victualler.—F. MARSH, New-road, Chelsea, tailor and news-vender.—R. JONES, Tottenham-place, Tottenham-court-road, furniture dealer.—J. JACKSON, Gracechurch-street, commission agent.—I. VICTORS, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, tobacconist.—J. WHALE, Smithfield-bars, coffee-house keeper.—G. SELBY, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, butcher.—J. G. A. TALEXY, Pall-mall, boarding-house keeper.—C. FOX, Kingston-upon-Hull, assistant overseer.—E. KINGSNORTH, Ore, Sussex, farmer.—W. STANNARD, jun., Great James-street, Bedford-row, picture-frame mounter.—T. HUGHES, Larches Oreton, Salop, draper.—M. WHITAKER, Snaith, Yorkshire, printer and bookseller.—A. ECCLES, Wigan, coal proprietor.—W. ROBERTS, Liverpool, builder and beerhouse-keeper.—C. NEWTON, Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, farmer.—W. G. SAMPSON, Warner-place South, Hackney-road, rope and mat manufacturer.—W. E. CRADDOCK, Broadway, Stratford, tailor.—R. C. HARRIS, Aldershott, chemist and druggist.—E. KENTFIELD, Brighton, billiard-table proprietor.—H. B. ANDERSON, Short-street, Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, optician.—A. STROUD, Maddox-street, Regent-street, goldsmith.—E. E. OBIEL, Deptford, tailor.—J. L. EDWARDS, Birkenhead, draper.—SARAH ANN BISHOP, Bury-street, Bloomsbury, wheelwright.—W. WITHAM, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, grocer.—J. T. CARR, Basinghall-street, City, timber-merchant.—R. H. W. DRUMMOND, Old Ford, Bow, dust-contractor.—M. LOWE, Westleigh, Lancashire, beerseller.—W. CHILTON, Manchester, engraver and printer.—T. L. CARR, Willington, Durham, provision dealer.—W. OPIE, Gwennap, Cornwall.—B. GILL, Hawstead, Suffolk, blacksmith.—M. H. HATTON, Hereford, grocer.—S. WHITE, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, surgeon.—H. BUTTERY, Lincoln, livery-stable keeper.—J. GRAHAM, Iron Bridge, Salop, tailor and clothier.—W. J. GRIFFITHS, Dudley, boot and shoe manufacturer.—J. W. OLDLAND, Leicester, tailor and draper.—W. WOOD, Little Bolton, Lancashire, flymaker.—J. MOORE, Bishopwearmouth, master mariner.—T. BROWN, Aston, near Birmingham, pearl-buttonmaker.—A. BUXTON, Birmingham, gun-polisher.—W. KELSALL, Nottingham, butcher.—D. VAN DER VELDEN, Great Crosby, Lancashire, ironmonger.—J. WINDROSS, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist.—J. BIGNELL, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, brickburner.—G. ALLDAY, Solihull, Warwickshire.—B. CLOWES, Henley, Staffordshire, butcher.—W. WOOD, Cornhill, merchant.—W. BURTON, Leicester, provision dealer.—A. GENT, Leicester, ironmonger.—E. J. CASS, Rochester, plasterer.—R. H. SPRANG, Worcester, tailor.—AMELIA HOLMYARD, Margate.—W. W. PAGE, Brighton, licensed victualler.—S. FEARNLEY, Undercliffe, Yorkshire, stone carver and mason.—J. KEMP, Norwich, shoe manufacturer.—H. HASKELL, Shidfield, Southampton, grocer.—W. LOBB, Enfield, general shopkeeper.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

BANKRUPTS.

O. EVANS, Stafford-street, Bond-street, surgeon.—W. SHARPE, New Romney, Kent, plumber.—G. DANBY, Wigmore street, Cavendish-square, watchmaker.—E. K. WATTS, Randolph-road, Paddington.—J. STILL, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, and Hampton-road, Upper Holloway, licensed victualler.—J. W. MOORTON, Stanstead Cottage, Buckhurst-hill, cabinet manufacturer.—R. T. W. HOULTON, Jack's Coffeehouse, Mark-lane, corn-factor.—R. SCANLAN, Great Hermitage-street, Wapping, boarding-house keeper.—J. DAY, High-street, Chertsey, coaldealer.—R. T. ATTWELL, Bermondsey New-road, and Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, butcher.—J. MORRIS, High-street, Poplar, bootmaker.—J. FRANCE, Compton-street, Burton-crescent, ironmonger.—H. HOLDSWORTH, Reigate, Surrey, butcher.—T. CLIFFORD, Leather-lane, Holborn, licensed victualler.—H. J. HINXMAN, Lee, Kent, apothecary.—C. HENN, Fitzroy-place, Fitzroy-square, baker.—J. JENNINGS, Bridge-row, Battersea, late grocer.—J. S. SMALE, Bull and George Tap, Dartford.—J. MANLEY, Croydon, auctioneer.—H. FRIEND, Wimbledon, gunmaker.—W. HOLT, Gower-street, Bedford-square, barrister.—T. MILLS, Angel Inn, Hastings, victualler.—F. W. COOKE, Church-street, Hackney, gasfitter.—C. WAINSCOTT, Hereford, watchmaker.—D. NELSON, Birmingham, doctor of medicine.—T. MINSHALL, Stone, Staffordshire.—H. REYNOLDS, Birmingham, scrivener.—J. B. RILEY, Nottingham, slater.—R. FLINT, Duffield, Derby, butter-huckster.—J. F. AYRES, Gloucester, licensed victualler.—R. BARKER, Huddersfield, cotton-spinner.—J. PARKER, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—G. I. MOORE, Liverpool, bookseller.—J. OKELL, Liverpool, chemist.—J. P. HALL, Liverpool, commission merchant.—J. GREEN, Heywood, Lancashire, builder.—H. PYKE, Praed-street, Paddington, tailor.—J. LORD, Bacup, Lancashire, broker.—J. GREGORY, Dean, Lancashire, loom jobber.—H. DENNIS and S. CHEETHAM, Denton, Lancashire, joiners.—JULIA HORSLEY, Wigan, Lancashire, teacher.—B. WENTTERBOTTOM, Oldham, Lancashire, machine-maker.—J. SALISBURY, Borrowash, Derbyshire, brewer.—J. OLDHAM, Derby, commission agent.—J. SCOTTORN, Derby, joiner.—W. STRICKLAND, Manchester, grocer.—C. BRITTAIN, Huntingdon, gardener.—ANN DAVIS, Bedminster, Bristol, licensed victualler.—R. WADE, Birmingham, farmer.—E. H. LIMBRICK, Bath, bootmaker.—G. CALVERT, Gainsborough, Lincoln, painter.—H. SCOTT, Banbury, Oxfordshire, carpenter.—JANE HUTCHINSON, Amble, Northumberland, grocer.—J. LLOYD, Benlew, Montgomeryshire, plasterer.—J. NOBLE, Werneth, Lancashire, greengrocer.—S. MARTIN, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, carpenter.—S. WILKES, Hartpury, Gloucestershire, bootmaker.—J. HARPER, Vicar Croft, Yorkshire, fishmonger.—R. B. DRAKE, Leeds, Yorkshire, builder.—J. PRITCHARD, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, coaldealer.—J. STANFORD, jun., Smestow, Staffordshire, farmer.—H. HILL, Wolverhampton, beer-retailer.—S. TAYLOR, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, farmer.—R. HEATH, Madeley, Shropshire, miner.—J. FARRAR, Skircoat, Yorkshire, builder.—J. DRURY, Halifax, Yorkshire, millwright.—W. COOPER, Huddersfield, joiner.—T. H. SMITH, Huddersfield, clothdresser.—W. HUDSON, Huddersfield, butcher.—R. PARSONS, Dartmouth, bootmaker.—H. WHYATT, Dovercourt, Essex, licensed victualler.—R. DOBSON, Walbottle, Northumberland, gardener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. SAGE, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, joiner.—C. ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, nurseryman.—W. WILSON, Edinburgh, coachbuilder.

CHRIST CHURCH, DENSHAW, YORKSHIRE.

This church has been erected, furnished, and decorated at the expense of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gartside, of Ashton-under-Lyne, who have also provided an endowment and erected a parsonage-house. The land on which the church stands was the gift of Messrs. James Butterworth and Brothers, of Junction. The foundation-stone was laid by the Bishop of Manchester on July 17, 1862; and on Thursday, the 24th of September last, the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, the service being conducted by the Rev. F. Richardson, the Incumbent.

The township of Friar Mere, in which the district of Christ Church is situated, was given to the Abbot and Convent of Rupe or Roche Abbey (Rochdale), by deed, dated "on the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul," in the year 1314. On the dissolution of the Monasteries, Henry VIII., by letters patent, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, granted the same lands to Arthur Assheton, of Rochdale; and by deed, dated May 27, 1551, the lands on Friar Mere were equally divided between Arthur Assheton and Roger Gartside, of Gartside Hall, near Rochdale, whose family, according to Baines's "History of Lancashire," were seated there in the reign of Henry II. and Richard I., but who afterwards removed to Oakenrod Hall, near Rochdale; Woodhew, one of the estates mentioned in the deed of 1551, having

EARL DE GREY AND RIPON AT HULL.



THE PROCESSION ON ITS WAY FROM THE SESSIONS-HOUSE TO THE PEOPLE'S PARK PASSING THE WILBERFORCE MONUMENT



LAUNCH OF VESSELS FROM MESSRS. SAMUELSON'S YARD.—SEE PAGE 476.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. THOMPSON, MAYOR OF BRADFORD.

descended from that time in lineal descent to the late Capt. Gartside. The church is an unpretending structure, in the style of the thirteenth century, arranged with special reference to the requirements of the Church of England ritual. Externally, the principal features are a massive square tower and a well-developed chancel; while, internally, the baptistry, the nave, and the chancel are each distinctly marked. It is built of Pierpoint stone walling, with polished ashlar dressings. Internally, the piers, reredos, &c., are of polished Yorkshire stone. The roof is open-timbered, with arched principals springing from polished shafted stone corbels; the timbers stained dark and varnished, and the iron-work coloured in ultramarine. The east gables of the nave and chancel, and the gables of the transepts, are finished with ornamental iron crosses. The whole length is 88 ft. 6 in., the width 46 ft. 4 in.; height to wall-plate of clerestory 22 ft. 6in., to ridge of nave 41 ft. The chancel is 18 in. lower than the nave. Open benches of a substantial character are provided for over 400 worshippers. The pulpit, which is of Caen stone, is placed on the north, and the reading-desk, facing north and west, on the south. The chancel window is of five lights, with quatrefoils, and a large wheel in the head. The centre light contains a "Crucifixion," with Mary Magdalen clinging to the foot of the cross. Over the dexter side of the cross is the centurion, and opposite the Beloved Disciple; and in the outer lights are full-length figures of the four Evangelists. In the centre sexfoil of the wheel is the "Ascension." This magnificent stained-glass window was designed by Mrs. Gartside, and executed by Mr. Alexander Gibbs, of London.

The tower is 23 ft. 8 in. square, 75 ft. high, with octagonal turret staircase on the south side.

The parsonage is of a character to harmonize with the style of the church, forming an elegant and commodious residence.

The whole of the works were designed and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Eaton, to the entire satisfaction of Mr. and Mrs. Gartside.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE DOWAGER LADY HATHERTON.

THE silver inkstand of which we give an Engraving has lately been presented to the Dowager Lady Hatherton on her leaving Teddesley Park, Penkridge, Staffordshire, by the inhabitants of Penkridge, in token of their appreciation of her noble character and ever-active charity. The inkstand cost £60, and was made by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.

MONUMENT IN GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

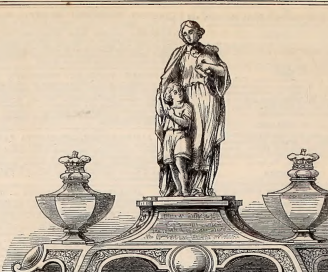
A MONUMENT has been placed in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral to the memory of Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, who fell in the last war with China.

The fate of this gallant young officer and his unfortunate companions, De Normann, Bowlby, Brabazon, and Phipps, excited at the time a poignant feeling of sorrow and indignation throughout the country. Lieutenant Anderson, who held the appointment of Adjutant of Fane's Irregular Cavalry, commanded the escort which accompanied Sir Harry Parkes to Tung-Chow, when he went in advance of the army to meet the Chinese Commissioners, and the whole party were treacherously captured by the Chinese when under the protection of a flag of truce. The way in which they met their death is well known.

The monument, of which we give an Engraving, is a bronze military trophy, sculptured in relief, and placed in front of a memorial painted window. The trophy consists of shield, helmet, sword, mantle, gauntlet, spurs, and the wreath of Victory, heraldically enriched and engraved with the national emblems and the family arms and motto, the whole group being so artistically designed and executed as to reflect the highest credit upon the artist, Mr. Robert Jackson, of Maida-hill. The trophy rests on a large slab of black marble, placed in the sill of the window, and the window itself is filled in with painted glass of a memorial character, appropriately designed by Messrs. Hughes and Ward, of Soho. In front of the trophy is placed a brass scroll, which bears the following inscription:—

"In memory of Robert Burn Anderson, Lieutenant 1st Bombay Fusiliers, Brigade-Major Hodson's Horse, Adjutant Fane's Horse. Born in Glasgow, 14th October, 1838; died in China, 27th September, 1860. A soldier who fell in the war with China, in the service of his Queen and country, at the post of duty; loved in life and lamented in death. His schoolfellows thus record their sorrow and esteem."

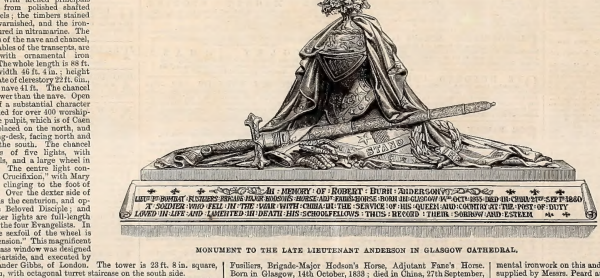
The interest value of the detail is unfortunately almost entirely lost, in consequence of the want of light; and it is much to be regretted that a monument, the effect of which so much depends upon a clear elucidation of the detail, should be placed in a situation which, though good in other respects, possesses this serious and almost fatal defect. In spite, however, of this drawback, the whole group is conceived in such a manner as to reflect the very highest credit on all the artists concerned, and forms a monument which it does an ornament to the noble cathedral in which it is placed and honourable to the feelings and the taste of those who have erected it.



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE DOWAGER LADY HATHERTON.

of black, blue, Staffordshire, and white bricks, with Bath-stone keys and springers; and the interior faced with Malm pickings, with black and red bands, and black, red, and white arches, with keys, corbels, campanile, chancel arch, window-jambs, and other decorative features of Bath stone. The columns supporting the main principals and the arches to the chapel, on the south side of the chancel, are of polished Portugal marble. The only use of plaster in the building is between the rafters of roofs, which are all dressed and stained. The total capacity of the church, inclusive of an upper west gallery for children, is upwards of 1500.

The columns supporting the clerestory are of iron, and have decorations on the bell of the capitals of wrought iron, which, together with the columns, are illuminated in strong polychromic decoration. The carving, which is of an emblematic character, has been skilfully executed by Mr. J. W. Seale, of Lambeth. The contract, which is inclusive of the heating, lighting, carving, and chancel-fitting of a plain character, is in the hands of Messrs. Dove Brothers, and the amount, £6013, will be but slightly exceeded by some additions to the original design. An organ of suitable character, with all the latest improvements and sufficiently powerful for the capacity of the church, has been built by Messrs. Hunter and Webb. A highly-ornamental pulpit, of Caen and red Mansfield stone, polished marble, and wrought and coloured ironwork combined, has been executed from the designs of the architect, at the expense of Mr. F. R. Kendall. The font, which is a contribution from Mr. E. B. Jupps, clerk to the Carpenters' Company, is of Caen stone and marble, with emblematical carving; and a brass lectern, by Leaver, of Maidenhead, has been presented by a lady anonymously. The spire is 140 ft. in height; and the ornamental ironwork on this and other portions of the exterior has been supplied by Messrs. Peard and Jackson. The church was designed by, and has been carried out under the superintendence of, Mr. E. Bassett Keeling, of Gray's Inn. The surrounding neighbourhood has been formed into a new parish, taking only the district parish of St. John's, Notting-hill; and the incumbency will be filled by the Rev. E. K. Kendall, M.A., Curate of St. John's, Notting-hill. The church was built by subscription.

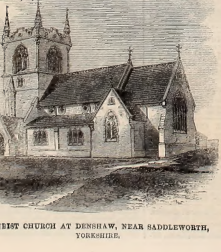


MONUMENT TO THE LATE LIEUTENANT ANDERSON IN GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE MAYOR OF BRADFORD.

ON the occasion of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark no town was more loyal and earnest in its rejoicings than Bradford, the capital of the English worsted district. This was mainly owing to the exertions of its Mayor, Mr. Thompson, who was indefatigable in organising the public display. Mr. Thompson also gave a magnificent ball in celebration of the Royal marriage. His hospitality, in other respects, was unbounded, and his liberality, as regarded charitable and public institutions, most unregulating. Immediately after the enthusiastic rejoicings of the 10th of March last the ladies of Bradford, proud of their Mayor, began to take common action for giving a significant token of their feelings towards him. The result has been that the handsome piece of plate, represented in our Engraving, has recently been presented to his Worship in the name of 330 ladies. The presentation took place most appropriately in the saloon of St. George's Hall, which has been the scene of Mr. Thompson's princely hospitalities.

The testimonial consists of a vase and cover, 30 in. in height, and weighing upwards of 300 oz. The design is in the rich Italian style, the plain and fluted parts being gilt with rich chasing in frosted silver. Surmounting the vase is a figure of Justice, holding the scales and sword. Immediately beneath, on each side, is a boy-figure, symbolical of Industry and Commerce; behind are medallions of the Prince and the Princess of Wales, with flags; and, in front, the arms of the Mayor of the borough, and the following inscription:—"To Matthew Wm. Thompson, Esq., Mayor of the Borough, this memorial is presented by the ladies of Bradford, as a mark of their high appreciation of his many hospitable courtesies, more particularly on the auspicious event of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark." This rich work of art was executed by Mr. Manoah Rhodes, silversmith, of Bradford.



CHEST CHURCH AT DENSHAW, NEAR SADDLEWORTH, YORKSHIRE.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, NOTTING-HILL.

THE foundation-stone of this church was laid last November by the Rev. J. P. Gell, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, Notting-hill. The building is of brick, with Bath-stone dressings; the exterior being of picked stocks, relieved by bands of black brick, and the arches formed



ST. MARK'S NEW PARISH CHURCH, NOTTING-HILL.

**,* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, the wife of Captain Harry Edgell, R.N., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., the wife of G. A. Symonds, Esq., Chester-place, S., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Tacolnestone Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Francis G. M. Boileau, Esq., of a son.

On the 31st ult., at No. 23, Hamilton-street, Camden-town, the wife of Mr. Edwin Hammond, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at May Place, Kent, the wife of Edward Horner, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., at Bedford-street Chapel, Stroud, by the Rev. W. Wheeler, Mr. Frederick Sturge, of Carrickfergus, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Benjamin Bucknall, Esq., of Rodborough Villa, near Stroud. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., in London, after a long and painful illness, Arthur R. Henry, Commander R.N., aged 46, lately invalided from H.M.S. Stromboli.

On the 22nd ult., the Rev. Charles Vernon, D.D., of Wherstead Park, Suffolk, and Dover Court, Essex.

On the 21st ult., at the Grange, Kilburn, Middlesex, Thomas Peters, Esq., in his 85th year.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN. Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, NOV. 9, and during the week, Wallace's Romantic Opera, THE DESERT FLOWER—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Messrs. W. H. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Commence at Eight. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the Farce of BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barret, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weaver, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Miserima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagreson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; the Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and Character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the Summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Steinbach, a Waterfall in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps, and Overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Programme of the Songs and Choruses:—Act 1.—Scene 1 Mystical Responses of Viewless Spirits to the Magian's Invocation. First Solo, "Mortal to thy bidding bow'd." Miss Emma Heywood. Second Solo, "In the blue depth of the waters," Miss Poole. Third Solo, "I am the rider of the wind," Mr. Swift. Septet, Misses Poole, Heywood, Cicely Nott; and Mr. Swift and Chorus. The imprecation solo, "When the moon is on the wave," Miss Cicely Nott. Solo, "Though thy slumber may be deep," Miss Poole. Chorus by the whole choir. Act II.—Scene 3. Solo and chorus, "The Captive Usurper," Miss Cicely Nott and chorus. Song, "The ship sailed on, the ship sailed fast," Miss Emma Heywood. Scene 4. Grand Choral Hymn of the Evil Agencies, "Hail to our master, Prince of Earth and Air!" solo verses by Mr. Swift. Chorus by full choir. Jubilant chorus and accompanying Dance, by full choir and the ballet. Act III.—Last Scene. Grand dual chorus of Good and Evil Spirits by the principal singers and full choir. The general action of the tragedy arranged by Mr. Phelps. The incidental dances designed and directed by Mr. Cormack. Costumes from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by Mr. J. Tucker and assistants. Gas illuminations by Mr. J. Hinckley. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes, painted by Mr. Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with a New and Original Farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs., entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Harfleur, and Mrs. Neville.

Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. MONDAY, NOV. 9 (first time), a petite Drama, by Thomas J. Williams, Esq., entitled LITTLE DAISY—Messrs. Rogers, Howe, Clark, &c., and Miss M. Harris. After which (second time), A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Gordon; Miss Lindley, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss F. Wright, and Miss Hill; with the Classical Extravaganza of THE GOLDEN FLEECE—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews and Miss L. Keeley. And MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss P. Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at a quarter-past Eight, BEL DEMONIO a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux, taken from Stendal's Italian Chronicles, by John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Eight, the New Drama of LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, R. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, A. Wood, Eburne; Miss H. Simms and Mrs. Billington. Performance to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Mrs. A. Mellon (Miss Woolgar) and Mr. A. Wood.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending NOV. 14.—Open at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Season Tickets, Free.

Saturday—CONCERT.

Orchestral Band at 12.30 and 4. Pianoforte at 3.30. Great Organ Performance at 2.30 daily.

Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.

Observe the Great Exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which, manufactured at the Palace, may be purchased at wholesale prices.

Great Display of Geraniums and other Brilliant Flowers in the Naves and Great Transept.

MR. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, introducing his highly successful "Opera di Camera," entitled JESSY LEA (written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren, Esq.) Vocalists: Miss Wynne, Mr. Whiffin, Mr. Wilkinson (their first appearance), and Miss Poole. Scenery by Mr. John O'Connor, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Mornings at 3.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN. GREAT SUCCESS.—Performances EVERY EVENING at Seven, with a Comedietta, entitled THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL. Miss Collinson, Mr. John Chester, &c. The whole of Herrmann's performances at Eight, including his celebrated Hat, Card, Ring, Fish, and Money Tricks. Stalls, 6s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Half-price at Eight to all parts of the house. N.B. Morning Performance every SATURDAY at Two. Half-price at Three. Evening performance as usual.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Mr. Costa. THIRTY-SECOND SEASON.—FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 13, Costa's Oratorio, ELI. Principal Vocalists:—Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Santley. The Band and Chorus, carefully revised, will consist of, as usual, about 700 performers. Tickets, 5s. Reserved Seats, and 10s. 6d. Stalls. Subscription Two Guineas, Reserved Seats in Area or Gallery; Stalls, Three Guineas. No more subscriptions at One Guinea can be taken.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. LOTTO will make his second appearance on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 9. Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé; Violin, M. Lotto; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists Mr. Frank d'Alquen and Mdlle. Parepa. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, No. 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—CARLOTTA PATTI. GRAND CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 10. Artistes: Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mdme. Fanny Huddart, Herr Reichardt, Sig. Ferranti, M. Ascher, and M. Vieuxtemps (his first appearance this season). Conductor, Mr. C. J. Hargitt. Tickets now ready at Cramer's, Mitchell's; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and Austin's, St. James's Hall. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Body of Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

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SCOTTISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY. The COUNCIL of the above Society hereby notify that, by the liberality of the Marquis of Tweeddale, President of the Society, a PRIZE of TWENTY GUINEAS, or a PIECE of PLATE, or a GOLD MEDAL of that value, will be given for the Best Scientific Explanation of the Popular Weather Prognostics recently collected by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, A.M., M.D., and published in the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal" for October, 1863.
Copies of the Prognostics may be had from Messrs. Blackwood, Publishers, George-street, Edinburgh.
Essays by Competitors must be lodged before the 1st of May, 1864, with Mr. BUCHAN, Secretary to the Scottish Meteorological Society, 10, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

PICTURE FRAMES, Cheapest in London. Handsome gilt Frames, complete, 2s. each. Two-inch Maple, or Rosewood and gilt, 3s. each, for the Coloured Pictures given on Oct. 3, at GEO. REES', 57, Drury-lane.

UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE, Price £5 5s.
SMITH, BECK, and BECK,
31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street).
Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

IMITATION PHEASANTS. So like the original that they defy detection by the most experienced night poacher. They are much used by sportsmen, and give great satisfaction. Price 22s. per dozen.—Address, JOHN LOTT, jun., 1, Eaton-terrace, King Edward's-road, Hackney, N.E.

FOUNTAINS, STATUES, JARDINIÈRES, ANIMALS, &c., the celebrated Bronzes d'Art en fer of Messrs. Barbezart, of Val d'Osne, France. Prize Medal, 1862.—A. SEDLEY and CO. have the honour to announce that they have become Agents for the above beautiful and cheap productions, and have NOW ON VIEW a SUPERB COLLECTION of FIGURES, ANIMALS, FOUNTAINS, and CANDELABRA, suitable for Galleries, Halls, Gardens, Parks, &c., at Paris prices, cost of import only added. Illustrated Lists on application by post to A. Sedley and Co., Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and Patentees of Equilibriam Chairs, &c., 210, Regent-street, London, W.

MARRIAGE NOT A LA MODE.—See "Temple Bar" for November, page 518. Extract.—"There lies before me the price-list (illustrated) of a general furnishing and upholstery company, whose premises are in one of the best streets in London, and some of whose things are about me as I write. Let me turn to their 'japanned deal bedroom furniture' in their list. Not to be unnecessarily minute, the 'complete set' costs ten guineas. Of course there figures another set handsomer, but not one whit better, or cleaner, or really nicer-looking, which costs twenty-nine pounds. A 'complete set of furniture for a servant's bedroom' costs five guineas. From these figures guess the rest; and believe me when I tell you that you shall furnish your fifty-pound house for two hundred and fifty pounds."
GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY (Limited), 24 and 25, Baker-street, W.C.
Complete Illustrated Catalogues free by post.

CHINA and GLASS WAREHOUSE.—All the newest patterns in Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, Table Glass, Lamp and Gas Glasses, Glass Shades, &c. Also, a large assortment of Fancy Goods in Vases, Lustres, and Figures, &c.—CUMING and BONE, 22, Tottenham-court-road, W.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Lamps from 5s. 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Patent Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon.—H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-sq.); 4 and 5, Duncannon-st. (adjoining), London. Established 1752.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER by appointment to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post-paid. It contains upwards of Five Hundred Illustrations of his illimited stock of sterling Silver and Electro-plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia-metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimneypieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers; Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles; Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with lists of prices and plans of the twenty large Showrooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yd., London.

COSTLY FURNITURE, for Drawing-room, Dining-room, and Bedroom.—The Belgrave Furnishing Company, No. 12, Sloane-street, S.W., have for DISPOSAL (part of the contents of a mansion) THREE SUITES of FURNITURE, of a most superb recherché character. The Drawing-room is in the style of Louis Seize, richly gilt and covered in silk brocade, includes twelve chairs with padded backs, large Turkish ottoman, four easy chairs, and a large conversation settee, the whole luxuriously upholstered; there are also several unique and magnificent inlaid tables, a cabinet, several other ornamental items, and three truly beautiful and very large chimney-glasses, with consoles and girandoles to match. The Dining-room is equally magnificent in oak, and consisting of the usual requisites of an entire suite. The Bedroom is likewise very superb, and comprises all the necessaries of a best bedroom in fine Italian walnut. Noblemen and gentlemen about furnishing a large house would find this a most desirable opportunity, as the above will be sold, together or separately, for a comparatively very low sum.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE, WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street; and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road, W. Curtains, Portières, Chintzes, &c., of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.

SEPTEMBER, 1863.—BRADFORD'S WASHING MACHINE.—More Letters of unqualified approval received during this month than in any previous month or year. Cathedral-steps, Manchester; and 63, Fleet-street, London.

New Patent Spring Lever Wringing Machine	.. ..	42s. 0d.
Table ditto	.. ..	32s. 6d.

CHEAP AND GOOD WINES. Offley's and Cockburn's Port, 40s.; Sherries, from 18s.; and Clarets, from 14s. To be obtained pure and cheap of the IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the public at reasonable prices.
Cellars—Marylebone Court House, W.; Stores and Offices, 314, Oxford-street, W.; Export and Bottling Vaults—15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, E.C., London.

ALLSOPP'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.—JOHN F. BIGGS and CO., sole contractors for bottled beer to the International Exhibition. Agents for Samuel Allsopp and Son's India Pale Ale and Burton Ale, and Guinness, Son, and Co.'s Extra Stout. Importers of Wines and Spirits. Offices and Stores, the Royal Exchange, E.C. The trade supplied on liberal terms, for cash.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The October Brewings of the above Ale are now being supplied in the finest condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their New London Bridge Stores, London Bridge, S.E.
Nov. 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—WHITE, FAIRCHILD, and CO.'S PATENT CONCENTRATED COFFEES are known throughout the three kingdoms as the best and the cheapest preparations ever submitted to public test. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners, Stationers, &c., in every town in the kingdom.
Steam-mills, 107, 108, 109, 110, Borough, London, S.E.

PRICE'S CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS are perfectly safe, and burn their time. The quality of these Night Lights can now be relied on.

SHERWOOD BED LIGHTS, Sixpence and Eighteenpence a Box. These candles are made to supply a want very generally expressed—a cheap, really good chamber candle. They will be found inferior only to "Price's Candles, which will not drop grease when carried," which are sold in Boxes, One Shilling and Three Shillings each.

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WATERPROOF MANTLES. Owing to a large increase in the sale, Peter Robinson can now offer a much better article than heretofore for 21s., 23s. 6d., 25s. 6d., and upwards. Illustrations gratis.
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VELVET MANTLES are decidedly in favour this Season, and the Stock will be found, on inspection, beautifully assorted. Prices range from 85s. to 20 guineas. Illustrations gratis.
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FASHIONABLE JACKETS. A splendid variety in the Drap de Velours, Chartreuse, Mont Blanc, Misli, Arequiba, Maori, Bedford Cord, Astrakan, all New Cloths, and other materials.
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THE NEW

INDOOR JACKETS. Bonjour, Bonsoir, Alexandra, the Eyva (a Registered Jacket, not procurable elsewhere), and a great variety of others, in Cashmere, Cashmerette, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk, all quite new, both in shape, material, and style of trimming; prices ranging from 17s. 9d. upwards, as the material and trimming become richer and more elaborate.
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FUR SEAL PALETOTS, made from the choicest skins, and in sizes to suit the present fashion.

Jacket, to measure at back,

	27 inches	.. .. ..	8 guineas.
Paletot	33 ,,	.. .. ..	10 ,,
,,	36 ,,	.. .. ..	12 ,,
,,	39 ,,	.. .. ..	15 ,,
,,	42 ,,	.. .. ..	16 ,,

Seal Paletots, trimmed Grebe Fur, 11 guineas and upwards.
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SILKS, from 30s. to 30 guineas.
Black-ground Cadrille Glacés, £1 15s. 6d.
Rich Broché Checks, Stripes, at £1 19s. 6d.
The Gros de Suez, at 2 guineas.
Fancy Gros d'Ecosse, both sides alike, £2 15s. 6d.
Self-coloured Glacés, in 33 new shades, for Promenade or Evening wear, £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Rich Moire Antiques, in light and dark colours, at £4 18s. 6d. the extra Full Dress of 14 yards.
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An immense assortment of patterns for selection sent post-free.
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Drapers, Milliners, and Dressmakers supplied with cut lengths at the lowest trade price.
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Hundreds of New Designs to choose from. A Pattern on paper, 3 in. to 8 in. deep, 4d. per yard, post-free. Wider in proportion.
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Superb French Silks,
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A large assortment of all the New French and Norwich Dress Fabrics, from 8s. 6d. to 2 guineas.
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ALL THE

NEW AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES, at KING'S,
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Patterns sent post-free.

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Richest Moire Antiques,
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and Black,
£2 10s. 6d. the Full Dress.
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The richest Striped,
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Glacé, and
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£1 15s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold at £3 3s.
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SILK STOCK, £16,000.
Rich Black Glacés,
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Gros Grains,
Gros Royals, &c.,
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invite an inspection of several very cheap Lots, which are worthy of special notice—viz., 200 pieces of the Richest Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas Full Dress of 9 yards, wide width, or any length cut at 10s. 6d. per yard. A quantity of the best Lyons Silk Velvets, from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per yard, many of the latter being worth 20s. per yard. Several hundred pieces of new Fancy Gro'grain Silk, in all the new Shades of Colour, at 2½ guineas for 14 yards, wide width.
New Tartan Silks, in all the Clans.
Patterns forwarded to the Country.
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NEW MANTLES in CLOTH, VELVET, and SEALSKIN.
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are exhibiting an extensive collection of these fashionable garments, in Astracan, Cloth, Velvet, Sealskin, &c., at very moderate prices.
In the new department for Furs, Sealskin Mantles, Jackets, &c., the prices will be found fully 20 per cent below what is usually charged by Furriers.
The Mourning Department contains every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning.
Patterns and Illustrated Fashions forwarded free.
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ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.
IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE OF STOCK.
Remarked for arrangements for additional Partner,
THE RICH AND VALUABLE SILK STOCK.
NEW PARIS VELVET MANTLES.
The last designs in Cloaks and Jackets, in all materials for the season, included in the Sale.
ORCHARD and CO.'S Carpets, Damask Table, and all Household Linens reduced in price.
An especial opportunity for ladies, families, hotel proprietors, &c.
The Sale will commence each morning at 10, and
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REAL FUR SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS, full size, rich in quality and new in shape, from 9½ to 35 guineas; ditto, trimmed with Grebe, 11 to 38 guineas. Astracan Lamb Jackets, 15 to 25 guineas. Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with Grebe, 8 to 20 guineas. Sealskin and Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with Sable and every other kind of rich Fur, from 40 to 190 guineas. Sealskin Muffs, 21s. to 42s.; Ties, 21s. to 25s. 6d.; Gloves, 21s. to 35s.; Vests, 30s. to 45s.; Caps, 18s. 6d. to 35s.; Foot Muffs, 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Sable Muffs, 35s. to 20 guineas; Minsk ditto, 25s. 6d. to 4½ guineas; Astracan Lamb Ditto, 10s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Furs of every description taken in exchange.—W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

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Prints illustrative of the shape and design of this charming Jacket are prepared to send post-free. In general it is semi-fitting, may be worn open or closed with equal grace, and is adapted (according to material and ornament) for morning wear, dinner dress, and evening home parties; it is also specially suited to the occasional requirements of married ladies. Ready, in different sizes, in Lyons Velvet, Superfine Cloth, Cashmere, Silk, &c. Price 21s. and upwards.
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The Oldest Established in London.
Fur Seal Jackets; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, lined and trimmed with Fur; Carriage Wrappers, &c., at a moderate price.

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Supplied ready-made or made to measure.
Designed by first-class men,
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an elegant style,
combined with perfect fitting
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Fine Witney, 32s.; Beaver, 33s.
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Black Beaver, 42s.
Fine Ondule, 42s.; Ribbed, 42s.
The High Class, 55s. Every Novelty, 55s.
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SAMUEL BROTHERS' NEW OVER COATS, 21s. class and 28s. class; value and style unsurpassed, 33s. class; in useful and novel fabrics, 42s. class; beautiful variety,
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Highest
tested qualities,
55s. class; widely celebrated
55s. class; fine West of England Cloths.
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PESTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

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JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL, prepared from finest clarified marrow, 1s. to 5s. James Lewis's Cape Jasmin, 2s. 6d. Iodine Soap, 6d. Prize Medal, 1862.
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BOOSEY'S MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas, in walnut, French polished.—"We have had the pleasure of examining a miniature Cottage Pianoforte, made by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and sharpness in a remarkable degree with extreme portability. The instrument is in cases and contains all that could be desired in a first-class instrument except volume, which would be caused by a small discovering that the tone is very full and rich, and the touch light and responsive. The workmanship is excellent, and the whole thing open; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be perfect."—Vide Illustrated London News, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1863. The Piano is well adapted for a small room, and is an extreme delicacy of touch and elasticity.
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ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas. Also a Harmonium of 31 stops, Gothic decoration, Collegiate of Pianoforte and Harmonium ripe application to
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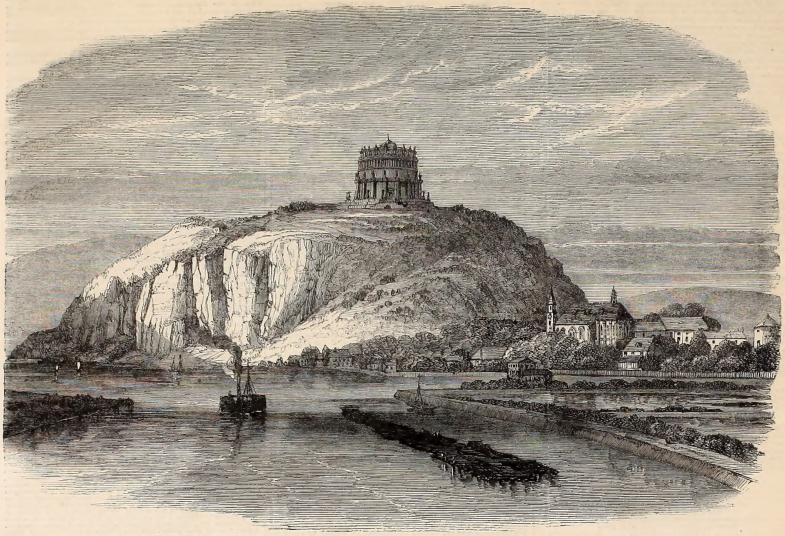
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ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by JACOBSON, Concertina Maker, with all the latest improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Messrs. Broadwood and Chappell, 33, Bernard-street, Russell-square, W.C.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 48, Cheapside, London.—Gerald Croker, Patentee and Manufacturer. Having a very large assortment of Musical Boxes, playing from two to twelve tunes, and of the finest known sense of which are with bells, and the most recent improvements, which are entirely the invention of this house, are exceedingly novel and beautiful. The ordinary terms (4 to 12 airs) 10 per cent discount for cash. Old boxes taken in exchange, or lent on liberal rate, with plain cover and private address key. 417 to 24.

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THE HALL OF LIBERATION AT RELHEIM, BAVARIA, RECENTLY INAUGURATED BY THE KING.—SEE PAGE 479.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF NEW ZEALAND.

WE have been induced, on account of the interest attaching to New Zealand affairs, to give in this week's Impression several Engravings in connection with that colony. Three of these scenes—the Shepherd's Bush, the Devil's Nest, and the Waikato river—are from photographs forwarded to us by Mr. J. Kinder, of Auckland, who also supplied us with the map of the country between Auckland and the River Waikato. The two other Illustrations, Bream Head and the Sugar-loaf Islands, are from drawings obligingly placed at our disposal by Sir James E. Alexander, K.C.L.S. The remarkable formation Bream Head is observed as the voyager is steering for the capital, Auckland, on the north-east coast. The Sugar-loaf Islands are sketched from the Wairoka Hill, where Captain Craycroft, R.N., distinguished himself by a gallant fight and capture of a pah. In a work lately published by Colonel Sir J. E. Alexander, "Incidents of the Maori War," the particulars of the war of 1860-1 are given, with cha-

(Continued on page 472.)



VIEWS IN NEW ZEALAND: THE RIVER WAIKATO, FROM THE HILLS NEAR NANGATAWHIRI—KOHEROA, THE SCENE OF THE FIGHT ON JULY 17.

INSTALLATION OF EARL DE GREY AND RIPON AS LORD HIGH STEWARD OF HULL.

On Thursday week Earl De Grey and Ripon was installed in the office of Lord High Steward of Hull—his Lordship succeeding the late Marquis of Normanby, who for many years filled the office. Great preparations had been made in the town for the ceremony. In the morning his Lordship was present at the launch of four ships. Subsequently he was made a brother of the Trinity House, and later still an honorary brother of the Humber Lodge of Freemasons. His Lordship then proceeded to the Townhall, and took upon himself the office of Lord High Steward of the borough. That ceremony over, a procession was formed to the People's Park, where a statue of the Queen was unveiled. In the evening his Lordship was entertained at a banquet at the Assembly Room. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, and he was supported on his right by Earl De Grey and Ripon and Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., and on his left by Lord Hotham, M.P., and Mr. James Clay, M.P.

We give some further particulars respecting the four principal events of the day, which are illustrated in this week's Impression:—

THE LAUNCHES.

To give additional prominence to the proceedings Messrs. Samuelson and Co., the extensive shipbuilders, determined to launch from their yards four new iron vessels. The preparations for the launch were completed shortly after seven o'clock in the morning, and soon after that hour Earl De Grey; James Clay, Esq., M.P.; and Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P., together with the Mayor and several members of the Corporation, as well as the leading merchants of the town, entered the yard. Shortly afterwards a signal-gun was fired from her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, and the sailing-ship Countess of Ripon and the Lightning, two fine East Indiamen, were released from their bondage to find a home in the waters. The steamer Earl De Grey and Ripon, which has been built for a London firm, and a small steamer for the French Government, were then knocked off the slips. After the launches his Lordship and about 250 invited guests sat down to a superb breakfast in Messrs. Samuelson's moulding-loft.

THE INSTALLATION.

This, the chief feature in the day's ceremonial, took place between two and three o'clock in the Sessions House. Here were assembled the members of the Corporation, the members of the consular body, as well as the various orders, guilds, and societies of the town. On the platform were the aldermen of the borough; Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., D.C.L., the borough recorder; and Messrs. Clay and Somes, borough members. The Mayor occupied the chair. The preliminaries having been arranged, his Lordship formally accepted the office of Lord High Steward of Hull. The Town Clerk then administered the oaths of the office, which were attested by the Mayor and Recorder. His Lordship then briefly addressed the audience. He said he felt grateful for the high office bestowed upon him, grateful because he had thus an opportunity of renewing his connection with that ancient and honourable borough; and, as he had now become an officer of the town, he should feel called upon at all times to promote the interests of the town, and guard them as he would guard his own. A list of the High Stewards from the establishment of the office, dated as far back as 1583, was then handed to his Lordship.

PROCESSION TO THE PEOPLE'S PARK.

During the ceremony of installation, those who were unable to obtain admission, but were to take part in the uncovering of the statue of her Majesty, were arranged in order of procession, and the proceedings in the Sessions House being completed, at three o'clock the Corporation, the High Steward, and various public bodies moved towards the park in the following order:—

Police.
Volunteer Artillery, 300 in number.
Volunteer Rifles, 500 in number.
Mayor, Earl De Grey, and Town Clerk.
The Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff.
The Magistrates (three abreast).
The Aldermen and Town Councillors (three abreast).
Treasurer, Coroner, and Clerk of the Peace
Clergy (three abreast).
Ministers of all other Denominations (three abreast).
Corporation of the Trinity House and Secretary (three abreast).
Consuls (three abreast).
Corporation of the Hull Dock Company and Secretary (three abreast).
Chamber of Commerce (three abreast).
Corporation of the Governor and Guardians of the Poor and Clerk (three abreast).
The Chairman and Guardians of the Poor of Sculcoates (three abreast).
President and Committee of the Guardian Society (three abreast).
Friendly Societies, with their Bands, Banners, Sashes, and other insignia.
Police.

Police. Police.

Bringing up the rear of the procession was an emblematical car belonging to the lessees of the Queen's Theatre (Mrs. Wolfenden and Mr. Melbourne). It was very artistically arrayed, but the exposed position to the pitiless rain of the ladies and gentlemen who were intended to represent the different nations of the globe with which Hull held commercial relations, detracted in a great degree from the pleasure which, under more genial weather and a brighter sky, the representation would have excited. Nevertheless, as it was, it called forth universal praise. The route taken was Lowgate, Silver-street, Whitefriargate, Savile-street, Bond-street, Albion-street, Prospect-street, and Beverley-road. Notwithstanding that the rain was falling somewhat sharply, the thoroughfares along the mile-and-a-half route were lined with people, either proceeding to the park or patiently awaiting the arrival of the procession. The afternoon, at the suggestion of the Mayor, was observed as a holiday; the bells of the churches rang out merrily, and the strains of music, as the volunteer corps, headed by their bands, appeared, dissipated even the dulness which the damp day might have produced.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

At the entrance to the park the noble Earl, the Mayor, magistrates, and visitors were received by the committee having the management of the ceremony. The High Steward, the Mayor and Corporation, the park committee, &c., took up their positions on the platform; and the volunteer corps, the friendly societies, and other public bodies were ranged on each side the inclosure. The Mayor formally presented the statue to Mr. Alderman Ellison, the chairman of the park committee, and briefly explained that it was intended to commemorate the visit of her Majesty to that town. Mr. Alderman Ellison received the gift, formally presented it to the town, and then, amidst cheers, requested the Lord High Steward to order it to be unveiled.

Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Lord High Steward, then said:—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I accept with great pleasure the duty which I have just been requested to undertake, of directing the unveiling of this statue of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. And I am happy to find that the first duty I am asked to undertake since my installation in the office of High Steward of this borough should be the unveiling to the public of Hull of the statue of the Sovereign whom we all so love. In all monarchical countries, and in all times, it has been the practice to erect statues of the reigning Sovereign; but the motives which have actuated men in so doing have been very various. Sometimes it has been the desire to secure the favour of a powerful and dreaded despot; sometimes it has been merely a matter, as I may say, comparatively, of form, or at the most a proof of the attachment of the people to monarchical institutions and to the family on the throne. But, in our days, and in the reign of Queen Victoria, when we assemble for such a purpose as this we are animated by very different feelings. It is not to us a mere matter of form or of ceremony, but we shall unveil that statue and hand it over to the public of this town, animated by those feelings of deep affection and profound respect which fill the heart of every Englishman when he thinks of her Majesty the Queen. We have been just reminded of the course of her reign, and we have watched it from the commencement with deep and loyal interest. We have watched it from the day when, in early youth, Queen Victoria took upon herself the arduous duties of a great and most responsible office, and we have watched with pride and with affection the manner in which those duties have been discharged. We have rejoiced in her joy, and we have sorrowed with her sorrow. And never had a nation more just cause to be sorry than we have for the loss of that illustrious Prince who was so lately taken from the side of our beloved Queen, to whom he had been for very long years a loving husband, a sagacious counsellor, and a constant support. No one can measure nor doubt the magnitude of that loss to her Majesty. But when we heard of the death of the Prince Consort there sprang spontaneously from the hearts of this people an outburst of sorrow which proved how entirely that Prince, who had come among us a young man from a foreign country, had, by his wisdom, his beneficence, and his noble character, won to himself the hearts of his adopted countrymen. I need not detain you any longer upon such a topic, though one upon which any words are feeble, but which the hearts of the people can interpret better than any language. Let us, then, proceed to unveil that statue, so that when men gaze upon it in future times it may recall to their recollection the events of the reign of our gracious Queen; those events which, as it has been truly said, have been marked in an eminent degree by prosperity and by glories. I speak not so much of the glories of warlike successes, which have added their names, not unworthy of those that preceded them, to the long list of British victories, though they have not been wanting; but I speak rather of those peaceful glories of extended commerce, of advancing industry, and of improved laws and better process of legislation—of increased public contentment, advanced education, and developed intelligence among the people. Though that great progress which marks so eminently the reign of Queen Victoria has no doubt been due to various causes under Providence—to the circumstances of the country and the character of the people; yet it has been due in a very great extent to the character of our Sovereign herself—to her public wisdom, to her firm and hearty attachment to the Constitution and the law, and, above all, to those private virtues which have made her alike a model to every family in the country, and have written deep her name in the grateful hearts of her adoring people.

Earl De Grey and Ripon then directed the statue to be unveiled, and, the signal having been given by a bugle, the uncovering was immediately accomplished, amidst the repeated and enthusiastic cheers of the vast assembly, the military bands at the same time playing the National Anthem. A Royal salute was then fired by the Artillery, followed by a *feu de joie* by the Rifles, and, his Lordship and the Corporation having walked round the inclosure and inspected the statue, the ceremony terminated.

The statue was presented by the Mayor (Mr. W. H. Moss); the park being the gift of Mr. Z. C. Pearson, the late Mayor (in 1860), whose difficulties, arising from his speculative and blockade-running transactions with the Southern Confederacy, were, curiously enough, undergoing examination in the London Bankruptcy Court at the very time that the park which he had given to the town was formally opened, and the statue of the Queen (due to his suggestion) was uncovered. The park, which is about twenty acres in extent, has been tastefully laid out at the expense of the town, and for some time past has been open as a place of resort and recreation to the inhabitants, but the official opening, for various reasons, has been deferred until the present occasion. The statue was designed and executed by Mr. Thomas Earle, of London, a native of Hull, the cost being 1000 guineas. It is of Carrara marble (the block weighing twelve tons), and represents her Majesty seated in her State robes, the height of the figure being eight feet. An intellectual expression has been produced, and the drapery and accessories, are elegant and graceful. Upon the pedestal is the inscription, explanatory of the circumstances which led to the erection:—"This statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, designed to commemorate her visit to Hull on the 13th of October, 1854, was presented to the people of this town by William Henry Moss, May, 1863." Mr. Earle is also executing a statue of the late Prince Consort for the park. The statue of the Queen has received the approval of several members of the Royal family.

M. Nadar, who is fast recovering from his contusions, has stated his intention of exhibiting "Le Géant," and the car in its actual condition after the accident, in the course of a few days, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

The International Congress held at Geneva has been discussing regulations for the better care of the wounded on battle-fields, and has proposed that a convention be arranged, according to which a committee should be formed in every country to carry out this laudable object.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that one of the keepers of the wild beasts in the Zoological Gardens of that city, fancying that he had obtained complete mastery over the bears, invited a number of his acquaintances the other day to see him enter the bear-pit and take his breakfast along with its occupants. He began his performance by advancing towards a bear, commanding him to come and take a piece of bread which he held between his teeth. The bread happened to fall on the ground, and when the keeper attempted to prevent the bear from picking it up, the animal sprang forward, seized him by the neck, and strangled him in a moment.

At a fête given to the Volhynian peasants at Zytomir, on the anniversary of the coronation, by the Governor, Prince Drucki Sokolnicki, the Prince thus addressed his guests:—"The Czar is grateful to you for your conduct, and rewards you with the lands on which you have hitherto worked. You are now landowners. But the benefits the Czar prepared for you do not end here; you must now assist him by crushing the nobles who have risen in insurrection, and must be exterminated. When the Polish nobles are rooted out of the country you will have no more rent to pay." The peasants heard this speech in silence, and the Russian Bishop of Zytomir protested against it.

Next Session is likely to be very prolific in railway and other projects. The Parliamentary agents are busily engaged in reference work and in the preparation of notices, which, with the advertisements in the newspapers, must be published during the present month. The plans and descriptions of the intended operations of railways must be deposited with the clerk of the peace, and in Scotland with the Sheriffs, on or before the 30th of November, and also with the Board of Trade, and on or before that day the plans and sections must be left at the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons. On or before the 23rd of December printed copies of bills are to be deposited at the Board of Trade, &c., and on or before the end of the month a list of the owners and occupiers of the property required for the various undertakings must be lodged at the Private Bill Office.

A Board of Trade inquiry was commenced on Friday in Liverpool, before Mr. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate, and Captains Baker and Harris, nautical assessors, into the loss of the screw-steamer Pactolus, which took place on the 8th of September last, on the rocks near Little Hope Island (near Nova Scotia). The vessel was under command of Captain Johnson, and was owned by Messrs. Lamport and Holt, W. S. Lindsay, and others. The inquiry was continued on Saturday, and, after hearing the evidence, the following judgment was given:—"The Court has carefully considered this case and given every attention to the statement of the captain, which agrees with the evidence of the witnesses. The Court is compelled to pronounce the master in default, in that, in very foggy weather, on a dangerous coast, he entirely neglected the use of his lead, when he had no other means of ascertaining whether he was making his course good, or whether the current was setting him in shore. Having, in consequence, got his vessel into danger, and aware, as he must have been, that the land was on his port side after he had reversed his engines and brought her head round to north-west, the Court is of opinion that he did not exercise a sound and seaman-like judgment in attempting to wear round over the same ground to port, whereby he brought himself a second time upon the very danger which he had just escaped. Taking into consideration the strenuous exertions made by the master, which resulted in the saving of all the lives on board and the greater part of the cargo undamaged, and also bearing in mind the high character given to him by his owners, the Court is not disposed to pass a very severe sentence. The sentence of the Court is that the certificate of Mr. Edward Johnson be and it is hereby suspended for nine calendar months from this date."

THE FRENCH EXPENSES AT THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following report from Prince Napoleon, as head of the Imperial Commission:—"Sire,—In the name of the Imperial Commission charged with the organisation of the French department in the Universal Exhibition of London, I come to lay before your Majesty the financial results of our operations. Your Majesty will be pleased to learn that our expenditure has been far below the credit voted. The Commission took as the basis of their expenditure the 634,000f. (£25,360) which was appropriated in 1851 for the installation in London of 1700 exhibitors, the transport of 750 tons of packages, and the remuneration of thirty juries. They foresaw that they might have to install 3000 exhibitors to remunerate thirty-six juries, and to transport 2000 tons of packages, which would require a proportionate expense of 1,400,000f. (£56,000). Hoping to be able to effect a considerable saving, they limited themselves to a demand of 1,200,000f. (£48,000), which was voted by the Corps Législatif on July 2, 1861. Our anticipations were exceeded in consequence of the efforts of our artists and manufacturers. The number of exhibitors was 5779, the weight of packages 2219 tons, and the English Commissioners increased the number of juries to sixty-five. The Imperial Commission shrank from no expense which could contribute to the splendour of the Exhibition; they struck, with the name of the receiver in relief, 800 gold, silver, and bronze medals, which they presented to their coadjutors; they spared nothing in the discharge of the duty imposed on every nation by those international competitors; and, for the first time—thanks to the devotion of their agents and the zeal of the principal exhibitors—a French exhibition was ready at the day fixed. We have effected a set-off to these causes of increased expenditure by the strict order observed in the details of the operations and by the care we took not to employ more hands than were strictly necessary for the execution of the work as it proceeded. The expense was, moreover, diminished by many of the exhibitors, who generously contributed by their products to the decoration of the Kensington Palace and the residence of the Imperial Commission in London. If the expenses of the Exhibition of 1862 exceeded those of 1851 in the ratio of the number of exhibitors and of the weight of goods, they would have amounted to about 2,000,000f. (£80,000). They only amount to 975,000f. (£39,000). This sum consists of 951,125f. paid away, and 23,875f., the estimate of the amount which remains to be paid. The Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, and the Minister of Finance are informed that the sum of 225,000f. (£9000), the balance of the credit granted to the Imperial Commission, remains at the disposal of the State. Accept, Sire, the homage of the deep and respectful attachment with which I am your Majesty's most devoted cousin, The Prince President of the Imperial Commission—NAPOLEON (JEROME)."

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE WEDGWOOD INSTITUTE, AT BURSLEM.

On Monday week, as briefly noticed in our last Number, the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid, at Burslem, Staffordshire, the foundation-stone of the Wedgwood Institute, a public building designed to embrace a school of art, a museum, and a free library, to be erected by the inhabitants of the Potteries as a memorial, in his native town and first place of business, in honour of Josiah Wedgwood, whose name and genius are intimately associated with the enterprise and art-manufacture of the district.

Our last Impression contained an Engraving of the intended building, and we now give an Illustration of Mr. Gladstone delivering his address at the laying of the foundation-stone.

The ceremony excited the greatest interest in the neighbourhood, and the day was kept as a holiday throughout the whole of the district. The printed request of the Chief Bailiff to the inhabitants to close their shops and exhibit flags was very generally complied with. There was a triumphal arch across the main street, and the tent erected over the stone was also decorated with banners, evergreens, and inscriptions. At one o'clock the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered the tent under which the ceremony was to take place, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. There were present, among others, Earl Granville, the Bishop of Lichfield, Viscount Ingestre; Mr. Lowe, M.P.; Mr. Adderley, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P.; Mr. Grenfell, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; and Mrs. and Miss Gladstone.

The proceedings commenced with the presentation of two addresses to Mr. Gladstone—one by the Chief Bailiff and members of the local government of the district of Burslem, on behalf of the inhabitants, and the other by the working men.

Both addresses complimented Mr. Gladstone for the share he had had in the recent fiscal measures which had contributed so much to the prosperity of the country; and the address of the working men also dwelt on the kindly conduct now so commonly evinced by the wealthier portions of the community to assist in the physical and moral improvement of the working classes, acknowledging that the well-being of the toiling masses is now generally admitted to be an essential to the national weal. They particularly thanked Mr. Gladstone for his exertions in striking the shackles off industry, and so benefiting the working man.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that he and his colleagues had received ample reward in the acknowledgments of the people and the spectacle of the prosperity ascribed to their measures. "With respect, he said, in particular to the address so beautifully composed and inscribed which I have just had the satisfaction of hearing read by Mr. Bowers, I say that it is a happy thing for Old England, and it is a good example for the nations of the world, when the sons of toil, as they justly and honourably term themselves, are found to express themselves in terms of warmth and attachment, which other classes may rival but no class can possibly excel, with respect to the Throne, to the laws, and to the institutions of the country."

The foundation-stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies, prayer having first been offered by the Bishop of Lichfield; and Mr. Gladstone proceeded to deliver his address:—

WHY HE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION.

In the course of his introductory remarks, Mr. Gladstone explained that it was his practice to decline all invitations to ceremonials of a purely local character, unless such as he had some personal connection with; but he considered the present one as really national, "because the manufacture of earthenware, in its varied and innumerable branches, is fast becoming, or has indeed become, one of our great and distinguishing British manufactures; and because there are certain principles applicable to manufacture, by the observance or neglect of which its products are rendered good or bad. These principles were applied by Wedgwood, with a consistency and tenacity that cannot too closely be observed, to industrial production. These principles, being his and being true, were also in no small degree peculiar to his practice, and deserve to be, in the permanent annals of art, especially associated with his name." Mr. Gladstone then, noticing that his speaking appeared as if the learner was teaching those who could teach, said that he submitted his opinion with all deference; but he was anxious, having formed a high estimate of Wedgwood in his relation to the general laws of industrial production, to have that estimate fully and fairly brought to the trial of public judgment. Again: "In the office which I hold as a servant of the Crown, and which places me in incessant contact with the industry of the country in its several branches, I am anxious, from the deep interest I feel in its welfare, to bear my testimony to the principles of which Wedgwood was, so to speak, an apostle; and, moreover, to give to that testimony any little weight which such an office and such a deep interest and near relation established by it, may be likely, in the absence of higher personal qualifications, to impart. Thirty years ago it would probably have been held by many, and it may still be the thought of some, that the matters of which I have now to speak are matters which may well be left to regulate themselves. To vindicate for trade in all its branches the principle and power of self-regulation has been for nearly a quarter of a century a principal function of the British Parliament. But the very same stage in our political and social existence which has taught us the true and beneficial application of the laws of political economy has likewise disclosed to us the just limits of the science and of the field of its practical application. The very same age which has seen the State strike off the fetters of industry has also seen it interpose with boldness for the protection of labour. The same spirit of policy which has taken from the producer the enjoyment of preferences paralysing to him and most costly to the community at large, has offered him the aids of knowledge and instruction by whatever means, either of precept or example, public authority could command."

BEAUTY.

Mr. Gladstone then, noticing the excellence of British manufactures in useful productions, spoke of the necessity of associating beauty with convenience, and said, "Beauty is not an accident of things; it pertains to their essence; it pervades the wide range of creation, and, wherever it is impaired or banished, we have in this fact the proof of the moral disorder which disturbs the world. Reject, therefore, the false philosophy of those who will ask, 'What does it matter, provided a thing be useful, whether it be beautiful or not?' and say, in reply, that we will take our lesson from Almighty God, who in His works hath shown us, and in His Word also hath told us, that 'He hath made everything,' not one thing or another thing, but everything 'beautiful in His time.' Among all the devices of creation there is not one more wonderful, whether it be the movement of the heavenly bodies, or the succession of the seasons and the years, or the adaptation of the world and its phenomena to the conditions of human life, or the structure of the eye or hand or any part of the frame of man—not one of these is more wonderful than the profuseness with which the mighty Maker has shed over the works of His hand an endless and boundless beauty. And to this constitution of things outward, the constitution and mind of man, deranged though they be, still answer from within. Down to the humblest condition of life, down to the lowest and most backward grade of civilisation, the nature of man craves and seems as it were even to cry aloud for something, some sign or token, at the least, of what is beautiful in some of the many spheres of mind or sense. It is that which makes the Spitalfields weaver, amid the murky streets of London, train canaries and bullfinches to sing to him at his work; that fills with flowerpots the windows of the poor; that leads the peasant of Pembrokeshire to paint the outside of his cottage in lively colours; that prompts in the humble class of women a desire for some little personal ornament, certainly not without its dangers (for what sort of indulgence can ever be without them?), yet sometimes, perhaps, too sternly repressed from the high and luxurious places of society. We trace the operation of this principle yet more conspicuously in a loftier region—in that instinct of natural and Christian piety which taught the early masters of the fine arts to clothe the noblest objects of our faith, and especially the idea of the sacred person of our Lord, in the noblest forms of beauty that their minds could conceive or their hands could execute. It is, in short, difficult for human beings to harden themselves at all points against the impressions and the charm of beauty."

MERITS OF WEDGWOOD.

Mr. Gladstone then pointed out the danger of artists neglecting beauty in their manufactures, as it was an element of expense, and their rule was cheapness; and he also pointed out that the cheapest at first was not cheapest in the long run. Mankind were willing to pay a price for beauty, and the neglect of beauty was revenged by the demand for embellishment of some kind, and the manufacturers, unable to supply beautiful embellishment, substituted strength for flavour, quantity for quality, and ended by producing incongruous excrescences, or even hideous malformations, at a greater cost than would have sufficed for the nourishment among us of chaste and virgin art. As to the peculiar character of their hero, "his most signal and characteristic merit lay, as I have said, in the fineness and fulness of his perception of the true law of what we term industrial art, or, in other words, of the application of the higher art to industry—the law which teaches us to aim, first, at giving to every object the greatest possible degree of fitness and convenience for its purpose, and next at making it the vehicle of the highest degree of beauty with compatibility with that fitness and convenience which it will bear; it does not substitute the secondary for the primary end, but recognises as part of its business the study to harmonise the two. To have a strong grasp of this principle, and to work it out to its results in the details of a vast and varied manufacture, is a praise high enough for any man, at any time, and in any place. But it was higher and more peculiar, as I think, in the case of Wedgwood than in almost any other case it could be. For that truth of art which he saw so clearly, and which lies at the root of excellence, was one of which England, his country, has not usually had a perception at all corresponding with her other rare endowments. She has long taken a lead among the nations of Europe for the cheapness of her

manufactures: not so for their beauty. And if the day shall ever come when she shall be as eminent in taste as she is now in economy of production, my belief is that that result will probably be due to no other single man in so great a degree as to Wedgwood."

CAUSE OF ENGLISH WANT OF TASTE.

Enlarging on this topic, Mr. Gladstone said that it was no natural unfitness which in former times had given us a reputation for ugliness in manufacture. "It has not, I think, been sufficiently considered what immense disadvantages were brought upon the country as respects the application of fine art to industry by the great revolutionary war. Not only was the engrossing character of a deadly struggle unfavourable to all such purposes, but our communion with the civilised world was placed under restraint, and we were in great measure excluded from resort to those cities and countries which possess in the greatest abundance the examples bequeathed by former excellence. Nor could it be expected that kings and governments, absorbed in a conflict of life and death, and dependant for the means of sustaining it on enormous and constant loans, could spare either thought or money from war and its imperious demands for these the most pacific among all the purposes of peace. At any rate, I take it to be nearly certain that the period of the war was a period of general and progressive depression, and even degradation, in almost every branch of industrial art; that the fabrics of your own manufacture, for example, were, in point of beauty, much inferior to what they had been at a former time; that the older factories had in some cases died out, in others—such as Worcester, for instance—they declined; and that, whereas Wedgwood is said to have exported five sixths of what he made, we not only had lost any hold such as he had gained upon the foreign market, but we owed the loss, in part at least, to our marked declension in excellence and taste."

WEDGWOOD'S PRODUCTIONS.

Mr. Gladstone then noticed the principal features in Wedgwood's life, remarking that what he considered a great omission—the want of a biography—was, he believed, about to be supplied, and dwelt especially upon his ability in associating with himself such men as Flaxman, though he (Mr. Gladstone) considered that Wedgwood's own share in designing was greater than was supposed. He selected the cheaper productions to show how Wedgwood applied his principles. "Commerce did for him what the King of France did for Sèvres and the Duke of Cumberland for Chelsea. And I would venture to say that the lower works of Wedgwood are as much distinguished by the fineness and accuracy of their adaptation to their uses as his higher ones by their successful exhibition of the finest art. Take, for instance, his common plates, of the value of a few pence each. They fit one another as closely as the cards in a pack. At least I, for one, have never seen plates that fit like the plates of Wedgwood and become one solid mass. This accuracy of form must, I apprehend, render them much more safe in carriage. Of the excellence of these plates we take it for a proof that they were largely exported to France, if not elsewhere; that they were there printed or painted with buildings or scenes belonging to the country, and then sent out again as national manufactures. Again, take such a jug as he would manufacture for the washhand-table of a garret. I have seen these made, apparently, of the commonest material used in the trade. But, instead of being built up, like many fashionable jugs of more modern manufacture, in such a shape that a crane could not easily get his neck to bend into them, and that the water can hardly be poured out without risk of straining the wrist, they are constructed in a simple capacious form of flowing curves, broad at the top, and so poised that a slight and easy movement of the hand discharges the water. A round cheeseholder or dish generally presents, in its upper parts, a flat space surrounded by a carved rim; but a cheeseholder of Wedgwood's will make itself known by this, that the flat is so dead a flat, and its curve so marked and bold a curve; thus at once furnishing the eye with a line agreeable and well defined, and affording the utmost available space for the cheese. I feel persuaded that a Wiltshire cheese, if it could speak, would declare itself more comfortable in a dish of Wedgwood's than in any other dish. Again, there are certain circular inkstands by Wedgwood, which are described in the twenty-first section of the catalogue. Great care has been bestowed upon the mechanical arrangement, with a view to the preservation of the pen, and the economical and cleanly use of the ink. The prices are from sixpence to eight shillings, according to size and finish. I have one of these, not, however, black, like those mentioned in the catalogue, but of his creamy white ware. I should guess that it must have been published at the price of a shilling, or less. It carries a slightly recessed rectilinear ornament, which agreeably relieves a form otherwise somewhat monotonous. But the ornament does not push this inkstand out of its own homely order. It is so tasteful that it would not disgrace a cabinet, so plain that it would suit a counting-house. Mr. Gladstone, after noticing in a similar manner Mr. Wedgwood's intermediate productions, alluded to the restraint and sobriety of his colouring, and suggested as the reason—not mere imitation, but the classical severity of his forms. "I hope it will not be thought presumptuous to give utterance to an opinion that the forms of many among the most costly and splendid vases which were produced at Chelsea, and even at Sèvres, in the last century, were unsatisfactory; sometimes fantastic, often heavy and ungainly, rarely successful in harmonising the handles with the vessel, and, upon the whole, neither conformable to any strict law of art, nor worthy of the material, the fine colouring, drawing, composition, and gilding there and elsewhere so often exhibited in the decoration. On comparing the forms of these vases with those of Wedgwood, although these doubtless have suffered, as to their finer proportions, from shrinking in the fire, I think it is impossible to avoid being struck with his superiority, and feeling that his lifetime constitutes in fictile manufacture nothing less than a new era as to form. It is hard to avoid conjecturing that his eye must have noticed, and must in this respect have condemned, the prevailing fashion, and that he must have formed a deliberate resolution to do what I think unquestionably he did—viz., to exhibit to the world in this vital particular a much higher standard of excellence."

The right hon. gentleman concluded his speech by praises of the personal character of the man whom they honoured, and adverting to the prosperity which his inventions had brought to the district. He concluded amid loud cheers.

A déjeûner was immediately afterwards served in the Townhall, Earl Granville presiding, there being present Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, M.P. Covers were laid for 300.

The Cotton Supply.—Mr. John Cheetham writes to the *Times*, taking a less favourable view of the prospects of the cotton supply than that taken in the recent report to the Lancashire Relief Committee. He estimates the imports for next year at 2,445,000 bales, being an increase of 585,000 bales, or 31 per cent upon 1863. A consumption, he says, of four days per week, based upon the data of 1860, would require 32,400 bales, and, allowing an additional export of 2000 bales weekly over the present year, we have a weekly demand of 46,400, or a total for the year of 2,412,000, to meet which is the above estimated import of 2,445,000 bales. The report to the committee, it will be remembered, estimated that there would be a supply for four and a half days per week.

A Royal Baptism at Lisbon.—A letter from Lisbon thus describes the splendid ceremony with which the baptism of the infant heir to the Portuguese crown was attended:—"At an early hour the troops formed along the streets marked out for the progress of the procession. The balconies and windows soon began to be peopled with gaily-dressed ladies, and the thoroughfares were crowded, thousands of people having flocked to Lisbon from the neighbouring townships to witness the show. At about eleven a.m. the procession left the Ajuda, and took the way along the Belem-road to Lisbon. The cortége was opened by a strong detachment of the Lancers; they were followed by the canebearers, the kings-at-arms, the heralds, and pursuivants. Behind came the gorgeous antique coaches of the Royal household, which are never brought out except upon high State occasions, carrying many high officials and ladies and gentlemen of the Court. In the most magnificent of the State coaches, which is ornamented with exquisite relievos in the first style of art, appeared the King, Dom Fernando, and the Infant Dom Augustus. This coach was drawn by eight horses and surrounded by the officials of the master of the horse, the beefeaters, and attendants of the bedchamber. A picket of cavalry closed the procession. The Royal infant was brought in a close carriage, after the grand procession, not to be delayed on the way; he was accompanied by his governess and nurse. At the door of the church of San Domingos the Royal Prince was carried by the Marquis de Fronteira, and was received under the pallium, and then placed in the magnificent bed prepared for the purpose, near the principal entrance. The bed was a beautiful pavilion, with very rich curtains covering the cradle. When the procession reached the temple the King and Dom Fernando were met in the portico by the Councillors of State, both active and honorary, the members of the Municipal Chamber, the high law officers, and other dignitaries, and were accompanied to a throne, set up on the Gospel side of the high altar; they afterwards, however, took their places on another throne erected in the body of the church, in front of the Royal infant's cradle. The Prince Amadeus, uncle of the Prince, and Prince Eugene de Carignan, sat with their suite in the Royal tribune, near the throne. The vast interior of the church was brilliantly decorated and illuminated. Magnificent candelabra were arranged in rows, and from one to the other there hung garlands of flowers. When the infant was brought forward for baptism between a multitude of gazers of both sexes—the ladies in elegant toilets and many of the gentlemen glittering with the insignia of different orders—the *coup-d'œil* was truly splendid. Eager faces were on all sides bent forward to catch a glimpse of the young scion of Braganza; and, for my own part, I must indorse the verdict of the ubiquitous Mrs. Grundy, that he is a very fine boy, and, I may add, very like his papa. The child gave mouth most lustily, and the King and his Royal father seemed happy and contented, and were moved to merriment by many incidents of the day. Baptism was administered by the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon with all the ceremonial of the Roman ritual. The sponsors were Dom Fernando and Princess Clotilde, the Duchess of Terceira being proxy for the Princess. At the commencement and end of the ceremony the ships in harbour and the fortifications fired salutes, and merry peals were rung from the church bells. The full names of the infant Prince are Carlos Fernando Luiz Maria Victor Miguel Rafael Gabriel, Gonzaga Xavier Francisco de Assis José Simao de Braganza Savoy Bourbon Saxe Coburg Gotha. The Cavalier Roveda, Aide-de-camp to Victor Emmanuel, has arrived with presents for the Queen and Prince to the value of £3000."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

At Tynemouth, on Monday week, Mr. William Fry died, at the age of eighty-seven. He accompanied the British fleet under the command of Nelson to Ostend and Copenhagen, and was wounded in the hand.

Her Majesty's screw gun-vessel Ranger, 5, Commander Henry E. Wratislaw, from the west coast of Africa, on Monday returned to Woolwich, to be paid out of commission. During her last commission, three years and a half, she captured two full slavers, which will entitle the officers and crew to good prize-money.

The third battery of the 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, commanded by Major Govan, returned to head-quarters on Saturday from China, having disembarked from the freight-ship Silver Eagle. The battery consists of 157 men, with the following officers, viz.:—Second Captain Leacock, Lieutenants Harris and Yeatcock, and Surgeon Dr. Gulland. The Silver Eagle sailed from China on June 27, and fifteen deaths occurred on the voyage.

The newly-erected church on Woolwich-common, for the use of the garrison, was consecrated on Monday by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; the Right Hon. Earl De Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for War; Viscount Sydney, and other distinguished visitors, who arrived at a quarter to eleven o'clock, amidst a salute of nineteen guns from the Green-hill Battery. A guard of honour was stationed in front of the church, and the Lord Bishop of London was received at the principal door of the edifice by his chaplains, registrar, the Revs. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General of the Forces; W. Hare, M.A., garrison chaplain at Woolwich; W. M. Wright, garrison chaplain at Chatham, and clergy of the diocese. After the services, which occupied upwards of two hours, the Bishop, with the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary of State for War, Viscount Sydney, &c., proceeded to the officers' messroom at the Royal Artillery barracks to partake of refreshments, and returned to London about three o'clock. The new church, which is named St. George's, is a noble structure, in the Byzantine style of architecture, from the design of Messrs. Wyatt, and is built on the same plan as the celebrated church erected by the late Lord Herbert at Wilton. The officers of the garrison have subscribed nearly £1000 for its elaborate interior decorations, and an organ, &c. It contains a beautiful stone pulpit, coloured glass windows embodying the most marked events in the life of our Saviour, and the ceilings and galleries are highly finished and decorated. Messrs. Bevington and Sons are the builders of the organ.

The Prince Consort.—The iron-clad frigate Prince Consort, which was ordered round from Plymouth to the Mersey last week, was obliged to put into Kingstown Roads on Sunday. She encountered a severe gale in the Channel, sprang a leak, and was half full of water. Some of her crew received serious injuries. An eye-witness gives an account of what took place on board the Prince Consort during the late gale, which, he says, gradually arose from the north-west on Thursday, while the vessel was proceeding up the Irish Channel:—"By five p.m., when within twenty-five miles off Holyhead, the gale was furious and the sea very high. Under these circumstances it would have been running a fearful risk for an immense vessel like the Prince Consort to have been run for a small harbour like Holyhead. The sails were therefore furled, and the frigate put head to sea and towards Ireland. For the last three hours she had been labouring, and, although battened down, taking in much water. With her head to sea, the ship's magnificent engines were very thoroughly tested; and they drove this enormous mass of matter six knots at first, and eight knots afterwards, an hour, in the face of a very strong gale. At six p.m. it was reported that the water was within a few inches of the fire. All the pumps, including the steam-pump, were immediately set to work, but the water continued slowly but gradually to increase. Every effort was made to discover the leak, but without success. About midnight, when the men, who had been six hours at the pumps and nearly twenty-four hours at work, and without food from noon, began to show signs of exhaustion, Howth Lights were made, and at 12.30 the ship was anchored. The men had then a glass of grog served them, went at the pumps again with a will, and continued there until two p.m. In the meantime the steam-pump was taken to pieces, put to rights, and set to work again, and at two the ship's company were allowed a rest of two hours. By five a.m. the steam-pump had reduced the water eighteen inches, and all immediate anxiety was removed. The vessel was then taken to an anchorage off Kingstown. At the time of writing (Sunday afternoon) she has only the usual quantity of water in her that may in ordinary circumstances be expected in a ship of her description. All the stories of her having her guns, boats, &c., adrift are totally untrue. The water that the ship took in over all and by leakage through the ports was very great, but this can hardly account for the vast mass of water that was in her, and as yet the cause is not known, but it will not long remain a mystery." The *Freeman's Journal* of Monday says:—"We are happy to learn that this noble ship was entirely freed from water on Saturday, and we understand that the leak, if it exists at all, cannot be ascertained. Her efficient state has been reported to the Admiralty, and, when the weather permits, she will leave for Devonport for a general overhauling of bottom. A large number of people were at Kingstown yesterday to view the 'big ship.' Her Majesty the Queen, we are informed, forwarded a message to the officers and crew on Saturday. The telegram was dated from Windsor; and she specially thanks the captain, officers, and crew for their exertions in saving the ship named after her dear husband. Yesterday experienced divers went down to look for her port anchor, which got adrift on Friday when she arrived at the roadstead."

New Class of Ironclads.—The building of the new iron war-frigate Bellerophon, which has just been commenced at Chatham Dockyard, will inaugurate a new era in iron shipbuilding, the Lords of the Admiralty having for the first time admitted the importance of having the vessels of our future iron fleet constructed on what is termed the double-bottom or unsinkable principle. Unlike a wooden vessel of war, the bottom of an iron ship is so weak in comparison with its other parts, and so liable to injury, that unless the ship is divided internally into numerous independent compartments or chambers, a comparatively slight touch of a rock, or other such injury below water, would expose her to the risk of almost instant destruction. It has, therefore, hitherto been found necessary to divide the Warrior, the Achilles, and our other iron-cased ships into short lengths or sections, by means of water-tight bulkheads, running across them internally, the number of these in the Achilles being nearly twenty, extending from the bottom up to the deck on which the guns are placed. In addition to these transverse bulkheads there are many others in various parts of the ship, so that the whole interior is divided into some scores of separate compartments, into any of which the sea may be admitted, by accident or design, without affecting to any great extent the floating properties of the ship. The value of this system of construction as a means of security is obvious; but, on the other hand, it is attended by enormous disadvantages, the chief of which, undoubtedly, consists in the division of an iron ship into a number of isolated tanks or air-tight wells, in which there is little or no ventilation. In the new iron-cased ship Bellerophon, which is now in hand at Chatham, the grave defects adverted to will, if not absolutely removed, be reduced to a minimum. Throughout the entire central portion of the Bellerophon, in which the engines, boilers, magazines, &c., are placed, the bottom of the ship will be double, the inner and outer bottoms or hulls being placed from three to four feet apart, in order that there may be ample space between for cleaning and painting both as often as may be desirable. As this space between the two bottoms will not be required for use, it will be divided into numerous water-tight compartments in the usual manner, and will consequently form a series of buoyant cells, any one or more of which may be injured without the sea being admitted to the others or to the ship. Beyond the central portion of the vessel, at each end, the lower deck will be used as an interior bottom, and the space below it made available for stowage by means of iron water-tight trunks, rising above the water-line. It is this combination of water-tight trunks with water-tight decks—the former being intended as a means for entering below the latter—which constitutes what is known as "Lungley's unsinkable principle," by aid of which not only is the division of the vessel into water-tight compartments accomplished without obstructing ventilation, but the vertical trunks themselves form ventilating apparatus of the best possible kind. In addition to what has been already described, the Bellerophon will be constructed with water-tight internal walls, completing the double bottom, and thus will, in fact, be made a double ship from end to end.—*Times.*

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A competition took place yesterday week amongst the members of the Victorias for three silver cups, two of which were presented by Mr. T. E. Thrupp, and one by Mr. J. Parnell, both gentlemen having been officers of the corps. The first prize was won by Private J. O. Dawe, the second by Sergeant Thornbury, and the third by Lieutenant Gruaz.

The two challenge vases of the Central London were shot for on Tuesday week by the representative squads of five members per company. The inhabitants' vase was contended for the second year, and wrested from the present holders, C company, by D Company. Lady Scarlett's vase was won by B company. Four prizes given by the inhabitants were won by the following members—Private Wilson, Bugler Wilton, Captain Woods. The tie for the fourth was shot off. Sergeant Jones, Colour-Sergeant Hall, and Sergeant Burch each made 27 marks.

The annual presentation of prizes and dinner of the 2nd City of London took place last Saturday evening at the Whittington Club; Major Spottiswoode in the chair.

On Thursday week most interesting ceremony took place in connection with the presentation to the winners of the prizes given by the patrons, friends, and officers of the 4th Tower Hamlets. The proceedings took place at St. Thomas's Hall, South Hackney, a large and handsome room, capable of holding about a thousand persons. In addition to the 4th Tower Hamlets Volunteers and their friends, there were present, by invitation, Sir Henry De Hoghton, Bart., Honorary Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Major Thompson, and a considerable number of the officers and members of the 6th Tower Hamlets, which regiment is united to the 4th for the purpose of drill. The proceedings of the evening were presided over by Major De la Rue, of the 4th Tower Hamlets, in the absence of C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. The programme of the entertainment consisted of a vocal and instrumental concert in two parts. Between the first and second parts of the concert the ceremony of the presentation of prizes took place.

The annual inspection of the London Artillery Brigade by Colonel Bowie, R.A., took place last Saturday afternoon at the Wellington Barracks, in standing gun drill, and in the evening, in Westminster Hall, in battalion drill. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Bowie said that the standing gun drill was very efficiently done, and he was perfectly satisfied with it. As regarded the battalion drill, he considered it was very well done indeed. The marching past both in slow and quick time could not, he thought, have been better. The formations were very well performed, as well as the manual exercise, which was very steady, and the battalion was well handled, as the officers knew their duty. Their platoon exercise was susceptible of improvement; that would come in time.

The fifth competition for the challenge cup of the D company of the West Middlesex Rifles took place at Wormwood Scrubbs yesterday week. Captain Dear was the winner, Private Edmonds being the next highest.

On the 22nd ult. the Post Office (B and C companies) division of the Civil Service regiment competed for prizes at the ranges of the 11th Surrey Rifle Corps. The annual prize presented by the effective to the honorary members was won by Mr. Wills. A sweepstakes was subscribed for by the competitors, and divided in the proportion of two thirds and one third. Mr. Pearson Hill took the first share, and Mr. Ed. Page (the inspector-general of mails) the second. A silver salver, presented by one of the officers, was won by Colour-Sergeant Cardin. A second prize was won by Mr. Gould.

The annual prize meeting of the 6th Tower Hamlets (North-east London) took place at the ranges, High Beech, Loughton, on the 19th and the 26th ult., in combination on the latter day with the 4th Tower Hamlets, for some prizes presented for competition by the two regiments. The shooting exhibited a marked improvement upon that of last year.

Last Saturday evening the official inspection by Colonel Morris of the 48th Middlesex (Havelock) Volunteers took place in the quadrangle of Somerset House. The muster of effectives was two companies, about eighty of all ranks, a third company being made up of cadets. Lieutenant-Colonel Cruickshank was in command. After performing various evolutions under the Adjutant, Colonel Morris said he should have had great pleasure in inspecting the 48th Middlesex by daylight; but, as he could not see very well what they had been doing, he hardly knew what sort of a report he should make to the War Office. He supposed, however, under the circumstances, he must give them the benefit of the doubt.

A return match took place on Thursday week between the second battalion of the London Rifle Brigade and the 1st Surrey, at the practice-ranges of the former corps, Plaistow, resulting, as on the former occasion, in the 1st Surrey becoming the victors.

On Saturday week the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors in rifle-shooting in the 7th Surrey took place, in the presence of a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, at its head-quarters, Hall-place, Kennington. Mr. J. E. Johnson, chairman of the Surrey Quarter Sessions, presided, and was supported by Major Beresford, the commandant, and other officers of the regiment. The commanding officer's (Major Beresford) challenge cup was won by Private Rosenburg, as was also the first prize given by the officers, and a gold watch by Private Watkins. The silver medal was won by Sergeant Hyett, and a timepiece by Paymaster Collins. The treasurer's prizes were won—the first by Private Mann and the second by Sergeant Hyett. For the all-comers' prizes, the first was won by Private Rosenburg, the second by Private Westcott, and the third by Private Watkins. There were several silver cups and other company prizes presented.—The monthly contest of this corps for a telescope, given by Corporal Fisk, of No. 4 company, took place on Tuesday at Wimbledon. It was won at the previous meeting by Private Collins. After an exciting contest, Sergeant Hyett proved the winner.

The numerous prizes competed for by the 19th Kent (Rochester) at their recent prize meeting at Gravesend were distributed on Thursday week at the Corn Exchange of that town by the Mayor, Mr. Henry Everest. There was a full muster of the members of the corps, and the ceremony was likewise attended by many of the gentry and tradespeople of the locality. In handing the prizes to the successful competitors, the Mayor in each case made a few suitable remarks, and the recipients were warmly cheered by their comrades. Other prizes, consisting of two challenge cups, presented by Sergeants Fletcher and Wyles, were afterwards presented, having been shot for the same day at the company's range, and both won by Private Hewitt. Five cups of equal value were presented by the officers of the company to the same number of members who had been most regular in their attendance at drill during the present year. It was found that there were eight who had attended every drill, and it was therefore necessary to cast lots to decide to whom the prizes should be given. This was accordingly done.

On Thursday week a contest took place at Cranbrooke Park, Ilford, between ten members of Captain Ibbitson's company (2nd Essex) and ten members of Captain Hill's (3rd Essex) Brentwood corps. The Ilford corps were the winners.

The corps forming the 1st Bucks battalion assembled for the first time for battalion drill at Aylesbury, on Wednesday week, and were inspected by Colonel Ibbetson. The movements, which were in the majority of instances executed with remarkable precision and rapidity, closed with a general salute; after which the volunteers were drawn up, and Colonel Ibbetson addressed them as follows:—"I am sure, Colonel Pratt, that you who have to-day so ably handled the battalion will agree with me that when now, for the first time, the volunteer corps of Buckinghamshire have assembled together for battalion drill, it has been so well performed as to reflect the greatest credit on all. I have always impressed upon you the necessity of drilling in companies as if in battalions, and I am very glad to find that the attention which has been paid to this advice has produced such excellent results to-day; but in volley firing I would recommend that you should be a little slower, so that not a single shot may be thrown away. No man should pull a trigger without covering his object. On the whole, I consider that great commendation is due to the various corps of the county, and I shall make generally a very favourable report of them."

On the 15th ult. the annual contest for prizes presented to the 21st Hants (Alton) took place at the butts at Holybourne, when the first prize, a silver cup, presented by Edward Knight, Esq., of Chawton House, was won by Ensign William Trimmer. Lance-Sergeant Gerald Hall was the successful competitor for the second prize, presented by the Captain of the corps, J. Batten Coulthard, Esq.

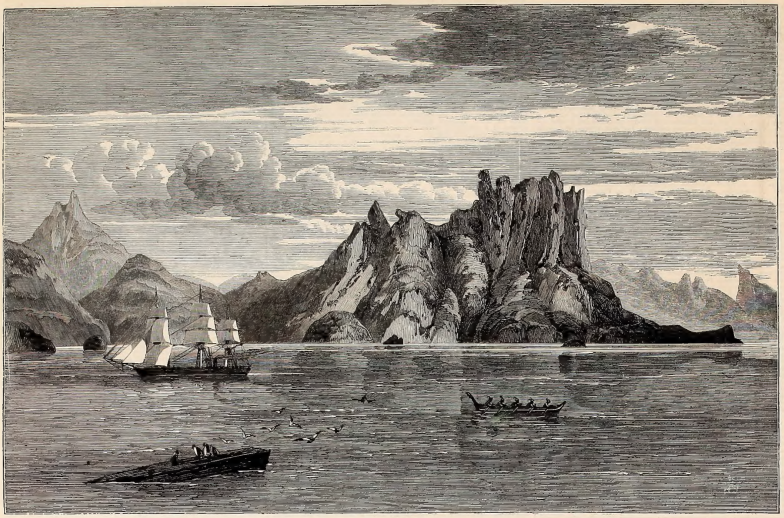
The 1st, or Duke of Manchester's, Light Horse Volunteers and the 1st Hunts Rifles had a grand field-day on the 21st ult. at Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, the seat of Captain G. O. Newton. There were present the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Hardwicke (Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge), the Hon. Colonel Duncombe, and a large number of spectators belonging to that and the adjacent counties.

The second annual prize meeting of the 5th Cheshire battalion came off on Saturday week, at Batherton, near Nantwich. The prizes were a silver cup, value £15; a medal, with £5 added; a small-bore rifle, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Shakerley; and £5, by Adjutant Swetenham. The cup to be won twice successively by the same volunteer before becoming his property. The first prize was won by Corporal A. Johnson, Sandbach; the second by Sergeant Snelus, Macclesfield; and the third by Private Jeffery, Wilmslow corps.——Mr. John Laird, M.P., presided on Saturday week at the distribution of prizes for rifle and artillery shooting, competed for on the 17th of September by the volunteers of Birkenhead, and in doing so delivered an address on the defences of the country.

The marksmen of the 33rd Lancashire (Ardwick) assembled at the range of the corps at Astley, on Saturday week, to compete for a large telescope, presented by Captain Buxton. Sergeant Hartley and Private R. Hall tied. On shooting off, Hartley won.——A cup, value £15, given by the officers of the corps, was competed for by the members of the 1st Manchester, on Saturday week, at the range of the regiment, Barton Moss. Private A. Shaw, third company, won the cup.——The members of the 2nd Manchester (or 28th Lancashire) mustered on their ground at Astley, on Saturday week, to contest for the challenge cup of the regiment. Major Scott, who won the cup on the last occasion, was again the winner. Subsequently, four regimental prizes, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Deakin, were shot for. Sergeant J. Dolphin won the first prize, Private J. Lees the second, Private T. Wilkinson the third, and Corporal B. Redfern the fourth. A challenge cup, value twenty-five guineas, given by Mr. Hinde, late Captain of No. 8 company of the 1st Manchester regiment, to be contested for annually by the above company alone until won three times by a member, and a silver medal, value three guineas given by the present Captain of the company, Mr. Phillips, was competed for on Saturday at Barton Moss. Private Canfield was the winner of the cup and medal last year. This year it was won by Sergeant Ridge, after tying with Private Harrison, with 18 points.

The annual prize-shooting of the 3rd North York corps was closed on the 21st ult. upon the range in Castle Howard Park, Yorkshire. His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, who arrived on a visit from Ireland a few days before, was present at the contest, which was for a twelve-guinea silver cup, presented by Mr. Thomas Preston, of Malton. The noble Lord, although the weather was most unfavourable, took up his old position of marker, and remained to the close. The results of the various contests in the order of shooting were as follow:—Prizes for the Castle Howard company: Sergeant G. Sutherland, 1st; Corporal J. Bedale, 2nd; Private T. Hick, 3rd. The prizes for the Amotherby squad were won by Private J. Dobson, 1st; Private T. Baker, 2nd; Private J. Botterill, 3rd. Captain Worsley's prizes were won by Private Mitchell and Private Kirby. The next contest was the grand feature of the meeting, for the splendid cup given by Mr. Thomas Preston, of Malton. In addition to the cup, four money prizes were given. After a very close contest, the cup fell to Corporal J. Bedale (Castle Howard); Sergeant Sutherland winning the first money prize, Private Stead (Welburn) the second, Private Armstrong (Hovingham) the third, and Ensign Legard (Easthorpe) the fourth. The cup was presented to the winner by the donor in a complimentary manner; and Lord Carlisle also addressed a few words of encouragement to the winners and to the volunteers generally. Ale was then sent from the castle, and the healths of the Earl of Carlisle and the donors of the prizes were enthusiastically drunk, although the rain fell in torrents.

VIEWS IN NEW ZEALAND.



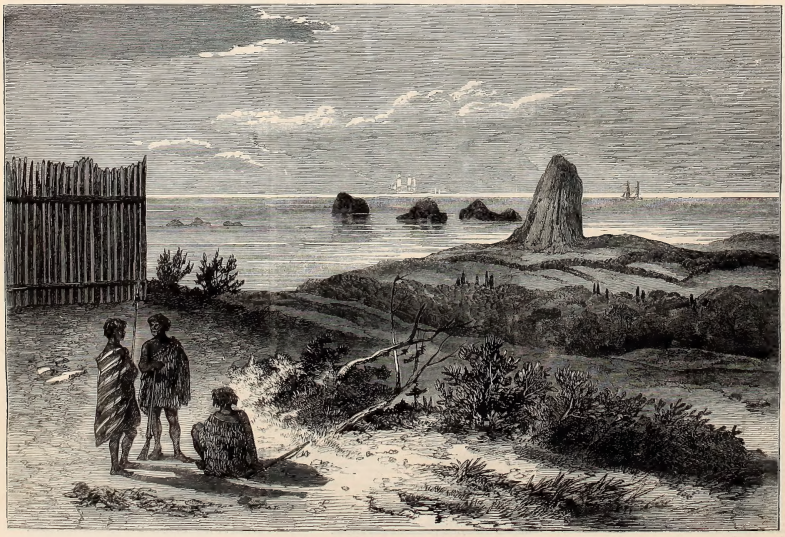
BREAM HEAD, ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST.

(Continued from page 469.)

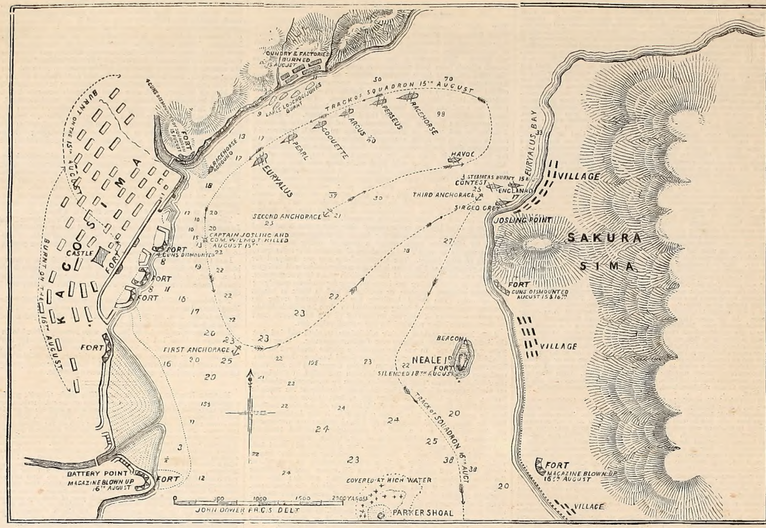
racteristics of the Maories in peace and war. It includes also information for emigrants proceeding to the "Britain of the South." Sir James commanded for six months the outposts on the Waikato to keep the Maories in check whilst the military road was being formed.

Mr. Kinder's photographic views and map were accompanied by some explanatory notes, which we give nearly entire. His communication is dated Auckland, July 31, 1863 :—

Events have recently taken place here which are likely to increase the interest felt at home in this country. The crisis in native affairs which has been long impending has at last begun, and we are engaged in earnest in a war which must have the most important consequences for the colony. At present we are only at the beginning of the struggle, and it is not easy to foresee how long it may last or what dimensions it may assume before it is brought to a close. Everything, however, seems to portend that it will be most serious, and that most if not all the tribes of the northern island will be



THE SUGAR-LOAF ISLANDS, FROM WAIREKA HILL.



THE HARBOUR OF KAGOSIMA, JAPAN.—SEE PAGE 481.



MAP OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN AUCKLAND AND THE RIVER WAIKATO, NEW ZEALAND, ILLUSTRATING THE WAR WITH THE NATIVES.

drawn into it. The result in the end will no doubt be the destruction of a great part of the Maori race, and the throwing open large tracts of land to colonisation; but this will not be purchased except at the cost of much blood and money to the colony, much public loss and private suffering. Already many of our settlers have been obliged to abandon their homes, and have lost their all, or the greater part of their property. Already several families among us have had to mourn the loss of relatives cruelly cut off by the natives now in arms against us, who make no distinction between the armed soldier or militia-man and the unarmed settler peaceably at work upon his own farm—who make no prisoners, and tomahawk the wounded when the fight is over. Hitherto in Auckland we have been free from those sad scenes of blood and devastation which have been too common in the adjacent province of Taranaki; but it was hardly possible we could continue to be so when our next neighbours of the Maori race are the natives of Waikato, the strongest and the most warlike of the Maori tribes, the very heart of the King movement, and the centre from which the former war at Taranaki drew the support and strength that made it at all formidable. It was, in fact, inevitable that we must, sooner or later, have been brought into collision with these tribes. They have (as a body) all along resisted the introduction among them of Sir George Grey's system of native Government. No sooner had he re-entered upon possession of the Tataraimaka land at Taranaki, which was indisputably ours by right of purchase, than they began to show signs of hostile feeling. The Government Commissioner, Mr. Gorst, resident at Otawhao, near the Waipa, was unceremoniously expelled though living on land secured by a Crown grant. The Government Industrial School, for native lads, which had been established at great expense, was broken up, and the printing-press belonging to it forcibly removed. Two of the missionaries—one of the Church of England, the other a Wesleyan—were forced to leave their stations; and all the white men in the district (many of whom had married native women) were driven from their homes, while their wives and children were claimed by the natives and taken from them unless able to effect their escape. On the 4th of May, Dr. Hope and Lieutenant Traggett, with six or eight soldiers, were murderously shot down on the Taranaki beach at Oakura in a time of supposed peace. This was the fearful mode adopted of declaring war; and it has since been learnt that the act was instigated by Waikato and perpetrated in accordance with instructions received from that place. When the Governor sent a despatch to Ngaruawahia, on the Waikato, calling upon the Maori King and chiefs to condemn the act, they justified it on the ground that it was, according to native custom, not murder, but war. Nor is it surprising that they should have done so, when they were apparently meditating a similar course.

At the beginning of July the troops were withdrawn from Tartaraimaka (but not until they had inflicted severe punishment on the natives at the Kaitakė Pa), and brought up to Auckland, with the exception of the 57th Regiment, which went into winter quarters at Taranaki. Tartaraimaka being distant twelve miles from the town of New Plymouth, without any made road, it was impossible to send supplies to the troops stationed there during winter. At the same time the Government received intimations of an intended attack upon Auckland, which made the presence of a considerable force in the neighbourhood absolutely necessary. The danger to the town seemed so threatening that, on the 9th of July, the Government issued a proclamation to all natives living in their villages near Auckland that they must either swear allegiance to the Queen and give up their arms, or else leave the place and go beyond Waikato. But few chose to do either one or the other, and withdrew into the woods in the neighbourhood of Papakura and Drury, in the rear of our troops, carrying their arms with them. From these it is almost impossible to dislodge them, and they constantly threaten, not only the outsettlers in the neighbourhood, but also to cut off communication with the front.

On the 14th of this month the first victims of the war in Auckland were an old man, named Meredith, and his son, a mere lad, who were at work at Shepherd's Bush, between Drury and the river Waikato. Since then three others have been shot in cold blood; and on the 17th an escort conveying supplies to the front was attacked by an ambuscade, when four men were shot down and ten wounded. It will be seen by a glance at the map that the road between Drury and the river (twelve miles in length) passes during a great part of this distance over a high range of densely-wooded hills. It has been one of the most useful works of the present Governor to have this road widened and metalled throughout, and in many parts new made. But though thus made available for the heavy traffic now required upon it, the trees and underwood are so near the sides of the road as to afford thorough concealment to an ambuscade and a secure retreat for the party forming it. Since the attack on the escort on the 17th parties have been engaged to fell the wood on each side of the road to a width of 21 chains, and in the meanwhile pickets are posted at intervals. On the same day that the escort was waylaid General Cameron made an attack on the natives, who had taken up a threatening position in front of his redoubt at Koheroa, on the Waikato. This was thoroughly successful, and the enemy were dislodged with a loss of at least fifty men (probably more), while on our side only two were killed and ten wounded. Since then the natives have kept out of the way, but they are evidently mustering their forces to strike a blow somewhere. Where this will be we cannot tell, as they have the advantage of being able to choose their own point of attack, and their movements are concealed by the thick bush. The General, on the other hand, is obliged to weaken his force by establishing posts along the whole line between the Wairoa river and the Waikato. In addition to the regular troops at his command, he has now 2000 militia and volunteers on active service, besides about 2500 performing garrison duty in town. A small steamer, the Avon, has been sent to the Waikato to co-operate with the troops, and another, especially built and armed for the service, is expected from Sydney very soon.

I inclose photographs of two scenes in the bush between Drury and the river—one taken near the scene of the murder of the old man Meredith and his son, mentioned above, and also of the attack on the escort July 17; they will show the character of the road to the front in this part of it. The third view is the Waikato river, near Mangatawhiri. The hills on the left hand, near the island, are occupied by the redoubt of Koheroa, which forms the General's most advanced position. It was here that the engagement of the 17th, mentioned above, took place.

P.S. Aug 1.—Since writing the above, a vessel has arrived from Tauranga, on the Bay of Plenty, about 150 miles from Auckland to the eastward, bringing in the families of Archdeacon Brown, the missionary stationed there, of two other clergymen engaged in the native school, and of all the other settlers. They have left in consequence of a letter received from William Thompson, whose portrait I sent you, who lives on the Thames, about forty miles from Tauranga, on the road to the Waikato. In this letter he declared his intention of joining in the war against the pakeha (white man), and of attacking the town, and that he would spare neither the unarmed nor their property. This was altogether unlooked for from him, as he has never before joined in any of the wars either between native tribes or with our troops at Taranaki. On the contrary, he has always most strongly dissuaded his countrymen from war, and has expressed his disapprobation of the course pursued by them. But he is a stanch supporter of the King movement, and the step which he has now taken is a proof how widely the hostile feeling is spreading among the natives. The announcement which he makes of his determination not to spare the unarmed shows the sanguinary nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. It will be a war of extermination on both sides. It is sad to see a fine race, of which such hopes have been entertained both of its preservation and social improvement, rushing headlong to its own destruction. It is possible that they may be so infatuated as to believe that they can successfully cope with the power of England and rid the island of the pakeha, but it seems more reasonable to suppose that, dreading instinctively the encroachment of the white man, and believing that they are doomed to extinction as a race, the owners of the soil, they are resolved, in one desperate attempt, to inflict as heavy a blow as possible upon the white man, and to die in fighting for their land.

According to the new Constitution of Venezuela slavery is for ever abolished in that State; every slave who places his feet upon her soil will be considered free and taken under the protection of the Republic.

There is a great rush to the gold mines in the county of Beauce, about thirty-five miles from Quebec. There are about a thousand persons at the "diggings," which are said to be exceedingly rich. The gold district extends over a distance of above fifty miles, part of it running through the suburbs of Quebec.

The bones of Robespierre, St. Just, and Lebas have been found by some masons who were laying the foundation-stone of a house at the corner of the Rue de Rocher, in the Batignolles, Paris. It was there the remains of these men, who performed so remarkable a part in the first Revolution, were deposited, the churchyard of the Madeleine being too full at the time of their execution to receive any more corpses. Public balls were held for many years at the place where the skeletons were discovered.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains a letter from Saigon, of the 6th of September, giving some interesting details of the treaty concluded by Rear-Admiral de la Grandière with the King of Cambodia:—"That document comprises two principal clauses. The first recognises the suzerainty of France as replacing that of the Court of Hué. The King of Siam pretends to have rights to the protectorate of Cambodia; but it appears from documents which cannot be disputed that his claims are not so ancient as those of the King of Hué, now represented by France. The second grants to France the right of forming an establishment in Cambodia, on the Mei-Kong, at the spot called Nam-Van, or the Four Arms; that is to say, at the point where the four branches of the river join. This establishment, placed in an excellent strategical position, will render the French masters of the course of that large river, which, after watering the principal provinces of Lower Cochin-China, now occupied by us, falls into the sea by four mouths. The distance between Nam-Van and Mytho is about 175 miles, and is nearly 250 miles between the former place and Saigon. The treaty also confers on France important commercial advantages, and contains very liberal stipulations in favour of the Catholic religion, which is highly appreciated and much professed in Cambodia. There are a bishopric and a flourishing French mission at Pignalu, forty-seven miles above Nam-Van, and well-attended Catholic schools at Oudon, the capital of the country. The treaty just concluded is in every respect an advantageous arrangement. It consolidates the domination of France over Lower Cochin-China, and renders us masters of a vast and rich region, which, by governing itself, relieves us from the difficulties always attendant on the necessity of ruling with foreign elements a country conquered by arms."

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW ART-TRAINING SCHOOLS.

THE admirably-constructed new National Art-Training Schools, South Kensington Museum, are now open for public inspection every Saturday, and are deserving a visit from all interested in the diffusion of art-knowledge, on account of the surprise and gratification they will afford. The success of the system upon which these and the branch schools have been conducted is apparent, not only in the fact that there are some three hundred scholars on the books for South Kensington alone, but doubtless also—as represented in the French official report upon our International Exhibition—in the generally-improving taste displayed in our manufactures. This success may, moreover, we think, afford lessons which would be of use in the proposed remodelling of the schools of the Royal Academy. In drawing any comparison between the management of the schools at South Kensington and those in Trafalgar-square we would, however, in simple justice to the latter, caution the public against the too common assumption that the circumstances of both are quite analogous. In the first place, it must not be expected that the schools of the Academy will ever be so well filled while they continue to retain something of the same relation to those of the Department of Science and Art that Oxford and Cambridge Universities bear to the schools that feed them. For our part, we should like to see the schools of fine art and the schools of design amalgamated; for they would be mutually beneficial, and fine art is unquestionably the fountain-head of all the arts of design. But this has not yet been definitely proposed. Meanwhile, it should be borne in mind that up to the present time every tyro is admitted into the schools of the department; but at Trafalgar-square a candidate for admission must present a proof of ability beyond the point probably at which the departmental schools leave the great majority of their pupils. The schools of the one are designed for artisans primarily, and in them is taught mechanical as well as figure drawing and the application of the principles of art to manufactures. The schools of the other are intended only for students qualifying to become painters, sculptors, or architects, and in them is taught fine art only. The Royal Academy has also laboured under the immense disadvantage of being compelled to close its schools during the best six months of the year, on account of the apartments used by the students being required for the annual exhibition.

After, however, making all fair admissions, we shall still find that the Academy schools compare very disadvantageously. They sadly want "waking up," to use the expressive phrase employed by Mr. David Roberts in his evidence before the Royal Academy Commission. The modicum of instruction given by the keeper and the visitors is doubtless miserably inefficient. It is often pretended, in defence of the Academy system, that instruction given to advanced students of art would repress originality; but this is not found to be the result in France. It may be said that there the student is free to enter the studio of that particular master which his taste at the time inclines him to prefer. And this is true; but still, if the Academy had, like the departmental schools, a paid head master (not necessarily an Academician) and a staff of thoroughly qualified teachers, a thousand of the technicalities of art, which, when unassisted in youth, every artist goes on discovering till sight and hand fail, might be taught without in the least interfering with that genius which, wherever existing, it is almost impossible to control, or "crib, cabin, and confine." We have not space here to indicate the many reforms needed in the Academy schools; but the system which has worked so well in the schools of the department might be adopted with assured advantage, and even carried further. Space is of course the first requisite, and then the lectures should be more practical, a chemical laboratory should be attached to the Academy, and no copying by the students of old or modern pictures should be allowed except under the surveillance of the master.

The school now at South Kensington has, it should be remembered, suffered under every disadvantage in respect of space, light, and other convenience, first at Somerset House, then at Marlborough House, and, lastly, at Kensington, up to the erection of the present classrooms, &c., yet the number of pupils has constantly increased. The new schools, with the large courts of the museum—completed last year—form part of the very extensive building designed by Captain Fowke, but still far from completion from want of funds; another large structure, with its proper façade, having yet to take the place of the notorious "Boilers." The new schools are disposed on two floors, the male pupils occupying the upper, the female the ground, floor. The several classrooms or studios are lofty and admirably lighted and ventilated; most of them measure 30 ft. by 20 ft., the lecture-room being 40 ft. by 30 ft. Each room is occupied by separate branches, such as elementary drawing, drawing from casts of the figure and ornament, architectural drawing, engineering, modelling, painting from flowers, fruit, draperies, landscape, and the living model, costumed and nude. The whole building was erected in less than four months. Two scholarships for female students are announced for competition. These have been founded by the sum contributed by the public when the wedding presents to the Princess of Wales were exhibited in the museum.

The statue which for thirty years has surmounted the column in the Place Vendôme, Paris, is, as we intimated last week, in course of removal. The statue of Napoleon I., in that military costume familiar to the world set up by King Louis Philippe, is to be removed to Courbevoie, and to be replaced by a statue of the first Emperor in the classico-heroic garb, similar to that first placed on the column. In making this change, the *Moniteur* says the Emperor Napoleon III., faithful to the reminiscences of the first Empire, wished that the effigy of the founder of the dynasty should be re-established on conditions in conformity with tradition. But it may well be doubted whether the change will be agreeable to the mass of the French people; and the heroic statue will certainly violate one of the canons of art, and perpetuate a most absurd anachronism, as well as be, after all, not strictly in conformity with the precedent of Trajan's Column at Rome—which is specially referred to. The bronze column of the Place Vendôme was, we all know, made of the Austrian and Russian cannon taken in the campaign which terminated at Austerlitz. The spiral of the shaft represents, by a continuous series of basreliefs, the principal actions in that campaign corresponding to the spiral of its marble original, the Trajan Column, which gives the successive events of the Dacian Wars; but in both cases there are in the basreliefs no attempts at allegorical representation. In regard, therefore, simply to the rules of art, there was no excuse for placing an heroic statue on such a column, whether ancient or modern. Nothing, on the contrary, would, in the case of the *triumphal* column, Place Vendôme, seem more natural than the placing on it of a statue of Napoleon I., in his military "redingote," "petit chapeau," and jack-boots, the costume so intimately identified with the representations beneath, and still so much more popular among all classes of the French than his portraits in Imperial robes. It is true, the Emperor Trajan was represented heroically, but it seems to be forgotten that the column to Trajan proved to be a *funereal* monument. The Roman Emperor never saw the column erected to him, for he did not live to return from the wars it commemorated; and his statue was made to hold a globe containing, it is believed, his ashes. The "apotheosis" of which the *Moniteur* speaks in reference to the first statue to Napoleon could not be understood in the same sense. And, although the obsequious Senate and degenerate Romans might still have given their illustrious Emperor an heroic costume (which, indeed, in his case, differed little from his ordinary robes) during his lifetime, the dissimilar circumstances fairly relieved the French, however fanatic their pro-classical tastes, from, as we have said, the absurd anachronism of elevating their Emperor as a pagan god or demi-god.

Efforts are being made to introduce into this country a new style of mural decoration called "marble tarsia,"—from *tarsia*, or the art of inlaying woods, stained or of different natural colours, so as to represent architecture, landscapes, and various ornamental objects—an art much employed in Italy in the seventeenth century, and imitated in French marqueterie. The specimens of marble tarsia we have seen bear, however, a great analogy to the ancient process of marble chiaro-scuro, and the remarkable pavement by Beccafumi of the Duomo, or Cathedral of Siena, which exhibits large and elaborate historical compositions in light, half-tint and shadow by means of three different-coloured marbles. The first specimen of this art was sent to the International Exhibition. The design represented "The Salutation," and the lines of the composition, with the principal shadows, were incised in a large slab of statuary marble, and filled in with a black marble, the half-tints being added in a similar manner with grey Sicilian marble. The piece was purchased by the department of Science and Art, and is now exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. The artist is Baron Henri de Triqueti, the sculptor of the reliefs on the bronze doors of the Madeleine, at Paris, and the successful competitor for the mosaic design of the "Transfiguration," which, when the necessary funds are subscribed, will be placed in the semi-dome of the apse of St. Paul's Cathedral. The late Lord Herbert of Lea was the first to adopt the new style of ornamentation in the church built by him at Wilton; and now Lord Herbert's example has been followed by another resident in the immediate neighbourhood, Mr. Fane De Salis having recently embellished Teffont Church with a work in marble tarsia by Baron De Triqueti. The site selected is the space above the east window in the Manor chapel, which adjoins the chancel. The subject is a choir of angels singing "Gloria in excelsis," grouped round a scroll on which is engraved, in golden letters, "Hallelujah, Hallelujah."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his very able speech on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Wedgwood Institution at Burslem, last week, remarked that a life of the great potter, Josiah Wedgwood, was much desiderated, and said that he was glad to know that the want was about to be supplied. Mr. Gladstone alluded, we understand, to a life of Wedgwood, from his private correspondence and family papers, in preparation by Elizabeth Meteyard, to be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

The collection of drawings which formed the Water-Colour Painters' Lancashire Relief Fund has been distributed among subscribers. The sum subscribed hardly reached half the estimated value of the collection, yet by this means no less than £1904 16s. has been contributed to the charitable purpose intended.

Lord Clyde's townsmen at Paisley have resolved that a memorial-bust of his Lordship shall be purchased for the town, and a duplicate of a bust, by Mr. Ewing (engraved in our pages a few weeks since), presented to the city of Glasgow by Mr. Dalglish has been chosen.

The decoration of the vacant spaces above the altar of Christ Church, Marylebone, have been intrusted to Mr. W. Cave Thomas. The large lunette (about 25 ft. by 12 ft.) is to be filled with a picture of the angels appearing to the shepherds.

Two pictures, said to be by Murillo, were recently offered to be sold by auction at Paris, but no bidder came forward, although the auctioneer was instructed to knock them down for 1200f. Not many days later they were verified as real originals, the painter's signature having been discovered on them by the restorer employed by the Government, and they are said to be worth 200,000f.

NATIVE REFORMERS IN INDIA.—The *Oude Gazette* publishes a curious report, in Indo-English, of a meeting of the "Anjumun Akbar," a native association of Shahjehanpore to promote the abolition of certain evil social customs among Hindoos and Mohammedans. The Hon. R. A. Drummond, the Judge, presided, and special reports were read on the subject by native gentlemen. Pundit Bany Ram reported that the evil practice of paying large sums to the bridegroom with his bride prevails among the Kanoujeas, or people of Kanouj, who are the most respectable in the district. The community is divided into three classes. A bridegroom of the first class gets 400 rupees with a wife of the same class, 500 rupees with one of the second class, and 1000 rupees with a wife of the lowest class, and so on through all the grades proportionately. Moreover, the husband may marry again—"nay, over and over ten times, notwithstanding his first wife or subsequent wives are alive and exempt from any chronic disease or other legal disabilities, and then leave them to the charge of their parents to provide for them." Some women, in poor and proud families, remain unmarried up to the fiftieth year of their age, and even for their whole life, "and this circumstance is productive of such evil consequences as are not worth mentioning." All this is "repugnant to the dictates of the Hindoo Shastras." One Moonshee Shu Shahai reported quaintly that the custom of giving money on the occasion of marriage is also prevalent amongst the Kayuts, and that "through avarice of money no notice is taken of the beauty or deformity of the bride by some." As to the Mohammedans, Moulvee Mahomed Kramutwoollah Moonshiff reported against the ruinous custom of relatives feasting for forty days at the expense of the house in which some one had died, and against the social prohibition of the re-marriage of Mussulman widows in imitation of the Hindoos. Rules were adopted to induce families to oppose these practices. Cazee Surfrarz Ally, "than whom a more learned scholar in the Persian, &c., is rare, and who is also a very respectable gentleman in his community," was appointed to compile a "good and easy" Dustoor at Amul for the instruction of the Purdanasheen females.

COTTON IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—On this subject Captain Poulain, of the French Engineers, who has long resided in Senegal, has published a pamphlet, which, in the present scarcity of cotton, cannot but attract attention. He proposes a plan which, while it requires the co-operation of the State, leaves free scope to private enterprise. According to this plan, all the exiles and fugitives from the Southern States—men who, born in a warm climate, are best able to bear that of Africa, and who, besides, understand the cultivation of cotton—are to be invited to settle in the French possessions in Africa. Land is to be allotted to them in the immediate neighbourhood of the fortified posts, where they may in all security devote themselves to the cultivation of the precious plant, and thus gradually form agricultural centres, which will in time extend their influence further inland. An agricultural office established at the Ministry of the Marine is to direct and second their efforts. In the country itself a small number of agents are to be appointed to visit the farms, direct the public works, and survey the country. This is an outline of the general organisation, after which the author passes under review the various countries which he considers favourable to the growth of cotton. Provence, Corsica, Naples, Greece, Turkey, and Spain, he thinks, can do but little. In Algeria labour is too dear, and consequently offers but little profit; moreover, the sudden changes of temperature so frequent in that climate are unfavourable to the growth of cotton. But in the Soudan, a vast territory of Central Africa inhabited by the negro race, the cotton-tree grows spontaneously; and although the inhabitants are devoid of activity and enterprise, and therefore unlikely to export much cotton, they could send excellent seed. Next comes Senegal, which the author has inhabited for several years. It borders on the Soudan, has the same climate, and is rich in cotton. There labour is cheap; the article can be conveyed on the backs of camels, asses, or horses; and although the construction of roads would be impossible there in many places, owing to the sands, there are the Senegal and Casamanco, the Sann and Saloum, which traverse the country, and are protected by numerous fortified posts. Then, on the American continent, the author mentions the three Guianas, one of which is French, is well watered, and has a tropical temperature, with its usual accompaniment, a rich vegetation. Here cotton might be profitably cultivated, as it is already in Dutch Guiana. In the French West India islands the sugar cane is being abandoned, because it cannot bear up against the competition of beetroot sugar; and the author is of opinion that the cultivation of cotton would restore those islands to their former prosperity. Lastly, he mentions Madagascar as a very favourable country for the growth of cotton.—*Galignani.*

WARSAW BY NIGHT.—The only amusement I could devise was to smoke my cigar on the steps of the hotel, which looked out on the great Place de Saxe, where there was not a soul to be seen except the Russian sentries. Every half hour a patrol of soldiers marched by with a dull, heavy tramp, and about as often some belated passenger stole stealthily along, holding up his lantern before his face, and looking around him at every moment. But in half an hour's time the city appeared to have gone to sleep. After ten o'clock no human being is allowed to be about the streets except on public duty, and, as soon as it grows dark, every one is obliged, under heavy penalties, to carry a lantern with him. The effect of this custom is very peculiar and picturesque. The whole street, in the earlier part of the evening, appears to be alive with gigantic fireflies. As the gas burns very dimly at the best, and as everybody is in black, you hardly see the walkers themselves, and the lamps appear to flicker up and down as if they were carried by some monster moth. In fact, at night, the main streets of the city bear something of the look of a Venetian carnival on the stage. Then, and then only, is there anything cheerful in the aspect of Warsaw. The universality of the mourning attire is in itself depressing. Man, woman, and child are dressed in black. Every now and then you see some very poverty-stricken looking peasant in coloured clothes, but even then there is almost always some black ribbon about his dress to mark the mourning. The very women who walk the streets of Warsaw are dressed in black. In fact, I doubt whether anybody, with whom poverty was not an absolute excuse, could walk safely about the town in light colours. If you dine out you have to leave the table at nine, in order to be safely housed before the prohibited hours; and, in fact, as soon as the night comes on a gloom seems to sink over the whole city, the patrols come out in force, and the little lamps are lit, as the passengers hurry homewards. For my own part, I always found it impossible to divest my mind of the idea that, when I carried my lamp about, I looked exactly like a stage conspirator. Moreover, there is an art in using a lantern, as in most things; and I found that my candle had a way of guttering down and going out suddenly, from which lamps in the hands of Poles appeared to be wonderfully free. I recollect my lantern getting blown out suddenly in the centre of a long, dark street, which I was coming down alone. I had no matches, and there was nothing for it but to make for a light which I could see flickering in a distant shop-window at the end of the street. Happily, I arrived there before any Russian patrol came up; but, after that, I always took the precaution of carrying matches with me. However, even the novelty of being obliged to carry a lantern palls upon you after a time, and, with this exception, there is no amusement in Warsaw.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MUSIC.

At the Royal Gallery of Illustration Mr. German Reed has brought out a musical entertainment of a novel form, which promises to be attended with success. He calls it an "Opera di Camera"—an opera, that is to say, so simple in construction and so easy to be got up on a small scale as to be capable of representation in a private drawing-room or chamber. It is entitled "Jessy Lea," the characters are only four in number, and the voices are accompanied only by the pianoforte. The libretto is from the pen of Mr. John Oxenford, and the music is composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren. The subject of the piece (which is in two acts) is taken from Donizetti's charming opera buffa, "L'Elisir d'Amore," the characters and incidents being considerably altered. Jessy Lea is a country beauty, a little coquette, who, like her Italian prototype, has two lovers; the one a rustic youth, the other a gallant man of war. The rustic lover, Gilbert Ashford, is an exact counterpart of Memorino; the martial swain, Hugh Tempest, is not a soldier, but a sailor, the skipper of a small vessel. The dashing sailor enjoys the fair one's smiles, while the poor country lad is treated with scorn. The disconsolate youth falls in with a young gipsy, Elspeth by name, who offers to tell his fortune, and (like our old friend, Doctor Dulcamara) sells him a love-potion—a bottle of wine, of course. Gilbert, under the influence of his elixir, treats his sweetheart very cavalierly the next time he sees her, to her surprise and mortification; for it is he, after all, whom she prefers. Meanwhile Elspeth, the gipsy—having accidentally discovered a circumstance unknown as yet to her rustic lover himself, that he has just inherited a farm through the death of an uncle—tries to get him to herself; but Gilbert is proof against her arts and remains faithful to his disdainful sweetheart. In despair he engages himself to go to sea with Captain Tempest; but Jessy has now found out the real state of her heart, and the dénouement is the same with that of the "Elisir d'Amore"—the good-natured sailor abandons his suit to Jessy, releases Gilbert from his engagement, and takes his departure, and leaves the lovers happy in the prospect of their union. This little drama is written by Mr. Oxenford with his usual felicity. The dialogue is gay and spirited, and the lyrical portions are elegant and well adapted for musical treatment. Mr. Macfarren's music will support his high reputation. The concerted pieces are masterly in construction and rich in harmony; and the songs and duets are melodious, graceful, and expressive. In short, the whole is calculated to give great pleasure not only on the stage but in the concert-room or the chamber. The performers, with the exception of that well-known favourite of the public, Miss Poole, are débutants new to the stage, and, this being considered, acquitted themselves surprisingly well. Miss Edith Wynne, who personated the heroine, is the young Welsh lady who has recently distinguished herself by the simplicity and feeling with which she sings the melodies of her native mountains. Though not as yet quite at home on the stage, she will soon be an excellent actress, for she has grace, intelligence, and feeling. Her singing is already admirable. Mr. Whiffin, who played the rustic lover, is good-looking, has a sweet tenor voice, and his unaffected deportment is very pleasing. Mr. Wilkinson, who sustained the part of the sailor, acted with considerable animation and freedom, and his fine baritone voice made a favourable impression. As to Miss Poole, her impersonation of the gipsy girl was a piece of consummate histrionic art, while her rich, mellow, mezzo-soprano voice, and her pure, simple, English style were as charming as ever. The first performance, on Monday evening, drew a crowded audience, and was received with every demonstration of favour. Not only the performers, but the gifted composer, were loudly called for, and applauded to the echo.

The Monday Popular Concerts have been resumed. The first performance of this (the sixth) season took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, under the able direction of Mr. Arthur Chappell. It would be idle at this time of day to describe or eulogise an entertainment so well known and so firmly established as the Monday Popular Concerts. It is sufficient to say that there is no appearance of any falling-off either in their excellence or their success. The programme of Monday evening included two of the finest quartets of Beethoven and Spohr, which were exquisitely played, Herr Lotto being the first violin and Signor Piatti the violoncello. Mr. Charles Hallé performed sonatas of Mozart and Mendelssohn; and favourite vocal pieces were sung by Miss Banks and Mdlle. Parepa.

THE THEATRES.

Lyceum.—The success of Mr. Fechter's first season of management at the Lyceum Theatre naturally excited public curiosity at the announcement of the opening of his second. Accordingly, such was the crowd at the doors of the theatre on Saturday that it was next to impossible to secure admission. The drama, too, intended for production had been so advertised on the walls as to excite much inquiry, and many actually applied at the libraries for the new romance of "Bel Demonio." The romance, it turns out, was a drama, and designed for the great and leading attraction at the house having the advantage of being under the liberal conduct of Mr. Fechter. Another source of curiosity existed in the fact that the stage mechanism of the theatre had undergone great alteration, and that many of the inventions, for which we are indebted to the ingenuity of French mechanists, would be applied to the use of the stage. In this the public was not disappointed. The improvements indicated (some of which are patented) were introduced. The stage, for instance, is constructed in separate pieces, removable when required, and serving on occasion for traps and openings. Slits, above and below, are substituted for grooves, through which the scenery is worked by means of upright poles and cranes running upon iron tramways. The "float" is no longer visible, the gaslights being underneath the stage, which slopes towards the orchestra. Other improvements might also be specified; these, however, will suffice with the intelligent to symbolise the whole. As last year, two pieces were put up for the night of inauguration, evidently meant to continue during the whole season; and, accordingly, the "Bel Demonio" drama was preceded by a slight farce. This was entitled "Uncle Baby," and proceeds from the pen of Mr. Gilbert. The burden of it rested on the shoulders of poor Mr. Widdicomb, who, as Uncle John, tried to make a weak-minded old gentleman a funny character. Much praise, also, was due to him for the degree of success which he contrived to attain, and to Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Miss P. Leclercq, Mr. J. G. Shore, and to Mr. F. Charles, for their efforts in favour of the drama, which, on the first night, was in considerable danger. Perhaps the manifestation of displeasure was owing to the impatience of the audience, anxious to witness "Bel Demonio," which did not commence until a quarter to nine, a circumstance which threatened late hours, a threat, unfortunately, that was but too faithfully kept. On the second night "Uncle Baby" was more successful; it was not only patiently listened to, but applauded. "Bel Demonio; a Love Story," is not altogether new to the stage; much of the plot relating to the ruse practised by Felix Peretti, afterwards Pope Sixtus V., to obtain the pontificate—that of affecting a stooping posture and extreme ill-health for the purpose of leading to an anticipation of his early death; but, immediately on his election, he is stated to have assumed an upright attitude, and to have entered on power with vigour and decision. The incident, it is true, is a fable, and the event never took place beyond the fact that Montalto, as he is called, was elected Pontiff. Mr. Brougham, who has had the arrangement of the present drama, affects to have taken his materials from Stendhal's "Italian Chronicles," though its more obvious source seems to have been "L'Abbaye de Castro," a French drama, already used up by Mr. Boucicault, who was assisted in the feat by Mr. Bridgman. The portion of the plot relating to the Cardinal, afterwards Pope, is only incidental to the story of the present drama, which turns on romantic adventures adroitly associated with historical reminiscences. And these romantic turns of fortune are set off with twelve tableaux and scenes, which are rather architectural sets than paintings. The effect of these is almost magical. First we have some picturesque abbey ruins, near Rome, where we meet with Mr. Fechter as Angelo, an artist, over fond of painting the features of Lena (Miss Kate Terry), the daughter of Count Campireali (Mr. G. Jordan). We have next Mr. Emery as an old soldier, one Ranuccio, from whom he learns that he is of noble birth, Angelo being the son of a nobleman assassinated by the haughty Orsini. Angelo, both emboldened and enraged, demands the hand of Lena from her father and brother, who, in refusing their consent, add insult to injury. An attempt, indeed, is made at his assassination, but Ranuccio watches over him like his guardian angel. Lena is ultimately compelled to take the veil, but not before she has been married by the aid of a mysterious monk, who tears her away from the ceremony before she can utter the vow of seclusion. Brought back by violence to the convent, she is condemned to be immured alive for the attempted sacrilege. Angelo, by means of a secret passage, obtains admission to her chamber, and, awaiting her revival, is ready to resist the onslaught of the Colonna faction. Angelo, who is, as the reader may have guessed, Bel Demonio, and a leader of bandits, is soon assisted by his followers, who break through the walls, is enabled to make good his ground until the appearance of Cardinal Montalto (now Sixtus V.), who commands the obedience of all, and pronounces a benediction on the lovers. He, too, was the mysterious monk by whom they had been married. We should add that the Cardinal is supported by Mr. Brougham, and is by far the most showy character in the piece. The defect of the drama is indicated by the fact we have just mentioned. The principal character is made accessory to the plot, instead of being the central figure. The part of Angelo, which takes that position, is one well calculated to display Mr. Fechter's various talents, but its dramatic importance is not equal to its personal interest; hence the triumph of the piece rather falls to the share of Mr. Brougham than to Mr. Fechter. On the other hand, the whole of the drama is so well acted, and the general getting-up so magnificent, that, however inferior the drama itself may be to "The Duke's Motto," there can be no doubt that it will have a long run, and, it may be, succeed in occupying an entire season. We may regard the manner in which the Lyceum has been reopened under Mr. Fechter's management as a step in progress, and one that encourages hope for the future of the drama, and well calculated to inspire energy into the advocates of the cause.

Drury Lane.—After "Manfred" on Monday, a new farce was produced, written by Mr. John Oxenford, in which Mr. G. C. Neville made his début, as well as in the old farce of "John Dobbs," in which he sustained the principal character with effect. The new piece is called "Beauty or the Beast," and is taken from a comic nondescript French drama, entitled "Ma Nièce et Mon Ours." The action is almost pantomimic, and quite as extravagant as anything that takes place in pantomime. The scene commences in the neighbourhood of the International Exhibition, where Mr. Wadding (Mr. Barrett) has opened a *table d'hôte*, not very profitably, it would seem, as his guests are limited to three; but these three are a curious set of people. These are Higgins, the manufacturer of lay figures (Mr. Neville); Wiggins, the maker of glass eyes (Mr. Spencer); and Figgins, a vender of stuffing-wool (Mr. Weston). Their trade characteristics enter, of course, into the plot, and form some basis for the tissue of absurdities of which it is composed. Wadding has a niece, with whom these three oddities are in love. She is named Hetty (Rose Leclercq), and Wadding has intended her for himself. His three guests resort to stratagem to defeat him. Higgins persuades Hetty to travel by railway in a large box as a lay figure; from which, after being nearly stifled, she is delivered by Figgins. A stuffed bear is afterwards substituted for her as the occupant of the box. The bear is the property of Wadding, who is almost frantic at its supposed loss, his money having been deposited in the stuffing. From this point the characters are all at cross purposes, and rush about in pursuit of each other, and perplexing the audience to the utmost, until Wadding recovers his bear and Hetty becomes the wife of Higgins. Mr. Neville achieved a fair success, and is an actor of whom much hope may be entertained.

The Shakspeare Tercentenary.—The following address has been issued by the Stratford-on-Avon Tercentenary Committee:—"As the town in which Shakspeare was born, bred, and educated, which he chose for his home in the decline of life, and in which he died and was buried, Stratford-on-Avon is assuredly the most appropriate spot for a tercentenary celebration in his honour. The festival will be extended over four or five days. On Saturday, the 23rd of April, there will be a banquet for ladies and gentlemen, at which the Earl of Carlisle will preside and deliver an address. He will be supported on the occasion by many members of both Houses of Parliament, and others eminent in the walks of art, literature, and science. On other days there will be excursions to various places in the vicinity of Stratford-on-Avon illustrative of incidents in Shakspeare's life, under the guidance of gentlemen well qualified for the task; critical analyses of Shakspeare's plays; a grand oratorio (to which many of our leading vocalists have already consented to contribute their services), and a miscellaneous concert. The comedy of 'As You Like It' and one of Shakspeare's tragedies will be represented by a combination of metropolitan and provincial talent. There will also be a Shakspearean fancy ball. One day will be devoted exclusively to popular amusements. Each day's proceedings will be fully specified in a subsequent prospectus. The substantial objects to which the pecuniary results of the festival will be devoted are—first, the endowment of one or more scholarships to the English Universities, open to the competition of those who have received their education at the same school at which Shakspeare received his, viz.—the Free Grammar School founded by King Edward VI.; second, the erection of a monumental memorial at Stratford-on-Avon. While they reserve to themselves the privilege of expanding or modifying their programme according to circumstances, they beg to assure you that the larger the funds with which they may be entrusted the more energetic will be their efforts to render the occasion august and memorable."

Mr. James Jackson Jarves writes as follows in the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review* for October of the progress of art in America:—"The citizens of New York have just given upwards of 100,000 dols. to provide a building for the Academy of Design, with its long-needed life-school. Under the auspices of the Historical Society, a sum of 500,000 dols., more or less, is being raised to improve the noble donation to them of land in Central Park, by a series of buildings to receive their collections of objects of art and antiquity, on the plan of the British South Kensington Museum, free to the public. The project, like the park itself, is placed in the hands of public-spirited men of taste and knowledge, who have no objects to further besides the promotion of art and science in America, and making New York the foremost city in these respects. Baltimore has a similar institution, begun by a gift of 500,000 dols., with as much more promised. Boston is not far behindhand. A generous sum has been raised by public subscription for the Institute of Technology, the organisation of which, carefully studied from the experience of Europe, is the most scientifically complete of any yet established here. It embraces a department of art, to include galleries of all branches, epochs, and schools. Numerous smaller organisations are forming in other cities—Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago, for instance—on a limited scale; yet proving that the war, so far from stifling the growth of institutions of a high order of art, has the effect of stimulating them, because it convinces Americans that the only security of the Republic lies in the enlarged culture of all classes of citizens. Without rating too highly what has been done, we feel warranted in stating that the present period of civil war has proved the most auspicious for art and artists that America has seen, and justifies the hope that, under the influence of that activity which characterises the American mind whenever excited by topics of general utility, she will eventually possess schools of art and galleries that shall be commensurate with her mental growth in other directions."

The Registrar-General's quarterly return, comprising the births and deaths in the quarter ended Sept. 30, and the marriages in the quarter ending June 30, shows some important changes:—"After a season of depression which extended over two years, the marriage rate rallied in the first quarter of the current year, and rose decidedly above the average in the subsequent quarter. The improvement indicates increased confidence in the minds of the people in respect to their ability to earn a sufficient and comfortable subsistence. The births were more numerous than they had ever been in the summer quarter before; and the proportion they bore to the population in which they occurred was higher than usual. But, while the aspect of the returns is favourable as regards marriages and births, a tale of deaths, which is heavier than that of any summer quarter since the year of epidemic cholera (1854), shows that the public health was far from being in a satisfactory state. The death rate was considerably higher than it had been in any of the corresponding quarters that have intervened since 1854. Epidemic diseases spread with destructive force amongst the young; and apparently the season was less salubrious than it usually is to older persons. The number of persons married in the June quarter was 88,116; they were married at an annual rate of 1·72 to 100 persons in the population. The average rate for the same quarter is 1·69 per cent. In the two corresponding quarters of 1861-2 the rates were 1·68 and 1·61. A certain number of the prospective alliances of those two years, deferred in expectation of better times, would doubtless attain their consummation in the present year.

According to a despatch received from Lloyd's agent at Havannah a dreadful catastrophe has befallen the Spanish steamer Mejico, about forty miles off Cape St. Antonia, the entrance to the western point of the island of Cuba. It is stated that the vessel was on a voyage from Texel to Havannah, when she took fire and was totally destroyed, and out of all on board only thirteen of the crew and three passengers were saved; the remainder, numbering about sixty, it is feared were lost.

THE FARM.

The *Scottish Farmer* gives a highly interesting account of some experiments in double-cropping which have been tried on the farm of Mr. Rintoul, at East Craigie. The potatoes sown about the end of February were manured with 40 tons of farmyard dung and 5 cwt. of Peruvian guano to the Scotch acre, and raised in June. About the beginning of July the same amount of guano was applied per acre and sown with turnips. As a proof of how little this practice exhausts the land, Mr. Rintoul took 12 qrs. of barley per Scotch acre from a field which in the previous year had been cropped with potatoes and turnips and fed off with sheep, and the only extra manuring it received was a top-dressing of 1 cwt. of nitrate per acre when the braird was hoed. This year Mr. Rintoul has made further experiments on one acre, as a beginning; and, by pursuing the same system, has had two crops of potatoes within the year. The weather was very dry for six weeks after the second crop was planted, but still it has been very successful, and produced 25 bolls to the acre. The *Banffshire Journal* remarks that the farmers in its district, instead of being anxious to double-crop, hardly know what to do with their large yield. It seems to think that there is no great hope for them, unless a second Joseph arises to buy up their produce and garner it for years of scarcity.

A very important controversy has been going on between Mr. M'Combie, of Tillyfour, and the Scottish Central Railway Company. In a letter from that gentleman to the *North British Agriculturist*, he complained of the very great carelessness of this and other railways in the transit of cattle from Aberdeen to London, and the delays to which cattle were subjected on their road to the shows. The company, through their secretary, attempted to pooh-pooh the statement in quite a grand, Parliamentary style. Mr. M'Combie was not, however, to be got rid of in that way. Armed with four letters, two from Smithfield salesmen and "tyers up," and two from owners who had suffered like himself, he returned to the charge. The Smithfield letters proved that, so far from the cattle doing the journey in thirty-six hours, they were generally three or four hours, and at times as much as eleven hours, late; and that even when the beasts did arrive the manifest was sometimes not sent with them, and they were kept at the station for several hours extra. Nothing, as Mr. M'Combie points out, can be more irregular than the whole of the cattle service on nearly every railway. The trucks are uncovered, and very seldom cleaned out; the beasts don't get a drop of water; the train is shunted, on every pretext, at sidings, while the trains pass or the engine has a by-hour or two among other trucks at a station; the shunting is so carelessly done that cattle lose condition and often drop down, and, in fact, the whole subject is one which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should take up in earnest. Again, nothing can be worse than the treatment to which the owners of prize cattle are exposed. The railways gain so much by the large shows that they take the cattle for one fare, charging full for owner and attendants; and, on the strength of this, they consider themselves entitled to carry the cattle back just as they like. Mr. M'Combie shows that his own were once exactly two nights and a day between Edinburgh and Perth. From the Worcester Royal some of the shorthorns were carried home, about two hundred miles, at the average rate of four miles per hour, and at some shows we have known them kept waiting from six to ten hours in the station-yard, after the time they were ordered to come, before they could be trucked. One railway not so long since lost a cow altogether for five days, and there she stood in a remote corner of a large yard in her truck till she was almost too weak to low any longer. The servants of a company, not so long since, deliberately tore off the ticket from another company's truck, and charged demurrage in the teeth of it. Many owners are so disgusted that they declare they will send to shows no longer; and others declare that their only chance is to direct their servants to fee the goods managers, who have the opportunity of showing a little brief authority over the cattle-trains, and do not fail to improve it. Some curious instances have reached us as to the potency of half a crown, or even a shilling, in taming these haughty officials; and it is high time that their little game should be put a stop to, and cattle have as much justice done to them, comparatively speaking, as passengers.

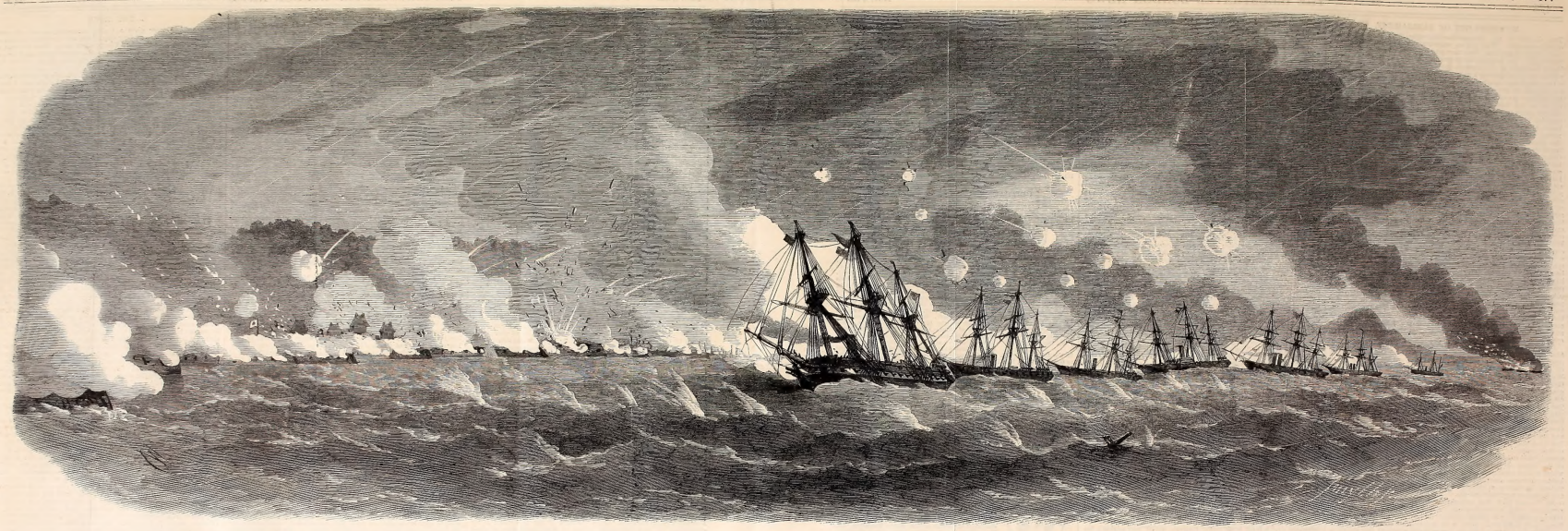
While some Corporations are raising every absurd objection against corn exchanges and covered markets, Doncaster, which is the centre of a very large agricultural district, has moved well with the times. Not so many years ago the farmers' wives sat with their butter and eggs at the ancient butter-cross, which could barely shelter a dozen of them. Hence it was thought quite an act of gallantry to present "an unprotected female" with a wisp of straw to stand upon, while the men got wisps for themselves and covered their shoulders with a sack. At a rather later date only 50,000 stones of wool were pitched, and 1½d. per stone charged for weighing; and within the memory of Sir Charles Wood, who was the chairman at the recent wool-market dinner to the Corporation, the market contained "no sheep, and only a few long-legged cattle and arch-backed sheep." Now the wives and daughters of the dairy farmers are duly glazed over, the cattle are counted by hundreds, and the sheep by thousands, and the wool market, at which an average of about £30,000 worth is pitched annually during the season, has now a handsome covered area of its own. It was built out of the rich borough fund, at an expense of £1500, and, although the fee for the weighing is reduced to a halfpenny, the supply pitched has increased to 170,000 stone. Now that the agricultural interest of the neighbourhood has been so well cared for, it is to be hoped that the pressing question of the enlargement of the Grand Stand (by far the best milch cow that the Corporation possess) will receive due attention. Judging from the crush of two years past, charging a guinea for a sight of the races from its roof will soon become a sort of pious fraud.

The sales for the season are all over, with the exception of the Brawith one, which Mr. Wetherell has announced for Wednesday next. The females are good, and, up to the 12th of September last, none of them had tasted cake or corn. There are three nice tribes among the thirty-five—that from Certainty by Sir Walter (2639), with a double Sir Walter and Roseberry cross in them; that from Lady Jane by Robinson's Bull (16,845) from a Walter Buchan (7692) cow; and that from Eardrop by Emperor (6973), dam by Prince George (5024), granddam Foggathorpe by Marlborough (1189). Both Eardrop and her yearling and calf Eardrop 2nd and Orange Girl are very capital lots. There are twelve bulls, and Mr. Wilson's system has been to bring them up on clover and porridge in preference to milk. Mr. Wilson is an old breeder, and many are still found to say that his Lady of Brawith, which won seventeen first prizes (including the Royal Agricultural Challenge Cup in Ireland two years running), is one of the best they ever saw. His Brawith Bud, which he sold to Mr. Grant Duff, has been quite a mother in Israel about Aberdeen.

The official correspondence respecting Sir James Hudson's retirement from Turin has been published. It appears that Sir James and Earl Russell are at issue on a matter of fact. Sir James says that when he declined the offered change of position last year he bound himself to resign altogether as soon as he was entitled to a pension. Earl Russell, on the other hand, denies there was any binding in the matter; he offered Sir James Hudson promotion last year, which Sir James declined, and there was, so far as he was concerned, an end of the matter.

Captain Kirkham, of the barque Edwin and Lizzie, which has recently arrived in the Mersey, gives particulars of one of those rare instances of a whale striking a vessel direct on the stem, and which, in the case of his ship, nearly caused her to founder. The Edwin and Lizzie left Prince Edward Island with a cargo of timber, and on the 12th of October, in lat. 45 1 north, long. 27 8 west, at half-past one in the afternoon, was struck by a large whale. Part of her cutwater was carried away, and the main stem cut right through to the wooden ends. So rapidly did the vessel leak that the pumps were instantly manned, and kept going night and day without intermission. Fortunately they were equal to the emergency, and, though the Edwin and Lizzie (a new vessel) had seven feet of water in her hold, she was brought safely to the Mersey and docked.

A volume of 600 folio pages has been issued among the Parliamentary papers, setting forth the area and population of the several unions in England and Wales, and of the parishes and townships of which the unions consist. The largest area included in any union is 235,861 acres, forming the union of Bellingham, in Northumberland, but the population is only 7080. Of the parishes, there are Liverpool, with a population of 269,742; and St. Pancras, with 198,788. Seven London parishes—St. Pancras, St. Marylebone, Islington, Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, Lambeth, and St. George's, Hanover-square, contain an aggregate population of more than 1,000,000. On the other hand, there are sixty parishes in England, not one of which has so many as ten inhabitants.



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VIEWS IN NEW ZEALAND: THE DEVIL'S NEST, SHOWING THE ROAD THROUGH THE BUSH BETWEEN DRURY AND THE WAIKATO.



VIEWS IN NEW ZEALAND: THE GREAT SOUTH ROAD, NEAR SHEPHERD'S BUSH, THE SCENE OF THE ATTACK UPON THE ESCORT ON JULY 17.—SEE PAGE 469.



EURYALUS. PEARL. CURAÇOA. ARGUS. PERSEUS. RACEHORSE. HAVOC. THREE OF SATSUMA'S STEAMERS ON FIRE.

SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 481.



VIEWS IN NEW ZEALAND: THE GREAT SOUTH ROAD, NEAR SHEPHERD'S BUSH, THE SCENE OF THE ATTACK UPON THE ESCORT ON JULY 17.—SEE PAGE 469.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The electors of the metropolitan boroughs seem to be confirmed experimentalists. They are so whimsical, not to say grotesque, in their choice of members, that they may be said to exercise a "fancy franchise." The borough of Greenwich has of late years been peculiarly fantastic in its electoral proceedings. At one time it was within an ace of electing a notorious adventurer, whose only capital—a very large one—was brass, who sought to enter Parliament in order to prevent his enforced entrance into another place; and who really would have got into the Legislature if he could have managed to appear on the hustings. Disappointed in that singular freak, the electors seized on a respectable tradesman in the town, whose business required his constant personal supervision, pitchforked him, almost before he was aware of it, into the house, and in one Session he was ruined, and made an ignominious exit—at once from Parliament and the country. Nobody ever exactly knew what its electioneering impulses were, and it was not bad tact in Alderman Salomons to choose Greenwich as the constituency with which to aid in fighting the battle of the Jews for admission to Parliament. The constituency stood very manfully by him, and when the time came they elected him readily and heartily, and thus perhaps took one of the wisest steps they ever did; for it is to be understood that the Alderman is a man of no small administrative ability—managing, for instance, almost single-handed, an immense bank—is just the kind of member to make himself felt in Committees where he has a purpose, and makes little pithy speeches in the house occasionally just at the right time and with the right point in them. He has a capital presence, and an easy, though slightly volatile manner; and, in his personal appearance and the tones of his voice, is singularly like the late William Farren, the actor, when that artist was playing in high comedy as an English gentleman of a certain age, but preserving in a remarkable degree his good looks. When Mr. Salomons meets the Greenwich electors, as he did the other day, there must be an excellent understanding between them. He must feel that they have assisted him to obtain a great political end, of which he is a special representative; and they must be conscious that all their electoral vagaries have past, and that they settled down into the possession of, perhaps, the very best metropolitan representation; for neither Mr. Salomons nor his colleague, Mr. Angerstein, can be put into the odd category within which it is customary to include metropolitan members as a body. When there is a sneer or a joke, as is common, at that oddly-selected band, the present members for Greenwich are specially excepted.

In one of his historical plays, which deals of the Wars of the Roses, Shakspeare causes one of the characters to make a ghastly joke when directing the Duke of York's head to be placed on the gates of York, so that "York might overlook the town of York!" Was it by some such affinity of ideas that Mr. Guildford Onslow came to represent the town of Guildford. In the hurry of a general election—he was first elected in that of 1858—when any claptrap helps to get a candidate along with a constituency, one can just imagine such a device being used in favour of Mr. Onslow as might be caught from his name. However that may be, although, as becomes a newish member, he has been hitherto quiet in the house; though as a steady and consistent Liberal, doing his votes manfully and systematically, he showed in a speech made to his constituents last week that he has stuff in him, and that he can enunciate as well as hold opinions. He is one of those who are content to assist in forming that capital concrete of memberdom on which the strength of the House of Commons is based, and so render silently service which is only appreciated when now and then these men come out before provincial assemblies and suggest how much of patience and forbearance they must exercise in discharging the unheeded duties of the Parliamentary rank and file.

Mr. Ferrand is, in fact and physically, a robust, broad-shouldered gentleman, with a capacious chest and a corresponding voice; but, metaphysically and metaphorically, he is the "skeleton in the house"—of Commons. That is to say, it is his chosen part to give a terrible, not to say a hideous, aspect to the affairs of this country; to strip off the flowers with which optimists are wont just now to decorate our social and political fabric; and to endeavour to present to the eye of the infatuated people of this country its real bareness and its tottering condition. This virtuously indignant member seems to have taken as his type the mad prophet who used to go about London just before the Great Plague, with a pot of coals on his head, and utter loud—nay, blatant—denunciations on the land, and predict woe and sorrow unutterable to its inhabitants. However wild and irrational the source of his vaticinations might have been, they were in the main fulfilled; and therefore we specially desire that the suggestion of the parallel between him and Mr. Ferrand may be taken only to extend to the immediate personal—or, rather, characteristic—resemblance between them which we have imagined. Last Session the House very good-naturedly gave Mr. Ferrand the best part of an evening very nearly literally to himself, in order that he might declare the true state of the country; and he certainly did draw a most awful picture of wrongs done and endured; and hearers whose experience did not go back twenty years really thought that he was describing an existing state of things which, by some curious process of the black art, had been effectually concealed from the general eye. But there were present persons who remembered Mr. Ferrand in the Sessions between 1841 and 1846, and they wondered from another point of view. They could not but think that, with perverted industry, he had taken up "Hansard" for that date, and had carefully got by heart all the speeches he delivered in that period and rolled them into one. Of course, so simple a device was shown up in a moment or two, after a reply to him was commenced; and, on the whole, he remained quiet enough during the remainder of the Session. He has, however, been giving the electors of Devonport a taste of his quality; and he has been essentially true to himself on that occasion. A talent for circumambient criticism of the coarsest kind, that is, an abusing and an accusing of every person and system that can be brought into the compass of a speech intended to be popular is not charming in itself; and it is not so much a faculty in itself that any ordinary person could not with a little practice develop it. This kind of style has been always, and still is, in regular use at the Old Bailey; and it is essential to the conduct of that kind of advocacy which is called upon peremptorily to deal with "no case." It has altogether gone out in the House of Commons. Even the Irish members—Mr. Whiteside himself—have practically abandoned it, and only venture upon it under circumstances of great temptation. To its successful development in the house a crowd and a certain boisterousness of debate is indispensable. Now Mr. Ferrand, being evidently and palpably ten years behind the sensational sympathies of the present Parliament, makes no impression—he does not rouse or stimulate; all he says seems aimless, purposeless abuse, which hits nothing and nobody in existence. He is not comprehended, and, as his voice is harsh and demeanour half savage, he is not pleasant to listen to; and so nobody does listen, and everybody that possibly can goes away. At Devonport, where there is a talk of reform in the dockyards—which, of course, in the minds of the persons employed there, can take but one shape, that of retrenchment—such an orator as Mr. Ferrand may, even in these days, exercise an influence—such as is acquired by stirring up discontent. He may there, and in such circumstances, in some degree carry out his mission, which is, apparently, to persuade people that they are never so happy as when they are utterly miserable; but even then we suspect that the shrewdness of the working classes, of whom he professes to be the special champion and defender, will prevent their being carried away by mere noisy talk, which is next door to raving; for that class, at least in this country, requires to be spoken to in a way that they can comprehend; and it is not by speaking to them in language which they do not understand that an effect is produced on them. As to Mr. Ferrand's career in the house, that, we venture to predict, is settled. He is in, but not of, the present Parliament. When he reappeared in the Legislature some curiosity was excited about him; he had been, in a manner, exhumed; he was a kind of Parliamentary mummy which had been resuscitated, and he drew for a night. But if Cheops had discoursed for three hours on Egyptian politics, he could not have received a more unsympathising hearing.

The Rev. H. Ward Beecher sailed last Saturday from Liverpool for America, in the Cunard steam-ship Asia.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The great and apparently capricious disproportion between the sentences at our criminal courts—more especially at the Middlesex Sessions—has of late attracted a good deal of public attention. As a rule, we hold it to be both perilous and invidious to censure or carpingly criticise the sentences pronounced by the Judges of the criminal tribunals. In nine instances out of ten the functionary on the bench, who has heard the case and seen the prisoner, knows infinitely more about the merits and demerits of both than the outside public, who have only heard the story at secondhand, can ever know. Besides, we have the remedy for a possible maladministration of justice in our own hands. Only codify the law, and then every offence will have its proper quantum of punishment meted out to it, and nobody will have a right to complain. We have certainly heard, on the other hand, that the much-vaunted criminal sections of the Code Napoléon do not give universal satisfaction in the countries where the code is adopted, and that foreign Judges not unfrequently express a wish that a little equitable discretion in punishment were allowed them, in lieu of being bound inflexibly to inflict the penalty provided by article one hundred and one or nine hundred and ninety-nine of the code.

At the same time, it is difficult to deny that, of late, a tendency has been manifested by those whose duty it is to administer the behests of the law to punish crimes against property with exaggerated severity and crimes against the person with excessive leniency. For a fine of a few pounds or a few weeks' imprisonment, you may half-murder a man or woman against whom you have a spite. There is a moderate tariff for biting off noses, and an accommodating scale of charges for breaking heads, with a reduction on breaking a quantity. But woe betide you if you abstract a sixpence from a letter, or obtain a barrel of flour under false pretences! Long-protracted slavery at Portland or Dartmoor will assuredly be your doom.

Nor, again, would it seem that a proper discrimination is exercised in punishing offences against property. Two cases occurred in juxtaposition at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday which will illustrate our meaning. A half-crazy impostor, with half a dozen aristocratic aliases, who is a deserter from the Dragoons and has been going about swindling tradesmen, was arraigned for obtaining by false pretences a porte-monnaie, a shirt, and other articles from West-end shopkeepers, fatuous enough to trust him on the mere assumption of a patrician name. There was no doubt about the man being an impudent rascal, to whom a couple of years at the treadmill, with possibly a little flogging, would prove very salutary; but the Assistant Judge sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for three years on each indictment. There were two; and this miserable Jeremy Diddler will be a convict for the next six years. The next case was that of a woman who had stolen a pewter pot from a public-house in Westminster. "While the landlord's attention was drawn to two men who were creating a disturbance the prisoner took a pot from a shelf and concealed it in the pocket of her apron, but was observed and given into custody. The landlord said he had lost many pots lately." The Assistant Judge sentenced her to be imprisoned for *six months, remarking that stolen pots were made into spurious coin.*

Now, we do not hesitate to express our opinion that the woman pot-stealer was a more dangerous foe to society than the vapouring swindler, and that had he received the six months' sentence and she the six years' one the requirements of justice would have been better met. Although there is something ludicrous in the name, the crime of pot-stealing is one of the most mischievous of the present day. By his apt remark the Assistant Judge plainly showed that he was aware of the fact that purloiners of publicans' pewter are often connected with coiners. The two men who were creating a disturbance were evidently confederates of the female thief, and women are systematically put forward to commit the overt act of robbery because the leniency shown to women by criminal Judges is notorious. It is vain, however, to expect undeviating impartiality in justice until Governor Sancho Panza comes home from Barataria.

A person unskilled in the adjustment of lenses once defined a telescope as "a long brass thing through which you couldn't see anything." By a parity of reasoning the majority of auction-rooms may be described as "places where you can't buy anything." There is a long-established and most atrocious system called "knocking-out," by means of which the public are virtually excluded from the commercial benefits of a sale by auction. The brokers and dealers, who are habitués of the place, form a league among themselves to bid against every outsider. You find it, in the long run, impossible (unless you half ruin yourself) to obtain the article you covet; and, when you have retired in disgust from the auction-mart, the brokers adjourn to a neighbouring tavern and have a "knock-out" sale, when the difference between the aggregate amount of what the article has fetched at the first sale and what it now fetches at the second (be it profit or loss) is apportioned between the "knockers-out." Add to this a great deal of terrorism and a very little honesty, and a slight idea of the "knocking-out" system may be obtained. A searching exposure of the entire practice has just taken place, and it is to be hoped that legislative steps may be adopted to protect the public against a long-existing but intolerable régime of tyranny and imposition. The "knocking-out" gentry would be very very much surprised if they found themselves indicted for conspiracy.

Albert Smith used to tell a story of a Yankee, emulative of the fame of Barnum, who made a bid "right away" for the purchase of the shrine of the Three Kings of Cologne, intending to exhibit it in the States. He was told that the shrine was not for sale, whereupon he consoled himself with the remark that he could get a "bogus," or imitation one, made for half the money, and which would do just as well. There is nothing out of which mankind will not make money. In a morning paper of Wednesday a "Gentleman" advertises, under the head of "Miracle," that, "free from any sectarian prejudices," he is "in possession of the Winking Madonna, with the remarkable phenomena which created such an extraordinary sensation in Italy." The curious are invited to apply, in the first instance, to an address in the N. district. The perusal of this advertisement recalls a well-known passage in Jeremy Taylor's dedication of his greatest work to the Earl of Carbery:—"I have lived, my Lord, to see Religion painted upon Banners, and thrust out of Churches, and the Temple turned into a Tabernacle, and that Tabernacle made ambulatory, and covered with skins of beasts and torn curtains."

Charles Mackay, who for twenty months has been residing in the United States as Special Correspondent of the *Times*, returned by the last Cunard steamer on temporary leave of absence. That the Doctor should have remained so long unmolested and undenounced in the Northern States is rather complimentary to the impartiality and love of fair play of the Federals, whose peculiarities he has painted in vigorous but certainly not in rosy colours. It seems, indeed, to be the opinion of that accomplished Anglo-Italian, Mr. Antonio Gallenga (who has been likewise "specialling" for the *Times* in the West), that the Americans like to be abused. "Lash them daily, lash them duly," as Mrs. Trollope did, and they will kiss the rod. Speak civilly of them, as Mr. Anthony Trollope did, and they will turn a cold shoulder to you. We remember a curious instance related to us by an American friend, proving the sensitive appreciation on the part of the American people of Mrs. Trollope's outspoken animadversions. One of the lady's strictures was on the inelegant transatlantic custom of visitors to a theatre lolling back in their seats, with their feet on the ledge of the dress circle. Not more than ten years since our friend was at a first-rate New York theatre, and in the dress circle there was one solitary individual who exhibited the soles of his boots at an angle of forty-five degrees (more or less) to a non-admiring audience. An indignant shout of "Trollope! Trollope!" arose from the pit, and the obnoxious individual, covered by public clamour, had to take his boots down. Mr. Antonio Gallenga, by-the-way, is, or was lately, a member of the Italian Parliament. Rumour has it that he has replaced Dr. Mackay during the absence of the latter in Europe. But how will the Italian Legislature do without the versatile author of "Country Life in Piedmont."

We once heard of a very old gentleman who declared that the pleasantest time he had ever passed in the course of a varied life was in Paris, during the height of the Reign of Terror. All day long he occupied himself with bird-stuffing, and at night he recreated himself by going to the play. The Committee of Public Safety kept eighteen theatres open. But, for the cultivation of comfort and contentment under difficulties, we should decidedly advise a residence at the present moment in Warsaw. If you happen to appear in the streets with any other headgear than the "cylinder of civilisation," or stove-pipe hat, you are liable to be ridden down by a Cossack, and flogged within an inch of your life with the barbarian's trenchant whip. If it be your fate to reside in an hotel containing, in addition to yourself, say five hundred inmates, and a pistol shot be fired from one of the windows at a passing Russian General, you will very probably be dragged down into the street, robbed, beaten, handcuffed, marched off to the citadel, stripped to the skin, and flung into a damp cell, or left to die of the cold in a high-walled yard. You must not go out at night without a lantern, like an amateur Guy Fawkes. You must not remain more than fifteen minutes over your dinner in an eating-house. You must not wear mourning. Your washerwoman is a spy and your droschky-driver a provocative agent. That dreadful Cossack, with his knout, is always waiting for you round one corner, and a "National gendarme," with the assassin's dagger or revolver, lurks round the other. *A la guerre comme à la guerre*; and civil war is the most intolerable of all. We have had our share. We remember seeing an old playbill of the time of the Irish rebellion, announcing the performance of Master Betty, in which it was stated that, in consequence of the attractions of the Infant Roscius, the town Mayor had kindly consented to allow the gates to remain open until nine o'clock at night. The town was in a state of siege.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HUGH J. NUGENT, BART.



Sir Hugh Joseph Nugent, fourth Baronet, of Ballinlough Castle, in the county of Westmeath, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, lost his life through a sad occurrence, which took place in the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland, on the 23rd ult. Sir Hugh, who was a pupil of Mr. Wordsworth of Gifford's Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, and who was only in his eighteenth year, went out with another of Mr. Wordsworth's pupils, a young Spaniard, named Jauregui. Nugent, in crossing a ditch, was handing his gun to Jauregui, holding it by the muzzle, when one of the barrels exploded and the charge entered his side, inflicting a mortal wound, of which he died as he was being carried home. An inquest was held at Mr. Wordsworth's house on the following day, before Mr. J. Greene, Deputy Coroner. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Sir Hugh Joseph Nugent was the eldest son (by his wife, Letitia Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Whyte Roche, Esq., descended from the noble house of Fermoy) of Sir John Nugent, the third Baronet, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and a Major in the Austrian service. He was born Dec. 29, 1845, and succeeded his father, as fourth Baronet, Feb. 16, 1859; and now, by his own melancholy demise, the baronetcy passes to his next brother, a youth thirteen years of age, who becomes Sir Charles Nugent, the fifth Baronet. This family derives maternally from the ancient Irish Milesian sept of O'Reilly, Princes of Lower Brefney, and maternally from the noble house of Nugent, Marquises and Earls of Westmeath. Sir Hugh O'Reilly, the first Baronet, so created July 22, 1795, assumed the surname solely of Nugent, that of his mother, Barbara Nugent, granddaughter of Thomas, Earl of Westmeath. This Sir Hugh was grandfather of the unfortunate Baronet just deceased.

HENRY RAIKES, ESQ., F.R.G.S., &c.



Henry Raikes, Esq., of Llwynegrin Hall, Flintshire, was the eldest son (by his wife, Augusta, daughter of J. J. Whittington, Esq., of Yoxford, Sussex) of the late Rev. Henry Raikes, Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, and grandson of Thomas Raikes, Esq., an eminent London merchant, and twice Governor of the Bank of England. Through his mother, the only one of the family of Whittington who left issue surviving her, Mr. Henry Raikes was the representative of that ancient house which traces its descent from the collateral relatives of the celebrated Sir Richard Whittington, temp. Henry V. Mr. Henry Raikes was born in 1811, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (senior optime and second class in classics) in 1833. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1836. He married, in the same year, Lucy Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham, by whom he leaves numerous issue. In 1837 he was appointed Registrar of Chester, which office he continued to hold until the passing of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Act, in 1858. Throughout the period of his office he was the active friend and counsellor of all the clergy of that extensive diocese; and so close and cordial had this connection become that when he retired from his appointment, in 1858, he established a fund for the assistance of the Church in populous districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, to which he subscribed annually no less a sum than £1100. Mr. Raikes was a magistrate, both for the city of Chester and the county of Flint, for which last-named county he served as High Sheriff in 1854. He twice unsuccessfully contested Derby (in 1847 and 1859). For many years he has been a Fellow of the Geographical, Ethnological, and Philological Societies, and leaves behind him many incomplete essays on scientific subjects, besides a well-known treatise on the English Constitution, published in 1852. Mr. Raikes died at his seat, Llwyneyrin Hall, on the 25th ult.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHNSON.

Lieutenant-General William Augustus Johnson died at his residence at Wytham-on-the-Hill, near Bourn, Lincolnshire, on the 26th ult., his death being accelerated by an accident which happened to him on the evening of the 9th ult., when he fell in his study and injured one of his hips. Lieutenant-General Johnson was the eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Augustus Johnson, Rector of Wistanstow, Salop, and Hamstall Redware, Staffordshire. He was born Oct. 15, 1777. He entered the British Army early in life, and shared in the glory of many of the important military achievements of the beginning of the present century. He was in most of the Peninsular campaigns. He rose through the various grades, and became a Lieutenant-General in 1841. He had, in 1814, inherited the great estates in Lincolnshire of his uncle, George William Johnson, Esq. Lieutenant-General Johnson was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Lincoln and Northampton. He filled the office of High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1830; and he was, in the Liberal interest, M.P. for Boston from 1821 to 1826, and for Oldham from 1837 to 1847. He was for thirty-two years Chairman of the Kesteven Quarter Sessions, held at Bourn. He married, on the 17th of February, 1835, Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Foster, Rector of Dowsby, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters. His second, and eldest surviving, son, Augustus Charles Johnson, Esq., succeeds to the estates. Lieutenant-General Johnson, as a country gentleman and landlord, was deservedly held in the highest esteem. He was at all times accessible and courteous, and lived upon the best of terms with his neighbours, whether of high or low degree. He showed himself on the bench to be an upright, experienced, and efficient magistrate and chairman. His demise is much lamented.

WILLIAM CUBITT, ESQ., M.P.

William Cubitt, Esq., of Penton Lodge, Hants, M.P. for Andover, and President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was the second son of Jonathan Cubitt, Esq., of Buxton, in Norfolk, where he was born, in 1791. His elder brother, Thomas Cubitt, Esq., was the celebrated builder of an extensive area of squares and streets in Pimlico, who acquired a vast fortune, and purchased the magnificent estate of Denbies, near Dorking, from the executors of Mr. W. J. Denison, Esq., M.P. for West Surrey. Mr. Thomas Cubitt's eldest son, George Cubitt, Esq., was returned M.P. for West Surrey in March, 1860. Mr. William Cubitt was born in 1791. He was for a short time in the Navy, but retired from that, and was placed under his brother, who was much older than himself, and had by that time obtained a good position as a builder. For many years he and his brother carried on the business of builders and contractors on the highest scale. Their vast engagements, great wealth, and liberal treatment of their workmen are of public notoriety. Mr. William Cubitt retired from the firm some years ago. He was, on the 24th of June, 1847, while a member of the Fishmongers' Company, named Sheriff of London, and a month afterwards he was elected M.P. for Andover, which place, a short interval excepted, he continued to represent till his death. He was chosen Alderman of Langbourn Ward in 1851. He unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of London, July, 1861. Mr. Cubitt was a Conservative. He was greatly respected by all parties in the House of Commons. In 1860 Mr. Cubitt was elected, for the first time, Lord Mayor of London; and for his ability and his munificence during that mayoralty he was proposed and re-elected Lord Mayor for 1861-2. The two years of Mr. Cubitt's mayoralty were noteworthy for his liberality in general, and for the splendid hospitality he showed to the foreign exhibitors and the members of the Royal commission who visited this country in 1862. He opened the subscriptions for the sufferers by the Hartley Colliery explosion and for the Lancashire operatives. He was one of the leading members of the committee for the national memorial to the Prince Consort, and in that capacity received the approval of the Queen for his zeal and activity. Mr. Cubitt was elected, as an Alderman, governor or president of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. When he recently, from ill-health, resigned his aldermanic gown, he resigned that presidentship also. Mr. Cubitt married, in 1814, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Scarlett, Esq., and by her (who died in 1854) he leaves four daughters, two of whom are married—viz., Mrs. Humphery, and Laura, Lady Olliffe, wife of Sir Joseph Olliffe, M.D. These two ladies were in turn Lady Mayoresses during their father's occupancy of the office. Sir Joseph Olliffe, the husband of the younger, is Physician to the British Embassy in Paris, and ranks among the leading medical practitioners there. Mr. William Cubitt died at his seat, Penton Lodge, on the 28th ult.]

SPORTING NOTES AND SPORTS.

TUESDAY and Mr. Ten Broeck wound up a Houghton meeting to which fog and frost have lent remarkable interest. Beyond bringing Scottish Chief (a most unlikely-looking Derby horse) again, and hardening the belief in Lord Glasgow's lot, which seems strong in Theophilides, the meeting was not productive of much Derby speculation. Ely was not fast enough up the Criterion hill, but ran gamely and well, and second last third victory was scored on the Wednesday after a tremendous finish with Beatrix. Lord Stamford's resignation has not exactly taken anyone by surprise, as his Lordship has always been rather too sensitive on the subject of attacks. Leading Turfites, like great statesmen, must expect to have their conduct and their motives criticised (and often misrepresented), and trying to crush comment with a high hand, as his Lordship did last May, was simply a wise proceeding. We trust that he may not be exposed to the mortification of selling a Derby or St. Leger winner in his lot—a step which a sense of determination to sell must entail. Surplice, Kingston, Summerside, and Wild Dayrell all earned up trumps the year after they were sold off, and Lord Exeter tried hard to get rid of Stockwell and all his horses in training. His Lordship has had a short though brilliant career; but perhaps the continued taunts to Edwards may be an omen that "the man in the black belt" may not quite fade from sight. It would never do to "leave half told the story of Camberwell Belle." The stud will be sold at Newmarket in the early part of December, and great will be the lamentation among the breeders of blood stock and, in short, every one connected with the turf.

The All-England Eleven played in 26 matches last season, out of which they won 15, lost 4, and drew 7. The United Eleven exhibits the position which they took up by defeating the All England, as, out of 18 matches, they only won 3 and drew 5. Owing, however, to the constant engagement of several of their leading players at the Oval, they often played very weak elevens. Jupp the Surrey colt, a great accession to the team, made his début, and got against the Northumberland Twenty-two—in fact, more than a third of the whole score on his side. The united match which was played this year has been very great: and the season, on the whole, owing to the Parr v. Surrey Secretary disagreement, and the very great independence shown by some of the leading professionals (who ought to let no man put the screw on them so as to keep them from the Oval), has been very successful. Mr. E. M. Grace has scored and bowled well; and even the old schools only fall faith with him for his supernaturalism. Shrewsbury and Carpenter have not batted quite so brilliantly as usual, but Tarrant's batting has progressed amazingly, and Jupp's bowling has been wonderfully good. Morlock has made very great scores, and Tom Hearne has shown that there is much more in him than cricketers supposed. Grace has on only very rarely as yet been seen to the inside for his own country 100 runs only three less than Kent made in Lords ground. Among the twelve 50's in the Gentlemen v. Players Mr. Grace's average is the best—30 per innings in seventy-nine matches, with 161 as his highest score, and 1,000 in total. Hearne has 1,011 in fifty-five matches, 112 as his highest score, and 1149 his total; while Carpenter stands at 19 2-5 in fifty-six matches. After these men there is a great gap, and Caffyn is on the Players' side, his average for sixty-one matches, and 70 his highest score.

The Caledonian Club began its season very gallantly at the Scottish National Club, where Skelsdelfer by Canaradoo won the Burgar Stakes and Cheshire and Silver Nuts. The Metropolitan Club, divided the Caledonian Stakes. The Douglas Cup brought on several of the senior cracks, and little Spider was beaten in her first course by Governess of the Caledonian Scotland's Pride, by her own brother Corcoran in the second ties, and eventually divided the Cup with her own brother, Lucifer. The Annandale Handicap Effort blood was quite as victorious in the south, and at Ashdown it scored both Derby and Oaks, with Geoffrie Chisholm and Pastil. Twenty Efforts and twelve Davids ran in these two stakes. Son of Lock (brother to Stockdaller) by Canadaco ran up for the Derby, and Loose Box by David ran home. Mr. Hall Dare's Village Belle went in great style for the Craven Cup, and led the very fast Sailer from the Corner in the deciding course. The Ashdown Park Stakes was in the slips during the week, but did nothing. The Border Club St. Leger went to Dr. Richardson's Governess, another of the Canadaces. Bloom from Baffle ran better than any of his blood at Market Weighton, where Rapture, one of the last of the Riots, won a Stakes.

The Wiltshire Champion Meeting was remarkable for the success of the David blood. Bindweed was second to Mr. Bowes's Buonaventure for the Great Western Cup, Bird-Seton's Sackbut won the Druid Cup, Lilinah ran to Mrs Smith's nomination Swortlake for the Ladies' Plate; Mr. Jefferson's Imperatrice, from old Acis, won the Challenge Cup; the brother and sister Leah and Luke, from Cactus, the Beacon Hill and Wood Stakes; and Bindweed, by the Admiralty Lord Lurgan's Lady Ava, own sister to Imperatrice, was the winner of the Shoreham Stakes, in which Coolbawn by Bird-Seton from Lady Browning Daisy by Judge won the Sixteen-dog Cup; and it was a little remarkable that the first ties two Neals's Arbs, own brother and sister, and two Seagulls, also brother and sister, should have been drawn against each other. Sweepe, another of the Seagull and Sowerbutt litter, won the Rottingdean Bridge Stakes, Sackbut the next week are Coquettish Club, Tatelow (Southport), Marham, Tadcaster (O. Kinsey) Club, Chesterfield, and Mansfield Stakes winner.

Sir A. G. Cumming, of Altyre, killed five deer a few days ago, in the Forest Pottal, Scotland. He got close to a herd and brought down two right and left, loaded again and brought down two more, and then re-loaded and wound up with "one more." So much for the advantage of a double-barrel.

The *Field* opens the annual season with its capital annual list of the packs of staghounds, foxhounds, and harriers in the United Kingdom. Mr. Davis is still fresh and well at the head of her Majesty's pack, but there are five other packs of staghounds in England, 108 of foxhounds, and 64 of harriers. In Scotland there are eight packs of foxhounds and two of harriers; and in Ireland one pack of staghounds, 20 of foxhounds, and 13 of harriers. Mr. Badminton, the Burton, and the Hambleton are the only packs which breed their own sires, and Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Goodall couples to do it with. Forty-two packs of staghounds and foxhounds are kept at their masters. John Treadwell is now with his old master, Mr. Greaves, at the Old Berkeley. The Cambridgeshire has had a bad season, and Mr. Selby Lowndes has given up the Bicester country, after having hunted during the past year but three days per week. Mr. Hall Dare's Belvoir is a most uniform monthly payment for a member, and is very select. In addition to which, it is worthy of remark, that several members were entitled to a pension, or, in other words, an annuity, to secure which their contributions were inadequate. Most of them were let at public-houses, and a monthly contribution was required to be spent in beer. Numerous complaints have been made to the Registrar of these fraudulent charges of the management of friendly societies, particularly of those who have extensive operations, and he has pointed out that he could not exceed a considerable number of letters, addressed to him in his official capacity, with reference to the unhappy condition of the system. A great number of these letters quoted in the report, the major portion of the writers protesting against charges for drink, as a consequence of which they were compelled to hold aloof from them. Some, however, are of a special character, and question the legal right of funds being used for purposes not in accordance of his Majesty's Consul the Prince of Wales.

The number of accounts in savings banks, including the friendly societies investing direct with the commissioners, in the United Kingdom, was, on Nov. 20, 1862, 1,662,000, and the amount of deposits £32,232,292.

The operations of the Post Office savings banks commenced in September, 1861, and the progress of the business from that time, and especially during the past year, has been highly satisfactory, about 180,000 depositors having opened accounts in them during the year. The total number of depositors at Post Office savings banks were opened in England and Wales, 980 in Ireland, and 191 in Scotland, including all the Channel Islands and Monmouthshire belonging Islands. The whole number of Post Office saving banks at the end of 1862 was, therefore, 1,171, of which 1,000 were in England and Wales, 100 in Ireland, and 271 in Scotland. Many of these banks have attracted a large number of depositors, and 76 only of the whole number have failed to attract the public confidence; and that the advantages which they offer appear to be understood and appreciated throughout the country is evident from the beginning of the present year 151 additional banks have been opened, making 2864 banks in all, and the gross amount of deposits, including interest, on Nov. 20, 1863, was £3,736,689 out of £3,592,296.

Much use has been made of savings banks by friendly, provident, and charitable societies, and by the managers of penny banks, as shown by the valuable number of returns which have been collected by the Registrar for the year 1862: provident and charitable societies, 621; penny banks, 85. One important advantage of these banks is that they give any person who has the power of making a deposit or taking out money in any part of the country in which he may happen at the time to be, and the transaction is in no manner his account was originally opened. This power is largely used. Last year there were 1,000,000 deposits and 1,000,000 withdrawals (1,942 withdrawals).

According to official returns, the quantity of cotton grown in Italy this year amounts to 73,000 bales of 100 kilos each. The greater part was produced in Sicily and the Neapolitan provinces of Locca and Salerno.

Mdlle. de Rothschild, the youngest Miss Rothschild, was led to the wall on Tuesday week, in the Chapel of the Dames de Sacré Cœur at Gonesse. The Duke of Malakoff officiated.

Lord Leitrim has written an angry letter to the *Observer*, in which he declares that, although "the myrmidons of disloyal power" have done all they can to injure him, they have failed in their object, and that "it will be for his mortal and conscious foe" to meet him in the House of Lords, where "right and justice must prevail, though all the blood of all the Howards essayed to beat it down."

THE HALL OF LIBERATION, KELHEIM, BAVARIA.

On Sunday, the 18th of October, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, the Hall of Liberation, near Kelheim, one of the grandest and noblest monuments erected by that great lover and patron of art, King Louis I. of Bavaria, was solemnly inaugurated by his Majesty, surrounded by some of the representatives of that memorable time period. No worthier monument of a war which, at Leipsic, ended in freeing the great German nation from the yoke of Napoleon I. could have been conceived or carried out. Situated on the summit of Michel's Mount, 470 feet above the Danube, which flows in the waters of the Danube at the end of that celebrated pass of Weltenberg, unrolling in grandeur and picturesque beauty even the romantic Lorley of the Rhine, the Temple of Liberty forms an majestic pendant above the surface of the rock.

The temple is a colossal rotunda, in the Greco-Roman style. Its substructure is 236 feet, in diameter; its height, 204 ft. Ascending a flight of steps, 55 ft. broad, we come to the principal terrace, 87 ft. broad, surrounding the base of the temple, and forming a polygon of eighteen angles. At the external angles of the terrace are placed eighteen colossal statues, 18 ft. high; and at the eighteen angles round the exterior eighteen buttresses, surmounted by colossal Victories, 20 ft. high, and holding shields, on which are inscribed the German races who fought and conquered at Leipsic—namely, the Austrians, Bavarians, Tyrolese, Bohemians, Franconians, Suabians, Rhenans, Thuringians, Hessians, Saxons, Brunswickers, Hanoverians, Brandenburgers, Silesians, Saxons, Moravians, Hanoverians, and Prussians. A double colonnade, 18 ft. broad, contains a flight of 40 ft. in circumference, and adorned with fifty-four columns, 16 ft. high and all monolithic, and surmounted by a cornice. Over this is another ballustrade, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country, the valleys of the Danube and the Altmuehl, and in clear weather even the Bavarian Alps, can be seen in the distance. Above this the temple rises still, and another circle of smaller steps or battlement of eighteen columns of military trophies and Victories, conclude the whole. The roof is of iron, and the lantern at the summit of iron and glass.

On the terrace, at the head of the steps, is the entrance, over which are the following words in bronze: zinc: "Den Teutschen Befreiungskampfern. Ludwig I. König von Bayern. MDCCCLVIII." (To the German warriors of the War of Liberation, Louis I., King of Bavaria, 1858). The doors, of massive oak, incased in bronze and weighing five tons, we enter into the hall, 100 ft. in diameter, and are immediately struck by the magnificent proportions, admirably especially lighted up from the lantern above. It consists of many coloured marble slabs, and in the centre is inlaid, in large Roman letters, the following sentence:—"Monumentum Victoriarum vergenses anno MDCCCXIII. Befreiungskampf nothwendig machte und wodurch sie gesiegt" ("May the German nation ever remember what the War of Liberation necessary, and how they conquered in it."). Eighteen semicircular niches, painted red and separated by columns, surround the hall, and contain the interior. Before these niches, and on a common plinth 5 ft. high, thirty-four colossal Victories, of white Carrara marble, winged, and crowned with oak-wreaths, 10 ft. high. They represent the thirty-four German States. Their hands are interjoined, and they stand between them seventeen German shields, on which are names of the battles which occured during the war are embossed. Above these niches, along the wall, covered with Sienna marble, are placed eighteen tablets of Carrara marble, on which are inscribed, in letters of gilt marble, the names of eighteen of the most celebrated German commanders of the period—namely, Prince Schwarzenberg, Field Marshal, Austria; Prince Blucher, Prussia; Prince Wrede, Bavaria; Count Bubna, Austria; Count Wallmoden, Hanover; Count Gneisenau, Prussia; Willalmi, Crown Prince of Wirtemberg (the present King); William, Duke of Brunswick; Hereditary Prince of Hessia-Homburg, Austria; Count York, Prussia; Count Klenau, Austria, Count Bülow, Prussia; Count Gyulai, Austria; Count Kleist, Prussia

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

POPE JOAN—PIQUET.

AMONG other games which were once very popular with our great grandfathers and grandmothers, and which are still kept up in old-fashioned country-houses, may be mentioned pope joan and piquet. With respect to the former game, it has been fabulously asserted that in the ninth century a pope named Joan, enamoured of a violent passion for a young monk, named Felix, and, in order to be admitted to his confessional, assumed the male habit. At the death of her lover she entered on the duties of professor, and, being very learned, was elected Pope on the demise of Leo IV., who died in 855. This tale, absurd as it is, was not only believed without offence, but believed until the period of the Reformation. We find the following announcement in the old almanacs:—"A female Pope, a Protestant and a Papist manifestly proving that a woman called Joan was Pope of Rome, and against the supremacy of the same was to be contrary by Robert Bellarmine and Cæsar Baronius, Cardinals; Florimondus Raesmondus, M.D., and other Popish writers, impudently denied; and by Platina, Antoninus, Archbishop of Florence, John Haviland for William Garrart: and are to be sold at his shop in St. Paul's churchyard, at the sign of the Bull's Head, 1675. Quarto. Containing one hundred and forty pages." Another allusion is made to the subject in Rabelais's work. De la Facine the Noble Breton et Femmes," published in France, and which is to be found in the Bibliothèque Royale de Paris. There, may be seen an illumination representing a religious procession, in which La Papesse Jean appears in her pontifical attire, accompanied by two Cardinals, a Bishop, and a Monk, mounted on a Monk, chanting the service of the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope wears her treble crown, the Cardinals their peculiar hats, the Bishop his mitre, and the monks and priests are distinguished by their "shaven and shorn heads"; and here it is worthy of remark to the antiquarian that the crossbearer of the procession wears a cross three times as large as those have it), instead of the double or treble cross or crucifix of more modern times. The game of pope joan is played with a board, on which has created so much satirical criticisms from lighter authors, and such severe diatribes from polemical writers, in a most scandalous manner.

Piquet was the first known game upon the cards, and is generally supposed to have been invented by Cardinal Richelieu, minister of Charles VI. of France. Unfortunately, like many other games, it has been perverted to the worst purposes, and is now a gambling game,—to serve the object of the gamester, and thousands of pounds have changed hands at a party of piquet. Sad is the reflection that numerous families have been ruined by play with cards, estates have been sold, estates mortgaged, to meet what have been termed debts of honour; duelling, and loss of life, have been the consequence of the gambler's fate. Backer, as reported in the "Harleian Miscellany," has the following remarks:

"I know not one person of an hundred, or of many hundreds, that needeth any game at all; there are such variety of better exercises at hand to recreate and refresh the body, as no man can want, unless he can better improve.

"Besides, I confess my own nature was as much addicted to games of sport as most, and therefore I speak of this recreation as is needful to my health and labour, and no more; but, for all that, I find no need of any game to recreate me. When my mind wants comfort, I find it in my study, among my books, my writings, and business to do: that when my body needeth not it, the hardest bowler, fowler, or fisher, or the most expert gamester, at all manner of games and sports, as profitable to my body, and more to my mind. I am alone, and have no temptation: I am not subject to vain oaths. I may improve it in profitable cheerful conference. I condemn not all sports and games in others, but I find none of them all to be best for myself, . . . I have no need, and I have many disadvantages in shooting, bowling, and such more healthful games, to say nothing of the waste of precious time, which in these recreations attended there is somewhat in it that nature itself hath some suspicion of. That prudent Lord Verulam, in one of his essays, saith, that gaming hath a carnal, empty mind: if religion, books, and friends cannot suffice for this, there is some disease in it that should rather be cured than pleased. . . . I speak not this to condemn all games, but to condemn profits in."

In an old work entitled "The Nicker Nicked; or, the Cheats of Gaming Discovered" (printed 1660), play is thus described:—"Gaming is an enchanting witchery begot betwixt idleness and avarice, which has thrill pregnancy of all sorts of mischiefs—there is nothing it is incapable of prosecuting any serious action, and makes him unsatisfied with his own condition, he is either lifted up to the top of mirth and joy with success or plunged to the bottom of despair by misfortune; always in a storm, and never in a calm."

Hannibal said of Marcellus, that "Nec bonum, nec malum, fere potest"—i.e., "He could be quiet, neither conqueror nor conquered." Satan (well he knew the ploy) proposed to Jehovah that Job being cast satisfied: if they win, they think to win more; if they lose, they will play on.

One propounded this question—whether men in ships at sea were to be accounted amongst the living or the dead, because there were but few inches betwixt them and drowning? It is the same case with the most of great gamesters, though their estates be never so considerable, whether they are to be accounted poor or rich, because they are but at a indirect betwixt a person of fortune (in that circumstance) and a beggar.

Most gamesters, as the old writer says, "are like Indians, when money or estates hold out, they rise to great sums; some have 'played over-first, all their money; then their rings, coach and horses, even their wearing-clothes and shirts, and have gone home, and, at last, perhaps, a lordship. You may read in our histories of Edward VI. that Sir Anthony Denny, Sir Edward Wotton, and Sir Henry Vill. for Jesus-bells (so called), which were the greatest in England, and the like is said of Sir Miles Partridge, playing, as it is said, for a deal horse, did, by happy fortune, recover it again, then gave over, and played no more."

If a man has a competent estate of his own, and plays whether it himself or another for him, he has it is extremely folly; if his estate be small, then to hazard the loss even of that and reduce himself to absolute beggary, is direct madness. Besides, it has been generally observed that he who is given to gaming proves, by that, more prejudice in disquieting your mind than the gain of two hundred pounds and a half will be a recompense for it.

Consider also your loss of time, which is invaluable, and remember what Seneca says:

Nulla major est jactura quam tempora amisisse.
The greatest loss is the loss of time.

Evelyn too, on mean authority, thus censures gaming. We quote from his "Miscellaneous Letters":—"Here is a fine walk and a piazza for the market. Here, especially, is such a concourse of people, Turks, Jews, Armenians, Christians, of all nations and conditions is prodigious; some buying, others selling, others drinking, others playing; some working; others sleeping, fighting, singing, whipping: and every several company seeming to be in as full employ where any idle fellow might stake his liberty against a few crowns at dice, or other games, as the richest. . . . Here he was presently chained and led away to the galleys, where he was to serve a term of years, but from whence they seldom returned. Many estates perished in a drunken bravado would try their fortune in this way."

In describing the Carnival, he thus proceeds:—"Venice, 1645.—They also have a barbarous custom of hunting bulls about the streets and piazzas, which is very dangerous, the passages being generally so narrow; and, on the Thursday, he was to have a most stately chase."

Again we find:—"January 6th, 1661.—This evening, according to custom, his Majesty opened the revels of that night by throwing the dice himself in the privy chamber, where was a table set on purpose, and lost his £100. (The year before he won £1500.) The Ladies also played very deep. I came away when the Duke of Ormond had won about £1000, and left them still at passage, cards, &c. At other tables, both there and at the groom-porter's, observing the wicked folly and monstrous excess of passion amongst some losers: sorry am I that such a wretched custom as play to that excess should be countenanced in a Court, which ought to be an example to the rest of the kingdom."

"1667, 8th January.—I saw deep and prodigious gaming at the groom-porter's, vast heaps of gold squandered away in a vain and prodigious manner. Thus I looked on as a horrid vice, and unsuitable in a Christian Court."

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

MR. Tidd Pratt, Registrar of Friendly Societies, has just issued his report for the last year, pursuant to the provisions of the 13 and 14 Vict., c. 115, sec. 1 and 2. During the year 1862 the Registrar examined and certified the rules of 1,171 friendly societies, and also the alterations of the rules of 177 societies; making a total of 2354 certificates. Nineteen societies deposited their rules with the Registrar under the 18 and 19 Vict., c. 63, sec. 44. Notice of dissolution were received from 137 friendly societies during the year ending Nov. 31, 1861, of which number 47 were advertised in the *London Gazette*, pursuant to 18 and 24 Vict., c. 58, sec. 3. During the year 1861 the sum of £1614 5s. 7d. in the Bank of England on account of such societies was transferred by the Registrar into the names of trustees appointed by friendly societies, in the places of others removed, absent, &c., pursuant to 18 and 19 Vict., c. 63, sec. 36. Since the last report, no Act of Parliament has passed relating to friendly societies, except the Act 25 and 26 Vict., c. 87, which enacted during the past year that the Registrar may, in his actuary, but adopted a uniform monthly payment for a member, and not for a week, as heretofore. In addition to which, after a certain number of years members were entitled to a pension, or, in other words, an annuity, to secure which their contributions were inadequate. Most of them were let at public-houses, and a monthly contribution was required to be spent in beer. Numerous complaints have been made to the Registrar of these fraudulent charges of the management of friendly societies, particularly of those who have extensive operations, and he has pointed out that he could not exceed a considerable number of letters, addressed to him in his official capacity, with reference to the unhappy condition of the system. A great number of these letters quoted in the report, the major portion of the writers protesting against charges for drink, as a consequence of which they were compelled to hold aloof from them. Some, however, are of a special character, and question the legal right of funds being used for purposes not in accordance of his Majesty's Consul the Prince of Wales.

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The operations of the Post Office savings banks commenced in September, 1861, and the progress of the business from that time, and especially during the past year, has been highly satisfactory, about 180,000 depositors having opened accounts in them during the year. The total number of depositors at Post Office savings banks were opened in England and Wales, 980 in Ireland, and 191 in Scotland, including all the Channel Islands and Monmouthshire belonging Islands. The whole number of Post Office saving banks at the end of 1862 was, therefore, 1,171, of which 1,000 were in England and Wales, 100 in Ireland, and 271 in Scotland. Many of these banks have attracted a large number of depositors, and 76 only of the whole number have failed to attract the public confidence; and that the advantages which they offer appear to be understood and appreciated throughout the country is evident from the beginning of the present year 151 additional banks have been opened, making 2864 banks in all, and the gross amount of deposits, including interest, on Nov. 20, 1863, was £3,736,689 out of £3,592,296.

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The following communication has been transmitted to Earl Russell, by her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in Tunis, respecting the appearance of a small island on the Chotts' Basin, supposed to have been raised by the Vine-Central at Goletta:—" Goletta, Oct. 6. Mr. Consul-General Cyprien Bourgade has just been, of the help of Vansour, of Tunis, and Mr. Dupuy, having announced to me that he has discovered a new island from the coast, and Mr. Dupuy, between in length, about 30 min. E., and 15 min. S., and 20 deg. 0 min. N., exactly on the Chotts Basin, I found the duty of meeting known to you this discovery.



ABBOTTABAD, ONE OF OUR SANITARIUMS IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Count Colloredo, Austria; Count Von Wittenberg, Prussia; Von Ziethen, Prussia; Count Bubna, Austria. Above these, at the corners of the angles, are consoles or supporters, adorned with lions' heads and open capitals, almost imperceptibly intermediating the change from the polygon into the perfect circle.

The second division now begins with the balustrade of the columned gallery, consisting of four layers of white Carrara marble, with ornamented cornices. Above this balustrade is an open Doric gallery, 12 ft. wide, composed of seventy-two monoliths of granite, 21 ft. high. The inner wall is cased with marble from Fichtelberg. Above this gallery (385 ft. in circumference) is the principal cornice, with the architrave. On the latter, which is of white marble, are inscribed in letters of gilt-marble, the names of eighteen of the principal fortresses taken by the Germans during the war. Above the cornice are the attica, made of stucco-marble, with gilt mouldings.

The ingeniously-constructed cupola, 101 ft. in diameter, and divided into 252 compartments adorned with different martial emblems, such as wreaths of oak, trophies of victory, thunderbolts, &c., crowns the whole. A richly-gilt wreath of oak-leaves forms the finishing-point of the cupola, and, being of openwork, admits the light from the lantern above, which is 26 ft. in diameter. The height from the pavement to the top of the lantern is 184 ft. Over the entrance-door is the following inscription, in letters of white marble:—"The architect of this building was Leo Von Klenze."

The foundations of this gigantic building are a masterpiece of durability and beauty. In many parts, owing to the nature of the chalk formation on which the temple stands, they extend to a depth of from 60 ft. to 80 ft. The first stone was laid on the 19th of October, 1842, by King Louis, the day after his Majesty had inaugurated the Walhalla at Donaustauf, near Ratisbon, who had shared in the dangers and glories of the War of Liberation to meet him on the 18th of October to inaugurate the temple at Kelheim. Of the eighteen Generals, whose names are inscribed within the temple, but one is still living—the veteran King of Wirtemberg.

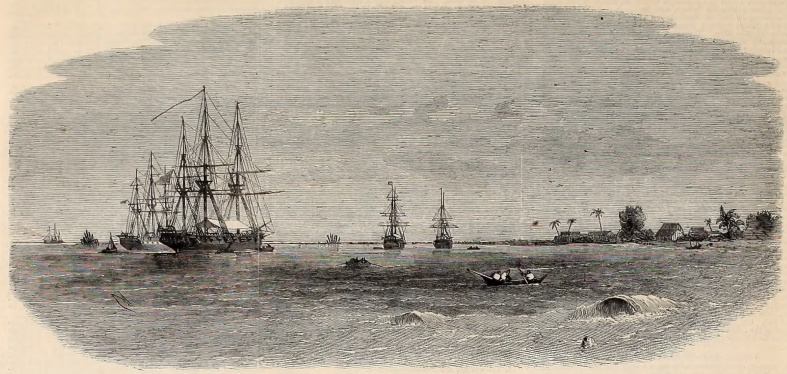
King Louis arrived at Kelheim on Saturday, the 17th ult., and closely inspected the building in every part. In the evening there were fireworks and an illumination on the Mount, the temple being lighted up with blue and red fire. On Sunday, at one p.m., the invited Generals—his Royal Highness Prince Charles of Bavaria, Field Marshals Hess and Wrangel, General Prince Thurn and Taxis, the Wirtemberg Minister of War, General Miller, and the Hanoverian Minister of War, Von Brandes, Captain-General Von Hohenhausen, General Flotow, Major-General Kratzeisen, and Lieutenant-Generals Roppel, Schlaithein, Bosch, and Maged assembled on the terrace with their aides-de-camp, and were thus addressed by the King:—"Welcome! ye valiant warriors of the War of Liberation; welcome, all of you. It was Germany's most glorious period. Let us think well on it. All I can say is what I have here had inscribed in the Hall of Liberation, 'May the Germans never forget what rendered the War of Liberation necessary, and how they conquered in it.'" After this address the gigantic portals were thrown open, and the King introduced the Generals into the interior, explaining the whole to them. General Wrangel then said a few words, ending with "Long live the builder of this temple," which was most cordially responded to by all present. The whole of the Royal party then inscribed their names in the strangers' book, left the temple, and returned to Kelheim, where a banquet with patriotic toasts among others one in which Field Marshal Hess, in the name of the Emperor of Austria, proposed the health and drank to the long life of the noble King Louis the Bavarian, terminated the proceedings. This splendid building was erected entirely at the expense of King Louis.

ABBOTTABAD,

IN a small flat valley in the Himalayas, three thousand feet above the level of the sea, to the north of Murree, engraved in our last Number, is situated Abbottabad. Two regiments of the Punjaub Irregular Force are usually quartered there, besides a mountain train battery. Abbottabad is remarkably healthy for Europeans; but, owing to the want of an hotel or other accommodation, is not much resorted to by invalids. The summer is much warmer than that of Murree, but the winter is equal in severity to fan English one.

The View of Abbottabad, with that of Murree, which appeared in our last Number, and the Branch Lawrence Asylum in the preceding one, were taken, by permission, from a series of photographic views in India, in course of publication by Messrs. M'Lean and Co., of the Haymarket, for Robert T. Hickey, Esq., Captain 101st Foot.

SKETCHES FROM MADAGASCAR.



TOWN AND HARBOUR OF TAMATAVE, ON THE EAST COAST.

TAMATAVE, on the east coast of Madagascar, derives its importance from its being the nearest seaport to Antananarivo, as well as the most easy of access from it, and is the point of disembarkation for foreigners approaching that capital.

Although Madagascar possesses some of the finest harbours in the world—amongst which may be enumerated those of Boyanna and Benhatooka on the west coast, and British Sound on the north-east—it still labours under the disadvantage of offering but few sheltered anchorages in proportion to its very extensive seaboard. This defect is particularly marked on the east coast, on which Tamatave presents the only considerable harbour for some hundreds of miles of coast. It is formed, like many harbours in the Indian seas, by coral reefs, which inclose the bay between the mainland and the northern part of a sandy tongue, on which the town of Tamatave is situated. The latter is a long, straggling place, the straight and narrow main street—if such it can be called—of which is of sand, into which you sink above the ankles: it is flanked on both sides by tall palings, some little distance at the back of which lie the dignified huts of the principal merchants, creoles of Mauritius and Bourbon. The native's huts are scattered about elsewhere, with but little regard to streets, every three or four inclosed by a palisading 6 ft. or 8 ft. high. The fort, from which the British and French were repulsed in 1845, lies on the land side of the town, entirely surrounded by palisading, but destitute of ditch, with a command of about 18 ft. to 20 ft. over the country.

A dense jungle conceals it from the harbour, from which it is distant from 150 to 200 yards. The Governor and principal hovas reside in the fort, which within the last few years has been thrown open to the inspection of foreigners, who, to gain access, are marched along a narrow lane, closed at intervals by wickets, at each of which stand two stewart Malagasays, armed with muskets with bayonets crossed, to forbid your entrance until satisfied of its legality by the native officer. The market partakes much of the character of an Indian bazaar. Amongst the articles exposed for sale are lambas (native mantles), rude iron implements of native workmanship, coarse pottery, and locusts.

But the great trade of Tamatave lies in cattle, which are driven daily in great numbers from the higher pastures inland into the town, to supply the "bullockers" of Bourbon and Mauritius. It is a pretty sight to see a drove swimming the rivers on the track, the native herdsmen goading on the laggards with hard knocks, and yelling most vociferously, amid the beautiful repose of the tropics. These rivers are mostly to be found within a short distance of Tamatave. That shown in the Engraving falls into the sea some eight or nine miles from it—entrance at the mouth, as in all the principal streams of Madagascar, being impracticable.

THE ATTACK ON KAGOSIMA.

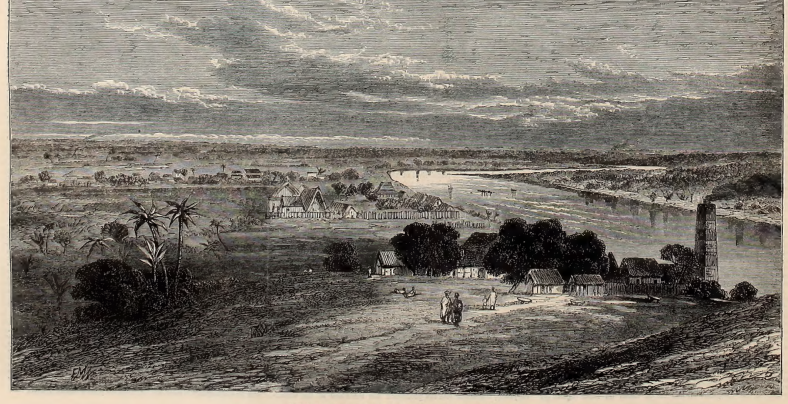
THIRTEEN pages of last Friday's *Gazette* were filled with correspondence relating to our difficulty with Japan. The first despatch from Earl Russell, dated December, 1862, instructs Colonel Neale, the English Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, to demand reparation for the murder of Mr. Richardson. Colonel Neale's despatches contain an account of his interviews with the Japanese authorities. The results not being satisfactory, Admiral Kuper received instruction to commence the bombardment of Kagosima. The remainder of these despatches refer to this attack, which terminated in laying the capital of Prince Satsuma in ashes.

The fleet, consisting of the Euryalus (35), Admiral Kuper's flagship; Pearl (21), Argus (6), Perseus (17), Coquette (4), Racehorse (4), Havoc (2), which left Yokohama on the 6th, entered Kagosima Bay on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th of August. The bay is described as forming a very splendid harbour, and as being surrounded by lofty, picturesque scenery. The fleet was anchored some distance from Kagosima, a city of vast extent, said to contain 180,000 inhabitants, and having factories and warehouses on a most extensive scale. On the 12th the fleet moved up and anchored opposite the town, in twenty fathoms water, about 1200 yards from the batteries, which extend along the whole of the town front—say about two miles, from the extreme south to the extreme north. The action was a very gallant one, being fought in the midst of a typhoon; and both Colonel Neale and Admiral Kuper express their opinion that the squadron did not withdraw until they had accomplished every purpose of retribution which so small a force would venture to exact.

Our Special Artist and Correspondent in Japan has forwarded to us sketches of the Attack on Kagosima and of the Harbour, both of which are engraved in this week's Impression. He has also forwarded to us the accompanying descriptions of the fight:—

"YOKOHAMA, Aug. 28.

"The fleet, consisting of seven vessels, anchored in Kagosima Bay on the 11th of August. On the following day a Japanese officer, with forty retainers, came off to the Euryalus with a long letter; but before it was delivered a boat, bearing a large white flag, was



VIEW ON THE RIVER WUNDOROO, NEAR TAMATAVE.

observed coming off at great speed, and the officer having charge of the white flag objected to the perusal of the letter, stating that is required alteration. The next day another and longer letter was delivered ; and it reached upon the murder of Richardson, and went on to say that it was no doubt very wrong to murder men, and murderers ought to be brought to justice ; that they had heard we had a treaty with the Tycoon, and the blame was due to him for not informing us that the Japanese law allowed no one to cross the path of a daimio during a procession without being cut down, and more to the same effect. They were silent about the indemnity, and accompanied Admiral Kuper beyond them and he would not send and keep Satsuma's three steamers until he paid the money. The vessels were sent accordingly. Now, Mr. Reed, three steamers ! The Princess more than treble the indemnity money.

"On the 11th of August, at twelve o'clock, the Japanese forts opened fire on our squadron. The Perseus, Captain Kingston, was nearly three hours engaged with Fort No. 8, and for a considerable time ashore, before the fort of the capital came up. Both forts replied with up a heavy fire with mortars, ten-inch shells, and guns, making very good practice. The Pearyalan suffered very much, the enemy's firing not Commander Willmot were killed at the same moment by a round shot, and a shell burst in front in the fore part of the ship, killing seven men and wounding more than double that number at the same time. The action continued for thirty-five minutes : most of the enemy's guns were dismounted, and the forts were silenced. Not a shot was fired on this day. As soon as the action commenced the Prince's steamers were set by and destroyed ; five Japanese gunboats, and all the native craft in the harbour also were burnt. During all this time a typhoon was blowing and the rain falling in torrents. The enemy's shot rained over head an iron shower ; the shells burst, and the flames, fanned by the wind, leaped from street to street, having been fired from mines and shrapnel. Amid all these the men anchored, the batteries ceased firing, and the Perseus sent in a rocket a few and then all was quiet.

"The next day the fighting was continued ; the batteries were silenced, with the exception of a few guns. The Japanese town of Kagosima, and Satsuma's castle battered with shot and shell. The fleet then steamed out, and left what was Kagosima a mass of ruins and flames. Satsuma's ships—steamers and junks—were destroyed, his factories and foundries burnt, his castle riddled, his magazines blown up, and his guns dismounted.

"Our fleet was pretty well knocked about, the rigging cut up, and most of our boats smashed. The Havoc's position suffered most. The little gun-boat Havoc, which behaved splendidly, was cut to pieces. Her hull—like a wafer—the dodged about, defying the enemy to touch her. Our loss is about sixty killed and wounded. Two of the officers of the Legation were hurt. All returned safely to Yokohama, and the fleet is now repairing damages."

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL KUPER.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Kuper, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India and China station, giving full details of the expedition to Kagosima :—

"Eury also, Gulf of Jeddo, Aug. 22.

"Sir,—I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that having embarked Lieutenant-Colonel Neale, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and such of the members of the Legation as he wished to accompany him, I left Yokohama on the 6th inst., with the Euryalus, Pearl, Coquette, Argus, Pigmy, Racehorse, and Havoc, for Kagosima, the capital of the Daimio Prince of Satsuma. As it was desirable to encounter as little as much as possible, the greater part of the passage was made under sail, and the squadron did not, in consequence, arrive off Cape Chichakoff until the afternoon of the 11th.

"It was unable to obtain any correct information respecting the Gulf or Bay of Kagosima, and having no pilot on board, I sent a Japanese boatman who had been once at that place in the steamer Envoy. Of course, it was necessary to approach with caution. As we advanced up the gulf, however, it was found that our greatest difficulty was to discover the depth of the water, and, as no soundings, but which proved to be nothing more than seven insignificant rocks close to the shore.

"3. I weighed again at seven o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., sending the Coquette, Racehorse, and Havoc ahead to sound, and by nine a.m. the squadron was anchored in line, opposite to the town of Kagosima, in 7½ fathoms water, and within about 1200 yards of the batteries, which, at intervals, line the whole of the bay shore. The masters of the ships were directed to obtain as many soundings as possible, and to proceed in pairs during considerable distances.

"4. Several Japanese officials having come on board to inquire into the object of our visit, Lieutenant-Colonel Neale delivered to them a despatch addressed to the Prince of Satsuma, embodying the demands made upon him by her Majesty's Government (this despatch being identical with that of which a copy was forwarded for the public information in my letter of the 16th of April last, No. 115). Twenty-four hours were allowed for a reply and the interval of time was made use of by us in obtaining as much local information as circumstances rendered possible ; and towards the evening Captains Borlase and Jesling, Commander Wilmot, and Captain Brine, Royal Engineers, went in the gig and boats, and discovered three steamers of the Prince of Satsuma anchored close to the shore, in a bay about seven or eight miles from our anchorage, but quite out of sight.

"5. During the afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Neale and myself were with various excuses for delay in sending a reply to the demands, as well as to induce Colonel Neale and myself to go on shore to hold a conference, which, however, knowing it to be a mere ruse de guerre to get us on shore, from prudential motives, thought fit to decline ; offering, nevertheless, to hold the conference on board the flag-ship, or to move the Havoc close in shore for the purpose, which, finally, it was also observed that preparations were actually being made for hostilities. They had commenced at daylight to assemble large bodies of men in the batteries, and at one point the whole of the guns (numbering from seventy to eighty) upon the sea-face were removed from the batteries belonging to the Prince, and employed in the trade with the Loo-Choo Islands, were wrapped and left in the harbour and anchored out of the line of fire between the batteries and the squadron. In consequence of these circumstances, we undoubtedly hostile in character. I considered it expedient to be on my guard against any act of treachery ; and—as it had been decided by Lieutenant-Colonel Neale and myself that hostilities should, in no circumstance by us unless we were obliged to take the initiative, and as, from the depth of water and the direction of the wind and tide, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to keep the ship's broadside to bear on the batteries—that the Havoc be got up and the squadron to be ready to weigh at a moment's notice.

"6. At about 4 p.m. we observed a number of boats coming out of the inner harbour, and, on approaching the squadron, they were found to contain a few water-melons and eggs, and two or three fowls, intended, probably, to represent the supplies which the town had promised to furnish us. One of these boats pulled off to each ship of the squadron, but, refusing all going alongside to sell the supplies they contained, they merely pulled round the ships and returned to the shore. Soon after this, from the presence in each boat of a large number of yacoulns, or soldiers, that their object was simply to obtain, by close observation, a knowledge of the strength of the various ships, and of the situation of guns and boats. This result was all more necessary to be on our guard.

"7. Shortly following this occurrence an officer said to be of high rank, and who stipulated for the admission to the ship of a guard of forty men, came on board. I offered no objection to the guard accompanying the official, but had a guard of marines to face them on the opposite side of the quarter-deck. This officer, who was the bearer of the reply to Lieutenant-Colonel Neale's despatch, appeared to be in a state of great nervous anxiety, and no sooner had he taken his seat in the cabin than another boat was observed pulling hastily off from the shore, and waving flags as signals for the preceding one. On coming alongside it was ascertained (as stated by the Japanese) that as there was some mistake in the despatch it was to be taken on shore again for alteration ; and the officials accordingly left the ship without delivering it. Feeling perfectly convinced that this was a ruse de guerre to detain the ships in their present position, which would enable the batteries, during slack water, to fire upon us with comparative impunity, I directed the squadron to weigh, and to be prepared to return the fire of the batteries. But finding they did not open fire upon us, which was probably owing to the change in our position having completely thrown them out in the direction and elevation of their guns, I endeavoured to find an anchorage above the fort, in the channel between the Island of Sakura and the main ; but the water proved to be too deep (from 30 to 40 fathoms close to the shore), that, after a careful examination of the whole channel, I was obliged to return opposite to the town, and anchor in the same position as before, and nearer to the Sakura side. After much trouble, an anchorage was found for the small vessels in a bay on the island, but very close to the shore. The letter from the Prince was delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Neale on board in the evening by the same officer as before, who attempted to explain his former conduct in the afternoon by stating that there was a misunderstanding, and that the letter he then delivered to Colonel Neale was the one which was originally intended to be sent.

"8. In the forenoon of the 14th I proceeded in the Havoc, partly for the purpose of satisfying myself as to the position of the three steamers mentioned above, and partly to ascertain if I could find a spot at the head of the gulf above Sakura Sima ; it proved to be every thing that could be desired, and we had a perfectly secure anchorage 50 fathoms within 100 yards of the shore. A strong breeze from the eastward blowing at the time, and the appearance of the barometer indicating the probable approach of a typhoon or heavy gale, the squadron weighed and proceeded to sea.

"9. I have now to report to their Lordships the further progress of the events following the receipt, on the evening of this day (14th inst.), of the reply from the Prince of Satsuma to Colonel Neale's despatch, in which I was requested to enter upon such measures of coercion as might be considered necessary, and to proceed to the capital of Satsuma in a sense of the serious nature of the determinations which had been taken by Her Majesty's squadron to the Bay of Kagosima.

"10. The Pearl, Coquette, and Racehorse, which three were sent at daylight on the 15th, under the orders of Captain Borlase, to seize the three steamers mentioned in my letter of the 16th of April, and briefly described as follows :—England, screw, 1150 tons, purchased for 85,000 dols. ; Contest, screw, 350 tons, purchased for 95,000 dols. Captain Borlase was further directed to avoid, as much as possible, the destruction of property, and to capture the ships, if possible, very accordingly taken possession of without opposition, and brought down to the anchorage of the squadron, where the vessels lashed alongside the Coquette, Argus, and Racehorse, which vessels anchored in the same position as before. I had also directed Captain Borlase in the event of any detention of these steamers as reprisals, until the Prince of Satsuma should either comply with the demands, or make overtures to her Majesty's Government, which were yet to be made known to me.

"11. The weather still looked threatening.

"12. A typhoon, or very equal command by much rain, the whole of the batteries on the Kagosima side suddenly opened fire upon the Euryalus, Havoc, and Argus, which, although at long range, and the shell passed over and close around her, no damage was done beyond cutting away a few ropes. Finding that the springs on the cable would not allow the ship's broadside to bear, and in a position with the comparatively small force at my command to engage the batteries under the fire of which I was then placed, the destruction of the steamers, I signalled to the Coquette, Argus, and Racehorse to bore their prizes, and to the Havoc and Pearl to weigh and form the line of battle according to seniority (as Havoc being directed to secure the destruction of the three steamers.

"13. From the time the Euryalus's anchor was slipped her cable, was directed to fire on the north battery until the signal was made to form line of battle, which order was executed by Commander A. J. Kingston with great promptness.

"14. Although the weather was very dirty, with every indication of a typhoon, I considered it advisable not to postpone, until another day, the return of the fire of the Japanese, to punish the temerity of which the ship's company and in the immediate vicinity of the flag ; and, everything being now ready, I proceeded towards the batteries under fire, which was then disposed of with no considerable effect, and passed, at slow speed, along the whole line, within point-blank range, firing probably to the unfavourable state of the weather, the ships could not maintain their positions with as close order as I could have wished, and the Euryalus was consequently exposed to a heavy fire from the batteries, and the guns of the batteries at the same time, and suffered somewhat severely. About this time also, the Euryalus's fore-topmast was shot away, a deeply regret to state that I was deprived, at the same moment, of the assistance of Captain Jesling and Commander Wilmot, both of whom were killed by the same shot, and Lieutenant Wise, of the Marines of the Euryalus, directing the fire of the quarters, and setting an example of coolness and gallantry which I have never witnessed surpassed.

"15. In consequence of the dense smoke, and occasional heavy showers, it was difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage done to the earthwork batteries, but by the time the Euryalus got abreast of the last of the batteries on the north side of the bay, they had no fire on her in several places ; and, the weather having now assumed a most threatening appearance, I considered it prudent to discontinue the engagement and to seek a secure anchorage for her Majesty's ships. The Euryalus, subjected to a momentary stoppage of her engines, unfortunately took the ground opposite the north battery, but by the prompt energy of the commanders of the Coquette, Argus, and Havoc, which vessels were following in her wake, she was got off without damage, the steady fire kept up by Commander Charles D. F. Johnson, of the Euryalus, completely silencing every injury from the battery, which had already been much disabled by the fire of other ships. The Havoc was then ordered to set fire to five large junks belonging to Prince Satsuma, which Commander George Poole accomplished in a most satisfactory manner ; and these, as well as a very extensive range of buildings, were completely burnt to the ground.

"16. During the whole of the succeeding night it blew almost a hurricane, but the vessels of the squadron rode it out without accident, with the exception of the Euryalus, which parted her best anchors off the bank into sixty fathoms water, and was compelled to slip her cable, regaining the following morning that which had been somewhat moderated. The gale subsided gradually during the 16th, and at 4 p.m. on the 17th I proceeded with the squadron towards the batteries on the hill above the anchorage, enveloped in trees and bushes, and which might have inflicted much damage upon the small vessels lying within pistol-shot of the shore, but which, owing to their safety, and determined to move the squadron out to the anchorage we had originally occupied, and of which I had given notice, for the purpose of repairing damages, fishing spars and refitting, previous to proceeding to sea.

"17. The squadron accordingly weighed at 3 p.m. of the 16th, and, passing in line between the batteries of Kagosima and Sakura Sima, steamed down the bay, keeping well over to the Sakura side of the island, taking advantage of the occasion to shell the batteries on the Sakura side, which, however, did not appear to contain any guns, and the palace of the Prince in Kagosima. A feeble fire only was returned from the batteries, which did not seem closely engaged in the first attack, and this, happily, without damage to her Majesty's ships.

"18. The injury inflicted upon the possessions and property of the Prince of Satsuma by the operations above detailed may be briefly summed up as follows, viz.—The disabling of many guns, explosion of magazines, and other serious damage to the principal batteries, the destruction by fire of the three steamers and five junks before mentioned, the whole of the town of Kagosima and palace of the Prince, together with the large arsenal and gun factory and adjacent storehouses ; added to which may be noticed the injury to many of the junks lying in the inner harbour, caused by explosion of shells which may have passed over the batteries. The confla-gration thus created continued with unabated ardour up to the time of the departure of the squadron, forty-eight hours subsequently to the first attack.

"19. I have already reported to their Lordships, in a separate despatch, the severe loss the profession has sustained in the melancholy death of Captain John J. S. Jesling and Commander Edward Wilmot, both of this ship, who fell while gallantly doing their duty in the face of a heavy and destructive fire.—With much regret I have to add that the returns received from the various ships present a list of casualties unusually great, being no less than thirteen killed and forty-two wounded, the half of which occurred in my flag-ship alone. The particulars of these casualties will be found in an inclosure in this de spatch.

"20. Having thus accomplished every act of retribution and punishment within the scope of the operations of a small naval force, and having received from her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires the expression of his satisfaction with the extent and complete result of those operations, and at which I trust her Majesty's Government may also be pleased to approve, I left the Bay of Kagosima, having with the squadron, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., on my return to Yokohama.

"21. It now becomes my duty to point out to their Lordships the zealous and efficient assistance I received during the above operations, carried out in a totally unknown port and under circumstances of considerable difficulty, from stress of weather, &c., from the various officers present at the time. To Captain Borlase the proper service to be rendered to the squadron generally (as will be seen by the annexed copy of a memorandum issued at the time) I entrusted the execution of the gallantry and zeal displayed by all classes ; and, although the seaboat-service devolved on Captain Jesling and Commander Wilmot has enabled me to reward with the promotion of the officers engaged, I should be wanting in an appreciation of the same high qualities displayed by others were I to bring their names prominently to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their favourable consideration.

"22. The services of Captain John Borlase, C.B., of the Pearl, have been so frequently brought before their Lordships by my predecessor in this command that I feel it will be unnecessary for me to enter than to add my testimony to the valuable assistance I have invariably received from him on all occasions. Throughout the operations I have here had the honour of describing, Commander Charles D. F. Johnson, of the Euryalus (since promoted), Commander L. J. Moore, of the Argus ; Commander A. J. Kingston, of the Perseus ; and C. D. F. Johnson, of the Racehorse, were severally and collectively most active and energetic in their co-operation and in their efforts to carry out my wishes in every respect. Lieutenant George Poole, commanding the Havoc, as well as officer of long standing and high character, rendered most useful and efficient assistance throughout, especially in the various duties with which he was intrusted, and merited my warmest acknowledgments.

"23. The services of Mr. Sidney Saunders, my command I would also desire to commend to their Lordships as favourable notice ; those of Mr. W. H. Parker, midshipman of the Euryalus, who, with the assistance of the master of the ships present, succeeded in making a rough survey of the bay of Kagosima, without which no squadron would have been unable to take up the eligible position it subsequently occupied whilst actually engaged in battle. My steady and confident manner in which Mr. Parker steered the Euryalus within point-blank range deserved my highest commendations.

"24. I have also to report that Captain Frederick Brine, Royal Engineers, whose services were placed at my disposal by the Major-General commanding the forces, rendered much useful information as to the strength and position of the batteries, &c.

"I have, &c.,
"AUGUSTUS L. KUPER,
"Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London."

A list of casualties accompanies Admiral Kuper's despatch, of which the following is a summary :—Euryalus—killed, 10 ; wounded, 21 : total, 31. Pearl—wounded, 7. Coquette—killed, 2 ; wounded, 1 : total 3. Argus—wounded, 2. Perseus—killed, 1 ; wounded 9 : total, 10. Racehorse—wounded, 2. Grand total : Killed, 13 ; wounded, 50 : total, 63.

The following is a statement of the British naval forces in commission at Japan, under the command of Rear-Admiral Augustus Leopold Kuper, C.B., flag-ship Euryalus, 44, Captain Frederick Borlase, C.B.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Horse-power.	Tons.	Commander.
Euryalus ...	21	375	400	1470	L. J. Moore.
Barossa ...	21	375	400	1700	W. M. Dowell.
Bonaventure ...	6	165	300	1400	W. H. Hewett.
Centaur ...	6	165	300	1270	J. Z. Crossy.
Conqueror ...	17	375	400	1477	R. J. Ashmore.
Encounter ...	14	180	360	933	R. Dew, C.B.
Immortalité ...	35	340	400	1800	Admiral's flag-ship.
Nile ...	24	377	400	2371	G. Poole.
Perseus ...	6	165	300	898	A. F. Bosanquet.
Recruit ...	3	60	40	232	H. Daulop.
Leopold ...	16	240	400	1400	C. T. Lethbridge.
Pearl ...	21	360	400	1463	J. Borlase, C.B.
Coquette ...	6	165	300	955	A. J. Kingston.
Racehorse ...	4	99	200	485	C. R. F. Bower.
Rattler ...	17	170	200	1070	R. H. Boyle.
Ringdove ...	4	99	200	674	R. A. O. Brown.
Salamander ...	6	165	300	836	R. Wilde.
Volcano ...	6	168	400	1764	A. C. Strode.
Total ...	190	3993	4700	17,930	

The Prince of Satsuma is one of the most powerful of the great half-independent Princes of Japan. His name is Matsdaira Satsuma no Kami Shimadzu Saburo. He possesses and Fuchi, in which he possesses the fortresses or strongholds of Kagosima and Sado-shima, besides some also the Loochoo Islands. The revenue of Satsuma is 770,000 Japanese Reis-book at 2,450,000 dols. per annum. He has always been a bitter enemy of the foreigners, and is the chief instigator of the murderous attack on the seven upper princes of the Tycoon. Sir R. Alcock saw a Japanese of "considerable official rank" who remarkable as being one only of the Japanese official spies, sent successively from Jeddo into the Prince of Satsuma's territories who ever returned to tell the story tell of him, and who curiously the absolute power he wields in his dominions. According to Japanese etiquette, if he meets a daimio on the road he must turn aside, and the latter is held to be dishonoured if he does not avenge it. The present Prince of Satsuma has, it is said, considerably increased by the grants to the followers with those of the neighbouring nobles, made a rule that if one of his people was insulted by the retainers of another Prince, the insult should be by taking the life of his adversary, but on the condition that he performed hara-kiri, or killed himself. This, immediately afterwards, carried out the same time, he gave instructions that if any of his people were insulted and failed to retaliate he should be killed himself. In one of these the Prince, have his head struck off without trial, and head and body thrown into the sea—after the manner of Turks.

AN ELYSIUM ON EARTH.—We all love to read of such places, and here is the invention of a gentleman of Batavia, in the island of Java :—"Batavia is a brilliant specimen of Dutch cleanliness. Every house is close to within a few feet of the street, and back from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees, literally set in a garden, and a variety of beautiful plants, elegant flowers, and fruit, and is decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, cages, with various songsters, and numerous other ornaments. Each house contains accommodation for the family, who sit here morning and evenings. At night the coolness of night from the lamps. The streets are lighted with lamps, standards, at intervals to extend around them, covered with fine shady trees, with forest-like gardens, &c. Indeed, it appears more like this than like any thing else—a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets, and mats for curtains. Beds, mats are spread up about the same as at Canton, and in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight the mats are taken up, and the doors and windows opened, and again at dark the light refreshments. At seven breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready. Fruit is plenty. The house in the rear is the same in the middle of the day on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are delightful, and the days very hot and sultry. The thermometer ranges on about eighty-two degrees throughout the year. The island of Java contains a population of 19,000,000. The country is covered with magnificent, luxuriant, and poisonous insects of all kinds. The finest fruits in the world are produced in great profusion."

The Nyneex Tal correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman* draws a pleasing picture of life at that quiet watering-place where the Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west generally spends the hot season. The chief feature is the lake, a mile long, 6706 ft. above the level of the sea, well stocked with fish and easily caught by rod-and-line, and studded on each side by ranges of well-wooded hills, dotted here and there with cottages, from base to summit. The average annual fall of rain is about 100 inches. No parched, unsightly, dusty days are seen. In September the rains taper off into fine weather, with a cool bracing atmosphere, delightful. October is even more delightful, and November. Grand, lovely autumn glides on into winter, with its concomitants of snow and ice, which the place is almost deserted.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

One hundred and three years since (on Saturday last) was laid the foundation-stone of Blackfriars Bridge, a structure of much handsomer design than either of the two bridges by which the Thames was then spanned. Yet a new bridge, in place of that of Blackfriars, is now in course of construction. Little more than a century is but a brief existence for so costly a stone fabric, especially when we remember that "London Bridge," built early in the thirteenth century, lasted to our time. The bridge at Blackfriars has a troublous history. There was a long squabble among the competing architects; the inscription on the foundation-stone was written in "bad Latin;" its first name of "Pitt Bridge" fell with the fame of the Minister; its tollhouses were burnt in the Riots of 1780; its architect was harshly treated for his columns of different heights and diameters; and his elegant balustrade has been swept away by the engineers in repairs which cost some £74,000, though a loss to the contractors, about twenty years since; and now, with a slight alteration of an old ditty, "Blackfriars Bridge is broken down." The new bridge promises to be something more than a mere engineering work, and, let us hope, will enjoy a longer existence than its showy predecessor.

The respecters of our old institutions will be gratified to hear that, although the Whetstone trust ceased on the 31st ult., and it commences at Highgate, its destruction will not affect the old custom of levying a heavy tax on goods going into or passing out of Highgate town, under the title of "the Bishop of London's toll." The City authorities abolished their tolls years ago, but just outside the metropolis the toll is continued to be levied at the Gate-house at Highgate; and it is stated that the collector holds a lease of the toll from the Bishop of London. The original gate was erected some four hundred years ago, to receive tolls for the see of London, upon an old road, from Gray's-Inn-lane to Barnet, being turned through the Bishop's Park; and the hamlet of Highgate has its name from the *high* situation of this *gate*, on the top of the hill. On its site was once a hermitage; and the ancient road or causeway between Islington and Highgate was made by one of the hermits, who excavated the gravel for that purpose from the top of the hill, thenceforth a pond; "a two-handed charity," says Fuller, "providing water on the hill, where it was wanting, and cleanness in the valley, which before, especially in winter, was passed with difficulty." The Gate-house was taken down in 1769. The name then passed to the adjoining tavern, which was well known some years ago for another kind of levy on travellers, who were made to swear "on the horns" on entering the road to London. It is curious to find that, although adjoining the Gate-house, the old chapel was taken down in 1833, and Sir Roger Cholmeley's schoolhouse has since been rebuilt, the toll custom has outlived these changes. There is a wonderful vitality in such money-matters!

That "there is nothing new" receives confirmation strong almost day by day. It has been said with truth and humour that at the present day Aristotle is to be consulted for new discoveries; and many of our engineering novelties may be found in old authorities, though of later date than the writings of the Stagyrite. The other day the chief engineer of her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth constructed a steam-launch, in order to test the applicability of the system of twin or double-screw propellers driven by independent engines for our men-of-war. This had already been accomplished in 1851 by Mr. George Rennie, with Carpenter's double screws; but a correspondent of the *Times* thus traces the invention a century earlier:—

So long ago as 1752 D. Bernouilli proposed to use screw-propellers at the bows, sides, and stern of a ship, and to drive them by a steam-engine. A sketch of this early suggestion is given in the *Annales des Arts et Manufactures*, tome 20, p. 329. In 1775 Kraft noticed this invention in a memoir at St. Petersburg, and two years afterwards we find it mentioned in the *Monthly Review*, vol. 56, p. 525. As usual, the idea was frequently reproduced or copied by other inventors; but even a century ago it included provisions for raising the screws out of water when out of use.

So much has been written of late upon the history of the screw-propeller that we are surprised to find it in dispute. Mr. Macgregor's valuable paper, with its woodcut diagrams, and Mr. Pettit Smith's testimonial will be remembered in 1858; since which the Patent Museum at South Kensington and Mr. Benet Woodcroft's valuable "Abridgments" have been added.

In the column adjoining the above communication appears an interesting account, by Mr. William Pole, of some military antiquities, thus introduced:—

In 1427, when the English in Normandy made their last assault on the Mont St. Michel, they brought to their aid "plusieurs machines espouvantables et divers engines de guerre," with which, to continue the words of the old chronicler, "ils dressèrent une batterie si furieuse contre les murailles qu'ils y firent brèche." Among these formidable weapons were two enormous wrought-iron guns, which, on the repulse of the besiegers, they were compelled to leave behind them, and which have remained on the rock to the present time.

The guns are of the kind termed "bombardes," and are of different sizes. The larger one is 19 in. calibre, 30½ in. greatest external diameter, and 12 ft. total length, of which about 8 ft. 8 in. belongs to the barrel, or "chase," and 3 ft. 4 in. to the smaller powder chamber in the rear. The smaller gun is 15 in. calibre and 11 ft. 9 in. long.

They are true "built-up" guns, being formed of longitudinal wrought-iron bars, about 3 in. wide, arranged like the staves of a cask, and bound round closely with hoops of the same material. The analogy of this ancient construction with that of the modern wrought-iron guns is very curious.

I found a projectile in each gun and several others lying about. They are granite balls, roughly spherical, and a little smaller than the bore. Those for the larger gun will probably weigh about 300 lb. each; but if the size of the gun be denoted according to the calibre, on the same principle as modern guns for round shot, it must be called a 920-pounder. The breech-chamber would hold about 40 lb. of powder. I estimate the weight of the large gun to be about 5½ tons, and of the small one about 3¼ tons.

These "Michelettes" are constructed on the same principle as the "Dulle Griete" of Ghent and the "Mons Meg" of Edinburgh. In this age of "monster guns" the above facts are significant.

We owe Horace Walpole's delightful letters, in the main, to his correspondence with Sir Horace Mann, to whom, writing Aug. 25, 1784, he says:—"I have been counting how many letters I have written to you since I landed in England, in 1741; they amount—astonishing!—to above eight hundred; and we have not met in three and forty years! A correspondence of near half a century is, I suppose, not to be paralleled in the annals of the post-office." Talking of letters, in 1786—a period when robberies in capitals appear to have been a sort of fashion—on Jan. 7, half an hour after eight, *the mail from France was robbed in Pall-mall*—yes, in the great thoroughfare of London, and within call of the guard at the palace. The chaise had stopped, the harness was cut, and the portmanteau was taken out of the chaise itself. What think you of banditti in the heart of such a capital? Yet at Dublin the outrages were ten times more enormous. About Strawberry-hill highway robberies were very frequent; the parson and his wife and servant were stopped by footpads, just by Walpole's gate, and were not so fortunate as the lady, who, in going to a party at a neighbour's, was robbed of her purse—of *bad money*, which she always carried in anticipation of being plundered; Walpole, her companion in the chaise, lost his purse of nine guineas.

Curiously enough, one of Walpole's letters of this period pleasantly gossips of Shorthand, about which we have heard much of late, in contrast with Longhand. Here we see that some eighty years since, letter-writers applied the Imperial maxim—that "Art is long, and life but short," to the saving of time in epistles of fashion and chronicles of scandal and small beer. Walpole thus anecdotically illustrates these curtailments, having already spoken of the grievance of a letter in an envelope being charged double:—"Now it is the fashion to curtail the direction as much as possible; formerly, a direction was an academy of compliments—'To the most noble and my singularly-respected friend, &c.,' and then 'Haste, haste! for your life, haste!' Now, we have banished even the monosyllable *To!* Henry Conway, Lord Hertford's son, who is very indolent, and has much humour, introduced that abridgment. Writing to a Mr. Tighe, at the Temple, he directed his letter only thus, 'T. Ti., Temple,' and it was delivered. Dr. Bentley was mightily flattered on receiving a letter superscribed, 'To Dr. Bentley, in England.' Times are altered; postmen are now satisfied with a hint. One modern retrenchment is a blessing—one is not obliged to study for an ingenious conclusion, as if writing an epigram. Oh, no! nor to send compliments that never were delivered. I had a relation who always finished his letters with 'his love to all that was near and dear to us,' though he did not care a straw for me or any of his family. It is said of old Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, that she never put dots over her *i*'s, to save ink: how she would have enjoyed modern economy in that article!"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WEE PAWN, BUSACH, and Others.—The solution of Enigma 1359, which appears to have given some trouble, begins—1. B to K 3rd (ch). If Black take the K Pawn White plays, 2. B to K B 4th (dis. ch), and mates next move. If Black, instead of taking the K Pawn play K to K 4th, then follow, 2. B to K B 4th (ch), and mate in two moves.

ŒDIPUS.—The key moves to Enigma 1350 are, 1. R to K B 5th (ch) and—when Black takes the Pawn—2. B takes Q B Pawn.

THE SPHYNX, Alexandria, Egypt.—1. Yes: see our Number for Oct. 10. 2. We should find it very difficult to say.

SOCIÉTÉ LITTERAIRE, GAND, R. S., of Malines, A BATH ARCHER, PRIMOGENITUS, T. ADDISON, and others, are all mistaken: Mr. Kling's Problem, No. 1026, *cannot* be solved in four moves.

TYRO.—You must look again at Problem No. 1025.

W. COATES.—It shall have all due attention.

JOHNSTON MILLS.—You should devote yourself for at least two years to the study of the best problem masters before sending a composition for insertion in a public paper.

G. I. W., Maynooth.—We have not space to answer so many questions. You should practise with some friend until you are sufficiently advanced to study from the books.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1026, by Derevon, E. H. V., W. K., Sigma, Larry, Tyro, Peon, H. S., F. N., Œdipus, Wee Pawn, Lorimer, D. C. L., Magnus, T. W. P., Iota, Argus, L. S. D., Gammo, F. R. S., T. P. C., F. W. P., Box and Cox, Trinculo, Arbaces, Quidnunc, H. W. Medicus, A. Wallab, Morgana, Clericus, I. T. S., Pip, The Ghost, M.P., Peregrine, 1863, Manfred, Lionel, S. V. K., Bridget, Boston Stump, H. B. M., Omicron, Felix, O. P. Q., Henry, C. M., Old Salt, Cora, Uncle Tom, T. C. S., D. D., Peterkin, S. M. D., Johan, Query, Q. E. D., A Templar; G., Athenæum Club; W. S. Pavitt are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1027.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 7th	R to K 4th or (*a*)	2. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K takes Kt (best)
		3. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K takes Q
		4. Kt mates	

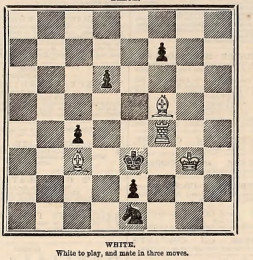
(If King takes Kt, then follow 2. Kt to Q 6th (ch) &c.)

(*a*) 1.	B to K B 3rd	3. Kt to K B 6th (ch) K moves.
2. Q takes R (ch)	B to K 4th	4. Mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1028.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

MR. PETROFF, THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN PLAYER.

One of the oldest and most accomplished chess masters, Mr. Petroff, has lately enlivened the chess circles of Paris by his presence. His stay, for the moment, was a brief one; but he intends, it is said, to return to the French capital in a few weeks and make it his home for the winter. Should he do so, expectations are entertained that Mr. Morphy, who is still resident in Paris, will be tempted to break a lance with the Nestor of Russian chess. In that case we may anticipate the pleasure of recording some of the finest games which have been played since the great combats of twenty or five and twenty years ago. During his recent sojourn in Paris, Mr. Petroff was a frequent visitor to the Café de la Régence, and among other games he took part in the following, for the preservation of which the public is indebted to the indefatigable diligence of Mr. Journoud:—

Game between Mr. PETROFF and Mr. JOURNOUD.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd

(We prefer this line of defence to the older and more popular one based on P to K R 4th; but the latter, it is fair to say, has many advocates, whose opinions are entitled to respect.)

6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th

(This move is an all-important element in the present mode of defending the Allgaier Gambit.)

9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)

(Mr. Jaenisch recommends the opening player to move his King to K B second square; but, in reply to that step, Black, it has been shown, may preserve his advantage by playing—9. P to K B 4th.)

9. K to B sq

(So strong are Black's advanced Pawns, that he may almost afford, in our opinion, to play 9. P to Q B 3rd, and sacrifice his Q Rook for the adverse Bishop at this juncture.)

10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 6th
11. B takes K B P	Kt takes K R
12. Q to Q 2nd	Q tks K R P (ch)
13. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt P
14. Q to K B 2nd	Kt to K B 4th

(This is better play than checking with the Queen at K R 8th, as the student will soon discover on examining the situation.)

15. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
16. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq

(If he had played the King to K 2nd, White, it is clear, would have won the Kt by checking at K Kt 5th.)

17. Kt to K 4th — B to K 2nd

(His only safe move. If he had played 17. B takes Kt, M. Journoud suggests the following as a probable continuation:—

17.	B takes Kt
18. P takes B	P to K B 4th
19. B to K 8th	P takes Kt
20. P to K 6th	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
21. K to K 2nd	Kt to K 4th
22. R to K Kt sq	B takes P
23. P takes B, and wins.)	

18. B to K 8th	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
19. K to B 2nd	Kt takes Kt
20. P takes Kt	B to K B 4th
21. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
22. P takes B	Kt to Q 2nd
23. B takes Kt	B takes B
24. R to K sq	R to K sq
25. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
26. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q 2nd
27. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 4th
28. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 5th
29. P to Q B 5th	B to Q B sq
30. P to Q 6th	P takes P
31. P takes P	B to Q 2nd
32. K to B 4th	B to K 3rd
33. K to Kt 3rd, and the Game was given up as drawn.	

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

An interesting Game, played by Messrs. DUPRE and DUFRESNE, consulting together against Mr. DUBOIS.—(*Q Kt's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (The Allies).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. P takes K P	Kt takes K P
5. P to Q 3rd	

(This move, which permits Black to give check with their Queen, imparts an unexpected degree of animation to the opening, and leads to many instructive positions.)

5.	Q to K R 5th (ch)
6. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes K Kt P
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th
8. Kt takes Q P	B to K Kt 5th
9. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt
10. Kt takes Q	B takes Q
11. P takes Kt	B to K B 6th

(The play on both sides is very lively and ingenious.)

12. R to K R 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
13. B to K B 4th	Castles
14. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
15. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th
16. B to K 3rd	B to K 2nd
17. B to Q B 4th	B takes Kt
18. R takes B	P to K B 4th
19. B to K 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
20. B takes K B P	Q R to K B sq
21. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q sq

(Black's position is much inferior to their adversary's, owing to the confinement of their pieces; but they make a gallant struggle to remedy the inequality, and succeed much better than could have been expected.)

22. K to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
23. B to K 4th	R to K sq

(The object of this move will be evident presently.)

24. Q R to K R sq	Kt to K Kt sq
25. B takes K Kt P	B takes B
26. R takes B	Kt to K B 3rd

(A capital stroke of play, for which the allies had prepared by moving their Rook to K sq.)

27. P takes Kt	P takes R
28. R takes R	R takes R
29. P to K B 7th	K to Q B sq
30. K to K 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
31. B to K Kt 6th	

(We believe M. Dubois might have won the game at this point by playing his Bishop to K R 7th. For example:—

31. B to K R 7th	K to Q 2nd
32. K to K 4th	K to K 2nd
33. B to K Kt 8th	R to K R 7th
34. K to B 5th,	

and Black cannot save the K Kt Pawn, on which their game depends.)

31.	K to Q 2nd
32. K to K 4th	K to K 3rd
33. P to Q B 4th	K to K B 3rd
34. B to K R 5th	R to Q sq
35. P to Q 5th	P takes P (ch)
36. P takes P	R to K B sq
37. K to Q 4th	R to Q B sq
38. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
39. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
40. K to K 4th	R to Q sq

And the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES OF THE MOON, about 39 in. in diameter, have been taken by M. Warren de la Rue, who has recently himself laid two specimens before the Academy of Sciences at Paris. One of these had been retouched to remedy the defects inherent to the collodion and to the size of the picture. The other remains in its integrity. The difference between the two is said to be nearly imperceptible, and testifies to the success of the truly gigantic and onerous operations carried on under the direction of M. de la Rue for three long months. He also exhibited to the meeting the small negative, rather more than half an inch in diameter, from which, by magnifying it 36½ times, he has obtained the above-mentioned great portraits of our satellite in her third quarter. It is said that these portraits have been limited to twelve in number, and that they are destined for distribution among the chief scientific bodies and governmental establishments.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.—Professor Tyndall has inserted in the *Philosophical Magazine* a note on "La Place's Correction of the Calculation of the Theoretic Velocity of Sound," made by Newton, who found it differed from the observed velocity by about one sixth. Professor Tyndall admits that La Place's result is verified by Joule's experiments on the amount of heat consumed in external work, when the air is allowed to expand, or under constant pressure. La Place supposed that the heat and cold produced their full effect in changing their elasticity of the air: and that there was no loss of heat either by radiation or conduction. Professor Tyndall's object is to direct the attention of philosophers to the application of our present knowledge of the different radiating process of gases to this subject; and especially to the fact that the elementary gases have no sensible radiative power, while the compound gases are endowed with this power in very different degrees. He thinks that, possibly, the correctness of La Place's result may depend upon a peculiarity of air, unproved in his day, but which distinguishes it from most other elastic fluids.

"THE MASS OF THE EARTH," says Archdeacon Pratt, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, "is arranged in nearly spherical strata around its centre." He then proceeds to show by calculation (for which we must refer our mathematical readers to his paper) that, if the outer surface be a spheroid of equilibrium, then all the strata are so also, however they acquired that form. He concludes by saying, in respect to his calculations, that "no more convincing argument, short of an absolute knowledge of the fact, can be produced to show that the earth's mass has derived its arrangement and form from having been in a fluid condition, especially as no other conceivable cause than rotation, acting on a fluid mass, could have made the interior of the mass in every stratum bulge out towards the equator, and in every part by the precise quantity required by the fluid theory."

PROLONGED VEGETATION.—The Comte Marschall, of Vienna, states that the Baron de Tinto recently cut down in his park at Schallaburg, Austria, a tree (Paulownia imperialis) which was attacked with decay in the lower part of the trunk, while the top was in full flower. During several weeks after its separation the upper part, which had been placed in a well-lit and ventilated barn, continued to cover itself with flowers as abundant and as fresh as if it still formed part of the trunk from which it had been detached.

JACOBINI'S NEW ELECTRIC PILE has been employed by the Father Secchi for three months. He states that it is as efficient as when first constructed. It is composed of a glass vase, two metals, pulverised sulphate of copper, sand, and common water. The two metals are copper and zinc, the last in the same form as in Daniell's battery; the copper is in the cylindrical form, resembling a small porous vase, but open at the bottom. The lower part of the copper is pierced with holes to the height of five centimetres, and its lower edge is cut like a saw. The total height of the cylinder is thirteen centimetres, and the diameter four centimetres. The copper wire which forms the electrode is soldered to the upper part of the cylinder. To form the pile, a layer of sand a centimetre and a half in thickness is laid on the bottom of the vase; on this is put a disc of blotting-paper, with a hole in the centre of the size of the copper cylinder; the cylinder of copper is placed on the sand, and the cylinder of zinc on the blotting-paper. The sand is so placed that it shall touch the zinc cylinder within and without. The cylinder of copper is then filled with the powdered sulphate, pressing it down from time to time while pouring it in. This done, equal parts of water are poured into the sand and sulphate, in order that they may be equally penetrated. Several hours elapse before the pile becomes fully active. Its intensity goes on increasing till it attains its maximum on the fifth or sixth day, when it slowly descends till it reaches its constant power.

COMPOUND EYES OF INSECTS.—When we closely examine an insect (for example, a fly) we perceive at each side of the head a small spherical projection, easily distinguishable by its colour. These are the two lateral rounded projections which constitute the eyes. The following is the cause why they are termed compounds. When seen through a good lens, or by means of a microscope magnifying about fifty times, each of these eyes is found to be formed of a multitude of facets, all which possess the property of a single eye, that of giving an image of objects; the being, in fact, a system of plano-convex lenses on which light falls. In "Poggendorff's Annalen," M. Grüel, of Berlin, has shown that in the eye of the Æschna grandis (dragon-fly) the hand and the movements of the fingers are reflected as many times as there are facets, when due precautions are taken to obtain distinct images of the objects. It is stated in "Cosmos" that Leuwenhoeck was aware of the compound character of the eyes of insects; and extracts are given from Puget, who states that after having tried the effect of the reflection of light on the eyes of insects, he determined on making an experiment with regard to refraction. For this purpose he separated the cornea from the head of a fly, cleaning out the concavity with a fine painting brush, so that it should be free from blood and other substances adhering to the multo-facettes of the cornea. Thus prepared, he placed it opposite the light, examined it with his microscope, and perceived that the concave interior, enchased between two glasses, resembled a piece of glass composed of circles, squares, and often of hexagons similar to the figure of bees' cells. He compares each of these figures to a lens, so that, looking at a burning candle, he saw the flame multiplied into as many little flames as there were facets. The neighbouring houses and the passengers in the street were multiplied in a similar manner. Puget's work ("Observations sur la Structure des Yeux des Insectes") was published anonymously in 1706, and is stated to be very rare.

THE DESTRUCTIVE ENERGY IN STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS, in regard to its numerical expression and its comparison with that of gunpowder, is the subject of the leading paper, by Mr. G. B. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, in the *Philosophical Magazine* for November. He premises that very little of the destructive effect of an explosion is due to the steam contained in the steam-chamber at the moment of explosion. The rupture of the boiler is effected by the expansive power common to the steam and the water, both at a temperature higher than the boiling point. "As soon as steam escapes, diminishing the compressive force upon the water, a new issue of steam takes place from the water, reducing its temperature; when this escapes and further diminishes the compressive force, another issue of steam of lower elastic force from the water takes place, again reducing its temperature, and so on, till at length the temperature of the water is reduced to the atmospheric boiling-point; and the pressure of the steam (or rather the excess of steam pressure over atmospheric pressure) is reduced to 0. It is the enormous quantity of steam, of gradually diminishing power, which Mr. Airy believes causes the disastrous effects of the explosion, the smaller volume of gas in the steam-chamber in ordinary boilers being wholly insignificant. In order to compare this energy with that of gunpowder, Mr. Airy obtained from Mr. G. A. Biddell, of the firm of Messrs. Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich, as an experimental result on the quantity of water issuing from a high-pressure boiler in the form of steam when the valve is gradually opened, the sum of 2⅜ cubic feet, or one eighth of the whole. We cannot, of course, give the calculations on this point which were made for Mr. Airy by Professor W. H. Miller, of Cambridge, but subjoin the very interesting results. The destructive energy of one cubic foot of water at the temperature which produces the pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch, surrounded by hot iron, is precisely equal to that of two pounds of gunpowder as fired in a cannon. Mr. Airy, however, considers that the energy of the hot water when the effect of the hot iron is abstracted is considerably less than the number used in this comparison, and would, therefore, state that the destructive energy of the water is equal to that of *one* pound of gunpowder.

PAINTINGS ON GLASS.—M. Chevreul has laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences a memoir on the ecclesiastical painting on glass, considered in four categories:—1. The different kinds of glass employed; 2, the nature of the solid layer which the atmosphere deposits on their external surface; the means of removing this layer without causing injury; and, 4, the causes of the fine effects of the ancient paintings on glass. M. Chevreul gave a viva voce analysis of this paper. He began by stating that, twenty years ago, a very honourable person, charged with the restoration of the painted glass of some of the ancient cathedrals, consulted him on the means of restoring transparency to glass which had become absolutely opaque through long exposure to the atmosphere. He was successful; but did not publish the process, because an archæological committee, to which specimens of the restored glass were shown, rather hastily concluded that it might lead to fraudulent imitations. Eventually, however, the process was communicated to M. Prosper Lafaye, who at once put it in practice on the glass of St. Gervais. The glasses used by the ancients were of three kinds—1, Glass coloured by extension on the exterior or interior surface by a thin layer of a coloured glass; 2, glasses coloured purple, green, &c., in their mass, in the act of fabrication; and 3, glasses simply painted on their surface with vitrifiable colours. The layer on the glass which renders it opaque contains sulphate of lime in large quantities, some sub-carbonate of lead, various calcareous salts, chloride of sodium crystalised in three forms; divers organic matters to which no name can be given; a nitro-sulphuret, and a fatty substance insoluble in alcohol; an inflammable carbonaceous matter resembling lampblack, containing hydrogen; ferruginous and siliceous matters, &c. M. Chevreul's process consists in—1, washing the glass in plenty of water; 2, plunging it for ten or twelve days in a bath of sub-carbonate of soda; 3, well washing it again in water; 4, plunging it into a solution of hydrochloric acid, to dissolve the carbonate of lime; and, 5, leaving it for some time in plenty of water. M. Chevreul attributes the superiority of the coloured glass of the ancients to the extreme care taken to attain as distinct vision as possible by various methods; and the modern cases of failure to neglecting the means of attaining this object. Further details will be found in the *Comptes Rendus*, vol. 51, No. 17.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

THE expectation of all Europe, which hung upon the speech which the Emperor of the French was to deliver to his Chambers this year, has not been disappointed. Something unusual was calculated upon; and, while it was on all hands admitted that no less an issue than that of peace or war was involved in the almost oracular deliverance of the practical dictator of the high policy of the old world, no one ventured on a special guess as to what was forthcoming. It was known that the speech of the Emperor was this time, more than ever, his own composition—a clothing in his own words of his own ideas; and, within twenty-four hours of its utterance, his Ministers were equally ignorant with outer mankind of its nature and contents. Whatever it is, it is original, and born of Louis Napoleon's own conceptions, and is the result of his own consideration of the political situation of the time. In the preparation of his annual speeches the Emperor is rivalled by no Sovereign, the custom of whose realms requires the delivery of these great State papers; and it may well be said, as it is universally said, that he never before produced a speech which can be compared with this. With a frankness of tone which equals, if it does not exceed, that which is supposed to characterise the Royal document which the Ministers of our constitutional country theoretically and practically put into the hands of the Monarch on the opening of Parliament, it is full of the plainest and most colloquial references to the circumstances of the moment, and especially dwells on the internal affairs of France from a point of view which, if slightly argumentative, is in the main consistent with facts. After a semi-satirical allusion to the infusion of the Opposition element into the Chambers, a brief but pregnant sketch is given of the results of his system of government during the past year in the progress of national improvement. Notable in the highest degree is the skill with which the vexed question—vexed even in France—of the Mexican war is touched upon. Its policy is vindicated upon principles which no Frenchman can well gainsay; and the ticklish point of finance in connection with this subject is, to use a legal phrase, at once confessed and avoided. It will, no doubt, sound agreeably to French ears that the influence of France has been largely extended on the American and Asiatic continents, and that there is nothing particular to pay in hard cash for the possession of such advantages. In effect, also, the speech contains items of proposed administrative reform in France, which are founded on principles which, in England, are recognised as inalienably associated with Constitutional Government, while the reference to new regulations relating to baking establishments and theatres inevitably suggests a politic ministering to certain tendencies of the French people akin to those of the ancient race, whose most hearty cry to their Emperors was "Panem et circenses!" All this clever manipulation of home affairs the nations may admire and pass by, in order to come to that which to them is the staple of the speech, and for which they have been anxiously waiting. In the midst of the complexity of the affairs of the present time the Emperor comes forward with a plan. He proposes to reconstruct Europe. This idea is eminently Napoleonic. It must be remembered that in this proposition is implied a dealing with, in the sense of abrogating, the Treaty of Vienna. The occasion of that treaty was the re-settlement of Europe after the fall of the first Napoleon. At that time what in common parlance is called the Continent was practically under the dominion of the French Empire. That



INUNDATION OF THE NILE: REMAINS OF A VILLAGE NEAR TAUTAH, DESTROYED BY THE OVERFLOW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

system having crumbled, or rather having been battered, down, and the monarchy of the Bourbons restored, it was thought by the allied conquerors that a mere return to the *status quo* was not an adequate compensation for the sufferings and the efforts of the nations which had combined against the great military architect of crowns and dynasties, and the representatives of the chief militant powers set about to share the spoil of the vanquished, in a territorial sense. Bearing in mind the exact spirit and the nature of the proceedings of that congress, it is not difficult to understand the feeling by which the Napoleon of to-day is actuated when he denounces the notion that upon another Congress, the object of which is, so to speak, to stamp out the Treaty of Vienna.

But whatever latent motive may lurk at the bottom of the proposition of the Emperor, it does not lose in the slightest are bound by edge of it by the doctrines and principles which it discloses. Those doctrines and principles might have been enunciated by Mr. Bright or by Mr. Cobden, if they had been taken into the Imperial councils, and been permitted to prepare this notable speech. There can be no question that such a manifesto marks a new epoch in the history of the attempts at the pacification of the world. It must be remembered that its author, who professes, and with some reason, to speak on behalf of France, is the leader of the most warlike and the most military nation which is ambitious mainly, if not altogether, of military glory. It is strange—but, as we think, accepted strange—that from Paris should come sentiments, which, if they mean anything, mean the inauguration of an era of peace and goodwill amongst the nations. It is from that one certain quarter that we hear that Europe is everywhere disturbed by the elements of dissolution; that it is the jealousies of the great Powers which hinder the march of civilisation; that the moment has arrived when efforts should be made to reconstruct on a new basis the edifice which has been destroyed, piece by piece, by revolutions; and, above all—mark the significance and the importance of the phrase—it is asked whether the nations of Europe are eternally to maintain a state of things which is neither peace with the security nor war with its happy chances! In this last demand the whole question of European polity is involved. In effect, the proposal is to sub-nit to a grand arbitration all matters in difference, with the object of obtaining a great peaceable rearrangement of European affairs, founded on the wishes of the people, and followed by a general disarmament. The alternative is put with equal clearness and perspicuity; for it is declared that at this juncture, and in the present constitution of the minds of Princes and peoples, there are but two paths open—the one which conducts to progress by civilisation and by peace; the other which, sooner or later, leads fatally to war by the obstinate maintenance of a past which is crumbling away. Plainly, says the dictator of an almost irresistible military country—shall it be peace, which I desire, or war, beginning once more the round of the past?

There is something so striking and so unlike what might have been expected in such a proposal, coming from such a source, that it is painful to have to come to the conclusion that it is but a grand vision. Of the impracticability of such a scheme, short there can be little doubt. It is true, to speak that the facts of the times are in favour of the plan. No one can deny that there are questions now agitating Europe that demand immediate solution. There is no doubt that the arrangement of 1815 has become practically a nullity. A new fundamental pact has become a necessity. Such a rearrangement must come at the conclusion of a European war of exhaustion: and it is a fine idea to suggest its being accomplished without an intervening sacrifice of blood and treasure. The questions which may be called, in diplomatic nomenclature, "open" are the matters of Schleswig, Rome, Venetia, Poland, the Rhine, and European Turkey. By what we deem a stretch of imagination, let it be conceived that the Congress is in Session, with whom will the race of disinterestedness begin? Will France evacuate Rome without compensation? Will the Rhine cease to be given to Austria for ceding Venice? Is the Turkish empire to be dismembered to repay Russia for yielding her Polish provinces? Will the Germanic Confederation give up its pretensions on Schleswig to Denmark? What is to induce Prussia to retire from the possession of her slice of Poland? And, lastly, will England surrender her impregnable Gibraltar? All these mutations, and all this devotion of cherished objects to an idea of universal peace and concord, are indispensable. Some of them, such as the Schleswig question, might easily be settled by a Congress; but, unless the representatives of all the Powers enter on consultation with a predetermination not to insist on the principle of compensation, of give and take, as a preliminary to discussion, the whole business would end in a melancholy futility. But the real question is, will such a Congress ever take place? Will the Powers whom the Emperor has bidden to a meeting—in a letter even more characteristic, if that were possible, than his speech to his Chambers—accept the invitation? That remains to be seen. No less than fifteen Sovereigns have been addressed on this subject, and, unless they all accept, the plan fails *in limine*. England, as we believe, very naturally demands to know distinctly, before her assent is given, what is to be the subject matter of consideration in the Congress, and on what principles the deliberations are to be based. It is as far as we can see, inconsistent with the Emperor's ideas that any nation should come to the Congress with conditions or qualifications. He requires a *tabula rasa*. Such a piece of furniture—and a curious piece of mosaic it would be—cannot be obtained. We believe that there will be no Congress.

The other alternative indicated by the Ruler of France remains. He can realise the prophecy he has uttered. The consideration of his proposal may, and probably will, take time. Absolute decision may be postponed until such a season of the year as is fitted for military movements; and it is now clear that if the era of universal peace is not proclaimed before the spring, war will rage in Europe, and that under circumstances and with combinations that have not been as yet dreamed of. Two points seem to be dwelt on decisively in the Emperor's speech—one is the ultimate re-establishment of Poland, and the other a desire to retain the alliance of Russia. What if the principle of compensation should be agreed to by Russia, might not the scheme of Nicholas be realised, and Turkey in Europe be offered by France in exchange for Poland? The war then would be waged by France and Russia as allies, and against whom? Of course against those nations whose policy it is to uphold the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that is to uphold the integrity of the Turkish dominions in Europe. That is the point that England has to look; and it is to be hoped that she will look to it.

But, whatever may betide, whatever may be the result of the extraordinary manifesto which has suprised and agitated Europe, one thing is certain, and that is that the Emperor of the French stands pledged to the great principles of peace. He will have a right to say, if war is once more to desolate the fair face of Europe, he is not responsible for it; and we repeat that which we have already said, that it is in speech in the international history of the world when, from the midst of the French people and from the head of the French army, there comes a declaration that war is an evil to be avoided, and that all the results which are presumed to follow from war can be attained by the more peaceful and beneficial peaceful conference amongst the representatives of nations.

THE INUNDATION OF THE NILE.

By the latest accounts from Egypt we learn that the Nile—the overflow of which is recorded in Holy Scripture as a most calamitous damage—goes down very slowly indeed. A telegram from Alexandria, however, informs us that the railway communication with Cairo is restored. The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 20th ult., states that he had just returned from a trip on the Nile, and thus describes the scene:—

It is a sight never to be forgotten, and which probably will not occur. For some distance this side of the river, at Kafr Zez, the fields are flooded, probably on the northern side of the railway, where the waters stretch in a wide sheet over the fields and cultivated banks. Large boats are to be seen transporting produce from village to village, steering their way among the palm trees, and the Arab, in his light canoe, paddles about with ease and Indian corn. The train bridge looks like a low wall floating on the surface of the water, which, however, is not deep, and the line is perfectly clear. On the other bank, at Kafr Feyat, the waters reach as far as the eye can see. Ascending the river by steamer, I counted from the mast-head of the vessel as far as miles away from land, and the villages are dotted about like islands. Some are high enough to be above the inundation, but others have only the tops of the dirty ground, where the people huddle together. On both sides of the Nile the dykes appear like low banks, and, where it is encroaching on the land, several neighbouring villages together, but frequent breaks occur. In many places encampments of refugees are to be seen, and in the river are a number of ships or fragments of dykes, where they have sought refuge with their cattle, which have been driven away from the banks. Of course, as the river passes the cotton-plants are not entirely covered; but their upper leaves are under and shaky, the lower ones quite rotten. If the water does not fall off quickly, some of these fields may recover; but, necessarily, their yield will be light and poor. Between Cairo and Alexandria there are about 1,000 miles of the dyke of Nadir. I found steamers, lighters, and two regiments of soldiers hard at work trying to repair the breaches in other words, to close religious quotations, brought by boat from Cairo, have already been thrown in, the breach does not diminish. The Arabs are encouraged to work by a liberal tariff, two, three, and even more rubbers every day, instead of three times a week, as is customary. The Arab is a wonderful man in the way he will work, and just where water: a few days ago they were entirely covered. Thence to Cairo, and also at Alexandria, I saw how the Egyptians are trying to keep out the Libyan hills, and boats from their only mode of communication between the villages. They are at work night and day in relays, by day and by night, night, rushing down with a current of six or seven miles an hour; but the damage done is considerable. The latest accounts I received of crocodiles besides the Indian corn; but the danger is not yet over, as the waters are still so high that they have not left the land in any number. The navigation is carried by watchers day and night along both banks; at night fires are lighted and guns are fired to keep off the beasts.

The same gentleman, writing on the 27th ult., states that they "have not yet crossed the Delta, which is the gap of the dykes at Nadir, which is the one which overwhelmed the railway. The tops of the cotton-plants, which just show above water, are like bare sticks, without leaves or bark, so that all the cotton is destroyed—never Tantah, but in corn and sesame plants have also perished. Numbers of men are busily employed at the dykes, and it is said they succeed in one place in renewing the embankment and relaying the rails, but the main gape remains the same. Numbers of boats have been shut off at Tantah, and the flows in a strong stream, over a space of about thirty miles long by fifteen wide, on the southern side of the railway, and then pours through the gap. It has formed a deep channel, and discharges another large tract of land to the north.

We have received from Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo, three sketches of the inundation, one of which, showing the remains of a large village—called by the inhabitants—near Tantah, is given on the present Number: the two others will appear next week. On illustration on the preceding page) will serve to give some notion of the utter desolation which has been shut off at Tantah. Over all its splendour, tinging with its expiring rays the surrounding objects and the spectator's face, Mr. George, would be extraordinary, until were it not for the too palpable evidence lying around of ruined habitations, and here and there a dead body twisting and turning in the eddies and fast disappearing in the gloom of night which is creeping over the scene.

Her Majesty the Queen received on Monday morning an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French, in which his Imperial Majesty requests her Majesty's consent to send representatives to the Conference of European States, whose duty it shall be to take note of and recognise the points on which the Powers may be found to agree, and to consider the best means with respect to present complications as may best secure the general peace. Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and Wednesday, at which the last mentioned letter was directed to a consideration of the Emperor's proposal.

The Dublin Gazette of last evening contains a list, with 233 grants, as a reinforcement to Japan, and a further addition is expected.

At Cologne, a young lady of good family was sentenced, the other day, to six months' imprisonment for stealing a cake. She is one of the Rosalgia Gardens there, of some of his guest rooms.

The Emperor of Austria has recently ordered the vigorous prosecution of researches in the Nydamm Moraas, in Sundewitt. Objects of antiquity of extraordinary value have been found in the Moraas, and it is hoped to be found in the second and third centuries. On the 21st ult., in the presence of the Emperor, a boat was found of large dimensions, and on the 23rd of nearly thirty feet in length was brought to light. Various weapons were found at the same time, some of them, like the boat, in a remarkable state, among which were an iron arrow-head and three swords, with rare bronze ornaments of the hilt and sheaths.

The French Ironclads.—A letter from Fanchial, in the Island of Madeira, of the 2nd inst., gives some details of the French iron-clads which arrived at that port on the 29th ult. The squadron left Brest on the 27th of October, with fine weather, which continued during the voyage. The steam squadron consisted of the following ships:—The Invincible, of 90 guns. Sixty five miles an hour was the rate of speed on this occasion, and their marks are very low, accomplished six knots, taking the best of all the others. After the sailing qualities of the ships were ascertained, an experiment was made to ascertain the consumption of coal. It appeared that each iron-cased ship can carry sufficient coal to perform 1,400 nautical leagues. Vice-Admiral Penaud hoisted his flag on board the Invincible.—The squadron has left Funchial for the Canary Islands, to continue their comparative trials. On the morning of their departure, the Talisman, steam-corvette, arrived from Cadiz with despatches for Vice-Admiral Penaud, who proceeds over the commission appointed to watch the proceedings of the vessels.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the usual retinue of the Court, left Paris on Sunday afternoon for Compiègne, where receptions will take place, with hunting-parties on a great scale, until the return to the Tuileries for the winter season.

On Sunday morning the recently-nominated Bishops of Cahors, Perpignan, and Puy took the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the Emperor in the chapel of St. Cloud, in the presence of the Bishop of Arras, chaplain of his Majesty, and the Ministers of State, Justice, and Public Worship.

The Corps Législatif commenced its sittings yesterday week with a highly complimentary address from the President, M. de Morny. He commented on the Emperor's speech, and in doing so made some very handsome allusions to England. Nobody, he said, appreciated this admirable and liberal speech more than himself, because he had been brought up to admire English society, where individual and absolute liberty inspire the people with a feeling of dignity and independence, where liberty of association develops personal initiative, where the most extended liberty is counterbalanced by religious respect for the law and by public sound judgment. England, however, had taken years to realise these benefits. Revolutions in France had never been turned to the advantage of durable liberty. Freedom could only be established peacefully by a good understanding between a liberal Sovereign and an Assembly of moderate views. He would endeavour to maintain this good understanding. M. de Morny, in conclusion, said, that he had been seen with sorrow that popular suffrages had elected former Parliamentary celebrities. Their adhesion was a homage rendered to the government form of government. He esteemed them too much to doubt the loyalty of their intentions.

At the sitting of the Legislative Body on Friday M. Thiers took his seat on the extreme left and M. Berryer on the right centre. The other members of the Opposition seated themselves around the place which M. Thiers has made the centre of the constitutional opposition.

The number of electoral protests amounts to 172. It is believed that at least seven or eight elections will be annulled.

The Government has been sounding among the Senators and Deputies an account of the situation of the empire. This document is chiefly interesting to Europe now because of its résumé of the Polish question and of subsequent reflexions on that subject, which are evidently not from pacific intentions; at least, which appear to decline any responsibility on the part of France to go to war there.

Captain Aubaret, of the French navy, has been appointed Consul and Charge d'Affaires at Bangkok at Siam, in place of M. Castle, who has been called to fill another post.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Wilhelmsby's *Monitor* publishes the letter of the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns of Europe proposing a congress, of which we subjoin a translation. The *Moniteur* prefaces the document with the remark that it has been addressed to the Sovereigns without any public publication in that journal, but, as the copy addressed to the German Confederation is published in a Frankfort journal, the motive for any further postponement of it no longer existed:—

Most high and very illustrious Princes, Sovereigns, and Free Cities composing the Most Serene German Confederation.

In presence of the events which arise and press each day, I deem it indispensable to make known to you my views as Sovereign to whom is confided the destiny of peoples.

Wherever profound shocks have unsettled the bases and displaced the boundaries of States, solemn transactions have taken place in order to co-ordinate the new elements, and, by creating a system of settling them, to consolidate effected. Such has been the object of the Treaty of Westphalia in the seventeenth century, and of the Congress and Treaty of Vienna in 1814 and 1815; this latter traits that the political edifice of Europe now rests; and yet—you are not unaware of it—it is undermined on all sides.

If we consider attentively the situation of different countries, it is impossible not to recognise that the stipulations of the Treaties of Vienna are daily evoked, modified, disavowed, or menaced. Hence duties without regulation, rights without title, and international conventions without sanction. Order is not denied, inasmuch as the improvements produced by civilisation, which has united peoples one with another by the reciprocity of mutual interests, would make war still more destructive.

There is matter for serious meditation. Let us not wait in order to come to a resolution till sudden and irresistible events disturb our judgment and draw us, in spite of ourselves, into unforeseen paths.

I intend, therefore, to propose to you to regulate the present and secure the future in a congress.

Called to the throne by the choice and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than another to ignore the dangers of the present and the legitimate wishes of peoples. Thus I am ready, without a preconceived system, to carry into an international conference, with frankness, moderation, and candour, the portion of those who have ordered so many various trials.

If I take the initiative in this step, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity; but as I am a Sovereign to whom the most ambitious projects are attributed, I have it in my power to prove by this fresh act that my only aim is peace, and that I am ready to accept, without a shock, the pacification of Europe.

In case the Princes, whose Ministers the City of France should invite to embrace by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I should be proud to offer them my hospitality at Paris.

Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for subversion has so often been given becoming the seat of a congress destined to lay the bases of a general pacification.

I take this occasion to renew to you the assurances of the sincere attachment and lively interest which I take in the prosperity of the States of the Confederation.

Wherefore, most high and very illustrious Princes, Sovereigns, and free cities composing the most serene Confederation of Germany, I pray God to have you in his holy and worthy protection.

Written at Paris, the 24th year of grace, 1863. NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) BROUYN DE LHUYS.

Napoleon's invitation to a European Congress has been responded to fifteen Sovereigns. It was rumoured that Prussia has expressed her adhesion, and that Austria is favourable to the Congress. At the same time a Vienna correspondent of the Prince Metternich has been authorised to declare to the French Cabinet that Austria is ready to co-operate in a congress. Russia has yet to be addressed, but for the strengthening of public European right, with special regard to accomplished facts, the *Presse* avers that all the Governments have replied to prove that the Powers are becoming more and more favourably disposed to the idea, and that it is probable the greater number of them will be represented at the Congress of Paris. Most of the replies praise the "lofty ideas" and "generous aspirations" expressed in the Imperial letter. The only reservation produced by the proposal is favourable. Most of the French papers accept it as a pledge of peace. The Liberal press of Italy likewise applauds the speech and approves the proposal. In particular the Italian papers are delighted with the passages in the Imperial address which proclaim the nullification of the Treaties of Vienna. In Austria, however, the impression appears to be by no means so favourable. So much of Austria's present position depends upon the Treaties of 1815 that a proclamation against them is accepted as a menace to her.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Official despatches received in London on Wednesday from Mexico announce that General Bazaine was preparing with a column of the expeditionary force, to march on the 30th of October to attack Juarez's army, which was concentrated at the bridge of the Rio Laja River.

Advices from the city of Mexico received at New York by way of San Francisco, and, consequently, not deserving of much confidence, report that the French are deserting in considerable numbers from them, had imprisoned a number of persons supposed to be implicated in it, and had ordered others to be transported to Martinique.

France has notified the American Government of the intent that an effective blockade is established at all ports along the Mexican coast now occupied by the French, which still acknowledge the authority of Juarez.

ITALY.

The journey of King Victor Emmanuel into his southern provinces is marked by the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. On Tuesday the King held a review of the garrisons and 8000 of the National Guard of the province at Foggia. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants. His Majesty reached Avellino in the evening, and met with a magnificent reception. The King arrived at Naples at midday on Wednesday, and was received by the Royal Princes, the Syndic, and the other authorities. He drove through the principal streets, which were densely crowded,

and was enthusiastically cheered by the people. The working-men's societies followed the cortège. The streets were decorated with flags, and lined by the National Guard of the whole provinces of Naples and Caserta. The garrison were under arms. His Majesty reached the palace amid loud shouts of "Long live the King of Italy!"

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has presented his letters of recall to the Pope, and was to leave Rome on Saturday.

PORTUGAL.

ThQDnon has frequently appeared in public since her confinement. Princess Clotilde has sent numerous valuable presents to her godson, the infant Prince of Portugal.

It is stated that the differences between Mr. Lindsay, M.P., and the Union Mercantile Company are about being amicably arranged.

The Austrian Prince Colloredo is travelling, under the title of Count Mansfield, in Lisbon.

The orange-trees have been considerably affected by disease.

BELGIUM

The Chambers were opened on Tuesday by the King in person. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders were also present. His Majesty, after acknowledging the sincere sympathy and confidence he had received from foreign Governments, dwelt on the internal affairs of Belgium, and described the state of the country as flourishing and prosperous. Amongst other subjects he dwelt upon the success of the Belgian school at the London International Exhibition, the progress of the fine arts, of public education, and popular instruction.

AUSTRIA.

The invitation to the proposed European Congress had arrived in Vienna. Prince Metternich has been authorised to declare to the Emperor Napoleon that Austria is ready to co-operate in a congress, upon a basis yet to be determined, for the strengthening of public European rights, with special regard to accomplishing which the Vienna journals advocate a close alliance with England and Prussia.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Monday a credit of 60,000,000 florins was unanimously granted by the House without debate. The Vienna press considers this to be a demonstration against the Polish Emperor's speech.

The vote of 20,000,000 florins, for relieving distress in Hungary, proposed by the Finance Committee, has been agreed to by the Lower House.

GERMANY.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, held on Monday, a letter from the Emperor of the French was presented inviting the German Confederation to send a representative to a congress at Paris; and a committee of seven members, composed of the representatives of Austria, Prussia, the four German Kingdoms, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, was charged to draw up a report on the communication.

SAXONY.

The Diet was opened on Monday by the King. The Royal speech announced an augmentation in the rate of payment of public functionaries and a reduction of certain taxes. The King expects that the approaching conference at Berlin will result in a universal understanding of the German Sovereigns upon the questions at issue with France and the maintenance of the Zollverein. In conclusion, the speech expresses a hope that the aims of the German Reform Act will be attained through negotiations on the basis already gained. The King further promises that federal execution in Holstein shall be carried out.

PRUSSIA.

On Monday the Chambers were opened by the King in person. The Crown Prince was also present. His Majesty expressed his earnest desire for a settlement of the difficulties which have arisen in the Chamber, but at the same time announced that he would consent to no Bodget which did not admit that reorganisation of the army upon which he has set his mind. The King also announced several projects of laws, and stated that the revenue was in a satisfactory condition. So long as that is the case, and no extraordinary necessity requires fresh taxation, his Majesty will rule without a legal Budget. The King commences that he will retain by the military service would be modified.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Upper House the address to the King was agreed to by a small majority. The Minister of the Interior communicated to the house the Royal ordinance on the press of the 1st of July last, and a bill making it permanent will be laid before you. The Ministers said that this ordinance was issued by the King because there was at that time an immediate want of a remedy, but that the ordinance was only applicable to a temporary state of things, and was not suited to remain as a permanent law. "The intention of the Government was to allow it to remain in force until there should be permanent legislation on the press."

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Letters from Warsaw assert that, by orders of General Berg, all the women and girls imprisoned in the citadel have been transported, without trial or formal sentence, to some unknown destination. Sixty of the chief ladies and inhabitants of Warsaw are described as having shared the same fate.

General Lewchine's orders about female costume at Warsaw read like a page out of the *Journal des Modes*. Here is a specimen :—"The bonnet must be worn of mixed colours, or, if black, must be set off with bright red, ribbons, but not with yellow. White or black feathers in black hats are forbidden. Black cloaks may be worn if lined with any colour but black or white. Shawls may be worn of red or black and white, umbrellas, shawls, handkerchiefs, or bournous, are strictly prohibited.—By order,—SECHTY."

The following General Order has published a proclamation encouraging the Poles to perseverance and confirming the order for ladies to discontinue wearing mourning.

A sanguinary engagement has taken place at Ochanow. The insurgents were commanded by Baron Meck. Both sequestrated the combatants.

A telegram received from the Russian Consulate-General in London states that the insurgent chief Czachowski's band was completely destroyed on the 6th inst. in the government of Radom; and that Czachowski himself, and his brother, were killed in the engagement.

The importation of furs, shoes, boots, and leather straps into Poland has been prohibited.

The ex-Dictator of Poland, Langiewicz, has addressed an appeal to the Austrian Government, in which, after urgently renewing his request to be allowed to remove to Switzerland, and again most emphatically beseeching that, if this be not done, he may be handed over to the Russian authorities.

Earl Russell's final despatch to St. Petersburg on the Polish question has been published. It is very brief, and nothing could be more cold and formal. It acknowledges the receipt of Prince Gortschakoff's last despatch and the Emperor of Russia's communication of his honeyless instructions towards Poland, but drily adds that the Emperor has peculiar duties imposed on him in regard to that kingdom, and that the last document which accompanied the ukase of the 22nd of February makes him responsible likewise for the discharge of the duties.

GREECE.

King George immediately on arriving in his new capital issued a proclamation, which is both modest and sensible. He declares that he brings no special ability and no trained knowledge to the task of governing the country, but that he has a sincere love for the people, that he will surround himself with the best advisers entirely irrespective of parties, and that he will respect the National Constitution. Thus actuated, and thus acting, he hopes to make Greece the model State of the East.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

The interest of the war is divided between the doings in Tennessee and Virginia, and at Charleston; but centres chiefly, perhaps, in the movements in Tennessee, by which Federals and Confederates are respectively endeavouring, the former to relieve Thomas's army and the latter to destroy or force to a disastrous retreat. General Thomas reports that General Hooker was attacked on Sunday upon the 27th ult. Severe fighting ensued, lasting two hours, with less vehemence until four o'clock. At seven o'clock General Hooker reported that the troops repulsed the enemy's attack and drove the enemy from every position they assumed. The Confederates abandoned Lookout Mountain without resistance, and the Federals occupy the south bank of the river from Bridgepect to Chattanooga. The river and railroad communications are unobstructed, facilitating supplies reaching Thomas. General Lee is said to have sent large reinforcements to co-operate with General Bragg in isolating Burnside and driving him out of East Tennessee. Despatches of a very satisfactory character are stated to have reached Washington from General Burnside.

There have been no great operations in Virginia. The bulk of Lee's force is said to be on the south side of the Rappahannock, but he has strong pickets on the north side, with which he harasses Meade's force, and watches all its movements. There has been some skirmishing between his advance and the Federals. Meade had moved his head-quarters from Warrington.

General Gilmore's batteries had reopened fire on Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Johnson, and have even thrown a few shells charged with "Greek fire" into the city of Charleston. The Confederates were undaunted, and were briskly replying to the Federal fire.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Federal debt on the 1st of September was estimated at 1,228,000,000 dols.

The Mexican Ambassador from Juarez had been received by President Lincoln.

A "final grand rally" of the Republicans had taken place at New York in view of the election of State officers, which was to come off on the 3rd inst.

The quota for New York State under the last call for troops, in addition to the 300,000 already under the recruit, is reported to be 108,000, which total must be forthcoming, or the draught takes place on the 5th of January. The City of New York generously are appropriating two million dollars for volunteers.

There are reported to be 1,500 Federal prisoners in Richmond.

The Legislature of Virginia assembled on the 7th ult. Governor Letcher has sent to that body a message full of firmness and faith.

The officers of the Federal army have published a police excursion to Niagara. Great popular demonstrations of welcome were exhibited during their route.

General Rosecrans has been enthusiastically received at Cincinnati, to which city he went on giving up command of the army of the Cumberland to General Thomas, approving his conduct at the battle of Chicamauga.

The *New York Times* quotes from the Richmond papers, to show the alarming condition of the Southern currency, that the Confederate finances are in a state of collapse, and that a forced loan is the only alternative.

The Richmond papers are very angry with the Federal Government for detaining the blockade-runners in the Mersey. They even profess to regard the act as one of direct hostility.

The Confederate Commissioner Yema, one of the fastest of the entire fleet, was recently run ashore off New Inlet, North Carolina, while attempting to run out of Wilmington. The vessel is ashore, Nansemond, and totally destroyed. Her cargo consisted of tar and turpentine.

INDIA.

We learn, by telegraph from Suez, that there has been a great storm on the north coast of India and in the Bay of Bengal.

On the Upper Indus guerilla warfare was proving rather troublesome, but the English force there was being increased.

From Afghanistan the latest affair wear a more peaceable aspect, a reconciliation having been effected between the Ameer and Azim Khan.

Lord Elgin had started on a tour through the north-west provinces. Reinforcements were to be forwarded to New Zealand.

Accounts from all parts of the peninsula as to the cotton crop are very encouraging.

JAPAN.

The Dutch Governor of Java has ordered four war-steamers carrying 72 guns to the Japanese seas, no more are to leave Surinam, while six others are being armed in the Dutch arsenals for the same destination. The strength of the entire armament will amount to 23 guns.

Advices have been received from the Swiss Embassy at Yokohama announcing that the Ambassadors have received a first official visit from one of the chief officers of the Tycoon. The Japanese Government believes that England is carrying on ambiguous policy, and exciting the Japanese to resist the other Powers.

NEW ZEALAND.

A Melbourne despatch, dated the 25th of September, states that, according to the accounts from New Zealand, "the position of the Maoris was less favourable."

NEW MAYORS.

The following is a list of the Mayors for the ensuing year, as far as the elections were known to us at the time of going to press :—

Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Galt.
Bangor, Mr. Hughes.
Barnstaple, Mr. T. W. Goppy.
Bath, Mr. J. Gore.
Bedford, Mr. J. Howard.
Beverley, Mr. Wilson.
Berwick-on-Tweed, Mr. Thompson.
Bridlington, Mr. Robinson.
Birmingham, Mr. Holliday.
Blackburn, Mr. Rand.
Bolton, Mr. B. Harwood.
Boston, Mr. Hall.
Bradford, Mr. Farrer.
Brentford, Mr. Thomas J. B. Law.
Bristol, Mr. T. T. Jose.
Brighton, Mr. Phillips.
Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Le Grice.
Cambridge, Mr. Bircham.
Canterbury, Mr. P. Martin.
Cardiff, Mr. T. Wood (re-elected).
Carnarvon, Mr. Turner (fifth time).
Chester, Mr. Bell.
Colchester, Mr. J. F. Bishop.
Coventry, Mr. Whitmore.
Coventry, Mr. R. H. Minster.
Darlington, Mr. Pease.
Dartmouth, Mr. T. M. Snow.
Deal, Mr. J. Wm. Rogers.
Falmouth, Mr. W. Carne.
Folkestone, Mr. Bates, M.P. W. Month.
Gateshead, Mr. Crawshay.
Glamorgan, Mr. Insole.
Guildford, Mr. Jacobs.
Halifax, Mr. E. Baldsworth.
Hanley, Mr. Serjeant.
Hartlepool, Mr. O. Robinson.
Hereford, Captain Fetherstall.
Hull, Mr. J. Wilson.
Ipswich, Mr. Boden.
Kidderminster, Mr. Rowe.
Leeds, Mr. O. Rousey.
Leicester, Mr. Sir Peter Fielden.
Leominster, Mr. T. C. Yeld.
Lichfield, Mr. H. Hall.
Liskeard, Mr. R. Chandler.
Liverpool, Mr. Morley.
London, Mr. Lawrence (Lord Mayor)
Macclesfield, Mr. J. Jackson.
Malden, Mr. R. Smith.
Manchester, Mr. Heywood.
Middlesbro', Mr. R. Gilkes.
Morpeth, Mr. Cowen (2nd time).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. C. Massey.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Hedley.
Newport, Mr. S. Morgan.
Northampton, Mr. Gotch.
Norwich, Mr. Q. Sprighting.
Nottingham, Mr. J. Parsons.
Oldham, Mr. Radcliffe.
Oswestry, Mr. J. Lloyd.
Oxford, Mr. J. B. Carr.
Penrhyn, Mr. Jones Bellgrave.
Penzance, Mr. Davies.
Plymouth, Mr. Sir Worthington.
Pontefract, Mr. J. Monson.
Portsmouth, Mr. Alderman G. Mc. Chambers.
Preston, Mr. A. B. Smith.
Reading, Mr. J. Cox Smith.
Richmond, Mr. A. Young.
Ripon, Mr. Hon. C. Allanson (2nd time).
Rochdale, Mr. S. Stott.
Rochester, Mr. J. C. Taylor.
Saffron Walden, Mr. B. T. Sturgeon.
St. Ives, Mr. Hosken.
Salford, Mr. Pearson (re-elected).
Scarborough, Mr. J. Dalgliesh.
Southampton, Mr. Gray.
Southampton, Mr. G. Brinton.
South Molton, Mr. Bowden.
Stafford, Mr. J. Pollitt.
Stockport, Mr. Sir Edmund (3rd time).
Stockport, Mr. Eskrigge.
Stockton-on-Tees, Mr. F. W. Month.
Sudbury, Mr. Grover.
Swansea, Mr. Jones.
Tenworth, Mr. B. Robinson.
Truro, Mr. J. Fellin.
Torrington, Mr. R. Tapley.
Totnes, Mr. J. F. F. Phillips.
Truro, Mr. T. Trumen.
Tynemouth, Mr. J. Spence.
Wakefield, Dr. Holdsworth.
Walsall, Mr. J. Cox.
Warrington, Mr. Holmes.
Warwick, Mr. T. B. Dale.
Weymouth, Mr. H. Duvenah.
Wrexham, Mr. John Lewis.
Yarmouth, Mr. R. Stewart.
Yeovil, Mr. R. Whitby.
York, Mr. Holton (Lord Mayor).

In consequence of some recent disturbances at Guildford, and their anticipated renewal, the town was occupied on Guy Fawkes Day by the military and police. Bonfires were forcibly suppressed, and the streets cleared by a display of bayonets. The mob showed considerable spirit, but with resistance that the Mayor had to read the Riot Act, and military pickets were on duty all night in the streets.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Nov. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, 268 members being present, Herr von Grabow was elected President by 224 votes, against 37 votes for Herr von der Heidt. Herren Unruh and Bockum-un-Dolffs were chosen Vice-Presidents. Herr Grabow characterised his post as a difficult one in the gloomy situation of the country. The strong desire expressed by the Royal house for a solution of pending differences would be fulfilled if the severe depression of the country were properly appreciated and acted upon only in its obvious spirit. Faith towards the rights of the Crown would not then be distinguishable from fidelity to the rights of the people, whose common danger would be conquered in defiance of death, and Prussia's mission in the German Fatherland would be accomplished.

GREECE.—FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.—Intelligence received from Athens to the 6th inst. announces that, at the request of the King, Mr. Bulgaris had formed a new Cabinet, which is as follows—Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, M. Bulgaris; Finance, Deree; Justice, Diamantopoulo; Foreign Affairs, Bolyanni; Public Worship, Petsalis.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. C. Neate, a Liberal, was on Saturday last elected for Oxford without opposition in the room of the late Mr. Lampon.

Property of the value of £1000 was destroyed by fire on Wellington-quay, Dublin, last Saturday morning.

Dr. Westall, of Clifton, has presented to that town a drinking-fountain, which is placed in front of the Public Hall.

A new line of railway has been surveyed by Mr. Page, designed to connect Whitby and Scarborough with the northern parts.

The Peel Park at Bradford, a memorial to the late Sir R. Peel, was formally handed over to the authorities on Saturday. The total cost of the site and planting is £18,000.

Mr. J. M. Jennings, of Great Driffield, has been elected successor to the late Captain Duncan Cuthbert Conyers, as Coroner for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board has decided to apply to Parliament for power to borrow £875,000 for the extension of dock works on the Liverpool side of the river.

In a collection for the Wesleyan Missionary Society at Liverpool, on Tuesday, more than £7000 was collected in a congregation of about 1500 persons.

The Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh was opened yesterday week by the Lord Provost, who delivered the first Rede Houghton (Moncrieff Milnes). Lord Houghton is president of this institution, having received Lord Brougham in that post of honour.

The Rev. R. Brindley, who is about leaving Bath for Chelsea, has been presented with a library clock and silver tea and coffee services, by his congregation, in commemoration of his faithful services during his ten years' pastorate at Percy Chapel, Bath.

An attempt effected lately by the convicts at Dartmoor Prison was made on Saturday, and was repeated on Sunday; but prompt measures were resorted to by the officers, and defeated all the mischief intended by them, with the aid of a detachment of the civil guard, quelled the disturbance, and removed nine of the ringleaders to the strong cells.

The committee of the Herefordshire memorial to the late Sir G. C. Lewis has decided that it shall assume the form of a statue in bronze of the right hon. gentleman, to be placed within the walls of the county hall, Shirehall, Hereford. The work is to be intrusted to Baron Marochetti, who has undertaken to execute the statue for £1000.

The coast districts of North Lancashire have suffered greatly during the past week from the gales which have been of unusual severity, submerged, and the farmers have sustained very serious losses. At Garstang, Cockerham, and other places, much damage was done by the flooding of last week.

A large number of gentlemen connected with Huntingdonshire met at the Corn Exchange at Huntingdon, on Wednesday week, for the purpose of presenting the Earl of Sandwich, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon, with a portrait of himself. The portrait, which (a fine portrait of the Earl) was painted by Mr. John Lucas, at a cost of £90 guineas, is to be hung in the Shire Hall.

A meeting of the Liverpool Central Relief Society (an amalgamation of the three principal relief societies) was held on Monday last week to make arrangements for relieving the prospective distress of the winter. In addition to the subscriptions in the ordinary course of relief to provisions, &c., to make grants of clothing and money in cases where they were urgently needed. Since June last the society had relieved 4612 persons, and expended in hand of nearly £400.

An influential meeting was held last Saturday at the Townhall, Halifax (the Mayor, Mr. J. Crossley, in the chair), to consider a projected scheme for a railway to run from Huddersfield, through Halifax, Dewsbury to Bingley, and so join the Midland Railway at Keighley. A committee took with cordial approval, and a numerous committee was appointed to consider the merits of the scheme and to report thereupon at a meeting to be held previous to Parliament.

The long-standing meeting of the general local committee of the British Association was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last Saturday, the Mayor, Mr. Bell, in the chair. The secretary read the report of the general subscriptions, exhibitions, &c., had been £4170, which, after defraying all liabilities, left a balance of £1000. The general committee recommended that £200 should be presented to the Natural History Society, and the balance divided between the Literary and Philosophical Societies. Before the meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor (the chairman) and the resident secretaries.

The colliers' strike in the North was reported to have been settled by a slight concession on the part of the masters. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* says—"On a certain scale, the last which had been mutually agreed on between the masters and the men, the workmen receive 4d. per ton, while the colliery—has been practically applied; but at Sunniyon Park the weighed at 5d. per ton. The men struck for the latter rate, and got it. Mr. Love's weighed less than that produced by unrocked tubs; and as to this question of weighing, the men have a right to submit, on the ground that they are overseers. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at Bishop Auckland, in sympathy with the men, on Monday evening last week.

Mr. W. Morrison, M.P., addressed his constituents at Plymouth on Tuesday evening. After congratulating his constituents, Mr. Collier, on his recent elevation to the Bench, and the Corporation of Dublin, on the erection of Public-house Bill, Church Rates, the state of Prussia, the Polish question, the European Congress proposed by Napoleon, the War in America, and the weakness of our colonial possessions, and the duty of Canada to lend a more efficient assistance in its own defence, Mr. Morrison proceeded to speak of the Kagoslau, in Japan, was justified by Mr. Morrison, and the burning of the town pardoned to be another matter. Mr. Morrison then proceeded to say that those present a renewed vote of confidence at the close of the meeting.

Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., addressed a meeting held last week at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee on Monday, showed a further improvement in the state of the cotton manufacturing districts. In the last week of September there were 149,851 operatives out of work; in the last week of October the number had fallen to 135,000. The average consumption for the present year, 467,000 persons were dependent on the poor rates or public charity; last month the number was 392,000. Mr. Mackinnon, in a communication made by Mr. Rawlinson, that that gentleman and his assistant have already reported upon public works proposed in some forty-two local districts in the country. Applications are still being sent in, and Mr. Rawlinson believes that "the whole of the money will not be required under the powers of the Act of 1863." The sum of £,668 19s. 1d. had been received during the past week, and the balance in hand was £230,075. Four cargoes of clothing had been received; and one crate of hats, one bag of sugar, and six barrels of flour. Contributions of £1000 each from the Lord Mayor's committee for £146 is 8d., the balance of their fund, has been received.

Mr. James Lang, of Jamaica, has been presented with his wife have had a narrow escape with their lives. They were proceeding on Tuesday evening in a carriage from Ryde to the house of Mr. Rawlinson, of Mr. Christopher Webster. To reach Fallon Hall from Sandurland the carriage had to cross the North Staffordshire Railway at the Fallon station on a level. In passing through the first gate the wheel of the carriage caught a post, and it occurred to one side so as to be railway. While endeavours were being made to extricate it Mr. Lang fancied he saw a light approaching on the line of rails from Sandurland. He immediately opened the carriage door, got out, and pulled Mrs. Lang after him. In a moment afterwards an engine and tender, without anything attached, running from the South Dock, came up with great velocity, and struck the horses and carriage. The horses were killed, and the carriage was completely shattered. The coachman, Mr. and Mrs. Lang and their servants was most extraordinary. The two former were close to the engine at the time of the collision, and the latter, who were sitting on the box, were thrown on the platform of the up side. They were much shaken, but their injuries were not serious.

PRINCE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE,
THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

By a decree signed by the Emperor Napoleon, at the Tuileries, on the 19th of October, M. le Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne was appointed Ambassador to England, in the place of his Excellency Baron Gros, who for some time was desirous of resigning the position he has occupied with so much satisfaction to the English and French Governments. In publishing the Portrait of the newly-appointed Envoy of France to this country, we are glad to be able to give the following original biographical notice of the diplomatist who will shortly be amongst us.

The new French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, although still in the prime of life, has already passed through a long diplomatic career. Having entered upon the political arena at a very early age, under the Ministry of M. Guizot, he became secretary to the Embassy attached to the mission of General Oudinot, and in that capacity furnished evidence of his aptness for political affairs by his coolness, his penetration, and the soundness of his judgment. The Prince at once attracted the attention of the French Government, and was successively appointed Minister at Florence and at Turin, which latter post he occupied when the war in Italy broke out. From the Court of Turin he passed to that of Berlin, where his great qualities obtained for him much esteem and consideration; and latterly the confidence of the Emperor called him to the difficult post of Ambassador of France to Rome, in which exalted position the Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, carrying out the ideas of his Imperial master, constantly offered his advice, couched in those courteous terms, characteristic of the true gentleman, which give additional authority to expression. With such honourable antecedents, we may regard the advent of this distinguished interpreter of his Sovereign's wishes with confidence, feeling assured that he will continue to maintain those peaceful and amicable relations so happily existing between the two greatest nations of the earth.

By birth, the Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne belongs to one of the most illustrious families of France. According to the opinion of the best authors, the house of the Tour d'Auvergne descends from the ancient Dukes of Aquitaine, Counts of Auvergne. In the course of ages it became divided into several branches, one of which, that of the Counts of Auvergne and Lauragnais, finished with two daughters. The first, Madeleine de La Tour, married, in 1518, Laurent de Medicis, Duc d'Urbin, father of the famous Catherine de Medicis; the second, Anne de La Tour, married Jean Stuart, Duc d'Albanie, Prince Royal of Scotland, and died, without issue, in 1524. Amongst the other branches may be mentioned that of the Dukes of Bouillon, Princes de Sédan, who had the glory of giving to France Turenne, the rival and sometimes the superior of the great Condé.

The Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne belongs to the Lauragnais branch, which inscribes on its blazon the arms of Auvergne, La Tour, and Toulouse. It was to this branch that, in 1816, Louis XVIII. confided the keeping of the heart of Turenne and of that of the "first grenadier of France."

The new Ambassador, who is the head of his family, has but one son; he lost his wife whilst he was Minister in Tuscany. He has two brothers, one of whom is Archbishop of Bourges; the other, after having served for some years in the Imperial military household, won the epaulets of Chef de Bataillon at Solferino, and now commands a battalion of Tirailleurs à Pied.

Thus the Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne will come to our shores with all the prestige of birth, talent, and distinction.

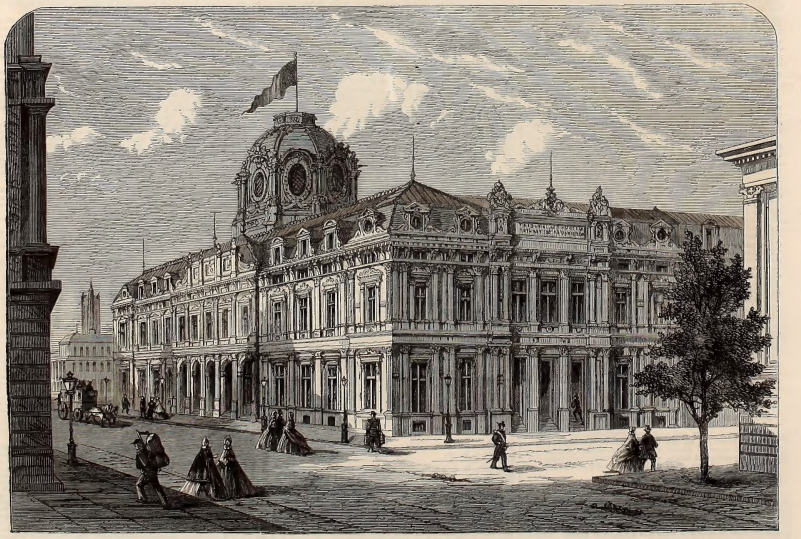
The accompanying Portrait of his Excellency is from a photograph by L. Guyot and Cy., Rue Montmartre, Paris.



PRINCE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

THE NEW TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE AT PARIS.

Since the year 1826 the Paris Tribunal of Commerce occupied a large portion of the first floor of the Bourse, which, through the gradual increase of business, had for some time past become quite insufficient for the wants of the public service. The city authorities therefore decided upon the construction of a separate building for the commercial tribunal, and the municipality has succeeded at the same time in carrying out a plan that will result in the economy of much time and trouble both to lawyers and their clients. With the exception of the *mairie* in each of the twenty arrondissements, where the *juge de paix* decides the petty causes rarely requiring the subse-



THE NEW TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE AT PARIS.



"PUSS IN BOOTS—BEHIND THE SCENES," BY S. J. POTT, FROM PLATOU'S COLLECTION.

quent interference of a higher Court, all the tribunals of the capital—bankruptcy and equity courts, courts of seizure and magistrates' courts (*police correctionnelle*)—are now assembled on the same site, and are held in two buildings worthy of the importance of the matters to be transacted within their walls. The two buildings in question are the Palais de Justice and the new Tribunal de Commerce (the subject of our Engraving on the preceding page), the latter just terminated, and occupying the corner of the Boulevard of Sebastopol, immediately opposite the Palace of Justice.

The Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce are selected from the principal members of the commercial community, and are elected by that body. The jurisdiction of the tribunal extends to all matters relating to bankruptcy and to disputes arising out of commercial transactions, and its judgments in actions wherein the sum in litigation is less than £60 is without appeal; when exceeding that amount the affair may be ultimately submitted to an Imperial Court. The number of causes brought before the tribunal is about 60,000 annually, of which one half go by default.

In addition to the Bankruptcy Courts and to the Conseils des Prud'hommes (corresponding to our Sheriffs' Courts), who hitherto held their sittings in a remote and inconvenient part of Paris, are also to be installed in the new building, which has been constructed from the designs of M. Bailly, architect of the city of Paris. It consists of three stories and a dome. The basement will be occupied as shops, and the remainder of the edifice comprises the Salle des Pas Perdus (or grand hall), the chambers for deliberation and consultation, and the audience-chambers. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with regard to the situation of the dome, which has been displaced from its proper architectural position in order that it might be directly opposite the centre of the façade of the Strasbourg Railway station, at the eastern extremity of the Boulevard. The entrance reserved for the Bankruptcy Courts is on the quay side, and that for the Conseils des Prud'hommes on the Boulevard of Sebastopol.

Our Illustration of this most recent ornament of the Parisian metropolis is from a drawing made by M. Felix Thorigny.

"PUSS IN BOOTS—BEHIND THE SCENES."

"BEHIND the scenes" is a phrase suggestive of much that is squalid, pitiful, repulsive, disillusionary. The penetralia of a theatre—from which the phrase, of course, originated—afford one of the most advantageous positions possible for philosopher, moralist, satirist, or cynic. There, for instance, we may often find the strutting hero of the play some poor wretch who has been sorely defeated on the stage of real life; the heroine, a still more piteous object, a broken-hearted, friendless woman; the ennobled monarch, an unemployed mechanic;

the gay, sylphlike dansense, a homeless, starving orphan. But that there, too, we may find the truehearted, the beautiful, and good passing unscathed through their fiery trials; and that there, also, we may gather materials for the noblest pathos, we have been shown by a Thackeray, a Charles Dickens, and other artists in words. Some of our painters likewise have enlisted our sympathies for this wide but neglected field for humane interest. Of this the picture by Mr. Pott (engraved on the preceding page) is an example. In it we have a pretty and apparently trifling incident, with, however, to our mind, a touching story implied. A poor young couple have been induced—certainly from no hope of large gain, but who knows by what pressure of distress?—to let their little one crawl about the stage, cased in mask and boots, in the part of "Puss in Boots" in some Christmas piece founded on the well-known nursery-rhyme. It is, perhaps, their first and only child, and this was, we may suppose, "his first appearance," as the play-bills have it. His performance has given infinite delight to the holiday-folk and their little ones in pit and gallery and the delicately-nurtured children of rich and luxurious in box and stall. But has any one, of all that great throng, save his parents, thought of the pain and discomfort, and the still greater terror the tender infant—for he is scarcely more—may have suffered? The little fellow thought only to please "father" and "mother;" and, judging by their expression, he has played his part well; yet the additions (to the times of rehearsal) of the glare of the house and the noisy applause, seen and heard through the suffocating mask, might well scare one so young—as, indeed, we see it has. Of the suspense and anxiety of the parents during the performance we may guess by their present joy and pride, and the hasty removal of the mask for the gratified and reassuring kiss. What a pity the audience cannot see this final scene of pussy's triumph!

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 21.

SUNDAY, Nov. 15.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. St. Machutus o Malo. Minorca taken by General Stuart, 1798. Final Closing of the International Exhibition, 1862.

MONDAY, 16.—Great Victory of the Swiss over the Austrians at Morgarten, 1315. Establishment of the National Volunteer Association for promoting the practice of Rifle-shooting, 1859.

TUESDAY, 17.—Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, died about 1200. Death of the great Latin poet, Horace, B.C. 8. The French under Davoust defeated by the Russians under Kutusoff at Krasnoi, 1812.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Brazil created an Empire under Pedro I., 1825. Establishment of the "Credit Mobilier" by MM. Pereire, 1852. Moon's First Quarter, 8 h. 5 m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 19.—King Charles I. of England born at Dunfermline, 1600. Completion of the Canal joining the Thames and the Severn, 1789.

FRIDAY, 20.—St. Edmund, the King of the East Angles, martyred by the Danes, 870. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, 1497. Lambert, a schoolmaster, burnt for heresy, after a disputation with King Henry VIII., 1538.

SATURDAY, 21.—Death of Sir Thomas Gresham, "the patriarch of commerce," founder of the Royal Exchange, 1579. Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and of Prussia, born 1840. The French Plebiscite: nearly eight million votes recorded for the re-establishment of the Empire, 1852.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 18	4 41	5 4	5 29	5 56	6 25	6 55	7 27	8 2	8 40	9 17	9 55	10 31	11 7

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction (Wind).	Movement in 24 hours (Wind).	RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
Nov. 4	30·002	56·0	50·4	·83	10	42·8	59·5	WSW. SSW.	538	·161
5	30·161	54·9	49·5	·83	10	52·8	57·6	WSW. SW.	383	·121
6	30·481	41·9	36·1	·82	5	37·3	45·1	ENE. ESE.	104	·044
7	30·155	48·8	48·3	·96	10	34·7	53·5	S. WSW. W.	144	·000
8	..	..	..	..	..	45·4	52·1	..	370	·127
9	30·228	43·5	31·9	·66	5	41·2	47·7	NE. ENE.	346	·151
10	29·758	41·0	37·3	·88	7	24·4	45·7	SW. W.	..	·030

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·940	30·181	30·493	30·231	29·780	30·195	29·814
Temperature of Air	57·3°	55·5°	41·0°	45·2°	50·2°	41·8°	38·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	54·3°	53·5°	38·8°	45·5°	49·8°	42·2°	35·7°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	ENE.	S.	SSW.	NE.	SW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY NOV. 16, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the last representations of Wallace's Popular Opera, THE DESERT FLOWER. To conclude with THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE. On Saturday, Nov. 21, will be produced a new Opera, by M. W. Balfe, entitled BLANCHE DE NEVERS. New Scenery, Costumes, and Decorations. The Performances will commence each Evening at Seven, doors opening at Half-past Six.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform the new and original farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs., entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Harfleur, and Mrs. Neville. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Miserima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Steinbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Programme of the Songs and Choruses:—Act I.—Scene 1. Mystical Responses of Viewless Spirits to the Magian's Invocation. First solo, "Mortal to thy bidding bow'd," Miss Emma Heywood. Second solo, "In the blue depth of the waters," Miss Poole. Third solo, "I am the rider of the wind," Mr. Swift. Septet, Misses Poole, Heywood, Cicely Nott; and Mr. Swift and chorus. The imprecation solo, "When the moon is on the wave," Miss Cicely Nott. Solo, "Though thy slumber may be deep," Miss Poole. Chorus by the whole choir. Act II.—Scene 3. Solo and chorus, "The Captive Usurper," Miss Cicely Nott and chorus. Song, "The ship sailed on, the ship sailed fast," Miss Emma Heywood. Scene 4. Grand Choral Hymn of the Evil Agencies, "Hail to our master, Prince of Earth and Air!" solo verses by Mr. Swift. Chorus by full choir. Jubilant chorus and accompanying Dance, by full choir and the ballet. Act III.—Last Scene. Grand dual chorus of Good and Evil Spirits by the principal singers and full choir. The general action of the tragedy arranged by Mr. Phelps. The incidental dances designed and directed by Mr. Cormack. Costumes from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by Mr. J. Tucker and assistants. Gas illuminations by Mr. J. Hinckley. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr. Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Mason's Commission Stables, 129, Piccadilly. Admission, One Shilling, from Ten a.m. to Four p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 16, 17, and 18, to commence at Seven, with T. J. Williams's petite Drama, called LITTLE DAISY; to be followed by Leicester Buckingham's new Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled SILKEN FETTERS—Messrs. Charles Mathews, Chippendale, Howe, and W. Farren, Mrs. C. Mathews, and Miss M. Harris; after which, COOL AS A CUCUMBER; to conclude with the Spectral Illusion of MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, LITTLE DAISY, SILKEN FETTERS, GOLDEN FLEECE, and OUR MARY ANNE.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Eight, the Seventh Week of the New Drama of LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, B. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, A. Wood, Eburne; Miss H. Simms and Mrs. Billington. Performance to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Mrs. A. Mellon (Miss Woolgar) and Mr. A. Wood.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss P. Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO, a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN.—GREAT SUCCESS.—Performances EVERY EVENING at Seven with a Comedietta, entitled THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL. Miss Collinson, Mr. John Chester, &c. The whole of Herrmann's performances at Eight, including his celebrated Hat, Card, Ring, Fish, and Money Tricks. Stalls, 6s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Half-price at Eight to all parts of the house. N.B. Morning Performance every SATURDAY at Two. Half-price at Three. Evening performance as usual.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Vocalist, Mdlle. Volpini. Cornet, M. Lezeudre. Selection from Gounod's "Faust." The "British Army Quadrille," performed by the grand Orchestra, three Military Bands, and full Chorus. Conductor, M. Jullien. Commence at Eight every Evening. Promenade and Gallery, 1s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., £1 1s., and £1 11s. 6d. Places may be secured at the Box Office of the Theatre. Signor Sivori will appear on Monday, the 16th inst.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Third appearance of M. LOTTO, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 16. Pianoforte, Mr Chas. Hallé; Violin, M. Lotto; Violoncello, M. Paque. Vocalists, Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

LOTTO.—BACH'S CHACONNE at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Owing to the extraordinary sensation created by M. Lotto in Bach's Chaconne at the first Concert of the season, he will, by general desire REPEAT IT ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 16. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT and "Opera di Camera," entitled JESSY LEA (written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren, Esq.) Vocalists: Miss Wynne, Mr. Whiffin, Mr. Wilkinson (their first appearance), and Miss Poole. Scenery by Mr. John O'Connor, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Mornings at 3.

MDME. TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL GALLERY.—Established 28 years, at the BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET.—New Addition—EDWARD IV., represented wearing the magnificent Crown and Coronation Robes as worn at the period (1483); also HENRY V., in the singularly-quaint costume of the time.—Admittance, One Shilling; Extra Rooms, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

WINTER EXHIBITION, 120, PALL-MALL.—The ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by LIVING BRITISH ARTISTS is NOW OPEN, from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence.

THE INTELLECT AND VALOUR OF BRITAIN.—This Great PICTURE of the most illustrious men of the present era, painted from life, is now ON VIEW at Messrs. HAYWARD and LEGGATT'S, 79, Cornhill. Admission, Ten to Five, on presentation of private address card.—N.B. The Picture is illuminated by the patent Sunlight Burner.

THE REGENT, New Music Hall, Regent-street, Vincent-square, Westminster, the largest, handsomest, and best ventilated in the metropolis, WILL OPEN on the 30th of NOVEMBER NEXT, with the most celebrated Foreign and English Artists, whose names be duly announced.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, at the AGRICULTURAL HALL.—PRIVATE VIEW, MONDAY, DEC. 7, after 2 p.m.

MR. SYDNEY SMITH begs to inform his Pupils that he has RETURNED TO TOWN.—12, Bryanston-street, Portman-square.

GERMAN.—A German Gentleman gives PRIVATE LESSONS in his own language at his own or his Pupils' residence.—H. W., 47, South Molton-street, Oxford-street, W.

MAGNIFICENT CLOCKS, VASES, &c.—A Splendid Collection of the above, by one of the best makers of the day, TO BE SOLD at a third of the real cost. Movements first-rate. Apply to A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, W. The whole must be cleared by SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

LADIES WANTING good COUNTRY SERVANTS may be suited by applying to Mrs. SPRATLEY, Registry Office, Dorking, Surrey. Fee, 1s. 6d.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY (Limited).—Offices, 25, Pall-mall, London.—Subscriptions from 10s. 6d. to £5 5s. per annum. Lists and all particulars (free) upon application to HENRY FOWLER, Sec. pro. tem.

NEW STYLE OF CARRIAGE, to OPEN and CLOSE at PLEASURE.—Invented and Patented by LAURIE and MARNER, Manufactory, Oxford-street, Union-street, and Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

AMUSEMENTS FOR EVENINGS.—Send Three Stamps for Mr. STATHAM'S New Illustrated Catalogue of Chemical Amusement Chests, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and cheap Sets of Scientific Apparatus. Address, 111F, Strand, W.C.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Solid fine Gold, 30s.; Ditto, handsome, for Arms and Crest, 50s.; Ditto, large, for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 18s.; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crests, 21s.; a Book-plate, Arms and Crest, with Name, 21s.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—DEANE and CO. have completed their new patterns for this season. Prices from 7s. to £7 7s. each. Also, cheap and elegant lamps, from 2s. 6d. to £5 5s., for burning the American rock oil. Oil for both lamps of the best quality delivered free in London and suburbs. Gas chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in glass and bronze, three-light glass from 63s. Deane and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

LORD PALMERSTON was cheered long and loudly when he entered Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day, but we do not suppose that any great effort of oratory was expected from the Premier upon that festive occasion. He said, however, all that reasonable men could desire, and there was significance in his silence upon the most important question of the hour. He stated that he saw no prospect of a termination of the American war, and perhaps this may be construed into a new insult by the writers in the Federal interests, who declare the "rebellion is at its last gasp," though they do not go quite so far as Mr. Chase, and say that it has actually expired. Further, the Premier of England described the Emperor of Russia as deliberately pursuing a course of barbarous extermination in Poland, and these words are not likely to please M. Gortschakoff, who, as Mr. Seward says, is so able at defending the policy of his Imperial master. Beyond this Lord Palmerston had little to say, though, with two Cabinet Councils to attend, on Tuesday and Wednesday, he may be supposed to have "thought the more." His reception was enthusiastic, and, though we agree with Miss Martineau that the perpetual references to his age are not in good taste, it may be permitted to say that he looked exceedingly well, and quite competent to grapple with M. Gortschakoff or any other able defender of the Yankee-Russian faith in brute force.

But perhaps the most remarkable incident of the evening was the reply to the toast of the representatives of foreign nations. London drank to the world, and was answered in Persian. His Excellency from Ispahan responded to the Lord Mayor. There was no French Minister, with charming epigrams; no American Envoy to claim Shakspeare and Milton as citizens of the United States; no Russian Baron to urge that, if his master were enslaving Poles, he was, at all events, imitating England by liberating serfs; no Italian Marquis to speak of a new and constitutional kingdom that hoped to emulate the island of freedom; no Prussian soldier to assure us that his Sovereign, though appearances might be against him, was really an Alfred and a Victoria in one; no Spanish grandee to regret that such good men as he saw were in such a bad way as Protestants; no Turkish nobleman to state that, now the Porte had taken to keeping books, Turkey would go on as regularly as the establishment of any of the merchant princes around him. The Tigris alone made answer to the Thames. As to what the Persian Minister said—well, the reports stated with the utmost confidence that he returned thanks for the splendid hospitality which it had been so pleasant to him to enjoy; and very likely this was it. But in one of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's plays a gentleman announces that he must go, having to give a lesson in Chinese. "Bless me," says his wondering friend, "do you understand Chinese?" "That is beside the question, Sir; I teach it." Do we understand Persian? That is beside the question; we report the substance of a speech delivered in Persian.

One would very much like to know what his Excellency thought of the whole business. He saw a great hall, blazing with gas and banners, and two hideous idols in two corners, and some monuments, which he probably deemed only a little less hideous. He saw a great number of ladies, some beautiful, all beautifully attired, sitting unveiled, and unhesitatingly talking to any one who happened to be near them. And he beheld some eight hundred people eating something that is neither fish nor flesh, nor good red herring, but which is regarded as the ambrosia of the civic Olympus, and following it up with

large draughts of wine, better than that of Shiraz—better, perhaps, than Mr. Thomas Moore's ideal vintage—

Whose the dark-eyed maids shove
Rosy sealed with precious musk.

Then—we mean a good while afterwards, and when a vast banquet had been eaten through—he saw a person of imposing appearance, and with a mighty voice, wave a wand and proclaim silence, and, after a brief address from the Chief Magistrate, the Persian saw the wand waved, heard it, and heard it shout again and again. Of course, his Excellency speaks some other language then Persian, or somebody about him does, and he was told that all this was the mode in which we testify our affection for our Sovereign. He would next witness a series of similar homages to her family, to her Army and Navy, and to her Volunteers; and then he would see a display of regard for the gentleman who, a year ago, was, for the first time, in the seat of honour and glory. He would be told that this gentleman's name was Rose—a word for which there are, we believe, about fifty equivalents in Persian; and we should not wonder if his Excellency—who has probably a courtier's wit—said a pretty thing about a rose; but, as the Aldermen are not compelled to be familiar with Persian, the epigram would be lost to most of them. Next, his Excellency would perceive that he himself was being talked at, looked at, and shouted at; and, as Oriental dignity is never discomposed, he would listen with calm serenity to the assurance that if London was attached to one nation rather than another it was to the Persians. Not having had the felicity of being able to hear the Lord Mayor, we are unaware whether he introduced any speciality of compliment, and the reporters do not say whether he quoted, to repudiate, Horace's unfavourable opinion of Asiatic Apparatus, appealed to the ladies whether they did not adore Persian cats, or showed that Shakspeare was a profound student of Persian costume, as testified by the allusion put into the mouth of King Lear, "You will say those garments are Persian, but let them be changed." Here we are sure the Lord Mayor said all that was necessary and proper. Then his Excellency was informed, possibly by a poke from his secretary, that now was his time to be *en évidence*, and we are told what he was supposed to say. But, as aforesaid, we should like to know what he thought. International law, just now, is a dangerous study; and it might be held a breach of the comity of nations did we put thoughts into an Ambassador's mind, so we will only venture our belief that he did not trace in the proceedings of that night any insecurities connection with the ruins which mark those Franks, conquering and to conquer, far beyond Persia itself, and which dictates all that marvello us policy which, either in peace or in war, adds kingdoms to the dominions of Her for whom those turtle-eaters had been shouting.

Then, we dared from the gorgeous East, that in her bosom bears the morning like a jewel, heard tremendous shouts, and presently beheld a cheery-looking elderly gentleman, with a broad blue ribbon diagonally intersecting his bosom, rise and smile, but respectfully open the Oriental mouth, and then deliver a speech to which all listened with the intensest interest. The Minister knows his brother Minister, and, perhaps, wishes he could understand him; but the secretary promises to tell him all the next morning, when the scribes have sent in their scrolls. Probably his Excellency may be aware that the gentleman in the blue ribbon has overthrown several Governments, and upon other occasions has been himself overthrown, and that, though he is the best friend with his Sovereign and trusted with the control of all her dominions, it is not much more than two years ago that he was exceedingly well scolded for writing despatches without obtaining the consent of his Queen, and was commanded not to do so any more. Now he may do pretty much as he likes, for everybody trusts him to the utmost. The Persian Minister may think that, as the Vizir of the Franks have some good customs, especially as regards their rulers; and he may speculate as to whether, had he at any time written despatches without the Shah's leave, that blue ribbon, or anything analogous, would have been his reward, or whether silk night have been presented to him in a more agreeable fashion. The Englishman has done. Were Ali himself to come back to the East and enter Ispahan, the faithful could not make more noise than these infidels are making at the gentleman with the blue ribbon. It is a good thing to be a popular Englishman, the Persian may think. He seems to be afraid of nobody.

What does the next talking and shouting mean? his Persian Excellency asks. This, the secretary explains, is homage to the great men who talk over the lawn until they are made. And the next? This is honour of the great men who expound the laws and order persons to be hanged. The Oriental gentleman looks at these with interest, and perhaps does not see in Mr. Justice Erle's intellectual face any sign that he is likely to hang more people than the Lord Chancellor. But the next? This is tribute to the persons whose business it is to save people from being executed—this is to the Bar. The Persian thinks that he would confine their interesting zeal within very modified limits. The next? Ah! those are the gentlemen who have the last of the initial: if they get there is no chance for the poor escape. The Sheriffs are most interesting of all to the Oriental mind. And then it would seem as if all was over, for people are going away. "Do they say nothing about their priests?" he asks. "I thought that those were always mentioned," and then he looks uneasily at Gog and Magog; but the secretary, who is a man of the world, insists upon his chief's coming round to take leave of his host in another chamber, and the Ambassador withdraws. As he smokes his pipe that night he says many things which it would be edifying to hear; but the person and privacy of an Ambassador are alike sacred. On our part, we may note it as not a thing unworthy of remark, that at our grand London banquet the world outside the island was answered for in Persian. Perhaps, next year it will be in Japanese—we certainly hope so, as this will argue that we have finished with our bombardment.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Princess of Hohenlohe, and attended by the Countess of Caledon, Major-General Reid, and Colonel Ponsonby, visited Queen Marie Amelie at Claremont. Her Majesty afterwards called to inquire after General Sir Robert Gardiner, at his residence, near Claremont. Her Majesty travelled by the London and South-Western Railway to Teddington station, thence the Royal party proceeded in close carriages to Claremont, returning to Windsor in the evening. The Queen was received with marks of affectionate respect at the various stations along the route. The Crown Prince of Prussia, attended by Captain Von Lorentz, arrived at the castle at two o'clock the same day. Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., met the Prince at the railway station and attended his Royal Highness to the castle. The Prince left Windsor in the evening for Dover.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the park. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, went to London in the evening, and honoured the performance at the Olympic Theatre with her presence. Her Royal Highness returned to the castle soon after twelve o'clock. The Princess of Hohenlohe, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, left Windsor for her home at Hampton Court.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. The Crown Princess of Prussia arrived at the castle from Southampton to-day. The Queen and her Royal Highness had a long walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the castle. Baron Gros, the French Ambassador, was presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday by Earl Russell, who had the honour to be Lord in Waiting.

During last week Mr. Frith has had the honour of sittings at Windsor Castle from Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Sandringham in the evening on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, the Crown Princess of Prussia, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and suite attended Divine service in the church of Sandringham. Prince Frederick of Denmark, attended by Captain Lund, took his seat in the Royal Pew this morning, and in the evening on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

Monday being the twenty-second anniversary of the Prince's birthday, the Prince and Princess commemorated the auspicious day by giving a dinner to the labourers and their families upon the estate, to the number of 300. The Prince and Princess rural party assembled upon the lawn in front of the House. Upon the arrival of the Prince and Princess the Royal party received the usual hearty greeting. The National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" were sung, and, after another cheer, the whole party marched to the tables, which were in the spacious coach house. As soon as they were seated the Prince, Prince Frederick of Denmark, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with the gentlemen of the household in waiting, entered and proceeded to the side of the labourers the Princess, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and ladies in waiting attending upon the children. At the labourers' table the chair was taken by Mr. Carmichael, the land steward. After dinner the Chairman, Mr. Carmichael, in a beautiful speech, proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, which was received with tremendous cheering. The toast of the day was then given—"The Health of the Princess of Wales and Family," with that of the Princess, wishing his Royal Highness long life and prosperity." The toast was drunk with cheers both long and loud, to which was added, "The Healths of the Queen and all the rest of the Royal Family," "The Crown Princess of Prussia," &c. The dinner, of the most substantial description, was followed by a dance in a large barn, to which the principal residents of the neighbourhood were invited. The number of guests was forty-three. The company began to arrive at half-past nine o'clock. Supper was served at twelve o'clock, and to the centre of the table was the birthday cake, which was ornamented with the feet in height. After supper dancing was resumed and kept up until three o'clock. On the birthday morning the labourers' wives and children had a beautiful breakfast, and the various Royal guests planted trees in the grounds in memory of the day.

Lady Augusta Stanley, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and Major-General Grey are in attendance upon Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar went out shooting. The Princess and the Crown Princess drove out.

The Prince and the Crown Princess of Prussia, attended by Count Twistenstein and the Countess of Hohenthal, took leave of the Prince and Princess of Wales this morning, and left by the 10.57 train en route for Windsor.

Prince Frederick of Denmark, attended by Captain Lund, took his departure for Oxford, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar left also by the 10.57 train for London. The Prince and Princess accompanied their guests to the station, by the Wolferton line. The Prince subsequently went out cover shooting.

The Princess takes daily drives in the neighbourhood of Sandringham.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Heligoland.

On Friday, at half-past two o'clock, the Prince, accompanied by Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Lowell and Captain Zoegen, left the university in a carriage and four, and drove to Winton Castle, on a visit to Lady Hothvam. Upon the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at the castle they were met by the Hon. Mrs. Hothvam. A select party were invited to meet the Royal visitors at dinner. In the evening there was a ball given in honour of the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses returned the next day to Holyrood.

The Prince has been elected an honorary Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

The Crown Prince of Prussia left the Victoria Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at eight o'clock p.m. on Saturday last, and proceeded at once to the Royal Pavilion immediately embarked on board a special steamer, the Bruce, for Calais.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Gunnersbury House, Acton, from Cambridge.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Chartres have returned to their residence at Stowe after a short tour.

His Excellency Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador, on Sunday afternoon visited Earl Russell at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, and Mrs. Villiers, at the official residence for the Foreign Office.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi are expected at the Embassy, Chandos House, this day (Saturday) from Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have issued invitations for a dinner party on Tuesday next, at Blenheim Palace, on the 25th inst. The party will be in honour of Frederick Prince of Denmark.

The Duchess of Montrose left Belgrave-square on Tuesday for Buchanan House, Stirlingshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Kimbolton Castle from a tour of visits in the north.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Walter Scott left Sefton House on Thursday for Dalkeith House, Edinburgh.

The Duke of Newcastle arrived in town on Monday from his seat, Clumber Park, Notts.

Marchioness Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have arrived in Dublin.

The Marchioness of Salisbury and the Ladies Cecil have returned to Hatfield House, Herts, from a tour of visits.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lothian and Lady Alice Kerr have arrived from a tour on the Continent.

The Marquis of Exeter left town on Saturday last for his seat, Burghley House, near Stamford.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and family have left town for their seat, St. Giles' House, Dorsetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived at their mansion in Stratford-place from Heron Court, near Christchurch.

The Earl and Countess of Dunraven and Mount-Earl arrived at their residence in South Audley-street from Knockdrin House, Tipperary.

Earl and Countess Russell, Viscount Amberley, and the Ladies Russell arrived in Chesham-place on Saturday from Pembroke Lodge.

Earl Brownlow and Lady Marian Alford left Prince's-gate on Monday en route to Madeira.

The Earl of Westmoreland has arrived at Cureon House from Apethorpe, Northampton.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at their residence in Piccadilly, on Saturday last, from Broadlands, Hants.

Field Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have arrived at their villa, Bella Vista Lodge, near Cobham, where they are spending the winter.

Lord and Lady Blantyre left town on Thursday on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived in London on Monday from his seat, Howick, Northumberland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived at his residence in Carlton-terrace on Tuesday from Hawarden Castle, Chester.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage will shortly take place between Sir Henry Hawkins, son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Hawkins, C.B., and Lucy, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Alan Legge, Rector and Patron Viscount Dowager of Dudley.—The marriage of Captain Greville with Lady Augusta Fane, daughter of the Duchess of Montrose, is fixed to take place on the 16th of next month.—A matrimonial alliance is arranged between Lord William Nevill, second son of the Duke of Richmond, and Miss Molyneux, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Molyneux.—A marriage is also arranged between the Hon. Charles Bruce, Deputy-Lieutenant of Lady Augusta Bruce, sister of the Earl of Elgin.—A marr age is also to take place between Sir Wroughton Drake, of Amesbury, Wilts, Bart., and Miss Louisa Herbert, daughter of Mr. William Herbert, of Clytha.

A banquet took place at the Music Saloon, Wakefield, on Wednesday week, to celebrate the inauguration of a new organ, called the Albert Wing, which has been added to the Clayton Hospital and Waterloo Dispensary as a memorial of the late Prince Consort.

The interior of the new Royal dairy at Frogmore is being decorated in a very beautiful manner. The walls are lined with white coloured tiles, designed in a rich and tasteful style, and bearing representations of the scenes of the dairy, executed in a series of sketches from agricultural life. The windows are filled with coloured glass.

Captain Speke was entertained at a banquet given by the Bristol Society of Merchant Venturers on Monday. On Tuesday week Captain Speke proceeded to Taunton, where a congratulatory address on his return to active employment was presented to him. On Wednesday a dinner in his honour took place at Ilminster.

A silver jubilee gift of £50 sovereigns have been presented to the Rev. James Mann by the church and congregation of Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, on the occasion of affectionate regard for their pastor, and in testimony of his faithfulness in the discharge of his pastoral duties during a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Mann has also been presented with a tea-service, as a memorial of the esteem in which she and her family are held.

THE PRINCE CONSORT IRON-CLAD FRIGATE IN A GALE.

THE iron-cased screw steam-frigate Prince Consort, 35, Captain Vesey, returned from Dublin to Plymouth last Saturday, and is now in Keyham steam-yard for the purpose of being thoroughly overhauled and refitted. We give an Engraving from a sketch by Captain Prince Consort in the late gale—of her doings in which we gave some particulars last week. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken was made at the time her crew were shortening sail, taking in the fore and main topsails and lowering the foretopmast. The foretopsail was half hauled down, but the downhaul and sheets were both carried away, so the sail nearly blew to pieces before it was secured. The close-reefed mainsail was also being furled, but being set to wind, as it was found that the vessel could not get into Holyhead on account of the weather being on the lee shore. The Prince Consort then steamed across to Dublin Bay.

As the circumstances connected with the Prince Consort's voyage to Liverpool to watch the steam-runs, and of her failure to reach the Mersey, have excited much attention, the following details, extracted from the *Times*, may be considered interesting:—

The Prince Consort left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 1 p.m. The weather began to be very boisterous, and continued to increase in blow most fearfully from west-south-west. At 7.30 a.m. on Thursday the Smalls Lighthouse, some twenty miles S.W. of Milford Haven, was observed on the starboard bow. At 8.10 the course was altered to north-east. Carnligan Lighthouse was passed at 9.40, and the Tuskar Rock Lighthouse was observed on the beam at 1.40. The frigate then commenced rolling very heavily, large quantities of water were shipping, and the weather was very bad. At 4.30 the Southstack Lighthouse (Holyhead Island) was observed on the starboard bow, and sail was made at 4.40 the Victoria Channel, steaming away the foretopsail. At 5.30 Southstack Lighthouse was twelve miles distant, east-south-east. The gale increased, and a heavy sea was running, the wind being west-south-west and west. As the night was approaching, it was not considered safe to attempt to run for Liverpool Bay, as the Rock Lightship, therefore, could not be found in Bardsey Bay. The water then came on board in such quantities that the steam-pumps could not keep it down, and the foretopsail blew away from the bolt-ropes. At 7.30 the last sight of the Southstack Lighthouse, which then bore east-by-north, 24 miles distant, was lost sight of. The foretopsail and gaff, and the foretopgallant stay (wire) was carried away. The gulf sails were taken in. The frigate labouring very much, and the wind veering more to the S.S.W. At 9.30 Friday morning Bailey-head Lighthouse (on the north side of Dublin Bay) was made, and the Kish Bank on the starboard bow. At 12.30 the Kish Bank was on the port bow. The engines were stopped at one o'clock, and the vessel came to off Bailey Head, in 5 fathoms water, on the small bower cable to 30 fathoms. At 8.30 she anchored off Kingstown, in seven fathoms, when the cable parted, and the starboard bower was brought out to 75 fathoms.

The Prince Consort experienced very heavy weather during the week she was in Dublin Bay, and it was expected that she would have to put to sea to return to Plymouth, left on Thursday, Nov. 5, at 1 p.m., and, after an ordinary passage, arrived in the North Sea at 6 a.m. on the 7th.

But for the very superior engines of 1000-horse power with which the Prince Consort is supplied she must have been ashore on the Arklow Bank on the 7th, the 9th ult., when all on board would have probably perished, so severe was the gale that blew at the time. The vessel was hove to, but the wind would not heave her to, and she drifted on to the bank. The whole of the starboard paddle-boxes were washed up, and the water was so deep that the stokers were obliged to stand on the bunkers and throw the coals down to the furnaces in order to keep it dry. The fires at this time could not have been kept up more than half an hour longer, and in the opinion of apparent unworthiness of the Prince Consort, it is difficult as yet to arrive at any reasonable conclusion. Had the engines not command of water which were in the vessel it was supposed that she would have foundered, as she was in a very bad fix. What is known of her qualities is observable. It is unknown to those on board how such an accumulation of water could have got below. The engineers, however, head to wind under full steam great seas were shipped, especially after 5 p.m., on the 7th, when the wind shifted to the north-west, on which the waist netting was broken in. For such seas the Prince Consort has no adequate means of freeing herself, her scuppers being only two in number, set right on the water; in her the outlet of the scuppers is 6 ft. below her bulwarks. But rolling chimneys and hanging lamps were her worst misfortunes and hatchways, entering the ship in every direction. Her capabilities for resisting leakage, also, are unknown, as she has not yet been docked since she was greatly increased by her fretful propensity to roll. It was this quality especially that troubled and disheartened so many of her crew. Her engines, boilers, screw shaft, and propeller, 760 tons, are of necessity placed (with the fuel) nearly in the bottom of the ship. On each side, chiefly above the keel line, she has 350 tons of iron armour-plates. The disadvantage of the application of weights for steerage purposes is unfortunately increased by her peculiar armament, which consists of eleven Armstrongs, 110-pounders, and twenty solid 68-pounders, weighing 120 tons in all, chiefly under her sides. A ship thus weighted must roll, unless means are adopted for distributing the weights or for counterbalancing them. The Prince Consort has a beam of 60 ft. 6 in., is 271 ft. long, 54 ft. broad, and has a depth of hold of 19 ft. 10in. She draws 18 ft. 6 in. of water aft, 18 ft. 3 in. forward, and 18 ft. 10 in. amidships. She is very stiffly built, with the exception of wood sully, does not rot. Her decks, of which there are six, are covered with teak.



THE PRINCE CONSORT IN A GALE, FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER ON BOARD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE RAILWAY-BRIDGE ABOUT TO BE ERECTED ACROSS LUDGATE-HILL BY THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There is a prejudice in the House of Commons against lawyers, as members of the Bar are there generally called. In the first instance, it is founded on the notion that every barrister who takes to so much politics as is implied in representing a constituency is intent, above all things, on obtaining a place or preferment of some kind. Then, it is assumed that gentlemen of the long robe (their robes are no longer than those of anybody else that wears robes, wherefore the Parliamentary designation is not immediately apparent) always take narrow views of subjects, nibble at details, and refine away substance in their arguments; as if every lay member took a broad, philosophical survey of questions, and never brought them within the scope of his comprehension and his proclivities. Again, it is assumed that the professional advocate is always long in speech, and by consequence, as it were, prosy; and, in short, the case may be summed up by saying that a class of men of necessity of intellect up to, if not above, the average, subjected to severe training, of considerable experience of men and things, practised as public speakers, and who by reaching a certain eminence in their calling have given guarantee for character and honour, when they come within the precincts of the Legislature become dull, tiresome, squirrel-minded (we thank Tom Moore for teaching us that word), and self-seeking individuals, who stand out and apart from that body of superlatively proper gentlemen who, though legislators, happen not to be lawyers. The fallacy might be easily made clear, but it endures and inures in the house, and so there is no use in struggling against it. It is for this reason that one is enabled to enumerate on the fingers of one hand the great lawyers who have been successes in the House of Commons in the last twenty-five years. At present we have two who occupy marked positions on opposite sides of the house. When Lord Derby's Government was in office, probably for the first time since Murray became Mansfield, a Solicitor-General was seen taking, or rather was given, the leading part in great debates. It was the fortune of Sir Hugh Cairns twice, when the fate of his party was in question, to have committed to him the onerous duty, in the one case, of replying to one of the chief leaders of the Opposition at a critical moment of the discussion; and in the other to wind up the debate on the part of the Government to which he belonged, a post which it was believed that Mr. Disraeli would have yielded to no man but one who, had not merely his own confidence, but was fully accepted by the House. Thenceforward Sir Hugh Cairns stood in a great position for a lawyer in Parliament, and he held it alone—for to talk of Mr. Whiteside in the same breath would have been absurd—until Sir Roundell Palmer made his re-entry into the Legislature. That learned gentleman, holding at first the same office as that which Sir Hugh Cairns raised to such importance during his tenure of it, took the same position for his Government. To him has been assigned one of the chief posts in debate, and to him has been intrusted the same function of winding up formal debates on the part of Ministers; so that a certain rivalry between the two lawyers who have soared above the prepossessions of the House, and stepped into its very highest places, is complete, even in the smallest minutiæ. Their styles are essentially different. Sir Hugh Cairns, though fluent and unfaltering in speech, correct in the collocation of his words, and energetic in his demeanour, with a certain chastening of his energy, uses plain language, seldom if ever rises or falls (according to opinion) to a trope, and, so far from being declamatory, has a tendency to hardness in his style. A logical reasoner, he is often ingenious; but when he is on that tack is not so subtle as wholly to conceal that he is exercising his skill in that way; and, on the whole, gives the impression that he wants breadth, and is rather inclined to attack a subject in detail than to charge in force upon it. Sir Roundell Palmer is a man of great natural and acquired eloquence, a master of the grander and less colloquial phraseology of our language; and, indeed, when he formerly sat in Parliament, exhibited a tendency towards a style which was only not declamatory because he did not use mere words, but in all he said, if a little too verbosely said, he produced matter and substance. A few years of rigid legal advocacy has toned that style down to one, in the use of which he is capable of running through the whole gamut of Parliamentary oratory. As a speaker, he is superior to most of the members of the House; but he does not fly beyond that region of eloquence which the House has prescribed for itself. He has the happy art, if art it be, of letting it be seen that he believes in what he is saying; and whereas no one is more capable of skilful and ingenious argumentation, that quality is always made subservient to a certain depth and comprehensiveness in dealing with a subject which, in combination with a manner which is deferential to the House while it is palpably unalloyed by the least tinge of moral timidity, makes up the perfection of philosophical oratory. We have been led almost unconsciously into this dissertation on the qualities of two members of the House, who have vindicated, in the most remarkable manner, their class from what, we repeat, is a prejudice under which they labour in Parliament, by observing that Sir Hugh Cairns has been speaking at a public meeting at Belfast, a course which, if we remember rightly, he has very seldom taken. The subject-matter was important, inasmuch as he formed one of a body of gentlemen who met to consider whether the Irish Protestant Church was in danger or not, and to devise measures to meet danger if it supervened. The plan proposed by Sir Hugh seems to us an illustration of his Parliamentary tactique, as endeavoured to be indicated above. He suggests a re-distribution of the revenues of the Church in such a manner that work and pay should be made more nearly coincident, and that the revenue of a parish without Protestants should be transferred to support a minister where there were many. The point against the Irish Church being that a parish of Roman Catholics is taxed to pay a Protestant teacher, the remedy suggested is to continue the impost without having any minister at all. Sir Hugh is only half an Irishman; but really this is more Irish than anything Irish itself.

For, we believe, the third time in the course of these desultory chronicles this year, we have to return to Essex. Already we have had to point out that the Conservative representative element there was in a state of chronic activity, and, circumstances having prevented some of the Essex members from attending their fraternal gatherings on previous occasions, the absentees showed last week at Maldon, and, in choosing that place, seem to have had a special purpose. It is well known that in that borough is to be found the one Liberal Essex member. There a Liberal Independent Club has had its head-quarters, and every year has brought into one focus the heads of the Liberal party in the county, who are in the habit of sending for outlying Liberal members, who are connected by birth and property with Essex, and petting and cosseting the one Radical lamb, whose plaintive bleatings of triumph in having won a seat from the "Conservative ten" must be so distasteful to the ears of the latter. In fact, it seems as if the object was to mob him out of Maldon; to excommunicate him in the very hall where he has been almost canonised; and as we have not yet had tidings of the annual meeting of the Liberals in the borough, and as the Tories have got their candidate for the next election cut and dried, it may be that the political *status quo* in Essex is at hand. As a humble historian in these columns once and again of his oratorical feats at Maldon, we venture to ask, Where is Mr. Western this year? At the meeting on which we are now dilating Mr. Perry Watlington took the chair. A product of the last general election, this gentleman has taken a very fair stand in the ranks of the Conservative party in the house. When it is said that he is very generally known by the frequenters of that place, a good deal more is implied in his favour, as a young member, than may be supposed. But, of course, the great gun—popgun we had almost said—of the occasion was Mr. G. M. W. Peacocke. In most of his personal and Parliamentary attributes this hon. member would seem to be a survivor, or, rather, a reviver, of that school of philosophical politicians, half out of egg-shells, which flourished some twenty years ago under the title of Young England; and as he continues to quote Mr. George Smythe's poetry, who was the laureate of the party, the evidence against or in favour of him, as the case may be, on this point seems to be complete. He is one of our prime favourites is Mr. Peacocke. His I-will-not-touch-pitch-lest-I-should-be-defiled manner—he never takes off his gloves in the house—his measured style of speaking, the quiet way in which he says very cutting things, the unconscious impudence, the settled composure, the immobile countenance, only the eyes expressing any emotion, and the self-satisfied tone of *ex cathedrâ* criticism on statesmen and measures of all degrees, the solemn assumption of prophetic warning, and sometimes the downright threat of what he will do if things are not ordered as he suggests, within a certain time, are inimitable and unique. In all his specialties and peculiar qualifications, such as they are, there is no member in the house who in the least degree approaches or can be assimilated to Mr. Peacocke, and, if that is not a distinction, what is?

THE LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY VIADUCT.

The Engraving of this structure which we give on the preceding page accurately represents the bridge intended to be forthwith erected by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company across Ludgate-hill and the position in which it will be placed. The design is identical with that exhibited by the company in 1860 before the Parliamentary Committees of both Houses.

At the point where this bridge will cross Ludgate-hill the street itself is only 42 ft. wide; but, as the City Corporation intend at some future time to enlarge the thoroughfare, the span is to be made 18 ft. wider than the street, and will extend, therefore, to 60 ft. It will be composed of five girders of wrought iron, which will be screened from sight by ornamental ironwork, and their straight, hard lines will be broken up by brackets of cast iron and by medallions. The latter are to be eight in number, and made of bronze, bearing alternately the city of London arms and those of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The City arms will be the largest and most prominent, and will be placed immediately beneath the four handsome gas-lamps by which the bridge will be lighted. The parapets will be of cast iron. The abutments, formed of dressed Portland stone, will contain staircases leading from the pavement beneath, by means of which persons may proceed to the railway station—to be situated almost directly overhead—or they may cross the bridge by one of the two footways placed at its side and communicating with the companion staircase in the opposite abutment, descend, and so avoid all danger and inconvenience in crossing a road usually thronged by horses and vehicles of all descriptions. The bridge will carry four lines of rail—two of mixed and two of narrow gauge, and it will be raised 18 ft. above the level of the street.

The Ludgate-hill railway station will be placed between Bridge-street and Earl-street, Blackfriars, and its carriage approach will be from Earl-street. The latter thoroughfare is about to be widened by the Board of Works, and to be continued in a direct course towards Cannon-street, whereby there will then not only be an easy and brief cut towards London Bridge and the eastern parts of the City, but the great thoroughfare up Ludgate-hill, round St. Paul's, and down Cheapside will be considerably relieved. The line of railway from Ludgate-hill station will run in a north-easterly direction, passing under Skinner-street, Snow-hill, to a junction with the Metropolitan Railway near Charles-street, Smithfield; and there will also be a spur line from it, in a still more easterly course, to meet the line of the Metropolitan Railway Extension to Finsbury, at a point near the northern extremity of King-street, Smithfield. These lines will therefore, on the one hand, connect the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway with all the great railways to the north, north-western, and western parts of the kingdom; and, upon the other, with those of the eastern counties; besides affording to persons living in, or visiting different parts of, London convenient railway communication with particular districts in this vast metropolis to which they may desire to go.

In regard to the various plans proposed to obviate the necessity of having a railway bridge across Ludgate-hill, little need now be said. The chief difficulty in the way of tunnelling was the short distance from the bank of the Thames to the junction which this line must make with the Metropolitan line, and which would necessitate a very steep gradient. But this was not all. Had the line been carried under Ludgate-hill it would have had to make a slight détour, for the purpose of easing the ascent, and the cost of constructing it would have been enormously increased. One of the most feasible of the suggestions made in regard to a change of course and to the construction of a tunnel involved the destruction of Apothecaries' Hall, the churchyard adjoining it, the *Times* printing-offices, and serious interference with the foundations of St. Martin's Church, Ludgate-hill, the Old Bailey Sessions House, and Newgate Prison.

The railway authorities have done much in this matter towards meeting the wishes of the public, without actually imperilling the success of their own undertaking. They are about to erect a bridge which will be wide enough to admit of improvements being made in the thoroughfare beneath—one that will contrast very forcibly with the less ornamental, yet still, perhaps, useful, girder-bridge now in course of erection near London Bridge.

The designs for the Ludgate-hill Railway Bridge were furnished by Messrs. Joseph Cubitt and F. T. Turner, joint engineers to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company; the architectural features being designed by Mr. John Taylor, jun., architect. The bridge, which will be commenced immediately, will, it is stated, be completed in the course of next spring.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The new Lord Mayor has resigned his seat at the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Nadar's balloon is being exhibited at the Crystal Palace. It is suspended from the roof of the great transept, and is inflated to its full dimensions.

Mr. Alderman Lawrence was on Saturday inducted into the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, with the usual formalities. A summary of the doings on Lord Mayor's Day is given in another page.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week a motion was carried to apply to Parliament for powers to construct a park for the south-eastern district of the metropolis.

The number of students in attendance at the evening classes at King's College, which opened for the winter session last month, has already reached 539. The classes place a systematic collegiate education within the reach of those engaged during the day.

The first meeting this session of the Law Amendment Society was held on Monday evening. The annual address of the council was read and considered, and a committee was appointed to take action in reference to the concentration of the law courts.

Yesterday week a farewell meeting of the pioneer party of settlers, in connection with the Church of England Emigration Society, who are about to proceed to Auckland, New Zealand, took place at the schoolroom of St. Paul's Church, High-street, Shadwell.

Mr. Thomas Hodges, chairman of the board of guardians at Shoreditch, has been presented with a substantial testimony of the ratepayers' regard, consisting of dinner, tea, and coffee services, a silver salver, a silver cup, and a beautiful clock—the amount of the subscription being about £250.

The 22nd anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales was ushered in on Monday morning by the ringing of the bells at most of the churches and the display of flags and banners at several of the Royal tradesmen's establishments. In the evening the loyalty found vent in private banquets and in illuminations, which almost assumed a general aspect.

The births of 1963 children—1011 boys and 952 girls—were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1879.——The deaths in London increase as the colder season draws on, but hitherto the rate of increase has been slight. They were 1270 in the week that ended last Saturday. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the 45th in each of the years 1853-62) is, with a correction for increase of population, 1270. There were 23 deaths from smallpox. Scarlatina was recorded in 125 cases. Typhus exhibits an increased mortality.

The Temple Gardens, with their fine shows of chrysanthemums, brought so near to a state of perfection by the skill and care of the gardeners, Messrs. Broome and Lane, are now open to the public. The flowers are not so forward as those of last year were at this period, owing to the continuance of dry weather at the time when they usually begin to grow fast, the development of bloom having thereby been retarded about a fortnight. Despite this, however, and the recent heavy gales, which did some injury to the plants, there are some beautiful specimens in full bloom.

The members of the Ethnological Society assembled on Tuesday evening for the first ordinary meeting of the season—Mr. Lubbock, the president, in the chair. A paper, contributed by Mr. Crawfurd, was read, "On the commixture of the races of man as affecting the progress of civilisation," being a continuation of the papers previously contributed by Mr. Crawfurd on the same subject. A second paper, entitled "A correct outline of the classification of the Tamul castes," by Simon Casie Chitty Maniegar, was read, which gave rise to some discussion.

The Court of Common Council met yesterday week to consider the question of removing that long-standing grievance, the steep inclines of Holborn-hill and Skinner-street down into the valley of the Fleet. Mr. Deputy Fry, as chairman of the committee to whom this question had been submitted, reported that the committee were unanimously in favour of a design for removing these streets altogether, and forming a new street on a high and straight level from the top of Skinner-street to Hatton-garden, or still higher up Holborn if necessary. The Common Council unanimously agreed to the report, and remitted it to the committee to take the necessary steps for carrying out the design. Three of the plans embrace this bold feature, and it will be for the committee to choose between them.

The bill of fare for the dinner at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day was as follows:—250 tureens of real turtle, containing 5 pints each; 200 bottles of sherbet, 6 dishes of fish, 30 entrées, 4 boiled turkeys and oysters, 60 roast pullets, 60 dishes of fowls, 46 dishes of capons, 50 French pies, 60 pigeon pies, 53 hams (ornamented), 43 tongues, 2 quarters of house lamb, 2 barons of beef, 3 rounds of beef, 2 stewed rumps of beef; 13 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef; 6 dishes of asparagus, 60 dishes of mashed and other potatoes, 44 dishes of shellfish, 4 dishes of prawns, 140 jellies, 50 blancmanges, 40 dishes of tarts (creamed), 40 dishes of almond pastry, 30 dishes of orange and other tourtes, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of mince pies, and 60 salads. The removes: 80 roast turkeys, 6 leverets, 80 pheasants, 24 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowl, and 2 peafowls. Dessert: 100 pineapples, from 2 lb. to 3 lb. each; 200 dishes of hothouse grapes, 250 ice creams, 50 dishes of apples, 100 dishes of pears, 60 ornamented Savoy cakes, 75 plates of walnuts, 80 plates of dried fruits and preserves, 50 plates of preserved ginger, 60 plates of rout cakes and chips, and 46 plates of brandy cherries. The wines comprised champagne, hock, claret, madeira, port, and sherry.

The first meeting of this season of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening at Burlington House, Piccadilly—Sir Roderick Murchison, the president, in the chair. The room was crowded. The chairman, after a few prefatory remarks, announced that Mr. Markham would read a paper by Baron Charles Von der Decken, "On the Snowy Mountains of Eastern Equatorial Africa." He said he had great pleasure in informing them that the Baron was then present, and was in England for the express purpose of fitting out another expedition. The paper stated that the highest mountain in Africa was the Killimandjaro, whose summit was 20,000 ft., and the snow descended below 16,000 ft. He then gave an account of his efforts to penetrate inland, together with the manners and customs of the people and products of the country. He also mentioned an insect called the donderoo, which had never before been heard of in Europe, whose bite was so fatal to goats and asses that they died within two days after receiving the bite of that insect; and when questioned concerning the latter animal he said he thought the ass made a much greater impression on the minds of the wild tribe than the European did. The following gentlemen then spoke:—Mr. M'Queen, Captain Maury, Mr. John Crawfurd, Sir Edward Belcher, Lord Donoughmore, Mr. Tinney, Bishop Colenso, &c., after which a communication from Dr. Blaikie on the Niger expedition was read.

Law and Police.—The Alexandra case is to come on in the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday next.

A rule nisi to set aside the execution under which the Great Eastern has been seized for debt was granted by the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday.

Vice-Chancellor Wood decided on Tuesday that Mr. Boucicault, the actor, had no copyright in the well-known piece, "The Colleen Bawn," he having first produced it in America. His application to restrain another person from having it represented was dismissed with costs.

The case of "Hudson v. Slade and others," Benchers of the Temple, has been decided by Sir John Coleridge, to whom it was referred by the Chief Justice. Mr. Hudson is to withdraw all imputations against the Benchers of want of honour or gentlemanly feelings on the evenings of the dispute, and the Benchers, in their turn, are to pay Mr. Hudson £50.

Jane Henderson, lady's-maid to Miss Emily F. Domville, an invalid, living at Connaught-place West, has been committed from the Marylebone Police Court, charged with stealing nearly £2000 worth of jewellery, the property of Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street. Mr. Hancock was in the habit of sending large quantities of jewellery for Miss Domville to select from; the articles were taken to her by the maid, who from time to time helped herself.

Triple Murder and Suicide of the Murderer.—On Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a cab was hired at the Shoreditch station of the Great Eastern Railway, and a man and a woman, accompanied by two little girls, got into it. In Bishopsgate-street the man stopped the cab at the Green Dragon public-house, and told the driver to get him some half-and-half. The driver complied, and the liquor was drunk by the persons in the cab. The driver had been ordered to go to the Royal Oak, Westbourne-grove, by way of the City, and after the stoppage just mentioned proceeded on his journey. In Holborn he was again checked. The man got out of the cab, paid the driver his fare, and told him to take the lady to her destination. On arriving at the Royal Oak and opening the door of the cab the woman and the two children were found to be dead. The bodies were taken to an hospital, where the surgeon in attendance expressed a strong opinion that they had been poisoned by prussic acid, which it is supposed had been mixed with the beer. A reward of £100 was at once offered for the apprehension of the man. An inquest was opened on Monday, without anything of consequence being added to the facts; but during the course of Tuesday the mystery was cleared up, though another horror was added to the tragedy. A letter-carrier at Camberwell, named Prescott, had read in the papers an account of the circumstances connected with the murder, and as he remembered having seen a neighbour, named Hunt, enter his house alone on Sunday, the thought crossed his mind that Mrs. Hunt and her children might have been the victims, especially as the description circulated by the police applied closely to them. He communicated his suspicions on Monday night to the police, who at once went to the house, which is one of a row called St. Ann's Cottages, Wellington-street, Camberwell-road. They found the door bolted, but succeeded in obtaining admission, and met Hunt in the passage. They followed him into a room, where he sank into a chair. The police told him what their object was; and Hunt said, in reply, "I cannot speak to you. I have a pain, a disease of the heart." The inspector and his colleague saw that the man was in a dying state, and they had him at once removed to the Camberwell Police-station, and obtained the immediate assistance of two medical gentlemen residing in the district; but within three-quarters of an hour of the first interview the police had with him he died from the effects of aconite, which he no doubt took as soon as he was aware of the presence of the police at his door. The letter-carrier has since identified the dead bodies as those of Mrs. Hunt and her children. The cabman also at once identified the body of the man. The reporters give the following particulars of the murderer:—The man is thirty-four years of age; his name is Samuel Hunt, but he is in no way related to Mr. Hunt, the chemist, of whom the zinc ointment which was found in the woman's possession was purchased. Hunt was a traveller in the employment of Messrs. Butler and M'Culloch, seedsmen, herbalists, and druggists, of Covent-garden, and in that capacity seems to have obtained some knowledge of herbs. For the pursuit of that knowledge he fitted up a small laboratory in his house. The neighbours represent that he and his wife were constantly quarrelling, and at times they appeared to be very wretched. He had been heard on more than one occasion to say he would "do for his wife and children one of these days." Hunt was at his usual business during the whole of Friday last, and before going away he stated to his employers that he wished for leave of absence on Saturday in order to take his wife and children out of town. The permission was granted, and he was absent on Saturday. On Monday morning Hunt attended again at Covent-garden, and was engaged in his duties till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, but there was nothing remarkable in his appearance and conduct.

We are assured that a woman who kept an inn at Krumau, in Austria, and recently died, weighed 853 lb. English.

Lord Chesham died on Tuesday night, at the family residence in Grosvenor-square, after a severe illness of about three weeks. His Lordship was in his seventy-first year.

The borough of Tenby makes a curious figure in the population returns. The population at the Census of 1851 was 2982, and again the Census of 1861 found exactly 2982 inhabitants. There was one more male in the place in 1861 than in 1851, but there was one female less.

In accordance with instructions from the Government the steam-rams in the Mersey have been valued. El Toussin was appraised at £106,000, and the unfinished El Monassir at £80,000. Messrs. Laird refused to disclose the contract price. It is stated that the Government wish to purchase the vessels.

Testimonials to Clergymen.—The Rev. C. Stephenson, who has been Curate of St. John the Baptist Church at Kentish-town for seven years, has received a pocket sacramental service, and a purse containing £70, on his quitting that district. The congregation of the parish church of Farnham, Dorset, have presented the Rev. William Finch, M.A., Curate, with a silver inkstand and other articles. The *Guardian* records the following presentation of testimonials to clergymen:—To the Rev. T. A. Wills, a silver inkstand and tea-service, with the names of the subscribers illuminated on vellum, on leaving the curacy of Wickham, Hants. The Rev. R. H. White, on leaving the curacy of Martham, Norfolk, a silver pocket communion service and an inkstand. The Rev. Matthew Thomas, on leaving the curacy of Alvington, a gold pencil-case, penholder, and pen, by the ladies, and a purse containing £14 3s. 6d. by the parishioners and school children. The Rev. George Shaw, a silver salver and purse of sovereigns, on his leaving the curacy of Kinver, Stourbridge. The Rev. J. G. Pilkington, Curate of St. John the Baptist, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, a purse containing £72, together with an address illuminated on vellum, from the congregation, on his leaving the parish. The Rev. W. N. M'Guinness, minister of Verulam Episcopal Chapel and Curate of Lambeth, a silver salver from the congregation, and a silver inkstand from the Sunday-school teachers and scholars, as testimonials of esteem for his valuable ministry. The Rev. Dr. Wilde, a timepiece and a pair of drawing-room stands, from the parishioners, on his resignation on account of the delicate state of his health, after nine years' incumbency of Dodderhill and Elmbridge, near Droitwich. The Rev. A. T. Gregory, a silver salver and cake-basket, value £50, from the parishioners, on his resignation of the perpetual curacy of Flixton, which he had held twenty years.

THE FARM.

The East Lothian Farmers' Club have held an important discussion on the subject of steam-ploughing. Mr. Scott Skirving, the president for the evening, stated that there were only three steam-ploughs in Scotland, as against 500 in England, and gave "the bad farming in England" as the somewhat paradoxical reason for such a remarkable majority. The first trial under the auspices of the Highland Society was that of Heathcot's steam-plough at Dumfries, in 1837, and, to use the words of Mr. Hall Maxwell, "the machine was a failure, and the remains, I believe, still lie in Lochar Moss." Mr. Skirving thus put the parallel between the horses of flesh and steam. "All seemed to agree," he said, "that from ten to fifteen years was the lifetime of a steam-plough, and several put it at only ten; whereas, if he began a farm with twenty-four horses, all of them four-year olds, and continued for ten years, many of these horses would be dead, some of them lame, and others broken-winded; and if he sold his stock when they had reached fourteen years of age he would get little for them." Mr. Sadlier, of Ferrygate, had some important experience to communicate respecting "the horse of iron, who eats only when he labours." He did not attempt to decide between the great rival systems—the turnover furrow v. the smashing up without inversion, but thus epitomised the respective advantages of Fowler's and Howard's implements:—"If Fowler cannot send a light implement over the land in moist weather and prepare a seed-bed in the excellent manner in which I saw Howard doing the other day at Fentonbarns, in potato-land in preparation for wheat, he can, on the other hand, drive a grubber, two yards wide, through the ground in dry weather at the rate of ten and fifteen acres per day or more, at 1s. 6d. per acre, employing only six people, part of whom are boys, and he can dig 10 in. or 12 in. deep in solid clay, as I have been doing this autumn. Fowler, however, requires more favourable circumstances; he does not adapt himself so much to the tenant; he will not work in angles; he must have the fences 400 yards apart; and he must have the stones taken out of his way."

With respect to Mr. Fowler's advice to use breast-diggers and abandon cultivators, Mr. Sadlier observes that the cultivator or grubber must be adhered to in working potato and bean land in autumn for wheat, the drill following the engine close up. He also stated his experience that where potatoes are to be grown the crop can be increased a fourth by the use of steam power; that it will pay any man who grows forty acres of them to use it; and that, in fact, this crop will bring in the best return for such outlay. The fourteen horses on his farm have been reduced to nine without inconvenience; and, in course of time, Mr. Sadlier expects "to find no fields less than one mile long and 400 yards wide, hedges on one side of each field removed, and in its place a sunk fence on each side of a road for the engine."

The subject of expense was summed up by Mr. Hope, of Fenton Barns, in this wise:—"As the cultivator goes over fully six imperial acres daily, the expenses may be reckoned nearly 4s. per acre, exclusive of interest on capital invested, and the tear and wear. This is greater or less per acre, according to the number of acres it is spread over. The apparatus I have got cost £550. Say I count for interest and depreciation £70 per annum, and spread this over betwixt 400 and 450 imperial acres, which I fully expect to accomplish, this will add nearly other 3s. 6d. per acre, and make the total expense 7s. 6d. per imperial acre. From the quality of the work performed, I consider it fully worth this sum; besides, I anticipate other incidental advantages, such as keeping the land more easily clean, and getting the various crops sown in better time."

The Sarsden herd, 120 strong, will be sold by Mr. Strafford in the spring, and the grand flock of about 2000 Cotswolds will come under the hammer of Messrs. Lynn and Son. Among the fresh arrivals are a red Churchwarden, from Countess; a red Charming Woman, from Roan Duchess; and a red Aunt Sally, from Sally. The cow Ringlet, about whose chances some weighty doubts were expressed at Mr. Ambler's sale, has enriched Mr. G. Atkinson's herd with a roan bull-calf, by McTurk. Mr. Ambler has taken no steps, as yet, to form another shorthorn herd, but is going into Leicester sheep, which he considers well-suited to the district.

Mr. Wilson of Brawith's shorthorn stock was sold by Mr. Wetherell on Wednesday last. The twelve bulls and thirty-three cows and heifers averaged £35 7s. The highest price was 76 gs., which was given by Sir A. de Rothschild, of Aston Clinton, for Eardrop by Emperor (6973), from Golden Drop by Prince George (5024).

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sports of the great "pulling-up-behind-and-before month," as it has been too aptly termed, progress pretty favourably on the whole. Hereford has had a better meeting than usual; and at Worcester, where the Lexington stock were in great force over the flat and the fence, old Medora performed so well that, even with 18 lb. extra, she was made first favourite at 3 to 1 on her for the Worcestershire Cup, at Upton-upon-Severn. She had won this cup in 1861-2; but she fell at a grip, and shot Mr. Rowlands out of the saddle, when her chances of winning again were excellent. Lord Stamford's forty-five horses in training and twenty yearlings—which include own brothers to Imaus and Kildonan, sister to Saccharometer, and half brothers to Cambuscan, Diophantus, Nutbush, Tom Fool, and Glenbuck—are announced for sale at Newmarket on Wednesday, Dec. 2. His Lordship's trainer, Joseph Dawson, suddenly found himself a general without his army, a few days since, as all his horses were taken from him when out at exercise on the heath and sent home in two divisions to William Butler's and Daley's old stables. We conclude that there must have been some solid reason for this very public and galling mark of non-confidence in a trainer who has won so much for his Lordship; but still we do not forget that Sam Rogers had to send in the "blue and black belt" almost as summarily this spring because he failed to win upon a wretched, faint-hearted mare. The *Life* also states, in justice to the trainer, whose character has always stood high in the racing world, that Limosina was examined at his Lordship's request directly after the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, and that there were no symptoms of "dosing" or poisoning about her. Cambuscan is among the lots for sale, but Newcastle, Dulcibella, and the brood mares are not. The Two Thousand entries for 1865 exceed by thirty those for the present year, and are eleven in advance of those for 1864; whereas the prospects of the One Thousand are not quite so promising.

The deer-stalking season in Scotland has been very excellent, and the deer, owing to the mild spring, are remarkably fine. Sir Thomas Ridley has shot one of the largest, after having had his eye on it for two or three seasons. Except on the low moors, the grouse have not been very numerous; black game have been a good average, and capercailzie immensely on the increase in Perthshire. The salmon-fisheries have been rather short of grilse; still it has been a good season on the whole, especially near the sea-coast, and the price was never lower, except in 1854. The rod-fishing has been capital, and Lord Willoughby has been especially successful on the Tay, at Stobhall. The largest which has been got with a net on that river this season weighs 54 lb.

Sea Pink, Coorooran, and Carabradzo were all beaten in the Clifton Cup at Ridgway Club; and Mr. Spinks's kennel, which had been unlucky in the North Lancashire Stakes, did much better with its Sea Breeze and Sea Bird in the South Lancashire. The Canaradzo blood had no luck at the Cirencester Club, where a daughter of Racketty Hop Picker divided the Oaks with Luna by David, and Tornado by Regan won the Derby. This club consists at present of 111 members. The Yarmouth Club, Aberystwith, Spelthorne Club, Altcar Club, the Ardrossan Club, and the Marbury meetings are fixed for next week.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—Wednesday.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Pot Pourri, 1. Bowman, 2. Soothsayer, 3.
Juvenile Stakes.—Alpheus, 1. Orphene, 2. Persuasion, 3.
Flying Handicap.—Gemma, 1. Farfalla, 2. Pupil, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Birkenhead, 1. Rothschild, 2. Birthday f., 3.
Knowsley Nursery Stakes.—Cutaway, 1. Practitioner, 2. Jane Shore, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Cassidia, 1. Confidence, 2.
Aintree Plate.—Despair, 1. East Lancashire, 2. Sorceress, 3.
All-aged Selling Stakes.—Prescription, 1. Highland Mary, 2. Acceptance, 3

Thursday.

Scurry Nursery Handicap.—Cutaway, 1. Virginia, 2. Alice Leigh, 3.
Sweepstakes.—Jenny Wren, 1. Lord Dundreary, 2. Crisis, 3.
£50 Handicap Plate.—Spicebox, 1. Erythia, 2. Vigil, 3.
Sefton Handicap.—Alice, 1. Dead heat between Charming Woman and Despair.
Autumn Steeplechase.—Reporter, 1. De Ruyter, 2. Thomastown, 3.
Hunters' Stakes.—The Monk, 1. Zeloo, 2. Emblem, 3.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Bernice, 1. East Lancashire, 2. Poland, 3.
Helter Skelter Stakes.—Mrs. Nesbitt, 1.

A French paper announces that Mr. Pritchard and his family have perished at sea, while passing from one of the Fejee Islands, where he was Consul, to another. The American Consul was also on board, and shared the same fate. Mr. Pritchard was Consul at Tahiti at the time of the French occupation of that island, and the treatment he then received very nearly involved the two nations in war.

The Caucasus.—A letter from Constantinople of the 28th ult. states:—"The news which arrives here from the Caucasus, and especially from the Circassian coast, is exceedingly unfavourable for the Russians. The excitement and discontent are on the increase. Fighting is going on in Daghestan, on the banks of the Caspian, and, at the same time, on those of the Black Sea. In the latter region it is especially the districts between Anapa and Souchum-Kaleh which are insurgent. The Russians operate against the insurgents, having the sea as their base of operations. To this end they employ a flotilla of twelve war-steamers, which take in tow a number of transport-vessels. If this number could be proved it would establish a breach of the stipulation of the Treaty of Paris, according to which Russia consented to the neutralisation of the Black Sea, reserving only the power of maintaining there six war-steamers. The war on the Circassian coast is carried on by the Russians with the same ferocity as in Poland. The burning of villages and the expulsion of all the inhabitants into the mountains is the order of the day. The fact that arms and ammunition have been furnished to the insurgents by way of the sea has at the same time given occasion to a strict blockade, in which a part of the steamers of the so-called Odessa Company are made use of."—The *Invalide Russe* publishes a ukase ordering the 19th, 20th, and 21st Divisions of Grenadiers in the Caucasus cavalry and artillery to be placed on a war footing, and the formation of reserve battalions, squadrons, and batteries.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the demand for gold for export purposes still continues somewhat active, and that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France is reduced to £8,400,000, the value of Home Securities has been fairly supported, and the sales of stock for money have not increased. The business doing, however, has been much restricted. In Indian Stocks, &c., the dealings have been very moderate.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has been rather on the increase. On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England separated at their weekly meeting without making any alterations in their rates of discount.

The lowest rates for the best commercial paper in Lombard-street are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	6 per cent.		Four months'	6¼ 6½ per cent
Sixty days'	6 "		Six months'	6½ 7 "
Three months'	6¼ "			

In the Stock Exchange no advances can be obtained under 5 per cent for short periods, or 5½ to 6 per cent till the next account. In order to give some relief to the money market the Council for India have notified that, in future, they will draw bills upon the various presidencies at the rate of £900,000 per month, instead of £700,000 as previously. The steamer for the East has taken out £656,590, including £153,300 in gold for Alexandria, on account of cotton houses.

About £350,000 has arrived from various quarters; but the whole of that amount, as well as several parcels withdrawn from the Bank of England, has been absorbed for export purposes.

Most of the Continental exchanges are unfavourable, but there is still a profit on the import of gold from America. On the Continent money is still advancing in price. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	7	7	Amsterdam	4	4½
Vienna	5	5 6	Turin	7	7
Berlin	4½	4½ 5	Brussels	4	4
Frankfort	5	5	Hamburg	—	5½
			St. Petersburg	6	9 10

At the above rates capital is somewhat scarce.

Considerable inactivity prevailed in the demand for National Stocks on Monday; nevertheless, no change of importance took place in prices. Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅝ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅜ ½; India Five per Cents, 108⅝ ¾; India Bonds, 12s. to 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 6s. discount. Bank Stock was 236 to 234; India Stock, 224; and the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105½. On Tuesday the dealings were very limited. Consols closed at 92⅝; Bank Stock, 234 to 236; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅜ ½; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 108⅝ ¾; Rupee Paper, 105½ to 105½, and 115½ to 116; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 8s. discount. Increased heaviness was observed on Wednesday. Consols sold at 92¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅜ ½; Bank Stock, 234 to 236; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 108⅝ ¾; Rupee Paper, 105 to 105, and 115 to 116; India Bonds, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 4s. discount. On Thursday the market opened with rather more firmness, but subsequently became inactive. Consols closed at 92¼ to ½, for Money, and 91½ ⅝ ex div., for Account. Reduced and New Three per Cents marked 90⅝ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 4s. dis.; and India Five per Cents, 108⅝ ¾.

Most American Securities have met a dull market, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Erie Shares have been 66½; Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 18½ dis.; and United States' Six per Cents, 68½.

There has been continued heaviness in the Market for Foreign Securities. Greek Bonds have fluctuated in value to some extent, but Spanish Securities have exhibited rather more firmness. In most other descriptions the tendency of prices has been downwards. Portuguese Scrip has marked 1½ to ¾ prem.; Brazilian, ¾ to ½ dis.; Italian, 1 prem.; and the Confederate Loan, 61 to 63. Brazilian Five per Cents have been done at 100; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 89½; Chilian Six per Cents, 101; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85¼; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 101; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 98¾; Greek, 39¾ to 31½; Mexican Three per Cents, 29⅞; New Granada Land Warrants, 7⅝; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 86; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 49½; Russian Five per Cents, 91; Ditto, 1862, 88 ex div.; Ditto Three per Cents, 56½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; Spanish Three per Cents, 51½; Ditto, Passive, 34¾; Ditto, Certificates, 13½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 91⅝; Ditto, 1858, 69⅞; Ditto, Small, 73; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 56¼; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 100½; and Italian Five per Cents, 71⅝.

A fair business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and the quotations have, in some instances, improved. Alliance have sold at 47; Ditto, New, 27¾; Anglo-Austrian, 6½; Australasia, 77; Ditto, New, 49; Bank of Egypt, 27; Bank of Otago, 10¾; Bank of New Zealand, 12¾; Brazilian and Portuguese, 7⅝; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 37, ex New; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 71; Colonial, 40; English and Irish, 9¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 27½; Imperial, 23¼; Imperial Ottoman, 17¾; London Joint-Stock, 36½; London and Northern, 10½; London and Westminster, 79½; Mercantile and Exchange, 14; National Provincial of England, New, 28; Oriental, 58½ ex div.; Provincial of Ireland, 92½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 5½ ex New; Union of Australia, 57½; and Union of London, 40.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 103½; Ditto Five per Cents, 92; Cape Six per Cents, 110; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871-6, 101¾; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 102; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active. Subjoined are the leading quotations:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 20; Australian Agricultural, 20; British Indian Tea, 4½; Crystal Palace, 38; Ditto Debentures, 117½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4½; Electric Telegraph, 106½; General Credit and Finance of London, 6¾; Great Ship, ½; Hudson's Bay, 14; International Financial Society, 9; Joint Stock Discount, 6⅝; London Financial Association, 15⅝; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3½; National Discount, 9¾; Oriental Inland Steam, 2¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 27¾; Ditto, 5; Royal Mail Steam, 75 ex div.; Birmingham Canal, 93¾; Regent's, 24⅞; Berlin Waterworks, 9¾; Imperial Gas, 87; London, 87½ ex div.; Westminster Chartered, 87; European, 15⅝; Guardian Insurance, 50½; Imperial Fire, 350; London, 145; Indemnity Marine, 145; London and Provincial Marine, 2¼; Marine, 96; Ocean Marine, 17; Phœnix, 149 ex div.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6¾.

Considerable flatness has prevailed in the Railway Share Market, and prices have not been supported. The "calls" for the present month amount to £970,206. The following are Thursday's official quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 117¾; Great Eastern, 49¾; Great Northern 126; Great Western, 64¾; Ditto, South Wales, 65; London and Blackwall, 70¾; London and Brighton, 111; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45; London and North-Western, 103¾; London and South-Western, 101¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49½; Metropolitan, 126½; Midland, 128; North British, 53; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 38; South-Eastern, 91¾; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 10½.

Preference Shares.—Bristol and Exeter Four per Cent, 91; Great Western—West Midland, Oxford, Second Guarantee, 121; London, Chatham, and Dover, 99; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 125.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Lancaster and Carlisle, 210½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105¾; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6¾; Eastern Bengal, 107¾; East Indian, 106¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 21; Great Indian Peninsula, 107¾; Ditto, 13¼; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Ditto, New, 7½; Madras Five per Cents, 105½; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 57⅝; Delhi, 2½; Punjaub, 105½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Bahia and San Francisco, 18¾; Namur and Liege, 9; Ditto, Six per Cent Pref., 20; Recife and San Francisco, 17½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 21 ex div.; Turin and Savona, 15½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending November 11, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£687,595	A decrease of bullion of	£338,633
An increase of public deposits of	557,521	An increase of rest of	34,132
A decrease of other deposits of	196,862	An increase of reserve of	277,482
An increase of Securities of	65,909		

The total circulation is £22,115,423 Public deposits amount to £5,624,330; and private deposits to £13,664,311. Securities are £31,121,795; and the stock of bullion is £13,460,765.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Nov. 9).—The supply of English wheat on sale here, to-day, was only moderate. Good and fine samples commanded a steady sale, at full prices; but other kinds moved off slowly, at late rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—commanded extreme rates, with a fair consumptive demand. Floating cargoes were quite as dear as last week. Malting barley sold readily, at full currencies. Grinding and distilling sorts were dull, but not cheaper. About an average business was doing in malt, on former terms. The oat trade may be considered steady, at quite previous rates. Beans and peas were very inactive, but not cheaper. Flour was in moderate request, at the late decline in value.

Nov. 11.—The wheat trade was steady, at prices quite equal to Monday. All other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 28s. to 30s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb. American flour, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 950; barley, 2310; malt, 1290; oats, 2300; flour, 1470. Irish: Barley, 170; oats, 1180. Foreign: Wheat, 5830; barley, 1840; oats, 16,000.

Seeds.—Canary seed has sold freely, at very full prices. All other seeds have met a dull inquiry. In the value of cakes no change has taken place.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 42s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 75s.; white ditto, 64s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s.; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 18s. 7d.; rye, 23s.; beans, 35s. 10d.; peas, 35s.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 7d.; barley, 34s. 4d.; oats, 19s.; rye, 26s. 5d.; beans, 36s. 6d.; peas, 35s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 105,093; barley, 99,697; oats, 8971; rye, 181; beans, 3464; peas, 1597 quarters.

Tea.—The market generally is steady, at full prices. Advices from China state that the exports had amounted to 55,000,000 lb.

Sugar.—All raw qualities continue in good request, and, in some instances, prices have further advanced 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off freely, and common brown lumps are worth 50s. per cwt. The stock of sugar is 92,499 tons, against 79,219 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market is inactive, at about previous quotations. Stock, 9859 tons, against 9829 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Prices are unaltered, and the demand is restricted to small parcels. Stock, 41,400 tons, against 67,260 tons.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter have moved off freely, at very full prices. Bacon is in moderate request, at 56s. per cwt. for sizable Waterford. Other provisions are inactive.

Tallow.—The demand is very inactive, at barely stationary prices. P.Y.C., on the spot, 42s. 9d. per cwt. Stock, 63,214 casks, against 43,340 casks last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 41s. 9d. per cwt. All other oils are inactive, at barely stationary prices. French turpentine is freely offered, at 68s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum sells slowly, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof Leewards. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 9d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 14s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—A fair average business is doing in most kinds; and prices range from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at 1d. to 1½d. per lb. more money.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the demand is steady, at from 50s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Nov. 12.)—Our market to-day was well supplied with beasts as to number; but their general quality was inferior. The few prime breeds on offer were taken off readily, at full prices, the top figure being 5s. per 8 lb. Otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, at about previous rates. The supply of sheep was small; nevertheless, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency. The general top quotation for mutton was 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. We were moderately supplied with calves, which moved off slowly, at late rates. Prime small pigs were the turn dearer. Inferior pork was heavy. In milch cows very little was doing. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1220; cows, 116; sheep, 3500; calves, 305; pigs, 412. Foreign: Beasts, 650; sheep, 1100; calves, 210.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are fairly supplied with meat, and the demand is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb., by the carcass. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, November 6.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HART, Buck-lane, Bethnal-green, baker.—T. E. TRANSFIELD, Praed-street, Paddington, watchmaker.—T. C. STOKES, Hammersmith, leather-cutter.—C. E. PYEMONT, Leipsic-road, Camberwell, clerk in the Custom-house.—J. KEMP, Meredith-street, Clerkenwell, goldsmith.—R. DURRANT, High-street, Notting-hill, furniture-dealer.—G. FINN, Southend and Shoeburyness, Essex, bootmaker.—A. F. EVANS, Rood-lane, City, American merchant.—W. A. STEPHENS, High-street, Shadwell, pork butcher.—H. COTTERILL, Sunninghill, Berks, grocer.—J. F. SANG, Leigh House, Lower-heath, Hampstead, and Charing-cross, architect.—B. WHITLOCK, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, snuff-box manufacturer.—B. HOLDOM, Swallow-street, Piccadilly, oilman.—W. DURELL, New-inn-yard, Shoreditch, turner.—ELIZA DANCE, Buttesland-street, Hoxton, grocer.—W. SEAMAN, Bronti-place, Walworth, actor.—G. S. PICKARD, Bolsover-street, Euston-road, collector.—B. FLEET, Apollo-buildings North, East-street, Walworth, and Barnet, soda-water manufacturer.—W. BURR, Uxbridge, commission agent.—MARY ANN ATLEY, Hanwell, spinster.—W. HAM, Dedham, Essex, butcher.—W. BROOKS, Great Marlow, Bucks, baker.—W. J. WOOD, Barkingside, Essex, market-gardener.—R. T. TASKER, Birmingham, tailor.—W. BECKWORTH, Whitwick, Leicestershire, builder.—J. CROWTHER, Bacup, Lancashire, auctioneer.—J. DOWN, Walton, Somersetshire, shopkeeper.—D. SHELDON, Manchester, timber-dealer.—J. S. SMITH, Birmingham, boxmaker.—J. OWEN, Smedley, near Manchester, farmer.—E. J. FEW, Little Downham, Cambridgeshire, farrier.—A. HARVEY, Bristol, dealer in coal.—E. B. SHERRIN, Swansea, Glamorganshire, commission agent.—W. SMITH, Nottingham, warehouseman.—J. SAMUEL, Liverpool, outfitter.—I. HOYLE, Rochdale, stonemason.—J. STOCKS, Halifax, Yorkshire, hay dealer.—E. BATES, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer.—B. S. HUGGINS, Oxford, butcher.—J. ASH, Hanley, Staffordshire, potter.—W. P. COMER, Hanley, Staffordshire, potter.—S. CHAMBERLAIN, Denver, Norfolk, farmer.—C. GALLIMORE, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. WRIGHT, Loscoe, Derbyshire, joiner.—G. MACHIN, Kingswinford, grocer.—J. KARSLAKE, Yarnscombe, Devonshire, yeoman.—D. LEWIS, Canton, Glamorganshire, victualler.—G. PUGSLEY, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, butcher.—J. G. STEPHENS, Pilton, Devonshire, carpenter.—W. ALLNATT, Wallingford, Berkshire, bootmaker.—M. JULER, Great Yarmouth, watchmaker.—T. GREGSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailor.—W. HEAD, jun., Leicester, dealer in ale.—R. E. EVANS, Shrewsbury, accountant.—J. GOODRICH, Shrewsbury, artist.—G. E. HARRISS, Shrewsbury, professor of music.—J. H. YOUELL, Arreton, and Ryde, Isle of Wight, landscape gardener.—J. POWELL, Tunnall-row, Shropshire, brickmaker.—W. LANE, Darlington, Durham, builder.—J. CALVERT, Harrogate, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—C. R. BISHOP, Jump, Yorkshire, beerhouse-keeper.—J. WHITBY, King's Lynn, Norfolk, builder.—S. PUDSEY, Gate Fulford, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. MASON, Ware, Hertfordshire, maltfactor.—J. BROWN, Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, saddler.—W. HAFFENDEN, Bellingly, Sussex, victualler.—W. LOW, Lewes, Sussex, chemist.—R. LAMB, Stockport, news agent.

Tuesday, November 10.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HART, Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, baker.—F. H. ROBERTS, St. George's-road, Southwark, engineer.—J. J. MANBY, Castle-street, Holborn, law stationer.—T. H. OWEN, West Ham, Essex, butcher.—W. B. HARDWICK, St. James's-road, Holloway, late chemist.—R. EDWARDS, St. John's-wood-terrace, builder.—W. BAINBRIDGE, Bridge-street, Southwark, surgeon.—R. BROWN, Bristol-place, Paddington, wine merchant.—S. MILLAR, Olney-street, Walworth, late warehouseman.—G. ALLEN, Kent-street, Borough, bootmaker.—A. G. ATTWELL, Bow, butcher.—JANE GALLAGHER, Long-acre, late lodging-house keeper.—MARY GREEN, Portman-street, Portman-square, poulterer.—A. C. FOOTE, St. Albans, grocer.—J. COBB, Great Yarmouth, currier.—E. JOHNSON, Newgate-street, attorney.—H. B. COATHUPE, Abingdon-place, Kensington, late Captain of 72nd Highlanders.—L. LAWRENCE, Lower Sydenham, late grocer.—P. and W. BETTELEY, Newport, Shropshire, butchers.—T. BOOTH, Wolverhampton, carpenter.—S. BOWERS, Ox Leasows, Staffordshire, farmer.—B. HUGHES, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, brick manufacturer.—B. HODGETTS, Dudley, nail manufacturer.—W. JORDAN, Stourbridge, hosier.—H. REYNOLDS, Aberdare, beerhouse-keeper.—A. KING, Cambridge, watchmaker.—ANN LORING, Bristol, ironmonger.—S. GARDNER, Castleford, Yorkshire, glass bottle manufacturer.—J. COATES, jun., Bradford, Yorkshire.—T. MORTON, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, builder.—T. TAYLOR and S. LONGBOTTOM, Ovenden, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners.—C. BROWN, Leeds, merchant.—E. T. MONK and J. BROOK, Huddersfield, silk-spinners.—R. SMITH, Hulme, Lancashire, warehouseman.—J. SUTTON, Manchester, greengrocer.—T. M. GURRY, Burton-upon-Trent, shoemaker.—T. WALLIS, North Somercotes, Lincolnshire, blacksmith.—R. WOOD, Weston-super-Mare, cabinetmaker.—W. PHILLIPS, Hereford, wheelwright.—J. R. DOWDALL, Swansea, painter.—ELIZABETH LEECH, Rochdale, chemist.—J. MOORE, Maidstone, late licensed victualler.—J. TIPPER, Leek, Staffordshire, hatter.—J. STAPLETON, South Wootton, Norfolk, farmer.—J. RILEY, Hanley, Staffordshire, beerseller.—ELIZABETH ATKINSON, Macclesfield, late victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. KEITH, Moss-side of Findon, and Upper Tooks, Kincardineshire, auctioneer.—J. LINDSAY, Campbelton, merchant.—W. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, bookkeeper.—R. GORDON, Elgin, flesher.—D. MACLELLAN, Carbost, Inverness-shire, distiller.

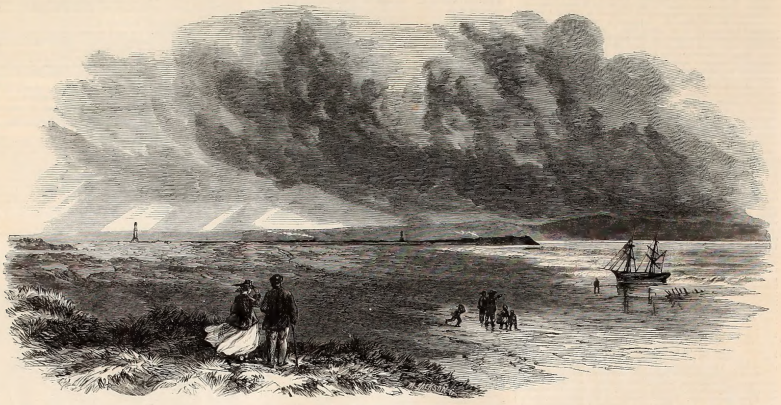
BREAKWATER AT THE MOUTH OF THE TEES.

As briefly noticed in our last Number, the foundation-stone of the South Gare Breakwater, between Middlesborough and Redcar, on the south side of the mouth of the river Tees, was laid on Tuesday week by Isaac Wilson, Esq., of Nunthorp Hall, chairman of the Tees Conservancy Commission, officiating as deputy to the Earl of Zetland.

We give from the local journals some particulars of this breakwater, and of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. The South Gare Breakwater is already in a considerable state of forwardness, and when completed it will form a work not merely of local but of national importance, giving to the estuary of the Tees the advantages of a harbour of refuge. This object will be more fully accomplished by the construction of a corresponding breakwater on the north side; but at present that part of the scheme is in abeyance, on account of the absence of those facilities which exist on the south side.

The South Gare Breakwater was commenced by the Tees Conservancy Commissioners about a year and a half ago. The materials of which it is composed are the refuse of the numerous furnaces for smelting iron which have sprung up with such marvellous rapidity in this neighbourhood during the last few years. The breakwater now stretches out from the limit of high water to a distance of a mile and a half, and it is intended to carry it upwards of a mile further. Facilities are afforded by the various ironmasters and the railway company to such an extent that the contractor is able to execute ten yards in length per week, tipping about 600 tons of material per day. This rate of progress will not be exceeded when, as the commissioners expect, they will be able to double the amount of dip; as the ground is now deepening to such an extent as to require a much larger amount of material to continue the breakwater at its present level. At the end of the South Gare it is intended to build a hundred yards of ashlar stone, and upon this portion an iron lighthouse will be constructed, showing light 60 ft. high from the top of the breakwater. The breakwater will be 5 ft. above high water of spring tides, and it is expected it will run down at a slope of six to one to the seaside. Walls will also be constructed so as to direct the current on the bar. When the North Gare is constructed there will be a channel about 700 yards between them, and the scouring effect will be such as to fix as well as to deepen the bar, which is at present of a very shifty character. The cost of the South Gare Breakwater, had it been constructed of stone, would have been about £600,000; but, owing to the facilities already described, its actual cost is estimated at little more than £100,000. That sum will be advanced on loan by the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, on the security of the tolls on shipping levied by the Conservancy Commissioners. The importance and desirableness of this great undertaking was impressively illustrated on Tuesday week by the spectacle of a ship which had been stranded on the beach by the storm of the preceding day, as well as by the ribs of some previous wrecks projecting above the sand.

THE SOUTH-GARE BREAKWATER AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER TEES.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BREAKWATER.

A special train left Darlington about 12.30 p.m., and, stopping at Stockton and Middlesbro', brought a numerous party of gentlemen to the spot. A branch line, uniting with the main line, traverses the breakwater from end to end; but before reaching the farther extremity the party alighted from the carriages and walked the remainder of the distance, when Mr. Fowler, the engineer of the commissioners, described the character of the work which is being carried on under his superintendence. Amongst the gentlemen present were H. Pease, Esq., M.P.; J. W. Pease, Esq., of Darlington; T. Brentnall, Esq., Mayor of Middlesbro'; Joseph Laing, Esq., Mayor of Stockton; Mark Millbank, Esq.; Major Elwon, Redcar; Captain Challoner, Guisbro'; John Fowler, Esq., engineer of the Tees Conservancy Commission; John Anderson, Esq., contractor of the works; and James Guthrie, Esq., of Newcastle. In the cavity of the stone were deposited a scroll, with the names and designation of the commissioners, various coins of the realm, and copies of several papers published in the district. The document sets forth that this great work "has been designed for the twofold purpose of improving and protecting the navigation of the river Tees, and of affording shelter and refuge to the shipping of the north-east coast." Mr. Wilson, after having gone through the usual formalities, mounted the stone and delivered an appropriate address.

The ceremony was followed by a banquet, provided in the Central Hall, Redcar, at which upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down.

CLUBHOUSE, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The enterprising citizens of Halifax, Nova Scotia, have just opened this fine building, somewhat novel in character, as far as the British North American colonies are concerned, there being, with this exception, but one clubhouse in the several provinces, and that in Montreal, Canada West. Its main front (constructed throughout of the native freestone) is situated in Hollis-street, and presents a bold and striking appearance. The style is Italian Renaissance; the ground and first stories are decorated with the Roman Doric and Ionic orders, and surmounted by caryatidm trusses, bearing a fine mobillion cornice.



MR. ISAAC WILSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE TEES CONSERVANCY, LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

In the internal arrangements every regard has been paid to the comfort of the members, combined with elegance of architectural finish. The main central hall is paved with Maw's encaustic tiles, and is, together with the grand staircase, lighted by a cupola lantern. On the ground floor is situated a spacious coffee-room, with waiters' compartments, &c., adjoining, and also the library and reading-rooms, of corresponding dimensions. On the first floor are arranged a fine billiard-room (the entire depth of the building), a private dining-room (which may also be used as a committee-room), and card and writing rooms. In the upper story it is proposed to give partial accommodation to lodgers, after the manner of some of the London clubhouses—on the type of which, as to general arrangement and management, this clubhouse has been instituted and conducted. The basement is appropriated to the various kitchen and housekeeper's offices, together with bath and dressing rooms for the convenience of members.

The building has been designed and superintended throughout by Mr. David Stirling, of Halifax, N.S., the architect of many important structures in that city, amongst which may be mentioned the large Government building just about being erected in the market square for postal and revenue departments.

NEW NATIONAL AND INFANT SCHOOLS FOR ST. MARK'S, TOLLINGTON PARK, AND ST. MARY'S, HORNSEY-RISE.

The Lord Mayor, having laid the foundation-stone of these buildings on the 3rd of February last, presided at the general meeting of friends and subscribers to these schools, upon their approaching completion, held on Tuesday the 27th ult. A numerous party of clergy and laity assembled on the occasion to meet his Lordship and the Sheriffs; among others, Colonel Wilkinson, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of the parish and Rural Dean; the Rev. C. W. Edmoustone, Incumbent



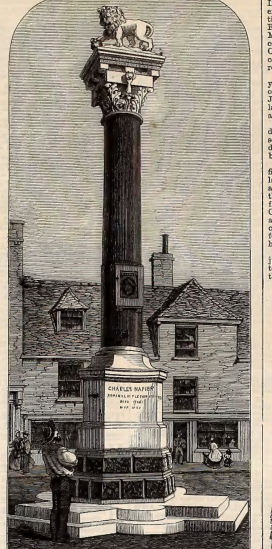
CLUBHOUSE RECENTLY OPENED AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

of St. John's; the Revs. John Lees and Reginald Gunnery, Incumbents of St. Mark's and St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise.

The schools and class-rooms are arranged to accommodate 436 children—viz., 126 boys, 126 girls, and 180 infants; and have residences over them for the master and mistresses. They are substantially built of brick, relieved with coloured bricks and Bath-stone. The style assimilates to the Venetian Gothic, and is well adapted to the materials employed in their construction. The breadth of buildings, accentuated by a narrow site, is relieved by projecting gabled centres, porch entrances, and staircases; and the height of roof by the grouping, at well-adjusted distances, of bell-gable, chimnies, and ventilating turrets. The interior is well finished, and furnished with all the usual school fittings, and is lighted and ventilated upon the best-approved principles. In the arrangement of the design for these schools the educational purposes for which they were intended have been considered of primary importance, and the structure has been rendered, as far as practicable, in conformity with the requirements of the Committee of Council, combining at the same time, as a secondary consideration, convenient accommodation for large public meetings, and other objects of local interest. It is also applicable to the purposes of a school chapel for the working classes, or substitute for a temporary



NEW NATIONAL AND INFANT SCHOOLS FOR THE DISTRICT OF ST. MARK, TOLLINGTON PARK, AND ST. MARY, HORNSEY-RISE.



COLUMN AT PORTSMOUTH IN HONOUR OF THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

church. The outlay upon these buildings does not exceed £2500. They have been erected, from the designs and under the direction of Mr. A. D. Gough, of Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, by Messrs. Dove Brothers, of Islington.

THE NAPIER MEMORIAL, PORTSMOUTH.

The memorial column which has been erected on the open space which forms the junction between Lion-gate and Commercial-roads, Landport, in honour of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, is a handsome addition to the few works of art which commemorate great men in the borough of Portsmouth. The design consists of what is called a rustic basement, supporting a triangular pedestal, with three narrower alternate faces. The mouldings are solid and handsome; and from the sloping cornice rises a column of red-coloured stone 24 ft. in diameter, on the capital of which stands a spirited figure of a lion in a defiant attitude, his paw resting on a bombshell. The carved capital is allusive in design, the Napier crest, seamen's cutlasses and the anchor being introduced. On the lower portion of the shaft of the column is a cartouche inclosing a medallion in bronze—a lifelike production by Phyffers, representing the gallant Admiral as in the latter part of his life. The inscription on the face of the pedestal immediately beneath is as follows:—"Charles Napier, Admiral of the Blue, K.C.B., born 1786; died 1860." On the two remaining sides are other inscriptions—viz.: "To commemorate the untiring efforts of a gallant officer and true-hearted man in advancing the welfare of the British sailor, this column is erected by petty officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's Navy, 1863;" and the ancient motto of the Napier family, "Ready, aye Ready." On the three alternate faces of the pedestal are recorded the names "Martinique," "Cape St. Vincent," and "Acre," each the scene of a hard fight, in which Napier was engaged. The total height of the monument is about 29 ft. It was designed by Messrs. Willson and Nicholl, the architects of the Chesapeake memorial at Southsea-co nmon.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, RIGA.

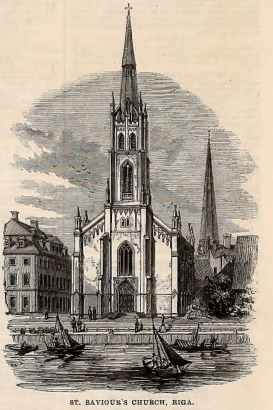
In the year 1852 (pursuant to a resolution passed in 1829, the execution of which, from unavoidable circumstances, had been from time to time postponed) the body of merchants constituting the English factory at this port addressed a petition to his late Imperial Majesty Nicholas I. for permission "to erect a church for the celebration of Divine worship according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland, and of the other occasional services connected therewith;" and their petition having been graciously received and acceded to, the structure was forthwith commenced.

Owing, however, to the breaking out of the war in the following year, the progress of the work was interrupted until the restoration of peace in 1856, when it was actively resumed, and on the 18th of June, Old Style (30th, New Style), 1857, the foundation-stone was laid by her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Richard Levinge Swift, B.C.L., assisted by the merchants of the factory and other English residents.

At the base of the spire, in a tin case imbedded in the stone, were deposited British and Russian coins of the year, with a parchment scroll engrossed with the inscription, in Latin and English, of the dedication of the church to the most blessed Saviour, and subscribed by all who took part in the ceremony.

On Sunday, the 26th of July (O. S.), 1859, the edifice being sufficiently advanced, it was consecrated by Walter John Trower, D.D., late Bishop of Glasgow and Galway (at present Bishop of Gibraltar), acting as Bishop Commissary for the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. John Ellis, A.M., of St. John's, Oxford, Chaplain to the factory, and the Rev. Edward Law, D.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, Chaplain to the English Factory at St. Petersburg, the Government and town authorities, with the resident clergy, being present at the ceremony; and on Advent Sunday in the same year it was opened for permanent service; which, from Palm Sunday, 1859, had been held in the German Reformed Church in this city.

The church is of English Gothic architecture, built by D. Kreeger, jun., from a design and under the superintendence of the city architect, Mr. Felsko. It is beautifully situated on the ramparts fronting the river; and is furnished with a splendid organ, by Walker;



ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, RIGA.

a highly-wrought mediæval font, by Westmacott; and a memorial altar window, representing the Crucifixion, ably executed by Messrs. James Ballantine and Sons, Edinburgh, gifts of different members of the congregation. The cost of the church, including the site, was 86,000 silver rubles, equal to about £14,700.

BENGAL MILITARY NORMAL SCHOOL AT SANAWUR.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the Lawrence Military Asylum, near Kussowlee, a British sanitary station in Bagiast, is situated the Bengal Military Normal School for training soldiers and soldiers' wives and daughters for the posts of school masters and mistresses in regiments serving in India. The male and female departments of this institution are located respectively at Sanawur and Kussowlee. They were established in 1850, in connection with the Lawrence Asylum, by the present Superintendent of Army Schools for Bengal, at the orders of the Indian Government, and on the model of the Military Normal School at Chelsea. These schools are now, however, being of a purely military character, detached from the asylum. Our Engraving of the establishment at Sanawur is from a photograph taken by Mr. L. A. Stapley.



THE BENGAL MILITARY NORMAL SCHOOL, AT SANAWUR, IN THE HIMALAYAS.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Pennsylvania Park, near Exeter, the wife of Henry Umfreville Janson, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Countess Vane, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Marylebone, Michael E. K. Seymour, Esq., only son of Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, to Elizabeth Georgina Frederica, only daughter of Captain W. H. Kennedy, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget.

On Sept. 29th, at Surat, by the Rev. I. M. Hughes, A.M., W. G. Pedder, Esq., B.A., her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, late Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. W. N. Pedder, A.M., Vicar of Clevedon, Somerset, to Julia Frances, eldest daughter of Captain C. J. Prescott, her Majesty's Staff Corps, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the province of Goojerat. No cards.

On Sept. 3rd, at Valparaiso, by the Curate of the Matrig Church, assisted by the Rev. Richard Dennett, Ebbe Salvinus eldest son of Salve Thomassin, Esq., of Christiansand, to Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John H. Nicholson, Esq., Liverpool. No cards.

On the 9th inst., at 10, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, George Buchanan, Esq., late Captain in the Royal Scots Greys, and younger son of the late Robert Carrick Buchanan, Esq., of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, N.B.

On the 10th inst., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, assisted by the Rev. Robert Monro, brother of the bride, P. Hunter Dirom, Esq., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Robert Monro, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at St. Clement Danes Church, London, by the Rev. Robert Ingram, M.A., Incumbent of Chatburn, Lancashire, assisted by the Rev. A. Strugnell, B.A., the Rev. John Edward Johnson, B.A., Vicar of Thorney, Notts, and eldest son of the late John Johnson, Esq., of Highfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Harriett Letitia, eldest daughter of John Riles Bindley, Esq., of Prior Park, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

DEATHS.

On Monday evening, the 19th ult., at her residence, in Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, King's County, N. Y., Lydia, wife of John Wilson, aged 68 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

On the 6th inst., at Dover, Major Barry Fox, Annaghmore House, King's County, Ireland, aged 74 years.

On the 5th inst., in High-street, Hastings, where she had resided over fourscore years, Ann, widow of William Scrivens, formerly of Hastings, banker, in her 88th year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 6th inst., at Melville House, Fife, N.B., Elizabeth, Countess of Leven and Melville.

On the 10th inst., having nearly completed his 92nd year, John Moseley, Esq., of Glenham House, Wickham Market, Suffolk.

On the 10th inst., at Great Queen-street, Westminster, Margaret, the beloved wife of John Murray, Esq., C.E., and youngest daughter of the late William Maling, Esq., of Kidside Lodge, Westmorland.

On the 19th ult, at 23, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Robert Clarke, Esq., in the 47th year of her age.

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Right Rev. Bishop Chapman, D.D., Eton College.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, D.D., Hong-Kong.
The Right Rev. Bishop Boone, D.D., Missionary Bishop to China.
The Venerable Archdeacon Bentinck, M.A., Canon of Westminster, Dean's Yard.
The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Canon of Rochester, and Master of the Temple.
The Venerable Archdeacon Ffoulkes, M.A., Rector of Llandyssil.
The Venerable Archdeacon Paul, M.A. (late of Nelson, New Zealand), Pembury, Tunbridge.
The Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.
The Rev. J. M. Clarke, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Forest-hill.
Rev. T. K. Abbott, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Rev. T. Blackburne, M.A., Rector of Clothall, Baldock, Herts.
Rev. J. Browell, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Muswell-hill.
J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., Chartwell, and 8, Chesham-street.
J. A. Cahusac, Esq., F.S.A., Temple Lodge, 2, St. George's-road, Kilburn.
G. W. Franklyn, Esq., M.P., Level Hill, Windsor.
Rev. J. Ford, M.A., Prebendary of Exeter, Torquay.
Colonel Jervis, Surbiton, Kingston-upon-Thames, S.W.
R. P. Long, Esq., M.P., Dolforgan, Newtown.
Rev. H. P. Measor, M.A., Vicar of Kingston-upon-Thames, S.W.
Rev. G. Thornton Mostyn, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Willesden.
Rev. R. Parrott, M.A., Amwell Vicarage, Ware.
Rev. J. Stewart, M.A., The Elms, Norbiton, S.W.
(With power to add to their number.)

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.
The Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., F.S.A.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.
The Rev. J. M. Clarke, M.A.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.
The Rev. H. P. Measor, M.A.
The Rev. G. Thornton Mostyn, M.A.

TREASURER.
J. A. Cahusac, Esq., F.S.A.

PROFESSIONAL AUDITORS.
Messrs. Alison and Waddell, Basinghall-street.

BANKERS.
London and Westminster, St. James's-square.

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Mr. R. T. Piggott.

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MARRIAGE NOT A LA MODE.—See "Temple Bar" for November, page 518. Extract.—"There lies before me the price-list (illustrated) of A GENERAL FURNISHING and UPHOLSTERY COMPANY, whose premises are in one of the best streets in London, and some of whose things are about me as I write. Let me turn to their 'japanned deal bedroom furniture' in their list. Not to be unnecessarily minute, the 'complete set' costs ten guineas. Of course there figures another set handsomer, but not one whit better, or cleaner, or really nicer-looking, which costs twenty-nine pounds. A 'complete set of furniture for a servant's bedroom' costs five guineas. From these figures guess the rest; and believe me when I tell you that you shall furnish your fifty-pound house for two hundred and fifty pounds."
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"THE DREAM AT SEA."—LANGTON WILLIAMS'S New Song. Just published. Price 2s. 6d. Sung by Miss Lascelles.
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NEW SONG, THE OAK AND THE SAPLING, composed by HENRY SMART. Price 2s. 6d. (sent at half price). This is one of the most successful songs of the season. It is universally admired. Compass from D to E.
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CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut 60 guineas. This instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
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PRATTEN'S SEVEN-GUINEA PERFECTED CYLINDER FLUTE, old system of Fingering. This Instrument, the result of many years' experiments, possesses all the reputed advantages of the Cylinder Flute on Boehm's and other principles, without changing the familiar Fingering of the old 8-keyed Flute, in addition to which, through Mr. Pratten's ingenious improvements in its construction, the manufacturers are enabled to produce this instrument at one third of the expense of any cylinder flute hitherto sold.
An Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the manufacturers, BOOSEY and SONS, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 207 and 209, Regent-street (the largest in Europe). The most varied selection of Pianofortes are to be found in this Gallery.
The quality of every instrument may be relied upon as at least equal to representation. Pianofortes of the very inferior class are carefully excluded from the stock. Every facility is afforded to exchange, without loss to the buyer, any time within six months, should an instrument of a higher class, or by a different maker, be thought desirable.
Pianofortes by every maker of eminence will be found in the Gallery.

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In introducing this Instrument prominently to the notice of the public, Cramer and Co. may be permitted to observe that it is alike remarkable as regards power and quality of tone, firmness and elasticity of touch, durability of tuning, and the capacity to develop its resources. The tone may be forced by the powerful finger of the artist, or drawn out by the less-accustomed hand of the amateur; in the one case there is no harshness, and in the other its charmingly vocal qualities are produced with little effort.
The action, or mechanism, is of the very best description, being somewhat similar in its principle of construction to that of the semi-grand. The stringing is complete, there being three wires to each note, like the full grand.
Cramer and Co. guarantee these Instruments for any reasonable length of time, and forward them to all parts of the country without risk to the purchaser and at a very trifling cost.
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CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas.—Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

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Cramer and Co. deliver these Instruments f.o.b., packed in cases lined with zinc, at any home port, for 50 guineas. Size:—Height, 3 feet 11½ inches; width, 4 feet 4½ inches; depth, 2 feet 1½ inch.
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CRAMER'S ARTIST'S CONCERTINA, selected by Richard Blagrove. In purity of tone, delicacy of touch, noiseless rapidity of articulation, and general perfection of mechanism these instruments are altogether unrivalled. The vibrators are of tempered steel, and retain their perfect tuning in any climate. Price 12 guineas, including case.
Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL, Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Two guineas, with Case, Lock and Key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.



THE LATE CAPTAIN JOSLING, R.N., OF H.M.S. EURYALUS.

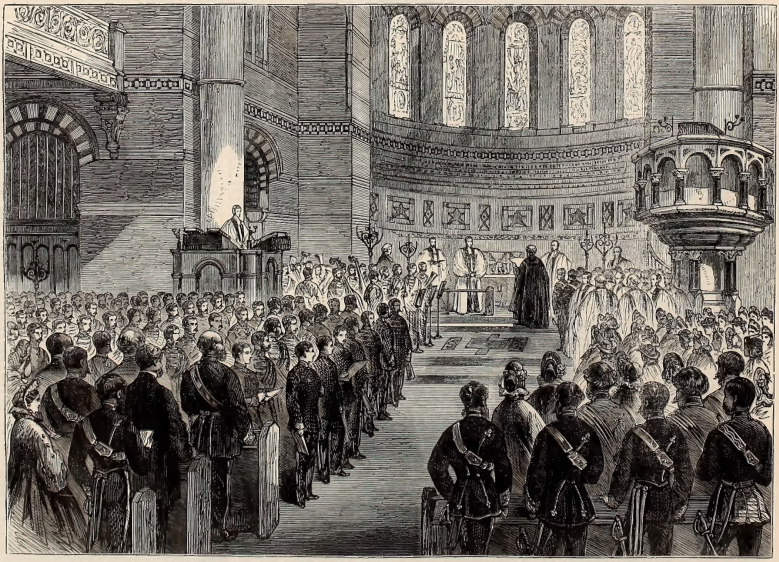


THE LATE COMMANDER WILMOT, R.N., OF H.M.S. EURYALUS.

THE LATE CAPTAIN JOSLING AND COMMANDER WILMOT.

We give Portraits of the above officers of her Majesty's ship Euryalus, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Kuper, who lost their lives by the same shot in the attack upon Kagosima, Japan. Both were held in high respect. "They possessed," writes one who knew them well, "every grace that can adorn the officer and the gentleman." Annexed is an epitome of their services:—

Captain John James Stephen Josling was thirty-seven years of age, and had been in the Navy twenty-three years, nineteen years and nine months of which was devoted to active sea service. He was Acting-Lieutenant of the Scout, 14, Commander Loring, in the East Indies, in 1847; and senior of the Thetis, 38, Captain Kuper, C.B., in the Pacific, from July, 1850, to the spring of 1854, when



CONSECRATION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ERECTED FOR THE USE OF WOOLWICH GARRISON: THE CHANCELLOR READING THE SENTENCE OF CONSECRATION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

he joined the Eurydice, 26, Captain Ommanney, in the White Sea, and remained in her until promoted to Commander, Nov. 2, 1854. As Commander he served in the James Watt, 91, at Devonport, from May, 1856, until June, 1857; in the Princess Royal, 91, in the Mediterranean, from February, 1858, until December, 1859, when he joined the Queen, 86, and again served on the same station until advanced to post rank, Jan 31, 1861. He was appointed to the Euryalus Feb. 10, 1862.

Commander Edward Wilmot was in his thirtieth year, and entered the Navy in 1845. He was Mate of the Prince Regent, 90, employed on particular service from June, 1852, until the spring of 1853, when he was appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and remained in her until the following September, when his Captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., obtained flag rank. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Sept. 26, 1853, and, after a few months' employment in the Excellent gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, joined the Royal Albert, 121, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., &c., June 24, 1854, and was employed in the Mediterranean until August, 1858. He was Lieutenant of the Indus, 78, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., on the North American and West India station, from November, 1858, until the spring of 1859, and was Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral George Rodney Mundy, C.B., in the Hannibal, 89, in the Mediterranean, from May, 1859, until advanced to the rank of Commander, Dec. 24, 1861. As Commander he served in the Agamemnon, 89, on the North American and West India station, from January, 1862, until paid off in October following; and his appointment to the Euryalus was made Jan. 29 of the present year.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW GARRISON CHURCH AT WOOLWICH.

The newly-erected church on Woolwich-common for the use of the garrison was consecrated on Monday week by the Bishop of London in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (Field Marshal Commanding in Chief), the Right Hon. Earl De Grey and Ripon (Secretary of State for War), Viscount Sidney, and other distinguished visitors. They arrived at a quarter to eleven o'clock, were saluted with a salvo of nineteen guns from the Green Hill Battery, and received by the Commandant, Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B.; Major Reilly, C.B., his Aide-de-Camp; Major-General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Ordnance; Major-General Sandham, Governor of the Military Academy; Brigade-Major Millward, Major Field, Major Johnson, Captain Nangle, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and other officers. A guard of honour was stationed in front of the church, and the Lord Bishop of London was received at the principal door of the edifice by his chaplains, Registrar the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General of the Forces; W. Hare, M.A., Garrison Chaplain at Woolwich; W. M. Wright, Garrison Chaplain at Chatham; and clergy of the diocese. The Bishop having proceeded to the front of the communion-table, was presented by the minister with a petition praying him to perform the ceremony of consecration; and his Lordship, his chaplains, and the clergy then walked from the east to the west end of the church, repeating alternately the verses of the 24th Psalm. The Bishop then offered up prayers, after which the Chancellor read the sentence of consecration, which the Bishop signed, and ordered it, with the petition and deeds, to be deposited in his registry. The collect and services of the day were then read by the Rev. W. Hare and the Chaplain-General. The fine organ was accompanied by a selection from the band of the Royal Artillery. After the communion service, the Bishop delivered to a crowded congregation an eloquent discourse, selecting as his text the ninth verse of the seventh chapter of Revelations—"After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb." The offertory was then made. After the services the Bishop, with the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary of State for War, Viscount Sydney, and others, proceeded to the officers' mess-room, at the Royal Artillery Barracks, to partake of refreshments. The new church (of which an Engraving has appeared in this Journal) is named "St George's." It is a noble structure, in the Byzantine style of architecture, from the design of Messrs. Wyatt, and is built on the same plan as the celebrated church erected, by the late Lord Herbert, at Wilton. The officers of the garrison have subscribed nearly £1000 for its elaborate interior decorations and an organ. It contains a beautiful stone pulpit, coloured-glass windows, embodying the most marked events in the life of our Saviour; and the ceilings and galleries are highly finished and decorated.

A "Sailor's Daughter" has transmitted, through Messrs. Drummond, the bankers, £100 to the National Life-boat Institution.

A St. Petersburg letter mentions that the armour-plated frigate Sebastopol has just been launched at Cronstadt with success. She is to carry engines of 1000-horse power, and will be armed with 38 rifled guns. The Sebastopol is covered with iron plates throughout. On the stocks from which she has just been launched another vessel of the same rank, to be called the Emperor Nicholas, is about to be laid down, and will, it is expected, be ready for launching in the spring.

In the City article of the *Times* it is stated that, by the advices from Buenos Ayres, a new pass across the Andes had been discovered, which may have a great effect in facilitating the traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The pass is situated to the south of the city of Mendoza, and is in the same latitude as Buenos Ayres. It is affirmed that the Andes here diminish into insignificant hills, and that the route is throughout practicable for wheeled vehicles, with the exception of about half a mile, where a road would have to be made.

The following is an official list of the sums granted by the State since 1852 towards the embellishment of Paris:—Junction of the Palaces of the Louvre and the Tuileries, up to 1858, 62,500,000f.; repairs of historical monuments, 2,170,000f.; Palace of the Elysée, 1,400,000f.; Boulevard de Strasbourg, 3,149,000f.; Boulevard de Sébastopol (right bank), 23,500,000f.; monument to Marshal Ney, 50,000f.; Hippodrome of Longchamp, 1,500,000f.; Tomb of Napoleon I., 865,000f.; Hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 4,500,000f.; constructions on the Ile des Cygnes, 428,000f.; Palais de l'Industrie, 14,880,000f.; Boulevard de Sébastopol (left bank), 12,500,000f.; Ponts des Invalides, d'Jèna, and d'Arcole, 4,250,000f.; Cathedral of Paris, 3,500,000f.; barracks, 7,850,000f.; grand works (law of 1858), 60,000,000f.; New Opera, 28,000,000f. Total, 225,042,000f.

The quarterly general court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was recently held at the society's offices, 47, Ludgate-hill—J. W. Butterworth, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The report was of a most satisfactory character, evincing not only the continued progress of the society in the extension of their fire-escape stations, but also the valuable services rendered through its instrumentality in the rescue of human life. During the past six months there have been no less than 314 fires attended by the Royal Society's fire-escapes and conductors, and the following are amongst the more recent cases in which life has been rescued, and which were selected by the committee for reward:—The society's silver medallion, accompanied by one sovereign, to B. Burgess, for his intrepid and humane exertions in saving the lives of three persons at a fire at 9, Hayes-court, Soho, on the night of the 5th of July, 1863. A testimonial on vellum, and one sovereign, to the late fire-escape conductor, Francis Bartons, who rescued two persons by bringing them down his fire-escape from the roof whilst the whole of the lower part of the house was enveloped in flames (this conductor has just accepted the office of superintendent of Mr. Hodges's volunteer fire-brigade). Before leaving the society's service he was presented with a silver medal, made at the expense of Mrs. Whalley, the lady whom he saved, and which bore the following inscription:—"Presented by Mrs. Whalley to John Francis Barton, of the Ball's-pond fire-escape station, for his noble conduct in saving her and her servant from the fire at No. 13, Halliford-street, Islington, on the 20th of September, 1863." The society's silver medallion to fire-escape conductor Wm. Hocking, for his exertions at a fire at 2, Cambridge-place, Kingsland-road, on the 18th of October, 1863, when he rescued no less than six persons from the house on fire, encountering great personal risk. Rewards were also voted to fire-escape conductor James Ward for exertions at a fire at 147, William-street, Caledonian-road, where he succeeded in saving three lives. Also to Conductor Virco for exertions at a fire at 18, Upper-street, Islington, when, by his energetic promptitude, he rescued by means of his escape the lives of two individuals, who but for his exertions must inevitably have perished. Three additional stations have been established by the committee within the past quarter—viz., one in Shadwell district and two in the St. John's-wood district. As the efficiency of these stations so much depends on the vigilance and alacrity of the men to whom they are intrusted—a point to which too much importance cannot be attached—we give the following extract from the society's minutes, being the result of the last quarterly test of the conductors' efficiency:—"1st divison, average time at twenty-one stations, in calling, lighting lamp, and starting, 44 seconds; 2nd division, 30 seconds; 3rd division, 50 seconds; 4th division, 33 seconds." The society's machinery is reported to be in very good condition. The fire-escape at the Connaught-place, Edgware-road, station has been lately replaced by a machine of very superior construction, the height attainable by the whole of the ladders being upwards of 80 ft.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Furness Abbey. By James Payn. (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This handsome volume is worthy of a place upon the most exquisitely-appointed drawing-room table. A cunning hand is traceable in every portion of it. The writing is skilful, the photography is skilful, the printing is skilful, and the binding is skilful. Sol himself, with unerring rays, impressed the scenes upon the susceptible paper; and the art of man has seconded Sol and burnished his work to a soft, chaste brilliancy. Indeed, it were difficult to find more charming photographs than those which adorn this welcome book. One may wish that the human figures were absent from the "Furness Abbey from the South-west" and the "Calder Abbey, Cumberland," views; for in both they stand out stiff, isolated, and inharmonious; but it is scarcely possible to hit upon any other objection. Nor are the map of Lake-land and the ground plan of Furness Abbey, which accompany the descriptions, ill-matched with the specimens of beautiful photography, for each seems excellent, both in point of execution and usefulness. It must be added that hints for excursions in the neighbourhood of Furness Abbey are subjoined to the information about the abbey itself; that the style in which the hints and information are communicated is authoritative (as of one who knows his subject well), sprightly, and amusing; and that the whole will form, for those who have visited the spot, a grateful souvenir, and for those who have not, a powerful inducement to do so.

Rachel Ray. By Anthony Trollope. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) Mr. Anthony Trollope is prolific to a marvel, to a degree which would be astonishing even in a novelist who did not serve his country in an official capacity. Stories seem to ooze from his pen as spontaneously as gum from the far-famed trees of Araby. He has here, as mere by-play, written a novel which would raise to notice many an obscure author. It is true that the plot is slight, and that diffuseness and iteration might be charged against the writer; but the real stuff is there, and the reader is more than sufficiently rewarded for his reading. For who can describe better than Mr. Trollope the weak-minded, tender, pious woman; the strong-minded, rugged, pious woman; the natural, loving, true-hearted girl—born victim of the two pious women; the stately High-Churchman; the gentleman-like Low-Churchman; the ungentleman-like No-Churchman; the vulgar wife of the vulgar tradesman, and her demi-semi-vulgar daughters; the refined lady, well-mannered, and kindhearted; and the sturdy, resolute, confident, not over-gentle lover? Such are the characters principally whose acquaintance we make in "Rachel Ray;" and Mr. Trollope sketches them in his usual happy manner, showing a pleasant mixture of shrewdness, causticity, humour, and feeling. It is essentially a love story, and a love story of the very slightest kind. There is not a single sensational incident; the events are all such as might happen and do happen daily in ordinary domestic circles. And herein is one of Mr. Trollope's chief recommendations, that he can interest us by truthfully representing things as they commonly are without having recourse to exceptional circumstances. He introduces us to the interior of the cottage, the farm, and the mansion, leaving the life of Bohemia and the cafés to be dealt with by others. The scene of the story is laid in the cider-drinking county of Devon, where it would seem improbable that a brewer, especially if he brewed bad beer, would be able to gain a livelihood. Nevertheless, Mr. Tappitt does manage to make a very decent income, though nobody can tell who drinks his beer, and makes his fortune; and the disputes between Mr. Tappitt and young Mr. Luke Rowan, who has a share in Tappitt's brewery, and is haunted by an insane (according to Tappitt) desire to brew good beer, have a great deal to do with roughening the course of Rachel's true love. For Luke Rowan is Rachel's lover, and he wooes in the bluff and rather overbearing style in which Harry the Fifth wooed sweet Katherine of France. Those who would trace love's triumph over the weakness of amiable Mrs. Ray, the unsisterly insinuations of grim Mrs. Prime, and the well-meant but erroneous advice of the Rev. Mr. Comfort, must do themselves the pleasure of reading Mr. Trollope's two volumes. They will find it far from a heavy task.

The Ionian Islands. By Professor D. T. Ansted. (1 vol. W. H. Allen and Co.) The seven islands over which Great Britain has so long exercised a not very enviable protectorate having been brought by recent events into unusual prominence, a book about them was, as publishing is managed, a necessity; and the Professor was determined to be to the fore. He took the view of Macbeth,

> If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
> It were done quickly;

and so soon, therefore, as it became evident that the Septinsular dominion would soon be transferred to a King of the Hellenes, he started for Vienna, en route for Trieste and Corfu. A flying visit seems scarcely long enough to allow the visitor "to *observe* and *study* the physical geography and geology of the islands and the customs of the people;" but the Professor has contrived to put together some interesting information and to elaborate a readable book. He has something to say about every one of the seven islands—about Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Paxos, and Cerigo; and he has added to his work maps, crude, perhaps, but not unserviceable. He has, of course, taken advantage of poetry and romance—the Odyssey, with its episodes of Alcinous and the Phæacians—to throw an antique charm about his narration; and to that fact may, to a great extent, be attributed the bulk to which his volume has swollen. He sums up the natural advantages of the islands, and the probable result of their contemplated annexation in the following terms:—"They have a soil that appears, indeed, rocky and barren, but a sky under which the vine will bear abundant fruit when planted even in loose stones; where the smallest amount of labour is repaid a hundredfold, and whose ground is covered with trees which yield a profitable crop without labour. With corn, and wine, and oil in abundance; growing a fruit, also, of which they almost possess a monopoly; having a coast indented with innumerable little bays and creeks, situated in the great highway of the European nations; having a population wealthy and intelligent, these islands cannot fail to exercise a considerable influence on Greece and the Greeks when forming part of the united kingdom."

The Personalities of the Forest of Dean. By the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, M.A. (1 vol. John Murray.) The author of this little work published, about five years ago, "An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Forest of Dean," and he now puts forth as supplementary to his former publication some further information touching that peculiar district. He treats now of the worthies—public and private, past and present—who have inhabited and exercised influence in the district, either in a private or in an official capacity. His book is, in fact, for the most part a collection of small biographies of the notabilities, lay and clerical, who have lived and laboured amongst the singular population of Dean Forest.

The Post Office Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire for 1864. (1 vol. Kelly and Co.) It requires a strong imagination to conceive of this excellent work as a part of literature, commonly so called. He who should read it for the purpose of beguiling a rainy day would probably arrive at the same conclusion as the lady arrived at to whom Johnson's Dictionary was offered for a similar purpose—namely, that the language was good, but that there was too little connection to make the story interesting. But, if Kelly's Post Office Directory cannot compete with other works as a means of intellectual recreation or instruction, it yields to none in point of usefulness. Nor is it without information of a less special kind than that which you may require respecting the address of Mr. or Mrs. So-and-So, for it includes also a general account and a minute map of the places of which it is a directory; and these are valuable additions to its otherwise useful contents. It appears, moreover, to have been arranged with a laborious care sufficient to call forth the warmest gratitude of all who are engaged in business or are in any way interested in men, their trades, and their addresses.

The number of tourists who have this year visited the Lake of the Four Cantons, in Switzerland, has been greater than ever before known, and 60,000 persons visited the Rhigi.

Mr. David Raimbach, the Head Master of the Birmingham School of Art, has been directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to proceed to Paris and to report on the exhibition of art applied to manufactures now open in the Palais de l'Industrie.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures by British Artists, which takes place at this season of the year in the gallery, 120, Pall-mall, was opened on Monday last. The present collection, brought together for the most part by Mr. Wallis, the well-known picture-dealer, is superior to any which has preceded it in the average quality of the pictures exhibited. There are not, it is true, many works of salient excellence, but a larger proportion than heretofore range on a level of merit, especially of a technical kind, which entitles them to respectful examination. It is encouraging to find so many of the younger contributors displaying a command of at least the language of their art. With so much happy fluency of expression, they will doubtless by-and-by find matter more worthy of communication than can be extracted from the subjects of which many of them treat at present.

We had better, perhaps, say at the outset of our remarks on individual contributions that some few pictures have, either actually or in duplicate, been previously exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere and reviewed already in our columns. An enumeration of the following will therefore suffice, viz.:—"Charlotte Corday Contemplating her Portrait prior to her Execution" (39), by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. (a smaller repetition of the Academy picture which we engraved); "The Market Girl" (56), by Mr. Faed, R.A.; "The Jury (84), by Mr. Morgan; the Illustration of the repentance of St. Peter" (105), by Mr. T. J. Gullick (another picture we have engraved); "Nightly Cares" (15), by Mr. R. Carrick; "A Spanish Post Office" (142), by Mr. Burgess; "The Poor Helping the Poor" (90), by Mr. A. H. Burr; and landscapes by Messrs. Linnel, Creswick, Witherington, E. Gill, Shayer, sen., S. R. Percy, A. Williams, Pyne, and Bright.

One of the most noteworthy new contributions to this exhibition is No. 65, by Mr. Calderon; a picture splendid in colour, and, though too much of a mere costume piece, original in conception; a work which, while defying the laws of composition and inclining to voluptuous abandonment in sentiment, clings fascinatingly to the memory and gives a happy augury of the future of this young and rapidly rising artist. On a raised dais and behind a table—the white cloth of which cuts the picture disagreeably almost in two—and beneath a canopy of golden tissue, embroidered with chequers, flowers, and heraldic divices, of dragons rampant, and crown of fleurs-de-lis, with the appropriate legend "Dieu et ma dame," sit a Norman Baron and his "ladye-love," the latter in the conical head-dress and depending lawn veil of the fifteenth century. The canopy, the aforesaid tablecloth, and the mass of dazzling accessories somewhat diminish, however, the proper importance of these figures. Grapes and goblets of wine are placed before them, and the gentleman leans forward apparently to pledge the lady, but the expression of the little of his profile shown is ambiguous. Not so the lady's, however. The loving, languishing delight with which she listens is only too apparent. The motto chosen for the picture is the opening lines of Ben Jonson's anacreontic "Song to Celia" (the ninth piece in "The Forest")—

> Drink to me only with thine eyes.

A lute, suggesting an accompanied love-ditty, lies against a chair. Through a Norman archway to the right a fat cook is seen lifting up his hands in astonishment at finding some delicate chef-d'œuvre of his art brought by the serving-man untouched from the pre-occupied lovers' table.

Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., contributes a very tiny picture, and little more than a sketch—entitled "Wayfarers" (49), but with all the qualities of great art. We are happy to find Mr. Joseph Clark (the painter of "The Sick Child" and other well-remembered works) striving for more positive effect and brilliancy of colour than he has attempted of late, in his picture of an itinerant crockery-dealer offering his wares at a cottage door (168); but another picture of children bringing their cross-bow to a carpenter to be mended (189), though full of the quiet truthfulness which places this artist's works so much above the ordinary crop of pictures of child-life and domestic incident, is not free from, as it is technically called, the "muzziness" of execution which has enfeebled recent works. Of the taste of Mr. Dobson, A.R.A., we must also say that, though sometimes tame and always mannered, it is to be commended for a simplicity and chastity rare in the English school. A good example of the mellow tone and polished, albeit too often empty, breadth of his style is afforded in "Esther" (11), though why this female head is so named we cannot say, seeing there is nothing Oriental about it except in the accessories. Another, but technically an inferior, picture by this artist is "Giving a Bite" (155), a girl allowing a jackdaw to peck a piece of a pear from between her lips. A study of a female head by Mr. J. Sant, A.R.A., struck us as free from the paintiness with which some recent works have been chargeable, and as also more carefully modelled, while the expression is sweet and tender. Another female head, by Mr. Baxter, is, as usual, pretty, but with little of nature; and a third, by Mr. A. Johnstone, is effective but conventional. Of the same class, on a smaller scale, are Mr. J. F. Dicksee's "Maria with the Letter" (35) and "Juliet" (44), both polished and taking, though not quite successful in character and expression, and too mechanical in execution. Into two or three pictures of rustic children Mr. Le Jeune, A.R.A., seeks, as usual, to import a certain academic grace; but he seems to us as far as ever from giving the appropriate freshness and true charm of nature. Mr. Hayllar's picture of ladies seated in a carriage, "Going to the Drawingroom" (127), and almost smothered in circumambient surges of crinoline and muslin, is injured by hardness and the unnatural exaggeration of the size of the irides of one of the ladies' eyes. Besides the already-exhibited "Jury," there is a large picture by Mr. Morgan of a "Country Auction" (132). The "lot" being put up is an infant's cradle, and the incident creates a great deal of mirth in many very expressive faces; but vulgarity in place of real humour is everywhere needlessly prevalent and unrelieved.

Mr. W. B. Richmond has a large picture of "Jonathan bringing David to Saul" (92). Jonathan, having interceded with his father the King on behalf of his youthful friend, has led him into the Royal presence; but the wicked Saul conceals his face from the young hero, whom he had sought to murder. The conception of this picture is dignified, and as nearly as, from the height at which it is placed, we could judge, it is painted in a large style befitting the subject. We had not seen another young painter, Mr. G. D. Leslie, to such advantage as in "Courtship at the Village Pump" (166). It is solidly painted, luminous, and true in colour. We like less the more fantastic, mediævally-dressed figures of Nos. 156 and 185. Of Mr. Long's two Spanish subjects "The Coupé" (174), and a boy begging beneath the jalousie of a senora, the latter is the truer in character and couleur locale, as it is certainly the more vigorous in effect. "Hard Times—Lancashire Distress" (164) is a riskful subject for painting, and though Mr. J. T. Lucas's picture with this title has very considerable merit, the expressions do not quite fully conciliate one's sympathetic pity. Mr. James Campbell has made a notable advance to completeness and roundness in the hackneyed theme of an old connoisseur examining a painting (114). The vivid effect on the figures in Mr. W. M. Egley's picture of "Miranda's First Sight of Ferdinand" (22) is rather that of artificial light than the open air; but the painstaking finish is to be esteemed for its conscientious intention. Mr. F. Roberts has an amusing diptychal work of a boy fagging to another, and again as having turned upon his tormentor and knocked him down, entitled "Persecution and Retribution" (94). Mr. F. D. Hardy's "Artist in his Studio" (206) represents a painter at work inside a cottage with quaint, low window, and large old chimney-place, and is remarkable for delicate elaboration.

There are many works of merit (generally small in size) which we must be content to mention, such, for example, as Mr. Pope's admirable "Mother and Child" (79), Mr. G. B. O'Neil's effective and highly-finished "Crockery Vender" (47), Mr. Weeks's capital Roundhead "Sentinel" (31), the carefully-painted old "Weaver" (5) at his loom, by Mr. Bayes; a girl "Practising" (80) her song, daintily painted by Mr. Hicks; and, by the same artist, a picture, with many figures, of the "Swindon Station Waiting-room" (177)—possibly a study for a larger picture; "The Pets" (108), by Mr. Barnes; "The Pet Rabbits" (178), by Mr. E. Hughes; Mr. J. D. Watson's clever but rather black picture of a man, in Elizabethan ruff, doublet, and trunk hose, gravely cogitating, entitled "A Train of Thought" (194); Mr.

W. Nicholl's "Reading" (187); and Mr. Storey's picture of a girl returned from a ball at "Early Morning" (141).

The female artists are fairly represented. A picture, by Millie, Rosa Bonheur, of sheep huddled together under the shadow of a large stone, and designated "A Scene on the Hills on a Warm Day" (36), has great tenderness and truth of animal characterisation, but fails to express the sunny laziness apparently aimed at and suggested by the title. The sunlight is very weak, the effect rather cold and raw than warm. Mrs. E. M. Ward exhibits an elaborate picture of children grouping about a table covered with toys—presents to a little one with wreathed head, whose "birthday" is being celebrated (165). The draperies are very successfully painted, the heads are good, and we must say, in the interest of the accomplished artist herself, that the picture appears generally less careful in execution than many of her previous works. A greater remark must be ventured in respect to the German courtship scene at a window, pleasantly entitled "O! dearest, how could I?" (6), by Mrs. Anderson. We should be untrue to the artist's reputation if we overlooked a certain blackness and want of refinement in the work. Mrs. Anderson's study of a lady, called "Reflection" (7), in the costume in advance; and we may mention as worthy of technical praise the picture of a lady before a portrait styled (rather ambiguously by-the-way) "Looking Back" (22), by Miss Edwards; a head by Mdme. De Reyl (107); a picture by Mrs. E. Goodall; and another by Mrs. Robinson. A group of Roses (66), by Miss M. D. Mutrie, is somewhat unfavourable.

Several foreign pictures besides the Rosa Bonheur have found their way into the exhibition. Among others, No. 11, "Interior of Meadows" (145), though at present rather cold, is of more than average excellence, the varied grouping and characteristics of the cattle being especially admirable. Mr. A. Gilbert has also surpassed himself in a large upright picture of "Faust and Loch (160), remarkable for the cunning gradations and the shimmering lights. A "Scene in Cheshire" (41), by Mr. Hargitt, is decidedly valuable for a singularly truthful and truly painted effect. The whole of the foreground and middle distance is of a sunless character, from the shadow of a heavy cloud in the sky; but in startling contrast with this is the cold, vivid light, near the horizon, where the cloud has been lifted. Against this the church and trees and the old church tower are relieved with touches of marvellous delicacy. All the details in shadow are equally exact and descriptive. Mr. H. B. Davis's "Summer Time" (12) is a picture full of truthfulness in its extreme elaboration. Mr. Vicat Cole's "Autumn Evening" (5) is vigorous; but another landscape by the artist (No. 9) the same title (69), reminds us less of former works. The effect in the latter of the warm, lingering, suffused light, is very successfully, in fact strongly expressed. Mr. A. W. Hunt has a study called "Mist Wreaths" (140), wonderful for variety of form and colour, but photographic in character, and somewhat wanting in "feeling". The scene is the bold granite crests of some mountains in Scotland or Wales, with a rushing water in the foreground, a cloud-mass, a scurry of cloud and mist, and a double rainbow formed against a retiring bank of cloud. The remarkable tendency of the pictures by Mr. Creswick, R.A., to sootiness, is still more obvious in two contributions to the exhibition. Mr. Peel has gained in force and richness in No. 61 and No. 81. A landscape (144)—apparently a study from life—by Mr. Jotham, is placed too high for fair examination. Lastly, Messrs. Elmore and Niemann are represented, though not very favourably.

In the lower room at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly—so long occupied by Christy's Minstrels—an "Historical Panorama of the Civil War in America" (we dislike extremely a Mr. Church to the exclusion of American painter of that name), with musical accompaniments and a descriptive lecture. The panorama is by Mr. Bell, and is a very efficient artist, some of whom have been in the conflicts they represent, while others have painted from photographs. As a rule the scenes are represented, which are as various in interest as they are unequal in execution—the battle-pieces being, however, by much the best. Even these have little art value; but, as a matter of interest, it is instructive, placing as it does before us, compendiously and vividly, and without perceptibly leaving the room, the leading and salient events of the gigantic and sanguinary struggle of which we read and think with such interest and regret.

The Royal Academicians have decided, on account of want of space, not to submit any more female students into their schools at present.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Gustav Schunhoff as Consul at Cape Town for the King of Hanover.

It is proposed to establish an Oriental library in Bombay, to include all Sanskrit and other Oriental works.

Accounts from Algeria state that the plain of El-Outaia has been planted with nine thousand vine-stocks of the Bordeaux, the great Algerian manufacturer. The result is remarkable. The first year's produce was forty acres, which much encouraged the proprietor to extend the cultivation. Irrigation likewise is being introduced into the three provinces of Algeria. It is said that a much cheaper article can be formed at Algiers than in any capital, which proposes to irrigate the Metidja. Another plan is under consideration which would irrigate the whole of the province of Oran.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Montrose, 779 tons, for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales; the Ellen, 564 tons, to Melbourne; the Mary Wood, 1,100 tons, for the reception of her passengers at Birkenhead, on the 8th of December next. —The Steamer, H.M.S. Lee, Captain Burrows, sailed from Queenstown on the 28th instant for Sydney, New South Wales, having on board 402 Government emigrants, comprising 61 married couples, 102 single men, 102 single women, 29 boys, and 25 girls between one and twelve years of age, and 8 infants.—The Ship Urgula, 1,000 tons, sailed from Plymouth on the 1st instant for Adelaide, South Australia, having on board 321 emigrants.

On Friday next will occur a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. Reports were announced to the number of 194, relative to the crews of the life-boats of the society stationed at Dundalk, Fleetwood, Penzance, Aberdeen, Southport, Hastings, Ramsgate, and Deal, and during recent heavy gales, the following shipwrecked crews:—Four men from the schooner Adelaide, of Whitehaven, four from the schooner Ellen, of Preston; four from the schooner Gipsy, of Drogheda; seven from the barque Ardincaple, of Greenock, Southport; fourteen from the schooner Ida, of Skien, Norway; four from the smack Saucy Jack, of Inverness; and one from the brig Sarah Jackson, Whitby, performing shore duty. Rewards to the crews of which were accomplished during the dark hours of the night, the life-boats, in every instance were reported to have behaved admirably, and to the men their gallant crews never flinched for a moment under the most perilous circumstances. The thanks were also voted to the Hon. Secretary of the Institution at Holyhead, Rye, Hudden Ness (Dundee), and Walmer for assisting in bringing safely into port the Italian brig Giuseppe Gherardi, of Genoa; the schooner Lily, of Whitby; schooner Gleaner, of Palermo; and the smack Sally, of Amsterdam, with their crews. Rewards have been also granted to the crews of the boats of the life-boats. Rewards amounting to £56 4s. were likewise voted to the crews of several life-boats for services rendered to vessels in distress, with the view of saving life; but then the vessels had, happily, got out of danger or the crews had been rescued by other means. Various other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving the crews and passengers of vessels in distress on our coasts. Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector of the National Life-boat Institution, read a report of the proceedings of the life-boat establishment from Berwick-on-Tweed to the Humber. He found the boats everywhere in excellent order. Now life-boats were supplied by the Institution during the past month to Teignmouth (Devon) and to Rye (Sussex). A communication was read from the Comptroller of the Royal Navy stating that it was proposed to supply all vessels of war with a life-boat in lieu of one of the boats usually carried, and asking the Institution for all the information in its power on the subject of ships' life-boats. Accordingly, valuable reports were laid before the committee by Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats, and by Mr. Joseph Peake, surveyor of the institution, on the subject, which were ordered to be submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty. Messrs. Forrests' life-boat built two ships' life-boats under the superintendence of the society, and it was decided that their Lordships should be invited to inspect the same. Payments amounting to upwards of £100 sanctioned were made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

MUSIC.

We have to notice some musical performances of last week for which there was not room in the columns of our last Number.

On Friday evening, the 6th, Mr. BENEDICT gave a grand evening concert at St. James's Hall, for the special purpose of bringing before the metropolitan public his new cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for and performed with great effect at the recent Norwich musical festival. A beautiful work lost none of its effect by repetition, and was received, if possible, even more enthusiastically than at Norwich. The principal solos were sung by Misses Tubelli, Bessi, Bettini, Wilbye Cooper, and Santley, and the choruses were by the choir of the Vocal Association. Though this cantata was the chief it was not the only feature of the concert. There was also a fine selection from Gounod's "Faust;" and several miscellaneous pieces, all of which were executed in the most perfect manner.

On Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, Lieut.-Colonel Chesney, R.A., F.R.S., one of the new organ built by Willis the International Exhibition, and now erected in the new Building. The performers on the instrument were numbered above a thousand performers; and the principal singers were Miss Parepa, Madme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Thomas. The vast hall, capable of containing twelve thousand persons, was well filled; and, as the building is well fitted for not an eight-part choir, "Judge me, O God!" and the psalm, "Rest in the Lord," by Mendelssohn, were admirably rendered by the organ. In this last piece the solo part was sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, who has a power and expressiveness peculiarly her own. Sir Henry Lind. During the whole performances of the evening the choir maintained its high reputation for discipline and efficiency.

On the same evening, at the Royal Academy of Music, the MUSICAL SOCIETY of LONDON had a trial-performance of new orchestral compositions by members of the society. Several symphonies and overtures were performed, but a full and excellent orchestra, which did them every justice. Among them the most remarkable were a Symphony in F minor, by Mr. Frederick Corfe, and a symphony in A minor, by Mr. John Francis Barnett, both remarkable compositions, which did infinite credit to their talented authors. Miss Smith's symphony especially, coming from the pen of a young lady, was a striking proof of the sound studies and high theoretical attainments of the members of this admirable society. We trust that both these symphonies will be brought before the public in the course of the ensuing season.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Monday a new play was produced which, from its elevated aim and its elegance as a dramatic composition, merits more than ordinary notice. It is from the pen of Mr. Westland Marston, and is entitled "The Ties of Life." The subject suit as much the style of the play as the character of the here. The new drama is in five acts, the first serving as a prologue to the other three. The scene in which the action occurs is Baden-Baden, where the usual mixture of reputable and disreputable characters is discovered. The principal male personages introduced are Mr. Rochford, an aspiring artist with his wife, and others of less note, but who serve to fill up the canvas of the picture. Mrs. Rochford, the heroine, is associated with his uncle, Mr. Langley (Mr. J. Perfitt), who has found himself in such straitened circumstances as to be reduced to play. The fatal propensity still clings to him, and he contrives to send Rochford from the spot in order to receive some jewels and money that bring his nephew into the possession of a large fortune. Meanwhile he amuses himself with rouge et noir, and loses his money to one Richard Vane (Mr. Ryder), a gambler. Rochford, on his return, returns in time to prevent the quarrel ripening into an assault, and a duel ensues, which, however, is satisfactorily settled, and then proceeds with his uncle on his way to take the conveyance for Strasbourg, and, after accepting from him his diamond ring in return for money he has lost to him, returns to the gaming-table at the hotel. Shortly afterwards shots are heard, and Rochford, fearing the worst, hurries to the spot, and finds Vane lying mortally wounded in the wood. While he is employed in vain endeavours to help the latter, the police enter and take him on an suspicion. A circumstantial evidence is strong against him. He is tried, and condemned, not, however, to death, but to perpetual imprisonment. He is sent to the Bagne, and there, in the following year, dies. His daughter Evelyn becomes the protégée of Miss Fortescue (Mrs. Boddington), and Mrs. Rochford, upon her return to England (Miss Marriott) is living under the protection of Miss Fortescue, but in ignorance of what had befallen her father, of whom she is only led to think he had broken her mother's heart. Evelyn proves to be the adopted heiress of Miss Fortescue and the affianced bride of Mr. Rochford's brother, Edmund (Mr. Phelps), who is loved by Gerard Fane (Mr. Edmund Phelps), who seeks to take advantage of their lovers' absence to win the fortune. But Evelyn is as an expert in stealing ladies' hearts and borrowing their parents' money, and is pursued by a Mr. Morley (Mr. Bullion), whom he has thus defrauded. Mrs. Rochford, Evelyn's mother, appears in the Bagne, under the name of Vernon, and as a drawing-master, in which character he becomes acquainted with Sir Gerard's daughter, who is also a teacher. Soon he becomes acquainted with Sir Gerard's projects, and learns that Evelyn is his niece. He, of course, becomes Evelyn's secret antagonists come into contact, and become known to each other as former acquaintances at Baden-Baden. At however, Rochford denies his identity. Evelyn, in the fortune. But Rochford, who has also found it, he thinks, in one Lancia, an Italian political agent. Meanwhile he sees Evelyn, and, by a fortunate chance, prevents the consummation of his preserving his secret. he will permit him to wed Evelyn and comply with the terms of her fortune. But Rochford refuses to do so, the safest course, deems it best to confess all to his daughter. This confession, which forms the great scene of the play, occupies a large portion of the fourth act. It is very powerfully written, and Miss Marriott Bruckenbury's father refuses to permit him to marry Evelyn, except on condition of his relinquishing his assumed name, and Evelyn herself takes part with her newly-found father on such terms. Besides, Sir Gerard Fane proposes to Evelyn to discover Mr. Gibbs's murderer, and to identify Rochford as a returned convict. Lancia does so; but, at the same time, produces evidence which entirely acquits Rochford of his former crime, and Sir Gerard Fane withdraws his opposition, and all the lovers are made happy. Rochford, thus tried and purified in the furnace of affliction, is restored to his wife, and to the world at large. We have already said that this drama is elegantly written. We may now add that it is powerfully constructed, and is full of dramatic interest with a critical audience. In these days of sensation-pieces and translations from the French an original work of unquestionable merit should be especially welcome. We should cordially accept the proof it gives that there are Englishmen who can write plays of their own invention, with both plot and style unborrowed from foreign sources, capable of enclaining the attention and exciting the feelings of an enlightened audience. The present work, indeed, is remarkable for its beauty as a literary composition. As an acting play it is unexceptionable. Altogether, too, it was well acted. Mr. Henry Marston, as the sorely-tried father, by his excellent impersonation has established for himself a position which, for the future, will place him in the foremost rank of our actors. Mr. Ryder, as Vane, the gambler, was admirable, and in the great scenes of emotion produced a strong impression. Mrs. Buckingham White, who was expressly engaged, found in Miss Fortescue a part remarkably well suited for her talents; and Mr. Edmund Phelps, in the rôle Baronet, was quiet and acted with much discretion and point, but in his make-up showed considerable judgment. By it his appearance was much improved; and it also rendered his manner more than usually effective. Mr. David Jones, as the lover, manifested great warmth of feeling, and an intelligence which will surely make its way with the public. Miss Mandelbert, in the small but important part of the maid-servant, achieved a great success in the trying situation consequent on her discovery of the murder of the count, and his arrest. Her faith in his innocence and the agony of her desolation both received full and natural and forcible expression. The drama is, in a word, a great and well-received success, and ought to have a prolonged run.

HAYMARKET.—An adaptation from the French, entitled "A Bill in a China Shop," was produced on Saturday. The action takes place in the house of Mr. Bagshot, St. Tipthorpe (Mr. Compton). The old gentleman is awaiting the arrival of an old friend from the East—one Baptist Pratt (Mr. Buckstone), on whom Bagshot relies for subsequent incidents depends. Bagshot has come from an excursion to Normandy to Mr. Tipthorpe, and is received with open arms accordingly. He becomes at once Tipthorpe's confidant, who confesses to him a matrimonial delinquency, and asks his counsel. Tipthorpe has been twice married, and has a married daughter by his first wife; but he has lately passed himself off as a widower to Arabella Fitz-Kensington (Miss Caroline Hill), and dined with her at the Star and Garter, Richmond. Bagshot, who loves to meddle with other people's affairs, writes a letter for him to the lady in which he precisely the contrary effect intended, and brings her to the spot followed by her lover, Major Bellamy Brownjohn (Mr. Rogers). Bagshot meanwhile has become acquainted with Mrs. Bryce (Miss H. Lindley), whom he suspects of an intrigue with one Fritter (Mr. W. Gordon), a clerk in the War Office. This lady, in private, is the addressee to the daughter. He makes a further blunder. Piper, a confectioner (Mr. Clark), who is secretly married to Tipthorpe's mistaken by him for Miss Tipthorpe's lover. Bagshot is bewildered; and when, in conclusion, all parties are set right, he ridiculously compliments them on the successful sacrifice of feeling which they have made with so much magnanimity. Such a part in any other hands than Mr. Matthews's would have completely failed; but his quaint and vivacity carry it through to the end with spirit, and commands success not obtained by the piece itself.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday evening a new farce was produced under that "Maufred," that of "Beauty and the Beast," being placed in the front rank of the company. The title of the new venture is "My Heart's in the Highlands," and is put forth as original by its authors, Messrs. Brough and Halliday:—two Whitechapel Cockneys that Scotland, having previously assimilated to their nature and adopt the manners of the Highlanders. Their foolish mistakes make the fun of the piece. It is full of fun, and is very broad in its farce. Mr. G. Weston is also humorous as his companion; and the John of Grass of Mr. Paul Bedford is the most jovial of patriarchs. The piece excites the loudest merriment.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE NEW METAL WASHUM, noticed in our Number for Oct. 31, p. 451, is stated by Dr. Percy to be a compound body; his analysis gave it to be yttrium combined with didymium and terbium. The question will have to be determined by the chemists.

YELLOW AMBER.—A piece of this substance, about 3 in. long by 2 in. wide, and 1 in. thick, is in the form, with an entrance of honey-yellow; and yellowish white, yellowish, and perfectly homogeneous in the interior, has been found at the north of the town in the sand in the tertiary sands of Poitalon Cotton, Austrian Silesia. It is remarkable that this piece, which is probably the largest piece of amber ever preserved in its interior the soft plastic consistence proper to resinous substances.

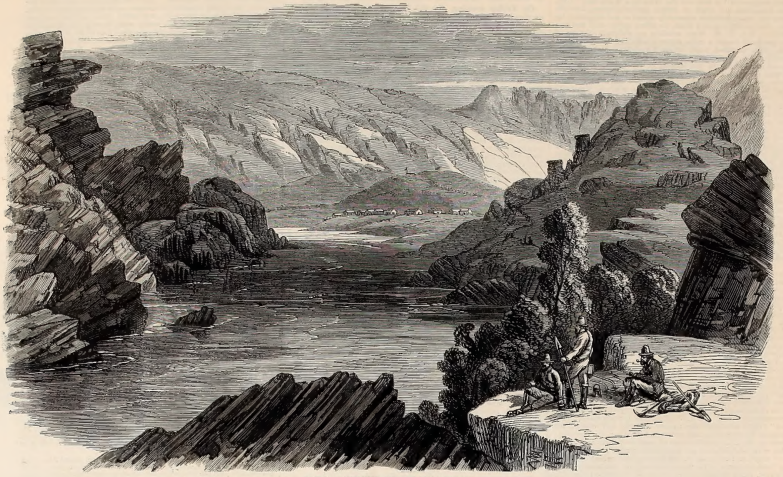
A NEW APPARATUS FOR DETERMINING SPECIFIC WEIGHTS, made by M. Lasser, after the idea of Archimedes, was described by him at a note read at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna. It consists of the beam of a balance, with two yellow copper scales, which hang down, and divided in the direction of its length into two equal parts of some absolute value. At one of the ends of the beam, and of suspension a counterpoise, all, as the other a small basket of metallic wire, both ends being provided with said books which may be attached to the corresponding ends of the divided scales at its length. The object, the relative density of which is required, is placed in the basket. It is weighed first in air, and then in water. In each case, the exact weight till the equilibrium be re-established. The two distances of the centres where the hooks are attached to the beam afford the results for the calculation of the specific density. M. Tschermak states that the results obtained by means of it are in a satisfactory degree of precision differing only 0·06 from those obtained by a sensitive hydrostatic balance.

CHEMICAL CHANGES.—Mr. Schönbein has recently announced by certain substances of developing catalytic phenomena (said to occur though the mere presence of a substance, as in the combination of oxygen and hydrogen when a piece of spongy platinum is introduced). M. Schönbein says that this power is shared by the salts of the protoxide of manganese generally. He asserts that the seeds and roots of all plants contain catalysing substances; and he thinks that phosphorescence is intimately connected with the presence of a substance of this nature, and that everything which annuls the catalytic activity of a substance at the same time annuls its phosphorescence.

ELECTRIC CONDUCTIBILITY.—M. De la Rive has laid before the French Academy of Sciences a note on Professor W. Thomson's new method of measuring electric conductibility and its application to submarine cables. Professor Thomson, by employing an arrangement of successions of which one only is charged, and an electro-motive force whose intensity of the current depend on the wire of a galvanometer in regard to the two electric resistances which are opposed to it. In this arrangement the two extremities of the wire of the galvanometer abut on two points of the two conductors of the cable, which are so determined that there shall exist in the same relation the total resistance of the two conductors. It then appears that if the same electro-motive force be made to act successively on the system (which are, on the one hand, the unknown resistance, and on the other, that which serves to annul it), the ratio of the current in the galvanometer is null. The principle of the arrangement is the same as Wheatstone's; and, although somewhat complicated, it is said to be applicable to the measurement of smaller resistances. We must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus* of 26th inst. for Professor Thomson's formulæ and numerical data, and for M. de la Rive's conclusions. In regard to metals tin, lead, bismuth, and antimony, is found that the resistance increases with the heat, while that of the liquid metals he could deal with. The total augmentation corresponding to 100 deg. between the freezing and boiling points of water is for platinum 0·365, for tin, 0·424 for lead, and 0·418 for bismuth, quantities notably different, and all smaller than that found for platinum, which is the metal most conductive. For all the above-mentioned metals there was found to be a decided variation of resistance proportional to the square of that of state. For the platinum, and zinc, the resistance rose to nearly the double: for bismuth and antimony the variation was inverse, and the resistance fell nearly one-half.

METEOROLOGY OF THE GULF STREAM.—In the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for March Notes" on Key West and Cuba" will assist in the Florida Channel, by Major B. S. Hunt, U.S., in which will be found some interesting observations on the temperature of the Gulf Stream, its colour, transparency, and the Gulf Stream cloudbanks, &c. We can only select a few particulars. Major Hunt observed that the water at the new anchorage at Key West is very frequent at Key West. It is not uncommon to see the rays in the east converging in the south, and sometimes in the west, and the whole horizon on the sun is above it, which Major Hunt calls the anti-sun. Sometimes the converging rays appear in the east, and sometimes are quite as distinct in the west. These exhibitions are due to the inshore drift of the Gulf Stream evening cloud bank. The top line is broken in the dark by the rays which are made visible by the diffused and tenuous vapour incident to the evening cooling. The most remarkable feature in the Gulf Stream region at Key West peculiarly warm and moist; hence great difficulty exists in the preservation of perishable articles. Major expresses the opinion that the correct plan is to seal up such articles in close sheathed chambers, hermetically sealed, and filled with dry air. He thus calls "Water mercurie"—When boulmet one beautiful evening, between the red and the gray, the water in the cistern opened, and a broad crescent column seemed to bend the disc and its reflection, just like a coherent water-column between the lifted disc and the still water surface. In another case the column parted at it broke off, and the water was seen to be distinctly above the watery column. Major Hunt could not account for mercury as Major Hunt could estimate a certain thickness of water, and the mercury as Major Hunt could estimate a material connection between the disc and reflection was perfect, both before and as the column was broken and separated. This observation has interest in its relation to the contact phenomena of ellipses.

SKETCHES FROM THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.



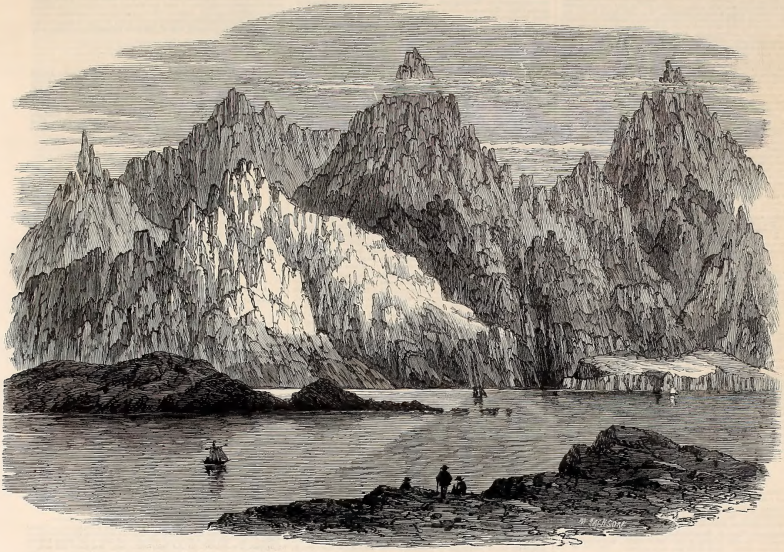
TEVIOT TOWNSHIP ON THE MOLYNEUX.

We give on the accompanying pages four Illustrations, from sketches taken by Mr. Nairn during a recent visit to the gold fields in New Zealand. Mr. Nairn also sends a description of his journey, as follows:—Having made a splendid passage from Queensland, leaving Rockhampton on Tuesday evening and arriving (viâ Sydney) off Nelson, New Zealand, at midnight on the Sunday week following, I determined to take advantage of the steam-ship Airedale continuing her voyage southwards to acquaint myself with the wonders of the new gold fields which have recently come to light in the south and on the west coast of this island. Wonders, indeed, they have effected at Dunedin, which from a dull straggling village has now claims to be considered a town of some importance. Certainly, it has not much to boast of with respect to regularity of design; for houses, large and small, and of every description of taste, are jumbled promiscuously together—a large house overtopping a smaller, and a modest wooden one being wellnigh crushed between two brick ones. Wharves, jetties, roadmaking, and other local improvements are making considerable progress, owing to an abundant supply of labour caused by the recent influx of population. At one time there were more hands than occupation could be found for, but these were instantly absorbed on intelligence arriving of the discovery of the fresh gold fields, or "rushes," as the term now is. The principal diggings are the Dunstan on the Molyneux river; and the "rushes" are to the river Shotover and district of Lake Wakatipi, by the



DUNSTAN OR UPPER TOWN, AND HARTLEY OR LOWER TOWN, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE MANUHERIKIA WITH THE MOLYNEUX.

SKETCHES FROM THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.



LAKE WAKATIPU.



GOLD-DIGGERS OUT PROSPECTING.

ordinary route taken by the drays, about 180 miles from Dunedin. But this way is so mountainous, circuitous, and broken that I found the better plan was to proceed by a little steamer to Invercargill, at the extreme south of the island, and then strike inland. At the Bluff we saw a splendid vessel, the Flying Mist, on shore with a hole through her bottom; farther away, on a sandbank, a fine brig, a total wreck; and at low water scattered timbers, evidence of many a former calamity. Yet, once fairly inside, the harbour is a fine one, and is considered a very safe one. Another day brought us to the mouth of the New River, on which is situated Invercargill, the chief town of the province of Southland. Here we signalled for the pilot, who made his appearance *after* we had entered the river. Possibly he may have thought his services unnecessary, as the channel is thoroughly buoyed off—with here a mast, there a funnel, and there again a hull—until within a few miles of Invercargill. The channel shallows very rapidly as it approaches the town, so that it is only at very high tides a vessel drawing 7 ft. or 8 ft. of water can get up to the jetty. Fortunately for us, the tide served. The town as seen from the jetty is a pleasant spot to look on. The country is level, with plenty of bush, but the climate is cold and wet; and, if one may judge from the appearance of the trees inclining all one way, the gales must be frequent and severe. At present the town consists of one street; the projected lines of the others are cut into the bush, with deep open ditches half full of water intersecting the town in every direction, by order of the Town Board. The country is chiefly occupied by sheep and cattle farmers, by whom it will be thoroughly explored, and thus the parts adapted for agricultural purposes will become known.

From Invercargill I started on foot for Lake Wakatipu, by what is termed the "long road," a very good track, rising gradually for 140 miles, but winding to avoid the ranges, with here and there a soft place, and a river—the Mataura—to ford three times.

At the last ford you enter a narrow valley, about a mile and a half in width, which leads to the lake. Pursuing this for about six miles, you arrive at the southern end of Lake Wakatipu. Here I took boat for thirty miles up the lake to the spot known as Rees's Station, from the neighbourhood of which is taken the view which I inclose. This lake is seventy-five miles, or thereabouts, in length, and averages three in width, fringed with mountains of from 3000 ft. to 5000 ft. high. They are perfectly barren, composed chiefly of mica, and penetrated with thin veins of a white quartz, and terminate in needle-like pinnacles. The water of the lake is fresh and pure, and of an intense Atlantic blue, owing probably to its immense depth, as close inshore 200 fathoms of line found no bottom.

Here I first saw the diggers "on the rush;" and now, for the first time, I saw what man can do stimulated by thirst of gold. The wildest recklessness of life and limb, strength taxed to the uttermost, climbing steep, craggy mountain sides with sixty and often eighty pounds dead weight on his back, through a country of chasms, precipices, creeks, ice, deep snow, and wind that seems to blow through a spout, coming with such force that man and horse both lie down to it. This "rush" was to a place called Slatey Creek, some thirty miles in a northerly direction from the lake, the men all hurrying on in single file and in a silence that is oppressive.

I saw nothing to tempt my further stay here, and determined to proceed to the Molyneux, to see what was doing there. I now passed through some of the best country for sheep farming I had seen in the Otago province, the hills being well grassed, not too high, with spots of useful timber. Arriving at the Molyneux, I found the diggers deploring the loss of their cradles and other implements from a sudden flood of the river. The water being very low, many had been induced to prosecute their search in the river-bed, where they were overtaken by a sudden rush of water, common to this extraordinary river, which swept away all their tools and occasioned the loss of some lives. By the sketches I send you of the Teviot township, on the Molyneux, and one of the Dunstan, or upper town, and Hartley, or lower town—the latter situated on the junction of the Manukerekia with the Molyneux and thirty miles further up the river—you will be able to form some idea of the dangers attending diggings among the broken rocks at the very edge of the water, known to be deep, but which the strength of the current has prevented being fathomed.

The towns on the Molyneux—Dunstan, Hartley, and Teviot—are calico towns, a framework of poles covered over with cheap calico. In the Dunstan and Hartley they form a street. Some of the larger houses are divided into rooms; but they are at best dirty, the dust from the six miles of plain between the townships, accumulated from the constant traffic, driving in clouds day and night, and finding its way into every part of these houses.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Dean of Westminster has accepted the Archbishopric of Dublin, and is to be succeeded by Canon Stanley.

The Bishop of London resumed his Tuesday levées at London House, on Tuesday, for the coming season, and they will be continued, with the exception of the usual intervals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

St. Margaret's Church, Rooden-lane, Manchester, having just been enlarged, at the sole expense of the Earl of Wilton, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday. Most of the new seats are free.

On the 31st ult. the parish church of Alverstoke, Hants, after having been enlarged and partly rebuilt, was reopened and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester.

Mr. Walford, of Balliol College, Oxford, who some years ago seceded to the Church of Rome, has been received back into the English Church by the Bishop of London.

Assington Church, Suffolk, has lately been reopened, after considerable restorations. The achitect of the restoration has been the Vicar (the Rev. P. Gurdon) himself, assisted by the advice of friends. The entire cost of the work is about £1500, all of which has been raised in the parish, and no debt remains. The whole of the work to the chancel was done at the cost of the lay rector, Mr. J. Gurdon, father of the Vicar, and the rest has been carried out at the expense of the parishioners.

St. Leonard's Church, Prius Marston, Warwickshire, was reopened yesterday week The restoration of this church has comprised an almost entire rebuilding of the nave and aisle, with new roof, stone pulpit, and stalling throughout. A memorial font has also been presented, consisting of Bath stone, with a stem surrounded by alabaster columns, and having an incised inscription round the edge. The work has been completed by voluntary subscriptions and the sale of old materials, its cost falling little short of £1000.

The Lord Chancellor has now more than 300 Church livings for sale under the new Act to increase the incomes of the benefices. It appears that they are situated in 24 dioceses, of which 11 are in the diocese of Canterbury, 4 London, 25 York, 24 Exeter, 27 Lincoln, 22 Worcester, 13 Chichester, 10 Gloucester, 15 Oxford, 22 Norwich, 11 Sarum, 13 Hereford, 12 Rochester, 4 Carlisle, 11 Lichfield, 15 Ely, 13 Winchester, 17 St. David's, 9 Bath and Wells, 2 Manchester, 19 Peterborough, 9 Ripon, 1 Llandaff, and 3 Durham.

A private meeting was held at Wilton House, Salisbury, the residence of Lady Herbert, last week, to receive a statement of the Bishop of Columbia respecting his diocese. The meeting was well attended. The chair was taken by the Bishop of Salisbury. The Bishop of Columbia detailed the spiritual condition and requirements of the colony, and stated his object to be the securing of an annual subscription of £3000 per annum for five years, with a donation of £10,000. After some remarks from Lord Heytesbury, Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt addressed the meeting on behalf of the Bishop's appeal, and suggested that a fund, to be called the "Wilton House Fund," be formed for the Columbia mission. The right rev. chairman seconded the suggestion, which was generally approved of, and a subscription-list opened.

On the festival of SS. Simon and Jude was reopened for public worship the beautiful church of Ringstead, Northamptonshire, after having been closed for three years and a half. In 1860 the church was pronounced unsafe for public service, and from that time till Wednesday week no service of the Church of England, save the burial office, was performed within the parish of Ringstead, containing 800 inhabitants. In 1862 two non-resident landowners—Messrs. W. B. Stopford and G. Capron—set a noble example and restored, in a thorough and substantial manner, the roof and windows; but still the condition of the interior was such that the resumption of the Church services was impossible. At Easter, 1863, a new Vicar was appointed, and these two gentlemen, in conjunction with him, convened a meeting of the parishioners, who unanimously granted £250, to be raised by rate, in addition to a subscription of £114. Grants were obtained from the church-building societies, and, by the further liberal aid of Mr. Stopford and Mr. Capron, and of subscriptions from the Vicar and other friends, the work of restoration, under the direction of Mr. Slater, was completed on Oct. 28, after an expenditure of £1500.

The Universities and Public Schools.—In a convocation at Oxford, on Thursday week, the nomination of Robert Bertram to the office of teacher of the German language in the Taylor Institution was submitted to the house and approved.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Worcester Diocesan Training College took place on Thursday week, at the institution, Saltley, near Birmingham. Lord Lyttelton, the president, Sir J. Pakington, the Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Adderley, M.P., and others addressed the meeting.

Last Saturday the council of University College held their first session of the academical year 1863-4—Mr. Grote, treasurer, occupying the chair. A letter was received from Messrs. Cama and Co., expressing their approval of the spirit of religious tolerance displayed in the management of the college, and inclosing a cheque for £3000 as a donation to the funds. The meeting unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Cama and Co. The council passed a further vote of thanks to Messrs. Cama and Co, as an acknowledgment of a donation of £1000 to University College Hospital. A vote of thanks was also passed for a contribution of £500 from an anonymous benefactress, forwarded through Messrs. Morris, Prevost, and Co. The following prizes were then awarded:—Classics: Scholarship of £85, awarded to Mr. A. S. Wilkins; second scholarship of £60, to Mr. J. S. Cluff. Mathematics: Scholarship of £85, Mr. N. E. Hartag; second scholarship, £60, Mr. P. Magnus. Filliter exhibition, for proficiency in pathological anatomy, £30, Mr. A. Bruce. Longridge prize, for general proficiency in medicine and surgery, £40, Mr. A. Bruce. The examination for the Ricardo Scholarship, political economy, of £20 per annum for three years, will take place on Dec. 1.

TALK ABOUT LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Lord Mayor's Day, with its glittering show and gorgeous feasts—in the great Hall, the companies' halls, and in tavern dining-rooms—was celebrated on Monday last. The glorious "9th" is not neglected in the City. Time was when citizens would not "begin fires" until Lord Mayor's Day, however cold the season might be, and perchance the custom still lingers in a few old houses. Who that has read and does not remember Theodore Hook's humorous sketch of the mayoralty—"the splendid annual"—of some thirty years since?—how Scropps could not sleep all night for his greatness; the wind down the chimney sounded like the shouts of the people; the cocks crowing in the mews at the back of the house he took for trumpets sounding his approach; and the ordinary incidental noises in the family he fancied the popguns at Stangate, announcing his disembarkation at Westminster. The mayoralty pageant is shorn of its aquatic state: we miss the "golden glister" of the State barges and the rustling of the silken banners on the river; the Stationers, in their gilt barge, no longer call at Lambeth Palace for their hot spiced ale, and buns, and cakes, and wine; nor has the Company to provide new wooden sack-cups, though the Archbishop of Canterbury may receive his annual present of almanacks from Stationers' Hall. But the Lord Mayor's inauguration-day is still long enough for mortal to endure: the breakfast at Guildhall, going to church at St. Lawrence's, and then the state procession, or show, often extended in its route so at to pass through the new Lord Mayor's ward, moves on through the City, Fleet-street, the Strand, Charing-cross, and Whitehall, still "holding due course to Westminster," notwithstanding Lord Sidmouth, as High Steward, once protested against a similar passage through his civic domain by the greater civic pageant. The show, with its stray features of mediæval state and modern anachronism, is still a holiday sight, more especially on a Monday; and the new life of its Volunteers and Fire brigade is enjoyed more than "dull fools suppose." We remember the majority of the shows of the present century, and many attempts to vary the pageant:—how an immense ship, fully rigged and manned, was once the novel nucleus; how copies of Gog and Magog, in Guildhall, each 14 ft. high—the giants' faces level with first-floor windows—were carried in the show; and how an extra sum of money was expended in getting up a sort of national pageant in Sir John Musgrove's mayoralty, which was picturesque, but very theatrical, and lacked civic character. The last ancient feature was the poor men of the company to which the Lord Mayor belonged, wearing their long gowns and close caps of the company's colour, and bearing painted shields, there being as many men as years in the Lord Mayor's age. This was well enough, but "dull fools" laughed at the poor old fellows as so many "Guys" of four days previously. But those historical personages, the "men in armour," have been spared; and the state coach, more than a century old, with its gaily-ribboned horses, still bears the new chief magistrate to Westminster for presentation to the Judges in the Exchequer Court, who are then invitated to the banquet. The return of the procession, lengthened by the carriages of guests, is a slower work. The paucity of the ancient features of the show, though bewailed by antiquarian "fogies," is atoned for by the spick-span splendour of the dress and state carriages of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, reminding the industrious crowd of work and wages: and this brings to mind Cobbett's homely illustration of the show, and the good it does:—

> Our Lord Mayor and his golden coach, and his gold-covered footmen and coachmen, and his golden chain, and his chaplain, and his great sword of state, please the people, and particularly the women and girls, and when they are pleased the men and boys are pleased; and many a young fellow has been more industrious and attentive from his hope of one day riding in that golden coach.

And so it has proved: for some of the Mayors of the present century came to London to seek their fortune—some as "poor boys:" the obelisk at the south end of Farringdon-street attests a rise of the former kind. But, to rejoin the procession. Formerly the horses were occasionally taken from a carriage, and the popular inmate drawn up "the hill" by his admirers; we all remember the story of Wilkes's coachhorses; the practice was liable to abuse, as in the instance of a Sheriff, a publisher, being thus "drawn up" by a set of men from a neighbouring printing-office, who, provided with ropes, awaited the arrival of Mr. Sheriff. No good came from such purchasable enthusiasm. Onward moves the show, and great is the rabble-rout behind the state coach, which rolls down King-street to the porch of the Guildhall. The interval until the dinner-hour is pleasantly relieved by the arrivals of celebrated guests. At length the Lord Mayor and the more distinguished company proceed by sound of trumpet, by a circuit of the great hall, to the upper table; grace is said, and the feast commences. The Hall then presents a magnificent spectacle, such as is nowhere else to be enjoyed. The noise of some 1200 guests setting-to is, of course, great; and the serving of the dinner requires some 200 persons and 8000 plate changes. Towards the south-west corner of the hall is a relic of old festal state. Here is the City carver, upon a sort of dais, carving with due circumstance the baron of beef, which had been brought into the hall with the customary pomp. The old giants seem to leer at the good things beneath them, and remind us of the nursery "sell"—when they hear the clock strike they will come down to dinner. The clatter increases, for in this respect we beat our forefathers, who feasted in this hall off wooden trenchers. It is just *two centuries since* the earliest recorded Lord Mayor's dinner took place in the Guildhall, thus told by that recorder of good things, Samuel Pepys, in his inexhaustible "Diary":—

"29th Oct., 1663.—To Guildhall, and up and down to see the tables, where, under every salt, there was a bill of fare, and at the end of the table the persons proper for the table. Many were the tables, but none in the Hall but the Mayors and Lords of the Privy Council that had napkins or knives, which was very strange. I sat at the Merchant strangers' table, where ten good dishes to a messe, with plenty of wine of all sorts; but it was very unpleasing that we had no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drunk out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes."

Curiously enough, the Lord Mayor of 1664 was named Laurence. Some ten years later, 1674, when Sir Robert Viner was Mayor, Charles II. dined here; and, Sir Robert getting elated, the King stole off and made towards his coach, which stood ready for him in the Guildhall-yard. Then, the Mayor "had grown so intimate" that he pursued the King, and, catching him fast by the hand, cried out, "Sir, you shall stay and take t'other bottle!" and, as the *Spectator* tells, "the airy Monarch looked kindly at him, over his shoulder, and, with a smile and graceful air (for I saw him at the time, and do now), repeated this line of the old song,

> He that is drunk is as great as a King,

and immediately turned back and complied with his landlord." We are never tired of this piece of exquisite humour, and we hope the reader holds it in the same estimation: age is a test of goodness in stories as well as wine; in neither case does the bad last.

In Guildhall the inauguration dinners of the Lord Mayors have been held since 1501; and from 1660, with only three exceptions, our Sovereign has dined at Guildhall on the Lord Mayor's Day after his or her accession. The exceptions were James II., who held the City charter upon a writ of *quo warranto* at his accession; George IV., who was rendered unpopular by his quarrel with his Queen; and William IV., who apprehended political tumult. But George IV. when Regent was entertained there, on the 18th of June, 1814, with the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, when the banquet cost £25,000; and on that day year, June 18, 1815, was fought the battle of Waterloo! The Guildhall inauguration dinner, including wines, usually costs about £1500, which is supposed to be paid out of the public money; but the City contribute only £200, the remainder being paid half by the Lord Mayor and half by the two Sheriffs. The procession costs about £300, and the decoration of the hall £800, which expedition is similarly apportioned.

The dinner-table at Pepys's feast, with its wooden trenchers, and dishes, and earthen pitchers, must have been barbarously decked. The display of costly plate is now very fine. The 250 tureens of turtle do not figure in the old diarist's bill of fare. The loving-cup is of mediæval times; but the lighting of the old feasts must have been very sparse or rude, in comparison with the present flood of gaslight, exceeding that of 46,000 wax candles. The decorations of the Hall have been very much improved in artistic taste, much of the merit of which is due to the ability of the late City architect.

There have, doubtless, been many delightful associations formed at the mayoralty table, but none exceeding in interest the first meeting of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, the latter then not eighteen years old. Tradition relates it to have been arranged that the two scholars should meet, without either of them knowing it, at the Lord Mayor's table, "which was then open to literary men of every nation." A controversy arose at dinner, and in the equal match of wit and argument Erasmus exclaimed, "Aut tu Morus, aut nullus!" to which More, equally surprised, replied, "Aut tu es Erasmus, aut Diabolus!" And, from this memorable meeting—in 1497, in the mayoralty of William Purchase—sprang one of the most interesting friendships in literary history.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THE PROCESSION.

The Right Hon. William Lawrence, the Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, went in State on Monday from Guildhall to the Exchequer Court, at Westminster, where he was sworn in with the usual formalities. There was the usual show, made up of men in armour, watermen, volunteer bands, banners of City companies, gilded coaches, and the usual constituents of a Ninth of November show.

The procession left Guildhall at twelve o'clock, passing through Gresham-street, Coleman-street, London-wall, Moorgate-street, Princes-street, King William-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Fleet-street, Strand, to Westminster, in the following order:—

The Band of the London Rifle Volunteer Brigade.
Three Trumpeters.
The Band of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.
Watermen bearing the Banners of the Livery Companies of the City of London.
Master and Wardens of the Fruiterers' Company in a Carriage.
The Band of the Third Tower Hamlets Volunteer Brigade.
Carpenters' Company.
Banner of the Arms of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.
Banner of the Arms of the late Sir William Staines, Knt., Lord Mayor, 1801.
Banner of the Arms of the late Alderman Lawrence.
Banner of the Arms of Robert William Kennard, Esq., M.P.
Banner of the Arms of Alderman James Clarke Lawrence.
The Union Jack.
Banner of the Arms of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
The Royal Standard.
The Beadle bearing the Company's Mace.
The Clerk of the Company, in his Chariot.
The Members of the Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.
The Wardens of the Company, in their Carriages.
The Master of the Company, in his Chariot, attended by the Chaplain.
Watermen bearing the following Banners:—
Royal Standard.
Banner of England. Union Jack.
Banner of Scotland. Banner of Ireland.
Six Streamers of the City Arms. Banner of the City of London.
The Band of the Grenadier Guards.
First Knight,
in a plain Cap-à-pie Suit of Armour of the early part of the Seventeenth Century,
attended by Two Esquires;
one a Swordsman in a Suit of Black and White Armour, the other in a Demi-Lance Suit.
Second Knight,
in Tilting Armour, early part of the Sixteenth Century,
attended by Two Esquires;
one in Cavalier Suit of Langrened Armour, the other in Cavalier Suit of Bright Armour.
Third Knight,
in Tilting Suit of the Second Half of the Sixteenth Century,
attended by Two Esquires;
one in Half Suit of Bright Armour, the other representing a Demi-Lance.
Fourth Knight,
in a Cap-à-pie Suit of Engraved Armour of the First Half of the Sixteenth Century,
attended by Two Men-at-Arms in Foot Armour.
Fifth Knight
in a Cap-à-pie Suit of Bright Armour of the First Half of the Sixteenth Century,
attended by Two Esquires;
one in a Suit of Splints, with engraved Morion, the other in a Back Plate of Steel.
Sixth Knight,
in a Cap-à-pie Suit of Black and White Armour of the First Half of the Sixteenth Century,
attended by Two Esquires; one in Maltese Armour, the other in Italian Armour.
The Band of the Irish Rifle Volunteers.
The Two Under-Sheriffs.
The Officers of the Corporation of London.
Three Trumpeters.
Mr. Sheriff Cave, in his State Chariot, drawn by four horses, attended by his Chaplain.
Three Trumpeters.
Mr. Sheriff Nissen, in his State Chariot, drawn by four horses, attended by his Chaplain.
The Band of the Hon. Artillery Company.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.
THE LATE LORD MAYOR.
The Lord Mayor's Servants, in State Liveries.
The Band of the 1st Life Guards, mounted.
The City Marshal, on horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR,
in his State Carriage, drawn by six horses,
attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, and Common Crier.
Guard of Honour, on horseback.
The Military Escort was a detachment of the 12th Light Dragoons (Lancers).

The ceremony of swearing in the Lord Mayor took place before the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, immediately after the arrival of the procession at Westminster. The learned Judges present were Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and Barons Bramwell, Channell, and Pigott, who wore their full robes of State. His Lordship after the ceremony went through the law courts, inviting the Judges to his banquet at the Guildhall in the evening.

The procession returned from Westminster by way of the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's churchyard, Cheapside, King-street, to Guildhall. On its return it was joined by the Lady Mayoress, the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall. The London Rifle Brigade met the procession on its return at Temple Bar, and preceded the Lord Mayor to Guildhall, where they formed a guard of honour in Guildhall-yard and King-street.

The Lord Mayor met with a hearty reception, due both to the estimation in which he is held and to his accession to the chief magistracy of the City.

THE BANQUET.

The usual banquet took place in the evening in the Guildhall, and was given with more than wonted splendour, most of the fittings and decorations used at the ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales still remaining. There were about 800 guests. The following were among the company present:—Lord and Lady Palmerston, the ex-Lord Mayor and ex-Lady Mayoress, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Granville, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Sheriff Nissen and lady, Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon; the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., and Mrs. Cardwell; the Persian Minister, the Columbian Minister; the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P.; Sir W. Dunbar; Mr. Stansfeld, M.P.; General Sir George Pollock and Lady Pollock; the Hon. Mr. Brand, M.P.; Viscount Torrington; Lord Saye and Sele, Major-General Sir E. Lugard, Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Sir G. C. Young, Sir Richard Mayne; Mr. T. S. Baring, M.P.; Mr. Money Wigram; Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P.; Sir J. Bowring and Lady Bowring; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. S. Beale, M.P.; Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. J. T. Norris, M.P.; Mr. Pownall, Professor Donaldson; Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E.; Mr. Newmarch, Mr. Lubbock, Mr. Dillon, Sir C. Young, Sir Harry Parks, Mr. Jas. Johnstone and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Jas. Grantham, Mr. J. R. Robinson, Chief Justice Sir William Erle, the Chief Baron Pollock, the Judge Ordinary, and six Puisne Judges; Serjeants Woolrych, Parry, Payne, Tozer, P. Burke, and Spinks; and the Attorney-General (Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P.) and the Solicitor-General (Mr. Collier, M.P.).

The dinner, as will be seen by the above list, was duly attended by the representatives of those great public bodies which the City delights to honour at the festive board. Ministers, Lords and Commons, Army and Navy, Judges and Bar, were all more or less represented, properly felicitated, and appropriately responsive. But the speech which is looked for on these occasions is that of the Prime Minister, which, accordingly, we give entire.

LORD PALMERSTON ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Lord Mayor, in giving "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers," said that we had good reason to congratulate ourselves upon the position which this country occupied at the present time, owing to the strict neutrality of its policy and its firm adherence to the blessings of peace. England was a free country, and its people were in the habit of criticising boldly and fearlessly the acts of all Sovereigns and of all nations, and showing its sympathy with countries struggling for independence and liberty. It was a proud thing for the country that it had at the head of its affairs a veteran statesman who enjoyed the confidence not only of one great party, but of the nation in general (Cheers). There never was a Prime Minister so popular as Lord Palmerston since the time of the late Earl Grey (Loud and renewed cheering). Most earnestly did he trust that his health might long continue, and that his life might long be spared to the nation (Cheers). The name of Palmerston was the symbol of liberty in every country in the world; he enjoyed the respect of true statesmen in all parts of the world, and the despots of every nation had the fear of the noble Lord always before them (Cheers).

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. Lord Palmerston, on rising to reply, was vehemently cheered, and when at length he was able to obtain a hearing the noble Lord said:—

"My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—For myself and my colleagues I beg to return most sincere thanks to you—my Lord Mayor, for the manner in which you have been kind enough to propose, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the manner in which you have been good enough to receive, the toast. Those who are charged with the conduct of the affairs of this country must always feel the highest gratification in being permitted to be present at the splendid hospitalities of this great city of London (Cheers). And not only do we receive personal gratification, but we feel that on these occasions what takes place cements that union between the different classes of the community which is so important to the interest of the whole. It is well that those who are engaged in carrying on those commercial transactions on which the wealth, the strength, and the happiness of this great country depend should mix from time to time with those who, as responsible advisers of the Crown, are engaged in conducting the political affairs of the country. I do not mean to say that on these occasions, when we meet at the festive board, matters of importance are discussed, for we are too much occupied in enjoying the festivity and hospitality which surround us for that; but acquaintances are formed on those occasions which ripen afterwards into friendships. It is well known that the transactions of business are made much easier when those who meet to carry them on know and like each other; and therefore I say that these meetings are of great political importance in bringing together those who are connected with the commerce of the country and

those who are responsible for its political government (Hear, hear). There have been occasions when it has been the lot of those who have had to explain the state of political affairs to congratulate you upon the tranquil state of the civilised world. I am afraid I cannot do that on the present occasion; for although I trust that there is nothing in the horizon which can grow into a cloud of war, yet we see on all sides—in the Far West and in the distant East—struggles going on of the most lamentable character, and scenes enacted which make us shudder for humanity and feel deep compassion for the countries in which those events are taking place (Hear, hear). In the Far West we see a nation of the same race and the same language, and the same religion and the same manners, and the same literature as ourselves, split into two, slaughtering each other by hundreds of thousands, and carrying on a contest the result of which it is impossible to foresee, and the end of which now, after more than two years' duration, he would be a bold man indeed who said he could predict. Lamenting that state of things, the Government of this country have felt it their duty not to yield either to the entreaties or the objurgations of one party or the other (Cheers). Blandishments on the one side and threats on the other have been equally fruitless to direct our course (Cheers). We have felt it our duty to abstain from taking any part in that lamentable contest. If, indeed, we had thought it was in our power to put an end to it by friendly intervention, no efforts would have been wanting to accomplish so holy an end—(hear, hear)—but we felt that interference would be vain, and we deemed it our duty—and in that respect I am sure we followed the wishes of the country—to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality (Loud cheers). In the distant East events which are also of a lamentable character are taking place. We there see, on the one side, a barbarous system of deliberate extermination carried on, and, on the other side, revenge venting itself in murder and assassination. We endeavoured to enlist the opinions and the feelings of civilised Europe in joint remonstrances, and so far we succeeded; but those remonstrances have failed. We have done our duty, and we can only hope that those who have the conduct of affairs in the Russian empire may, at length, cease to pursue that course which has thrown upon them the condemnation of Europe, and that peace may be restored, upon terms of equity and justice, to an unfortunate country (Cheers). Well, my Lord, although abroad things look ill, and much misery and calamity are sustained, yet, as you have just observed, this country forms a happy exception to that which seems to be the prevailing condition of nations (Hear, hear). We have been blessed by Providence with an abundant harvest; we have been preserved by the Government and the good sense of the country from the calamities of war; our population are contented and loyal, feeling that for a long course of years the Legislature of the country has been occupied in remedying grievances, in removing defects in our laws, and in casting away those obstructions which the less enlightened policy of former times had thrown in the way of the productive industry of the country; and I am happy to say that I believe the commercial and material prosperity of the country is brighter now than it has been at any former period. Those who know the course of the commerce of the world will tell you that year by year this great city of London is growing more and more the centre of the commercial transactions of other States; that bills are drawn upon London to pay debts all over the world; and that commodities destined for other countries are sent here for deposit—a tribute paid by the people of other nations to the industry, the the good management, the integrity, and the high honour of the commercial community of this land. My Lord, I congratulate you on this happy state of things; and I trust that the people of England will feel that they are greatly indebted for it to the reign of that beneficent Sovereign under whose mild and enlightened rule they have the happiness and good fortune to live. My Lord, I beg again, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to return you our most sincere thanks, and to assure you that we derive high gratification from being allowed to be present at your festive board on this occasion." (Loud cheers.)

Several other toasts having been drunk the proceedings terminated.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Anne, Dowager Countess of Leven and Melville, was the second daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell, second Baronet, of Succoth, in the county of Dumbarton, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Balfour, Esq., of Balbirnie, in the county of Fife, and was grandaunt of the present Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth. Her Ladyship was born Aug. 10, 1804, and was married, June 21, 1824, to David, eighth Earl of Leven and Seventh Earl of Melville, by whom (who died Oct. 8, 1860), she had two sons and four daughters—viz., Alexander Viscount Balgonie, a Major in the Grenadier Guards and a Knight of the Legion of Honour, who died, unmarried, in 1857, of fatigue from the Crimean campaign; the Hon. David Archibald, who died young, in 1853; Lady Elizabeth Jane, wife of Thomas Robert Brooke Cartwright, Esq., brother of William Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire; Lady Anna Maria, Lady Susan Lucy, and Lady Emily Eleanor. Lady Leven and Melville died at Melville House, Fifeshire, on the 6th inst. Her Ladyship's late husband's brother, John Thornton Leslie-Melville, is the present Earl of Leven and Melville.

LADY STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

The Right Hon. Maria Josepha, Dowager Baroness Stanley of Alderley, was the eldest daughter of John Baker Holroyd, first Earl of Sheffield, by his first wife, Abigail, only daughter of Lewis Way, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, and was the granddaughter of Isaac Holroyd, Esq., living temp. Queen Anne, who married Dorothy, youngest daughter of Daniel Baker, Esq., of Penn, Bucks, through whom the Baker estates came into the possession of the first Earl of Sheffield. Lady Stanley was born in 1777, and was married, Oct. 11, 1796, to Sir John Thomas Stanley, seventh Baronet, of Alderley, Cheshire, who was created Baron Stanley of Alderley May 9, 1839, and who died Oct. 23, 1850. By this marriage her Ladyship had three sons and eight daughters, of whom two sons and five daughters survive. Her eldest son is the present Sir Edmund John Stanley, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, Postmaster-General, created Lord Eddisbury in 1848. Among her surviving daughters three have been married—viz., the Hon. Lucy Anne, widow of Lieutenant M. T. Hare, R.N.; the Hon. Harriet Alethea, wife of General W. H. Scott; and the Hon. Emmeline, wife of Albert Way, Esq., of Wonham Manor, Surrey. The two other married daughters were the Hon. Lady Parry, who died in 1839, and the Hon. Mrs. Adeane, who died in 1850. Lady Stanley died at Holmwood on the 1st inst. Her Ladyship, who was half-sister of the present Earl of Sheffield, was in remainder to the barony of Sheffield of Roscommon, which remaindership passes to her eldest son, the present Lord Stanley of Alderley.

THE DUCHESS OF MONTEBELLO.

Eleanor Mary, Duchess of Montebello, whose death has recently occurred, was the youngest of the three daughters of Sir Charles Jenkinson, tenth Baronet, of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, by his wife, Catharine, fifth daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shrawfield, Lanarkshire, and Islay, Argyleshire (a branch of the noble house of Lothian), and was niece of the Right Rev. Dr. Jenkinson, Bishop of St. Davids, and cousin of Robert Bankes, second Lord Liverpool, Prime Minister of England. Residing in France, Miss Jenkinson had, from her beauty, become known in the fashionable circles there as "La belle Ecossaise," &c. She was married, July 10, 1830, to Napoleon Lannes, second Duke of Montebello, eldest son of the famous John Lannes, a Marshal of France, and first Duke of Montebello, one of Napoleon I.'s most brilliant lieutenants, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Essling, May 22, 1809, and died nine days afterwards at Vienna. The second Duke (the husband of Miss Jenkinson, the subject of this notice) was born July 30, 1801, and is a personage of note in France. He was made a Peer of France by Louis XVIII., and was Minister of Marine to King Louis Philippe, and escaped in disguise, and with much difficulty, from Paris after that Monarch's overthrow, in 1848. He subsequently took office under the present Emperor, and has been successively Ambassador of France at Berne, Rome, and St. Petersburg. By her union with him, the Duchess leaves a family, of whom the eldest son, Napoleon de Montebello, was born in 1835. The Duchess's two sisters are Georgiana Elizabeth, who is the wife of Baron Walter Nugent, of the Austrian Empire, and whose daughter Ismay is the present Lady Southampton, and Katherine Frances, who is widow of Richard Samuel Guinness, Esq., M.P. for Kinsale and afterwards for Barnstaple.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Venerable Thomas Kaye Bonney, M.A., Archdeacon of Leicester, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Coningsby and of Normanton, was administered to in the London Court by his sister, Mrs. Nevinson, as his only next of kin. The testator died a bachelor; and his sister, Miss Henrietta Bonney, who was the executrix and sole legatee named in the will, died prior to the testator. The personalty was sworn under £14,000.

The will of General Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, G.C.B., of Beachlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and of Portland-place, was proved in London by the executors and trustees—namely, Mrs. Sullivan, the testator's daughter; Edward Cockburn Kinderley, Esq.; General Duncan Smith, E.I.C.; and Charles Baker, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn; the personalty being sworn under £120,000. This gallant military officer was a General in the Indian Army; served under Lord Cornwallis; was present at the two sieges of Seringapatam; and commanded the Engineers at the capture of Mauritius. Sir James attained the age of ninety-three. His will bears date 1858, with two codicils 1860-2. After making a few bequests to relatives and some personal friends, the testator leaves to his daughter and executrix, Mrs. Sullivan, a life interest in the sum of £50,000; and, upon her decease, bequeaths £20,000 to her daughter (the testator's granddaughter), Lady Lees; and £30,000 amongst his great grandchildren, the six children of Sir John and Lady Lees, being £5000 to each; and appoints his said daughter, Mrs. Sullivan, residuary legatee.

The will of James William Gilbart, Esq., of Brompton-crescent, late general manager of the London and Westminster Bank, was proved in the London Court by his executors—I. W. Weldon, Esq., manager of the Westminster branch of the London and Westminster Bank; Thomas Hewat, Esq., secretary of the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and the Rev. Joseph Denham Smith (husband of the testator's niece, Mrs. Sarah Figgis Smith). The personal property was sworn under £35,000. The testator died on the 8th of August last, having executed his will in 1857, and two codicils in 1861-2. He has made a liberal provision for the children of his niece, Mrs. Smith, appointing her son, James William Gilbart Smith, residuary legatee. There are numerous legacies, specific and pecuniary, left to personal friends, officials of banking-houses, and to his executors. There is a special direction in his will that his shares in the Bank of Australia shall be sold, and the proceeds held in trust, and designated "The Gilbart Memorial and Publication Fund," to be applied to the undermentioned purposes—namely, the erection of a monument, or some other memorial, of him in commemoration of the interest he took in banking operations, and as the first manager of the first joint-stock bank in London; the distribution of copies of his works on banking business, bound, and, together with an engraving of himself framed, presented to the directors, managers, officials, and others with whom he had been connected in banking transactions in England, Ireland, and other parts.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DAVUS, R. M., D. C. L., and others.—The solution addressed to "Wee Pawn," &c., in our notices to correspondents last week is that to the Enigma of Comte Pongracz and Mr. Bayer, No. 1358—not of No. 1359.

AN EXPECTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The last number of *La Nouvelle Régence* published is that for July of the present year, so that the magazine is four months in arrear.

Q. S. M. B., Mateo de Zamora.—1. You have fallen into precisely the same error as many of our English correspondents in assuming that Mr. Kling's problem, No. 1026, can be solved in *four* moves. It *cannot* be solved in the manner proposed, and this for a reason so obvious that it is wonderful how so many players have overlooked it. 2. The other Problem, from *La Nouvelle Régence*, in which you claim to have detected a blunder, we do not remember to have seen.

L. DOONER, Aldenham.—What is to hinder White from mating on his second move by playing B takes K R Pawn?

M. LANDESMANN, Vienna.—In your problem No. 2 White can obviously give mate at once by playing his Kt to K B 6th. You have possibly omitted some piece.

T. ADDISON, W. SHORT, W. CEXBY, HANDY ANDY.—The key move you propose for "I. B., of Bridport's" beautiful two-move problem—1. B to K 4th—is the true one.

ŒDIPUS.—It is so. If the report is really of any consequence after this lapse of time, perhaps you will send another copy of the questions; but we can hardly think it is worth the trouble.

R. S., Malines; T. ADDISON.—We must repeat that Problem No. 1026 cannot be solved in *four* moves as you suggested. Try it again and again until you find out your mistake; for, depend upon us, you are in error.

I. S., Newport.—Black is altogether wrong. He cannot legally move his King into check, no matter how the checking piece may be circumstanced. The question has been answered a thousand times.

W. T. P.—In the description of the two-move problem you have been good enough to forward the pieces and Pawns are mingled together so oddly that, in the absence of a solution, we despair of making it out. Can you favour us with a diagram, or give the position of the men in the order usually adopted?

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1027.—Maid Marian, A Swede, F. N., Box and Cox, Cymry, Lex, D. C. L., Omega, Try-again, F. C. S., W. A., Glaswegian, Peregrine, Stanley, R. B. W., Telemachus, Q. E. D., A Subscriber; X. X. Z., Knaresborough; Alton Hants, R. D. T., Pip, Café, C. Maderni et Fils, Lyon, Œdipus, Sigma, W. P., Iota, Peterkin, Gorilla, S. L., Ludovic, Percy, M.P., Victoria, H. S. V., Oliver, O. W., I. Weston, T. C. D., The Ghost, R. T. K.; L., of Barnsley; Quidnunc, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1028, by M.P., Palace Hotel, Sigma, T. V. D., Ernest, H. T. M., A. M., Davus, Tyro, Pip, I. W. G., Omega, F. R. S., Peterkin, Larry, Fingal, L. Remington Wilson, Purblind, S. M. R., Sydney Smith, Percy, F. C. S., Histrion, L. S. D., Propeller, A Middy, Antony, Wilfred, Q. E. D., Medicus, R. B., H. V. D., Box and Cox, R. D. T., LXXXI., Andrew M. Carolus, W. Vincent, H. B., T. Carter, S. S., A. B. S., Francis, H. L., Œdipus, Samuel Holmes, I. D. Pratt, Caroline, White Surrey, F. A. S., A German, S. V. O., A Swede, Hermes, F. N., Oxoniensis, Subscriber, Nemo, I. M. G., J. L., Lex, Philip, Boston Stump, C. D., H. P., are correct. All others are wrong.

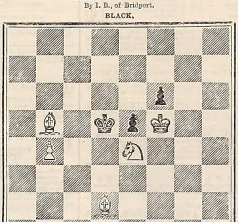
Problems by Herr Kling, Nereus, Boscobel, Charles F. Smith, W. T. P., G. M'A. are now undergoing examination, and shall be reported on next week.

*** The answers to very many chess correspondents are unavoidably postponed from want of room.

PROBLEM No. 1029.

By I. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A spirited Game, played at the Great Chess Meeting last year, between Mr. ANDERSSEN and Mr. MONGREDIEN.

(*King's Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. P takes P	Q to K R 5th (ch)
5. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 4th
9. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 3rd
10. P to Q 6th	

(The attack is conducted with a good deal of vigour and determination up to a certain point.)

10.	Castles

(This is sheer desperation; Black's position being so hopeless that he could see no escape.)

11. P takes Kt	K B takes P
12. Kt takes Q R P (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
13. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
14. B takes Kt	B to Q B 4th
15. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd
16. P to Q R 4th	K to R sq
17. B to K 2nd	

(Lost time. He should have pushed on with his Q Rook's Pawn, allowing Black not a moment's respite.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
17.	P to K B 3rd
18. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
19. P to Q Kt 5th	B to Q R 4th
20. B to Q 2nd	K R to K sq
21. P takes Q B P	B to Q B 7th
22. Q to Q B sq	R takes B

(Ingenious, but quite unavailing against the best play on the other side.)

23. K takes R	P to K Kt 5th
24. Kt to K sq	R to K sq (ch)
25. K to B 2nd	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
26. K to Kt sq	R to K 7th
27. Kt to K B 3rd	

(An inexplicable blunder, by which White throws away the game at the moment he might have claimed it as his own. He had only to play his Queen to her Kt 2nd, and Black would have been bereft of all resource; for, suppose:—

27. Q to Q Kt 2nd — B to Q Kt 3rd (taking the K Kt P with Rook, or the K R P with Pawn, would have been obviously useless)

28. P to Q R 5th, and White must win.)

27.	R takes P (ch)
28. K takes R	P takes P (dis ch)
29. K to B sq	B to Q 6th (ch)
30. K to K sq	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)

and White resigns.

CHESS IN PARIS.

We have the pleasure to present this week another of the games played by the great Russian master, Mr. Petroff, during his recent visit to France.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. X.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 6th
11. R to K Kt sq	Q to K B 3rd

(In the next game it will be seen that Mr. Petroff varied his play at this point by taking the K R Pawn, and, in so doing, added much to the interest of the combat.)

12. Kt to K 2nd	

(The editor of *La Régence*, to whom we owe these games, notes here that Black would gain nothing by capturing the K Kt Pawn—

12. Kt takes K Kt P — B takes Kt
13. Q takes B — R to K Kt sq
14. Q to Q B 8th (ch) — K to Kt 2nd (*best*)
15. Q takes Q Kt P — Q takes Q P
and White has a good position.)

12.	B takes Kt
13. P takes B	Q to Q Kt 3rd
14. Kt to Q 4th	

(Q to Q 4th, according to the authority just cited, would have been more to the purpose, as in that case White must have exchanged the Queens, because taking the Bishop would have involved the loss of the game. Thus:—

14. Q to Q 4th — Q takes B
15. Kt takes Kt — P takes Kt
16. B to K R 6th (ch) — K moves
17. P to K 6th, &c.)

BLACK (Mr. X.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
14.	P to Q B 4th
15. P takes P (in passing)	Kt takes P
16. B takes Kt	P takes B
17. B takes P	Kt to K B 4th
18. Kt to K 2nd	

(This is better play than moving the P to Q B 3rd.)

18.	B to Q R 3rd
19. R to K B sq	R to Q sq
20. Q to Q B sq	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
21. K to B 2nd	

(If he had played his B to Q 2nd the reply would have been Q to K 5th, &c.)

21.	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
22. K to B 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)
23. K takes B	Q to K 5th (ch)
24. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
25. K to K sq	Kt tks Q B P (ch)
26. K to K 2nd	Q tks K Kt P (ch)

And Black resigns.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Dragoon Guards: F. Barrow to be Cornet. 3rd: Cornet G. F. Robertson to be Lieutenant; H. F. Twynam to be Cornet.

7th Hussars: Capt. E. M. Palliser to be Captain.

10th Foot: J. N. Anderson to be Ensign. 31st: Lieut. J. J. Bailey to be Paymaster. 56th: Cadet A. A. L. F. Levert to be Ensign. 63rd: Capt. L. H. Thomas to be Captain. 82nd: Capt. J. Gore to be Captain. 87th: Ensign G. Cox to be Adjutant. 89th: Lieuts. H. L. Harvest and S. H. Hobbs to be Captains; Ensigns C. W. Burton and C. Y. Hassall to be Lieutenants; Ensigns W. M. Meacham and G. D. H. Brookes to be Ensigns. 91st: Capt. S. H. Bruce to be Captain. 102nd: W. H. M'Caskill to be Ensign. 108th: Lieut. J. H. Shaw to be Adjutant.

4th West India Regiment: W. S. Elderton to be Ensign.

STAFF.—Major and Brevet Col. H. Hamilton to be Deputy Adjutant General in Ceylon.

BREVET.—Captain and Brevet Major R. Gibson to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. G. A. Vicars to be Major in the Army. The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. W. L. Darling, Colonel of the 98th Foot, who died Oct. 8, 1863:—Lieut.-Gen. W. Pattle to be General; Major-Generals P. Edwards, W. Cartwright, A. Gore, D. Goodsman, and P. Taylor to be Lieutenant-Generals; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Bates to be Major-General; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. W. Green to be Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major L. H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. H. Fitzgerald to be Major; Lieut.-Cols. T. G. A. Oakes and R. Hume to be Colonels.

ADMIRALTY.

In consideration of the valuable assistance rendered by Commander F. W. Sullivan during the recent successful operations of her Majesty's troops in New Zealand, Commander Sullivan has been promoted to be Captain.

Also, in consideration of the successful operations against the batteries of Kagosima, the following promotions have taken place:—Commander L. J. Moore to be Captain; Lieuts. J. A. Poland and G. Poole to be Commanders; and Assist.-Surg. C. R. Godfrey to be Surgeon.

Vice-Admiral of the White T. Bennett has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year, as provided by her Majesty's Order in Council of June 25, 1851, vacant by the death of Admiral G. F. Rich, and the name of Vice-Admiral Bennett has been removed to the Reserved Half-pay List accordingly; and, in consequence of this removal, the following promotions have taken place:—

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral, on the Reserved List, the Right Hon. Lord John Frederick Gordon Halyburton, G.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral on the same list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir John M'Dougall, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White George Elliot to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue George Goldsmith, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Capt. Edward Gennys Fanshawe to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.—At the request of the legal advisers of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, the opening of the court-martial has been postponed from Thursday, the 12th, till Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

Colonel Warre, of the 57th Regiment, has been placed on the New Zealand Staff, temporarily, as Colonel on the Staff.

Colonel Charles Henry Somerset, C.B., died recently in his forty-sixth year.——The death of Rear-Admiral James Pulling, in his seventy-sixth year, took place at Plymouth, on the 2nd inst.

The Government are making inquiries as to the expense of erecting at every barrack in the United Kingdom a gymnasium for the recreation of the troops.

A fire occurred in one of the stables of the Military Train at Aldershott yesterday week, destroying seventy-six horses. The stable was a wooden erection, and was reduced to a heap of ashes in a very short time.

The Royal factories at Woolwich have commenced manufacturing guns of the new kind ordered by the War Department. The work is ordered to be carried on night and day.

The screw-launch Experiment, fitted with twin screws driven by double cylinder engines of 3-horse collective power (nominal), made her second official trial at Portsmouth last Saturday. The speed attained on the present trial was rather in excess of that on the first trial.

From the return of the Registrar-General of Seamen and Shipping relative to the Royal Naval Reserve for last month it appears that, up to the 31st ult., 19,199 applications had been received and 16,617 volunteers enrolled. Of the above 46 possess certificates of competency as masters and 510 certificates of competency as mates, 19 certificates of service as masters, and 53 certificates as mates. This force also includes 2567 petty officers in the merchant service.

The fourth battalion of the Military Train Corps, under the command of Colonel O'Brien, having been inspected by the Commandant, Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, last Saturday, marched from the garrison to the Royal Arsenal Pier, Woolwich, preceded by the band of the corps, and embarked on board the troop-vessel Empress, Captain Ellis, for New Zealand. The Empress had previously shipped 1000 quarter barrels of powder, a large amount of shot, shell, and other war stores, a number of guns, hospital stores, trenching-tools, 150 tons of saddlery, harness, &c. The screw steam-ship Sea King, Captain Pinel, having been fitted up as a troop-vessel, arrived off the Royal Pier last Saturday, from the Victoria Docks, under orders to embark the T Battery of the fourth brigade Royal Artillery for New Zealand. She will also take out two complete batteries of 12-pounder Armstrong guns and a general cargo of war stores. The T Battery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barstow, comprises 15 officers and 258 non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The fifteenth company of the Queen's (Westminster) competed for their first series of prizes on the 6th inst. The first prize (£12) was won by Sergeant John Prichard; the second prize (£7), by Sergeant Jesse Robinson; the third prize (£4), by Private Lawson; and the fourth prize (£2), by Private Anderson.

Last Saturday a battalion contest, between twenty members of the West Middlesex and twenty members of the South Middlesex Rifles, took place at Wormwood Scrubbs. Lords Ranelagh and Radstock, the Commandants of the two battalions, and a large number of volunteer officers were present. The losing corps were to present three university tankards to the three competitors making the highest scores on the winning side. The West Middlesex were victorious, making in the aggregate 1017 with their twenty men, whilst the South Middlesex twenty made but 931. The three winners of the tankards were Captain Dear, Private Armstrong, and Lieutenant Marriner. The highest score on the other side was Private Stackpoole.

On Saturday last a deputation from the officers of the 4th East York (Hull) Artillery Volunteers waited upon Lord Londesborough, at Grimston, and presented to him a magnificent sword.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held at York on Wednesday week—the Lord Mayor was in the chair. The report, which concluded by an appeal for extended support, was adopted. Strensall-common was selected for next year's meeting; Lord Wenlock was appointed president of the association for next year.

A movement is being inaugurated with respect to the volunteer system, which is a most satisfactory proof that its popularity is not only spreading, but that active and energetic steps are being taken to further its aim in a very important particular. Rifle-matches have become a recognised part of the institution, and, as no general rules had ever been recognised respecting them, but the terms of each have depended chiefly upon local considerations, it was quite time that some conference or general meeting had been held to decide upon certain regulations which should be the guiding basis of all such contests. A preliminary meeting was recently held at the St. James's-quadrant to consider a proposal for holding a conference on "rifle-shooting." Nearly every metropolitan corps was represented on the occasion. Captain MacGregor presided, and, after the subject had been thoroughly discussed, it was moved by Captain Fane (Oxford), seconded by Captain Peal (St. George's), and carried unanimously, "That it is desirable to hold a conference in London of volunteers and others interested in rifle-shooting, to consider the management of rifle-matches, county meetings, and other competitions, and the regulations as to prizes, entries, and weapons, as well as targets, marking, and scoring, so as to promote the financial success of such meetings, and to aid the National Rifle Association in its efforts to make rifle-practice more popular as a manly exercise, and more effective as a national defence." Moved by Lieutenant Scott (London Scottish), seconded by Lieutenant Cunningham (Harrow), and carried unanimously,—"That such a conference, as proposed in the first resolution, be convened by the gentlemen now present, and that the resolutions of the conference be respectfully submitted to the Council of the National Rifle Association for their consideration." Moved by Captain Field, (Hon Artillery Company), seconded by Sergeant Tyrrell (Ealing), and carried unanimously,—"That the gentlemen present and those who have signified their assent be a committee to carry out the above resolutions, and with power to add to their number. Captain Macgregor to be chairman; Captain Woods, vice-chairman; and Lieutenant Cunningham, hon. secretary. Address, King's College." It is probable that the conference will take place in January.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Mills, Esq., one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—A little before one o'clock on Thursday cheers were heard outside the Louvre, the drums at the same time beating a salute, and almost immediately after a master of the ceremonies, advancing into the hall, announced "The Empress," and at once the whole assemblage rose. Her Majesty and the Prince Imperial the next moment appeared at the entrance, and proceeded up the hall, preceded and followed by the great officers and ladies of her household, and, as they advanced, were greeted with loud cries of "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!" Her Majesty, who looked in blooming health after her late excursion to Spain, took her seat with the young Prince in a tribune on the right, close to the estrade, having near her Princess Clotilde, Princess Mathilde, and Princesses Lucien and Anna Murat. The Prince was dressed in his uniform as a Corporal of the Grenadiers of the Guard. Her Majesty had only just taken her seat when the cannon of the Invalides announced the arrival of the Emperor, and the next moment the Imperial cortége entered the hall in the customary order.

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TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by a new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c., 7 pints, 8s.; half-pints, 2s. Calliaud and Calliaud, 154, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen throughout the United Kingdom.

CHEESE—STILTON in perfection. HAMS—Small, fine class.
BACON—Lymeham; Fresh Daily.
CRAFT, Cheesemonger, Knightsbridge.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER, Fifth, Full Sweet Flavour, duty obtained by payment. Horniman's tea in packets; very choice at 1s. 4d. and 4s. "Half Guinea" Tea, 2s. 6d. per lb. Sold by all Grocers.

Originated for the use specially of those under Homœopathic treatment, but adapted to agreeable use by ordinary persons generally sweetened.

EPPS'S COCOA
(Chemically called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa),
distinguished as the finest in flavour, most economical, and most wholesome.
Sold in Tin-lined 1 lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Packets.

Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists.
EPPS'S CAFE CHOCOLATE.
A Delicious Sweetmeat, constantly growing in Public Favour.

Made by J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol and London.

FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,
Distinguished for Purity, Solubility, and Nutritious properties.

ALL Good Cooks and Careful Housewives use
PATENT PREPARED PEA FLOUR,
perfectly wholesome, and very delicious. Packets, 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. At Grocers, &c.—Works, W. ATKINSON and SON, Commercial-road East, London, E.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c.
Manufactured and Preferably
by the Oswego Starch Factory.
Sold by Grocers and Oilmen.

It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, remarkable for its delicacy, from the inside, and often the best value to the consumer.

It is more delicate than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more nutritious.

The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial means.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.
Caution Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
MANUFACTURED BY
Sold by most Grocers from the Cake, and in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, and BOLLE, London.

NOTICE.—We have now supplied the larger portion of the Family and Export Trade with our
ONE ROUNDED AND TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MAKE.
KEEN'S MUSTARD.
Is Pronounced by Connoisseurs valuable alike for
tasting any manufactured, except it is the character of superior quality which it has maintained for the long
VALE OF MORE THAN A CENTURY.
KEEN, ROBINSON, and BOLLE, London, E.C., Oct. 3, 1863.

LETTERS PATENT 1838. PRIZE MEDAL 1851.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most wholesome and valuable preparation of oats for food. Its superiority has shown that the best is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mrs. Marshall, Author of "Mrs. Marshall's Cookery Book," &c. Sold in packets by Grocers and Oilmen, and wholesale of the Proprietors, ROBINSON, BOLLE, and CO., London.

PRICE'S CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS are perfectly safe, and burn their time. The quality of these Night Lights is unequalled.

SHERWOOD BED LIGHTS, Sixpence and Eightcompence a Box. These candles are made to supply a want long felt—a candle that will burn in a bedroom all night. They will be found invaluable for Price's Candles, which do not drop grease when carried, which are used in Rooms, Dressing Rooms, and Nurseries.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is "as pure as Price's." Price's Glycerine was awarded the PRIZE MEDAL GLYCERINE. Where purity is of importance, patients can ensure it by ordering Price's Glycerine. Price's Patent Candle Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; also over the Copper, marked "Price's Patent," Belmont, Vauxhall.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, GOLD MEDAL, 1862.
This universal starch is
Used in the Royal Laundry,
and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be
the Finest Starch she ever used.
Sold by Grocers and Chemists.
Beware it be let
Be sure the name is on each box
and the above award is one of the most eminent
scientific men of the age
SILVER and MURRAY,
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 26s., delivered free to any part of London.
Offices, 31, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

SUMMER'S CASTOR-OIL PILLS (a safe 3d. Substitute for Castor Oil). For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Constipation, &c. Sumner, Chemist, 61, Cornhill, London, for 13 stamps.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—179, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

A STHMA SPECIFIC.—DATURA TATULA. By its immediate contact with the air salts and passages the fumes of this herb are inhaled, relieving the most severe attack almost instantly. Sold by all patent medicine dealers, and may be procured only by SAVORY and MOORE, Chemists to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 143, New Bond-street. 20, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square; and 1, Leicester-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for Winter, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, bought under the present depression, and sold at Black Glacés, three Guineas, Moiré Antiques, three to four, the richest and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

12,000 YARDS ABERDEEN WINCEYS, in every shade. The best quality, measuring a yard wide, 24 yards long, usually charged 2s. 9½d. Also, a very useful make, 24 yards for 10s. 6d.
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2000 NEW CLOAKS for WINTER. Illustrations of nineteen of the leading Styles for the present Season are now ready, and will be sent free by post.
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3000 YARDS MOIRE ANTIQUES, for Young Ladies' Dresses, 10½d. per yard. Rich Black Moire Antiques for gentlemen, warranted all pure Silk. Hundreds, violet, new blue, and other Fashionable Colours, 1s. 6d. per yard, usually sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
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SILKS—PATTERNS FREE.
Full Dress Silks.
21 7s. 6d. for 12 yards.
Rich Glacé Silks, 2 guineas the Dress.
£1 19s. 6d. for 12 yards. Usually 3 guinea.
Tea Gros de Suez—2½ to 4½ for 12 yards.
Brocade, Check, and Stripe Silks, 2½ to 4½.
Moiré Antiques, in New Colours.
Patterns free by post.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS.
One Guinea—to bottom of Dress.
The Guinea Waterproof Tweed Cloak.
Wadding Jacket, £1 9s. 6d.,
Wadding Paletot, £1 19s. 6d.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

KNICKERBOCKER Bloomers, patterns free. New Mixtures, in Grey, Brown, Green, Slate, and Black.
Also—Alsatians, Fresh Check Tweeds, 10s. 6d. per 12 yards.
Vench Mixtures, 10s. 6d. yard,
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

FRENCH MERINOS, at 2s. per Yard, 36 inches wide, in every shade of Colour, including the New Shades now being manufactured in Paris for the Coming Season, the Merinos are of the finest quality, and are a fair sample of the Goods now being sold at a less price in the fashionable Parisian Shops. Every Lady would do well to send for patterns.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, Nos. 1 and 2, Vere-street.

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS for AUTUMN and WINTER, in Black, Navy, Scarlet, Violet, and all fashionable Colours, from 1s. 6d. per yard, and upwards. Also, a very large Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen and Children's Wear, at the Lowest Prices for Cash.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, and 1, Vere-street.—CHARLES MESSENGER and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Bishopsgate-street Within, corner of Threadneedle-street.

FAMILY MOURNING
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that the economical mode of purchasing Mourning at the Shops is entirely obviated at PETER ROBINSON'S, where every requisite for a complete outfit would be dispatched for selection at the shortest notice, consisting of upwards of one thousand packets of all colour per post or railway, accompanied by an experienced Dressmaker, who will take the order from the Lady's own pattern and fashion. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
PETER ROBINSON'S, Black Silk Mercers, to the Queen,
Address—256, 258, and 260, REGENT-STREET.
Funerals conducted with Economy, Privacy, and Despatch.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of Ladies to their Stock of HOME MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, including Cloths, Velvets, and Velveteens from the Royal Looms at Ashton for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Flannels and Blankets for household use.—James Locke and Co., Fashion Corner, 1, 2, 3, and 4, Queen-street, Cheapside.
James Locke and Co.
The Scotch Warehouse, 117, 118, and 119, Regent-street.

INDIA, CHINA, FRENCH, PAISLEY, NORWICH, and FANCY SHAWLS,
in Cashmere, Wool, and Silk.
BAKER and CRISP,
having received all the Shawls suitable for the present season, solicit attention to their Stock, which is allowed to be the best and cheapest in the world. Amongst their recent importations of Shawls are—Indian Cashmere Shawls, in all the new and fashionable colours. Also adapted for Wedding Presents.
Prints thereby bought and exchanged.
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Patterns free.
Invite an inspection of several very cheap Lots, which are worthy of the attention of Ladies in search of Bargains. Rich Black Silks, 1½ yd. wide, 2½ guineas Full Dress of 12 yards. Rich Black Moiré Antiques, 1½ yd. wide, 2½ guineas Full Dress of 12 yards. A quantity of the best Lyons Silk Velvets, from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per yard, many of the latter reduced from 12s. per yard. Several hundred pieces of new Fancy Gros-grain Silk, in all the Broad Stripes, 1s. 6d. per yard, usually sold at 2s. 6d. per yard.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
Patterns forwarded to the Country.
50, 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 76, Mile-street.

NEW MANTLES in CLOTH, VELVET, and SEALSKINS.
CLOAKS and SKIRTS.
are exhibiting an extensive Stock of the most fashionable garments, in Astracan, Cloth, Velvet, Sealskin, &c., at very moderate prices.
In the Cloth Department will be found a large Stock of Cloaks, which the prices will be found fully 30 per cent below what is usually charged for them.
Patterns of the Materials and Illustrations of the Fashions forwarded free.
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256, 258, and 260, REGENT-STREET.
Patterns forwarded free.

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DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY Establishment in 1770.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
and Trousseaux
Are supplied with every article of dress from the best makers.
Descriptive Lists and Patterns sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Greenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE OUTFITS for LADY-LINEN, which are sent home
throughout the Kingdom, Carriage Paid.
UNDERCLOTHING for HORSE, INDIA, and the COLONIES, with Lists of Prices.
LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
JAMES S. FLINT and CO.,
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BABIES' BASSINETS
Are kept in Stock
ready for use, and sent home Carriage Paid.
Also Cradles.
Patterns and Particulars forwarded to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Greenchurch-street, London, E.C.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS. Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes.—CLIFF and WATKINS, 39, Regent-street, Lambeth.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description, purchased for Cash to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. SIMMONS, 6, Duke-street, Oxford-street, W. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon. Parcels sent, money-orders remitted. Established seventy years.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. LEVEAU, 76, Bunhill-row, Barbican-road, N.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1232.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

DEATH OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

FREDERICK VII., King of Denmark, died shortly after noon on Sunday last. An attack of erysipelas in the head and face unexpectedly proved fatal. The telegram which, on Monday morning, announced the mournful event to the people of England took them by surprise. The grief and consternation of the Danes are said to have been indescribable.

It is at a peculiarly critical moment of European history that the late King of Denmark has been gathered to his fathers. At the time of his death a fortnight had not elapsed since the Emperor of the French, in his speech at the opening of the Legislative Chambers, had astonished every Court and nation of Europe by proposing to reconsider and resettle the territorial questions which keep the Continent in a state of continual ferment, and which had developed an international complication well described as being "neither peace with its security, nor war with its happy chances." Of these questions that of Schleswig-Holstein was one, if not of the widest importance, at least of the most immediate urgency. The Germanic Confederation, acting upon its undoubted legal rights, but pushing the assertion of them to their extreme limits, had resolved on the military occupation of the Duchy of Holstein as a sort of "material guarantee" for a redress of the grievances of which the German portion of the population of Schleswig complained, and the Danish Monarch and people were alike intent on meeting that "federal execution" with war. What would have been the reply of Frederick VII. to the invitation of Napoleon III. to be present, either in person or by representative, or both, at the proposed Congress, had he lived, must be matter of conjecture only. He has now done with the politics of earth. The Treaty of 1852, signed by the Great Powers, setting aside the line of Augustenburg, fixing the succession to the crown of Denmark in the line of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish kingdom, takes complete effect, and Prince Christian of that line, father of the Princess of Wales and of George I., King of the Hellenes, who has just taken possession of his new throne, inherits the regal dignity of the departed Sovereign.

It cannot be pretended that the late King won his popularity by the blamelessness of his private life—two divorces and a third marriage, politically called "morganatic," constituting, as they did, the salient features of a career never governed by the exercise of self-restraint, would probably have gone far to alienate the respect and confidence of his subjects, if their attention had not been diverted by the attractive qualities exhibited by the King in connection with public affairs. The frank loyalty with which, on his succession to the Crown in January, 1848, he published the Constitution which had been drawn up by his father, the expansion of it, at least in so far as it affected the Danes, in 1854, and the singular decision and gallantry with which, in the face of imminent and serious dangers, he upheld, throughout his reign, the integrity and independence of his little kingdom, gained for him a remarkable ascendancy over the hearts of his people. From the outbreak of the Schleswig and Holstein revolt in 1849, to the signing of the Berlin treaty of peace in the summer of 1850, the Sovereign maintained the rights of his crown and kingdom, not only against his rebellious provinces, but against the armed strength of Prussia sent to aid them, with unblenching courage, and, on the whole, with marvellous success. Fortune favoured him. Political reasons of a domestic nature led to the withdrawal of the Prussian army, then under the command of General Wrangel, which had pushed its way as far as Fredericia; and the armies of the duchies, although subsequently led by a Prussian officer of high renown, soon lost the whole ground which had been obtained for them by their German ally, and were completely defeated at the sanguinary battle of Idstedt. The high spirit with which the King confronted the odds which had been brought to bear against him, the substantial triumph to which it had led the way, and the fearless energy with which it made preparations for the more unequal conflict yet to come, rallied the confidence of the Danish people to Frederick VII. They loved him in spite of the defects which, under other circumstances, they would probably have marked with severer displeasure; and we can readily believe that tidings of his decease, coming unexpectedly upon them, have overwhelmed them with temporary dismay.

Prince Chrisfian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, now in his forty-fifth year, succeeds to the Royal honours assigned to him by the Treaty of 1852 at an anxious moment, but one, we think, which sheds a ray of hope upon the destiny of his country and the tenour of his reign. On the one hand, there hangs over him the executory resolution of the Germanic Confederation, to which Prussia and Saxony hold themselves bound, if not ready, to give effect. On the other hand, the personal relation in which he stands to Europe as the father of the new King of the Hellenes, and to this country through his daughter, the Princess of Wales, will assure him of a moral sympathy and diplomatic intervention likely enough to protect his kingdom from any hasty enforcement of the demands of the Federal Diet. But fear as well as favour will probably befriend him. The Potentates, great and small, which make up that clumsy political machine known by the name of the Germanic Confederation, have their eyes fixed, for the present, not upon



"THE FIRST BITE," BY W. C. T. DOBSON, A.R.A., IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

attractiveness are eliminated from a work of art, and much is sacrificed to breadth, there is always a danger of falling into emptiness, inanity, and "quetism," especially when the negative tendency extends to invention and expression. We should, in justice to other artists, point out, as a proof of this danger, the fixed expression of the girl's head, and a want of the true vivacity of childhood. Nevertheless, the artist may have been thoroughly true to nature, and invaluable in a work of this class. They, indeed, even more than higher mental characteristics, constitute the merit of painting or poetry, and, in the same way, Burns's song to the daisy is, in its kind, as true and choice a specimen of poetic art as Milton's description of a fallen archangel.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers at the Tuileries on Wednesday. His Majesty summoned Monsignor to the evening.

The *Progrès de Lyon* publishes the subjoined intelligence from Conspicuous Gallantry.—A staghunt took place on Wednesday week. On Thursday the Court and the guests took an excursion to the Chateau of Fierefonds (an Engraving of which is given on page 517). On Friday there was a battue in the reserved park, where 900 head of game were killed, of which 175 fell to the Emperor's gun." On the 15th the Emperor returned to the troops in garrison at Compiègne as well as the National Guard, and afterwards distributed recompenses.

A colossal bronze statue of Prince Napoleon Benaboniaus has been placed on the pedestal prepared for it in the Place Prince Eugène.

The election of M. Bouvier, deputy of the Corps Législatif in consequence of an informality of the returning officer. The election of M. Bouvier, of Villiers, department of Seine-et-Oise, has been cancelled upon the same grounds. The elections of MM. Chanbrun, department of Loobre, and Gervegeau, department of Loire-Inférieure, will be brought forward in addition to the list for the department of the Rhône, out of the various places for which he had been elected. The committee appointed in the election of M. Roy Lavalay for the department of the Charente Inférieure, and of M. Abbattucci for Corsica. The election of M. Brenier, for the department of Gard was proposed to be annulled.

The official yellow-book of diplomatic documents has been issued to-day. It contains nothing new. The Times says "It adds some documents in it relating to America—one being a despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, of Sept. 5, which was written before the news of the battle of Antietam. The latter contradicted the rumours in circulation respecting a protest of the Federal Government against the events taking place in Mexico, and denied the truth of the assertions relative to an alleged Russo-American alliance. M. Drouyn de Lhuys in reply declared that M. Dayton had informed him that the Washington Government on the American question had not changed. It had not recognised the South, but it had not protested. It was therefore, had not signed the treaty with it for the cession of Texas and Louisiana. M. Drouyn de Lhuys added that France sought neither for herself nor others any exclusive influence."

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The Marquis Pepoli has received the reply of King Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor's letter of invitation to the congress.

According to a telegram from Madrid, Queen Isabella has replied to the Emperor Napoleon's letter relative to the proposed congress to the congress, and has intimated her acceptance of the proposal.

Senhor Silvestre Pinto de Avila has been appointed delegate to be present on the part of the King of Portugal at the congress.

La France believes itself able to state that General Baraguay d'Hilliers has officially announced Count Rechberg's acceptance of the congress. No refusal has as yet been received. *La Patrie* thinks itself in a position to state that all of the great Powers have given their assent to the invitation to the proposal for a congress. Several Governments (it adds) have formally announced their reply from Paris, and not from Vienna, but state that they will still allow some time to elapse before sending their official reply.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

General Forey made his farewell address to the Mexicans on the 15th of November. He announced that he had accomplished the great mission with which the French Emperor had intrusted him and was about to return to France. He assured the Mexicans that no alternation had been made in the views of the Emperor in the new Constitution, under which all might be happy; that the Emperor's intentions had not been fully explained, but that a misunderstood had not been sufficiently known. In conclusion, he considered that the nation ought to thank Providence that its happiness had been consigned to such a Monarch.

SPAIN.

The Queen received Marshal Narvaez on the 12th inst.

In last Friday's sitting of the Congress the verification of the elections of seventeen deputies took place.

Two steamers have left Cadiz for St. Domingo with 1190 troops. This Government is determined to uphold the rule of Spain in that island. By the last advices from St. Domingo, we learn that the insurrection was in full vigour. The rebels held possession of the entire island, with the exception of the capital. The Emperor Soulouque, who was reported within a few miles of St. Domingo City. Two victories were claimed by the Spaniards near San Juan and Monte Plata.

ITALY.

The King held a review on Tuesday, at Naples, of twelve legions of the National Guard of the city and nine battalions from the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and Principato Ulteriore, as regards the Royal Majesty arrived at Leghorn on Wednesday, and was enthusiastically received.

The Parliament has resumed its sittings.

The Chamber of Deputies, at Turin, on the 13th, the committee appointed to examine the treaty of commerce and navigation with France brought up a report proposing its adoption.

The following is the budget of receipts for 1864:—The anticipated increase of the revenues amounts to 3,727,436,21 lire. The bills for the new taxes, which are already passed by the Senate, have not yet been taken into the calculations of the Minister of Finances. The ordinary receipts amount to 522,013,436,21 lire. The total receipts are 1,758,303,436,21 lire, leaving a deficit of 238,844,574,21 live. The extraordinary expenses, estimated at 124,106,987,52 live, will be covered by the aforesaid deficit.

The Roman Railway Company has accepted the conditions of a concession for the construction of the line from Ancona to Otsenay, the line to be completed within two years and a half.

AUSTRIA.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath has voted 20,000,000 of florins for the relief of the distress in Hungary.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Tuesday the Galician deputy Ruzicka demanded of the Police Minister that the excessive severity of the police in Galicia should be abated and the laws of Austria be applied to Galicia. He said that the reports that the measures adopted by the authorities were in accordance with the law, and only directed against the revolutionary party who wished to sever Galicia from the Austrian empire.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber of Deputies has resumed its consideration the report upon the Royal ordinance of June last concerning the press. Two influential members of the Chamber have brought forward a resolution declaring that the Royal ordinance was founded on unconstitutional ground that it was at once unnecessary and unconstitutional. The resolution, in addition, declares unconstitutional, the principle that no limitation of the liberty of the press could be effected by means of a Royal ordinance, and that the decree in question was, therefore, even according to the terms in which it was couched, a violation of the Constitution.

DENMARK.

DEATH OF KING FREDERICK VII. AND PROCLAMATION OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN AS KING.

The King, of whose illness only a slight previous intimation had been received, died on Sunday of erysipelas, at his palace at Glucksburg, near Flensburg, in the Duchy of Schleswig. A memoir of his Majesty is given in our "Obituary" column, at page 527.

The late King is succeeded by Prince Christian, father of the Princess of Wales and of the King of the Greeks.

On Monday M. Hall, President of the Council of Ministers, proclaimed Prince Christian as King of Denmark, under the title of King Christian IX., from the balcony of the Palace of Christiansborg, Copenhagen. On the appearance of the new King on the balcony an immense crowd assembled before the palace gave enthusiastic cheers for "Denmark and Schleswig!" "The new Danish Constitution!" "The Hall Ministry!"

King Christian has given his sanction to the new Constitution, which had passed the Rigsraad during the life of the deceased King, but had not been confirmed by him. The alacrity of the act has given great satisfaction, and his Majesty is very popular at Copenhagen.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Government project of a common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig was adopted on the 12th by the Rigsraad. The announcement of this vote was received with loud applause by the public filling the gallery of the house.

A confidential note to Schleswig-Holstein was made to the Germanic Confederation by Denmark, on Saturday last; and the death of the King will possibly postpone for the moment any further proceedings.

The death of the late King has opened up a fresh phase of the Danish-vexed Schleswig-Holstein question. Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has issued a proclamation claiming to be Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and some other German Princes have recognised the Augustenburg claimant. The Duke has had an interview with Count von Bismarck, and Berlin is full of rumours of approaching hostilities. The Holstein Deputies are active in their opposition to King Christian's succession to the Duchies.

RUSSIA.

According to advices received at Trieste, the Russians are making warlike preparations on the Caspian Sea. Moreover, the Russian papers publish the following official statement. Fresh twelve new regiments of infantry, each containing three battalions. This force is intended to form the third reserve army. Other accounts from St. Petersburg speak of maritime preparations. Letters received from Odessa state that Russia is increasing her army in the southern provinces. 100,000 men are to occupy the Crimea country from the Crimea to Galicia, under the command of General Luders.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Between the Russian Government and the Russian authorities Polish landowners will certainly be ruined. The National Government has ordered the realisation of a forced loan of forty million florins; and a decree by the Russian authorities in the Kingdom of Poland an additional tax to indemnify the Treasury for the sum of twenty-seven millions of roubles expended by the insurgents. The deficit is to be replaced within eleven years.

By an Imperial decree the Grand Duke Constantine has been definitively relieved of his functions as Viceroy of Poland.

News from Warsaw includes a statement that on Wednesday 300 prisoners left the citadel to be condemned to deportation. The women of the poorer class, not having been able to conform to the regulations respecting apparel, have been arrested in great numbers. All the clergy of the Franciscan convent have been arrested. Numerous arrests are also being made.

A communication from Vienna states that the Federal Government has at length granted to Langiewicz permission to go and reside in Switzerland.

Mdlle. Pustowiojoff, the Polish amazon, and late Aide-de-Camp to Langiewicz, is said to have abandoned the profession of arms, and is now in a situation as companion to a lady in Galicia.

TURKEY.

The Porte has addressed a note to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg protesting against the armaments on the frontier and the building of gun-boats on the Black Sea, in violation of the Treaty of Paris. The Turkish arsenals and navy-yards are working day and night in order to meet eventualities.

GREECE.

The King assumes the title of "George I., King of the Hellenes." The protocol outlying the resignation of the Protectorate and the cession of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece by Great Britain was signed on Saturday by the representatives of the five great Powers, in the following order, in alphabetical order:—Austria; 2, Great Britain; 3, France; 4, Prussia; 5, Russia. The fortifications of Corfu will be demolished previously to the transfer of the island to Greece.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

Alternate advance and retreat seem to be the order of the day in Virginia. This time it is General Meade who makes the forward movement. On the 7th inst. two versions of his army, under the command of Generals French and Sedgwick, advanced on the north bank of the Rappahannock, the former crossing the Rappidan rebofsts at the Rappahannock Bridge and Kelly's Ford, together with 1000 cavalry, and after a sharp engagement, in which the Federals lost 800 men according to one telegram, and 400 according to another, the next day the whole Federal army crossed the Rappahannock, and advanced, with little opposition, towards Culpepper, while the heights of Fredericksburg were reported to have been occupied by General Kilpatrick's Federal cavalry. On the morning of the 9th inst. "heavy firing" in the neighbourhood of Culpepper was heard in Washington, nothing was known respecting its origin or result.

Chattanooga despatches of the 3rd inst. state that the Confederates on Lookout Mountain (stated in a previous despatch to have been relinquished by them) were shelling General Hooker's position in Lookout Valley, and added that General Bragg's position had been captured. There had been, it is said, some severe fighting between the Confederate forces and General Longstreet near Tuscumbia; but we are not told either the date or the result. The Confederates had apparently commenced serious operations against General Burnside's position in East Tennessee. Despatches from that way of General Burnside's advanced positions had been captured, and their portions of the plan of campaign had thus fallen into the hands of the enemy. Part of the Confederate army was said to have disappeared from Chattanooga, the Federals at Chattanooga, there were reports that at least fourteen Confederate brigades were across the Tennessee river, while there had been several sharp encounters between Federal mounted bodies and bodies of Confederate partisans in Tennessee.

Despatches report that Columbia, Alabama, is in Federal possession, without giving details of its capture.

The Confederates had been defeated at Collierville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and the General in command of them, with his Staff, had been captured. The Kansas troops had been repulsed, and it was said that General Price had retreated beyond the Red River.

Charleston advices are to the 5th inst. The heavy bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Federals continued without cessation. Part of the sea-wall, and fifty feet of the brick barracks, had fallen. Beauregard has visited the defences, and has expressed an opinion that they could never be taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The elections in the State of New York have been decisively won by the Republicans. In New Jersey the Democrats have triumphed.

General Butler had been placed in command of North Carolina in the room of General Foster.

Mr. Seward has made a speech asserting that there could be no peace until Mr. Lincoln was President of the whole United States. He anticipated the early submission of the insurgents, "when there would be peace, and the angels in heaven might tune their harps to the symphony of such a peace." There was no State that had not been made stronger, and no citizen that had not been made richer by the war.

Governor Seymour has addressed a large meeting of the Democrats of New York, pointing out the immense number of men called to serve in the army, the serious loss of life, and the prospect of bankruptcy and ruin to the nation; and all for the purpose, not of restoring

the Union and the preservation of the nation, but for the centralisation of power in the hands of the President.

President Jefferson Davis has made a speech at Mobile, reminding the troops that they were not common soldiers, but the best population of the country poured into the army, and he appealed to them from other incentives than military discipline. Self must be entirely forgotten in present times, and those who were hoarding up wealth were handing up infamy, the mark of which they and their posterity who shall have grown rich by war must bear.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The news from Calcutta, by the overland mail, is of very slight importance.

The same remark applies to that from China, the most noticeable circumstance being the departure of Rear-Adm. Sir Augustus Leopold Kuper, Captain Osborn, and General Brown, with the view of inducing the Imperial Government to come to a clear and definite understanding as to Captain Osborn's flotilla and the Captain's position in regard to it.

Up to the departure of the mail there had been no further active hostilities in Japan. The reported effect of the bombardment of Kagoshima had been to cause the passage to the inland sea, which has been open to merchant vessels for three or four years, to be closed.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

The leading events of the month (says the *Melbourne Argus* of Sept. 26) are the arrival of his Excellency Sir Charles Darling, and his assumption of the government of this colony; the departure of Sir Henry Barkly for the Mauritius, and the appointment to that Sir William Stevenson; and the prorogation of Parliament without Mr. Haines's bill to amend the Land Act of 1862 having become law. Sir Charles Darling reached Melbourne on the 9th inst., the Suffolk having had a favourable passage of seventy-two days. He was received by the Ministry, and was warmly welcomed on his landing at Sandridge Railway Pier by the Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne. In the same afternoon Sir Henry Barkly and Sir Roger Kynyt assent to two bills of a pressing character. On the following Friday Sir Charles Darling took the oath of office in the presence of a vast assemblage, and afterwards prorogued Parliament. [We shall illustrate this ceremony next week. On the evening previous Sir Henry Barkly, attended by Lady and Miss Barkly, left Government House, and the mail steam-ship Bombay, which sailed at an early hour next morning for Sydney, where Sir Henry and his family will be the guests of Sir John and Lady Young. They again embarked by the Northam on route for the Cape by way of Galle. Both are expected in the Bombay and his short visit to Melbourne during the Northam's stay in the bay Sir Henry Barkly received every becoming mark of attention. His Excellency Sir Charles Darling left for the seat of war on the 16th inst. It was unusually well attended, and the first impressions created by his Excellency and lady are favourable.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have arrived at Melbourne.

We have received a letter from our Correspondent at Melbourne, but are unable to find room for it in the present Impression.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Governor of Adelaide intend to introduce a bill to promote the settlement of the northern territory, fixing the price of land at 7s. 6d. per acre. Half the quantity will be reserved for sale in England, and the other half will be sold in the colony for one shilling. A half-acre town allotment will be given in with each preliminary land order, as free offerings with the 160 acre purchases.

The Legislative Council has agreed to the address to be sent home to the Queen, protesting against the resumption of the transportation movement.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

At Sydney the public interest was fixed on the enlistments being forwarded to New Zealand.

Mr. Martin's motion of censure on the Government, for their police and judicial appointments, has been defeated in the Assembly by a majority of 44 to 18. Mr. Smart proposed his Budget on the 3rd inst. Apprehending that at the end of the year a deficit would be supposed to issue debentures, redeemable in five years, and to impose a number of duties, including stamp taxes, to double the colonial postage, and to increase the duties on tea, beers, and coffee.

Several daring robberies have been committed on the gold-fields in the western and southern districts.

QUEENSLAND.

Parliament has been prorogued.

The reported new gold-field at Rockhampton has turned out a failure.

NEW ZEALAND.

Since the last mail there have been two or three skirmishes with the Maories, who were believed to be assembling in a body at a place called Moerangi, on the bank of the river Wanganui, where they are trenching themselves, and where General Ca meron hoped to be able to strike a blow before he has decided on.

Reinforcements of volunteers were arriving in New Zealand from the Australian colonies.

An order had been issued confiscating the lands of the natives who were in arms, and promising grants to those of the colonists who should volunteer for the suppression of the native insurrection.

Advices from Herat state that the Turcomans had resumed hostilities with thousand Persians, with twenty guns, had arrived in the vicinity of Herat.

Prince Coura opened the National Assembly of the Danubian Principalities on Sunday, and in his speech on the occasion made a strong appeal in favour of harmony between the different parties.

The great popular festival of the Netherlands, to celebrate the attainment of their deliverance from Spanish domination, commenced in Amsterdam on Monday and continued throughout Tuesday. The festival was preceded by religious services in all the churches of the country on Sunday.

Mr. Pritchard, formerly British Consul at Tahiti, writes to contradict the statement of his death which was made by the French journals. He says:—"I have been in England for seven years. I have been the travelling secretary for the Home and School at Blackheath for the sons and orphans of missionaries. The schooner Aimo sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st of January, bound for the Navigators Islands. There were ten passengers on board. Among them were Captain Gardiner, American Consul at Samoa, and his lady; also Miss Pritchard, my daughter, who was bringing to this country the two daughters of her brother, Mr. William Pritchard, who had been sent to me in the constituency. On the 11th of the same month they were overtaken by a most violent hurricane, in which the vessel was dismasted, and soon foundered. My son was not in the schooner."

Another disastrous gale has swept over the coast last week, causing great loss both of life and property. Several vessels foundered or were ashore, and the gale seems on this occasion to have been general on the foreign vessels, several of which are reported lost, with all hands on board. Many coasting trading traders were also lost, and the list of those ashore—During the late storms the National life-boats succeeded in rescuing thirty-six persons from seven wrecks, making a total of 1,000 persons saved by the life-boats. The life-boats also went off in reply to signals of distress on various parts of the coast, and rendered such assistance as required.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the ship Today, 1,180 tons, Captain Wetherall, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Maclay and Co., London, for the voyage of emigrants to Melbourne, Victoria, at £14 7s. 6d. per statute adult. The vessel is now loading at the Queen's steamers at Deptford, and is about the 15th of January next.—The ship Flying Cloud, 2,000 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. Enderby and Sons, of London, has been chartered by the Commissioners, Captain H. C. Keen, commander. The Flying Cloud is the thirty-fifth vessel chartered by the Board during the present year, and is intended for the conveyance of emigrants, under the immediate superintendence of the Queensland Government. She contains 332 souls, divided into married couples and free passengers, and consisting of 116 married couples, 1 widower, 1 widow, and 64 single females.—The ship British Crown, which sailed from Liverpool for Lyttelton, New Zealand, on the 21st of May last, with the first batch of its distressed cotton operatives, arrived out at her destination on the 14th of August, all well. Ten births and twelve deaths (all of children under three years) took place on the voyage.—The Government emigrant ship Robert Small, 741 tons, Captain Darke, which sailed from Southampton on the 16th of June last, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, on the 16th of September, having on board 70 married couples, 4 single men, 20 single women, 1 widower, 1 widow, and one and twelve years of age, and 9 infants—numbering in all 184 souls. Two births and one death (that of an infant) took place on the voyage. The majority of these emigrants were Lancashire operatives, who received free passages by reason of the sum of £600 remitted from by the colonial authorities for their benefit.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received from abroad. Mr. Reuter's office:—

PARIS.—Turin, Nov. 19.—The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes a Royal decree proclaiming an amnesty. It annuls all penal punishments awarded in the Neapolitan provinces for all crimes except those connected with brigandage and ordinary offences. The amnesty extends to all officers' deserters, to all priests, and to persons who have evaded the conscription or acted in contravention of the laws relative to the National Guards.

POLAND, Breslau, Nov. 19.—The Russians have been selling at Lowicz, by public auction, the timber from the woods, which have been cut down as a strategic measure. A Polish cavalry corps has invaded the town and seized 10,000 florins, the produce of the sale, leaving a receipt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The working men of Leeds have determined on erecting a memorial statue to their late distinguished townsman Sir Peter Fairbairn.

The Andover election has terminated in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Hunt, by a majority of 20 votes on Monday, and at the close the numbers were—For Humphery, 193; for Hawkshaw, 85.

Mr. Wm. Murkby, of the Inner Temple, will be the Recorder of Buckinghamshire, in the room of Mr. Serjt. Ellis, Q.C., who resigned that appointment on being named Judge in the Supreme Court of Bengal.

By the elevation of Mr. Hon. Mr. Cowdroy to the Peerage, in consequence of the death of Lord Chatham, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Pengelly has found in the copper coins, of ancient date and of different reigns, have been discovered in the vicinity of Old Sarum, on property belonging to the Earl of Radnor, and which Mr. Pengelly considers One is of the reign of Edward the Confessor, another 109, and a third 140.

On Tuesday last the Lord Justice Clerk, Commissioner of Jedburgh, with a party of troops, met the Commissioners at the South Gate Brookwater, month of the Tees, and carefully inspected the works in progress and expressed their great satisfaction with them.

Miss Margaret Vining, of St. Ives, Cornwall, has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with an inscribed vellum scroll, framed and glazed, in recognition of her having on the 4th of June last, at the imminent risk of her own life, saved a young woman who, a short time since, was carried out to sea by the ebb tide.

A Glasgow paper announces "for sale, by private bargain, the wonderful organ of James Watt, the illustrious inventor of steam, made by his own hands, and presented by himself to his friend Mr. Brown, forty years ago."

The eleventh annual report of the Free Public Library at Liverpool states that since the commencement of the library more than 2,400,000 volumes of books have been issued, the average issue for the last year was 400,000 volumes per day.

An officer in the Manchester police force, named Robert Mills, has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with an acknowledgment, elegantly engrossed on parchment, of his bravery in saving the life of a boy from drowning in the Manchester Ship Canal.

At a meeting of the local subscribers to the Hartley Relief Fund, held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, it was announced that the total would amount to about £3000. This it was generally desired should be spent in enlarging the Hartley Institute, and the Duke of Northumberland is the Hartley catastrophe.

A conference of Nonconformists was held in Manchester on Wednesday, for the purpose of promoting the objects sought to be attained by the Liberation Society. A public meeting was held in the Free-trade Hall in the evening, at which the Rev. Newman Hall presided. The business of the society were passed.

A meeting of the tenants of Lord Combermere celebrated his Lordship's ninety-first birthday. The noble Viscount has been in the British service for seventy-four years. Congratulatory addresses on the occasion of receiving a memorial to his Lordship, and about £600 was collected in the room.

A meeting in support of the National Society of Education was held at Maidstone on Wednesday, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. In the course of the proceedings addresses on forms all that had been done for the Church education in the county since 1811, forming a total sum of £20,000. Mr. G. Hasty, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, and several other gentlemen also addressed the meeting.

Colchester is under military rule celebrated at Bristol, yesterday week, by the customary gatherings of the three societies—the Anchor Lifeboat, the Merchant Seamen's, and the colonial institution. Whatever collected for charitable purposes at those dinners were respectively £610, £480, and £410, the total being £1710. The Lord Mayor presided at the last mentioned feast.

A musical meeting was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, yesterday week, in order to adopt measures for the opening of Stephen's green as a public park. The proceedings, which were numerous, were addressed by the Lord Mayor Elect. Mr. J. Haughton, Mr. R. D. Webb, Mr. Kenny, Mr. P. Lynch, Mr. J. Barrington, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Corrigan, Mr. Solomons, Mr. M. Burke, Professor Galloway, Mr. Dwyer, and Mr. Lane. A considerable sum was subscribed on the spot.

A grand amateur Shakspearean representation was given at Winchester by the committee intrusted with the management of the Winchester Shakspeare Memorial Fountain. The performance on the tragedy of "Macbeth" was performed—Miss Marriott, of Sadler's Wells, personating the part of Lady Macbeth, and Mr. Marriott, of Sadler's Wells, was performed by Mr. H. Wyeth, and Macduff by Mr. G. F. Poynter. Both were considerably applauded. The theatre was crowded in every part, and up with skill and went off with acclamation.

The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, as the late Duke of Richmond, at Bushy, Aberdeenshire, took place yesterday week in the presence of a large concourse of people. The fountain, which is the gift of Lady Burdett-Coutts, is the work of Mr. Alexander Brodie, a R.S.A. in height, and represents the Duke of Cornwall's feathers, with the motto "Ich dien," and the Prince's crest and Peninsular medals, and the Order of the Garter, with the sword by his left side. The figure is cast in one piece, and is about 9 feet high. The pedestal is bronze, in gold letters, and surmounted by a crown:—"Erected as a memorial of the Duke's visit to Bushy, with Deed of Richmond, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lordship at Bushy, 1862.

A new school of design has been opened at Coventry. The building, which is to be surmounted with more, has also a picture-gallery, 101ft. long by 30ft. wide, and a library, 30 ft. long by 16ft. wide. The architect is Mr. Street. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at £5,000. The new building, at which Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, presided, is in the Early Pointed style of Gothic architecture, and is constructed of red brick with stone dressings. The exhibition of Scottish art, got up by the Royal Scottish Academy and the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water-colours, in Edinburgh, closes this week. The Academy, in their annual report just issued, state that the receipts from the exhibition have been £3,000, which, though it has ever been congregated together in an exhibition gallery; and their financial position is highly satisfactory. The Academy intends to purchase and is founding such an institution as that just opened. The meeting was a most successful one, and was addressed by others.

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The committee appointed to get up the exhibition of Irish manufactures, to be held in connection with the Dublin Exhibition, have drawn up a report on the probable income and expenditure. The council of the society have agreed to place the management of the exhibition in their Committee. The reports of both have been published. According to the report, the expenditure which must depend upon the undertaking is estimated to amount to £3740, and the receipts from all sources to £3989, showing a balance in favour of £249. But the estimated expenditure of the council differs materially from this, and exhibits a balance on the other side, amounting to £2475. The committee have agreed to hold the exhibition of Irish manufactures, and that the Shelbourne yard should be roofed over, on condition that it should be guaranteed against having to bear any part of the expense by a deed to that effect analogous to that which was signed by those who got up the exhibition of 1865.

The ship Arestul, outward bound from London to Adelaide, was abandoned on Oct. 19, the crew consisting of 35 persons, and were picked up. The ship and cargo are said to be insured for £60,000.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

On Tuesday morning the court-martial on Colonel Crawley, who has been called upon to defend himself against certain charges in connection mainly with the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, was opened in the large room of the clubhouse at Aldershott.

To enable those of our readers who have not followed the story of this vexed case to understand the matter, the following concise history may be useful:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley was appointed, early in 1861, to the command of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, then at Ahmednuggur, in the Deccan. Going out fresh from home service, he set about introducing reforms with energy rather than with discrimination; and before long the regiment divided the regiment into hostile cliques. In less than a year from the time when Colonel Crawley assumed command of the Inniskillings the regimental sergeant-major—a singularly outspoken man—had been brought over before a Court of Inquiry, and subsequently before a court-martial. At the latter trial, known as the Mhow court-martial, there was heard sweeping and all sides of the Inniskilling mess, concerning the state of Indian military authorities, was quashed by the advice of the law officers in England, and the sentence of the court-martial was consequently never carried into effect. Nothing had been heard of Indignation. Shortly afterwards the officers of the regiment were ordered home, and were distributed over various stations. The evidence before the present Mhow court-martial were arrested by order of Colonel Crawley, and illegally kept in close confinement for forty-four days after the trial of Sergeant-Major Lilley. At the end of that time one of the non-commissioned officers had died, another was a lunatic, and the third, whose constitution must have been of iron, was relieved by order of superior authority. In the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, who sank under the confinement, the circumstances were peculiarly distressing. He was alleged that he and his wife, who was in the last stage of consumption, were kept in the same room, and that the latter, removed the prisoner; and, after the strong expression of opinion in Parliament and elsewhere, ordered a court-martial on Captain Hall, of the 6th Dragoons, to sit upon about the witnesses—belonging, with two or three exceptions, to the 6th Dragoons—here in Aldershott, on Tuesday last.

The charges against the prisoner, divested of technicalities, are two:—

Firstly, that by the illegal arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and his subsequent close arrest, was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Secondly, that he, the said Colonel Crawley, at the Mhow cantonments, in Malwa, Bengal, did, by the said illegal arrest, and by the subsequent close arrest, cause the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley.

Colonel Crawley, having been asked whether he would plead guilty or not guilty to the charges, replied that he would make a protest against being put upon to plead, because the charges were so limited that he would be unable to place the whole of the circumstances before the Court, and so prevent the public mind of the matters which had been stated to his prejudice. He (Colonel Crawley) stood as having been commanded by the cross both in India and England. He also read a lengthened correspondence between himself and the authorities at the Horse Guards, in which he had demanded that he be permitted to go into all the circumstances which led to the court-martial at Mhow.

The objection to prosecutor under the latter had been fully considered by the authorities, and that the Judge Advocate was of opinion that the charges on which the prisoner was to be tried were perfectly legal.

The Court then retired to another room, and on their again taking their seats the President announced that the opinion of the Court that they ought to proceed to trial on the charges as framed.

Colonel Crawley then pleaded "Not guilty."

Sir A. Horsford, as official prosecutor, addressed the Court, recapitulating the charges, and stating that he proposed to bring forward a body of evidence to prove them. It would appear perfectly clear that if Colonel Crawley had not himself been guilty of the commission of the crime with which he is charged he had not prevented others from being unduly severe, as it was his duty to have done.

The Court proceeded to hear evidence, and the first witness called was Adjutant Fitzsimon, who proved that when Sergeant-Major Lilley was first arrested on a charge of embezzlement, Colonel Crawley would not allow him outside his room, but afterwards witness was sent for by the Colonel, who ordered him to put him for the night, and it was his duty by particular desire, who was not to leave night or day. Witness, in consequence of what was said at the court-martial, had written to the prisoner a letter, and a message was made by Sir Hugh Rose with respect to his conduct, but was induced to withdraw it by the expressions of regret which he was given to him by Colonel and Adjutant-General, intimating that his letter was an act of insubordination.

Private Blake was next examined, and stated that he was a regimental orderly, according to the usual practice, and was arrested for doing so, and tried by court-martial for neglect of duty.

Sergeant Miles, who spoke strongly in favour of the prisoner, stated that he undue severity was used towards Sergeant-Major Lilley, and witness were posted in the usual manner. Sergeant-Major Lilley drank hard, but witness had never seen him drunk on duty.

Miles Scanlon, who was also associated with the prisoner, was examined by Major Chapman, and the production of documentary evidence in the case. The Major stated that the charges against the prisoner implied Sergeant-Major Lilley were not unfit for human habitation, but more comfortable places than were usually allotted to men in the ranks. He further stated that when Lilley's first rooms were wanted to be pulled down the Colonel made application to procure a still more comfortable room for him.

On Thursday Major Chapman was recalled, and said it was not true that Sergeant-Major Wakefield had been made at the time of his arrest. He returned to duty as a Sergeantbrevet, and in about a year returned home, on completion of service. Sergeant-Major Wakefield was then called and examined, and said the quarters of Lilley were not such as had been described. They were of a reasonable kind, but not with the luxuries which were as good as those occupied by the greater part of the regiment.

We shall give some illustrations in connection with this trial in future Numbers.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton manufacturing districts continues to increase, and the failing off in the trade, as the last report is very slight—a little over 200. To meet the wants of the coming winter, which will be severely felt among the operatives, the Central Relief Committee have a balance in hand of rather over £170,000; the Mansion House Committee have £20,000; the Lord Mayor's (Sir Benjamin Hall's) fund £86,000; and the Liverpool Fund, £40,000. In addition to these sums there is a reserve of provisions, clothing, and other necessaries, to the value of about £218,370. Five packages of clothing had been received; and 136 barrels of flour, 100 of oatmeal, and 100 of rice had been sent to Preston.

The Mansion House Committee held its fortnightly meeting yesterday week, the Lord Mayor in the chair. The total amount received from the public to that time reached up to Thursday, including interest, was £372,410, of which £20,000 had been contributed by the Queen, and £35 being from the Sandwich Islands. The total amount already remitted to the distressed districts, including grants for emigration, was £300,000. Grants were made to the amount of £1,000, including £750 to Glossop and Hadfield, and £100 to Dalmellington.

THE COURTS.

The committee of the Orphan Working School have admitted sixty children into the school, and have now one hundred and fifty in the building for four hundred, and only about three hundred children are there, they have determined to admit no more children than can be received, and fill up the numbers as early as possible, not doubting that the public will support the efforts of the benevolent institution.

In the article on "The new Tribunal of Commerce at Paris," in our last Number, for "a solicitor" read "a barrister," and for "the Conseils des Prud'hommes corresponding to our Sheriffs Courts," read "in addition to the Bankruptcy Courts and to the courts corresponding to our Sheriffs Courts, the Conseils des Prud'hommes," &c. These, it is well known, to analogy between the Conseils des Prud'hommes and our County Courts.

The lighting a few days ago produced, according to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, a curious effect upon the Church of St. Ayoulphe, in the city of Reims, to the south of France. It struck the roof and went through it, and then descended to the floor of the church, where it left a hole as large as a plate to the clock, and at the altar; and when the attendant at the church opened the door he found all the candles on the altar lighted just as they are when grand mass is celebrated.



THE CHATEAU DE PIERREFONDS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OISE, FRANCE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

We briefly announced in our last Number that Dr. Chenevix Trench, Dean of Westminster, had accepted the archbishopric of Dublin; and we have now the pleasure of giving a Portrait of the Archbishop Designate, from a photograph by Mayall. Although an Englishman by education and settlement, Dr. Trench is an Irishman by birth and extraction, and his appointment is likely to meet with general favour on both sides of the Channel. The last edition of "Men of the Time," edited by E. Walford, gives us the following particulars of this eminent scholar, poet, and divine:—The Very Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, M.A., is the second son of the late Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown, in the Irish Peerage, by Melesina Chenevix, granddaughter and heiress of Dr. Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford from 1745 to 1769. He was born on the 9th of September, 1807, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, without, however, obtaining honours in either the classical or mathematical tripos. He was soon afterwards ordained, and engaged upon a country curacy. It was not, however, as a scholar or a divine, but as a poet, that the name of Mr. Trench first became known. About the year 1837 or 1838, while holding the incumbency of Curdridge Chapel, a district in the extensive parish of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, he gave to the world two volumes of poems written rather in the simple style of Wordsworth. They were respectively entitled, "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and other Poems," and "The Story of Justin Martyr." These poems soon attracted the favourable notice of the press, and they were followed in succession by "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources." Among those who took an interest in the author of these volumes was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then Rector of Alverstoke, to whom Mr. Trench became Curate in 1841, resigning the incumbency of Curdridge. There he continued in the active discharge of his parochial duties till 1845, when his Rector was promoted to the deanery of Westminster, and Mr. Trench was presented to the rectory of Itchin Stoke, a living of the annual value of £380, according to the *Clergy List*, by the late Lord Ashburton, to whom he had become known at Alverstoke. Dr. Wilberforce, on his promotion to the see of Oxford, appointed Mr. Trench his Examining Chaplain. In 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and for a short time one of the select preachers. His chief publications during the last few years are the well-known volumes "Notes on the Miracles," "Notes on the Parables," "The Lessons in Proverbs," "The Sermon on the Mount — Illustrated from St. Augustine," "Sacred Latin Poetry," "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture," "Synonyms of the New Testament," "The Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor," "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon," "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries," "Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses," a work "On the Authorised Version of the New Testament, with Thoughts on its Revision," and a useful treatise on the modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words," being the substance of some lectures delivered at Winchester to the Diocesan Training College. About the year 1847 Mr. Trench became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London, and continued to hold that appointment till 1856, when, on the death of Dr. Buckland, he was appointed Dean of Westminster. In 1832 Mr. Trench married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a numerous family.



THE RIGHT HON. AND MOST REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., LORD ARCHBISHOP DESIGNATE OF DUBLIN.

THE CHATEAU DE PIERREFONDS.

The department of the Oise possesses a considerable number of ruins of old castles, the construction of which was originally due to the frequent attacks of the Normans during the Middle Ages. The most majestic of these castles was the Chateau de Pierrefonds, rebuilt on a new site by Louis de Valois, from 1390, and considered one of the wonders of that time. It was a veritable fortress, and, in fact, sustained several sieges. It was in the possession of the Leaguers when Henri IV. caused it to be attacked successively, but in vain, by the Duke of Epernon and Marshal Biron. Subsequent events, too long for relation here, led to its dismantlement as a



MEN FROM THE ISLANDS. ALBANIANS. WELL-TO-DO PEASANTS. PRIESTS.

GREEK PEASANTS ON THEIR WAY TO WELCOME KING GEORGE I.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 526.

stronghold and to its neglect as a habitation, till at length the Château de Pierrefonds came to be one of the most remarkable ruins known, ever presenting the curious and interesting appearance of a quite recent destruction or decay.

The neighbourhood of Pierrefonds itself is very attractive, being picturesquely situated on the border of the ancient forest; and during the annual autumnal sojourns of the French Court at Compiègne, a picnic or a déjeûner in the vicinity of the youthful-looking ruin has often furnished a day's distraction to the distinguished visitors. From a more exalted motive, no doubt, the Emperor of the French has taken the château under his august protection, and confided its renovation to the able direction of M. Viollet-le-Duc, the Imperial architect, who, during the last fifteen years, has restored to their pristine beauty so many invalidal buildings, and from whom we have just received the subjoined information as to the actual state of this fine archæological souvenir.

The works at the Château de Pierrefonds were commenced, by the Emperor's order, in 1858. The restoration comprises at present the seigneurial apartments (the donjon), two of the interior towers, and two of the large front towers. The staircase of honour is terminated, as well as that portion of the château which contains the three storeys of *grandes salles* and the entrance gateway. His Majesty's intention seems to be to restore this seigneurial domain to its primitive condition. The château might then well serve as a habitation, for the distribution of the apartments is very convenient; but its ultimate occupation is not yet decided upon, although it has been suggested to convert it into a museum for a collection of arms and military curiosities. At the rate the works have hitherto proceeded, the entire restoration cannot be accomplished before the end of 1868.

The Empress Eugénie, during her recent visit to Portugal and Spain, bore the title of Countess de Pierrefonds.

Our Engraving of the Château de Pierrefonds is from a drawing recently made on the spot by Felix Thorigny.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 28.

SUNDAY, Nov. 22.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr (about 225). Purcell's "To Deum" and "Jubilate" first performed at the opening of Stationers' Hall, 1694. Henry Brougham created Lord Chancellor of England, 1830.

MONDAY, 23.—St. Clement, Bishop of Rome and Martyr (about 64 A.D.). Death of Thomas Tallis, musical composer, 1585.

TUESDAY, 24.—Death of the Scottish Reformer, John Knox, 1572.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. Catharine, Virgin and Martyr (about 305 A.D.). Death of Archbishop John Tillotson, 1694; of Dr. Isaac Watts, 1748. Full moon, 9h. 1m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 26.—The Duchess of Sutherland and other ladies sign an address to the women of America on slavery (afterwards signed by about 576,000 Englishwomen), 1852.

FRIDAY, 27.—Ferdinand Magalhaens (Magellan) passes the Straits bearing his name and enters the Pacific Ocean, 1520. Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1833.

SATURDAY, 28.—Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, judicially murdered by Henry VII., after fourteen years' imprisonment, 1499. The election of Julius de Medici as Pope Clement VII. disappoints Wolsey, and thus hastens the English Reformation, 1523.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 37	—	0 5	0 30	0 56	1 19	1 41	2 2	2 22	2 41	3 0	3 17	3 35	3 52

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles	inches
November	11	29·376	38·5	35·8	·91	7	29·9	43·0	ENE. NNE. N.	..	·014
	12	29·939	39·9	34·4	·82	3	30·4	44·7	N.	151	·022
	13	30·269	41·1	37·2	·87	10	28·1	47·1	WSW. SSW.	127	·000
	14	30·262	47·1	44·7	·92	10	28·1	49·9	SW. WSW.	117	·024
	15	..	..	..	..	..	28·1	52·4	..	151	·000
	16	30·144	50·7	49·4	·95	8	46·0	54·6	SW.	225	·002
	17	30·155	49·9	46·0	·84	10	47·9	53·3	W. SW.	316	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·337	29·821	30·279	30·282	30·254	30·170	30·150
Temperature of Air	36·8°	38·6°	35·2°	47·2°	49·1°	50·4°	51·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	35·8°	36·8°	34·5°	46·6°	47·2°	49·7°	48·7°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	N.	WSW.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	W.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, NOV. 23, and during the Week, Balfe's new Opera, BLANCHE DE NEVERS. Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Anna Hiles, Miss Emma Heywood, Messrs. W. H. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, C. Patey, C. Lyall, J. Rouse, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE—Every Evening at Eight. Vocalist, Mdlle. Volpini. Violin, Signor Sivori. The "British Army Quadrille," performed by the grand Orchestra and three Military Bands. Selection from "Faust." Full Orchestra, three Military Bands, and full Chorus. Conductor, M. Jullien. Promenade and Gallery, 1s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., £1 1s., and £1 11s. 6d. Places may be secured at the Box-office. Mdlle. Trebelli, Signor Bettini, Signor Bossi, and Mr. Santley. Mdlle. Volpini and (Violin) Signor Sivori will appear on Tuesday next. Admission, One Shilling.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS EVERY EVENING. At Seven, the new and greatly successful Comedy of SILKEN FETTERS—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Howe, Miss M. Harris, &c.; after which, THE GOLDEN FLEECE—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, and Miss Louise Keeley; to be followed by Mr. Charles Mathews (just translated from the French) in his most characteristic character of "Un Anglais Timide," otherwise COOL AS A CUCUMBER, recently performed by him in French at the Théâtre des Variétés in Paris, upwards of forty nights; concluding with LITTLE DAISY.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a New and Original Farce, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Miserima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Steinbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr. Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with the new and original farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs., entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Harfleur, and Mrs. Neville. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

In preparation, a GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, to ensure the scenical magnificence of which the exclusive services of the celebrated Artist Mr. William Beverley have been retained.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss P. Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO, a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Eight, the Seventh Week of the New Drama of LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, R. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, Eburne; Miss H. Simms and Mrs. Billington. Performance to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with THE IRISH TIGER—Mr. Stephenson and Miss K. Kelly.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—Herr Herrmann's last appearance.—The Performances will commence EVERY EVENING at Eight. Half-price to all parts of the house at Nine. Constant change of programme. Celebrated Ring, Hat, Fish, and Money Tricks each evening. Commence at Eight.

SEE NADAR'S GÉANT DAILY. Palace lighted at Dusk. Open for admission from Ten till Six o'Clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending NOV. 28. Open at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Season Tickets, Free.
Nadar's Giant Balloon, Compensator, and Car in the Centre Transept.
Orchestral Band at 12.30 and 4 o'clock. Pianoforte at 3.30. Great Organ Performance at 2.30 daily.
Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.
Observe the Great Exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which, manufactured at the Palace, may be purchased at wholesale prices.
Great Display of Chrysanthemums and Geraniums in the Naves and Transepts.
Saturday—CONCERT; and, at Five o'Clock, London Rifle Brigade, Presentation of Prizes. Half-a-Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, "LE GEANT," which ascended from the Champ de Mars, Paris, with nine persons, and passed over Germany, Belgium, and Holland, descending in Hanover, is now exhibited with COMPENSATOR attached, inflated to its full dimensions, in the Great Transept. The Balloon reaches nearly from the roof to the floor, and extends to within a few feet of the side galleries.
The Colossal Car, with its various fittings and appliances, is also on view for a few days.
The Palace lighted up each evening. No extra charge for admission. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRYSANTHEMUMS and POMPONES. Immense Display in the Naves and Transepts.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23. CHAS. HALLE'S last appearance before Christmas. LOTTO'S last appearance but three. Vocalists, Santley and Wilbye Cooper. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 48, Piccadilly.

MR. SANTLEY will sing "THE STIRRUP CUP," by Arditi, and the scena from "RICHARD CŒUR DE LION," by Benedict, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 23. Charles Hallé's last appearance before Christmas; Lotto's last appearance but three. Sofa Stalls, 5s. At Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

EXETER HALL.—MR. SIMS REEVES will Sing "SOUND AN ALARM," &c., at the National Choral Society's First Concert of the Fourth Season. "JUDAS MACCABÆUS," WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25. Principal Vocalists—Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. J. G. Boardman. Band and Chorus, 700. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s. Intending subscribers are requested to make immediate application, in order to secure seats for the first Concert.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is the scale of Subscriptions for Ten Grand Performances:—

Class 1	One Guinea Numbered Stalls	..	Single Subscription	.. £5 5 0
	Ditto Ditto	..	Family Ditto for 3	.. 10 10 0
Class 2	Half-Guinea Ditto	..	Single Subscription	.. 3 3 0
	Ditto Ditto	..	Family Ditto for 3	.. 6 6 0
Class 3	Five-Shilling Ditto	..	Single Subscription	.. 2 2 0
	Ditto Ditto	..	Family Ditto for 3	.. 5 5 0
Class 4	3s. Reserved Seat, unnumbered	..	Single Subscription	.. 1 1 0
	Ditto Ditto	..	Family Ditto for 3	.. 2 12 6

Subscribers Tickets transferable. Subscriptions received Daily at the Offices from 10 till 6. Offices: 14, 15, Exeter Hall, First Floor.
G. W. MARTIN'S SHILLING ORATORIOS, "Messiah," "Creation," "Judas Maccabæus," "Israel in Egypt," complete works. Solos and Choruses, with Accompaniment, post-free, 16 stamps.

MR. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT and "Opera di Camera," entitled JESSY LEA (written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren, Esq.) Vocalists: Miss Wynne, Mr. Whiffin, Mr. Wilkinson (their first appearance), and Miss Poole. Scenery by Mr. John O'Connor, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Mornings at 3.

THE REGENT, NEW MUSIC-HALL, Regent-street, Vincent-square, Westminster—the largest, handsomest, and best-ventilated in the metropolis—WILL OPEN, MONDAY, NOV. 30. The following unequalled array of Foreign and English Artistes is engaged—Mdme. Censon, Miss Allanut, Misses Jollys, Miss Martyn, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Denny, Miss Graham, Miss Laport, Mrs. Matz, Miss Whitter; Senor Marsano, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Matz, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Moran, Mr. Witney, Senor Gubilee, Mr. Watson, Lavater, Herr Bonnier, Mr. J. G. Forde, Frank Hall, Mr. Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, Orville Parker, Brothers Elistria, Alexander Family, the Elliots, Lacelles, Herbert, Jonson, Sam Collins. Instrumentalists—Mr. Cecil Hicks, Mr. Brown, Mr. Sidney Davis, Mr. Parry, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hird, Mr. Tyler, M. Tiberion, Mr. Adams, Mr. Larcher, Mr. Spencer, Fobeni. Musical Director—Mr. Russell Grover. Chairman—Mr. Frank Hall. General Manager—Mr. Charles Sinclair. Open at Seven. Area, 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 1s.

THE GREAT FIRE at the PORTLAND BAZAAR.—NOTICE.—The above Bazaar having been rebuilt, the Grand German Fair will be re-opened on Nov. 30, with an entirely New Stock of Toys and Fancy Articles. Millions of Penny Toys always on sale.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Mason's Commission Stables, 129, Piccadilly. Admission, One Shilling from Ten a.m. to Four p.m.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW at the AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Private View, MONDAY, Dec 7, after 2 p.m., admission 5s.; Dec. 8, 9, 10, 11, admission One Shilling.

BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The FIFTEENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, NOV. 30th, and DEC. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. For special railway arrangements see the advertisement and bills of the Companies.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION of DOGS.—The FOURTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held in Paradise-street (near Bingley Hall), Birmingham, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, NOV. 30 and DEC. 1, 2, and 3 (the week of the Cattle and Poultry Show). For special railway arrangements see the advertisements and bills of the companies.

NEW STYLE OF CARRIAGE, to OPEN and CLOSE at PLEASURE.—Invented and Patented by LAURIE and MARNER, Manufactory, Oxford-street, Union-street, and Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

MR. SYDNEY SMITH begs to inform his Pupils that he has RETURNED TO TOWN.—12, Bryanston-street, Portman-square.

LA DANSE.—Monsieur and Mdlle. SILVESTRE announce the Recommencement of their Select Adult and Juvenile Classes for Dancing, Deportment, and Calisthenic Exercises, &c.—8, Stanhope-terrace, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W.—December, 1863.—Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S., will DELIVER, during the Christmas Vacation, a COURSE of SIX LECTURES on "ELECTRICITY AT REST AND ELECTRICITY IN MOTION," adapted to a Juvenile Auditory. They will commence on SATURDAY, the 26th, at Three o'Clock, and be continued on Tuesday, Dec. 29, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1863; Saturday, Jan. 2, Tuesday, Jan 5, and Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864. Non-Subscribers to the Royal Institution are admitted to this Course on the payment of One Guinea each; and Children under Sixteen years of age, Half-a-Guinea. A Syllabus may be obtained at the Royal Institution. Subscribers to all the Courses of Lectures delivered in the Session pay Two Guineas. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

CHINA and GLASS WAREHOUSE.—All the newest Patterns in Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, Table Glass, Lamp and Gas Glasses, Glass Shades, &c.; also a large assortment of Fancy Goods in Vases, Lustres, and Figures, &c.
CUMING and BONE, 22, Tottenham-court-road, W.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY (Limited).—Offices, 25, Pall-mall, London.—Subscriptions from 10s. 6d. to £5 5s. per annum. Lists and all particulars (free) upon application to HENRY FOWLER, Sec. pro. tem.

FOR the DRAWING-ROOM TABLE or LIBRARY. Important SALE by AUCTION, in Lots suitable for private buyers, of high-class Illustrated and Illuminated Books, being the entire remaining copies of some of the productions and publications of Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, and three following days, at SOUTHGATE and BARRETT'S Great Room. Messrs. Southgate and Barrett will forward their Auction Catalogue on receipt of six stamps; or a full Descriptive Circular, with a form attached on which to give commission, post-free on application, by letter or otherwise, at 22, Fleet-street.

GIFT-BOOKS.—Important SALE by AUCTION, in Lots suitable for private buyers, of high-class Illustrated and Illuminated Books, being the entire remaining copies of some of the productions and publications of Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, and three following days, at SOUTHGATE and BARRETT'S Great Room. Messrs. Southgate and Barrett will forward their Auction Catalogue on receipt of six stamps, or a full Descriptive Circular, with a form attached on which to give commission, post-free on application, by letter or otherwise, at 22, Fleet-street.

SCHOOL PRIZES.—Important SALE by AUCTION, in Lots suitable for private buyers, of high-class Illustrated and Illuminated Books, being the entire remaining copies of some of the productions and publications of Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, and three following days, at SOUTHGATE and BARRATT'S Great Room. Messrs. Southgate and Barrett will forward their Auction Catalogue on receipt of six stamps, or a full Descriptive Circular, with a form attached on which to give commission, post-free on application or otherwise, at 22, Fleet-street.

WANSTEAD ORPHAN ASYLUM.—DISTRESSING CASE: BOTH PARENTS DEAD.—The Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited to vote for THOMAS GEORGE DAWES; age, three years ten months. No. 31 on the proxies. Election, 26th inst. Proxies thankfully received by E. Howard, Esq., Leadenhall-market.

THE LUDGATE-HILL VIADUCT. INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
In consequence of the immediate Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, the Committee have been compelled to REMOVE their OFFICES to 100, FLEET-STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.—By order of the Committee,
Offices—100, Fleet-street, E.C. HENRY W. GREEN Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND—REMITTANCES.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

AMONG the evils of the war which has called out all the violent passions of our American relatives is the generation of a habit of what we are describing in the mildest language when we call it profanity. No person of honest nature would be too hard upon a man who at a time of fierce excitement should be too much moved to be very careful of his tongue. When directing the "currents of a heady fight," neither Napoleon, Wellington, nor Clyde, was particular as to the form of emphasis in which hasty orders were delivered; and a good deal of expletive may, under such circumstances, be thought no more of than the noise of the powder that is projecting the ball. But it is really another thing when preachers in the pulpit and statesmen on the platform think it necessary to be impressive by dint of appeals and allusions which are offensive to people of taste and painful to people of religion. American speakers and writers on both sides have been a great deal too ready to claim the direct superintendence and approbation of Providence; and those who would affect to see the blasphemy of such a man as Suwarrow, for instance, who rhymed on "Glory to God and to the Empress" after the butchery at Ismail, are ten times as prompt with similar tributes at every fresh slaughter in the course of a fratricidal war. We do not propose to annoy our readers by illustrations of this practice, as those who have read the documentary history of the struggle will recall a mass of such sins against propriety and religion; but even those who have noticed the clerical menaces of Greek fire and worse, by the Federal preachers, and have seen Mr. Lincoln's telegram, in which he invited one of the Generals to stand still and see the salvation—we scarcely care to copy the rest of the messsage—will not have been prepared for Mr. Seward's last outbreak. This, for mingled folly and profanity, perhaps outdoes most of what has preceded it. And this is the utterance, not of a soldier in the fierce heat of a fight, or even of a fanatic preacher blatant for the sake of pew-rents, but the deliberate oratory of the leading statesman in the Cabinet of Washington.

Mr. Seward, the Palmerston and Russell of the Lincoln Ministry, has been making a speech in which he declares that there can be no peace until Mr. Lincoln shall be President of the whole United States. Then, that is to say, when the flower of the Southern soldiery shall have been slaughtered—when the cities are garrisoned by Federals, and scores of Butlers are holding the people in an iron clutch—when the sword and the fire have done their work, then, cries Mr. Seward, "There will be peace, and the angels in Heaven may tune their harps to the symphony of such a peace."

Suwarrow, the Russian savage, is fairly outdone by Seward, the Federal statesman and philanthropist. The idea which he calls up is too painful to be regarded lightly, though the ridiculous blends with it to an extent which makes it difficult to repress a smile. If he had been content to be only portentously magniloquent instead of profane; if he could have remained outside the barrier, and not rushed in where those he invokes fear to tread, it would have been well. Could he have been satisfied with the music of the spheres and let the morning stars sing together, rejoicingly "Hail, Columbia!" the sentiment would have been American, and not altogether impious. But the picture which he has sought to draw is so audacious that we should have hesitated to reproduce it, but that it is well that English readers should understand the sort of madness which has judicially laid hold of the men of the North.

Leaving it, and forgetting as far as we may do the profane part of the idea, we should much like to know Mr. Seward's idea as to some of the steps with which it would be necessary to follow up the peace, whenever it is made. If it were possible that the South could be dragooned into submission, what next? We do not think so ill of the Federal Statesmen as to believe that they desire to rule the nine millions of the South as Mr.

Seward's idol, the Emperor Alexander, is ruling the Poles. We do not even suppose that he desires perpetual garrisons over the South, martial law, and a reign of terror. The idea probably is that if the South can once be subdued it will accept the humiliation, and take the goods the North provides it, and that in time ill-feeling will subside and institutions begin to work again. If these improbable events are ever to come to pass, it is not too soon for Mr. Seward to have begun to consider the sources of the misfortunes that have wasted the States, and what remedial measures should be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such miseries. And as, even if the North should have to make peace on other terms, and should have no occasion to include the concerns of the South in any Washington legislation, the same hints may be as useful, or perhaps more so (as Federal interference under the present system will be more difficult than heretofore), we should like to ask him respectfully whether these are among the rearrangements which he meditates.

Has he been convinced by the events of the last two years that universal suffrage is a mistake? Has he learned that to hand over the Government to the control of mere masses, without real cohesion or mutual understanding, is a blundering and dangerous process, as the result has shown? Does he think that this horrible war would have never occurred had the American representative system been rational instead of the reverse, and if educated men and persons of property had really had a voice in the country? What can be a more terrible sarcasm upon the whole system than the mode in which the Chief Magistrate is chosen? The Americans are obliged, when attempting to elect their President, to eliminate every man of mark or notoriety, and the only man who has a good chance owes it to his utter obscurity—to the fact that, whereas something is known of other candidates, nothing is known to say good or evil of him. It was to his being nobody that Mr. Lincoln—an attorney—owed his being placed at the head of a great nation. And what is the consequence of such election—if it be not an abuse of language to apply the word to the most blundering way of filling up the highest office? You get a mediocrity, or something worse, and he governs as might have been expected, and as would have been expected had anything been known about him. Mr. Lincoln, with some good intentions, has done more mischief than any ruler since Europe (except Napoleon I.) who ever reigned. How can it be otherwise, when election is but mob acclamation? The intermediate electoral body makes matters no better, because it is fairly represents the constituency, which is the worst conceivable. Is Mr. Seward prepared to abolish universal suffrage and of coming to a property qualification? We hope so, for to this complexion he or his successors must come at last.

Then, has he considered why the State is so ill served in America? He will hardly deny that it is so, in the face of the universal testimony of the American press, that the civil and military service is a mass of jobbery and incapacity. Has it occurred to him that while the wicked and foolish arrangement which leaves every office-holder at the mercy of a party change must effectually prevent office-holders from being anything else A man knows that he has but a limited term to serve, and then he must once more seek his fortune. He would be something better or worse than a man if he gave much thought to anything save getting into office, and, when in, making, by fair means or foul, as much provision as he can against the day of his extrusion. And this is just what the public servant in America does. He has managed to get his place, and, having learned by long experience that the only view to discharging them in the best manner, and, it may be, improving the system of which he is a part—as so many of our own public servants do—that is out of the question. He has to feather his nest, and he has not much time for the pitifulness. So the young and vigorous men of the country are either plundering it or are engaged in intrigue in order to have a chance of plundering it when a political change comes. Will Mr. Seward propose to make offices permanent, except, as here, when the Administration is discredited? If not, and he can carry his point, he will create a new service, and the affairs of the country will be managed in a new way.

If Mr. Seward will consider that by abolishing universal suffrage and by making offices permanent he may do much to elevate his country, and if he will frankly plan to be offered when peace shall come, he will be a better patriot than he has hitherto shown himself. And if he will do this, and leave off talking profusely about the angels, we do not know that he would be the worst President that could be chosen to succeed Mr. Lincoln. But we doubt his courage. He is brave enough to be profane, not to be patriotic.

At a Privy Council meeting held on Tuesday, at Windsor, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued beyond Dec. 1.

The Queen has appointed the following gentlemen, now attaches at the undermentioned places, to be third secretaries in her Majesty's diplomatic service:—The Hon. Henniker Heaton, Le Vert Brooke, Frederick Hen Audley Charles Golgligh, Stockholm; Mr. Henry Nevill Dering, Berne.

An order, under the hand of Sir George Grey, is published in Tuesday's Gazette, extending the time during which it is prohibited to take ralmon in the Fowey and Camel and their tributaries, in the county of Cornwall, from the 1st day of February to the 1st day of September.

Mr. Howitt, a brother of the celebrated Australian explorer of the same name, and a son of William and Mary Howitt, the well-known authors, died on Monday, owing to the upsetting of a canoe on Lake Brunner, in the western district of Canterbury, New Zealand.

Some specimens of English verse in classic metres, by the Poet Laureate, will, we understand, appear in the next number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Tennyson will also contribute to it a translation, in blank verse, of one Ibsen of Homer.

Messrs. Edmonston and Co., of Paternoster-row, whose excellent and expeditiously-issued maps of North America have been from time to time noticed in the *Illustrated*, have brought out a Map of Europe, showing the railways, submarine telegraphs, and latest political boundaries, and containing much useful information regarding the several States; they have likewise produced a Railway and Commercial Map of England and Wales, based on the Ordnance survey. Both maps are coloured. They are characterised by accuracy of drawing and clearness; and, finally, they are cheap enough to be popular.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle in good health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, arrived at the castle. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney also arrived. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out in a carriage and four. The Crown Princess of Prussia, attended by Countess Holstein and Count Seckendorff, visited the Queen in the morning to meet the Crown Prince of Prussia upon his arrival from the Continent. The Crown Princess met his Royal Highness at the Garter Gate, and conducted him to the Queen's apartments. He proceeded to the Waterloo station and travelled by special train to Windsor, arriving at the station at Clewer, where he was received by an audience of the Queen to deliver the insignia of the Order of the Garter sent to him by her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the castle grounds. Subsequently her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, and the Right Hon. W. Gladstone. The Queen's Speech Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 1st of December. Mr. Helps, Clerk of the Council, attended. Earl Granville and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of the Queen.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Mrs. Bruce and Colonel Ponsonby, went to Oxford to-day and inspected many of the objects of interest in the University. Their Royal Highnesses were the guests of Dean Stanley. After leaving the school of Natural Philosophy, the Princesses proceeded to witness the final heat of the University four-oar races between Trinity and University. Their Royal Highnesses on leaving Christ Church Meadows, where the boats started, were received with loud cheers. The Princesses returned to Windsor at five o'clock by the express train. The Queen and the royal family took an airing in carriages in the vicinity of the castle.

The Queen has honoured Mr. Frith with a sitting for his picture of "The Prince of Wales's Marriage."

The Crown Princess of Prussia has graciously consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new Cottage Hospital which is being erected at Windsor on this day (Saturday), the twenty-third anniversary of her Royal Highness's marriage. The ceremony will take place at the hour about half-past twelve o'clock, will be attended by the Bishop of Oxford and the Clergy of Windsor, the Mayor and Corporation, and the members of the Castle and Eton and Colleges of Freemasons. Lord Cremorne has succeeded Lord De Tabley as Lord in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Sandringham House.

On Thursday week the Prince attended by Lieutenant-General Bentinck, Major-General Knollys, Colonel Keppel, and Mr. Oliphant, went to the Castle Rising estate, and spent the day shooting, with Lord Alfred Paget and other noblemen, invited to meet his Royal Highness. Mr. Olo Russell left Sandringham House for London.

On Friday week the Prince and Princess walked in the grounds adjacent to the house.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess attended by the Countess of Morton, Colonel Keppel, and the Rev. A. Hervey, went to Lynn, where the Prince joined the West Norfolk hounds for a day's hunting. The Princess drove a pair of greys, proceeding in the direction the fox had taken, and came to a standstill in the Park at the entrance of A. Fountaine, Esq., where her Royal Highness alighted. The Prince and Princess returned to Sandringham House in the evening.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Teesdale, drove to Castle Rising, and attended Divine service in the parish church of St. Lawrence. The Rev. Charles Walter Bagot, Rector of the parish, officiated.

The Princess takes daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of Sandringham. The Prince spent the afternoon very much high, in consequence of the death of the late King of Denmark. It is reported that on the arrival of the Prince of Prussia to an evening party at Holkham Hall, on the 23rd instant, is postponed in consequence of this event.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince William of Hesse, Mr. Fredrick Seymour, and Mr. Ponsonby, and William of Holstein, left Holyrood Palace for Dalkeith Palace on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. The Royal party arrived at Dalkeith Palace shortly before eleven o'clock, when they were received by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the ladies Victoria, Margaret, and Mary Scott, and a distinguished circle invited to meet their Royal Highnesses. After partaking of breakfast the Royal party proceeded to the Home Park, where they succeeded on a shooting excursion. Luncheon was served in the park, after which the party returned to the house. The party returned to the Palace shortly after five o'clock, having succeeded in bagging seventy-five head. Dinner was served at half-past seven o'clock, after which Prince Frederick of Holstein and his son left for Edinburgh, accompanied by Robert Scott, Esq., of Rosebery.

On Sunday, the Prince and Prince William of Hesse attended Divine service at Lasswade Church, Midlothian. The Rev. Rev. Jas. Lamont preached. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Duke of Buccleuch's private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Bisshop officiated.

The Prince and Prince William of Hesse, after having been duly introduced to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, on Monday night as members of the Speculative Society, Edinburgh, and initiated throughout the debate.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, attended by Captain von Schweinitz, arrived at Queenstown Cahir, on Monday at four o'clock. The Royal Highness was met on landing by Colonel Ponsonby, Equerry to the Queen. The Prince left for Londonderry, en route to Windsor, at half-past four o'clock, by the mail-train on the South-Eastern Railway.

His Royal Highness the Count de Paris has left Southampton on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Ellora, en route for Egypt.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Apponyi have arrived at Claridge's Hotel.

His Excellency Baron de Gros left Albert-gate House on Sunday for Paris.

His Excellency the Saxon Minister has arrived at the residence of the Legation, in Hobart-place, from Saxony.

The Queen has appointed his Highness Seramudi Rajahye, Hindoon Rajah of Travancore, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of Joyeeo, and His Highness Furmud Dilhuni Rasekool Itabgud Dowlut-i-Sulehie Rajah of Sattara, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The Bow Street Police Inquiry into the cause of the accident to the Conard steamer Africa has resulted in the suspension of Captain Stone's certificate for six months. The Africa, it will be remembered, struck on a rock near Cape Race on the night of the 12th of October, but by able management she was got afloat, and safely reached at St. John's. The suspension of Captain Stone's certificate has excited a good deal of disapproval in Liverpool. A meeting of "Shipowners, captains, and others interested in the mercantile marine of the port" has been held to that town, at which resolutions were passed condemning the present official Courts of Inquiry, and pledging those present to use every possible effort to obtain the immediate restoration of Captain Stone's certificate. Captain Judkins and Captain Paton, of the Great Eastern, were amongst the speakers at the meeting; and the former, who spoke with the authority of a man who has crossed the Atlantic one hundred times, declared that the mishap to the Africa was due not to neglect "in the use of the lead, but to "an unaccountable under-current."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A meeting of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held on Tuesday, and, notwithstanding some protests from parishes in the south-east of London, they agreed in a resolution to adopt the Stangate site for the hospital, and to give £50,000 for the ground, subject to the approval of the Court of Chancery.

The 132nd session of the Society of Arts was opened on Wednesday by an address from Mr. William Hawes, chairman of the council, when the Prince Consort's gold medal was awarded at the last examination, and those allotted to the successful competitors for the wood-carving prizes in June last, were distributed.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society will be held on Monday evening next, when papers on the Niger and other geographical papers will be read:—1. Communication from Mr. Hutt, British Consul at Fernando Po, on the west coast of the Wahle Nile. 2. Journey of Colonel Felly on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

The chrysanthemums in the Inner and Middle Temple Gardens, brought through the severe frosty between the metropolitan headgardeners, Messrs. Broome and Dale, to a high degree of excellence, have drawn to them large numbers of lovers and gentlemen of the public from these gardens; which, as stated, have courteously been thrown open to the public. Shortly the present weather continuing, the flowers can be a protection for a few days longer.

The winter course of lectures to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was commenced on Tuesday evening by Professor Owen—his subject being "On some instances of the Power of God, as manifested in His Animal Creation." The lecture was concluded with a brief review of the progress of science, in advancing and guiding especially, as the lawgiver caused to all seekers for truth to approach its investigation with minds perfectly unfettered with preconceived notions.

Last week the births of 2061 children—1066 boys and 995 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number was 1,911, which was 161—nearly 8 per cent—less than the number registered in the first week of the current month to 1487 in that which ended last Saturday, notwithstanding nearly twenty years of time have increased from 721 to 757; those at sixty years and upwards from 99 to 276. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding last weeks was 1,264, the forty-sixth week of the years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,379. A yellow dust at the age of fifty-four years was registered as the cause.

The ceremony of nominating the Sheriffs for England and Wales took place on Tuesday morning, in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster. The Lord Chancellor was present, the Barons of the Exchequer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Queen's Office. The writ was then brought in containing this the following:—There are three names on the list for each county, and the present Sheriffs of the office were struck off, and fresh names were added in their places. In January next one of the three names will be "picked" for the office, and will be sworn in during that year's term as the top of the list; so that the gentleman nominated will, as a rule, have two years to prepare for the arrangements of his office.

A public meeting was held yesterday week to decide upon the most appropriate means to be suggested to the town for the late Field Marshal Lord Clyde, and to take steps for providing the funds for the same. The Lord Provost presided, and the Lord Justice Clerk, and upon the platform were Earl De Grey and Ripon (Secretary for War), the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Haddington, Sir Charles Wood (Secretary for India), the Earl of Lauzan, the Earl of Cacklgan, Lord Murray, Sir R. Richardson, Sir R. Anstruther, Sir R. Airey, and a number of other gentlemen officially or otherwise connected with the military and civil services of the country. The body of the hall was crowded. The Lord Provost said the chief posed a high eulogium on the merits of Lord Clyde, tracing his career from his entry into the army as a gentleman and unknown, to the time when he attained a position which it will be difficult for another to occupy. He mentioned speeches in which the same sentiments were also made by Earl De Grey, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Stanley, and others. It was resolved that a statue to the celebrated warrior should be raised in the metropolis, and that a general subscription should be invited.

LAW AND POLICE.—The estate of the Aberdeen came on for hearing on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer. Sir Hugh Cairns in an elaborate address urged that the estate should be sold out to the highest bidder of the late levy. He commented at great length on the meaning of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which, he said, had not been intended for the construction of the Alexandra. Mr. Karslake followed for the defendants. An interesting point was made by the Attorney-General. The case had not concluded when we went to press with our country edition.

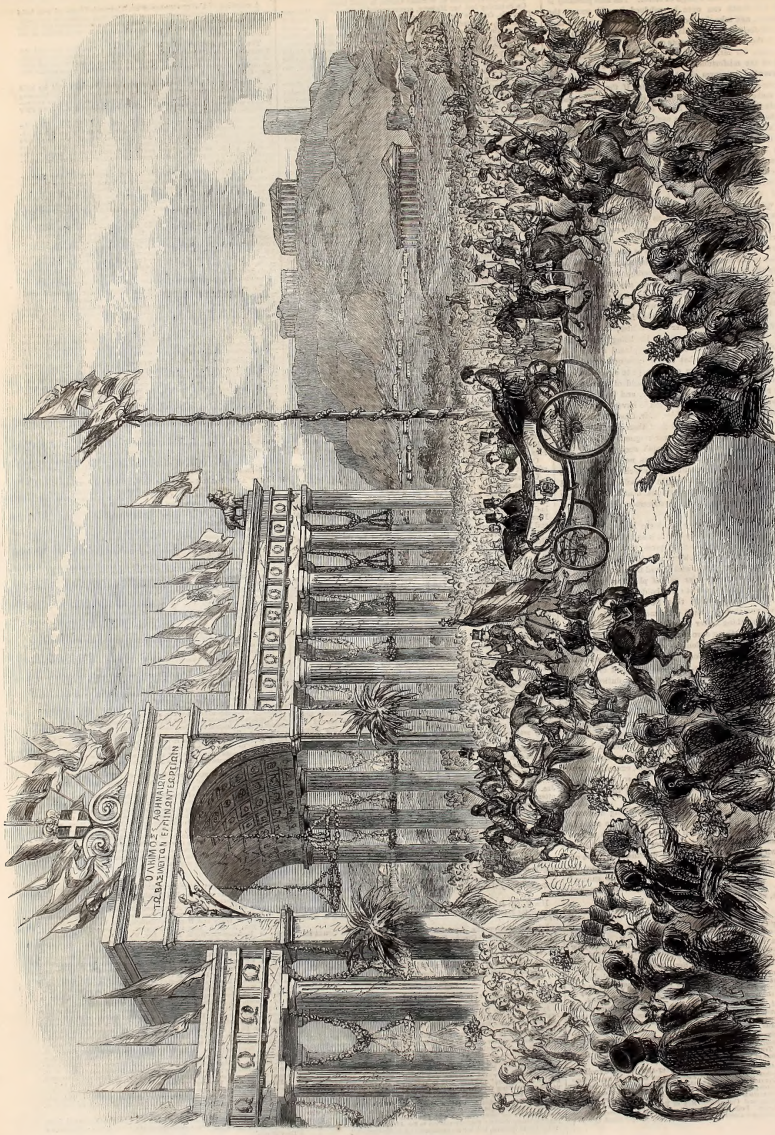
Some days have been occupied in the Chancellor Wood's Court this week by the arguments in connection with a bill filed by Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P., against Mr. Gye, lessee of Her Majesty's Italian Opera House, for a partnership and praying for a settlement of accounts on that footing. Some interesting facts in the history of the opera during the last twenty years were disclosed in the course of the case. In September, 1849, after the failure of the previous year, Mr. Lumley and Mr. Gye obtained a lease of the house for seven years. Colonel Knox, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Gye, offered to lend him £6000; Sir William Tite, another intimate friend of the latter gentleman, was likewise induced to contribute, and the result of the negotiation was by the end of £18,000 to Mr. Gye by Messrs. Coutts, the bankers, on a bond by which Mr. Gye himself agreed to be liable for £3000, Colonel Knox for £3000, and Sir William Tite for £2000. The year 1851, the Exhibition year resulted in a profit. Messrs. Coutts were paid off, and Sir William Tite died. Between March, 1852, the same bankers made another advance of £10,000 on the security of the lease and the bond of Mr. Gye and Colonel Knox. In the arrangements for the Wagner season of 1852 was the reverse of profitable, and, as more funds were required, Mr. Anthony H. Beresford-Hope was induced to join in the enterprise, and advanced £12,000 on the understanding that he was to be entitled to one third of the profits. At the season of 1853 matters went better than before, and Colonel Knox began to be uneasy, asked for security, and suggested an introduction of another partner. Mr. Lumley, who was in the Queen's Bench, entered into the Crimea, and died there in 1858, having left his share to the sister of Mr. Gye. Next year the latter gentleman and Colonel Knox were set down as a contributor towards the re-edification to the extent of £5000. The Colonel, however, declined to be to be a trustee for the extravagant Mr. Gye, and his son and Mr. Gye followed, resulting in this appeal to Chancery. After going into the accounts, the Vice-Chancellor intimated that he should order a dissolution of partnership. The question as to the amount to be received by Mr. Gye, beyond being that if there were a loss he must be borne, if a profit Colonel Knox's money must be first returned, was not then decided. The plaintiff's bill must be dismissed with costs; but the rest of the case might stand over, with leave to amend, and as to Messrs. Coutts' bill the decree must be made that Colonel Knox was a proprietor.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday to remove the judgment and execution obtained against the Great Eastern by one of her creditors for £1000.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Hunt and her two children, who were murdered in a cab, was brought to a close on Monday night. The jury found a verdict to the effect that all three were poisoned by prussic acid, administered to them by Samuel William Hunt, "whom they believe to be now insane on Monday at midnight.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of Hunt was held yesterday week, and resulted in a verdict of *Felo de se*. The jurors elected several facts which tend to account for some of the apparent contradictions which the circumstances of the case have presented, especially amongst the most important was the evidence of a bailbroker, who stated that the deceased purchased a waterproof a day or two before the committal of the murder. This fact supports the story of the cabman.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. T. Bentley, Rector of Monk's Risborough, to be Rural Dean of Aylesbury. Rev. J. Bramley, Rector of Bishopsbourne, to be Rural Dean. Rev. A. L. Brenchley to be Honorary Canon of Peterborough. Rev. R. D. Green, incumbent of Bromsgrove, to be Surrogate for Cheshire. *Benefices*: Rev. F. B. Bourjeo to Withy and Hargham, Norfolk; Rev. W. C. Hunt to Odell, Bedford; Rev. J. E. Kempe to Wittersham, Kent; Rev. Alfred Allnutt, Vicar, Wye, Bayles to Foxton-de-the-Wolds, Hull; Rev. W. M. Parley to Cottingham, near Wetherby; Rev. Edward Ryle to Ely. *Vicarages*: Rev. Frederick Anderson; Rev. G. M. Pieth to Wiltshire, Yorkshire. *Complements*: The Rev. R. Forth, incumbent of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, to be Chaplain to the Metropolitan Rev. C. A. Wetherall to the Forces, Fourth Class. *Incumbents*: The Rev. R. Crawley to Bishop's Norton, Rev. E. Forbes to Blakeley, Lancashire; Rev. Francis. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. O. L. Chambers to Stock, near Ongar, Rev. J. Dixon to Hoe and Letheringham, Rev. F. Ellis to Lindfield, Sussex; Rev. Rev. P. J. Wales to Nether Wilton, Northumberland. *Curacies*: The Rev. W. Andrews to Attercliffe-cum-Darnall, Sheffield; Rev. J. Bell to Stretford in Christ Church, St. Leonard-on-Sea; Rev. W. C. Bompas to Holy Trinity, Leeds; Rev. D. Currie to Holy Trinity, Lancaster; Rev. J. Dixon to Cowthorpe to Fewey, Cornwall; Rev. H. M. Finney to Gotham and Radcliffe; Rev. W. Gordon to Bingley, Bradford; the Rev. T. H. Gregg to Trinity Church; Rev. A. Harrison to Digby, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Hook to Denton, Wilts; Rev. J. Hunt to St. Anne's, Liverpool; Rev. J. Jones to St. Mary's, Lancaster; Rev. T. Kenyon to St. Mary's, St. Andrew's, Auckland; Rev. J. F. Nicholson to Milnthorpe, Southam; Rev. E. Parke to Blakeley, Lancashire; Rev. Rev. Rawdon to Hulton, Lancashire; Rev. T. C. Smith to Nantwich, Notts; Rev. W. B. Skelmore to Hambleton, Rutland; Rev. J. Smith to Bermondsey; Rev. Henry, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. Peter to Barrowby, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. G. Tarrant to Trinity, Bradford; Rev. W. Vernon to St. John the Evangelist, St. Pancras; Rev. R. Warwick to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. A. Watton to Bishopsgate, Upton, Somersetshire; Rev. R. J. Webb to Milton Rees, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. C. Webster to St. Anne's, Lancaster; Rev. A. Wright to Bolton-le-Sands, Lancaster. The Rev. E. Y. Hall to be Lecturer of St. Peter's, Brighton. —*Guardian*.

A thank-offering of £100 has been sent to the National Life-boat Institution by a lady, "for preservation at sea during the awful storm of the 6th ult."



THE ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE I. AT ATHENS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 509.



OVERFLOW OF THE NILE: DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGE SEURAH-EL-MALAH.—SEE PAGE 520.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

OUR silent highway, which has so long been accustomed to make an occasional noise in the world, is this week familiar to the clinking of a hammer on iron on its own account. There is a Thames Tunnel, and a dozen or two of bridges cross the Thames; but the tunnel necessarily was never intended to touch the river, and bridges are no more than means of connecting land—in fact, an absolute defiance of the river's dividing power. But the Thames Embankment will positively touch it "by the bottom." The contract has been taken, and one cannot hardly have actually driven in—for built, no sand, or whatever the operation may be called—it seems fair to conclude that the work will proceed "steadily, steadily," with what the sailors call shows. True, legislators—amusingly divided into hereditary and enlightened—have sanctioned the undertaking, but thanks to Mr. Locke, the contract for London on both sides of the river know well that the southern shore is constantly submerged by a high tide, while the northern shore is up on a ship's berth. Of course the new Embankment will displace an immense body of water, which, instead of being suffered to flow in the new channel, will be forced into the present stream. Thus the new plight of Lambeth will be increased. The Bishop's palace will demand a bridge boat, and the muddy population, from eastern to western Sarah's, may have to take to the water, and, like the superfluous Chinese population, live in boats, junks, or sampans, as they are variously termed. Of course, perhaps, during the next four or five recesses will be time enough—Mr. Cowper must turn his navvies' labour for the newly-formed Park to that end. For want of houses on both sides it cannot properly be called a street; existing new granddisquoses must be found—Parade, for instance, Strand or Thames Parade; or, with the proper complement of trees, and with the word Avenue might be employed, as being at once elegant and novel.

While London is undergoing smiles in that quarter it is "cutting it" not far off. Certain new thoroughfares demanded that Lord Clyde's statue shall be placed in Trafalgar-square; and Lord Stanley was good enough to advocate the

Keeping a corner for something that's nice,

as Goldsmith says, in the shape of reserving the fourth corner of the Square for a statue to the Jolly Jack tar, whose last great deed shall be longer be able to balance himself in that or any other matter concerning air or good taste. With Sir John, happily, we at present have nothing to do: but we have in time to think of the statue of the Duke, whose black gentry on granite pedestals, who frighten little children into wave fits than policemen, are the very last thing we can see whatever in large nursery-maid population. Such gloomy memorials induce anything but pleasing remembrances of the dead: and the Duke, in public enough all that, when Abroad as New Zealander and Shelley's South Sea Islander come at last, they will be of opinion that their boasted progenitors have as the Patagonians at Exeter Hall, the ugliest body ever painted yet. The New Zealander suggests St. Paul's, where the recent sculpture has been in good taste; the Duke's statue, equestrian statues, and the Crimean bas-reliefs. By-the-way, in the latter work there is doubtless an objection to many representations of the sailors. So it was well of Burns in his aspiration that people might see themselves as others see them, probably, the Sandwich Islander, during the principal years of Dr. Johnson's life, would scarcely have cared to see himself as in Dr. Johnson's pocket. But a large language is about to be put seriously to the test in respect of the "Great German people, a race of thinkers and of critics," as Sir Edward Lytton styles them in one of his novels. Mr. Henry Morley has been for some years then taking notes, and "faith, has prent 'em." Through a somewhat singular, or, at least, dominant Morrison's glass (which, by-the-way, was a naval glass, showing pictures to the marines), or, say, by seeing through the "spectacles" of good-chests, it is safe to announce that the Germans are a certain set of whimsical, unreasonable, and unpleasant people, who have been studied and described so well. They are steeped in a kind of unconscious poverty, and, as Lord Dundreary would never willingly be the children, these strange people take great educational care of their offspring, and attach important halfpenny-worth consequences to them in the shape of immoderate potations of beer.

From Mr. Mayhew a book of travels must not be expected. He has, in Mr. H. Lucas's days, *Used Among Lions* the country. A five years' residence has given opportunity for seeing the people in and out of doors. At home, going by quarterly for infancies and for all the otherwise all-consuming pig. At the Universities, where no student's academical career is complete until he has received a sash-corded sword-gown over the right cheek, or had the tip of his nose slashed off to be eaten up by the attendant dog, or sewed on again by the providential surgeon. Throughout the continent there is no lodging-house without the food worse. The author does not hesitate to speak of the miseries of German people, and he goes deeply into the causes. And all this is done, not in dry statistics, but in that manner, which has caused him to be acknowledged as one of the most readable writers of the day. No one has always sought subjects by many readers considered to be unreadable. Many of the national customs, from birth to marriage, and last even, will be found curious and interesting, as also will not the pale of observation jealously guarded by "Murray's Handbook." Then the "Contrast of "German Life and German Books" turn upon an occasional contrast with corresponding institutions in England, and, after perusal, the question will be for many more than the German to become proxy and sentimental over his Fatherland. But yet the Germans live comfortably. They have but little to cripply their purses. And they have no rent and increasing rates, as they consume with a passion sufficient to raise another King James and a second Gunpowder Plot.

And England bears as the most honoured people on its soil a family not altogether unlike German Princes in all but the title of Duke. The Court abandons tobacco. Throughout the length, breadth, rotundities, and heights of Windsor Castle every cigar and all weeds pipewards have been banished. The Prince of Wales has not smoked on the meanest hind in the palace in respect to tobacco. The walls are said to be covered with printed warnings, framed and glazed, against violating Majestical behests. Is this custom to spread, out of that most practical species of Radicalism—economy? Will Mr. Gladstone resist, just after having halved the duty on manufactured tobacco, confident in his proved theory that decreased taxation leads to increased consumption. British Americans may again be becoming nervous concerning the maintenal fragrance of curtains, and British husbands may again be thinking of going to the club.

People take different views of the last of things. Modest people hesitate sorrowfully over the last square of bread, which is eaten by eating; whilst old English gentlemen never fail to impress upon youth the propriety of "buzzing" the bottle. Marmion also entertained a desire, "last of his name," to get the papers, under the demoniacal title of "More Shame for Him," describe how Mr. So-and-so died, and the daily female specimen of the small grouse who had paid a visit to Unst, the most northern point of the Shetland Isles. That the bird was certainly not the last of his race may be presumed; but it may also be presumed that he was the only one within hail of swan shot. He met his fate, and undoubtedly deserved it as much as any other bird. The addition to the dinner matters little—the importance to ornithology may be great. It is difficult to see why the last of a thing or things should not be sacrificed, always excepting that celebrated remainder biscuit after a voyage, because in its case the difficulties of mastication must be considerable. But if the only bird present is to be preserved, surely the ultimate dodo of the Mauritius, sent in 1628, deserves to be immortal.

The Hon. Francis Leveson Bertie has been appointed a clerk in the Foreign Office.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

WHEN the present Ministry was formed it professed to represent a piece of political mosaic: that is to say, it was to be composed of materials generically alike, but of different shades of colour, as curiously and carefully joined that it should present at least a smooth surface. The Liberal party was to be represented in the Cabinet in that fit of variegated work. The Peelites were to show in the lightest shade; the Whigs were to be rather darker in colour; while the Manchester Radicals were to be the most pronounced in dye of all. As a matter of course, the colour that was most decided required to be used most sparingly, in order to avoid overpowering the others. Hence, in the allocation of places in the Cabinet—to drop metaphor—two members of the Manchester School were admitted to the Ministry. Mr. Bright was appointed to rule Mr. Milner Gibson is undergoing the process of gilding Ralticism and favour-seeking Conservatism, and Mr. Bass is to be Liberal. Now, in the case of Mr. Milner Gibson, and it would also have been the case with Mr. Cobden if he had accepted office, the same rule was tried to be applied. Mr. Cobden, it is thought, is to be "king of France not because last in spite of his being a Bourbon, might have been appointed. They were chosen for the Cabinet, not because of, but in spite of, their extreme political opinions. They were Radicals, pure and simple. The Bourbons had learned nothing and forgotten no villies. No doubt he has been always found in the van of certain popular movements, and he professes very pure Radical views on the subject of Reform; while, as a basis to the anti-corn-law agitation, he did great service. It has, indeed, often crossed one's mind that Cobden would have been a very good Minister for India, or perhaps completely a representative man as Mr. Gibson is, or Mr. Bass, or indeed any other Liberal Minister, regarded on the membership for Wolverhampton—for, of course, that is the way to put it in Queen's Park. About £1,000 a year, including leaders' and tenons needs, will be given in prizes, and it was also decided to continue the prizes for ploughing matches. Ploughing matches in Downs are still on an equality with the Chevriots, Leicesters, and Shorthorns, and Mr. Druce cuts a very fine figure which they can't take. For blood horses there is no prize, but the agricultural horses have £600 allotted to them.

"Are pigs profitable stock?" has formed the subject of a good discussion at the Croydon Farmers' Club, in the course of which some curious experiences were related. One gentleman stated that by no much struck with the mode of fattening Aylesbury ducks, by putting them in the dark, that he had got to prevent their feeding about that he had tied up some of his pigs with chains round their necks, and found the experiment answer. He also ascertained upon weighing, that a very half-hundred weight of food they made 14 lbs. of flesh, whether they were fed upon rice or Indian meal. He added that he had also found it useful to put it in straw-yard, as it had more nitrogen than any of them, and therefore made the best manure. Another breeder said he was highly of the confinement system of fatting, but laid down this rule thereto, "Do not put a pig to feed a pig." He did not, however, approve of washing the pigs. Mr. Streeter's experience was in favour of pulped swedes and mangolds, mixed with ground corn, but he did not recommend the latter. During the whole process of fatting, as the fat would boil out in cooking, which would not be the case if the meal was given to them raw, a little salt in the meal was thrown out to the effect that it was better to keep pigs for your men, and sell it to them at half or under market price, than to let them keep pigs for themselves, and thereby save the temptation of robbing the farm for their stye supplies. The necessity of warmth was enforced by all the speakers, who seemed to be pretty generally agreed that pigs are profitable.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The lectures for the ensuing season will include a course on "Experimental Optics," by Professor Tyndall: "The Metallic Elements," by Professor Frankland: "The Chemistry of Combustion," by Professor Odling: "Animal Life," by Professor Marshall; "On the Antiquity of Man," by Mr. John Lubbock; "The Natural Law of the Conservation of Force," by Professor Grove; "Electricity in Relation and Meteorology," by Mr. Alexander Herschel; and "The Electric Telegraph," by Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. Willoughby Smith, and Mr. Sabine. The lectures adapted to a juvenile audience, will be given by Professor Tyndall—"On Electricity as Real and Realizable Force."

A NEW COMET was observed on the 6th inst, by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, in the constellation Andromeda, and it is moving with such declination. It has a tail extending two degrees, and the nucleus is as bright as a star of the fourth magnitude.

TUBING MADE OF COLD STEEL.—We learn (from *Les Mondes*) that at Cologne a machine has been constructed which, weighing thirty tons, is able to exercise a pressure of 600 tons, destined for the manufacture of tubes. It is said that the force of this pressure is such that a steel bloom of cylinder fifty millimetres (nearly two-tenths of an inch) thick is reduced more than a hundred times in length, and becomes in this state more than capable of passage through the machine. This method may possibly be applied to the manufacture of cannon. The steel tubes are of a peculiar quality; the cast steel of Messrs. Hawksworth has succeeded well.

THE APPLICATION OF SUNLIGHT TO THE MICROSCOPE has been made by Mr. Woodward, U.S. Army, who employs direct sunlight, receiving the rays upon a concave mirror, and thus enlightened the object placed in the focus of the microscope. In order to moderate, if it often the excessive brilliancy, he placed the green and red glasses of his sextant in such a way that the rays passed through the two glasses successively. He states that the most delicate objects, such as the circulation of the sap in the cells of plants, are seen with a charming splendour. *Scientific American*.

PURIFICATION OF AIR BY THE VAPORISATION OF WATER. In a communication to the Academy of Sciences, M. Fremy states that during his studies on ventilation his attention was especially drawn to the disengagement of the fetid gases. This disengagement made for sacrificing the air by steam before permitting it to enter, both in winter and summer. He was led, in consequence, to attribute a valuable effect to the air in the presence of watery vapour dissolved in the air; possibly due, like the rain in storms, to the condensation of the vapour. He has consequently (confirmed by the experiments of Saussure and Pouillet), which modifies the air and produces active oxygen, so efficient in destroying the miasmatic principles of the putrefactive. M. Morin accordingly caused experiments to be made at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, which he considers to favour his views, and has accordingly calls upon the medical profession and sanitary commissions to examine the question.

WITH REGARD TO THE CLEANSING OF ANCIENT PAINTED GLASS and M. Gerspach's process for removing the white opaque surface of defaces a warning letter, stating that great care must be taken in dealing with this glass, since, although the process may treat on the glass of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries are generally well enough vitrified, yet sometimes the glass of the fifteenth and sixteenth is of fire so ill as to crumble off with the finger nail. It would, then, be highly dangerous to wash them with muriatic acid. In respect to the glass of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, he denies that the beautiful effects are due to chance and to the accidental ruptures of the colours in the glass, &c., and asserts that they are due to the intuitive knowledge which the artists possessed of the laws of the contrast of colours so ably enunciated by Chevreul many years ago.

AZULENE is the name given by Mr. Septimus Piesse to a new body discovered by him in the products of the caustic soda test for coal naphtha. Being read on Saturday on the 5th of November, Mr. Piesse stated that, though the substance so designated by him is the blue oil that is a short distillation of otto of patchouli, he has since found it to exist universally in essential oils in larger quantity as the oil passes consecutively, giving, in fact, the colour by which each oil is distinguished. Pure azulene has a beautiful blue colour, and it is to the presence of small quantity of azulene that blue oil of chamomile owes its azure tint; and hence the name given to the new body. It is now ascertained that brown-green, yellow-green, and green oils owe their colour to a portion of azulene and a yellow resin, varying in proportion, as optically indicated. At the meeting Dr. Hoffmann objected to the name, as likely to be confounded with azaline, a blue colouring matter obtained from coal tar. Dr. Gladstone stated that he himself had separated the blue produce from otto of patchouli, but was not yet satisfied with its purity. He proposed the name cærulein, and stated that in a short time he would be prepared to read a paper on the subject. The editor of the *Chemical News* says that the name cærulein has been appropriated to a new mineral blue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mr. Topham seems to have the knack of giving us bad meetings in the spring and summer, and good in the autumn. Out of season, as all racing seems to be, when the Newmarket stands are closed, there was plenty to be seen at Aintree, and a more slashing handicap finish than that between Blithfield, Golden Pledge, and Fairwater has not been fought out this year. Catch-'em-Alive, with Challoner in the saddle, could not "act" through the heavy ground. Lord Stamford (whose sale is postponed till Dec. 3) won four races during the week, in three of which his second jockey, James Mann, wore his colours. The November entries are generally good, and that for the Two Thousand of '65 a rather remarkable one. Out of the ninety nominations twenty-eight are contributed by six owners. Stockton keeps up its numbers well, and it has received a good ally in Mr. Thomas, who enters several of the Eltham Park foals.

The *Life* states that there were 80,000 people present on the two days of the Constantinople meeting, and that, owing to its success, it has been decided to form a jockey club there. Her Majesty's Vice-Consul was starter and judge on the occasion; and the Sultan's son was presented with a 2lb. racing-saddle, which caused extensive orders of the same article from wealthy Turks. [An Engraving and a description of the races at Constantinople are given in this Impression.]

The battues seem as large as ever this year. At Weston Colvile, near Newmarket, 1260 pheasants were shot in two days, and 1137 hares were the formidable item in the three days' return at Dapplin Castle, Perthshire.

A novel match has been made for the Copenhagen grounds on Dec. 14, when Lang, the champion runner, is to contend against "Spicer's donkey," for £10 a side, the quadruped receiving a quarter of a mile out of four miles.

The most remarkable coursing event since our last has been the success of Mr. Gavin Steel's kennel at the Coquetdale Club. He did not run anything in the Dog Puppy Stakes, but divided the corresponding stake with his Scheweppe and Spray, ran up to Agility for the Netherton Stakes with Spencer, and won the Biddleston Stakes with little Spider, own sister to the three. Scheweppe and Spray belong to a litter of eleven, all of them alive and over the distemper. The cross of Seagull and Sourocks seems likely to be as lucky as that of Beacon and Scotland-Yet, and the third and last litter consists of seven, of which one has been, unfortunately, stolen. Little Spider, who ran so well at the Waterloo last year, is one of the gamest and plainest greyhounds of the day. As a three months' puppy she broke one of her hind legs, and she has lost nearly nine inches of her tail, which gives her a very bulldog appearance. The meetings for next week are Wolverhampton (O), Swarland, Coquetside Club, North Somercotes, Metropolitan Club's Champion, Dranor Club (O), Jed Forest, Dumfries Club, West Herefordshire, and Scarborough (O).

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING.—Monday.

Shobdon Court Stakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Welland, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Blithfield, 1. Bally Edmund, 2.
Newport Gold Cup.—Gemma, 1. Despair, 2. Lady Louisa, 3.
Racing Plate.—Foreteller, 1. Jessie, 2. Highland Mary, 3.
Carnival Nursery Handicap of 10 sovs.—Caroline, 1. Nucleus, 2. Diviner, 3.
Foregate Stakes of 10 sovs.—Cassidia, 1. Summerside, 2. Cuckoo, 3.
Abbey Handicap of 3 sovs.—Overture, 1. Redpole, 2. Bohemia, 3.
Battlefield Handicap of 5 sovs.—Liston, 1. Reindeer, 2. Zora, 3.
Hurdle Race of 7 sovs.—Serious Case, 1. Pot Pourri, 2. Shan Van Vocht, 3.

TUESDAY.

Salopian Stakes.—Caroline, 1. Alphæus, 2.
Shorts Handicap Selling Race.—Southport, 1. Vigil, 2. Sapper, 3.
Scurry Stakes.—Prescription, 1. Neilgherry, 2. Rest, 3.
Shrewsbury Cup.—Donne Canne, 1. Blackdown, 2. Odine, 3.
Severn Stakes.—Corsica, 1. Fanfreluche, 2. Belle of the Vale, 3.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Farfalla, 1. Reindeer, 2. Redskin, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Juliet, 1. Spicebox, 2.
Stewards' Cup.—Knave of Trumps, 1. Suburban, 2. Despair, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Fravola, 1. Zora, 2. Don't Come Late, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Rest, 1. Coronet, 2. Bosh, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Dolphin, 1. Miss Julia, 2. Biondella, 3.
Anglesey Nursery Handicap Plate.—Pegasus, 1. Tomfoolery, 2. The Tailor, 3.
Wynnstay Cup.—Buckland, 1. Zelle, 2. Lord Burleigh, 3.
Column Handicap.—Bathilde, 1. Cadiz, 2. Jack of Hearts, 3.
Longleate Handicap.—Queen Elizabeth, 1. Pupil, 2. Fravola, 3.
Acton Burnel Stakes.—Spicebox, 1. Jessie, 2. Douche, 3.
Monkmoor Handicap.—Peignoir, 1. Leontes, 2. Confederate, 3.]
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Zelle, 1. Bernice, 2. Tornado, 3.
Nursery Handicap.—Bradamante, 1. Fauconberg, 2. Antoinette, 3.

THURSDAY.

Herbert Handicap.—Tornado, 1. Captain Crow, 2.
Groby Stakes.—Hesper, 1. Fravola, 2.
Altingham Park Stakes.—Neilgherry, 1. Antipodes, 2.
£40 Handicap Plate.—Despair, 1. Juliet, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Virginia, 1.
Handicap Plate.—Dolphin, 1. Gazelle, 2.
Copeland Nursery Handicap.—Blarney, 1. Confederate, 2. Nucleus, 3.
Autumn Steeplechase.—Arbury, 1. Thomastown, 2. Medora, 3.
Longner Hall Steeplechase.—Brian Borohoime, 1. Nereus, 2. Inkerman, 3.

At Madras Sir Charles Trevelyan has offered a prize of 500 rupees for the best essay on the following thesis:—"Compare the influence of Greek learning on the Arabs under the Abbasside Caliphs of Bagdad and the Ommiyade Caliphs of Cordova with the subsequent influence of Arabian learning on the reviving European mind after the dark ages; and from the comparison infer the probable influence which the mature intellect of Europe should exercise in its turn, now that it is once more brought in contact with the Mohammedan mind in India." Professor E. B. Cowell, Moulavi Mohammad Wajih and Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur are the judges.

A scientific expedition, headed by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, recently passed through Malta for Syria, for the purpose of investigating the geology, zoology, and botany of the Holy Land. This region has been little explored by naturalists, to whom it is a sort of *terra incognita*, and promises therefore to afford a very productive and highly interesting field of observation. The *Malta Times* states that the expedition is abundantly furnished with every requisite for the objects it has in view, in the way of scientific instruments, traps for catching the smaller mammals and reptiles, nets for fishing in the Jordan, &c., and includes on its staff a skilled taxidermist from the Zoological Society. A photographer also accompanies the expedition, the results of whose exertions will doubtless afford a valuable adjunct to the labours of the party, which, if the state of the country permit, are intended to extend over a period of six or eight months.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued drain of bullion from the Bank of England for export purposes, and the unfavourable accounts from most of the Continental Bourses, have produced considerable inactivity in the market for Home Securities. Sales of stock for money have rather increased, and the quotations have ruled lower—Consols, for Transfer, having declined to 92⅝ ½.

Under the impression, on the part of the mercantile community, that money will become dearer—more especially as the Bank of France has lost about £300,000 in specie since the last return was made up—the demand for accommodation has increased, and, in the open market, the lowest quotations for the best commercial paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	6 per cent.	Four months' bills	6½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	6 ,,	Six months' bills	6¾ 7 ,,
Three months' bills	6 6¼ ,,		

At the usual meeting of the directors of the Bank of England held on Thursday, no alteration was made in the rates of discount. The week's return shows a decrease in the stock of bullion of only £44,163.

Throughout the Continent money is in active request, with only moderate supplies on offer. The Bank of Russia has declined to draw bills upon England, except for very limited amounts; and it is announced that the Bank of France will shortly commence the issue of notes of £2 each to relieve the present pressure. The rates of discount in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	7	7	Amsterdam ..	4½	4½
Vienna ..	5	5 6	Turin ..	8	8
Berlin ..	5	5	Brussels ..	5	5
Frankfort ..	5	5	Hamburg ..	—	6
			St. Petersburg	6	12

The imports of the precious metals have been on a moderate scale, and the whole of them have been taken for the Continent. About £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank for Egypt.

We understand that the contemplated Swedish Loan will not be brought forward for some time.

The Council for India have disposed of £500,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The minimum prices were unaltered, and the applications within the limits amounted to £1,700,000.

Some of the Continental exchanges have become rather more favourable, and there is still a small profit on the import of gold from New York.

Terms for the amalgamation of the London, St. Katharine's, and the Victoria Dock Companies have been agreed upon.

On Monday, Home and Indian Securities were flat. However, prices were steady:—Consols, for Money, realised 92⅞ ¾; Bank Stock, 236; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞ ¾; Red Sea Annuities, 21 1-16; India Five per Cents, 108⅞ ¾; Ditto Four per Cents, 100½; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 99¾; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 115; the Bonds, 7s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. dis. The quotations were somewhat drooping on the following day, with a heavy market:—Consols left off at 92½ ⅜; Ditto, for the 3rd of December, 91½ ⅝ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾; Bank Stock, 237; India Stock, 226; Ditto, New, 108⅝ ⅞; Rupee Paper, 104½ to 105½, and 114½ to 115½; India Bonds, par to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 3s. discount. On Wednesday no change of importance took place in prices; but the market generally was somewhat heavy:—Consols closed at 92⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ ⅝; Bank Stock, 237; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76; Long Annuities, 14⅜; India Stock, 223 to 221; Ditto, New, 108⅞; Ditto Four per Cents, 100½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 114¾; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 8s. dis. On Thursday the market was somewhat firmer, and Consols marked 92⅜ to ½ for Money, and 91½ to ⅝ ex div. for Account; the Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 90⅜ ½; and Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 3s. dis. Bank Stock realised 237; India Stock, 221; and India Five per Cent Stock, 108½ ⅞.

American Securities have been heavy, and drooping in price. Virginia Six per Cents have sold at 36½; Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 73; Ditto, 100 Dollar Shares, all paid, 70½.

The market for Foreign Securities has ruled heavy, and prices exhibit an almost general decline from last week. Brazilian Four-and-a Half per Cents have marked 89½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92½; Equador, 14; Egyptian, 99½; Ditto, second Issue, 93¾; Greek, 31; Ditto, Coupons, 14¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 39; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1853, 86½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49; Ditto, 1862, 48⅜; Ditto, 1863, 48⅞; Russian Old Five per Cents, 91; Ditto Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 87½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 53¾; Ditto, Passive, 34⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 13⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90½; Ditto, 1858, 69¾; Ditto, 1862, 70⅞; Venezuela Six per Cents, 55½ ex div.; and Italian Five per Cents, 71½. Portuguese Scrip has sold at ⅞ to 1 premium; Brazilian, ⅞ dis.; and the Confederate Loan at 60 to 62. Turkish Consolidés have realised 47¼ to ½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent. Annexed are the leading quotations:—Alliance, 47½; Anglo-Austrian, 6¾; Australasia, 75¾; Bank of Egypt, 26½; British North American, 47; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 35⅞; Colonial, 40½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23; Imperial, 2 ¼; Imperial Ottoman, 17½; London and Brazilian, 60⅞; London Chartered of Australia, 29; London and County, 51½; London and Northern, 10; London and South African, 26½; London and Westminster, 80; Oriental, 58½; Provincial of Ireland, 92½; Union of Australia, 58; and Union of London, 39½.

A fair average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 103; Ditto Five per Cents, 92¾; Cape Six per Cents, 1890-1, 110⅞; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 104½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 101⅞; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active:—British Indian Tea Company's Shares have sold at 3⅜; Crystal Palace, 38½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4⅜; General Credit and Finance of London, 7½; Great Ship, ¼; Hudson's Bay, 14½; International Financial Society, 10½; Italian Irrigation Six per Cent Bonds, 87; Joint-Stock Discount, 6⅜; Ditto, New, 2¼; London Financial Association, 23½; National Discount, 9¼; Oriental Inland Steam, 2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 84; Ditto, New, 51; Royal Mail Steam, 77; Regent's Canal, 26; Berlin Waterworks, 9; East London, 132½; European Gas, 15⅞; Imperial, New, 74; London, 87; Westminster Chartered, 87; Commercial Union Insurance, 8½; Guardian, 51; Imperial Fire, 350; London, 48½; Marine, 96; Ocean Marine, 17⅞; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6½; Pelican 52½; Phœnix, 149 ex div.

The Railway Share Market has been in a depressed state. Prices, generally, have given way, and the supply of stock has increased to some extent. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 96; Great Eastern, 49½; Great Western, 63⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108⅜; London and Brighton, 110; London, Chatham, and Dover, 44⅞; London and North-Western, 103½; London and South-Western, 101; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48⅜; Metropolitan, 119⅞; Ditto, New, 6⅞; Midland, 127½; North British, 52; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101⅜; Ditto, Leeds, 58½; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 37½; North Staffordshire, 76½; South-Eastern, 93⅞; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 170.

Preference Shares.—Great Western Four per Cent, 90; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 121; London and Brighton Seven per Cent Stock, 155½; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½; North-Eastern—Stockton and Darlington, A, Five per Cent, 28⅜.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London and Greenwich, 62½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100½; Nottingham and Grantham, 96.

British Possessions.—Cape Town and Dock, 102½; East Indian, 107; Ditto, G Extension, 107⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 2nd Preference, 65; Ditto, 3rd Preference, 48; Ditto, 4th Preference, 28; Great Indian Peninsular, 108½; Great Southern of India, 104; Scinde, 106½; Ditto, Punjaub, 105½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Bahia and San Francisco, 18½; Copenhagen, 2½; Great Luxembourg, 12⅜; Namur and Liege, 8⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; San Paulo, 9; Ditto, 21⅜; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20⅞; Turin and Savona, 15.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 18, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£337,069	An increase of other securities of	£424,483
An increase of public deposits of ..	837,511	A decrease of bullion of	41,163
A decrease of other deposits of ..	260,369	An increase of rest of	14,713
A decrease of Govt. Securities of ..	159,033	An increase of reserve of	236,192

The total circulation is £21,776,354. Public deposits amount to £6,451,850, and private deposits to £13,403,412. Securities are £31,407,245, and the stock of bullion is £13,119,602.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Nov. 16.—The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day was only moderate, and the general condition of the samples was by no means fine. Selected qualities of both red and white moved off freely, at full quotations; but other kinds met a dull inquiry, at late rates. The show of foreign wheat was extensive, and most descriptions moved off freely, at extreme currencies. Floating cargoes of grain were steady in price. Malting barley was quite as dear as last week. In the value of grinding and distilling sorts no change took place. The malt trade was tolerably healthy, at full prices. There was a good consumptive inquiry for oats, at 6d. per quarter more money. Beans and peas, however, were a dull sale, at the late decline in value. The flour trade was in a healthy state, at very full prices.

Nov. 18.—Wheat, barley, and oats were in steady request, at full prices; but other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 28s. to 30s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel.; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 950; barley, 2470; malt, 1780; oats, 60; flour, 610. Irish: Oats, 1600. Foreign: Wheat, 1100; barley, 2410; oats, 3330; flour, 660 sacks.

Seeds.—Canary seed commands very full prices, with a fair demand. Most other seeds move off slowly, at previous currencies. Cakes, both English and foreign, are inactive.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 42s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 33s. to 78s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 39s. 10d.; barley, 34s.; oats, 18s. 9d.; rye, 25s.; beans, 36s. 6d.; peas, 34s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 2d.; barley, 34s. 1d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 23s. 5d.; beans, 36s. 3d.; peas, 35s. 2d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 112,544; barley, 111,530; oats, 10,453; rye, 55; beans, 3889; peas, 1752 quarters.

Tea.—There is a full average business doing in most kinds, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—Nearly all raw qualities are in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 41s. to 46s.; and fine Demerara, 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is now 88,738 tons, against 76,799 tons last year. Refined goods move off freely, and common brown lumps are worth 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—No quotable change has taken place in prices; but the market continues in a sluggish state. Stock, 9746 tons, against 9608 tons in 1862.

Rice.—All kinds are a dull inquiry, at about previous rates. Stock, 43,315 tons, against 66,687 tons.

Provisions.—The butter trade continues firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Bacon moves off slowly, yet prices are supported. Most other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, at about previous rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s., and for March only, 44s. 9d. per cwt. Stock, 67,223 casks, against 49,606 ditto in 1862. Rough fat, 2s. 2½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil sells slowly, at 40s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is quoted at from £40 to £43; olive, £53 to £59; cocoa-nut, £45 to £48; and fine palm, £37 to £37 10s. French turpentine, 70s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in good request, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof East India, and 1s. 6d. for Leewards. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; Ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 16s. 9d. to 18s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 14s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Most kinds are in fair request, at full prices—viz., from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market is very firm, and the quotations are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the trade is steady, at from 70s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday Nov. 19).—The supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day was only moderate, and the quality of the stock was very middling. All breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The top figure was 5s. per 8 lb. We were rather scantily supplied with sheep; nevertheless, the mutton trade was inactive, at late rates. The best Downs sold at 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. The sheep came to hand in good condition. Although the supply of calves was limited, the veal trade was heavy, and, in some instances, the currencies had a drooping tendency. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at last week's prices. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1180; cows, 130; sheep, 4120; calves, 190; pigs, 380. Foreign: Beasts, 550; sheep, 1100; calves, 176.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton are in good request, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade is heavy. Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

BANKRUPTS.

H. KEMPTON, Crimscott-street, Bermondsey, currier.—C. DERX, Victoria-terrace, Kennington-road, baker.—G. PAGE, Middlesex-street, Somers-town, dealer in dairy produce.—H. SARGEANT, Slough, surveyor and builder.—T. J. KANE, Moneyer-street, Hoxton, brassfounder.—G. E. BAKER, Wells, Norfolk, ropemaker.—H. M. BASHALL, Trafalgar Hotel, Charing-cross, ship and insurance broker.—F. R. TOTHILL, Seaford, Sussex.—J. ALDIS, Upper Norwood, dairyman and porkman.—T. SLACK, Carlisle, butcher.—H. GODART, Acorn-terrace, Greenwich, carver and gilder.—J. T. OLLEY, Old Kent-road, vellum-binder.—W. B. GREEN, Bentley, Suffolk, farmer.—C. CLARKE, Southsea, Hants, ironmonger.—J. P. WILLCOX and W. CARTWRIGHT, Bradley, Staffordshire, chartermasters.—G. FARMER, Knightwick, Worcestershire, cattle and sheep dealer.—W. PROSSER, St. Devereux, Herefordshire, farmer.—W. MARRIOTT, Derby, commission agent. H. L. COHEN, Basinghall-street, warehouseman and merchant.—E. H. HODD, Cowley-road, Brixton, merchant.—E. HENDERSON, Hammersmith, tailor.—M. COLLINGS, Colchester-terrace, Stratford, outfitter.—E. H. JONES, Diamond-row, Southampton-street, Camberwell, artist in fireworks.—J. GRIFFITHS, Bryngaer, Flintshire, blacksmith.—H. TAUNTON, Birdcage-walk, Bethnal-green, baker.—C. POOLE, Brighton, riding and job master.—J. WILLDEN, jun., East Dereham, Norfolk, coal merchant.—E. J. CROSS, Camden-town, glass and china dealer.—G. ALLEN, Harrold, Bedfordshire, brewer and maltster.—J. OGDEN, Huddersfield, cotton-spinner.—W. RIDER, Harrogate, lodging-house keeper.—ANN LLOYD, Coed Poeth, Flintshire, grocer.—H. J. MILLINGTON and R. MERCER, Parr Flat, Lancashire, builders.—J. T. OWEN, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, general agent.—L. WEBSTER, Manchester, builder.—R. RUDDICK, Carlisle, innkeeper.—W. JONES, Wordsley, Staffordshire, grocer.—S. BENNETT, Halesowen, Worcestershire, miner.—E. WINWOOD, Halesowen, Worcestershire, miner.—J. ALLEN, Stourbridge, law stationer.—ELIZABETH BRANSCOMBE and AMELIA PAGE, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, schoolmistresses.—J. BAKER, Birmingham, baker.—C. O'CALLAGHAN, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—S. WALKER, Manchester, fishmonger.—J. OWEN, Bangor, master mariner.—J. BUCKLEY, jun., Darlington, beerhouse-keeper.—G. MAPLESON, Lincoln, ropemaker.—R. S. CURRIE, Southsea, Hants, hardwareman.—J. W. BARBER, Portsea, Hants, sailmaker.—J. BOYES, Kilsby, Northamptonshire, grocer.—T. L. DEAN, Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, shipwright.—J. BOORMAN, Bond-street, Vauxhall-cross, plumber and painter.—H. PARKIN, Sheffield, beerseller.—F. BARRATT, Stoke-upon-Trent, dealer in corn and salt.—J. WILLIAMS, Roath, Glamorganshire, builder.—J. and W. GRIFFITHS, Birkenhead, builders.—J. BARKER, Knaresborough, potatoe-dealer.—R. FAIRBURN, Harrogate, bath proprietor.—H. J. WEBB, Cardiff, cab proprietor.—ANN WINDSOR, sen., Dudley.—J. C. GREENBURY, Swinefleet, Yorkshire, saddler.—G. EVERETT, Scaldwell, Northamptonshire, butcher.—E. NEWBOLD, Moira, Leicestershire, dealer in hay.—J. FOX, Alsager, Cheshire, butcher.—J. GEDLING, Workington, Cumberland, colliery agent.—E. GRAINGER, Calverley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—R. H. BELL, Newcastle-on-Tyne, innkeeper.—A. SIMS, Wantage, Berkshire, innkeeper.—G. EARL, Lower Heyford, Northamptonshire, innkeeper.—W. ALLEN, Beeston, near Leeds, butcher.—W. MORGAN, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, coal merchant.—J. LANCASTER, Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, mason.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

BANKRUPTS.

G. PEACOCK, Princes-road, Notting-hill, plumber.—G. SPRY, Wellington-place, St. George's, East, surgeon.—C. FLETCHER, Park-place, Knightsbridge and Pall-mall, East, wine merchant.—H. B. BECK, Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire, surgeon.—G. SOUTH, Hampstead-road, bootmaker.—C. HORSLEN, Hornchurch, Essex, agricultural machine maker.—J. HULBERT, East-street, Goldsmith-row, Hackney-road, brushmaker.—J. GASSON, Forest-hill, Kent, surveyor.—E. BRYANT, Diss, Norfolk, draper.—W. S. MARSHALL, Little Fife House, Whitehall, wine merchant.—P. J. GRAFF, Hill-street, Walworth, baker.—B. TEMPLEMAN, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, cook.—H. R. COOPER, Ixworth, Suffolk, surgeon.—R. FRASER, Packington-street, Islington, mourning collar manufacturer.—J. ENGLAND, Stafford-street, Old Bond-street, tailor.—M. MOSS, Wentford-street, and Union-street, Spitalfields, confectioner.—T. BIVAND, Ealing, Middlesex, fishmonger.—F. J. STONE, Francis-street, Newington, carpenter.—H. G. GROVES, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, baker. J. M. WEST, Stalham, Norfolk, professor of music.—J. DAGLEY, New Wandsworth, Surrey, bootmaker.—T. CROSS, Shawbury, Shropshire, farmer.—W. SPENCER, Brinkworth, Wilts, grocer.—W. PILKINGTON, Morley, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—T. WATSON, Barton-upon-Humber, bootmaker.—W. ROBERTS, Liverpool, builder.—R. ROBERTS, Liverpool, builder.—E. ANAGNOSTOPULOS, Liverpool, merchant.—H. MECKLENBURG, Manchester, salesman.—P. A. LUZLEY, Lancashire and Salford, cotton-waste dealer.—J. PANTON, Tynemouth and Park House, Northumberland, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, marine architect.—W. LEWIS, Cardiff, innkeeper.—J. BROWN, Burley, Yorkshire, tailor.—W. ADAMS, Eckington, Derbyshire, blacksmith.—T. HORROOKS, Bolton, Lancashire, clogger. J. ANDREWS, Llanover Upper, Monmouthshire, incline manager.—J. PARRY, Pendleton, Lancashire, cowkeeper.—J. MOORE, Halesowen, Worcestershire, miner.—CAROLINE LOUISA STANDRING, Huddersfield, beerseller.—W. T. GWYNNE, Ludlow, Salop, painter. HANNAH CHESWORTH, Macclesfield.—J. A. WHITE, Moreton, Essex, carpenter.—W. J. ANTHONY, Aylesbury, tailor.—E. BURNAND, Stockton-on-Tees, bootmaker.—W. S. SOLE, Portsea, caulker.—J. R. HOARE, Southsea, builder.—J. MOORE, Portsea, master mariner.—E. COLEBY, Haughley, Suffolk, cattle dealer.—E. J. JONES, Liverpool, warehouse-keeper.—T. LITTLER, Alrewas, Staffordshire, wheelwright.—E. STOUT, Great Grimsby, tailor.—D. WHITE, Lower Heyford, Oxon, sawyer.—T. P. PARSONS, Fowey, Cornwall, watchmaker.—F. L. LAVANCHY, Southampton, schoolmaster.—J. D. LEWIS, Brightlingsea, Essex, smack owner.—J. CHAMPION, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—J. LUSCOMBE, Loddiswell, Devonshire, ochre refiner.—J. SMITH, Leeds, commission agent.—C. T. READ, Eaton, Norfolk, grocer.—W. H. HITCHING, Halifax, drysalter.—J. BRAY, Heckmondwike, bootmaker.—G. RIXHAM, Sheffield, awl-blade maker.—J. WOODS, jun., Wyberton, Lincolnshire, master mariner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. FERGUSON, Edinburgh, fancy-coloured paper manufacturer.—CHRISTIAN NICOL or DORWARD, West Clunie, Perthshire, farmer.—H. KAUFFMANN, Leith, merchant.—N. LABONE, Glasgow, professor of languages.—J. ALLAN, Aberchirder, Banffshire, merchant.

FOUNTAINS AND STATUES IN THE METROPOLITAN PARKS.

The London public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Cowper for the great improvements made and in course of being made in our public parks. During the last few years handsome walks amid new flower-gardens and plantations, and a number of ornamental arrangements have been quietly and unostentatiously made in Kensington Gardens, Battersea, St. James's, Victoria, Hyde, and Regent's Parks. In August last we engraved one of the last of these improvements—the beautiful gardens between rows of trees flanking the principal broad walk of Regent's Park, and which are to be followed by corresponding gardens on the opposite side of the walk. These and some other of the recently-formed promenades are laid out with what are called in the language of the gardener's art "dressed" or "geometrical gardens." In the public parks and promenades of Continental cities gardens of this description are almost universal. But though such gardens are common enough in this country surrounding the mansions of country demesnes, they are rarely elegant or in good taste, and hitherto they have been held in little estimation, probably on account of the extreme formality of the clipped trees and the prim, heavy arrangement of the parterres in the many gardens formed after the Dutch taste of the William III. period. In landscape gardening proper we have, however, been eminently successful; so much so, indeed, that the art of imitating picturesque natural scenery has come to be considered abroad distinctively English. A rather out-of-the-way part of the gardens of Versailles, irregular in its formation but charmingly picturesque, has, for example, always borne the name of *Jardin anglais*. On the other hand, from our inferiority in the construction of such gardens as those attached to the palaces of France and the villas of Italy, a dressed or geometrical garden is often said, with us, to be a French or an Italian garden. For the comparison to quite hold good, however, we should have the architectural and sculptural accompaniments of balustraded terraces and temples, statues, vases, &c.

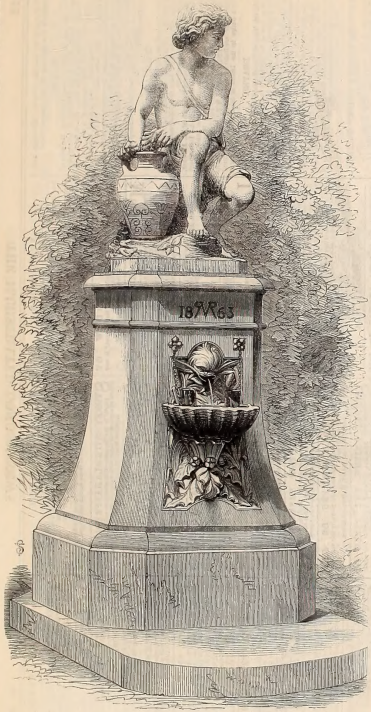
The artistic propriety and beauty of geometrical gardens near houses or streets, notwithstanding some English prejudices against them, is not seriously to be doubted for a moment—has, indeed, long been felt, though only beginning to be fully appreciated. Such ornamental gardens harmonise far better with the formal lines of architecture, particularly those of the Italian or pseudo Classical styles so prevalent among us. They lead the eye, by a gradual and agreeable transition, from the symmetrical and artificial to parts which may bear a nearer resemblance to the wildness of nature. For this reason the lately-formed gardens in Regent's Park are to be commended; though the vases placed at intervals in the beds are open to the charge of clumsiness.

Another geometrical garden has not long been constructed in Hyde Park, nearly opposite Grosvenor Gate. This, though comparatively diminutive, is altogether satisfactory, and replaces a hideous reservoir that formerly occupied the spot. The garden is circular in form: the sloping sides are planted with shrubs and clipped trees, beds of flowers and evergreens, and the upper walk is provided with comfortable seats. Stone steps lead down to the central area, where has just been erected the simple and massive fountain, with its group of a boy and dolphin surmounting the basin, the work of Mr. Alexander Munro, which we have engraved. This is much the largest and most important of the fountains hitherto erected by the Government. We understand that the group—colossal of course—of the boy and dolphin, in Carrara marble, is six feet high. It is placed on a block of red granite chiselled to represent a rock. The basin, of polished Sicilian marble, is nine feet in diameter, and is believed to be the largest basin of a single block of marble in England. This rests on a square plinth of Dove marble, leading up to which are three circular steps in grey granite, the lowest step being eighteen feet in diameter. The whole work is upwards of twelve feet in height. The group represents a sturdy boy, a young Hercules, if you will, wrestling with almost impish delight with a dolphin, and striving to hold the agile creature on the rock on which he stands. His left leg is firmly planted on the fish's back; with his right hand grasping the dorsal fins, he presses its great head down, while with the left arm he hugs the tail high in the air, the fins flapping above his head. The action of this group is very spirited, and its execution as vigorous as anything we have seen by Mr. Munro. The "motive" also is quite original. The water will issue in jets from the nostrils of the dolphin—a more natural source for water than the lion's mouth, which is so often used. It may be interesting to mention that a group of a "Boy and Dolphin" (now in the possession of Sir H. K. Bruce) was sculptured by Raphael. This, with the "Jonah Sitting on a Whale," in the Chigi Chapel of Sta. Maria del Popolo, at Rome, being the only works in sculpture the great painter is known to have executed. Passavant, in his "Life of Raphael," says that the "Boy and Dolphin" illustrates a story taken from Ælian. Amongst other stories of the affection borne by dolphins to the human race Ælian tells us one of a boy of Iasus who was on terms of great friendship with a dolphin, which would carry him out to sea on his back. The boy one day wounded himself mortally with one of the dorsal spines of the fish, and the faithful dolphin carried him to shore and expired by his side. The people of the city erected a monument and struck coins to commemorate the circumstance.

The second drinking-fountain engraved has no special arrangement of its *entourage* to give it effect, nor is its situation very prominent, being on the south side of St. James's Park, near Storey's-gate. It is, however, backed by trees—always a favourable condition for viewing sculpture. And, though unpretending, and by a sculptor—Mr. R. Jackson—not very widely known, we seldom see a contemporary work in marble to which we should feel disposed to give such unmixed praise. The statue represents a boy or youth seated, with a pitcher at his side, and holding an escalop shell as if about to dip into his pitcher and offer some of its contents to one towards whom his head is slightly turned. The gesture is perfectly expressive, the movement full of grace, and nothing could be more simple and appropriate. The forms are those of well-selected nature; and the carving is truthful and conscientious. On the front of the granite pedestal there is a relief of bullrushes and other water plants, and from the mouth of a dolphin's head the water trickles into a conch shell.



OVERFLOW OF THE NILE: REMAINS OF THE RAILWAY EMBANKMENT BETWEEN TAUTAH AND KAFER-ZAYAT ON THE ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 570.



NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN ST. JAMES'S PARK, SCULPTURED BY R. JACKSON.



FOUNTAIN IN HYDE PARK, SCULPTURED BY ALEXANDER MUNRO.—SEE PAGE 512.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst, at Sidcup-place, Footecray, the wife of Colonel J. H. Smyth, C.B., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

On Friday morning, the 13th inst., the wife of I. B. Torry, Esq., Shrubb's-hill, Sunningdale, of a son.

On July 9, at Christchurch, New Zealand, the wife of James Field, jun., Esq., of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Stoke, Devonport, the wife of the Rev. W. Sykes, Chaplain to the Forces, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at the British Legation, Dresden, Lady Augustus Hervey, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Rome, the wife of Shakspere Wood, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at the old parish church, Kensington, by the Rev. W. F. Stocken, Lord William Lennox, to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Capel Molyneux, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Onslow-square.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church of St. Alphage, Greenwich, by the Rev. R. R. Cousens, B.A., Incumbent of New Buckenham, Norfolk, brother to the bride, James Chaston, Esq., of Brundish Lodge, near Framlingham, Suffolk, to Julia Atkins Sanders, only surviving daughter of the late Captain William Cousens, H.E.I.C.S., and granddaughter of the late Robert Leech, Esq., Member of Council and Civil Judge in the Island of St. Helena. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Elm Grove, Peckham, Edward John Eliot, Esq., late of her Majesty's Customs, and formerly of the 27th Regiment of Foot, aged 80.

On Oct. 22, at Westfield Pen, Spanish Town, Jamaica, Helen, the beloved wife of William Robertson Myers, Esq., Secretary to the Executive Committee and Clerk of the Privy Council of that island.

On the 16th inst., at the Rectory, Odiham, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Bolton, in her 87th year.

On the 3rd inst., at Radford House, Leamington, Mary, widow of the late Charles Campbell Morris, Esq., of Loddington Hall, Leicestershire, aged 58.

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Right Rev. Bishop Chapman, D.D., Eton College.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, D.D., Hong-Kong.
The Right Rev. Bishop Boone, D.D., Missionary Bishop to China.
The Venerable Archdeacon Bentinck, M.A., Canon of Westminster, Dean's Yard.
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Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	£4	14	6
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Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes	8	8	0

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Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11	11	0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case	12	12	0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes	14	14	0

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Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, enamel dial and seconds	10	10	0
Ditto, in stronger case and capped	13	13	0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	17	17	0

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MARRIAGE NOT A LA MODE.—See "Temple Bar" for November, page 316. Extract:—"There is a firm of Messrs. HOWARD and SONS, 25 and 27, GARRICK-STREET, which is the HEADQUARTERS of HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE. Messrs. Howard are one of the best stocks in London, and some of their specialities are to be seen nowhere else. Let me turn in their 'spacious' direction, and 'furnish' their list. Not to be excessively minute, the 'reasonableness' of the prices is remarkable. Messrs. Howard are the manufacturers as well as the retailers of cleaner, or rather cheaper, ware, which costs twenty-nine pounds. A 'complete set of furniture for a newly-married couple for twenty-nine pounds.' Messrs. Howard guarantee the rest; and believe me when I tell you that you shall have no reason to regret your visit to 25 and 27, Garrick-street."—HOWARD and SONS, 25 and 27, GARRICK-STREET, W.C. (Limited), 34 and 35, Baker-street, W.
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JOSEPH CARPET WAREHOUSE, 19, WAUGH and SON, 2 and 4, Goodge-street, and 63 and 64, Tottenham-court-road, W., Furnishers, Builders, Cabinet-men, &c., first-class manufactures, for every style of decoration.

HEAL and SON'S EIDERDOWN QUILTS, unsurpassed for lightness, warmth, and durability, are made from the finest down, pure and sweet from by year. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedding, Bed-hangings, &c., sent post-free on application to 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

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COLZA OIL, best quality, 4s. 4d.; Petroleum, 7d. per gallon. Dip Candles (town make), 5s. 3d.; Price's Composites, 7s. 6d.; Sperm, 8s. 6d.; Wax, 9s. 6d. per dozen. Carriage paid. Terms, 7 days, 2½ per cent. Cash, or 1 per cent. Bill. Price-card Yellow Soap, 20s. per cwt. Good Household Soda, 4s. per cwt. Sample Candles sent free. Sole Consignee, Hocking, 70, London-wall, E.C., and 65, Old Kent-road. All orders delivered carriage-free within ten miles. £1 for cash accompanying order. Cash Warehouse, 70, London-wall, E.C. Warehouse for Price Patent Candle Co. Company and Price's Patent and Spermaceti Candles, near the Railway Bridge, Brixton, London.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry and awarded the Four Medal, 1869.

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Bolero, Bonnet, Alexandra, the Eyre in Registered Jacket, Astrakan Jackets, Cloth Jackets, Velvet Jackets, Braided Jackets, Corduroy Cloth, Velvet, and Silk, all quite new, both in shape, material, and style of trimming: prices ranging from 17s. 6d. upwards; the Registered Bonnet Jacket and more richer and more elaborate.
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FUR SEAL PALETOTS, made from the choicest skins, and is sent to suit the present fashion.
Jacket, to measure at back,
22 in. 24 in. 26 in. 28 in. 30 in. Extra.
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Seal Facings, trimmed Grebe Fur, 3 guineas and upwards.
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SILKS, from 20s. to 30 guineas, Black ground Cachemir Oriental, £1 12s. 6d.
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A New Cotton Velvet, either Plain or Striped, every colour, from 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. the Entire Full Dress.
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JUST PURCHASED, 50 PIECES RICH BROCADE VELVETS,
All the new materials, both Plain and Fancy, including
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The above are the richest and most fashionable colourings under rules. An immense assortment of the newest Shades and most Costly Qualities.
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Among which are several Shades of Shrimp and Rose Pink
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Also a very Cheap Make, 2s. 11d. per yard.
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For Real Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook, Lace and trimmed with Fine Cambric Vantage Warehouse, &c., at a moderate price.

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Eiderdown Cloth, Trimmed Warehouse, £1 and 45s. 3d. Full Set Guaranteed.
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In Rich Brocade Velvet, £2 10s. 6d.
Including Lace Jacket and Silk made to match, with extra Skirt Length.
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In real Aberdeen Winsey, 15 to 3 guineas.
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Illustrations free.
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All the new patterns in Rench and Gros de Suez Silks, very cheap.
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Superb French Silks,
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Figured,
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£1 19s. the Full Dress, usually sold at £3 3s.
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£7000 worth of MOIRE ANTIQUES, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Striped,
Checked,
and Figured
for Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses,
at 7s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold at £3 3s.
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PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£15,000 worth of BLACK SILKS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Each Dress for Evening or Full Dress of 12 yards.
Richest Black Lyons Glace and Figured Silks,
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Drap de Lyon, Corded, and Moire Antique Silks.
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THE NEW ROYAL COURT COVERTCOAT POPLINS,
21 ins. wide, for Full Dress.
Equal in appearance to Silk, but only one-third as costly.
New Patterns, with Flounces, Baroques, &c.
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BAKER and CRISP,
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INDIA, CHINA, FRENCH, PAISLEY, NORWICH, and FANCY SHAWLS,
In Stock and to Order.
BAKER and SONS,
having received all the latest Novelties for the present season, solicit attention to the largest and most varied Stock of Shawls in the world. Amongst their recent importations of India Shawls are many elegant designs in Real Cashmere, Embroidered, well adapted for Wedding Presents.
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SEWELL and CO.'S MOIRES ANTIQUES in Black and Colours, for Dresses and Mantles.
Illustrations free.
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FORD'S MARGUERITE JACKETS, Registered.
Prices, Illustrations of the Newest Jacket, post-free.
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Half-sizing Scale, 9d., will define the Figure.
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To wear open or close with equal grace.
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Superior Cloth, in Cashmere from 21s.
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FORD'S MARGUERITE JACKETS, Registered.
Illustrations of a few fashionable Jackets, post-free.
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Are the Best, Lightest, and Most Elastic.
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RACES AT CONSTANTINOPLE, IN THE VALLEY OF DJENDEREH-BOGHAZ, NEAR THE SWEET WATERS OF EUROPE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



OPENING MEET OF THE QUORN HOUNDS AT KIRBY GATE, LEICESTERSHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

RACES AT CONSTANTINOPLE

THESE races, of which we give an Engraving, came off on the 23rd and 24th ult. in the valley of Heyderch-Boghaz, near the Sweet Waters of Europe. Long before the hour appointed for the first start crowds of equipages bursting their passengers close to the bridge adjoining the new Imperial kiosk, whence a fifteen minutes' walk conducted the lively and polyglot throng to the scene of the day's sport—close by the village of Kiathaneh. Trains of carriages of every variety of build, from that of the guiant old bullock-arabs of other days to the gaudy Viennese broughams or chariots of the present, rolled on towards the same destination; one stream from Stamboul, round by Eyoub and the western bank of the Golden Horn, the other from the other side of the long height leading from Ferikeui and Pera. Mingling with these pranced, cantered, or galloped horsemen, and, on the Pera side, a few horse-women in every sort of mount, from modern English side-saddle to Arab pattiles and English "bloods;" whilst troops of pedestrians, of every race and tongue between Galway in the East, trudged lovally on through the dust time plentifully raised on both sides of the classical stream.

The valley chosen for the day's sport is a beautiful amphitheatre, hill-locked on every side but that which opens on the village to the west. Here, on the southern end of the enclosure, the inclosing hills of high ground suddenly rises first to a short plateau, on which stands an old dismantled windmill, and then into a long, sloping ridge of a much higher elevation, that winds round the valley back to the very bank of the one dry river-bed. The course, as marked on this line of as flat as a bowling-green, and without the expenditure of a shilling furnished a racecourse which no amount of artificial labour could have surpassed or improved. It is but simple justice to the committee to say that, excellent as was their ground, their use of it was not less so. Though little more than twenty hours were available for the whole of the preparations, an elegant kiosk for the reception of the Sultan—designed by Mr. Hutchinson and built by Messrs. Burnaus and Duff; a smaller pavilion for the Imperial Princes, and a commodious and strongly built "Grand Stand," had all been constructed in that time, entirely of the fine building-pine of the course, and the pitching of a small encampment of tents for the accommodation of the attendants, naval and military, foreigners of rank, and the refreshment purveyors. The Imperial kiosk, seen from a distance, resembled a theatre chalet; it was a single room, rising out of the centre of the roof, supported a slim flagstaff, from which waved a span-new Imperial standard, the silken folds of which flapped sluggishly in the light autumn breeze. The scene that met his Majesty's eye from this bijou pavilion was animated and picturesque. In front, across the narrow space which was left by the gaudy Turkish carriages, emblazoned with all the colours in the rainbow, and filled with yashmacked women, the long equipages of gorgeous as their locomotive cages, was drawn up close to the ropes. Slightly behind these were pitched the committee's marquee and the weighing-tent, and beyond these again—added to the picturesque—were ranged the scores of multiform vehicles which represented the most available locomotion between the city of Pera and the Bosphorous villages could muster. Away, beyond all, at the southern end of the valley, these vehicles were massed against the whole slope of the curving hill-line as thick as locusts—some on horseback, a few in the old bullock arabas, but the large majority squatted in front of the carriages, from the right of the course up to the very brow of the plateau. Of these, again, the fair sex formed a large minority; and the white yashmacks and light-coloured feredjees of many a gigantic-smoking and sweetmeat-eating group added largely to the vividness of the picture. The "Grand Stand," adjoining the Imperial kiosk, was well but not inconveniently filled with Porte functionaries, members of the diplomatic and consular bodies, and the invited spectators. Here, as in every other part, the ropes were sparsely Stambouliote.

Punctual to the minute fixed for the first start, a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of his Majesty, who drove up in an open carriage attended by a brilliant escort of his new "noble guard." As he alighted, the Imperial band struck up the "Sultan Abdul Aziz," which was followed by a round of native and operatic airs by another military band in front of the committee's tent.

The first run was for the Ismal Stakes, which was won by Mr. W. F. Pearson's Black Prince, by the Military Pasha's Ali Baba, Velly Bey's Bunghier; the Sultan's Cup, the great contest of the day, by Sefer Pasha's Phœnix; the Ladies Cup, by Mr. F. Gunracaino's Jennuet; and the day's proceedings with a round of the Hurdle race, in which Emin Bey's Chapkin came in first.

His Majesty the Sultan was present also on the second day, when the following running took place:—The Rouneleun Stakes, won by Mehemet Aga's Fundak; the Selling Stakes, by Mr. F. Gunracaino's Jennuet; the Ministers' Plate, by Sefer Pacha's Phœnix; the Bahean Stakes, by Rifart Bey's Bosina; the Committee's Cup, by M. Van Lennep's Mazeppa; the Consolation Sweepstakes, by Mr. Hayward's Ottis; and the Suvedji Scurry, by Mehemet Aga's Fundak. With this last run the Constantinople season of races closed.

The above account is abridged from a full description of the races in the *Levant Herald* and our view of the racecourse is from a sketch by Mr. Hingston Harvey, of Constantinople. We have also received a photograph of the racecourse from M. Devein, photographer, of Constantinople.

FIRST MEET OF THE QUORN AT KING GATE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

AT the commencement of the hunting season we take the opportunity of presenting our readers with an illustration of the first meet for the season of the premier pack of foxhounds in England. In no other county is foxhunting carried on to the extent it is in Leicestershire, and Melton Mowbray is the grand nucleus where its most distinguished votaries are to be found for the greater part of the year.

Kirby Gate, about two miles from Melton, has from time immemorial been the first meet of "The Quorn;" and on the appointed morning all the roads leading to the rendezvous are full of hacks, from the handsome carriage-and-four to the huckster's cart. The quaint old house, standing just inside the park, has an air of comfort and repose, and belongs, with the park and other land in the vicinity, to Mr. Burdett family, and was formerly used as a hunting-seat by the late Sir Francis Burdett, who is said to have had the largest stud of any peer, one of his reform letters, pervious to the great Manchester meeting, in 1819, being actually called the "Peterloo Address." The house which letter Sir Francis was imprisoned for three months in the King's Bench.

The Quorn hounds were first brought into notoriety, about a hundred years ago, by Hugo Meynell, Esq., a distinguished sportsman, and since that time various sportsmen have held the mastership, among whom Thomas Assheton Smith, Sir Richard Sutton, and Earl Stanhope have been the chief. The last-named nobleman vacated the mastership at the end of last season, having provided the hounds and horsed them with the largest stud ever known at Quorn for several years at his own expense; as, indeed, did also the late Sir Richard Sutton, who was as fine a sportsman as ever crossed a saddle. The hounds are now under the management of S. W. Clowes, Esq., a son-in-law of Sir Richard, and a keen sportsman. The turn-out on the first Monday in the month at Kirby Gate was all that could be desired, and there is every reason to believe that Mr. Clowes will fully sustain the well-earned reputation of the Quorn hunt.

Old sportsman may not perhaps at the first glance at the Engraving recognise the locality, as the old tollhouse, which was a very plain building, has been pulled down, and the "Gothic" one used and replaced by the present structure, which is more in keeping with the style of the old house.

The text is published in the *Gazette* of a convention between the Governments of Great Britain and of Tunis relative to the holding of real property by British subjects in Tunis. The documents was signed, in the English and Arabic languages, at Tunis, on the 10th ult.

A letter from Quebec (says *Galignani*) states that the statue of Victory sent out by Prince Napoleon to be erected on the heights of Abraham in memory of the French and English soldiers who fell in the battle of April 28, 1760, has just been inaugurated on the spot on which the battle took place. At the hour which attended the inauguration the crowd shouted the cries of "Vive l'Empereur Napoleon!" and "Vive la Reine Victoria!"

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE prompt departure of King George from Paris almost took me by surprise, although I was fully prepared for a fair start, in accordance with the strict injunctions received from the administration of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. No sooner did I become acquainted with his Majesty's intended departure for Toulon than I made straight for the Paris and Lyons station, with arms and baggage, accompanied by our artist Mariani, whose drawings in this and future Numbers will present to the eyes of our readers the arrival of the youthful King among his impatient subjects. Our route was from Paris to Marseilles, thence to the Piræus in one of the steamers belonging to the Messageries Impériales. We arrived at Lyons in a few hours at Meaulas, where we should be sure to overtake the slowergoing Royal squadron, but were prevented by the vagaries of our wishes.

Oct. 23. The journey from Paris to Marseilles was quick but unpleasant, owing to the crowded state of the carriages. However, on reaching Marseilles we soon forgot our fatigue, for, notwithstanding the late autumn, there was a shining brightness in the "Queen of the port of the Mediterranean," and everybody was still dressed in summer costume.

Oct. 24. A telegraphic message received at our hotel (the Hotel des Empereurs on the Canebière) informed us that the Royal party had left Toulon at two o'clock p.m. in his frigate Helas (Captain Sactori), accompanied by the English steamer Revenge (Vice-Admiral Rivertz) and the French ship Algérine (Vice-Admiral d'Harbingham), and therefore at once proceeded on board the Indus, a fast vessel belonging to the Messageries Impériales.

Oct. 25. About one o'clock this day we sighted Bouffacio, and steamed through the narrow passage between Corsica and Sardinia, and in all appearance, but of golden and arrow colours extremely beautiful in their effects. At three we quitted the strait between Caprera and Cape Per (Sardinia), and soon found ourselves in the midst of the large war-steamers that had passed through the strait in a more leisurely manner than ourselves. These steamers consisted chiefly of the squadron of King George, and our captain at once ordered a salute to be fired, and where the Indus presented on her way, it was less than four knots of the Royal squadron.

Oct. 26. At nine o'clock this morning we came in sight of the island of Ulea or Andros, in a northerly direction; and subsequently, in succession, of Alicudi, Folicudi, Salina, and Stromboli, which we passed at three o'clock. Here the Royal squadron began to be dressed with a cap of clouds in the form of plumes—no doubt by way of souvenir of the Isle of Elba, which we passed at four o'clock—and Lipari, the land of pumice-stone: and quite so as the man on the look-out signalled the light of Cape Faro, the ancient Charybdis (of which a vivid description is given in Homer's "Odyssey" and ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS). Night being come, nothing more was seen after this light, which we left on the left, and which is the entrance to the port of Messina. We entered the port about nine o'clock, and slept the hours of darkness under the shade of Etna.

Oct. 27. At seven o'clock this morning the King's squadron arrived in front of the port. There was, of course, great excitement amongst the Messinese, and on a more or less extensive scale under similar circumstances. About half-past eight the authorities of Messina proceeded in a gaily-ornamented steamer to congratulate the King. The steamer was covered with National Guards, so well dressed as to encourage the belief that they were soldiers of the regular army. Whilst, at the same time an outbreak of trombones and ophicleides struggled for a hearing above the sound of the cannon from the fortress. The English vessels now entered the port, and the first impression of a fresh nautical demonstration; at a short interval followed his Majesty's barge, with the King and Queen standing in the centre, and a host of cannon from the forts and from the decks of the Revenge, the Indus having left during the previous night, made answer to the salute. After a promenade through the town, the Royal party went on board the Helka, to continue his voyage to the land of Pericles without further delay, and the Indus was ordered to get under weigh at Athens before his Majesty, and to be prepared to fulfil our pictorial mission satisfactorily. At 11 P.M. we left Messina, and soon passed along the Calabrian coast, dotted with villages clustered on rocks that made us wonder how they could be reached. Shortly after having sighted Cape Spartivento the day declined, and was succeeded by a beautiful clear night.

Oct. 28. As the day advanced we distinguished an blue line ahead, indicating the mountains of Arcadia. In another hour we were in the Archipelago, and at the entrance of Navarino Bay. As we left it to lighteanent, the former home of civilisation and refinement! The coasts appear arid, without wood, and almost bald; but they have preserved their beautiful lines and magnificent outlines. Here and there sails glided slowly by as nearer to the land, with birds playing about their masts. Soon after midday Cerigo was sighted, and shortly after that we could only just distinguish Cape Matapan, the southernmost point of the Morea (Peloponnesus).

Oct. 29. At sunrise this morning we entered the Gulf of Egina, or of Athens. Several Greek steamers came to meet us to inquire whether the King was on board, and their salutes could scarcely be recognised as mere salutes, but as the commencement of the feu de joie that was destined to be continued the next day. Soon after we passed the island of Egina, and with our telescopes we could distinguish Athens and its glorious Acropolis. Then we passed the entrance of Port Piræus, and saw a low rock which stretches out into the Gulf; but our entrance into it was not long retarded, and immediately the vessel was surrounded by a crowd of small boats filled with fine carpeted bows. The boats soon made on board the Indus and carried off our baggage, thus depriving us of our liberty for some hours, and we landed in the midst of a crowd. Their appearance was not altogether reassuring, and under the circumstances we were not a little surprised at having to pay an octroi dues the ordinary charge for landing. All around the Piræus was decorated with flags and garlands for the reception of the young Sovereign, and I must congratulate the city on the effect it produced upon the heavy Greek, with a perfect arsenal in his belt, offered to drive us to an hotel in Athens. The distance is about seven miles, and accordingly we accepted, in spite of the broken-down state of his conveyance, drawn by two wretched horses. Having taken our seats with due respect for the fragile appearance of our vehicle, we were immediately started off at an intimation gallop on a route so dusty that we resembled a pair of millers. Fortunately we had not far to go, and we soon arrived before reaching Athens, where other machines awaited us. All the roads were crowded with people, and the Hotel de Grande Bretagne, or Grand Hotel at Paris in its busiest times—30f., 40f., 50f. a day per head were asked for a simple bedroom and two ordinary meals; and the latter were procured at the hotel kept by Madame Hill, who determined on taking up our quarters at the Hotel d'Orient, and, on seeing the Indus arrive in the harbour, we went on board ourselves installed. We were a long time in relieving ourselves of the classic dust which had settled upon our persons and clothes during our drive, as at length succeeded in restoring the outer and the inner man to a condition of respectability, when, whereupon we paid a hasty visit, armed with our credentials, to the English Vice-Consul, Mr. Wagner, from whom we received a most cordial welcome and valuable information as to the preparations for the approaching festivities that are to be held in Athens on the morrow.

Oct. 30. (Friday morning) morning the King arrived in the Piræus in good health, and *without having suffered from sea-sickness*; this is regarded as a good omen. The late King Otho was notoriously the greatest sufferer from the sea of any person that ever crossed it, and it would appear that his subjects never entirely pardoned him this unpleasant weakness. The Piræus was in the greatest state of motion, and the mixed population from the islands and from the environs of the capital presented a very unique and picturesque joyful appearance. Remembering the day (Friday the inauspicious), I observed to a splendidly-dressed Greek whom I heard speaking French, that the King would, perhaps, defer his entry into Athens till Saturday, Friday being generally considered an unlucky day. He replied, with some simplicity, "It may be a bad day for the King, but for us it is without importance; in Greece, Tuesday is the unlucky day of the week, and on that day we would not have allowed his Majesty to make his entry." The city was now extremely gay, and the weather glorious; bands of music, playing the Marseillaise, the English National Anthem, and other patriotic airs, paraded the streets, which were crowded with groups in varied attire. Although a portion of the upper classes have adopted the Parisian costume, the majority of the people still wear the national dress of Greece, which is elegant and graceful, and often covered with gold and silver embroidery. The balconies of the houses were for the most part occupied by Grecian ladies, forming a splendid exhibition of those remarkable types of Oriental beauty so highly appreciated by artists of all times, by whom the Greek women are justly famous indeed upon as the nearest approach to perfection in the form divine. It was known that the King had landed in the Piræus at two o'clock, and that an address to be read to him by the municipal authorities would occupy a short time. Notwithstanding, impatience was depicted upon every countenance. Towards mid-day the cannon placed upon the Hill of the Nymphs signalled the King's approach, and in a few minutes immense clamour and a whirlwind of dust announced the advent of the Royal cortège. Immediately afterwards, several *Pallicares*, or national representatives, gaily-dressed, followed by a detachment of lancers and the carriage of King George the First, Queen Olga, and Prince Nicholas. His Majesty wore the uniform of a Colonel of the National Guard, with the sash of Greece. On his left was the President of the Assembly, and opposite his Majesty the President of the Provisional Government; the fourth personage was a Danish officer in attendance. A crowd of Greek horsemen in splendid costumes escorted the Royal carriage. Immediately after the municipal arch erected at the entrance to the city of Athens, while the Mayor read an address of welcome to the new Sovereign of the Hellenes. (This scene forms the subject of our Illustration at page 516.) It would be impossible to give an idea of the delirious outbreak of enthusiasm, when, upon the termination of the address, the Mayor presented to the King the keys of the Acropolis as a sign of respect and fidelity. In reply his Majesty uttered a few affectionate words, which were followed by a most melodious chorus sung under the triumphal arch by a band of young girls dressed in white, after which the cortège entered the classic city amidst the liveliest demonstrations of universal joy. The line of procession was kept by the National Guard, and in certain parts by simple Greek citizens without arms. Altogether the events of the day passed off most propitiously; the religious ceremony was very imposing; and the universal joyful feeling attained its climax at the spot represented in our Engraving, the site of which—with the Acropolis in the distance, the Temple of Theseus on the right, and, above, the glorious Acropolis in all its majesty, with the Parthenon towering in the centre—in the sun's radiance—was well calculated to inspire a feeling of pride for the past, and to give birth to hopes for the future of Greece under the mild government of the young and virtuous Sovereign who has undertaken the task of regenerating a land over which antiquity has thrown a halo of imperishable interest.

GREEK PEASANTS ON THEIR WAY TO WELCOME THE KING.

IN all great political changes the favourable opinion of the peasantry is a matter of great importance to the "powers that be;" and it must therefore have been a most gratifying consolation to the newly-elected King of the Hellenes to have met on his passage through the Grecian capital so many representatives of the different parts of his newly-gained dominions. It may be that some were animated by the expectation that the new reign would be characterised by brighter material future; but many of them have undoubtedly higher aspirations; and the "men of the Isles," the peasants from the interior, where "Nature still is fair," are, as Byron engaged, like the most patriotic Athenians, to

Dream withal the time is nigh,
That gives them back their fathers' heritage.

However this may be, the pictorial element of the late Royal reception at Athens does not appear to have been overlooked, as witnessed a portion of their "fathers heritage" in the way of costume. In the Ionian Islands the ancient Greek costume is rapidly disappearing, but the turban has been abandoned for the fez, usually fastened by a rolled handkerchief or coloured cotton cap, a jacket, a waistband, and Turkish shoes complete the dress of the "man of the Isles." On the Greek continent the *fustanella*, or short white petticoat, fastened round the waist by a silk embroidered girdle, is universal. The waistcoat and the jacket vary indefinitely in colour and ornament, according to the taste or fortune of each individual. The latter is usually of rich velvet, sometimes open at the sleeves, and richly embroidered with gold and silver lace, often abundantly decorated. Some of their belts are furnished with pistol-pouches, and even small guns. The Greeks thus armed, and thus dressed en *militaire*, have taken the field in numbers, or heroes, "the living" to welcome their son to the National Guard, but form a separate corps.

Our Engraving represents a group of these peasants on their way from the march towards Athens by a mountainous road to welcome their new Sovereign. As previously necessarily hurriedly sketched, it is a faithful delineation of several of the groups collected by our artist in the vicinity of Athens on the day preceding the King's arrival. The procession comprises a large body of rich peasants, placed in the rear a priest. When the Greek peasants travel they never stop at an inn, but make short halts at the houses of their friends or acquaintances. In order to render the duties of hospitality less onerous, they carry with them such a collection of useful articles as would lead to the supposition of a permanent absence. Their horses are laden with bedding, clothing, meat, wine, fruits—in fine, a little of everything; the whole equipage with ornaments which may serve for purchases in case of need. The husband surmounts the whole, or the wife and children take his place, when circumstances require.

The ordinary salutation of the country people consists in a movement of the head towards the heart; and many of the men wear a cross or a heart on their fez.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE NILE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAIRO, Oct. 25.

Some exaggerated reports of the damage done by the overflow of the Nile having gone the round of the European papers, a few words as to the actual state of affairs may not be uninteresting.

It will be remembered that, in 1861, the river broke through its banks and ravaged a very large tract of land, sweeping away in its course many villages, and destroying the railway in two places—one on the Cairo side of the Wasta Canal, Lamlum division, leaves a warning could not be disregarded, and the Government enforced the annual repair of the banks of the river and the canals, which has caused the strengthening of those which appeared exposed to extraordinary pressure.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the dykes have again failed to keep the river within bounds. Between the 20th and 25th of last month the river suddenly rose to an unusual height, causing much alarm; but satisfactory accounts being received from all quarters that the banks were in good condition, and that the dykes themselves still remained, people congratulated themselves that the danger was passed. On or about the 28th of last month, however, the water began to rise with a village half way between Kafr-el-Zayat, the said railway station, and Cairo, and is situated on the weakest portion of a bend of the river. Fortyeight hours after the 28th the water made its appearance in the neighbourhood of the railway between Kafr-el-Zayat and Tantah. The railway engineer of the Delta Railway Company, who happened to be upon the spot with a host of men, and, although doubting in his own mind the possibility of saving the railway, did his best to save as much as possible of it. The bridges and culverts on the line being found totally inadequate to carry off the enormous column of water of twenty feet miles in breadth, which was then running at the rate of nine miles an hour. An attempt was made to divert the current, but it did not succeed. The embankment fell in, carrying with it the top of the existing one, of from four to five feet in height, but the water rose so rapidly as the earth was laid, and at one time was four feet above the level of the metals. A portion of the bed began to crack and sink, and, on the 29th ult., finally broke up in large masses.

Every effort had been made by the central and local authorities to avert this disaster. Two thousand men, of whom the majority were soldiers and the rest fellahs (peasants), collected from the neighbourhood, were quickly concentrated on or about the scene of action. Three thousand soldiers were also employed repairing the embankment at Nasbi, the object of the Government being to relieve the peasantry as much as possible during this most trying time. The people laboured with their usual alacrity, and are enabled to carry on their agricultural pursuits without molestation.

In the mean time all the available Nile steamers and barges were employed in carrying stone and material to close up the gap at Nadir, which they succeeded in doing, but unfortunately too late to save the county. The district inundated is estimated at from forty to fifty miles in length and six in breadth, running parallel with the river; other portions of the delta have suffered in like manner and from a similar cause. The distress caused by the inundation is but trifling in comparison to the fearful loss to the agricultural population, by the destruction of the cattle through disease; many villages have not a buffalo or bull left. This disease has extended to the upper country, and has attacked the buffaloes as severely as the oxen, the former having always been considered as exempt from such attacks. Field work has now to be performed almost entirely by manual labour, except in the case where a man more fortunate than his fellows possesses a camel, mule, or donkey, and these may now be met with drawing the plough. Notwithstanding these calamities, I am assured, on excellent authority that the export of cotton will reach, if not exceed, that of the last year. It is estimated that one third of the inundated districts may be sown cotton upon it, of which one half may be saved, but not all wholly lost. Indian corn and all kinds of cereals, the mainstay of the population, have been destroyed, and the food of every description is about double the price it is in England. The Government have endeavoured to alleviate the distress by importing oxen, sheep, and horses.

Herewith I send you some sketches, which I hope will be found interesting. One represents the construction of the railway embankment (engraved on page 520). The tent in the foreground belongs to Messrs. Craig, Elliott, and Co.'s line of railway. It is destined for Suez, in connection with their Mediterranean line. The representatives in Egypt of these eminent contractors lost no time in establishing a station at each end of the branch-line railway, and sending messages by means of fast-sailing boats, so that the public lost very little by the temporary disconnection of the telegraphic communication. The position of the operators in such a situation could not be very cheerful or desirable, surrounded by moving pandemonium, in the midst of the waste of waters; but in the interest of the public service men make great sacrifices. To the mercantile class, Messrs. Glass and Elliott's well-conducted telegraph is an unmitigated boon, and great praise is due to their employes for their exertions in re-establishing the communication, which was effected on the 24th of October.

The passenger traffic between Alexandria and Cairo, which was interrupted by the destruction of the bridge of boats, is conducted in a former channel—viz., by river; the authorities met their difficulties with becoming promptitude and energy, and speedily organised a staff of steamers to meet the mails at Kafr-el-Zayat and Atfeh, the railway continuing to work between Kafr-el-Zayat and Alexandria; on this wharf, somewhat small, arrived the Indian mail, passengers experienced very little delay in their transit. The trip from Alexandria to Cairo is made in about sixteen hours; the boats are found a heap of ruins, on which the poor people were clustered; they were rescued by Government launches and conveyed in safety to Cairo. It is impossible to arrive at any certain conclusion as to the loss of life, which must have been very great. Many villages were swept away the same fate as Shubrah-Namiah; but I have noted this care particularly, as it occurred within hearing of the people at work on the rail-way, but they could render no assistance to the unknown above mentioned.

[A third sketch sent by Mr. George, showing the remains of a village, was engraved in our last Number.]

CAIRO, NOV. 1.

Since my last report the water in the neighbourhood of the railway has subsided so rapidly that the engineer and his party have been able to push forward the work of reparation with great vigour. The great anxiety of the Viceroy for the restoration of the line acts as a powerful stimulant on all the authorities, and I am informed that if the work proceeds at the same pace as it is doing now the engineer continues to take a train over the entire extent of the 175th of this month, which will be about the time the Calcutta outward and homeward mails should be passing through. [A telegram received from Egypt reports that the railway communication between Cairo and Alexandria is restored. About 1500 soldiers are engaged upon the work. Nearly six miles of the line are to be relaid and maintained for at least a month after by constant labouring and lifting. The cattle disease is still raging in the upper country, and has not quite left Lower Egypt. The cotton-ginning factories—and their name is legion—have commenced work all over the country. The cotton coming in—the first picking—is over the average in both quality and quantity. Trade is very active. The recent rise in cotton caused great excitement here, and much business was done for speculation, but little for export. The importation of machinery is almost incredible, principally for cotton factories. Indeed, agricultural machinery is also finding its way into the country. Prince Halim Pacha, a very large landed proprietor, introduced machinery on his estate some time back, and has no doubt reaped a rich harvest since, as he is constantly increasing his stock. The wealthy proprietors are following in the wake of this Prince, and the price of the cattle have almost disappeared, the demand for machinery is most active.

THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.

This is a fine country, in which, happily, employers and employed can serve each other for the preservation of their own interests their separate interests. The relations in which capital and labour here stand to each other are the very reverse of those which prevail in the Southern States of North America would recognise as good. The late Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, Mr. Howell Cobb, proposes a highly ingenious theory for the settlement of strikes between these forces. "*By making the labourer himself capital*," he says, "*the conflict ceases, and the interests become identical.*" Without adopting this very American specific for all disputes in the labour market, we apprehend that the men on strike in Durham, and their masters also, would have things as they are, with all the unpleasant consequences attending them.

But although we prefer liberty for the individual, be he master or servant, it must be borne in mind that every one is responsible for the use he makes of his acquirements. No one can be allowed to put his liberty in an arbitrary manner. On becoming enrolled members of the social system, each one forfeits somewhat certain abstract rights. If we did not mutually give and take society would, indeed, be impossible, and we should soon revert to life in the woods, in which every man's hand would be against his fellow. Every man will it may be, therefore, for the employer and the employed to be able severally to combine, they are bound to consider how far the rights of their side and the greater liberty they possess the greater caution should they use not to infringe each other's rights. If the men were to have it all his own way, we might end in slavery; and were the labourer to have his way we should end in the fool's holiday and national bankruptcy. But were the Christian principle "Do as you would be done by," "Love thy neighbour as thyself"—made the basis of the relationship between capital and labour—instead of the law of supply and demand unmitigated by the law of kindness, strikes would never be heard of.

The strike of the pitmen is a totally different affair to the builders' strike which occurred in 1861-2. When commencing upon that event, our sympathies were entirely with the masters; now, however, we somewhat side with the men, whose cause, as it originally stood, is good, and whose conduct has been admirable. There are, doubtless, faults on both sides, which will be increased rather than diminished if the contest be protracted. It is always difficult in cases like this to strike the balance; but, confining the question to its original merits, we will at once state our belief that the Messrs. Strakers and Love would have best consulted their own interests and those of their workpeople by yielding to what was a very moderate and righteous demand.

Now that an amicable settlement has been postponed, and busy mischief-making agitators have got to work and are stirring up the discontent of the district, who knows where this affair may end? Likely enough, this beacon of disaffection may be sighted in Wales, where a strike is impending, and the community be called upon to suffer from a dearth of fuel at a season when the chilly blast robs the body of its natural heat.

The following are the main circumstances connected with the strike. South of the city of Durham lie four low-seam coalpits, owned by Messrs. Straker and Love. These are known as the Brancepeth, Brancepeth, Oakenshaw, and Sunnyhow pits. The men who work them, to the number of 1500, have hitherto been under certain oppressive regulation, not enforced in the adjacent collieries, demanded in unmeasured length. This demand originated with the Miners' Union, the Colliery Union formed a month or two since, the masters at once rejected. The seams of coal worked at these pits do not average more than 18 in. in height. In this height, the coal when it is in a very confined space. He picks down the coal, fills his tub, and sends it off to the bank. The tub is of the capacity of a ton weight, about 74 cwt. *Measure*, however, is the criterion; and an overlooker is appointed to see that the measurement is full. Now the men have to crawl beneath the tubs and heave them about "till their backs are raw." When the tub is filled at the bank, a certain number of the tubs will be declared in full measure when they get to the journey's end. If the tub is not filled, it is returned level it is confiscated, and the workman loses the value of his work.

We are informed that the average of tubs thus lost to each miner throughout the year is ten per week, equivalent to £20 per annum to the masters' benefit by this system of fines; but the masters have other benefits by the same system. The men are paid by the tub, and the number of tubs sent to the bank, and that they should be paid by the actual weight of coal they send to the bank. This is manifestly the fairest method. In this demand was subsequently made by the men in the shape of a request for an advance of wages amounting to 5 per cent on their earnings, which, at the average of £80 per year, is £4 per annum. But the Unionist busybodies, who will do what they can to widen the gap, put forward a demand for 10 per cent, and as wages on average wage, this demand is simply absurd and untimely.

On both sides there have been many unwise steps taken of special circumstance. In the first place, the men, aware that the firm had contracted to supply the North-Eastern Railway Company with coke, have chosen the time for the strike, and consequently the way of repriasl, have forcibly ejected the men from their cottages. The scene of one of these ejectments was engraved in our Supplementary Illustration (page 528). One dreary Thursday at the end of October, the police arrived at the village of Oakenshaw with their gang of workmen, and by four o'clock in the afternoon had got the unloading of 51 men, 40 women, and 137 children, were pitilessly thrust from their homes. The men, standing in groups around a bitter night-wind with fledged the shaft and sharpened its point. The unhoused, with their furniture, were huddled in the open field by the roadside for the dead. The Rector and his Curate opened the church to the poor sufferers, and by the arrival of the small hours on Friday morning a large tenth was erected, the women and children were housed in it. Since then, however, being hastily fired, gave way before the wind, as shown in the Supplement. Provisions for the men were conveyed to the encampment, it must be said, with great care; and the pitmen watched the removal of their effects with perfect order. No opposition was attempted. On the day previous, in most inclement weather, thirty-eight families were ejected from their cottages at Sunnyhow, the police being in no way resisted. Those of the latter class of fortitude were not driven down near the village, and twenty more in a field near Willington. The same tents are now described as occupying the field in such weather a tent, even where provided, is a miserable shelter for women and little children. None of special hardship will occur at such places. The innocent suffer with the guilty. When the men refuse to work they must expect to relinquish their houses to those who will. Mr. Mc Laren, M.P. for Durham, in the fancy in which his employees exercised at such a time by those who were known to have the right to dispose of their property, has given notice to quit to the percentage of wrong which are now funded into desperate antagonism. Since then the eviction have been carried on in a better spirit, and the men have been offered a gratuity to quit their houses.

Several meetings have been held, from which delegates have been sent to other districts to solicit aid. First the miners were paid 5s. when they wavered; and, finally, they gave way to the following arrangement, which was agreed to on Saturday last:—That the men work the same time insisting on a standard tub, in order to avoid the loss that would ensue were the weight of the tubs to fall off in any great degree, namely, that the masters should be at the expense of weighing would be incurred for light as for heavy loads. They have agreed to allow the men 2½ per cent on the price of coal, and to deduct the firm's weight-man to pay for all overweight; and not to confederate in any such way as the Miners' Union, or any other, to raise the price of dispute now is, *what shall be the standard?* "The masters will accept the average of six tubs filled in the workings without rocking; the men demand that the standard of a tub shall be filled "one inch full" on the pit heap." To this demand "which would practically amount to an addition to the extent of 5lb. to 10lb. per tub-load," Messrs. Straker and Love return a negative. Here the matter at present rests, but the men are out, the pit ropes are motionless, the forge struck; and fifty-eight families, we hear, were evicted at the Spennymoor Colliery, belonging to the West Hartlepool Railway Company, the men thrown out on the 16th of last month, for refusing terms, for some weeks. Disaffection seems to be rapidly spreading, and the movement is rather alarming. This is a time for the pitmen, by the reasonableness of their demand and their orderly conduct, have secured the sympathy of the public generally, and should they, acting on the advice of those whose interest it is to keep the strife alive, refuse to avail themselves of the concessions of the masters, the good opinion they have gained will be lost to them. Let us hope for a termination which may prolong this strike—Messrs Straker and Love refuse to employ the Union men, and say that they will not until the dispute is raised, "Shall these men, who have fought your battle, be sacrificed?," The cause is now appealed to their fellow-workmen throughout the country, and we trust that the point upon which a settlement shall turn; while the masters may think it imprudent to yield to the dictation.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir William Bellairs, Kt., late of Malbarton Lodge, Norfolk, and of Oakley-square, London, was proved in the principal registry by the oaths of Lady Bellairs, the widow, Sir George Augustus Cooper Bellairs, Bart., and William Bellairs, Esq., also an executor. The personalty was sworn under £140,000. To his son he leaves his real estates, situated in Essex, Hertfordshire, and elsewhere, and all the residue of his personal property. To his two daughters are left legacies in addition to their settlements on marriage, and to each of his nine grandchildren a legacy of £2000. Legacies are also left to several other members of his family and to personal friends.

We find that the statement of Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks's will contained in our Impression of the 31st ult. was in some respects incorrect. Mr. Marjoribanks's personal property was sworn, as stated, under £100,000; and by his will he bequeaths legacies of £2000 each to the daughters of his brother, the late Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., Mrs. Edward Marjoribanks; and, after making some few specific bequests to other relations and to some old and valued servants, he divided the residue of his estate property between his nephews, Edward Marjoribanks, Edward Marjoribanks, jun., and Dudley Marjoribanks, M.P., Bushey Grove. The latter property is of the value of £100,000, or thereabouts.

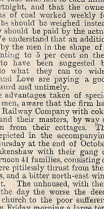
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

Frederick VII. (Charles Christian), King of Denmark, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, died at Copenhagen on Sunday morning, the only son of Christian VIII., King of Denmark, and at one time King of Norway, by his consort, Princess Caroline Amelia, daughter of Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He was born the 6th of October, 1808, and succeeded his father as King of Denmark on the 20th of January, 1848, thus coming to the throne just previous to the great European revolutionary outbreak of 1848 which overthrew the Monarchy of Louis Philippe in France, and many important subjects, and particularly by the decline for a new Constitution, which was eagerly demanded by the Danish people. His rule by a decree that all proceedings and trials for political crimes and offences against the press should be conducted before the Criminal Courts should be abandoned. Two days afterwards his Majesty nominated as his successor to the throne of Denmark his uncle, Prince Ferdinand Christian Frederick, and on the 28th of May, 1851, the whole treaty-death has prevented this intention from being carried out. King Frederick VII. married, first, on the 1st of December, 1828, Princess Frederica Caroline Wilhelmina Dorothea, daughter of Frederick William, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, now Christian IX., King of Denmark, who, by his consent, became heir to the Danish throne. Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, has issue, Frederick, now Hereditary Prince; George, King of Greece; Princess William Alexander, Princess of Wales, and now Princess Royal of Denmark; and the Princesses Dagmar and Thyra.

LORD CHESHAM.

The Right Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, Baron Chesham, of Chesham, in the county of Bucks, was the fourth and youngest son of the late Lord George Augustus Henry, and brother of the present Duke of Devonshire, Earl Cavendish of Compton, Baron Eske of Charles, seventh Earl of Northampton, and was the grandson of Sir William Cavendish, K.G., fourth son of the Fifth Duke, and uncle of Sir Frederick Cavendish, K.G., second Earl of Burlington and seventh and present Duke of Devonshire. He was born on the 19th of August, 1793, and became, soon after coming of



majority, a member of the House of Commons. He sat first for Newton, from 1814 to 1818, for Derbyshire, from 1818 to 1820, for Malton from 1818 to 1841, for Yorkshire from 1841 to 1847, when he was returned for the Northern Riding, and continued to fill the representative of that constituency with Mr. Cabden George De Yre and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, until his elevation to the Peerage, which took place on the 14th January of that year, he was created Lord Chesham. His Lordship was a Whig in politics, and was a steady ally of Lord Melbourne's Administration from 1830, and retained that disposition endeared him to all who knew him, and made him deservedly popular. Lord Chesham married, first, Lady Lucy Isabella Cavendish, on the 11th inst. He married, June 16, 1814, Lady Catherine Susan Godolphin, elder daughter of Francis, seventh Duke of Leeds, by whom, who survives him, he leaves (with two daughters, Lady Dacre, and the Countess of Stradford) an only son, William Cavendish, now Lord Chesham, who is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham, who was born Oct. 29, 1815, and married, July 24, 1839, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Elis, Viscount Clifden, and Lady Amelia, M.P., and granddaughter of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, and has three sons and three daughters.

THE REV. PROFESSOR M'CAUL, D.D.

The Rev. Alexander M'Caul, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Divinity, of King's College, London, Archdeacon of Colchester, Rector of Cathcart, and Rector of St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, was the eldest of a highly respectable Irish family, and was born in Dublin in 1799, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1819, and M.A. in 1831, and eventually became a D.D. He entered into holy orders in 1822, and after serving a curacy, received employment from the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and many years was a missionary to the Jews in Poland. It was in office for which his profound knowledge of German rendered him peculiarly fitted. On Dr. M'Caul's return to England he was appointed Minister of the Jews Episcopal Chapel in Palestine-place, Bethnal-green, and head of the London Society's Hebrew Institution. In 1841 he was made Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature in King's College, London, in connexion to the Bishop of Jerusalem, and was made Rector of Barkingchurch, Essex, in 1842, by which he had himself declined. In 1846 the theological degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1849 he was appointed Professor of Divinity and of Old Testament Exegesis, while retaining his professorship of Hebrew. In 1850 he resigned the rectory of St. Magnus and Professor of Rabbinical History. He had, in 1840, been made Archdeacon of Colchester, and in 1841 he resigned the rectory of St. Mary Matfelon, alias Whitechapel, with St. Margaret, Fish-street, and St. Michael, Crooked-lane. Dr. M'Caul was very able, and his loss will be severely felt not only by the Jews in England and perpetual writer. Among his works may be mentioned "The Old Paths; or, A Dissertation on the Right Interpretation of Scripture, in which the Jewish Rabbinical Interpretations of Scripture and Words of Scripture Addressed to the House of Israel;" "The Iqqarim of the Jews and the Gentiles under the Christian Dispensation;" "The Old Testament Revised;" and several in favour of marriage with a deceased wife. Two of his essays appeared in the "Essays and Reviews" volume, entitled "Aids to Faith," and "Archbishop of York. The titles of these essays were "Prophecy" and "The Mosaic Account of the Creation." In 1860 he published "Colenso Examined," a small volume giving "Some Reasons for Believing in the Authenticity and Divine Origin of the Pentateuch." He was one of the most active members of the Committee of Convocation which condemned Dr. Colenso's book on the Pentateuch. He married, in 1826, Miss Levin, by whom he had issue the Rev. Joseph Benjamin M'Caul, King's College, London, Archdeacon to the Bishop of Rochester, and Assistant Librarian of the British Museum; and another son, the Rev. Alexander Israel M'Caul, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, is Lecturer on Divinity in King's College, London.

The use of tobacco for smoking purposes within the precincts of Windsor Castle has been prohibited by command of her Majesty. Guns, framed and glazed pictures, and all articles of the like kind in the castle, have been hung in the private rooms of the lords in waiting and equerries of the Royal table, and the use of tobacco is not to be permitted. Notice has been served upon the Prince of Wales. The servants and workmen of the castle are also prohibited from smoking within the walls, by command of her Majesty.

A paragraph has appeared in the newspapers stating that the University of Cambridge was about to admit girls to the local examination, and to offer them the degree of Associate in Arts. This, however, is not the case. The University of Cambridge does not admit the degree of Associate in Arts at all, and the question of admitting girls to the local examinations has scarcely been discussed, much less decided. Meanwhile, as an experiment, the syndicate appointed to conduct the examinations have authorised the issue of certain of the papers for the next examination for the use of some girls in London, under the care of a committee of ladies and gentlemen interested in the question; but the decision of the syndicate was not requiring more than is a matter of private arrangement between that committee and the examiners, and the results will not appear in the University class lists or report.

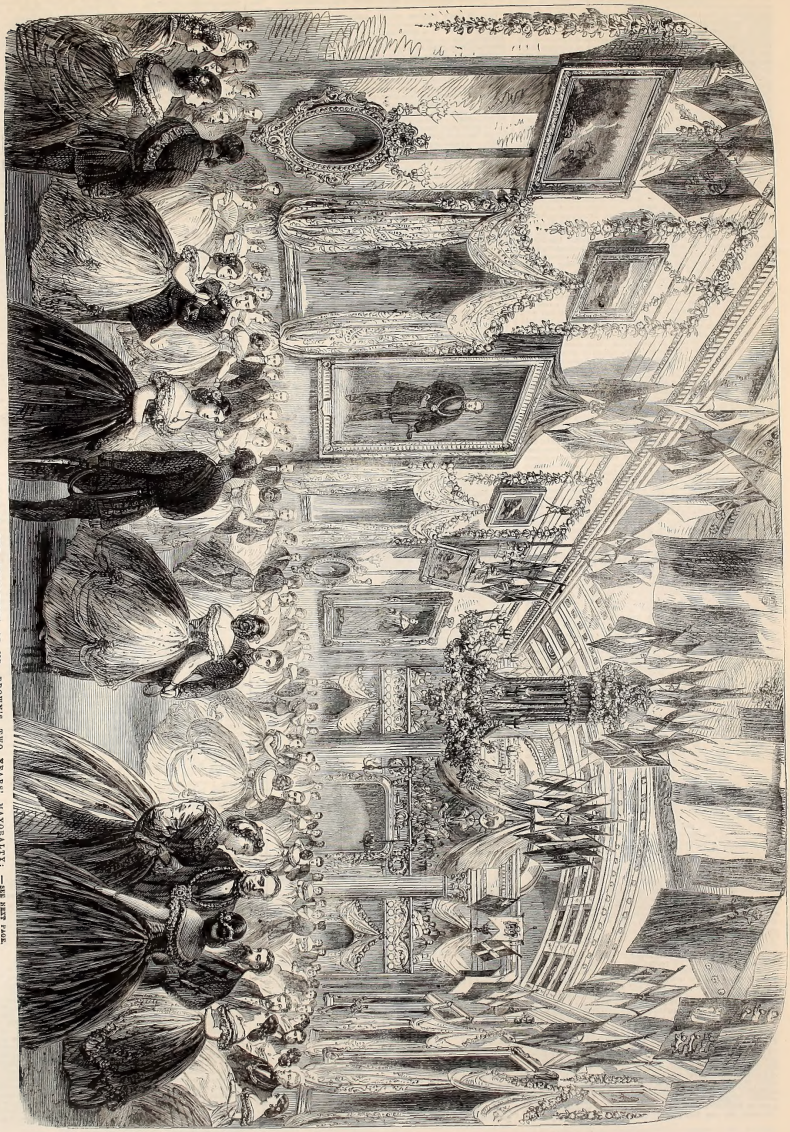
THE STRIKE OF COLLIERS IN DURHAM.



OAKENSHAW, ONE OF THE VILLAGES WHERE THE PITMEN WERE EJECTED FROM THEIR COTTAGES.



GREAT MEETING OF PITMEN ON THE BATTS, BISHOP AUCKLAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



BALL AT THE CUTLERS' HALL, SHEFFIELD, TO CELEBRATE THE COMPLETION OF MR. BROWN'S NEW WORKS. — SEE NEXT PAGE.

FINE ARTS.

WHO DISCOVERED PHOTOGRAPHY?

To M. Daguerre and Mr. Fox Talbot the honour has long been assigned of having discovered, in 1839, and simultaneously in France and England, the means of rendering photographic effects comparatively permanent, the first on silvered metal plate, the second on paper. The camera has been invented upwards of three centuries, and scientific men have, at various periods, observed and experimented in the manner upon the action of light on the salts of silver (which is the most common basis of photographic pheenomena), but all were thought to have failed in rendering the pictures so produced permanent.

Of late, however, it has been rumoured that specimens of photography are in existence dating so early as towards the close of the last century. On the 3rd inst. several of these were exhibited, and a full meeting of the London Photographic Society, and accompanied with most interesting particulars of their discovery by Mr. F. J. Smith, Secretary of the Ramsgate Harbour Improvement Office, a gentleman who spent a large fortune in obtaining the adoption of the screw principle of propulsion in navigation, and who, in a very few days, when very insufficiently rewarded by Government. Mr. Smith, shortly after, was joined by Mr. Benjamin Barnes, Birmingham, of Matthew Boulton, the founder, whom James Watt joined in partnership, and where they established the famous engineering manufactory. Mr. Smith's position, being specially fitted for his museum Watt's first engine. Here, also, the Lunar Society, called the Lunatics by the latter, met from time to time, sometimes like meetings on the night of every full moon. This society numbered among its members many of the most eminent scientific men of the age, including Boulton, Watt, Dr. Priestly, Sir W. Herschell, Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Smith; Dr. Johnson, of Lichfield; Josiah Wedgwood, the famous pottery; Benjamin Franklin, &c. In this house Boulton resided until his death, in 1809. His library remained unopened for about fifty years, but on the removal of documents, and books were taken out about seventeen or twenty years ago by Mr. Price, agent to the Soho Estate, now near Birmingham, and his family had held for two or three generations). From these papers Mr. Price had preserved two pictures on paper and two on silvered plates, which he showed to Mr. Barnes, thinking they might be worthy a place in the Patents Museum, as from what he had seen and heard, he believed they must have been taken by the camera; and from Boulton's documents it was evident that pictures had been "transferred" to paper, copper, iron, &c. (the latter process was very cheaply (some as low as 7s. 6d.)—so that many more probably still exist. Other paper pictures we are told see afterwards found, and have the same characteristics, being mostly of copies of designs by Angelica Kauffmann, West, and other popular artists of the day. The first object presented in all had been a piece of pearl, resembling mezzotint; and the designs are evidently *reversed*, the figures appearing left-handed. The paper is semi-opaque, porous foolscap with a "Whatman" watermark, without date, indicating that it was made about a hundred years ago. The paper is coated with a varnish-like substance, but it is full of minute cracks. On damping the surface with the finger, both picture and varnish may be entirely removed. We have carefully examined these pictures by daylight, and (having a practical knowledge of almost every branch of engraving which is executed in connection with ordinary painting) we may add our opinion to that of several of the first authorities in London, that such copies could not possibly have been made by hand, but that they have been produced by some process entirely different from any known at the present time. When Mr. Smith's interest in these pictures had been thoroughly aroused, a search was commenced, and at the house of an auctioneer (who had kept a lumber shop) where some of the articles had been brought to him as waste paper from the house at Soho, was found also a large figure-picture, after West, on two sheets of paper, each about 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in., and irregularly cut so as to fit a frame, and which more successfully concealed. A very old man who had been employed by Boulton, and who died a few years ago, was also found, and his documentary evidence to prove that he was correct, that Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Beechy painted a portrait of Boulton about 1794, and, when the artist was at Soho, the carpenter made several copies of pictures was shown to him; whereupon he was so apprehensive of the injury they might do as to what he had been employed to do as a number of artists, and presented to Boulton and the Lunar Society, begging that to stop the manufacture became, as soon as the process was known, it would ruin the artists. Several letters by a person who appears to have been taken by the hand and employed by Boulton refer to the ordinary colouring, the hand and varnish which was added to the transfers when in what was called their "dead-colour" state, the person's name was Francis Eginton, and that he was attributed the discovery, or at least the possession of the secret, from about 1791 for Sir John Dalrymple actually petitioned Parliament to obtain for him a Government pension, on condition that he ceased working it. This was not effected, however, through, it seems, a letter (a copy of which is preserved), written by Boulton to the Lord Dartmouth, in which he says that such a pension would be "impolitic as it would keep Eginton from recommencing the business. Boulton goes on to suggest that, by his influence, he could more surely effect the discontinuance of the manufacture of the article, and—without, be it observed, himself claiming the invention—he hints that he (Matthew Boulton) ought to be rewarded for his cutlery. It is probably more than a coincidence that the number of these pictures ceased near the time this letter was written. Precautions seem all along to have been taken to prevent the invention becoming generally known. In the papers preserved many portions are removed or cut; and nothing revealing the secret has yet been discovered. The search should certainly be renewed with all possible diligence among the *three tons* of papers, &c., still, or up to very lately, in the charge of Mr. Price. Francis Eginton, who died (?) became a glass-painter of celebrity; and in Nagler's "Künstler Lexicon" they important window in the Lutheran church at Ingolstadt in Magdalen College, Oxford; St. Paul's, Birmingham; Salisbury Cathedral, Arundel Castle, Wanstead Church, &c. He died in 1905, aged sixty-eight.

It is a singular fact, and should perhaps be mentioned here, that in the course of the research on foot there was found the discovery of these pictures, a catalogue has been found of an exhibition of the "Polygraphic Society" in the Society of Arts, and a number of copying pictures by a "chymecal" and mechanical process invented by Mr. Joseph Gough. The catalogue calls attention to the extreme cheapness; to many duplicates of the same engraving being placed together in order to prove *the pencil has not been employed*; and it announces that the pictures would be ready for delivery during the summer—the latter, at least, smacking strongly of photography. Mr. Gough was a portrait-painter, resident of Lewisham, Kent, and he obtained an Act of Parliament enabling him to secure a patent right during a certain period. In the British Museum (pressmark 1044d) is a small address to the public on the subject, signed by Booth, published in 1788, but it does not contain the slightest clue to the means of producing the pictures.

Returning to the paper pictures found at Soho, we would observe that it is certainly not by any process known at the present time. One of the best means of testing the probability of their having been so produced will, of course, be to submit them to the most rigid comparison with the originals, which we have every reason to believe done. Meanwhile, the following additional discoveries and evidences seem very plain: to indicate that the Lunar Society was or as it "form" of photographic experiment. In the course of Mr. Price's examination of the contents of Boulton's library also found a number of the two silvered plates already mentioned were found. These are each about 7 inches by four inches; they are in all respects like those used by Daguerre in the early days of photography; and on each is a faint representation of a house, which the best authorities on the photographed direct from nature by means of a camera. A memorandum attached to one of these plates when found, states, upon the authority of Boulton's sister-in-law, that it is a sun-picture of the house taken before certain alterations made in 1791. The other plate is very much scratched; but part of the present new roof of the house is still discernible. A camera of a size corresponding with these plates had been found in Boulton's library; but it was given away to a photographer, s he used but soon after lost it. The search for the missing camera is still going on, and it is thought that it may yet be found in the neighbourhood, perhaps converted into a salt-box. Lastly, the old man already referred to asserted that Price that the view of the old house at Soho on the silvered plate was taken in front of the house by Mr. Boulton and some of the members of the Lunar Society. The members, or "the great men," as the old man called them, "used to have pictures on the table—not the pictures themselves, but the *likenesses* of the pictures." He also said that they were in a *dark* tent, with nothing but a picture on the table, and he described an instrument exactly answering to a camera. More direct evidence of Boulton's library having remained entirely during the fifty years named above, therefore, nearly all that is required to render it in the highest degree probable that what have since been called daguerreotypes were taken seventy years ago! As regards the paper pictures, it is proved that they were produced by photography it will follow that a process of remarkable permanency was executed as well as early period, of which we are entirely ignorant; for, though they seem to have been produced directly as "positives," chemical analysis has proved they do not contain a trace of silver!

The surprise of these discoveries rendered still more remarkable by the fact that Thomas Wedgwood, a son of Josiah Wedgwood, the potter, and member of the Lunar Society, was at the very date assigned to these paper and silver pictures (1791), in conjunction with Sir Humphry Davy, experimenting in photography, as is shown by bills and entries for chemicals and apparatus. Moreover, that Thomas Wedgwood was also very successful would be proved if two paper photographs exhibited at the same meeting of the Photographic Society were, as stated, taken by him. If so, it is proved that the appearance of a faded silver print, represents a carefully-laid Hesketh-Hall, and Miss Meteyard (who is writing the "Life of Josiah Wedgwood") says that it "undoubtedly represents the breakfast-table at Etruria Hall, and that the cups and saucers are adorned with the cameo-work of the usual kind." Against this we have to set the admission made by Sir Humphry Davy, in 1802, that they had failed in their efforts to fix images by the Camera Obscura, however, it is contended that there may have been set aside, when very faint, as failures, and that subsequently they were developed.

In reviewing the whole mass of evidence, direct and collateral (of which we have endeavoured to give a brief summary), it seems difficult to avoid exclaiming, "There is nothing new under the sun"! That, if these photographic pictures are genuine, an art of so much attractiveness and promise, pursued successfully by several persons, some of whom were eminent in their day, should have been allowed to die out is, perhaps, the least marvel of these singular discoveries. A yet it need only remind us that most discoveries have, so to speak, come before their time and have had to be re-discovered or disinterred.

A Fine-Arts Gallery is to be added to the Great Exhibition of Irish Manufactures at Dublin next year.

Mr. Foley, R.A., has been intrusted with the design and execution of the Prince Albert Memorial for Dublin.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. DICKSON.—Hyndsbix's work with the accompanying volume of plates, is very scarce in this country. You should apply to some bookseller connected with chess, such as Mr. Ransom on sale at St. King-street, Strand.

J. M. C.—We imagine the following would way to destroy the club in question than by such an unsatisfactory.

W. R. Sandwich.—Problem appears to be defective, inasmuch as White may mate in five moves, beginning—1. Kt to K 3rd, &c. Solution No. 1019 is correct. Problem 1020 is wrong, as K to R 3rd. Is it not so?

W. S. S.—If ever there is a player advances to the 8th square he may demand a Queen, whether his original Queen is on the board or not.

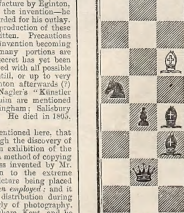
W. H. Sandwich.—Problem 1020 is wrong, as the bishop last now. One of the best of those letters which we have seen for many days. Solution received from A. K. Keeps some time ago.

White. Black.
1. P to K 4th. Bt x K 3rd and Q to Kt 5th. Bt at Q to Kt sq and Q Kt 6th.
2. Q to Kt 3rd and Q R 6th; Pat K R 2nd, K Kt 6th and Q 3rd.
3. P to K Bt 4th, Q x P (ch), P x Q, and K to Kt 5th. (a) 4. Kt to K 3rd; Pa at K 2nd, K Kt 6th, Q 4th, and Q R 6th.

(a) If Black play other moves White will play to destroy the club in question than by such an unsatisfactory.

(b) If Black play Queen moves White will play to Queen's Rook Square.

PROBLEM No. 1020.
By the Rev. G. M'ARTHUR, M.A.
BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1020.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 8th	P to K B 6th	3. B to K B 3rd—Mate.	
2. B to K 6th	Any move	(a.) If K to K 4th	
Rook takes K 2 Pawn not given mate next move.		(b.) If Kt or P moves, then follows B to B 3rd, or C to S 5th. Mate.	
2. B takes KBP	K to Q 4th or (c)	3. K to K 5th. Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1019.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B sq	Black has no choice move.	4. B to Q B 6th (ch)	
2. Q to Q 5th		5. K mates	
3. B to K B 5th			

THE MAYOR OF SHEFFIELD'S SOIRÉES.

OUR Engraving on the preceding page represents the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on the occasion of two superb soirées given by John Brown, Esq., on his retirement from the mayoralty after a two-years' tenure of office. The decorations, which were by Mr. Mercer, of Ecgate, were of the most lavish and costly description. The staircase by which the guests entered was richly carpeted, hung with pictures, and crimsoned with statuary and rare exotics. During the afternoon and evening the bells of the parish church rang forth a merry peal. The visitors, who comprised the elite of the society of the town and county, began to arrive at eight o'clock, and were received by the Mayor and Mayoress. The introductory interval—a half-past ten was occupied by promenading, chatting, &c., and listening to the performance of an admirable selection of music. At twelve the guests retired from the ball-room to the supper-table supper, the tables were tastefully supplied with every delicacy and ornamented with large candelabra and plate. A prominent feature in the decorations of the hall was the full-length portrait of Mr. Brown, recently presented to the Town Council by the local complimentary subscription by his townsmen. Around the wall were placed magnificent mirrors, the interstices being hung with richly-embroidered white lace, in beautiful contrast with which were wreaths and festoons of artificial flowers. The wood roof of the orchestra and the pillars supporting it were similarly decorated, the centre of the latter being encircled with wreaths of delicate shades of mauve placed behind them. Banners were suspended from the centre, and from the centre of the room, and floated over the capitals of the pilasters all round the room. The appearance of the room when thronged with its gay and fashionable occupants was charming in the extreme.

Whilst Mr. Brown, as the head of the celebrated Atlas Steel and Iron Works, has attained a world-wide reputation, he is universally esteemed at home. On the 9th inst. he retired from the civic chair of the borough, having filled the post of Mayor for two years—a circumstance unparalleled in the municipal history of the borough. Recently, Mr. Brown was placed on the permanent commission of the peace, an honour which the local unanimously recommended he might receive. Within the past eighteen months he has been visited by Lord Palmerston (who stayed some days at his residence, Shrel Hill,) by the Lords of the Admiralty, and by all the neighbouring nobility, whom to the large business he has transacted in connection with the Atlas Works. All the distinguished engineers and scientific men of the day, foreign as well as English, have likewise visited the Atlas Works, and during the late visit of the Great International Exhibition, at which Mr. Brown most ably represented Sheffield as president of the jury on iron and steel and steel manufactures. During his term of office as Mayor, Mr. Brown's munificence to all the various denominations and charities of the borough has been almost unbounded, and he has proved by his influence to raise the character of the town in proportion to the impulse which he has given to its trade. But for the many noble deeds which he and others have introduced to the neighbourhood, there would no doubt have been a much greater amount of public stagnation caused in other branches by the American war. The new Town Hall, for instance, had the effect of almost clearing the workhouses of able-bodied paupers. Mr. Brown's loyalty was manifested in the rejoicings consequent upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales. His Worship's reception was great, for the Queen in England put on a graver appearance than Sheffield on the day of the marriage of the Prince, and there was evinced the spirit which he threw into the proceedings. To the appeal made for the relief of the Lancashire distress he made a ready response, took the management of the subscription, and by his skill as a man of liberality was the means of collecting a very large sum in Sheffield. We should add that the present member of the eldest son, which he held by his townsmen, that nearly three thousand of the electors of the borough have already promised to support him. The question is often himself for election as their representative in Parliament at the first general election or vacancy, and there is little doubt but the desire will be consummated.

MUSIC.

The whole English public, musical and not musical, still remember with interest the famous Promenade Concerts carried on for many years by Mr. Louis Jullien. They were the first popular musical entertainments ever introduced into this country; and, now that they have been revived by Mr. Gye, they promise to be as popular as ever. M. Louis Jullien began, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, a series of concerts which were called upon him by the unexampled success, hitherto, has been of the most brilliant description. The late M. Jullien was a very extraordinary person. Possessed of great musical attainments, and of a fertile genius, united to a degree of energy and perseverance, without which he could not have surmounted the difficulties which he encounter, he was destined to be misunderstood and misjudged, treated as a charlatan, and exposed to the incessant ridicule of the popular satirists of the day; but, while they amused their readers by making game of the eccentric peculiarities of costume and manner, the public flocked to his concerts—many of which, it must be said, were of a character to enjoy a brilliant and animated kind of music which they found very pleasant to hear. The secret of M. Jullien's success during the object he had at heart from the beginning—an object which at first, probably, was not perceived by anybody. That object was to improve, step by step, the taste of the public for music. Because this improvement, he began by seeming entirely to concede to it. His earliest concerts were of the most trivial kind. They consisted almost wholly of showy and brilliant dance-music, quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, &c., calculated to catch the most unmusical ear. But he began to mingle this familiar music with things of a higher order: movements (short at first) from the symphonies of Haydn, Mozart, or Beethoven; fragments from the finest Italian and German operas. But these innovations, cautiously as they were made, were not always received with favour. They were often received by the denizens of the promenade, not merely with impatient inattention, but with a kind of murmuring disapprobation. But still Jullien went on, gradually increasing wholesome doses, till his treatment of his patient (the public) at length proved to be a fact that Jullien knew what he was about. He will live in our musical annals as the name of a distinguished man, who had the merit of, in some degree at least, leading a whole individual in promoting the progress of his art in this country. His son, we are glad to observe, is treading in his footsteps, and he has an advantage which his father did not enjoy. The way has been paved for him, and he has had only to begin where his father stopped. The concert which he has given, though similar in character, are really superior in substance to those given by his father at the most high and palmy period of his career. M. Louis Jullien's concerts are given, as has been said, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, which has been altered and fitted up for the purpose by Covent Garden, and by his father's time. The pit is boarded over on a level with the stage, so as to form a spacious promenade, in the centre of which the orchestra is placed; and the boxes have been refreshment-rooms, retiring rooms, amply supplied with English and foreign journals, and periodicals of every kind. The theatre has been tastefully decorated, and looks brilliant, gay, and comfortable. The orchestra is numerous and powerful, consisting of about eighty of the best in the firm, decided, and somewhat demonstrative manner in which he wields the baton. The first concert took place on Saturday, the 7th inst., and its programme was substantially adhered to during the following week. The dance music, which once to be the whole of the Promenade Concerts, was now confined to a small compass. It consisted only of the late M. Jullien's quadrille from "Fra Diavolo" and the favourite British galop, "Hurrah!" both admirably played in their way, especially the latter, which is a truly animated and spirit-stirring piece, and was given in a manner sufficient to gratify the most cultivated taste. Music like this must be a feature of every promenade concert. The more "classical" portion of the entertainment consisted of Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas;" Mozart's symphony in E flat, performed entire; Verdi's aria, "Saper vorreste," from "Un Ballo in Maschera," beautifully sung by Mdlle. Volpini; an ample selection from the opera of the day, Gounod's "Faust," and several miscellaneous vocal and instrumental pieces. Among these were Arditi's favourite song, "Il Bacio," charmingly warbled by Mdlle. Volpini; and a solo on the flute (an air with variations), played by M. Sweinden, one of the most accomplished performers of the day. It is worthy of note that M. Sweinden used Clinton's cylinder flute, which gained the prize medal at the International

Exhibition, an instrument possessed of remarkable advantages in regard to tone and execution, and therefore coming into general use among flute-players. Meyerbeer's great Coronation March, from the "Prophète," formed the finale to the concert. On Monday evening last Signor Sivori, who has now revisited England after an absence of five years, made his appearance, and was welcomed by an overflowing audience with unbounded enthusiasm. We need scarcely tell our musical readers that Sivori has no superior among living violinists, that he is the pupil and representative of Paganini, and the only performer who gives the public of the present generation a complete idea of the powers of that wonderful, that incomparable artist. Sivori, we believe, is engaged for the whole series of these concerts; but we take it for granted that his appearance will not be confined to them.

The thirty-second season of the Sacred Harmonic Society began at Exeter Hall (as usual) on Friday evening, the 13th inst. The oratorio chosen for this occasion was Costa's "Eli." It was, on the whole, admirably performed, though its effect was impaired by the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, prevented by indisposition from singing. Mr. Wilbye Cooper appeared at very short notice, and exerted himself with zeal and ability; but the tenor part in this oratorio was written so expressly for Reeves, and calls into action his peculiar powers in such a manner, that his place cannot be filled by any other performer whatever. The other principal singers were Mdme. Rudersdorff and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. The performance was much applauded by a crowded audience.

Balfe's new opera, "Blanche de Nevers," is to be produced at the Royal English Opera this evening. Report speaks highly of its merits, both as a drama and a musical work.

Master Willie Pape, the youthful American pianist, gave a concert on Wednesday, last week, at Chatham, respecting which the *South-Eastern Gazette* speaks thus:—"Although not yet fourteen years of age, Master Pape not only takes rank with musicians of riper years, but he out-distances nearly all. In the concert of Wednesday the programme was made up of selections from Beethoven, Liszt, Prudent, and other composers, introducing the various compositions of the several schools, in order to show the extraordinary ability of this gifted youth. The first piece performed was the 'Moïse,' by Thalberg; and the manner in which the variations were given, and the artistic display of the entire piece—one of the most difficult by Thalberg—stamped this juvenile performer as a living wonder. His most astounding performance, however, was Beethoven's Grand Sonata, op. 26, and this, undoubtedly one of the finest works of this great master, was executed in the most perfect manner. Taken as a whole, such a pianoforte recital has probably never before been heard at Chatham."

THE THEATRES.

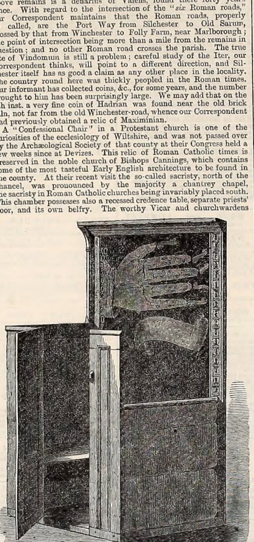
Haymarket.—Mr. C. Mathews is indefatigable in producing new pieces, in support of his engagement; and, whatever their subject, is so successful, by reason of his personal vivacity, that the public appear utterly to disregard any inquiry either into their morality or reasonableness. Scarcely has "The Bull in a China Shop" had time to reflect on the confusion that he had produced than he is superseded by an adaptation of M. Scribe's elegant drama, "Une Chaine," under the title of "Silken Fetters," from the pen of Mr. Leicester Buckingham, who has most adroitly relieved the subject of much that was incidentally objectionable. The part taken in this piece by Mr. Mathews is that of the lawyer—here called Mr. Caleb Codicil—whose bustling air of business is always amusing. The Admiral Earl of Windermere was capitally acted by Mr. Howe, and the more serious sorrows of the Countess of Windermere were interpreted by Mrs. C. Mathews with an earnestness and effect for which we were not altogether prepared. There is also an excellent little part for Miss Maria Harris, who, as Clara Hazelton, sheds an ingenuous light on the scenes in which she appears. Mr. Chippendale has a good part in Mr. Hazelton, and Mr. W. Farren was also well fitted with the character of Herbert Trevanion. We have also to notice a petite drama, by Mr. T. J. Williams, with which the business of the evening now opens, and entitled, "Little Daisy." Miss Maria Harris is, of course, the heroine—the daughter of a woodcutter in the New Forest, whose loyalty to Charles I. and his family makes them discontented with the successes of Cromwell. Here, too, resides Sir Matthew Aylesbury (Mr. Braid), who has in concealment one of the Princesses. Little Daisy's sympathies are aroused, and she secretly conveys to the Aylesbury retreat the frugal fare intended for herself and Diggory Dawdlegrass (Mr. Clark)—much to the perplexity of the latter, who cannot be made to believe that he has consumed the rations himself. At length the Protector's troops arrive at the woodcutter's cottage, commanded by Mark Langdale (Mr. Howe), who happens to be Daisy's cousin, and is a new adherent of the Commonwealth. Formerly a Cavalier, he is disposed to serve the family of the deposed Monarch, but meets with difficulty from Ephraim Curtspeech, the Puritan Corporal (Mr. Coe). Daisy, not having met her cousin since they were children together, escapes recognition, and, slipping out of the cottage, exchanges her red cloak for the Princess's attire; and thus the latter is enabled to pass for a peasant, and Daisy is taken into the Sergeant's presence as the Royal fugitive. Ultimately, the trick is discovered by Langdale; but he is so much pleased with it that he proposes to become Daisy's husband, who, of course, consents. The acting of Miss Harris in this agreeable little piece was as charming as it was simple. The young lady is a rising artiste in a class of parts for which her petite form renders her peculiarly eligible.

Surrey.—On Saturday a new drama, called "The Game of Life," was produced. The title sufficiently shows the class to which it belongs. It is, in fact, a piece adapted from the French by Mr. Vollaire and Mr. H. P. Grattan, and, as announced, arranged for the stage by Mr. Shepherd, who is, in fact, the hero's representative. It is almost impossible to describe the plot of a drama so elaborately constructed, composed of such conflicting materials and extending over so large a period of time. The story, in the first instance, relates to a Count Max de Treves, who has a mistress and believes that she has a child, to whom he is about to leave his fortune by will. But another lady claims the child, and charges the Count's mistress with having robbed her of it. Before, however, the Count can alter the will which he has made, he is shot by his mistress's brother. And then, after a lapse of twenty years, it is discovered that the real mother of the child has become a ragpicker, and that the mistress who claimed it is still living in splendour; but neither has found the child. The latter is, in fact, wandering about Paris with her foster-brother, and at length falls in with the ragpicker, and finds a home for her. Achille Verdier, a former lover of the lady courtesan, but now a decrepit old miser, determines on vengeance for the neglect of his suit. This purpose he pursues as the great end of his life, and with it the young girl from the country who is the object of general search, and who, in the end, turns out to be the daughter of the cousin of Count Max, and the rightful heiress of his estate. A new burlesque followed the melodrama, and is entitled "Mad Fred," in reference to Lord Byron's sceptical drama-poem. It is clever, and proceeds from the pen of Mr. Duttnall, who has made it a medium for allusions to divers dramatic matters, besides its immediate theme. Thus we have Pepper's ghosts, Miss Bateman's Leah, Stella Cola's Juliet, Punch, The Comic News, and the casinos in Holborn and elsewhere. Mad Fred is a flunkey, partial to spirits, who summons old Bob Ridley, Leah, and Astarta to his lonely back room, ascends the roofs of some houses near old Hungerford Bridge, and is rescued from danger by Hawkseye, "the Strand Boys' Hunter." The success of the piece depends on the scene, which we have just indicated, and which has been painted by Mr. Johnson most effectively. Its principal feature is the view of St. Paul's in the distance, the spectator's imagination being assisted with suggestions of the new bridge, the railway, and the Thames' embankment, which form the topics of Mad Fred's rather long discoursing. Miss Esther Jacobs and Mr. T. Thorne, as Astarta and Mad Fred, not only sing and act with smartness, but cock-crow with a persevering vehemence which compels the audience to uproarious merriment, as fitting chorus to the Balcony-scene of the French actress. With these intimations of the contents of the burlesque, the reader will readily gather a notion of its general character and positive effect.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

We have received from a Correspondent, for many years resident at Andover (about two miles from Enham), a note in correction of the statement referred to in our Column of Oct. 31. Our informant allows that the usual débris of Roman occupation—tesseræ (but very coarse), broken pottery, and, the labourers say, remains of wells—have been found at Enham, but not at all distinguishing it from other undoubted Roman sites in the neighbourhood; and if such remains denote a Roman *station*, several similar instances may be found within as many miles of the place. The coin called "Antoninus" was not found at Enham, but at several miles distance, and is not a coin of the Emperor Antoninus, but of Caracalla, who always appears as "Antoninus Pius" on his coins. Neither was the coin of Constantine found at Enham, but at Eastantown. The only coin known by our Correspondent to have been obtained on the site of the above remains is a denarius of Valens, found there forty years since. With regard to the intersection of the "*six* Roman roads," our Correspondent maintains that the Roman roads, properly so called, are the Port Way from Silchester to Old Sarum, crossed by that from Winchester to Folly Farm, near Marlborough; the point of intersection being more than a mile from the remains in question; and no other Roman road crosses the parish. The true site of Vindomun is still a problem; careful study of the Iter, our Correspondent thinks, will point to a different direction, and Silchester itself has as good a claim as any other place in the locality. The country round here was thickly peopled in the Roman times. Our informant has collected coins, &c., for some years, and the number brought to him has been surprisingly large. We may add that on the 4th inst. a very fine coin of Hadrian was found near the old brick kiln, not far from the old Winchester-road, whence our Correspondent had previously obtained a relic of Maximinian.

A "Confessional Chair" in a Protestant church is one of the curiosities of the ecclesiology of Wiltshire, and was not passed over by the Archæological Society of that county at their Congress held a few weeks since at Devizes. This relic of Roman Catholic times is preserved in the noble church of Bishops Cannings, which contains some of the most tasteful Early English architecture to be found in the county. At their recent visit the so-called sacristy, north of the chancel, was pronounced by the majority a chantrey chapel, the sacristy in Roman Catholic churches being invariably placed south. This chamber possesses also a recessed credence table, separate priests' door, and its own belfry. The worthy Vicar and churchwardens



"CONFESSIONAL CHAIR" IN BISHOPS CANNINGS CHURCH.

courteously welcomed the archæologists, who greatly admired the exquisite proportions, solid masonry, and stained glass of the church. The old chair stands in the transept; its purpose is an open question. Mr. Edward Waylen, of Lyecroft, calls it a "confessional chair," despite the grave authority of the late venerable Archdeacon of Wilts, who surmised it to be a "carrel;" "though," says Mr. Waylen, "the admonitory sentences on the painted hand at its back, and the attitude of the latter, plainly indicate the priestly act of conveying absolution to a penitent." "But," adds Mr. Waylen, "some will ask, how came a confessional to be retained in a Protestant church? The answer to which is supplied in the appointed offices of that church, which provide for the continued use of the tribunal of penance, as well as in the practice of many, both divines and laics, who, since the era of the Reformation, have resorted to it. Show me the statute or canon which abolished the Confessional in the Church of England." Mr. Waylen thus describes the inscriptions on the chair:—

Sentences on the hand:—On the thumb and the attached scroll—"Thou knowest not how much; thou knowest not how many times—thou hast sinned."

On the fore finger—"Thy end is bitter; thy life is short; thou art born—with sin."

On the second finger—"Thou shalt take away with thee nothing but what thou hast done; Thou canst not lengthen thy life; Thou canst not escape thy death—Thou shalt die."

On the third finger—"Thou knowest not *where* thou shalt go; Thou knowest not *how* thou shalt die; Thou knowest not *when* thou shalt die—The hour of thy death is uncertain."

On the fourth finger—"Thou shalt soon be forgotten by thy dear ones; Seldom will thy heir do anything for thee; Those to whom thou leavest thy goods will do little for thee—Thy state is miserable.

And on the large scroll under the fingers—"Thou shalt not be a man to others (*non homo cœteris*) if abundance flows to thee; Thou shalt not always be here; Remember that thou shalt die; Wealth shall vanish away; What thou hast here another shall have (*quod habes hic alter habebit*); Thy body shall rot; What thou doest shall remain with thee."

Here we have the *Manus Meditationis.* That it could not be meant for a priest is evident. Priests held no property except in trust, nor had heirs. Other things in its construction support the obvious conclusion to my mind that the Cannings folks possess one of the veritable confessionals at which their Catholic forefathers shrived.

There was at the meeting some demur as to Mr. Waylen's conclusions, by the Rev. Mr. Baron, on the ground that the position of the pointed hand differed from that of a priest in the act of pronouncing absolution, which, the rev. gentleman said, was with two fingers only extended. Mr. Waylen replied that that position of the hand accompanied the act of priestly blessing; but not when he makes the sign of the cross in consecrating the Host, &c., and absolving penitents. The only difficulty lies in the absence of a grating on the right side of the chair; but there might have been one originally, and the present wooden panel inserted in its place; or, had there not been a grating, the door, being on that side, could have been opened when a penitent approached for the performance of his duty. However, the opinions of the archæologists at their late meeting upon the chair seemed to be evenly balanced.

The Royal Mint has commenced a coinage of gold, which will occupy all the resources of that establishment up to February, 1864.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Picked Up at Sea. By William J. Stewart. (3 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The title of this story will no doubt of itself suggest the nucleus round which the events of the narrative cluster; for it is in the main the history of one who, picked up at sea in his babyhood, through namelessness and countless difficulties wins his way by the force of his manhood to the name which is his by birth, the position which is his by inheritance, and the wife who is his by her own choice and his desert. Thus far there is, perhaps, no great originality of conception; but in the characters by whom the hero is surrounded, in the scenes wherein he is made to play a part, and in the choice of places for the enactment of those scenes, there is displayed an inventiveness of no mean order. There is, moreover, in the first volume, a freshness of tone and a vigour of style of which the modern novel affords but few examples. The plot is skilfully complicated and not unskilfully disentangled; and if it should seem, in the perusal of the tale, that more interest attaches to the underplot—to the loves of Rhoda and Colonel Le General—than to the main plot, involving the fortunes and misfortunes of Lilian Shirreff and George Garrison, the same may be said of many standard novels. But Captain John Critchett is the character in the book whom it is evident the author loved the best. He is without fear and without reproach—a simple sailor, frank of speech and guileless in heart; small of stature, but lithe withal; no brawler, but ready to strike when occasion warranted; full of tenderness, and truth, and courage, and manliness. Indeed, it is probable that the author's admiration for muscularity has led him occasionally to over-estimate the advantage of settling matters by the arbitrement of the fist; for, unfortunately, in this wicked world physical force is as often as not—we had almost said more often than not—on the side of him who wrongs his brother. The scene of the novel, though it shifts to London, to Canada, and to other portions of North America, is laid at the commencement on the banks of the beautiful Orwell, and many a spot thereby has been sketched in vivid colours. The actors in the various scenes are nearly all more or less connected with the Hudson's Bay Company or with the Canadians, to whom the company's monopoly was an intolerable grievance, and this fact enabled the author to weave into the web of his story schemes and counter-schemes which tend to the temporary retardation but ultimate development of the main issue. Here and there is observable a tendency towards the melodramatic; and now and then may be noticed a discrepancy, for which the circumstances we have alluded to sufficiently account. But with its merits, which are many, and its imperfections, which are few, it will be read with pleasure and admiration. Very painful were the feelings with which we proceeded to touch upon this book. A kindly face which we shall see no more came vividly before us, and we were moved by the recollection of a warm heart which had ceased to beat. The hand which wrote the words we read is cold in death; the active brain which wove the plot is quiet in the grave; and the soul which speaks in the printed page has returned to Him who gave it. Bear with us, reader, whilst we make our moan, and pay our tribute to the dead. The author was taken from our midst before his prime—before he had reached the earlier half of his three score years and ten. Yet already he had won his spurs in the close-fought fields of literature; and he was struggling bravely to the front. Several untoward events, as the preface tells, combined to delay the publication of this, the last—the posthumous—work of the author. Serious illness—but not so serious as to preclude fair hope of recovery—had fallen upon him as he laboured conscientiously to reshape where it was advisable and revise where it was necessary the fabric he had all but completed; and, even whilst he suffered from one disease, another took him suddenly away. The fell disease which lurks about the heart and stops its beating in a moment of time removed him when his last chapter was still unfinished. But a friendly hand has supplied the deficiency; and the novel bears evidence, under all its disadvantages, that a star has dropped from the firmament of fiction.

A Day's Ride: a Life's Romance. By Charles Lever. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) If ever any man earned a right to do as he pleases in the way of literature, Mr. Lever is assuredly that man. The readers of his earlier works must have received from them so much pleasure as to feel bound in gratitude to find no fault with, even if they cannot go so far as to read, whatever he chooses to set before them. We are in that predicament. Having so often laughed at his fun; having so often read with 'bated breath his stories of perilous adventure; having felt our pulse throb with excitement and emulation at his descriptions of heroic achievements; having taken impossible leaps in his company; having made the wildest love to the most charming maidens under his guidance; having fought the most gentlemanlike but most desperate duels under his tuition; having played the most outrageous tricks under his protection; and having shared the most glorious repasts on his introduction, we hardly feel at liberty to express a doubt about the excellence of any of his romances. But it may be allowed, perhaps, to the most fervent believer in "Harry Lorrequer" to "hint" (as Mr. Chucks would have said) "in the most delicate way in the world" that Mr. Lever's last work—the last, at least, that we have seen—is scarcely worthy of the genius of Mr. Lever. Let it not be for a moment supposed that there are no evidences of that wonderful genius; there are scenes and descriptions, not few but many, which rejoice the heart and tickle the fancy. But we have been accustomed to devour the whole of his books; and to find oneself obliged to leave some and force some down is a sensation as disagreeable as it is uncommon. The explanation of the phenomenon, however, is easy: the author has chosen an unpalatable hero, who is a liar, a coward, a braggart, a greenhorn, and everything which is contemptible. Now, however tolerable and even amusing a character of that description may be when he only pops up now and then, he is utterly unbearable as the principal actor; and however ludicrous and grotesque the scenes into which his qualities drag him, your inclination to laugh is overpowered by disgust. It is useless for Mr. Lever to employ, as he does, his pleasantest syle, and introduce the most delightful episodes; you are haunted all the while by an appalling dread of the reappearance upon the stage of Algernon Sydney Potts. Mr. Lever certainly teaches a truthful, but we hope, for humanity's sake, not a very useful, lesson; still, the "disgusting example" is so very disgusting that you sicken at the sight, and can scarcely pardon so black an Ethiopian when he changes his skin and sings *peccavi* to sweet Kate Herbert.

Social Life in Munich. By Edward Wilberforce. (1 vol. W. H. Allen and Co.) The outside is, according to our author, pleasanter than the inside of Munich; which fact, considering that it is the inside more particularly of which he has undertaken to discourse, is, as he pertinently remarks, a matter of regret. It was hoped that, when King Maximilian had succeeded King Ludwig, and Lola Montez had ceased to act Egeria to the Bavarian Monarch's Numa, social life in Munich would be quite unexceptionable; but Mr. Wilberforce has bitter fault to find with its habits, manners, and customs. His remarks upon illegitimacy represent that social sore as being in a very bad state. This he attributes to the stringent restrictions exercised over marriages by the Government, which, according to his account, would seem to preclude from entering the holy state of matrimony all those who cannot give the almost impossible assurance that they will be able to support a wife and any amount of family with which it may please Providence to visit them. Marriage is no doubt an important feature in social life, and Mr. Wilberforce was quite right to give a whole chapter to the laws which in Munich regulate it; but it is almost the only feature of what is generally considered social life which he has treated of in the manner one would have expected. His book is principally made up of observations which might have occurred to any foreigner unadmitted to the private family circles of Munich; of remarks which he has heard from others; of quotations from books; of criticisms upon the public buildings; of dissertations upon art; of anecdotes concerning King Ludwig; and of matter which might have been easily gathered together by a chance traveller through Bavaria. It is due to him, however, to say that his style is such as to make his book extremely readable, though its title may lead to some disappointment.

A Cincinnati paper complains of the number of young ladies who, excited by the numerous stories of women soldiers in the army, will persist in appearing in public in that city in male attire.

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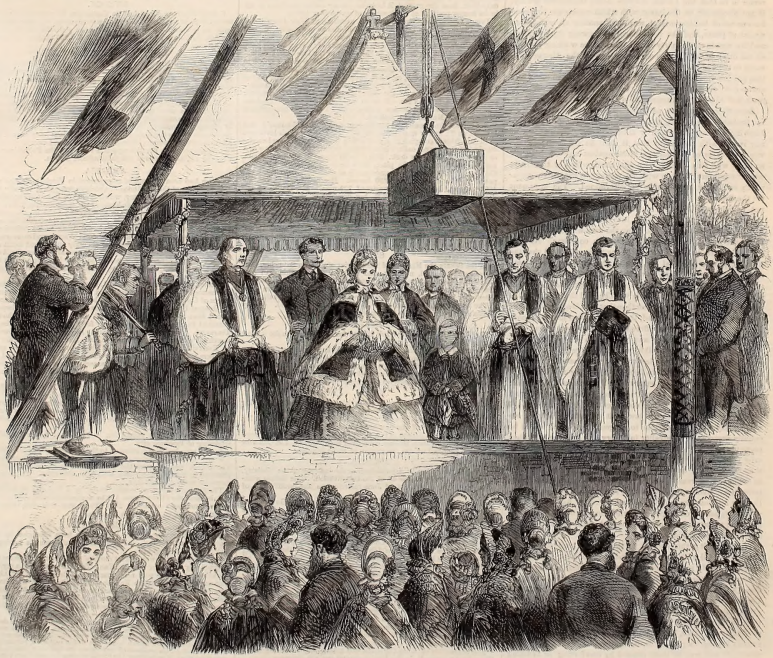
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1233.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ALEXANDRA.

THE court in which pleas between the Crown and the subject are tried has been for many days the scene of an elaborate forensic exercitation; and though the matter in question has been a dry point of law—the construction of a single word in an Act of Parliament—public interest has been as strongly represented by a crowd of eager listeners as if some sensation trial was on hand. At least, the subject involved in the case of the Alexandra has the attraction of novelty. In itself contracted within a very narrow circumference, and affecting a right which can concern but a very limited class of persons, and under very peculiar circumstances, yet it is associated with such vast national and international interests—it bears within it the seed of such great events—that thinking men must feel that its importance cannot be over-rated. In a single phrase in a statute, which has lain rusting so long that the oldest Judge on the Bench confessed himself inexperienced and perplexed with regard to it, are comprehended questions of duty and honour, as between this nation and another, on which may depend issues of peace or war, which are viewed in this country with special consideration. Averse as Englishmen are to war for any idea, they view with particular aversion hostilities with America. They, at least, have not ceased to regard such a contest as one which would partake of an internecine character; and they have therefore borne with creditable patience all the bluster of the North and, so to speak, the feminine petulance of the South, while endeavouring consistently to observe that neutrality which they conceive to be a simple duty. In considering this subject of the Alexandra—that is, the fitting-out of ships in this country which may be used in the service of either of the American belligerents—it seems to us that the object which we in England should have solely in view is the preservation of neutrality. When eloquent lawyers have refined for days, to that issue the matter must come at last.

The gist of the question—indeed, the whole question—is contained in the seventh clause of our Foreign Enlistment Act; and



THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA (PRINCESS ROYAL) LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, AT WINDSOR, ON SATURDAY LAST: THE ASSEMBLY SINGING THE 84TH PSALM.—SEE PAGE 525.

to this test all the arguments must be brought, and by it all the decisions guided, reference being always had to the manifest spirit and purport of the Act. By that seventh section certain things are declared to be illegal and to subject the doer of them to the penalties of a misdemeanour. The cause for this enactment is stated in the statute to be that such acts may be prejudicial to and tend to endanger the peace and welfare of the kingdom, and, because the laws in existence are not sufficiently effectual for preventing such acts, it is necessary to supplement them by this special enactment. If proceedings to which the seventh section applies are not illegal or are calculated to have the dangerous tendency thus specified, and could not have been prevented by any provision of the existing law, it is obvious that it was the aim of the Legislature to repress this mischief by means of newand particular legislation. In this instance our common and statute law, as well as international law, were insufficient to meet a case which had arisen, and one which involved the principles and the practice of neutrality. It is this supplementary municipal law that is now on its trial; and it remains to be seen whether, assuming as it does a special offence, it can be construed with sufficient clearness and definiteness to put an end to all uncertainty on points which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, are likely to be constantly cropping up.

With all respect for the great skill and ability which have been exhibited by the advocates on both sides we venture to think that much of their labour has been practically thrown away. The real object to be attained is to explain and give a practical bearing on the facts, of the language of the statute. For this purpose the defendants' counsel entered into elaborate conjectures as to what the intentions of the Legislature were; and the very singular, not to say unusual, course was adopted of referring to the Parliamentary speeches of statesmen who took part in the discussions during the passing of the Foreign Enlistment Act. In this range of argument continual reference was made to a similar measure which was passed by the United States, and to the interpretation which was put upon it by American Judges. For purposes of philosophical illustration this was all very well, but it certainly expanded the compass of the argument in a somewhat unreasonable degree. In a few words, the real matter in issue seems to be that the Crown lawyers found themselves unable, if not altogether, on the intent with which vessels were built for one set of belligerents at war with another set with whom we are at peace, and the purpose for whom they are working; while, on the other hand, the case of the owners of the vessels was made to depend on the nature of the acts by which it is alleged that the law has been broken. Stripped of all redundancy and reduced to simple propositions, these have been the subject-matter of the lengthy arguments in the Court of Exchequer.

From those who have paid the least attention to the case are probably aware that the section in question prohibits the knowingly being concerned or aiding in the "equipping" of any vessel, with the intent that it shall be employed in the warlike service of any foreign State with which we are at peace with this country. In the construction of this little word "equipping," taken with its context, is the point, apparently so knotty, which is to be determined. The argument for the Crown is that, given the intent, any equipment, though not overtly warlike, and even if it is only preparatory, no bellicose fitting until it passed into the hands of a foreign Power, would be sufficient to bring the case within the statute. Prove the intent, and the misdemeanour is complete. Now, as far as we are able to judge, it seems to be admitted that the Alexandra was intended for sale to the Confederate States; and, that being so, what have her builders and equippers to say for themselves. They affirm that the equipment, to come within the Act, must be patently warlike, and that the intent is not to be gathered from any other than fact. May, further, they even urge, and it is not denied, that a ship of war may be openly built in this country and offered for sale to any person who may choose to purchase it; and yet such a proceeding would not come within the prohibition of the Foreign Enlistment Act. But it is quite possible that in such a case, and without any actual contract with a belligerent State for the fitting out such a vessel, it may be surrounded by circumstances which might enable the Crown lawyers to come down upon it with their cry of intent, and, if they could prove their inferences would satisfy a jury, to enforce the law as it now stands. It is, we will not say easy, but possible, to suggest cases which would be equally breaches of neutrality in theory and practice with that particular Act with which we are now dealing; but that may arise from the imperfection of law; and it is no argument to say that because the law does not touch one offence it cannot or ought not to reach another which may be more specifically indicated. Every one knows that the meshes of Acts of Parliament are not always effectual to hold every fish which they were designed to entangle; but when one of the interstices is powerful to capture it would not be cast aside in deference to its more lax companions.

In considering this subject to the best of our ability, we venture to hold with the Crown, and to think that, looking, as we have already said, to the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, if there is sufficient evidence of the intent to convey the Alexandra, for warlike purposes, into the service of the Confederates, mere justice has been done by her seizure. The great object for which we contend *quoad* the Americans in their terrible struggle is, neutrality pure and simple on the part of England—"True, Tyrrione." Federal or Confederate, without exactly saying "a plague on both your houses!" Let us not meddle in any way in their quarrel by comforting or assisting either of them. No doubt there is a good deal of prate about large supplies of guns and warlike stores being allowed to be sent to the Federals with impunity; but the moment a ship is built for the Confederates a partial Government interferes. But it should be remembered that in all cases of contraband of war the parties who engage in the traffic do so at their peril. The Confederates are acknowledged belligerents, and they may capture any articles contraband of war they find in British vessels destined for Northern ports, and no redress could be even asked by the losers; while the owners of vessels attempting to run the blockade of the Southern ports know exactly what they are doing. This is no question of sympathy or sentiment; it is no question of the rights or wrongs of the belligerent parties; but it is one of neutrality or duty on the part of this country. If in the event the decision of the Courts should be adverse to the Crown in the case of the Alexandra—if her seizure has not been justified by existing law in the interests of strict international neutrality, we contend that what we conceive a defect in the Foreign Enlistment Act should be supplied by legislation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There are good grounds for believing that no European congress will take place. The new King of Denmark, the Swiss Confederation, and the Queen of Rome have, however, in a general manner, accepted the proposition of a congress. The Sultan, who has views favourable reply to the Emperor's invitation, expressing at the same time his intention of being present thereat in person. Lord Cowley delivered, last week, the reply of Queen Victoria, stating that, as a Constitutional Sovereign, her Majesty was obliged to leave decision in the hands of her advisers; and it is now certain that, if there be a congress, England will not be represented thereat. The last Cabinet Council on the subject, held on Wednesday, the reply was finally settled, and it was decided that England will take no part in the proposed congress.

A bill has been submitted to the French Council of State asking supplementary credits for 19,000,000f. to be voted in addition to the expenses of the Mexican expedition.

The Corps Législatif, lately removed from the Place Vendôme, having been cleaned and repaired, has been placed on its new pedestal in the Rue de Bourgogne. It is more than 40 metres in height of only 30 ft. from the ground, it looks to greater advantage than it did in its former position at a distance of upwards of 100 ft.

Prince Charles-Napoleon Bonaparte, grandson of King Joseph, and son of Charles-Lucien Bonaparte, the well-known naturalist, has just left Paris for Algeria with the rank of Captain in the Foreign Legion.

The Academy of the Beaux Arts has elected Mr. Donaldson to be a foreign corresponding member in the room of Mr. Cockerell, deceased.

A new garden for the recreation of the working classes is about to be opened at Asnières, Clichy, Batignolles, one of the northern suburbs of Paris. This new garden, or, more properly, park, will be the largest within the fortifications of Paris, covering a space of fifty acres—nearly double the area of the Champs Elysées, which it will much command the finest view. It is to be, like other public gardens, planted with trees and forming a miniature forest, like the botanical gardens of La Muette, near Auteuil.

The new iron-plated steam-frigate, called the Numancia, was launched on Thursday week at La Seyne, near Toulon. This leviathan is an iron frigate completely plated over a teak sheathing, and carries 40 guns of the largest calibre. Ferol being the only Spanish dockyard *en barbette* on her upper deck. She is to be rigged as a sailing-frigate, and her sails, in a single piece, were brought from the forests of California. Her machines are nominally of 1000-horse power, but the power may be increased to 4000 horse. Her coal-bunkers contain 1000 tons, and her crew will consist of 700 men. Her length on the deck is 280 ft., her breadth 52 ft., her draught of water 23 ft. Her two pilots are 13 centimetres thick, and weigh 1,200,000 kilogrammes. Her armour has been tried against the heaviest shot, and is supposed to be bullet-proof. Notwithstanding her great weight, which exceeds 7000 tons, it is expected that this frigate will possess extraordinary velocity, and will be capable of manœuvring in spite of the immense power of her screw, as well as from her admirable lines.

SPAIN.

In the Senate the Minister of the Interior stated, on Saturday, that the vices of the civil, military, and religious organisation had provoked the insurrection in San Domingo. A rumour has reached Madrid that the insurrection is spreading. Of two American ships laden with arms and munitions for the San Domingo insurgents.

The question of the limits of Gibraltar has been decided. Moley Abbes orders the indemnity of the proprietors of the lands.

PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen have left Lisbon for Oporto, to make a short tour in the south.

There has been a great fire in Lisbon. It broke out on Thursday se'nnight in the building of the Bank of Portugal, and spread to the Municipal Chamber, the Fidelity Insurance Office, and the adjacent shops and houses. Several lives were lost. The records of people in the bank was saved, except several documents in the Municipal Chamber.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel returned to his capital on Sunday, having on the way stopped at Bologna to call upon General Cialdini.

The King has contributed a sum of 200,000f. out of the civil list towards the erection of the new hospital at Naples.

There has been a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the commercial and financial treaty concluded with Austria. The Chamber rejected a proposal for the suspension of these treaties.

PRUSSIA.

A Royal decree has been published, at the instance of the Ministry, in conformity with article 63 of the Constitution. The decree withdraws the order of the 1st of August relating to the prohibition of newspapers and periodicals.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a Government bill was laid on the table relative to military service. With the exception of some changes in the wording, it is the same measure as was presented last Session. The active stipulation of three years' service is maintained.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House, Herren Stavenhagen and Virchow, in the name of the Liberal factions, made the following motion:—"The general interests of Germany demand that all German States should support the rights of the hereditary Prince Frederick to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein."

GERMANY.

The King received the assembled Rigsraad yesterday week. His Majesty thanked the President for his address, and stated that the new common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig has only just been sanctioned because it was an important step, that he had been desirous of carefully weighing, as the Rigsraad had also done. Great cheering proceeding from large numbers of people, the King and his family stepped out upon the balcony and bowed their thanks.

The coronation of King Christian will take place, according to the Copenhagen journals, in the Danish capital early in January.

THE KING'S MANIFESTO.

The following is the text of the Royal proclamation, read by the President of the Council in the Rigsraad:—

We, Christian IX., by the Divine favour King of Denmark, address our Royal salutation to the Rigsraad.

Our predecessor on the Throne, King Frederick VII., of glorious memory, died yesterday at the chateau of Lyckesborg, and with him is extinguished the male branch of the dynasty of Frederick III., who with justice and clemency has swayed the sceptre over this country. In the midst of facts full of danger Frederick VII. found his strength in the love of his cherished people and, remaining to the end of his days faithful to his word, he has made the liberty of his kingdom a monument which will be preserved with blessings until the last remote times.

In according the Throne conformably to the law of succession given to the Danish monarchy, we have, by oath, given the pledge that the maintenance of the common prosperities, and a communication to that effect will be made to the Rigsraad.

We pray the Supreme Being to succeed us by force for that work, full of responsibility, to which he has called us, so that we may be able to inherit the confidence with which, during difficult times have been the support of our predecessors of immortal memory.

Averting the sadness of the Royal Funeral of our Father, we recommend you to God.

Done at our chateau of Christiansborg, Nov. 16, 1863. CHRISTIAN IX.

The Rigsraad responded to the proclamation by cries of "Long live the King!"

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The enemies of King Christian, in his capacity of Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, are actively besirring themselves.

Some of the Schleswig-Holstein party attempted to hold a meeting in Hamburg, but were dispersed by the police. They succeeded, however, in holding meetings in a neighbouring village, and voted addresses to the Prince of Augustenburg and to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

Twenty-four members of the Holstein Diet have addressed a petition to the Germanic Confederation in support of the claims of the Prince of Augustenburg.

The committee of the National Verein have issued an address to the German Princes and people calling on them to maintain the rights of Germany and the duchies.

The Upper Chamber of the Saxon Diet has passed a strong resolution in favour of the independence of the duchies.

A resolution to the effect that the honour and interests of Germany require all German States to support the Prince of Augustenburg's rights to Schleswig and Holstein has been moved in the Prussian House of Deputies.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Darmstadt it was unanimously resolved to request the Government to maintain the right and integrity of Germany by the recognition of the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has notified to all the Governments composing the German Confederation that he has assumed the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, and has appointed a representative at the Diet.

The Federal Diet is preparing to consider proposals made by several German Governments respecting the Holstein and Schleswig "succession question," and the effect that Austria and Prussia have the new Constitution of Denmark and Schleswig.

Meanwhile South Holstein is vigorously preparing to resist any attempt to dismember the monarchy, has called out 11,000 soldiers to complete the war establishment of the army, and has ordered a squadron to be fitted out.

SWEDEN.

Orders have been dispatched to Carlscrona to prepare screw ships for sea, and to recall the Swedish war-steamers from the coast of Gefle from the Atlantic. In Monday's sitting of the Diet the Government applied for an extraordinary credit of 3,000,000 thalers for military armaments.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The National Government has published four addresses, bearing 250,000 signatures, protesting against the addresses of loyalty extorted by Count Mouravieff, and expressing entire devotion to the National Government.

The proclamation of the National Government has just been issued at Warsaw denying the rumours proceeding from Russian sources that the Poles were on the point of laying down their arms. The proclamation announces that the object of the war is the means of saving the country. It also states that the forces of the insurrection are so formidable that the Russians have all themselves unable to govern otherwise than by fire and sword.

Official accounts announce a victory of the Polish insurgents over the Russian troops in the palatinate of Lublin.

AMERICA.

There had been no general engagement in Virginia, though energy-thing bokened the likelihood of a terrible struggle at no very distant period. The whole Confederate army, which is said to have been surprised by the sudden advance of the Federals to the Rappahannock, had retired across the Rapidan. During the operations of the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., including the capture of the Confederate works on the Rappahannock, General Meade had, according to his official report, taken 2000 prisoners, four guns, 2000 stand of arms, and some waggons. At the latest dates from Virginia it was strongly intrenched south of the Rapidan, and General Meade's army was posted between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. It was believed some forces on the north side; for Kilpatrick's camp, near Stevensburg, had been shelled by the Confederates.

Official accounts of the 13th inst. from Chattanooga and Knoxville represented that "all was quiet," and the information concerning the forces of General Burnside was apparently superseded by the statement by General Foster, was said to be "favourable." Previous despatches stated that General Longstreet, with 16,000 Confederates, had been detached from General Bragg's army for the purpose of entering East Tennessee, and that his progress in the direction of Knoxville was marching against General Burnside, who had concentrated his troops at Knoxville. These outposts had been overwhelmed by superior numbers at Rogersville, some sixty miles from Knoxville; and, as we had already been informed, 600 prisoners and four guns there fell into the hands of the Confederates, who may probably be about to advance from Virginia.

The Federals were keeping up a slow bombardment on Fort Sumter, and apparently with very little effect.

No very vivid has been received from General Banks's expedition since it sailed from New Orleans, and it was consequently thought that General Banks might have proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande instead of Sabine Pass.

The Federal Texas expedition had received a check, and was returning to Galveston.

Lord Lyons had communicated to the Government at Washington the fact that a Confederate privateer had been discovered in Canada. The object was to seize the steamers on Lake Erie, liberate the prisoners in Fort Johnson, and burn the lake cities. Precautionary measures were at once taken.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by a majority of its Judges, had declared the Conscription Act to be unconstitutional.

The workmen's strike in New York was assuming formidable dimensions, and causing much uneasiness.

CHINA.

A telegram by way of Suez brings news from Shanghai to Oct. 9. An attack on Soochow was imminent, reinforcements having been sent to the attacking force.

Some years ago it was almost doubted whether the existence of the reported city of Hsi-ning-fu, in the Kan-Sing, was not a myth—a pet invention of the Jesuit missionaries. A description, by Captain Alexander Hill Gage, R.N., in the Shanghai *North China Herald*, has just come down the Yang-Tse from Hankow, in a British ship of a thousand tons, drawing upwards of nine feet of water, and full of tea, shows how vastly things have changed in that quarter of the globe with reference to European intercourse. We are told—

The voyage is not attended with greater risk than that up and down the river by which we reach Calcutta. In this far-away city in the centre of China there is at this day a space of ninety acres cleared for British residences. From fifteen to twenty British hongs—we should call them palaces in Pall-Mall—are rising; the coolitudes are tracing out the lines of a church, and are approving plans of a clubhouse; and "the municipal council" are engaged in laying out public walks and in constructing roads. There are some difficulties about the anchorage; but four ships of large tonnage have sailed laden with tea this season, and it seems more than probable that our British ships will take up their cargoes of teas to the very emporium to which all the markets of

China are but tributaries, and will bring them home, bulk unbroken, to the Thames. In less than five years the river has been buoyed, lit up, and mapped with as accurate a survey as we have of the Mersey or the Medway; and as the great ships float swiftly down, laden with their precious freights, and pass the ruined haunts of the Taepings, they ask for nothing but a fair protection from piracy to make the intercourse between the centre of China and the port of London direct and secure.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan is indefinite but unfavourable. Armed men were appearing at Nagasaki, and Prince Satzuma and other Princes were preparing for war.

Despatches from San Francisco, conveying news from Hakodadi to the 6th of October, state that the Japanese authorities at Nagasaki had ordered all foreigners to quit Japan, but that the foreigners had, of course, refused to obey the order. Several of the Tycoon's ministers had been dismissed because they were desirous of preserving peace with foreign nations.

A telegram from Hong-Kong, under date the 26th ult., states—A French officer had been murdered by the Japanese; immediate reparation was demanded, and war by the combined French and English force was generally expected.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Kidger Tucker, the agent on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the Australian Colonies.

The Rev. Dr. Trower, the recently-appointed Bishop of Gibraltar, arrived at Malta on the 7th inst., by the mail-steamer Vectis, from Marseilles. He was accompanied by Mrs. Trower and three daughters.

The new church of Holy Trinity erected at Lee by Mr. Lewis Glenton, of Blackheath, at a cost of £10,000, was on Thursday consecrated by the Bishop of London, assisted by the clergy of the diocese.

The corner-stone of the new chapel of All Saints, in connection with the County Lunatic Asylum, at Morpeth, was laid on Saturday. Lady Elizabeth Grey officiated; and the proceedings were witnessed by a large and influential assemblage.

The Rev. J. A. Major, Head Master of the Carmarthen Grammar School, has been elected to the mastership of the Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, in the place of the Rev. T. E. Brown, who has accepted the second mastership of Clifton College. There were ninety candidates.

On Tuesday week was consecrated the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Colchester: it is intended by the Incumbents of Myland, Ardleigh, All Saints', St. Botolph, and Greenstead, Colchester, for outlying portions of their parishes. The Rev. J. T. Round, the Rector of All Saints', having died before the commencement of the building, the chancel and a portion of the nave have been erected with a fund raised to his memory, amounting to £900.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the Church of All Saints, at Great Bourton, in the parish of Cropredy, which has just been rebuilt, under the direction of Mr. William White. The old building had been desecrated and secularised. It stood on a picturesque mound by the roadside in the midst of the village, and still retained somewhat of its original form and detail. Entire rebuilding was necessary, but every feature of the old portions has been preserved.

An effort is being made to place the English church at Baden-Baden on a better footing. Hitherto the services have been conducted under great inconvenience and difficulty. Services have been held in the summer in the Hospital Church, which is also used by the Roman Catholics and German Protestants. In the winter the dining-room of the Hotel d'Angleterre is the only available place. It is proposed to build a suitable church at a cost of £2000. The site is granted by the town; nearly £1000 has been subscribed, and a loan of £500 is offered by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The following testimonials to clergymen have recently been presented:—To the Rev. J. B. Heard, on his resigning the pastorate of Percy Chapel, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, an elegant inkstand and blotting-case, also a purse containing forty guineas. To the Rev. T. Wilkins, Ecclesfield, a beautiful black silk gown and a timepiece, by the ladies of his congregation. To the Rev. R. Smythe Hopkins, late Curate of Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, by his congregation, a handsome marble timepiece, on the occasion of his promotion to the incumbency of Hilderstone, Staffordshire.

On the 10th the parish church of Swanbourne, Bucks, was reopened after extensive repairs and a general restoration, under the direction of Mr. Wilkinson, the architect. The chancel, which is a fine specimen of Early English architecture, has been entirely reproduced at the cost of the lay impropriator, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart. The remainder of the church has been well restored by the aid of a considerable sum borrowed on security of the church rates, assisted by local and other contributions, which the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. Niven, has been mainly instrumental in raising, he himself and Mrs. Niven being also large subscribers.

The sixth annual report of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, recently issued, is favourable to its progress. An increase of income is shown, the contributions having been considerable, and the total receipts from all sources amounting to £3866 19s. 3d. for the year. The expenditure during the same period was £2706 6s. 11d.; and the "balance in hand" is set down as £1060 12s. 4d. This, however, includes £840 forwarded to meet special cases, the total in hand for ordinary purposes thus being £220 12s. 4d. The sum disbursed to 234 recipients during the year was £2025, in addition to which large parcels of clothing have been sent out weekly to a number of applicants.

The parish church of Cherhill, Wilts, after having been under repair for more than six months, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday by the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon of Wilts, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, Incumbent, and several other of the neighbouring clergy. The recent restorations comprise the building of a new vestry and the entire refitting of the interior of the church, which has been done at the expense of Mr. G. H. Walker-Heneage, the lord of the manor. A new open-work roof has also been put upon the chancel at the expense of the Incumbent, aided by a contribution of £21 from the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Preferments and Appointments.—The Rev. H. Bailey, B.D., Warden of St. Augustine's College, to be Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. E. B. Mynor to Ashley, Duchy of Lancaster; Rev. J. Cox to Wickersley, York; Rev. C. Warner to Henley-on-Thames; Rev. R. M. White to Fairstead, Essex. *Vicarages:* The Rev. M. R. Barnard to Margaretting, Essex; Rev. J. M. Bury to Tickhill; Rev. C B. Coney to Fleet, Dorset; Rev. E. Eliot to Norton Bavant, near Heytesbury; Rev. T. M. Jackson to Osbournby, Lincolnshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Booker to Benhilton, Sutton; Rev. C. Campe to Christ Chapel, St. Marylebone. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. F. V. Mather, St. Paul's, Clifton, to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; Rev. G. Thomson to St. James's Home, Whetstone. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. T. Beamish to St. Saviour's, Harome, Helmsley; Rev. G. Beardsell to All Saints', Preston; Rev. C. E. Bowdon to Bardsea, near Ulverstone; Rev. W. Duckett to Branksea, Dorset; Hon. and Rev. W. S. T. W. Fiennes to Wentworth; Rev. W. Basil Jones, Canon of Grindhall, York, to St. Mary, Haxby, near York; Rev. A. H. Sitwell to St. Peter's, Stepney; Rev. W. F. W. Torre to Headingley; Rev. P. J. Watts to Nether Witton. *Curacies:* The Rev. R. V. Blathwayt to Folke; Rev. L. M. Carter to St. John, Toxteth Park, Liverpool; Rev. E. V. Hall to the Parish Church, Brighton; Rev. W. Horne to St. Ann, Limehouse; Rev. O. C. Huntley to Chislehurst; Rev. F. W. Janvrin to Coombe-Keynes with Wool, near Wareham; Rev. J. Kennedy to Gorton; Rev. B. Lambert to Hillingdon; Rev. F. Lewis to Wotton Fitzpaine; Rev. C. Lock to Puddletown; Rev. E. H. Lloyd to Dinton-cum-Teffont Magna; Rev. J. Mansell to St. Thomas, Portman-square; Rev. W. V. Palmer to Compton Abbas; Rev. G. A. Poole to Melcombe Regis and Radipole; Rev. G. P. Pownall Dean of Perth, Western Australia, to Isleworth; Rev. S. Pratt to Darrington; Rev. F. Randall to Hemingbrough; Rev. J. Reece to Handsworth Woodhouse; Rev. F. E Smith to Harlington; Rev. J. Swainson to Scawton; Rev. C. Voysey to Healaugh; Rev. W. Warren to Trowbridge; Rev. O. Wilkinson to Little Munden; Rev. A. Withers to Birkin-cum-Chapel, Haddlesey.—*Guardian.*

We have from time to time briefly noticed the doings of the St. Clement Danes' Mission House, one of those institutions which noiselessly work their way, remote from public gaze, yet accomplishing a world of good. This mission house is situated in St. Clement's-lane, Strand. It originated with the Rev. R. H. Killick, Rector of St. Clement Danes, and some Christian friends, in a desire they had entertained of providing some central establishment, where it would be possible so to concentrate the varied benevolent operations of the parish as to bring them to bear with greater force on the surrounding neighbourhood. The home was commenced on Feb. 17, 1862, being opened by the Bishop of London, and had for its object, not only to combine the numerous agencies at work in different parts of the parish for the benefit of the poor, but also to open up additional sources of usefulness. Among the projects set on foot at the mission house, and now in full operation, are a needlewomen's home, and a home for female servants out of place, a laundry, and a clothing club. Sunday and night schools are held here, and cottage lectures are given on Sunday evenings. Not the least important item of the mission house is its kitchen. From two hundred to three hundred dinners weekly are disposed of among the labouring classes only—a wholesome, substantial, and tastefully-prepared dinner being provided for fourpence. The bread baked in the home is also much valued, as it is thoroughly good and supplied to the poor at the lowest possible price. Unhappily, the funds have by no means kept pace with the useful work going on here, and have not yet been sufficient to set it free. Increased means would result in increased usefulness, freeing the Rector, on whom the chief, if not the sole, responsibility of the home rests, from pecuniary anxiety, and enabling him proportionably to extend the benefits of this unostentatious and excellent institution.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received yesterday (Friday) through Mr. Reuter's office:—

The Schleswig-Holstein Question.—Berlin, Nov. 26. At the sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day Herren von der Heydt, Wagener, and Blankenburg proposed the following resolution, on behalf of the Conservative party:—"In the present position of the succession to the duchies of Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg the House declares itself ready to place all requisite means at the disposal of the Government, for the energetic guardianship of all the rights of the German Confederation."

Dresden, Nov. 26.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the proposition relative to Schleswig and Holstein recognising the rights of the Prince of Augustenburg, and promising the Government the support of the Chamber, was unanimously adopted.

Denmark.—Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been created a Knight of the Order of the Elephant. The *Dagbladet* of to-day says:—All the Custom-house officers and the Post-office and telegraph officials in Holstein, all the members of the Government in Plöen, together with the sub-employés and all the Prefects of Holstein have taken the oath of allegiance to the King. Several of the most prominent members of the Holstein nobility have arrived here and been received by the King.

Revolt of the Arab Tribes.—The Paris papers of Nov. 26 publish the following telegram from Alexandria:—"Djeddah, Nov. 15. The Bedouins in the vicinity of Mocha have revolted, pillaging the coffee crops and other produce. Djeddah and Mecca are quiet. Ismail Pacha is in Upper Egypt."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Earl Powis was on Tuesday installed as High Steward of the University of Cambridge, at his mansion in Berkeley-square.

John Hibbert, Esq., of Braywick Lodge, Maidenhead, has given a further donation of £100 to the University College Hospital, which makes £1000 altogether that has been given by this gentleman to the institution.

Charles Dickens, Esq., has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society, to take place on the 6th of April next; and the Sheriffs of London have signified their intention of being present on the occasion.

A boy, last week, picked up a lump of something that looked like sugar-candy, in Rochester-square, Camden town, at the door of a physician who was removing his furniture. He put it into his pocket, and, it proving to be phosphorus, ignited from friction, and the lad was so burned that he died.

The site to be occupied by the memorial to the late Prince Consort is hoarded off in Hyde Park, the spot selected being a plot of turf between Rotten-row and the Kensington-road, opposite the conservatory in the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The site has been selected mainly because it was that of the Great Exhibition building of 1851.

The improvement committee of the Corporation of London have awarded premiums of £250 and £150 respectively to Mr. Richard Bell and Mr. T. C. Sorby, for the two best of a class of designs for raising Holborn valley; making honourable mention, at the same time, of the designs of Mr. Frederick Wallen, Mr. Lewis H. Isaacs, Mr. F. Marrable, Professor Kerr, Mr. J. Wormald, and Mr. Henry R. Newton.

A valuable addition has just been made to the Hunterian Museum by Henry Christie, Esq., F.L.S., of Victoria-street, in the perfect skeleton of the manatee (Manatus Australis), better known to our English sailors, and by the Portuguese and Spaniards, as the sea cow and woman fish, and by the French as bœuf marin and vache marine, and by the Dutch as the little, bearded man.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Great Ship Company was held on Tuesday. The directors reported that they had been unable to raise the money which was necessary to free the vessel from her difficulties. A good deal of conversation took place, and resolutions were proposed; but it appeared that, as the company was now in Chancery, they had no power to adopt any of them, and the meeting separated without having come to any formal conclusion. The Master of the Rolls has refused to rescind a provisional order for the winding up of this company. On the 14th of January next (says the *Times*) Messrs. Cunard, Wilson, and Co., of Liverpool, will offer the steam-ship Great Eastern for sale by auction by order of the mortgagees.

Notices have been issued that it is intended in the next Session of Parliament to apply for an act for a new bridge to cross the Thames between Chelsea railway-bridge and Fulham. It will be constructed for the transit of carriages as well as of foot-passengers, and will form a communication between Wandsworth and Fulham, from York-road on the Surrey side to Britannia-road, in the Fulham-road, on the Middlesex side. It is intended to form several new roads in conjunction with the bridge, one of which will extend to the high road leading from Wandsworth to London, and the high road Wandsworth, to the new Wandsworth station of the Crystal Palace and West-end railway; and the other will join the Britannia-road with Fulham.

Dr. Letheby, in his quarterly report on the sanatory condition of the City for the quarter ending the 30th of September last, states that the officers had condemned rather more than thirty-one tons of meat and 239 head of game and poultry in the City markets and slaughter-houses as unfit for human food. The amount of meat condemned in the corresponding period of last year was less than half of the quantity seized during the last quarter. The excess is said to be chiefly due to the circumstance that on two occasions a large quantity of meat became putrid during its conveyance to London, in consequence of the heat of the weather; but, independently of that, there had been a considerable increase in the dead and diseased meat condemned in the City markets, and legal proceedings had in several cases been taken against the persons concerned.

The births of 1970 children—999 boys and 971 girls—were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1861.——The deaths in London last week were 1475. A considerable increase of mortality has recently occurred. In October and the first week in November the weekly deaths were less than 1300, but in each of the two subsequent weeks they were considerably above 1400. The increase is both amongst young and old, but chiefly in the latter class. The deaths in the present return are less than the corrected average by twenty-eight. There were 20 deaths from smallpox; 119 from scarlatina; 68 deaths occurred from typhus and typhoid fever. Phthisis was fatal in 161 cases, bronchitis in 158, and pneumonia in 114. Pulmonary complaints have become more fatal within the last fortnight. Fifty persons died at the age of 80 years and upwards, among whom were six nonagenarians. A widow attained the age of 97.

Law and Police.—Wednesday was the last day of term, and on Thursday the sittings after term commenced.

The arguments in the Alexandra case were continued on Saturday in the Court of Exchequer by the Solicitor-General, who occupied the whole day with his argument for a new trial. He, as well as the Attorney-General, criticised the short-hand writer's report of the Chief Baron's charge, while his Lordship, as before, refused to be in all respects bound by it. The Chief Baron, on his part, complained that on the former trial he got no assistance from the late Attorney-General, which, of course, the present law officers of the Crown declined to admit. On Monday the case was brought to a close, the Court being addressed by the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Locke, Q.C., and Mr. T. Jones, in support of the case for the Crown. The Court reserved its judgment.

The right of the Jockey Club to warn persons off Newmarket Heath, disputed in the case of the sporting correspondent of the *Morning Post*, was argued in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday week. The Court refused to admit the defendant's plea, that all persons had a right to be on the heath while races were run. There are, however, other pleas in the case that remain to be disposed of.

Miss Reynolds, horse-trainer, of Brompton and Brighton, said to be the most accomplished equestrian in the world, sued the Earl of Dudley in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, for £49 7s.—charges, at the rate of 30s. a week, for breaking in a horse for his Lordship. The claim was resisted as excessive; but the jury found a verdict for the full amount.

The city of London applied through Sir Fitzroy Kelly to the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, to obtain a rule calling on the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to show cause why they did not elect Lord Mayor Rose to the office of governor of that institution. After some discussion the Court granted a rule *nisi*.

At the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday week, Jane Henderson, the lady's-maid in the service of Lady Domville charged with stealing jewellery worth £2000 at various times from the rolls brought by Mr. Hancock's shopman for her mistress's inspection, was convicted and sentenced to four year's penal servitude. Lady Domville being an invalid always in bed, it was of necessity that the prisoner was intrusted with the jewellery brought by the shopman for her mistress to select presents from, and in such quantities that he was not able to keep strict account of it.

In accordance with a requisition, the Attorney-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, has invited the members of the Bar to meet him in Lincoln's-inn Hall, on an early day in December, "for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the Bar as to the existing system of law-reporting, and with a view to its amendment."

The application of Colonel Waugh for release was granted on Wednesday, the assignees having on the previous day withdrawn their opposition. The detaining creditor, however, still kept up his opposition to the release, and in consequence the order is not to take effect for a fortnight, in order to allow an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The colliers of the Wigan district have decided to demand an increase of wages to the extent of 10 per cent.

Mr. G. E. Ewing has been commissioned to prepare a marble bust of the late Lord Clyde for Paisley, similar to that presented to Glasgow by Mr. Dalglish, M.P.

Three incendiary fires at Butterwick, on the Yorkshire wolds, on Wednesday se'nnight, destroyed farming stock, including 700 quarters of corn, to the value of £2000.

The Mayor of Plymouth has inflicted heavy penalties on Lord Charles Beresford and one of his companions for having mounted the roof of a cab and shot peas on pedestrians of both sexes.

The *Birmingham Journal* notices the death, on Saturday, of Mr. Samuel Lines, a drawing-master and painter of great local celebrity. He was one of the founders of the Birmingham Society of Arts, and for many years treasurer and curator of the Society of Artists.

It is said that the Government have given orders for the detention of a fine vessel of 1000 tons called the Pampero, lately launched on the Clyde, and which is supposed to be intended for the service of the Confederates.

The Lord Mayor of York (Mr. R. W. Hollon) has presented to the National Life-boat Institution the cost (£250) of a new life-boat to be stationed at Filey, on the Yorkshire coast, in lieu of the old life-boat which is there at present. The boat is 33 ft. long and 8 ft. wide, and rows twelve oars, double-banked.

On Wednesday two large vessels built of steel were launched from the building-yard of Messrs Jones, Queggan, and Co., at Liverpool. One was a sailing-ship, named the Formby, of 1271 tons, built for the East India trade; the other a paddle-wheel steamer, named the Hope, of 1492 tons. We intend giving an Engraving of one of these vessels in a future Number.

The trustees and managers of the Birmingham Savings' Bank have determined, by a majority of two, to transfer the deposits held by them (amounting to upwards of half a million) to the Post Office Savings Bank. This step appears to have been taken in consequence of the increased responsibility imposed upon trustees by Sir H. Willoughby's Savings Bank Act.

On Wednesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Winchester, laid the foundation-stone of the Surrey County Middle-class Schools, at Crawley, near Guildford. The object sought is the provision of a sound, plain education, based on the principles of the Church of England, and on the public-school system, for the sons of farmers and others engaged in commercial pursuits.

The opening of an additional wing to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, took place last Saturday—the Duke of Marlborough (the president of the institution), the Bishop of Oxford, and the Dean of Christ Church taking part in the proceedings. A very influential assemblage was present, including the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Alan Churchill, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Lightfoot), and most of the University dignitaries, with many clergymen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, died of consumption, at Great Yarmouth, on Sunday last, aged forty-three. He stood 7 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 452 lb. His father was 6 ft. 6 in., his mother 6 ft. His brothers averaged 6 ft. 5 in., his sisters 6 ft. 3½ in. One of his sisters, who died at twenty, was 7 ft. 2 in. Hales was stout in proportion to his height, though somewhat clumsily put together. When in his prime he was 64 in. round the chest, 62 in. round the waist, 35 in. across the shoulders, and 21 in. round the calf of the leg.

The famous Roman grave-mounds known as the Bartlow Hills, in Essex, after having been spared by the plough and the harrow for more than one thousand years, have at length been condemned to destruction in order to accommodate a feeder of the Great Eastern Railway. The subject having been brought under the notice of the council of the Archæological Institute, that body at once addressed a remonstrance to the railway directors; and it is to be hoped they will succeed in preserving these interesting vestiges of antiquity, which are indubitably among the most singular relics we possess of a very early and obscure period in the history of this country.

The sixth annual meeting of the Worcestershire Union of Educational Institutes was held at Stroud on Thursday week. The proceedings of the day included a business meeting of delegates and officers at noon, a dinner in the afternoon, afterwards an exhibition of microscopic and other objects, with a soirée; and in the evening a general meeting. The following statistics show the progress of the union:—1858, pupils in classes, 342; 1859, 293; 1860, 697; 1861, 851; 1862, 1457; 1863, 1418. At the evening meeting Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., and the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., were present, and delivered addresses, which were devoted to educational matters.

The soldiers who have, in consequence of the threatened Guy Fawkes riots, been quartered at Guildford for some time, returned on Thursday week to Aldershott. The result was a riot on Saturday night. Eighteen or twenty men, armed with bludgeons and dressed as "guys," paraded the town, smashing windows, and asking for money. At length they disbanded for the night, throwing away their bludgeons and even their dresses. A constable named Sutton sustained dangerous injuries during the disturbance. A reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the principal rioters.

MR. COBDEN AND MR. BRIGHT AT ROCHDALE.

On Tuesday night Mr. Cobden addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Rochdale, M. J. Robinson's foundry, in Millrow-road, being temporarily fitted up for the occasion. Mr. Bright was also present. The audience could not have numbered less than 3000 persons, amongst whom were many ladies. Mr. Stott, the Mayor, presided.

Mr. Cobden, after some introductory observations, said that the next Parliament would have to be endowed with new principles at the next general election. Some people said that there was a political apathy with regard to politics, and he must confess that the people of England just now much more anxiously attended to the proceedings of the other countries in the world than to those in their own country. It was as if, rather than their own affairs, the Rochdale Town Council discussed those of Blackburn, Preston, Manchester, or any other place. When he was last here before them, he told them, notwithstanding that which was said to the contrary, both then and at present, he did not believe that the American war would issue in the achievement by the South of their so-called independence. Still, up to this moment, nineteen-twentieths of society in London—that was to say, the upper ten thousand—were of a contrary opinion. How far their wish was father to the thought he could not tell; but, if they really simply thought as they spoke, he could only regret that their knowledge of America was so limited. The newspapers displayed a vast amount of ignorance on the question, looked at even from a geographical point of view, judging by what they said of the capabilities of the American rivers, and so forth. He had never believed, nor did he now, that there would be two nations of Americans in America. He considered such a state of things was absolutely impossible; and, if the intelligent people of this country had not been misled as to the cause and origin of the war, they would have thought with him too. The fact was, this civil war in America was nothing but a war waged for the purpose of extending and perpetuating human slavery, and not to defend it as it existed. It was a war to establish a slave empire, of which slavery should be the corner-stone. Well, then, he said, God pardon those who in the year of grace 1863 would establish such an empire! The fact was, it was the aristocracy of the South fighting against the democracy of the North. Wherever an aristocracy had done that elsewhere they had never succeeded, and so it must be with the struggle in America. If such a thing as a division of America should happen, it would be fraught with a great loss to human progress all over the world. Already we could see what the struggle had led to in Mexico and St. Domingo. If it had not been for the American war the French would not have made the Mexican mistake, nor Spain the attack on St. Domingo. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the Polish question, and said we had misled the Poles and aroused the Russians against us en masse. As to the proposal to hold a congress touching European affairs, he disapproved of it altogether, unless they proposed to disarm. The only benefit, so far as he could see, that was to be derived from a congress was that which would arise from a general disarmament. Diplomacy would be a failure, as it had been hitherto. The hon. gentleman then went on to speak of the burning of Kagosima, which he characterised as great a barbarity as that of the burning of Polish villages by the Russians. In fact, he looked upon our doings in the East—in China, for instance—as on a par with those of Cortes and Pizarro of old. He therefore altogether dissented from our Eastern policy, which was a disgrace to us. The hon. member concluded by recommending that we should attend to our own domestic affairs rather than those of other nations, more especially as we required that attention. He advocated an extension of the franchise, and was sure that for granting that no better time than the present one of quietness could be selected. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

A vote of thanks, expressing renewed confidence in Mr. Cobden, was proposed, seconded, and carried with one dissentient.

Mr. Bright, M.P., addressed the meeting at considerable length. He urged that if the question of free trade and protection was settled there yet remained to be discussed the great questions of taxation and Parliamentary reform. He strongly advocated that the masses should be admitted to the franchise, and while doing so he gave a somewhat humorous and historical sketch of the late attempt at Parliamentary reform. His speech was loudly applauded.

The Duke de Luynes, say the French journals, is on the point of starting on a scientific excursion as far as the banks of the Dead Sea.

The municipality of Florence has decided that the centenary recurrence of Dante's birthday shall be celebrated by a public festival in the month of May, 1865. The poet was born at Florence, in May, 1265.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CHALLENGE CUP.

On Saturday last the members of the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Volunteers competed at the ranges at Wimbledon for a challenge cup, value 100 guineas, presented by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as honorary Colonel of the regiment. The shooting was under the direction of Ensign Halliday, the officer instructor of musketry, and Sergeant-Major Stevens. Throughout the contest there was a strong wind from the left front. The ranges were 200 and 600 yards, ten shots at each distance. Private Burrough, of the 2nd (Whitehall) company, proved the winner, by making 50 marks. The next highest scores were—Private Plasket, Audit Office company, 48; Sergeant Godby, Inland Revenue Company, 44; Private Freer, Inland Revenue company, 43; and Corporal Taylor, Whitehall company, 43 marks.

The cup, which was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., is of an elegant form, relieved by oxydising and part gilding. It has been highly approved of by his Royal Highness. The figures on the top represent the Colonel, a captain, and a private, of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers. The arms of the Prince are on a shield below the body of the cup; and beside it is another shield bearing the arms of the Princess. A third shield, on the opposite side, bears the plume, motto, and monogram of the Prince. On a silver plate inserted in the black pedestal on which the cup stands is inscribed:—"Challenge Cup presented by his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, honorary Colonel of the Civil Service R.V., to be held for a year by the best shot in the regiment." The names of the annual holders of the cup are to be engraved on a silver plate at the opposite side of the pedestal.



CHALLENGE CUP PRESENTED TO THE 21ST MIDDLESEX (CIVIL SERVICE) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, HONORARY COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT.

BEL DEMONIO.

THE theatrical adaptation of Paul Feval's stirring work under the above title continues attractive. Mr. Brougham's clever manipulation of the story no doubt tends greatly to the result. But the new system of building the scenes is not without a considerable effect. By its means theatrical illusion has been brought—thanks to Mr. Fechter's enterprise—to a state nearly approaching perfection. The ordinary conventionalities of the stage are thus frequently superseded by the new necessities created. Against many of these Mr. Fechter protested as an actor, and he has now an opportunity, as manager, of accomplishing a variety of reforms. In attempting these we shall always be found cordially assisting, whether relative to the stage or the drama. To the latter, in particular, our own views are directed; but the reform of either has a natural tendency to re-act on the other, and thus advance and progress are secured. Managers, like other men, must be permitted to conduct their business according to their own sympathies, tastes, and knowledge. The utmost that can be required is that intelligence should be manifested. Of this essential element of success Mr. Fechter possesses abundance, and has proved his possession of it, not only by the success of his efforts, but by the obvious power with which those efforts, whether as actor or manager, have been carried out. In the appointments of the stage Mr. Fechter is profuse, as may be proved by a glance at our Illustration, which represents Angelo, or Bel Demonio (act iii, scene 9), bearing away his bride in triumph from the altar just as Lena is about to be forced to take the veil. The bustle and terror consequent on the rejected marriage are capitally expressed by the various and novel groupings. Such a method of placing a play on the boards is far superior to the meagre appointments of a previous time. Willingly, therefore, we accept this as an earnest of the reforms intended to be introduced by Mr. Fechter, in the hope that in future seasons his ambition may rise to a higher flight and attempt for the drama what he has so well accomplished for the theatre.

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WHETHER it be that King Otho had forgotten the matter, or had never found time to organise it, no police system had been introduced into Athens by the late ruler of Greece. During the fêtes and ceremonies attendant upon the arrival of the new Monarch, "George I., King of the Hellenes" (the allusion to the right Divine has been totally suppressed), the National Guard was charged with the preservation of order—an easy task, moreover, for the population behaved throughout with perfect mildness and urbanity, notwithstanding the extreme pressure in the crowded thoroughfares through which the Royal cortège had to pass. The attitude of the masses, and especially of the country people, was indeed altogether exemplary.

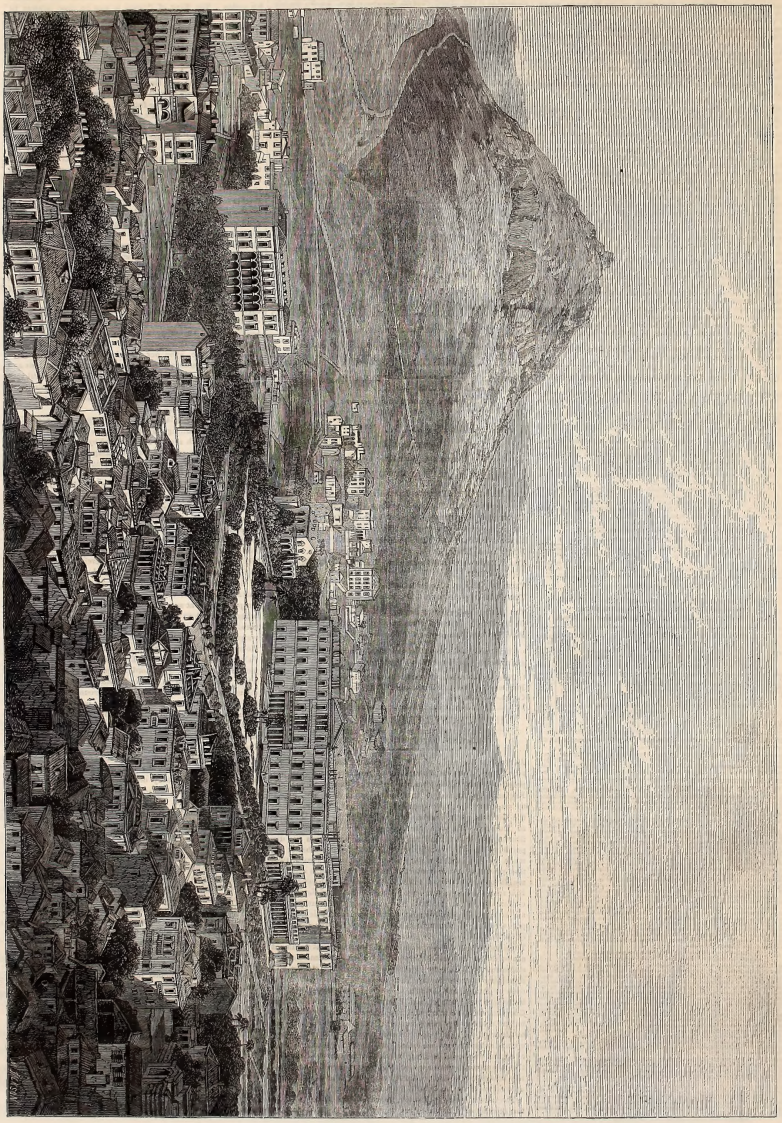
On the evening of the King's entry into Athens there was a general illumination, continued for three nights. I was not altogether tranquil concerning the *coups de feu* usually fired off here as a sign of joy, for, the guns being loaded with ball, accidents are frequent. At a recent fête four persons were killed and six wounded. Fortunately, the English Minister addressed a recommendation to the Government on this occasion, which was considerately attended to. The Greek authorities urged the breach of this dangerous custom, and were so far obeyed that I did not hear a single explosion of firearms during the fêtes. The only reports were official ones—to wit, those produced by the cannon and by the *feu d'artifice* displayed on the Sunday after the King's arrival. This ready obedience is an agreeable infatuation, full of good import, of the *entente cordiale* existing between the governors and the governed.

REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

On Monday, Nov. 2, there was a grand review. At ten o'clock the National Guard of Athens and the environs, as well as a certain portion of the army, began to arrive, with their bands playing gay music, on the Champ de Mars. At twelve precisely the King, escorted by a numerous état-major, made his appearance on the ground, amidst the liveliest demonstrations of joy on the part of the assembled soldiers. His Majesty, who is a graceful horseman, wore the costume of a Colonel of the National Guard, and rode through the ranks on a beautiful chestnut charger. The King afterwards took up his position for the défile, which forms the subject of our Illustration at page 540. The National Guard there represented, *drapeau en tête*, is not altogether dressed in a style purely Grecian; but it is not less picturesque on that account, and has a sufficiently soldierly aspect. The regimental flags are ornamented with a cross on the top of the staff, which used to be lowered on passing the Sovereign. From a delicate religious



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY, "BEL DEMONIO," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE: ANGELO (FECHTER) CARRYING OFF LENA (MISS KATE TERRY) FROM THE CONVENT.



THE ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.

motive, easily appreciated, the youthful Monarch gave orders for this custom to be discontinued. This innovation, and several others indicative of a refined feeling of modesty on the part of the new Sovereign, have produced a most favourable impression on the Greek population. None of the officers in his Majesty's escort wore any orders. This, I learnt, arose from the circumstance that the decorations are undergoing alterations required by the new régime, inaugurated under such promising auspices.

The execution of the manœuvres at this popular review was, perhaps, not altogether perfect; but the troops made up for any slight defect in this respect by their ardent and enthusiastic acclamations as they passed the King, who, immediately on his return to the Royal Palace, issued an order of the day complimenting the six battalions of the National Guard, the University Phalanx, and the troops of the garrison on their patriotic behaviour and satisfactory ppearance.

THE ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.

Our other Greek Illustration (at page 537) is from a photograph, so complete in all its details that our Artist thought he could not do better than forward it for our use. The Royal Palace is the large mass of building on the right. Its construction was commenced in 1836, four years after the accession of King Otho, and terminated in 1843. It is at the foot of Mount Lycabettus, the rocky pyramid that stretches out towards the left of our Engraving. The palace is built of Pentelican marble, but is somewhat monotonous in its aspect. The southern façade, with its Ionic portico, is the best architectural feature of this Royal palace. As regards the interior, the ballroom, decorated in the Pompeian style, is the most worthy of mention; the ordinary apartments have nothing particularly remarkable about them. The space on the south and on the east of the palace is occupied by an English garden, the creation of which involved considerable expense, as the soil of Athens is absolutely arid. On the site the remains of a Roman villa and of an immense mosaic pavement were discovered. The latter has been used for ornamenting a grotto and some *cabinets de verdure*. The garden is open to the public.

During the later years of the reign of King Otho, besides the ordinary guard, there was in the interior of the palace a second guard, composed of gendarmes, who served as a body-guard on duty near the apartments of the Sovereign. His Majesty King George, on learning the object of the service of these gendarmes, observed that it would be better to send them into the provinces to aid in the suppression of brigandage, and that he proposed relying for his personal safety on a guard which he looked upon as invincible—the love of the people who had placed him on the Hellenic throne. As a necessary result of his Majesty's wise remark, *Messieurs les gendarmes* have been withdrawn from the palace.

The large building, with a portico, just in a line beneath the summit of Mount Lycabettus, is the French School.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5.

SUNDAY, Nov. 29.—Advent Sunday. Death of Clovis, the real founder of the French Monarchy, 511. Beginning of the Polish Revolution at Warsaw, 1830.

MONDAY, 30.—St. Andrew, Apostle and Martyr, A.D. 69. Anniversary of the Royal Society of London (first kept in 1663).

TUESDAY, Dec. 1.—Henry I., Beauclerc, dies at Rouen, 1135. Princess of Wales born, 1844.

WEDNESDAY, 2.—Napoleon I. crowned Emperor, 1804: his victory at Austerlitz, 1805. Abdication of Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, and Accession of Francis Joseph, the present Emperor, 1848. Coup-d'état of Louis Napoleon, at Paris, 1851; declared Emperor, as Napoleon III., 1852.

THURSDAY, 3.—Election of Nicholas Breakspeare, the only English Pope, as Adrian IV., 1154. Moreau's victory over the Austrians, at Hohenlinden, 1800. Moon's last quarter, 0h. 14m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 4.—King James I. rebukes certain inquiring, "fiery, popular, and turbulent spirits," in the Lower House, 1621. The English Navy Office founded, 1644. James, Duke of York, destroys the Bordeaux fleet, 1664.

SATURDAY, 5.—Columbus discovers Hispaniola (now Hayti), 1492. Death of the great composer, Mozart (aged only thirty-six), 1792.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 11	4 28	4 46	5 4	5 24	5 43	6 3	6 24	6 47	7 10	7 35	8 8	8 44	9 17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY		Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Nov.	18	30·234	47·7	43·3	·86	9	46·9	50·1	S.	265	·000
	19	30·194	46·8	43·0	·88	10	43·7	50·1	SW.	141	·000
	20	30·119	46·7	43·6	·90	5	42·2	50·7	SSW. S.	133	·000
	21	29·678	50·7	48·0	·91	7	38·2	56·4	SSE. S.	444	·000
	22	..	..	..	..	..	41·2	50·5	..	368	·170
	23	29·856	48·0	45·0	·90	7	41·7	52·1	SW. SSW.	210	·022
	24	29·870	52·4	52·1	·99	10	44·5	55·0	S. SW.	208	·158

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·256	30·219	30·168	29·825	29·818	29·866	29·860
Temperature of Air	49·2°	47·2°	46·2°	51·5°	45·4°	45·4°	52·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	46·2°	46·0°	44·6°	49·5°	42·4°	41·3°	52·5°
Direction of Wind	S.	CALM	SSW.	SSE.	W.	SW.	S.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform the new and original farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs., entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Harfleur, and Mrs. Neville. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Miserima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Steinbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven.
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with a new and Original Farce, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

In preparation, a GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, to ensure the scenical magnificence of which the exclusive services of the celebrated Artist Mr. William Beverley have been retained.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—Last Week but one at the Princess' Theatre.—The Performances will commence EVERY EVENING at Eight. Half-price to all parts of the house at Nine. Constant change of programme. Celebrated Ring, Hat, Fish, and Money Tricks. Commence at Eight.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, NOV. 30, and during the Week, BLANCHE DE NEVERS. Music by M. W. Balfe; Libretto by John Brougham. Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Anna Hiles, Emma Heywood; Messrs. Weiss, H. Corri, Cook, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Alfred Mellon. To conclude with the Second Act of THE DESERT FLOWER. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS EVERY EVENING.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, the new and greatly successful Comedy of SILKEN FETTERS—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Howe, Miss M. Harris, &c. After which, THE GOLDEN FLEECE—Mr. and Mrs. C Mathews, Mr. Compton, and Miss Louise Keeley; to be followed by Mr. Charles Mathews (just translated from the French) in his most characteristic character of "Un Anglais Timide" otherwise COOL AS A CUCUMBER, recently performed by him in French at the Théâtre des Variétés in Paris, upwards of forty nights; concluding with (13th time) LITTLE DAISY.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss P. Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Eight, the Eighth Week of the New Drama of LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, B. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, Eburne; Miss H. Simms and Mrs. Billington. Performance to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with THE IRISH TIGER—Mr. Stephenson and Miss K. Kelly.

BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The FIFTEENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, NOV. 30th, and DEC. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. For special railway arrangements see the advertisement and bills of the Companies.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION of DOGS.—The FOURTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held in Paradise-street (near Bingley Hall), Birmingham, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, NOV. 30 and DEC. 1, 2, and 3 (the week of the Cattle and Poultry Show). For special railway arrangements see the advertisements and bills of the companies.

THE

CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

TO BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19,

WILL INCLUDE A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE (FOUR PAGES),

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,

FROM A PAINTING BY T. SANT, A.R.A.;

AND

TWO CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENTS

(A SHEET AND A HALF),

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL

CHRISTMAS TALES AND SKETCHES:

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UNDER THE MISTLETOE. Illustrated by G. THOMAS.

THE MASTER OF ARAN GARTH. Illustrated by SAMUEL READ.

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The Letterpress by Shirley Brooks, E. F. Blanchard, Hain Friswell, G. Macdonald, Westland Marston, the Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," D'Arcy Thompson, and the Author of "A Daughter of Eve."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

ALTHOUGH the reply of the Emperor of the French to the requisition of other Powers for a programme of the proposed congress has determined several of them, and specially England, not to accept the invitation, it does not appear to us that the new question which has been raised by the German party can be left untouched by the Monarchs of Europe. We own that, if the Emperor desired an illustration of the small regard which some persons are disposed to show to treaties, he could not have had a better one made to his hand for the strengthening of his case than that presented in the conduct of such of the German rulers as are favourably inclined towards the Duke of Augustenburg. It is scarcely eleven years ago since the Treaty of London, in confirmation of the protocol previously issued, solemnly bound all the great Powers, without restriction or condition, to support the King of Denmark in the possession of the dominions of which Christian IX. has just been proclaimed King. The signatures of Austria, Russia, and Prussia to that document are patent to the eyes of Europe. Yet at this moment German statesmen and German journalists are adducing clumsy and shambling arguments by the score to show that it is open to Prussia and Austria to contend that they signed as individual and independent Powers, not as members of the Germanic Confederation, and that therefore they are entitled to lend moral and physical support to Germans who are seeking to throw off a Danish yoke. We do not wish to speak coarsely upon a subject which has called out the feelings and passions of a great number of persons; but this German mode of viewing the case seems to us to approach the ingenuity which occasionally brings its possessor, if a private person, under the unfavourable notice of twelve of his fellow-countrymen.

The Germans may, we think, make up their minds, with all the celerity of which they are capable, to this fact—namely, that England, for one, will be no party to treaty-breaking. It is not because the King of Denmark happens to stand in a close relation to our Crown that the English Cabinet will maintain his rights. The King of Prussia is also in close relation to our Crown, and yet we have not shown that the circumstance has rendered us unjust to those who have to complain of the King of Prussia. This Danish business is one which involves common honesty and fair dealing; and the case is so clear that every man, woman, and child in England can comprehend that both are violated by the course which it is now proposed that Germany should take. And although it is true that, as we have said, the Emperor of the French may find a good argument in the fact that at this moment two great and honourable nations are being urged to commit an act of dishonesty, and that the Emperor may say, "See how much treaties are worth," England has the still better reply, that she has always rested upon the inviolability of treaties; that at the councils at which they have been framed she has always been the loser rather than the gainer; but that her mission has ever been in favour of order, law, and right, and that she will lend no countenance to a scheme for the further repudiation of solemn arrangements, and the teaching the nations and their rulers that treaties hold good only until a favourable opportunity for breaking them shall occur. We know of no incident in modern political history that is so calculated to damage the faith of Englishmen in the honesty of the Continental mind as this proposal to recognise a double existence in a Sovereign who signs a treaty. All that has been charged against the Jesuits and the doctrine of mental reservation fades into the whitest of lies in presence of a declaration that the King of Prussia, as such, may sign a treaty guaranteeing another King his dominions, and may then go away and, as one of a Diet or Confederation, encourage and even assist those who seek to dismember those dominions. The Germans may pour their volleys of abuse upon our "insular and brutal stolidity of honesty which renders us blind to political metempsychosis and sympathetical development;" but this we must bear until they can convince us that it is a right thing for a man to bind himself individually to support that against which he proposes to act in co-operation with others.

We trust that England will avail herself of this excellent opportunity of showing why she objects to such meetings as the congress to which she has been invited by the Emperor. She is not prepared to regard treaties as things to be trampled under foot. She will not hear of the reopening of the question of the Schleswig-Holstein duchies as portions of the Danish dominions. This is a question of principle, and the Government will have the people with it. Earl Russell has an excellent chance of setting himself right with his countrymen on the Danish business, touching which he was not thought to have exercised a specially wise discretion when the papers were last laid before the public. There ought to be no loss of time in signifying the disbelief of England in the possibility that great and honourable Sovereigns can be parties to the disgraceful course which is marked out for them by some of the smaller Principalities and Powers. Nor is this one of the cases in which the convenience of Sovereigns and the desire for pacification at any price induced a settlement of a question without regard to justice. The succession arrangement was considered long and solemnly. Russia, never too prompt to resign anything, made formal surrender of her claim to Holstein, and a protracted negotiation, of which Lord Palmerston took charge for England, though the final ceremonial was performed by Lord Malmesbury, ended in a treaty which was designed as the conclusion of a most deliberate discussion. There are, therefore, no grounds for saying that the treaty was unjust, or conditional, or obtained without regard to the interests of persons mainly concerned.

The agitation against Denmark speaks for itself, fortunately, and leaves Europe in no doubt as to the character of the parties. The German hatred of Denmark breaks out whenever a chance is given; and though German rulers themselves may be too wise to share in the spiteful and ridiculous feeling, they are not too strong to find it necessary occasionally to pander to the unworthy sentiment of their peoples. This remark applies with least force to Austria, who would probably take much the same course as England, but for Bavaria, who has always been opposed to Denmark in the matter. The small Powers, which we may trust to see some day consolidated into one decent little kingdom, that shall substitute one voice, if a weak one, for half a dozen simultaneous yelps, ought not to be permitted to trouble the peace of Europe; and, but for the strong anti-Danish feeling to which we have adverted, their puny efforts would be laughed at even in Germany. At Hamburg the German party has passed a resolution that if Holstein will not show herself patriotic to fatherland and cast off the Danish yoke, she shall be made to do so, which is certainly an advance in statesmanship, and very like the proceedings at the earlier part of the French Revolution, when nations were abused for their adherence to old forms, and menaced with the vengeance of the Republic if they did not become more enlightened and begin to hang their nobility. It is well that the sudden fury of the Germans should have compelled them to splutter out their wrathful intentions as they have done, as there is nothing like knowing the whole case and design of your adversary. This anti-Danish agitation—this attempt to rob Christian IX. of what has been solemnly assured to him by treaty—is very discreditable and dishonourable; but, as the German Monarchs are not yet committed to it, we trust that the remonstrances of England will suffice to keep them from giving overt encouragement to the illegitimate pretender.

The trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle-field of Gettysburg for the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Historical Societies, one of them having 250 bullet-holes in the space of 21 feet, and the other 110.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur were present at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new church about to be erected at Windsor, of which we give a description on our first page. Her Royal Highness was attired in a mauve silk dress, black velvet mantle, and mauve bonnet with white feather. The suite in attendance consisted of Baroness Rehenlau, Baroness Bodenseck, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Miss Hildyard, Count Pourtalesnau, Major von Schweinitz, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel H. Ponsonby. Subsequently, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold, honoured the Windsor Theatre with their presence to witness the "Ghost Illusions," as exhibited by Professor Pepper at the Polytechnic Institution. The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey and Dr. Stanley arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Stanley officiated.

On Monday, the Queen, attended by the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, went to London to-day, returning in the evening; and Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Cirencester Park. Mr. Calcraft, Solicitor to the Post Office, Mr. Carey, Bailiff of Guernsey, were this morning presented to the Queen by Sir George Grey, and received the honour of knighthood. Lord Cremorne and Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood were the Lord and Equerry in Waiting.

On Tuesday, the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, drove in the grounds of the castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the castle that evening.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, walked and drove in the Home Park. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Prussia went out shooting.

The Queen and Royal family take daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the castle. During the past week Mr. Frith has been honoured with sittings from the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, for his picture of "The Prince of Wales's Marriage." The Queen left Windsor Castle on Monday, of submitting his picture of the "Railway Station" to the Queen at the castle.

The Court were ordered to go into mourning, on Sunday last, for the late King of Denmark. The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, and white fans, jewels of Prussia or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 6th of December next,—viz. The ladies to wear black satin, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Monday, the 16th of December next, the Court to go out of mourning.

The Duchess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish has succeeded Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, Lieutenant-General Bentinck, the Hon. Charles Grey, and Captain Seymour, left Sandringham House on Tuesday en route for Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the Wolverton station by Mr. Robertson, General Superintendent, and Major Palmer, one of the Directors of the Great Eastern Railway. The Prince and Princess travelled by a special train, which left Wolverton at one o'clock, arriving at Windsor at forty minutes past four o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses remained at once to the castle, where they will remain a few days, after which they will proceed to Frogmore, where they purpose staying for a short period.

On Friday se night the Prince accompanied by Mr. H. Villebois and attended by Major Teesdale, left Sandringham House about half o'clock and drove to Burnham, for the purpose of hunting with the West Norfolk hounds. Several foxes were "found," but the day proved a blank, as none could be made to "break away." The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, drove to the "field" with a party of equestrians.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, and Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, attended Divine service on Sandringham Church. The Rev. G. B. Meson, B.A., officiated.

Additional improvements are about to be made at Sandringham House, and the Norwich gates will be temporarily fixed on the site of the present gates at the principal entrance of the park. It is not intended to them permanently: the extension of the park is only contemplated. The park has been prepared for deer, with which it will immediately be stocked.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Monday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has arrived in town from visiting Lord Lansdowne, at Bowood.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and the Countess Wachtmeister are expected at the residence of the Legation to-day (Saturday) from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington left Apsley House on Monday for Stratfield Saye, Hants.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester left Great Stanhope-street on Tuesday en route to Congleton.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have arrived at Stafford House.

The Duke of Somerset left the Admiralty on Saturday last for Sion or Park, Devonshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby left Queen's Gate Terrace a few days since for Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lothian and Lady Alice Kerr left town on Wednesday for Scotland.

The Marquis of Camden and the Ladies Pratt have left the Wilderness, near Sevenoaks, on a tour of visits.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived at Lansdowne House on Tuesday from Bowood.

The Marquis of Abercorn arrived on Tuesday at Chesterfield-house from Baron Court.

The Marquis of Bath left Thoma's Hotel on Monday for his seat, Longleate, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland have left Curzon House on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley left town on Wednesday for their seat, St. Giles, Dorsetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan left Portman-square on Wednesday for Tom Park, Northumberland.

The Countess of Jersey has arrived in town from Paris.

The Earl of Brecknock has arrived at Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for a dinner and evening party this day (Saturday) at Cambridge House.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey returned to town on Monday from Windsor Castle.

On Saturday the marriage of Lady Susan Ramsay, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, with the Hon. Robert Bourke, third son of the Earl of Mayo, took place by special license in the private chapel, Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. George Vernon Harcourt, Rector, performed the ceremony.

The marriage of Lady Alice Cuffe, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Desart, with the Hon. Otho Major Hamilton, eldest son of Lord and Lady Hamilton, will take place early in January next.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

IDENTIFICATION with one's case, apparent or real, is the perfection of advocacy: identification with one's Government and with one's department is a special quality in no means. In this respect there has been no greater success in modern times than that of Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, by grace of being a naval officer, who has filled since the date of the Home Administration, if not from belief that no member of the Palmerston Ministry, prize, secondary, or subordinate, did more for the Government in the last three years of his term than the Secretary to the Admiralty, the representative of the department in the House of Commons. Although the responsibility attached to that position, it also conveyed to a great *prima facie* weight; in Lord Clarence's case, amongst all the expectations and hopes which accompanied the Palmerston Ministry into office, the rose of expectancy bloomed brightest. A sailor and a practical naval reformer, he had pointed out in a recent number, how a million of money might have been saved in the administration of the affairs of the Admiralty. His facts were unanswerable; and the Government have been unable to refute them. The person, when in office, the country stood to win just so many millions. Well, it was barely conceivable to imagine that a mere Secretary could really effect such a feat; and so, in a short time, the country and the House forgot him, but he had incurred in consideration of his working very hard, and doing his work, according to his opportunities, very well indeed. In a short time Lord Clarence began to exercise right of office. He was the Secretary. A ready or effective speaker, he began a kind of eloquence of his own, which consisted in the statement of the naval improvements he contemplated—he seen in the effects it produced; for, in reality and on strict examination, it would have been found that the statements which he exhibited bore about the same proportion to the official reticence as an ounce does to a pound. But it was the manner of the thing. It was as if he was explaining to a friend, and Sidney Herbert, and Jervis to bear witness to the honesty of a true British sailor, who always expected that, if he did his duty, the country and the House would be equally honest. Lord Clarence's manner was the sheerest over-the-beckie style. Bluff, but tender, he wooed members as William might be supposed to have wooed Black-eyed Susan; and he was a favourite with the House. Nothing was left undone, somehow, though, in the last Session, we fancied that we discovered a diminution of the zeal of the first year, and a little concealed jocosity, and even peevishness. It struck one that there were occasions when there were symptoms of the Secretary's temperament. Such ideas of Joseph Surface were arising in the minds of members in connection with him; and that the next step would inevitably be the adoption of his manner by the House at large. Such was the case at the close of his prototype. Whether Lord Clarence, with his wonderful tact and perception, clogged the wheels of his own chariot, we know not; this, or whether, as he intimated and his looks indicated, he was in the office heartily against his will, and that he had only undertaken the office in his department he left the labouring oar mainly to him, and gave that gentleman an opportunity of showing that a philosophical mind and a practical experience could be united in the Secretary, and could make as practical a speech—taking the opposite extreme—as Sir Wilfrid Lawson or Mr. Bernal Osborne. We should not like perhaps too long disquisition on a somewhat remarkable Parliamentary career. Lord Clarence Paget, Lord Clarence Paget, has recently appeared at a public meeting at Deal, where he made one of his most characteristic speeches. There he showed how it was that Lord Palmerston's administration was the best the country possibly could have had for the country; how proud a thing it was to be associated in office with such a statesman as Lord Palmerston; how the last Japanese affair at Kagosima, was not in the least to blame, because he (Lord Clarence) had himself been in command, or should have administered by the fleet; while, as to the Admiral, if it had not been that his men had been disturbed at their dinners by those nasty natives, he would have given them a thrashing they would never have fled a shot. To be sure, it was ascertained that a little property had been destroyed, and a few natives killed, but it was very questionable whether that was lost amongst the population of the city, which should it not have been for the fleet, was quite ready for the submission of bad gunnery on the part of British sailors thereby involved. Pleasant colloquy, faithful official, tender and true to the department, ever ready always to take the responsibility on his head and considerate to thee an thou eve not to them.

We hope, as the new Conservative element in the composition of this resolutory column, has ever been to bring modest Parliamentary merit out of the shade, by reflecting it in the metropolis and the country generally for the shining members in their respective spheres. We willingly we have delayed longer than we wished in paying our respects to Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary to the Admiralty, who, with his colleague, Mr. Walker, has been giving his constituents of Hastings a taste of his quality as a member of the Government, and to Colonel Edwards in his character as a member, for it is not his fault if he is not a Government member, and a Government house. In the first place, he has taken the 'cute course of appropriating a particular seat to himself, which always marks a man in the house; then he has, as a Government member, been extremely modest about rising late and at critical moments in debates; and, more in a word, he has by his whole bearing and conduct shown that those little rows which the House always makes in moderation, for caution say that he knows exactly what he is about. Perhaps what his decisive manner indicates that he is very stanch in his principles, and that Conservatism, and hunting, and church rates, and the constitution, and the land, and the Land Act, and the Game Act, the reformatory cavalry (he commands a really fine promissory corps in the West Middlesex Militia, and is a first-rate officer) and the glory of the country gentleman to stand by, will be supported by him with something more than ordinary zeal. Perhaps, considering that he comes with a mercantile firm. In fact, however, he is sufficiently bucolic in Yorkshire for the principle he advocates and the character he adopts, and is reported to have "a heap" of his property lying about in most places where good Conservatives roost.

It would appear that the honour of Parliamentary repairs of the member that one of his qualifications should be that he is a master of "winged words." In the period between 1852 and 1856 the constituency of Hastings (a Conservative borough) had returned Mr. Phillimore, who always spoke like a rushing, but not exactly a mighty wind. Mr. Phillimore, in Parliamentary phraseology, was eloquent, if words is seldom to be witnessed as characterised the oratory of that voluble but not very luminous gentleman. Mr. Phillimore, which never clearly appeared, at the next general election Mr. Phillimore found that he was nowhere, we will not say in the estimation, because that would be rude, but in the suffrages of the electors, and the seat which he had done much to keep continually, by keeping himself continually before the public, was filled by Mr. Brand, who duly got elected, and Leominster passed from the Liberal to the Conservative side of the House. Mr. Brand was considered a rising man, and was expected in Westminster Hall before he entered Parliament, and, being the son of a former member of the House who was universally esteemed in his day, Mr. Hardy came into the world of Parliament with every prestige in his favour. Soon found to be a good business man, he was appointed to the position that he now fills, and passed at last came into office it was with no surprise, and in most cases with pleasure, that he was found to have been selected for the office of Under-Secretary for the Home Department. He discharged his functions with the greatest ability and tact, and naturally and properly assumed a front place in the Opposition when the Derby Ministry succumbed to one of those curious untrips of the Liberal party which are so remarkable a feature in modern times. Conservative Government is discovered to be in a fair way to out-reform the reformers. There he has been busy and useful, assisting with excellent effect at the great "Conservative Wednesdays," and making several speeches of great ability and importance. We ought to have said before that he took a considerable part in the debates which occurred in the struggle for power between the two parties after the general election of 1859; and we well remember his warning the House to no small excitement on that memorable occasion by a speech which, if we remember right, was the first of a very nervous personified; conviction seems so to abound within him that he cannot speak but he must speak, and that he has a fair claim to our suggestion of the fondness of Leominster for tremendously rapid speakers. Sir George Grey himself, whose mode of speaking has been likened to the speed with which a whirlwind might be supposed to pursue a hurricane, scarcely exceeds Mr. Hardy in the swiftness of his utterance; and it is fortunate that the political Paris have placed them in different parties, for if they had chanced to hold office together in the Home Department there might have been produced slightly indirerous effects, arising out of the cognate talking of the Chief and the Under-Secretary. Mr. Hardy resides in Kent, and has been discharging at Maidstone lately on education, a subject on which much in his Parliamentary career entitles him to speak with a certain authority. He has also some special authentic notion about beer and beerhouses, but already we do not profess to know exactly what it is, he brings in an annual bill on that subject.

It would hardly be fitting to close Parliamentary dignity to bring in a dissertation on a grand demonstration on Tate and Lyle-square ground by Messrs. Cobden and Bright at the fag end of this chronicle; and this must be an excuse for not saying more than the fact, that, though, in truth, we do feel some difficulty in suggest ng any novel illustration of these members when out of Parliament.

THE FARM.

ARDINGTON left off the Christmas fat shows with great spirit on Monday last; and, after a very great struggle, Mr. Thomas Gibbs, of Lee, for the best beast in the yard, was awarded to Mr. J. Phillips's first prize ox, just beating Mr. W. Aldworth's first-prize steer. In the fat-cow class, Mr. C. P. Duffield beat Mr. Phillips. Mr. W. Batson's capital pen of five tegs, "to be drawn from the flock not more than one mile before the show," beat Mr. C. P. Duffield's tegs for the best pen of sheep in the yard; and Mr. G. B. Morland swept the pig prizes with some superlative pens, and took the second at Islington. Mr. R. Benyon, M.P., took a large number of root prizes, as well as that for mulling barley. It is intended next year to add "acres" to the ploughing match, so as to present a pretty comprehensive one, as there are two prizes for fat calves under fourteen months for the best shown which we do not meet with elsewhere.

The whole of the Birmingham Show, with the exception of the poultry, will be open to the public on Monday next, when the low shillings to see public judging, and continue open at reduced rates for four days next week. We are sorry to hear that one of the Aberdeen prize cattle has received a severe injury in the mouth. An odd but pretty safe challenge has been put forward by Mr. F. Hall, of Dartford, who offers to show his fat shorthorn steers, bullock and free mastin, of three years and five months, against any similar pair in the kingdom, for £50 a side, at York, Leeds, or Darlington. We learn by telegram that the fat prize at the Rugby Show has been won by Mr. R. Winmerton's four years and four months' old red shorthorn ox. It was bred by Mr. Cheshire, and is half brother to that gentleman's last gold-medal steer. It won the first prize in its class, and the £20 as the best animal in the yard at Spalding last September.

There are sad accounts of disease among sheep and cattle from many parts of England, and the fear of it has made business very dull at many of the recent fairs in Scotland.

Mr. Douglas has just sold his three-year-old heifer, Isabella Rose 2nd, by Sir James the Rose from Isabella Hopewell (the dam of Isabella Hopewell 2nd), to Mr. Hutchinson, of Beaston, for a large price. The Queen of Athelstane and her July calf, Princess of Athelstane (by Tarr's Watchman), have also changed hands, the property of Lord Feversham, of Duncombe Park, who has previously disposed of Nell of Rise—a neat white bull, who was second in his class at Kelson, and is at present used in the herd, which was made of twenty cows in four bulls. Among the most noteworthy of those which have not been named in the list is the handsome Bessborough Placida, by a son of Jack Birthright from a Crusade cow. With this exception, she may be said to have nothing but Bessborough blood in her veins, but a very pretty pell proven. Mr. Mitchell has sold his Kelso winner, Conqueror, to go to Australia; and his well-known prize cow, Mistletoe, has had another calf. Mr. Stirling Crawfurd's Bessborough Duchess winner, which have been supplanted at Keevil by Webb's Englishman, are to be sold at Mr. Thomas Longcroft's sale. Among the landowners on the point in the Times, and those complaints against *Punch* wrooked of in labourer nourishing and thus preventing to the pig that it beats him to nothing in house accommodation.

A new church is about to be built at Shoeburyness, near the line of railway in course of formation between Pentwood and Netley Hospital.

The Law amendment Society is about to be amalgamated with the Association for the promotion of Social Science.

There are 20,000 friendly societies in England, of which not much more than half are registered.

During the last week the divers employed on the sunken wreck of the American packet-ship Amazon sent up fifty bars of railway iron and a quantity of coal. The divers report that they can feel the outline of the iron knees and other rubbish, which have fallen in. When this has been cleared away they expect to get at the specie.

The contemplated change in the spring and summer circuits of the Judges has been settled. The Home, the Western, and Oxford Circuits remain as now, but the Northern will be joined by some members of the Northern, and the Norfolk is increased by four counties from the Midland. The Midland circuit can no longer be called the one of most repute.

Mr. Frederick Hughes having been advertised in the Australian papers as the first discoverer of the gold deposits found in Victoria, where he worked as a woodcutter. Having lately broken his leg, he has been in Melbourne Hospital, where he received another notice of the Benevolent Asylum. His wife, being a person of superior education, opened a school, and by that means contributed to support the family.

COTTON FROM BUSHIRE.—A paper was read to the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, by Mr. Ross, "On the Cotton Plant of Bushire." On the Geography and Productions of the Countries around the Persian Gulf." The chief cotton-producing country in the vicinity is the Indian telegraph, which from Bushire to Bushire is subsantic. Sir H. Rawlinson said that this country could well was one of the most fertile well-watered districts in the world, and that, in soil, climate, and facilities for water carriage, it was unsurpassed by any country in the world. He stated that samples from the neighbourhood of Bussorah could not be distinguished from the finest Sea Island staple. Between 60,000 and 70,000 bales are sent to England from Bushire, and this season double the amount may be expected, as 100 miles of the road between Bushire and the Tigris and Euphrates, capable of being easily irrigated and devoted to cotton culture.

The Governor of the Wedding, a tale, by A. Tenisl, native of Cyclon, was read at a meeting of the Ethnological Society on Tuesday evening. The Weddas are supposed to be descendants of the original inhabitants of Ceylon, who took refuge in the forests of the interior, on the invasion of the Singhalese. They are a race of savages, who live entirely by the chase, build themselves in the jungle, and fast associated with the other races inhabiting the island. The males hunt the elephant, deer, buffalo, boar, and other wild game. They are good marksmen with the bow and arrow, destroying human life at a distance of thirty yards. They are, however, quite unacquainted with the use of firearms. Recently they have begun to cultivate the land, and to practise clothing. The women are very modest, and endeavour to conceal to approach their villages is resisted. Their principal deity is the tortoise Bohe, to which they make offerings on occasions of sickness or childbirth. Scarcity are the females secluded, even amongst themselves, that a father does not see his daughter when she has attained the age of womanhood, nor a mother her grown-up son. If a male person does not recover after the offerings made to the deity Bohe, he is abandoned, and the unattended, the corpse remaining unburied. The Weddas subsist generally on the flesh of wild animals found in honey, or, in times of scarcity, on roots and wood apples. The paper, an article of barter, they place a higher value on salt than on silver. The Weddas are divided into two classes, the Nomadic and the Village Weddas. Their language is a dialect of the ancient Singhalese, mixed with Tulengu, and is quite intelligible to the natives, even at distant parts of the island.



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS AT ATHENS: HIS MAJESTY REVIEWING THE NATIONAL GUARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 536



THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CRAWLEY IN THE LARGE ROOM OF THE CLUB-HOUSE, AT ALDERSHOTT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

The proceedings in this remarkable trial drag their slow length along. A considerable portion of Thursday, and the whole of Friday and Saturday, last week, were devoted to the cross-examination of Lieutenant Fitzsimon. Attempts were made to show inconsistencies between his evidence in chief and in cross-examination. The witness stated that he did not know that at the time the Sergeant-Major was under arrest Mrs. Lilley, so far from being ill and confined to her home, was able to go about the camp, and did, in fact, go about and converse with her friends. Of course, if Mrs. Lilley had been up and about, the witness could have gone to her house to post the sentries without inconveniencing her. With respect to the second bungalow being bombproof, he should say that it would be more unhealthy than if it was not. In writing the letter of remonstrance to Colonel Crawley, the witness obtained the assistance of Quartermaster Wooden. He showed it to several officers. He never gave the letter or a copy of it to Captain Smales; and, having withdrawn the charges he made against Colonel Crawley, he only renewed them when the matter attracted the attention of the Horse Guards. A letter was put in and read, from Colonel Crawley to the Adjutant-General, dated the 10th of November, 1862, which called attention to the remonstrance of the Lieutenant. When that letter was read to Mr. Fitzsimon he withdrew his charges against his Colonel, but only, as he explained, because his letter was declared by General Farrell to be an act of insubordination.

On Monday the prosecution made some further progress in the charge. Several commissioned and non-commissioned officers testified to being present when Colonel Crawley gave the order that the sentry should not lose sight of Lilley night or day, and, in reply to remarks that the prisoner was married and that his wife was sick, said he did not care—married or single, his orders must be carried out. One of the sentries, however, stated that the orders were that the sentries should not go into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom. Tuesday was chiefly occupied in cross-examining the witnesses who had been called for the prosecution on the preceding day. They were mostly the officers of the regiment, and the object of Colonel Crawley was to show that they bore a grudge against him, and had been reprimanded for the animus they showed in the course of their examination on the former trial. Several witnesses, including Colonel White, spoke most highly of the late Sergeant-Major. The evidence given on Wednesday was of an interesting though painful character. It related more directly to the treatment to which Sergeant-Major Lilley was subjected, and to the causes of his death. The medical witness deposed that Lilley died of heat-apoplexy, mainly induced by the treatment he had received. His impression was that Mrs. Lilley was inconvenienced by the nearness of the sentry to her bedroom. Letters written by Colonel Crawley about the time of the Sergeant-Major's death, and giving his version of the affair, were read. On Thursday Cornet W. T. Skinner Snell underwent a cross-examination by the prisoner, and stated that, whilst acting as Adjutant at Mhow, he had frequently asked Sergeant-Major Lilley whetherhe had any complaints to make, but he never made any. The Regimental Assistant Surgeon, in cross-examination, stated that though he was daily and nightly in Colonel Crawley's house, in consequence of illness in his family, yet he never made any representation, official or non-official, to the Colonel nor to any member of his family respecting Lilley or his wife; nor did he believe that Dr. Turnbull had mentioned their cases. From what he knew of Colonel Crawley, he believed that if any one had stated that the close confinement of Lilley was likely to prove fatal, steps would have been taken to avert the calamity. No one could have anticipated Lilley's death. It was stated in the court that Colonel Crawley had received an important communication from India pointing out some circumstances which may be of great use to him in conducting his defence.

The inquiry is being held in the large room of the Clubhouse at Aldershott, which has been fitted up for the purpose; and a clear notion of the scene and of the general arrangements of the court may be formed by a glance at the Engraving on the preceding page. The members of the court-martial (whose names we published in our last Number) occupy the long table, at the foot of which are the wooden models of the building in which Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were confined. To the left of this table is a smaller one for the officiating Judge-Advocate, Colonel J. Kennard Pipon; the Deputy Judge-Advocate, Mr. Denison, and Colonel Sir A. Horsford, the official prosecutor (who is represented standing); and their assistants. On the right a similar provision is made for the convenience of the prisoner (depicted standing) and his legal advisers, Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, of the Common-Law Bar; Mr. Waller, of the Equity Bar; and Mr. Cocker, his solicitor. Colonel Henry Crawley, the prisoner's brother, also sits to advise him. A long table, extending the entire width of the apartment, accommodates the members of the press. A considerable space at each end of the room is parted off for those who are present as spectators. At the upper end seats are provided for officers and civilians of rank, and at the lower for the general public, who are represented by the military element entirely, principally commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Townhall Manchester, on Monday—the Earl of Derby presided.

The hon. secretary reported that £249 had been received during the week, and that the balance in the bank was £250,132. Nine packages of clothing had been received, and none sent out.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall reports that on the 14th inst. there was an increase in the number of persons receiving perochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 413. Since the 6th of December last a total decrease of 143,402 has taken place. There were on the 14th inst. 128,581 persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions adverted to; in the corresponding week of 1861 51,413 persons; and in the corresponding week of 1862 248,764 persons were so relieved.

Mr. Farnall said there was no hope of a gradual increase of pauperism being obviated for some time to come, except by the Public Works Act being brought into active operation. At present, with unimportant exceptions, its provisions had not come into play. From preparations which were being made in Blackburn, Ashton, Bury, and other places, there was reason to believe that public works would speedily be progressing on a large scale, and a large amount of employment be thereby found for the distressed operatives. In reply to Colonel Patten, Mr. Farnall stated that, though application had been made for £1,400,000 under the Public Works Act, the amount actually granted by the commissioners was only at present about £500,000, and that sum would not be all paid at once.

Grants were made from the General Fund:—To Staleybridge, £400; Dukinfield, £400; Shuttleworth, £50; Horwich, £50; Glossop and Hadfield, £1750; Whitworth and Facit, £200; Walton-le-Dale, £150; Mottram, £100; Bolton, £700; Ashton-in-Makerfield, £25; Heywood, £700; Salford, £750.

The total amount collected in Staffordshire for the relief of the Lancashire distress exceeded £23,500.

It is stated that the will of the late Mdme. de Lamartine, which left all her property to her husband, has been declared void in England, owing to an informality in the execution. It will be remembered that she was an Englishwoman.

A statistician has had the patience to count the number of words employed by the most celebrated writers. The works of Corneille do not contain more than 7000 different words, and those of Molière, 8000. Shakspeare, the most fertile and varied of English authors, wrote all his tragedies and comedies with 15,000 words. Voltaire and Goethe employ 20,000; "Paradise Lost" only contains 8000; and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5642.

"John, Archbishop of Tuam," has addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of Irish emigration. "The systematic work of agrarian evictions," says his Grace, "artificial famines, and forced emigration, has now reached such a crisis as to terrify the British officials by whom it has been projected, as well as their Irish agents by whom it has been so zealously carried on." He then proceeds to enumerate the evils which he considers have reduced the Irish peasantry to a state of hopeless misery in their own country—high rents, evictions, the turning of arable land into pastures, and, above all, the "hideous evil" of the Established Church. The letter concludes:—"It is in vain, then, that landlords, now changing their tone, beseech their tenantry to stay; it is in vain that the obsequious scribes of a Government which so long treated them with cruelty implore of them not to go. Their resolve, however to be regretted, appears determined, as long as their just claims are so mercilessly unheeded. And hence the cool and stern indifference with which they leave a land that has lost for them the endearing character of a parent, and with it all the sacred attractions and security of home."

MUSIC.

Balfe's new opera, "Blanche de Nevers," was produced at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, on Saturday last. Its reception was attended with all the usual signs of success. The theatre was crowded to the doors; the applause during the evening was warm and continuous; several of the principal airs were loudly encored; and the principal performers, as well as the composer, were several times called for. Everybody knows, however, that the success of a first night is often more apparent than real. The *claque* system, though not so completely organised in London as in Paris, is practised among us to no small extent; and the art of packing the house with thick-and-thin applauders is so well known at all our theatres, that it is really impossible from first appearances to discover whether a theatrical piece has actually been successful or not. This can only be learned from its subsequent reception; and the result of this experience, in as far as it has gone, has in the present instance been favourable. During the past week Mr. Balfe's opera has drawn good houses, and has been well received, though not with the enthusiasm of the first night. Taking this into account, together with the intrinsic merits of the opera, we may anticipate for it a moderate degree of success, though by no means equal to that of some of the previous works of this deservedly popular composer.

We need scarcely tell our musical readers that "Blanche de Nevers" is merely a version of "The Duke's Motto," which, again, is merely a version of a French drama by M. Féval, called "Le Bossu;" both these versions being made by the same person—Mr. John Brougham. Is the English public doomed to feed for ever on these *rechauffées* of the stale meats of the Parisian stage? Have we no dramatist nowadays capable of serving up to us anything fresh and original? But we may thank ourselves for the fare to which we are reduced. Managers of theatres and opera-houses will find their account in keeping us to this sort of diet so long as we submit to receive it. "The Duke's Motto," though effective as a drama of the "sensation" kind, is by no means fitted for adaptation to the musical stage. An opera ought to be plain and simple in its story, and the enjoyment of the music ought not to be marred by efforts to follow the intricacies of the plot. Such is the case with all our best and most successful operas. But the plot of "The Duke's Motto" itself is complicated and obscure, and "Blanche de Nevers" is still more so, as the explanatory matter which facilitates the comprehension of the former piece is wanting in the latter. The opera, nevertheless, is inordinately long, and, though it has been shortened since the first night, it still occupies four hours in performance—a duration which proves too much for the patience of an English audience.

In regard to the music, we doubt whether it is calculated for lasting success. Mr. Balfe has again fallen into the error which injured his previous productions, "Bianca" and the "Armourer of Nantes." Balfe is our English Auber—he wishes, apparently, to make himself an English Meyerbeer. Forsaking his gay, sparkling style, he tries to adopt the grandiose manner and elaborate construction of the grand serious opera, and, as might naturally be expected, he has done so with but indifferent success. *Non omnia possumus omnes.* We hope that for his next opera he will choose a subject more congenial to his temperament, and will treat it in that light and brilliant style to which he owes his high reputation. At the same sime, Balfe's music must always be that of an accomplished artist. "Blanche de Nevers" has many beauties. Several of the concerted scenes are masterly in construction and highly dramatic, and some of the songs are graceful and melodious. The airs—in particular, "There is a void within my heart," sung by Miss Louisa Pyne; the duet, "Oh, what a boundless joy!" sung by Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Hiles; the song, "Wilt thou think of me?" sung by Mr. Harrison; and the air, "As sunlight beaming on a summer lake"—are especially beautiful, and cannot fail to become popular.

The piece is splendidly got up and exceedingly well performed. Mr. Harrison is admirable as Henri de Lagardère, both in respect to acting and singing; and Miss Louisa Pyne gives much interest to the character of the heroine, and sings as she always does, charmingly. Mr. Weiss makes all that can be made of an ungrateful part; and the remaining characters are extremely well sustained by Miss Hiles, Miss Heywood, Mr. Rouse, and Mr. Corri. The costumes and decorations are rich and appropriate, and some of the scenery is beautiful.

The Monday Popular Concert of this week was very numerously attended. The principal pieces were Beethoven's quintet for stringed instruments, op. 4, one of his earliest and beautiful works; Schubert's pianoforte sonata in B flat, played by M. Hallé; a violin solo, composed by Vieuxtemps, and played by M. Lotto; and Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in C minor. In the concerted pieces M. Lotto was the principal violin and M. Paque the violoncello, Signor Piatti having left England. The vocal music was selected from Benedict's fine cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," and sung by Mr. Wilbye Cooper and Mr. Santley. We are glad to observe that Mdme. Arabella Goddard is to appear at the next concert.

THE THEATRES.

Surrey.—On Saturday the tragedy of "Macbeth" was performed, and placed on the stage with excellent effect. The part of the ambitious Thane was carefully supported by Mr. James Anderson, who in many parts reminded us of Mr. Macready's manner of performing it. The character of Macduff received from Mr. Fernandez an intelligible and energetic interpretation. Lady Macbeth wanted more powerful treatment than Miss G. Pauncefort is capable of; but she laboured judiciously to reach the spirit and purpose intended by the great dramatist, and shadowed forth the same with laudable determination. On Monday Mr. Anderson undertook the part of Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." The theatre has been well attended.

Strand.—A new and very broad farce was produced on Monday, entitled "My New Place," in which Mr. Wood, late of the Adelphi, made his first appearance in this theatre. The scene is a ladies' seminary, under the direction of Miss Virginia Verjuice (Mrs. Manders). Lovemaking and matchmaking will proceed, in spite of the severity of the spinster mistress; and Tom Larkspur (Mr. Wood) and Fanny Trentham (Miss F. Hughes) give her no little trouble. Tom disguises himself first in the clothes of a country lad, and next as an awkward servant girl, and thus aiding the young lady, who is confined on a bread-and-water allowance, earns a right to her heart and hand Mr. Wood was quite successful in the part; but the dialogue of the piece needs much correction.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

From the many works which have appeared during the last and since the beginning of the present publishing season we have selected a few which appear to be of special interest at this time to our musical readers, and to which, therefore, we wish to direct their attention.

Richard Cœur de Lion. A Cantata. Written by John Oxenford, composed by Jules Benedict. Of this cantata, which was performed for the first time at the late Norwich Festival, an edition in vocal and pianoforte score has been published by Messrs. Chappell and Co., of Bond-street. We have already had occasion to speak of this work, which is one of the happiest efforts of the composer's genius; and it only remains to add that this edition of it, for correctness and elegance, leaves nothing to be desired. Messrs. Chappell have also published a complete edition of Wallace's new opera, *The Desert Flower*, now running its successful course at Covent Garden. It is ably arranged for chamber performance by Dr. Rimbault.

Israel's Return from Babylon. A Sacred Oratorio. By Joseph Rodolph Schachner. This oratorio was performed with deserved success at the late Worcester Festival, and an excellent edition of it has been published by Messrs. Boosey and Sons.

Twenty-four Choral Songs. Composed by the late Robert Lucas De Pearsall, Esq., with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte added by John Hullah. This very handsome volume, published by Messrs. Novello and Co., is of great interest to the lovers of English vocal harmony. The name of Pearsall is now well known as the author of some of the most beautiful madrigals and part-songs of the present time For some years they have been listened to with admiration at our best concerts, while nothing was personally known about their author save in the small circle of his private friends. It is only since his lamented death that he is known to have been a gentleman of family and fortune, an accomplished artist, and a voluminous composer. The volume now before us is a posthumous publication, its contents having been selected from his manuscripts, and prepared for publication by his friend Mr. John Hullah. The twenty-four pieces which it contains were all previously unknown to the public; they are madrigals and part-songs in four, five, six, and eight parts, designed for voices alone, without any accompaniment; Mr. Hullah's added accompaniment for the piano being *ad libitum*, and calculated for the facility of the singers. They ought also (as the title "Choral Songs" indicates) to be sung by a plurality of voices to each part, though this is not essentially necessary. They are, without exception, admirable. The composer has shown literary judgment in the choice of his poetry, which is generally from old English authors; and the music is not only melodious, flowing, expressive, and thoroughly vocal, but everywhere evinces the art of a profound harmonist, whose genius has been nourished by the study of the greatest English, Italian, and German masters. This volume, in short, is a treasure of pure and masterly vocal harmony.

Part-Songs (*Sacred and Secular*) for Two or Three Equal Voices, or Two Trebles and Bass, Composed and Adapted for Juvenile Classes by J. M'Murdie, Mus. Bac., Oxon. Addison and Lucas. This is a serial publication, of which the number now before us is the sixth. We have already spoken of this work with due encomiums on its merits, and its happy adaptation to the purpose for which it is intended by the author; and it only remains to notice in a few words the contents of the newly-published number. It contains, in the first place, a fine chorale, "St. Paul," originally composed by Mendelssohn, and now arranged for three equal voices. Then there is a hymn—"The spacious firmament on high"—adapted from a chorale of Bach. Next a part-song of Mr. M'Murdie's own, to the words "Under the greenwood tree," from "As You Like It," a charming composition, redolent of the woods and fields, and thoroughly Shaksperean in style and spirit. Though "comparisons are odious," one is necessarily reminded of Arne's setting of the same words; and, happily, M'Murdie's music is well able to stand the comparison. The last piece is a round, "Come, Anna, come!" the words by Kirk White. It is very ingenious, very pure, very pretty, and not at all difficult to sing. We hope Mr. M'Murdie will go on with this work; it is useful as well as agreeable.

Twelve Songs for Voice and Piano. Composed by Frank Mori. Davison and Co. Mr. Frank Mori is one of our most fertile as well as successful vocal composers. Of his numerous productions few have failed to attract attention, and many have gained great popularity. By the collection before us he has made a large addition to his published works, and none of his previous efforts are more calculated to do honour to his name. His success has been a good deal owing to his literary taste. He never falls into the common mistake of setting namby-pamby to music. His favourite English poet seems always to have been Charles Mackay—a poet well entitled to the favour of composers, for no *chansonnier* of the time, we think, has written so many lyrics that truly deserve that name—verses fit to be married to beautiful music. Of the twelve songs of which this collection consists six are from Mackay's pen; the remainder being by Kirke White, Longfellow, and Oxenford.

There never has been a time, we think, when female talent has been so conspicuous among our native musicians as it is now. Ladies have always distinguished themselves as singers and performers on the piano or the harp. But to these branches of the art their pursuits have been generally confined. They have produced pretty songs and light pieces for the piano; but it is only of late that they have grappled with the more severe and arduous forms of composition; a change to be ascribed to the great enlargement in the scope of female education, in music as in other things. Nowadays a girl who has genius and capacity has the same means of cultivating her talents as a boy has; and we have among us ladies, both amateurs and professional artists, who show themselves conversant with all the arcana of their art. This remark has been suggested by the number of works from female pens which we find among the publications of the day. At present we shall give a few instances of an interesting fact, the number of which we intend shortly to enlarge.

Trio in D Minor, for the Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello. By Kate Thompson. Davison and Co. The composer of this trio was formerly known to the public as Miss Kate Loder, one of our most distinguished pianists, and one, too, who promised to reach the highest honours of her profession—a promise she has not kept, having retired (under the happiest circumstances) into private life. She showed talents for composition at a very early age; and the extent to which these talents have been cultivated has been shown by numerous productions of her pen, and especially by this her latest. Every musician knows that a concerted piece for the pianoforte, with accompanying instruments—a trio, quartet, or quintet—requires a composer of high gifts and attainments; and that in such pieces Mozart, Beethoven, Hummel, and Mendelssohn have put forth the whole strength of their genius. Yet it is not too much to say of this trio of Mrs. Thompson that it is worthy of companionship with the works of those illustrious masters. It consists of an "allegro con brio" in D minor, an "allegretto" in B flat, a "scherzo" in D minor, and a "finale" in the same key. It is difficult, requiring a pianist such as the composer herself, with a violin and violoncello of corresponding powers; but, though such players are necessary for the complete production of its effects, yet it is not beyond the reach of well-taught amateurs, of whom many are now to be found in our social circles. Its most remarkable feature is its force and vigour. We would call it "manly," or "masculine," if these words could be used without implying anything unfeminine. On the contrary, it is from beginning to end refined, polished, and full of traits of exquisite grace and sweetness. It is remarkable, too, how thoroughly the composer is conversant with the genius and mechanism, not only of her own instrument, but of the violin and the violoncello, and with the happiest modes of employing them, whether as solo or accompanying parts. We may add that this masterly work is dedicated by the author to her friend Clara Angela Macirone, herself one of the most distinguished female musicians of the time.

From this lady's pen several vocal pieces of a high order have lately appeared:—Two four-part songs, *The Wounded Cupid*, and *Sir Knight, Sir Knight, oh, whither away?* (both published by Novello and Co.); and *Henry de Lagardière* a song (Chappell and Co.) The part-songs are among the most interesting contributions lately made to this delightful class of vocal harmony. They are elegant, graceful, and written in a style of classic purity. The song is in its subject a pleasing souvenir of the popular drama, "The Duke's Motto."

The Mourner's Hope, a duet, the words by Thomas Moore, composed by Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew (Cramer and Co.) Mrs. Bartholomew is another of our thoroughbred female musicians who has gained laurels in the most arduous fields of her art. This duet is worthy of her high reputation. It is for two female voices, a soprano and contralto, and is remarkable, not only for the melody of the separate parts and the beauty with which they are blended together, but for the deep religious feeling with which Moore's fine verses are treated.

A Woman's Question, the words by Miss Adelaide Proctor, the music by Elizabeth Masson. *The Butterfly*, and *Now the toil of day is o'er*, composed by Mrs. Groom. These three songs, published by Messrs. Cock, Hutchings, and Co., are fine specimens of the genius of these accomplished ladies.

Letters from St. Petersburg, alluding to the naval and military preparations, state that the Imperial Artillery Committee had terminated the trials of various systems of manufacturing guns of large calibre, and decided in favour of Captain Blakely's principle. The Government, having approved the committee's report, were already actively engaged in carrying out its recommendations.

A lady who has just died at Torquay has left Mr. Disraeli, who was personally unknown to her, the sum of £40,000. A similar act is also recorded of a recently deceased barrister, Mr. George Blamire, who had willed the same amount to the late Sir James Graham, to whom he was an entire stranger, for abandoning his office and quitting his party, on principle, in 1834. The latter, however, having died first, the legacy has lapsed to the testator's relations.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

FORTY-EIGHT events, of which Lord Stamford won four and the Duke of Beaufort three, made up the return of the Shrewsbury five-day autumn meeting, which proves that it can hold its own without "grinding up the saplings" in a yearling race. As Nov. 15 (the last day allowed by the Queen's Plate regulations) fell on a Sunday, Mr. Frail obtained a day of grace, and began his meeting on Monday. Of the thirty-four Queen's Plates run for in England and Scotland during the present year, no less than fifteen have been won by Caller Ou, a feat never exceeded either by Fisherman or Rataplan, who were always, as the stables phrase it, "away on her Majesty's service." Asteroid and Gibraltar are each credited with three, Isoline and Bally Edmond with two, and The Lawyer, Jack of Hearts, The Knave, Miranda filly, Joey Jones, Gardener, Blithfield, Vinegar Hill, and Dictator with one. The November entries in the *Calendar* continue to promise well for next year. The Hopeful Stakes, at Doncaster Spring Meeting, to which the Corporation subscribe £100, has fifty-nine entries; and "The Champagne" has also done well with forty-six, which are contributed by thirty-five owners. In these, as in several other great stakes, Lord Stamford has paid a good parting tribute to the turf by engaging his yearlings heavily. His Lordship's sale takes place at Newmarket, on Thursday, and the forty-five race-horses and twenty yearlings are all to be sold, with their engagements, and without reserve. There is great speculation as to what Cambuscan will fetch; and it is thought that one Newmarket stable will not let him leave the town. Newcastle, Lady Augusta, Dulcibella, and a few other brood mares are alone retained.

The *Sporting Life* has given its annual list of winning jockeys. Fordham heads the "pigskin commons" with 103; and after winning the last race at Shrewsbury he took his "rest and be thankful" for the season, and got married the following morning to Miss Penelope Amelia Hyde, a niece of his first and earliest master, Mr. Drewitt, of Lewes. J. Grimshaw is second on the list with 76, and Challoner (61), Custance (59), and A. Edwards (55) rank the next. Among the other notabilities are Doyle (36), Goater (34), Wells (28), Osborne (25), J. Marson (21), Daley (19), Rogers (18), J. Mann (12), W. Boyce (8), Crouch (5), and T. Ashmall (3). Mr. G. S. Thompson (18) has twice as many wins to his name as Mr. H. Wombwell, the second among the "pigskin peers." The list consists of 215 jockeys and 103 gentlemen jockeys.

The Brewer and the David blood carried everything before them at the Amicable Club Home Park; and Lord Eglinton won both the stakes at the Ardrossan meeting, where the hares were scarce and wild. By very great exertion on the part of the Earl of Sefton's men the water was sufficiently pumped off the Altcar meadows to enable the club to meet there last week. His Lordship's kennel furnished no less than twelve runners to the Sefton and the Croxteth Stakes, which were won by Mr. J. Brundritt's Spider and Mr. Spinks's Sea Bird. Chloe, the winner of the last Waterloo Cup, kept up her prestige over these meadows in the Altcar Club Cup, and her own brother Cresswell also won the Altcar Stakes. Sea Pink did not meet Chloe, but was beaten by Justice, the runner up. The meetings for next week are Bridekirk, Ripon, Newmarket (O), Ridgway Club, Monastereven Club, and Thoresby.

The accounts from the hunting countries are satisfactory, in spite of wire fencing, which was not the cause of the Pytchley huntsman's severe accident. Her Majesty's hounds are having good sport, and Mr. Davis is much pleased with the work of the Pytcheley Jugglers, of which sort he has entered 5½ couple. The Duke of Beaufort's had a wonderful October cub-hunting, and there has been good average sport since then. They have already killed about 48 brace. The Belvoir killed 30 brace during their cub-hunting, and had a rare day on the 16th from Tipping's Gorse, killing their first fox, after 1 h. 5 min., in the open, and their second, after 50 min. from School Platts, in the streets of Grantham. The Quorn had rather a stormy opening week, but Goddard has succeeded in showing capital sport since then. They have had a capital day from Garendon Park, and a very fast fifty-three minutes from Cosby Spinneys, killing him in the open without touching a cover. The Grove have had a pretty good November, and the Milton have also got on well, despite the dryness of the country. A nine-mile run from point to point, ending with a kill in Conington Fen, is their best thing so far. Mr. Henley Greaves and John Treadwell are showing good sport with the O. B. H., although they are rather short of foxes in the woodlands; and the Berkeley have had one very first-rate day, and killed about as many foxes as the Badminton. Both cub-hunting and regular hunting have been alike good with the Heythrop—in fact, never better within the memory of Jem Hills; and the Brocklesby are showing some fair, steady sport.

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICKSHIRE HUNT MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Tally-ho Flat Race.—Little Lady, 1. Miss Clifton, 2. Sutton, 3.
Racing Stakes.—Disdain, 1. The Tyke, 2. Newsmonger, 3.
Great Autumn Welter Cup.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Tolurno, 2. Suburban, 3.
Nursery Handicap.—Welbeck, 1. Orphene, 2. Nucleus, 3.
Donnington Handicap.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Tolurno, 2. Farfalla, 3.
Free Handicap Hurdle Race.—True Heart, 1. Lincoln, 2. Sinking Fund, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Tolurno, 1. The Flower Safety, 2. Somersault, 3.
Two-Year-Old Handicap.—Diploma, 1. Mary Ramsay, 2. Jewell, 3.
Handicap of 5 sovs each.—Disappointment, 1. Somersault, 2. Bernice, 3.
Selling Hurdle Race.—Jacob, 1. Pilot, 2. Edith, 3.
Leamington Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Portland, 1. Cheviot, 2. Ireley, 3.
Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Sir William, 1. Church Militant, 2. It's All Over, 3.
Farmers' Steeplechase.—Harkaway, 1. Sutton, 2. Little Lady, 3.

THURSDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Norma, 1. Rockley, 2. Lord of the Manor, 3.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Lifebuoy, 1. Diploma, 2. The Tyke, 3.
Handicap (half-mile).—Norma, 1. Newsmonger, 2. Flower Safety, 3.
Scurry Handicap.—Southport, 1. Lifebuoy, 2. Coronet, 3.
Winding-up Handicap.—Farfalla, 1. Disappointment, 2. Twilight, 3.
£50 Plate.—Disdain, 1. Quicksand, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Coronet, 1. Butterfly, 2. Peru, 3.
Military Cup Steeplechase.—Agnes, 1. Cheviot, 2.
Light-weight Steeplechase.—Redwing, 1. Medusa, 2.

Last month Sir Bartle Frere laid, at Poona, the foundation-stone of an hospital, to be built at the expense of Mr. David Sassoon, who gives £15,000 to endow it. It is to be open to people of all nations and creeds. [Our next Number will contain a Portrait of Mr. David Sassoon.]

At the ordinary meeting of the members of the Society of Arts, held on Wednesday night, Sir Chas. Nicholson, Bart., read a paper "On the Australian Colonies—Their Condition, Resources, and Prospects." Messrs. Crawfurd, Mackay, and Sydney having spoken, Mr. Jordan, the emigration agent for Queensland, spoke of the enormous capabilities of that country for cotton-growing.

The arrangements for holding a "Rifle Conference" to settle the basis for shooting-matches are being settled in a satisfactory manner. The council of King's College, Strand, have granted the use of their hall for the purpose of the meetings, which have been fixed to take place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of January next. As the proposed congress is of considerable importance to volunteers in all parts of the country, invitations to attend will be issued to the representatives of the principal rifle associations.

The annual report of the chief superintendent of education in Canada shows an attendance in 1862 at the public elementary schools of 343,733 pupils in Upper Canada, and 139,474 in Lower Canada. Allowing for increase of population since the census, it is considered that this amounts to about 22 per cent of the population of Upper Canada, and about 11 per cent in Lower Canada.

A Madrid letter, speaking of the reception of the Annamite Ambassadors, says:—"The presents sent by the King of Annam to the Queen of Spain are forty-three in number. Among them are boxes and dressing-cases in ivory, mother-of-pearl, and different metals; six gold and five silver coins; a pound of odoriferous wood called tranmhuang; 5 lb. of cinnamon; forty rolls of silk, of different kinds, manufactured in the kingdom of Annam; 30 lb. of the flour of a tubercle called thuynhtinh; 200 lb. of white sugar; and 1000 lb. of powdered sugar."

Some particulars respecting our trade with Japan appear in Tuesday's *Gazette*. They are contained in a despatch dated Yokohama, Sept. 11, 1863, and received by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs from her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires in Japan. The returns are for the half-year ended June 30, when the situation of affairs was more menacing and alarming than at any previous period. The value of the export trade in British vessels had increased during the period referred to from £253,337 of the corresponding period last year to £561,120 for the first six months of this year. In imports we have, during the same time of the current year, £111,470 against £68,981 for the corresponding period. In this year's returns raw cotton also figures as an article of export for the first time. The quantity was 795,207 lb.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE stock of bullion in the Bank of France having somewhat increased, and the inquiry for gold on Continental account having fallen off, National Stocks were firm in price in the early part of the week. Since then, however, the market for them has been in a very inactive state, and the quotations have shown a tendency to give way. The Unfunded Debt has continued to sell at a discount.

There has been much less excitement in the Money Market. Both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street the demand for accommodation has been less active; nevertheless, in the present uncertain state of things, the lowest rates for discounts are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	..	5¾ to 6 per cent.
Sixty days' bills	..	6 „
Three months' bills	..	6¼ „
Four months' bills	..	6½ to — per cent.
Six months' bills	..	6½ ¾ „

The supply of capital is very large, and in the Stock Exchange short loans are now offered at 3½ to 4 per cent.

Throughout the Continent money still commands very full prices, with a good demand on the part of the mercantile community. We insert the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	7	6¼
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4½	4½
Frankfort	5	5
Amsterdam	4½	4½
Turin	8	7 8
Brussels	6	5½ 6
Hamburg	—	5¾ 6
St. Petersburg	6	12

The demand for bar silver has become heavy, and sales have been made at 61½d. per ounce. About £80,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, chiefly for transmission to Egypt, and about that amount has been imported from various quarters.

The Continental exchanges are somewhat unfavourable, and there is now very little profit on the import of bullion from America.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Oct. 17:—

Bank of England	£21,544,213
Private Banks	3,331,715
Joint-stock Banks	3,013,250
Scotland	4,338,360
Ireland	5,690,410
	£37,847,948

Compared with the corresponding period in 1862 the above return shows an increase in the total circulation of £485,752. The stock of specie held by the Irish and Scotch banks was £4,267,968.

American Securities have fluctuated to some extent. Atlantic and Great Western Seven per Cents have been 76½; Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 23 dis.; and Panama Railway, 166.

On Monday Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 91⅞ ½ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾ 91; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 3s. dis.; Red Sea Annuities, 20 15-16; Bank Stock was 237 and 235; India Five per Cent Stock was 108¾ to 109; and Rupee Paper, 104 to 105, and 114 to 115. The Bonds sold at 2s. to 7s. premium. On Tuesday Consols marked 92⅞ ⅞; Bank Stock, 235 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞ 91; India Stock, 221 to 224; India Five per Cent, 108¾ to 109; Rupee Paper, 104 to 105, and 114 to 115; India Bonds, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 2s. discount. Prices were drooping on the following day, with a dull market:—Consols, for delivery, sold at 92⅞ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 237; India Stock, 221 to 224; Ditto, New, 108¾ to 109; Ditto, Bonds, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills 6s. to 2s. discount. On Thursday the market was flat, at reduced quotations:—Consols, for Transfer, realised 92½ ⅝; for Account, 91⅛ to ¼ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅝ ⅞; Exchequer Bills marked 6s. to 2s. dis.; Bank Stock, 236 237; and India Five per Cent Stock, 108¾ 109.

The market for Foreign Securities has continued heavy. Generally speaking, the quotations have had a downward tendency, but they have not materially changed from last week. The Confederate Loan has been dull, at 54 to 56; Portuguese Scrip has sold at 1 to 1½ prem.; and Brazilian ¾ to ¼ dis. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 89½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 91; Chilian Six per Cents, 101; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84½; Equador, 14; Ditto, Land Warrants, 7¼; Egyptian, 99⅝; Greek, 31⅝; Ditto, Coupons, 15½; Mexican Three per Cents, 38¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 85½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48¾; Ditto, 1862, 48⅞; Russian Old Five per Cents, 90¾; Ditto Three per Cents, 54¾; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 87¼ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 53¾; Ditto, Deferred, 47½; Ditto, Passive, 31¾; Ditto Certificates, 14; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 70½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¼; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24; and Italian Five per Cents, 71¼.

Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares continue firm in price, and the amount of business passing in the market is of fair average extent. Alliance have marked 46¾; Ditto, New, 27½; Anglo-Austrian, 6⅞; Australasia, New, 47; Bank of Queensland, 14; Brazilian and Portuguese, 8½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 35½; Consolidated, 10; Continental, 0¼; East London, 8½; English, Belgian, and Netherlands, 3¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 27½; Imperial Ottoman, 17⅞; London and Brazilian, 53½; London Chartered of Australia, 20; London and Colonial, 8; London and County, 55½; London and Northern, 10; London and Westminster, 79½; National Provincial of England, New, 38¾; Ditto, 28½; New Zealand, 3½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 5⅞; Standard of British South Africa, 23½; Union of Australia, 58; Union of Ireland, 19½; and Union of London, 39½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in moderate request, and very little change has taken place in the quotations:—Canada Six per Cents have been done at 103½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 92½; Cape Six per Cents, 1890-1, 109½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 102½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 110; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 106; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably active:—Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have sold at 20⅝; British Indian Tea, 3½; Company of African Merchants, 2½; Discount Corporation, 11¼; East India Irrigation and Canal 5; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4; English and Australian Copper, 1⅝; General Credit and Finance of London, 7½; Hudson's Bay, 13¾; International Financial Society, 10; Joint-Stock Discount 6⅞; London Financial Association, 23⅝; London General Omnibus, 2¼; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 22½; National Discount, 9⅞; Royal Mail Steam, 79; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5⅞; London Gas, 87; Westminster Chartered, 87; Atlas Insurance, 13; Commercial Union, 8½; Globe, 115⅞; Guardian, 51; London, 48½; Marine, 95; Ocean Marine, 18½; Phœnix, 149 ex div.; and Provident Life, 40.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate, and prices have been somewhat drooping. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 82½; Cornwall, 6¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 96; Great Eastern 49⅞; Great Northern, A Stock, 131½; Great Western, 63¼; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 40½; London and Brighton, 110½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45; London and North-Western, 103½; London and South-Western, 101⅞; Metropolitan, 117; Ditto, New, 6⅞; Midland, 127½; Ditto—Birmingham and Derby, 95; North British, 52½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101½; North Staffordshire, 77½; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 41; South-Eastern, 95⅞.

Preference Shares.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 111½; Great Western Four per Cent, 89; London, Chatham, and Dover, 100.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106; East Indian, 107¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 108¼; Great Western of Canada, 9⅞; Madras Five per Cent, 106½; Scinde, 106½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Bahia and San Francisco, 18½; Dutch Rhenish, 17⅝; Eastern of France, 19; Namur and Liege, Six per Cent Pref., 20; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 10⅞; Turin and Savona, 4½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 25 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£621,102
An increase of public deposits of	588,684
A decrease of other deposits of	601,031
A decrease of Govt. Securities of	100,000
A decrease of other securities of	£477,029
A decrease of bullion of	51,270
An increase of rest of	8,150
An increase of reserve of	540,990

The total circulation is £21,154,252. Public deposits amount to £7,040,534; and private deposits to £12,802,411. Securities are £30,830,216; and the stock of bullion is £13,368,332.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 23.—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was only moderate. Good and fine samples moved off freely, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. Other kinds were inactive, but not cheaper. There was a full average inquiry for most descriptions of foreign wheat, and the currencies improved 1s. per quarter. Floating cargoes commanded rather more money. Malting barley changed hands freely, at very full prices; but grinding and distilling sorts were a slow sale, at late rates. The malt trade was tolerably active. In the quotations, however, no change took place. Oats changed hands freely, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter more money. Both beans and peas were firm, and quite as dear as last week. The flour trade was firm, at very full prices.

Nov. 25.—Nearly all descriptions of produce were in fair request to-day, and Monday's quotations were well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 49s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 44s.; rye, 32s. to 33s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 22s.; tick beans, 28s. to 30s.; grey peas, 33s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 37s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 32s. to 34s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb. French, 35s. to 37s. per sack. American 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

[[MARKETS_REST]]

porkers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 990; cows, 135; sheep, 4130; calves, 120; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 320; sheep, 1400; calves, 70.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are good and the trade is heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. to 4s. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. GITTOES, jun., Great Barr and West Bromwich, Staffordshire, cement manufacturer.—J. VARTY, Wigan, Lancashire, builder.—S. HIRST, Bradford, woolstapler.

BANKRUPTS.

T. BUGDEN, Little College-street, City, late licensed victualler.—D. S. GREEN, West Wickham, Kent, tailor.—J. PERROTT, Reading, Berkshire, builder.—P. SEWELL, Canonbury-grove, Islington, commission agent.—G. SPINKS, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, wood merchant.—W. MANLEY, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, hairdresser.—A. CUTLER, Sandham, Hertfordshire, and Avenue-terrace, Hackney Downs, gentleman.—S. CLEMENTS, Romford, Essex, dealer in pigs.—F. H. HARRISON, Upton-road, Kilburn, commission agent.—J. W. BARNES, Poland-street, builder.—C. WILLIAMS, Little Dean-street, Soho, lapidary.—G. B. KNIGHTS, Royal-road, Walworth, dealer in iron.—R. C. WARD, Mildmay-place, Ball's-pond-road, linendraper.—J. C. FLETCHER, Little Lever, Lancashire, stonemason.—T. HALLETT, George-lane, Eastcheap, and Three King-court, Lombard-street, carpenter.—SARAH TREVES, Shepherd-street, Spitalfields, grocer.—E. BENNETT, Norbiton, Surrey, bricklayer.—F. H. GOULD, Milton-next-Gravesend, designer to calico printers.—W. CLARK, Summerford-street, Whitechapel, horsehair manufacturer.—T. CRACKNELL, jun., Maida-vale, Paddington, house decorator.—J. BALDWIN, Buckland, Surrey, farmer.—T. C. HARLEY, Popham-terrace, Lower Islington, plumber.—J. HANCHANT, John-street, Bethnal-green, omnibus proprietor.—J. W. PORTER, Norwich, wine merchant.—J. MAXWELL, Paradise-terrace, Hackney, cattle salesman.—C. HIBBLE, Tottenham-court-road, licensed victualler.—T. WARMAN, sen., Folkestone, fishmonger.—C. H. READ, Charles-street, St. John-street-road, engraver.—H. F. BURCHETT, Oxford-street, and High-street, Notting-hill, boot manufacturer.—H. SMITH, Birmingham, brassfounder.—W. WESTWOOD, The Lye, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, currier.—J. BYWATER, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, wheelwright.—J. POLLARD, Stamford, Lincolnshire, butcher.—J. EVANS, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, forge manager.—J. MERCHANT, Bristol, wine cooper.—D. ORGAN, Cheltenham, ironmonger.—J. MARGERISON, Bristol, commission agent.—J. OLDFIELD, Pudsey and Holbeck, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—P. CHEADLE, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—L. KELLY, Leeds, silk merchant.—W. KAY, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine woolcomber.—R. ROBERTS, Liverpool, tailor.—G. POSTLETHWAITE, West Derby and Liverpool, merchant.—J. ENTWISTLE, Brown-street, Lancashire, scrivener.—H. DIXON, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.—J. STOBART, Newcastle-on-Tyne, grocer.—T. WALKER and C. S. KJELSEN, Newcastle-on-Tyne, drapers.—J. GLEAVE, Manchester, marine store dealer.—T. B. YOUNG, jun., Tunstall-hill, Durham, manufacturer of smallwares.—H. WHEELER, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, licensed victualler.—J. HILLYARD, Bedford, corndealer.—W. DAWSON, Masbrough, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. HARDMAN, Salford, late provision-dealer.—W. PHILLIPS, Liverpool, machine broker.—J. ASTLEY, Blackburn, late potato-dealer.—J. KENYON, Preston, late teadealer.—T. BOYLE, Salford, attorney.—N. SMITH, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, bootmaker.—W. PUGH, Salford, boot manufacturer.—C. LOWES, Hulme, Lancashire, printer.—F. H. SMITH, Bristol, dealer in horsehair.—J. CHANNON, Bristol, veterinary surgeon.—J. DAVID, Bristol, licensed victualler.—T. BEMBRIDGE, Birmingham, victualler.—G. ELLIS, Liverpool, foreman wheelwright.—J. ALLEN, Cropwell Butler, Notts, wheelwright.—E. TAYLOR, Castle-st., Holborn, photographic paper merchant.—ALICE THACKWRAY, Harrogate, Yorkshire, lodging-house keeper.—E. HALE, Gosport, licensed victualler.—J. BOWDEN, Ormesby, Yorkshire, miner.—J. JACKSON, Heywood, Lancashire, file manufacturer.—F. PATTISON, Milton, Kent, Trinity pilot.—G. KING, Leicester, currier.—E. DODD, Kendal, black and white smith.—G. SPRING, Lincoln, painter.—H. D. SCOTT, Boston, carver and gilder.—E. GAVAN, St. Helen's, Lancashire, tailor.—W. SMITH, Cottingham, Yorkshire, grocer.—W. LEWIS, Kingston-upon-Hull, smack owner.—E. SUMNER, Pontypool, bootmaker.—S. A. MITCHELL, Bury St. Edmunds, dealer in pigs.—B. CREES, Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire, mealman.—W. WESTWOOD, Dudley, greengrocer.—W. PEARSE, St. Mary Church, Devonshire, builder.—JULIA FRALEY, Bristol, lodging-house keeper.—B. MARKS, Poultry, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. MARSHALL, Glasgow, jeweller.—J. SCOTT, Glasgow, provision merchant.—J. A. NEWLANDS, Cathcart, Renfrewshire, wright.—A. GIBB and C. A. MARTIN, Edinburgh, merchants.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

BANKRUPTS.

MARY ANN and AMANDA BARTLETT, Great Cressingham, Norfolk, farmers.—R. T. SMITH, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, baker.—J. SALLIS, South-place, Bermondsey, ironmoulder.—J. JENNINGS, Endell-street, Long-acre, late beer-retailer.—R. JAQUES, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, vender of printing-ink.—T. MEGSON, Warwick-street, Pimlico.—S. J. SEWELL, Bufford's-buildings, Islington, ham and beef dealer.—H. CLIFFORD, Bloomsbury-terrace, Commercial-road East, smith.—J. HARDY, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, cabinetmaker.—J. BINNS, Oxenhope, near Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner.—J., J., and E. OSBORN, Kelvedon, Essex, shoemakers.—W. F. BURROWS, Norwood, mattressmaker.—P. A. E. GUICHARD, Lower Stamford-street, Blackfriars, French advocate.—T. BURBERY, Upper Norwood, plumber.—W. RAYNER, Bucklersbury, billbroker.—S. G. SHEAD, Rochester, tailor.—T. BALDWIN, Hereford, carpenter.—G. TYLER, Leigh Linton, Worcestershire, baker.—T. A. G. WILLINGTON, Handsworth, Staffordshire, doctor in medicine.—F. DURK, Chewstoke, Somerset, builder.—J. STILES, Bristol, cornfactor.—S. PETER, Lewannick, Cornwall, farmer.—T. PAGE, Halesworth, Suffolk.—N. SUTCLIFFE, Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—J. BOTTOMLEY, Bradford, manufacturer.—S. and J. CRAGGS, Ripon, farmers.—R. and W. FISHER, Sheffield, tailors.—R. JONES, Botwnog, Carnarvonshire, farmer.—A. KANUNA, Manchester, merchant.—JANE and J. SUTCLIFFE, Rochdale, provision dealers.—J. OLIVER, West Hartlepool, contractor.—J. BECK, Great Marlow, Bucks, butcher.—R. AVERY, Bledlow, Bucks, publican.—SFEARBY, Askham Richard, Yorkshire, provision dealer. W. CORP, Hull, Yorkshire, tailor.—MARY ANN BOSLEY, Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—J. LITTLE, Bristol, baker.—S. LLOYD, Birmingham, retail brewer.—J. K. ROBINSON, Manchester, commission agent.—R. WALSH, Manchester, grocer.—D. WILLIAMS, Wolverhampton, beer retailer.—S. HOODLESS, Bolton, joiner.—ELIZABETH WATSON ELLIOTT, Leeds, Yorkshire, schoolmistress.—J. PESTER, Burnham, Somersetshire, cordwainer.—S. SEAWAN, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, yeoman.—J. MONKS, Warrington, Lancashire, gunsmith.—J. JOHNSON, Scamblesby, Lincolnshire, blacksmith.—C. BECKETT, Sheffield, table-blade forger.—T. WHARRIE, Sheffield, joiner.—R. STOAKES, Sheffield, licensed victualler.—T. MORGAN, Ffrwdamas Dinas, Glamorganshire, contractor.—W. RICHARDS, Cardiff, innkeeper.—H. POOLE, Northwood, Hanley, Staffordshire, bootmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. WYLIE, Hillwood, near Ratho, Edinburgh, farmer.—D. MITCHELL, Tough, Aberdeenshire, merchant.—W. HUNTER, Edinburgh, warehouseman.

STATUE BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

THE statue by Mr. Foley, R.A., of Manockjee Nesserwanjee (engraved on p. 545), was executed for the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company at Bombay, of which this Parsee gentleman was founder and chairman. The company was, we believe, the first ever formed in India for the production of cotton fabrics. The statue, which is six feet high, will stand on a pedestal of fourteen feet high, and has been sent to Bombay. A cast of the statue is placed on the upper terrace of the Horticultural Society's gardens.

Like all Mr. Foley's portrait works, this statue bears unmistakable evidence of fidelity to character. More than this: it really seems instinct with life, and has a quality and degree of artistic excellence rare indeed in the sculpture of the present day. Even in the cast all may appreciate the truth of imitation displayed in the varied and discriminative modelling of the osseous, cartilaginous, and muscular surfaces of the face, the articulations, tendons, veins, and muscles of the hands. The latter are evidently as much a part of the portraiture as the face itself. They have the same character, and even the same sentiment. To explain the quiet vitality and the thoughtful unconscious dignity pervading, as it were, the very atmosphere of the figure, and to which all its parts are consentaneous, would be as difficult as to define the genius which produced it. The art seems lost in the subject; there is no effort, no display, no exaggeration—all is simplicity itself; hence the high and peculiar art-value and merit of the work.

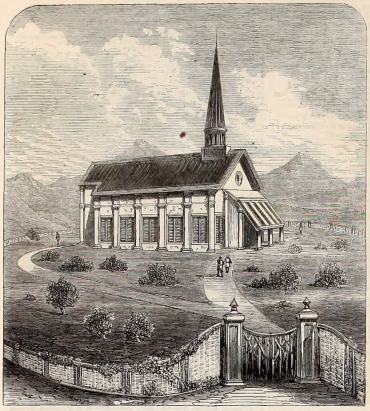
TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN SPEKE.

THE greatest esteem and sympathy are felt for Captain Speke, the discoverer of the source of the Nile, throughout his native county, Somerset. At the several entertainments which have there been given in his honour the utmost enthusiasm has been exhibited, and all have striven to show him that the successful issue of his last expedition is fully appreciated. We engrave at page 545 a testimonial presented to the gallant explorer by the tenantry of his father, W. Speke, Esq. The presentation took place on the 12th inst. at an entertainment given by Mr. Speke to the farmers and labouring poor of the three parishes in which the family estates are situated, on which occasion more than 800 persons sat down to dinner. The testimonial is a magnificent silver candelabrum, manufactured by Messrs. A. B. Savory and Sons, of Cornhill. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain John Hanning Speke, late of the 46th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, by the tenantry of his father, William Speke, Esq., of Jordans, as a mark of their great admiration of his energy and perseverance in discovering the source of the Nile. Nov. 12, 1863."

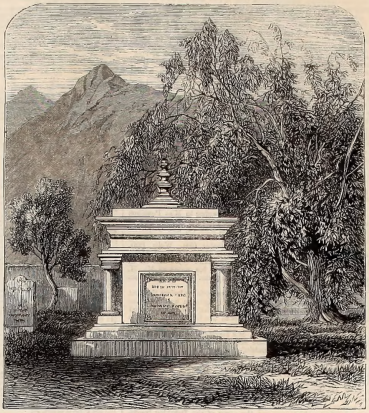
THE NEW STATUE OF NAPOLEON I.

THE "little Corporal," in his traditional cocked hat and greatcoat, has just been removed *sans cérémonie* from his eminence on the top of the Column Vendôme at Paris, and replaced by the new statue of Napoleon in Roman costume, engraved in our present Impression. This is the third statue of Napoleon which has graced the same column. The first, raised in 1806, represented the great warrior in Roman costume also, and was that which in 1814 resisted the vain efforts of vast numbers of men and horses attached to ropes to pull it down. Eventually machinery employed for the purpose succeeded in removing the eyesore to the restored Bourbons, which was replaced by their fleur-de-lys, removed in its turn in the year 1830, of revolutionary memory. In 1833 Lepère, one of the architects of the Vendôme Column, and M. Hittorff undertook the erection of the statue of the legendary Napoleon, so dear to the memory of all French soldiers, and especially to such as had served in the Grande Armée; and the apparatus employed on that occasion was used again on the 4th of the present November, when the operation of lowering the *petit Caporal* and of raising his togaed successor was commenced and ultimately accomplished without the slightest detriment to the

SKETCHES FROM MHOW, INDIA.



THE STATION CHURCH.



TOMB OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY IN THE STATION CEMETERY.

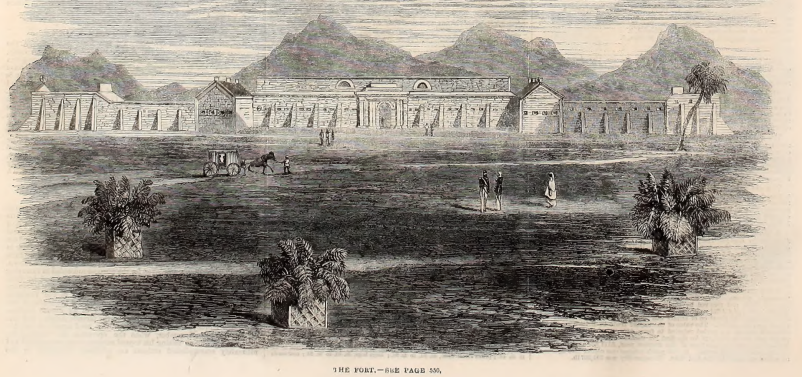
column. Without entering upon technical details, it may be interesting to mention that the machinery consisted of a powerful crane placed upon a platform erected on the summit of the column, and moving in grooves in such a manner as to enable the heavy statues (weighing each nearly three tons) to be brought to the position necessary to avoid injury to the column in the descent of the old and ascent of the new statue. The former operation occupied two hours and a half, the latter almost twice that time, owing to the precautions rendered indispensable by the continuous rain, which had disturbed the natural condition of the ropes and beams, and somewhat interfered with the calculations of MM. Hittorff and Dupré, the architects who superintended the manœuvres.

The new Napoleon is the creation of the celebrated statuary, M. Dumont, member of the Institute of France. Its material is a rich description of bronze, in which the statue was cast in the foundry of M. Victor Thiébaut, Mayor of the first arrondissement of Paris. The little figure of Victory surmounting the globe is curious as being the same as that employed to ornament the original statue of Napoleon in Roman costume. After the events of 1815 it was lost sight of completely, but was subsequently discovered in a shop in the Rue St. Honoré, and is now very appropriately, not to say triumphantly, restored to the position it occupied half a century ago.

The face of the new Napoleon is in Cæsar looks towards the gardens of the Tuileries; and on the same side an inscription, recording the date of the erection and other particulars, is being made on the base of the statue, which will be promptly completed in every respect, and soon become accessible to the closer inspection of the curious.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIR C. DARLING AT MELBOURNE.

SIR CHARLES DARLING, successor to Sir H. Barkly as Governor of Victoria, accompanied by Lady Darling and family, arrived at Melbourne on Sept. 9, by the Suffolk, which left Plymouth on June 28. When it became known in Melbourne (says the *Age*) that the vessel had passed the Heads, every preparation possible within the time before she would reach the bay was made by the authorities for the due reception of Sir Charles and family; while the citizens generally testified their favourable regards by decorating their premises with flags. As the vessel was expected to reach the bay about one o'clock, the railway pier by that hour was crowded with the inhabitants of Melbourne and the suburbs, anxious to see the new Governor, and, in testimony of their loyalty, to give him a cordial welcome as the representative of her Majesty. Before a berth could be cleared for her at the pier, the Suffolk arrived in the bay, and she had accordingly, to come to an anchor for a short time. She was quickly boarded by the Very Rev. the Vicar-General (the Dean of Melbourne), who thus had the honour of being the first to welcome Sir Charles and family. In a few minutes afterwards Brigadier-General Chute and Staff, and Captain Bancroft, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, arrived on board, and were followed by the Chief Secretary and the other members of the Ministry, who were also accompanied by his Worship the Mayor of Melbourne. About two o'clock the Suffolk weighed anchor, and was towed to the pier. When she was abreast of her berth the tug dropped alongside and took on board the Vicregal party, the members of the Ministry, and others, and conveyed them to the usual landing-steps. His Excellency on stepping on shore was officially received by the Mayor and members of the Corporation, and was heartily cheered by the crowds assembled on the pier. After an interchange of courtesies with the Mayor, his Excellency was conducted to the railway station, where a special engine and train were in waiting to convey him and his family to Melbourne. A guard of honour, consisting of about fifty members of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Purcell, were in waiting at the Flinders-street station, where his Excellency, on stepping from the carriage, was again heartily greeted by the crowd that thronged the



THE FORT.—SEE PAGE 535.



MARBLE STATUE OF MANOCEJSE NESSERWANJEE, BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.—SEE PAGE 543.

platform. He then drove off in Sir Henry Barkly's carriage, which had been placed at his disposal, to the late residence of Mr. Rhden, in Collins-street, which had been prepared for his Excellency's temporary occupation, and where he still resides.

On the following Friday, Sept. 11, his Excellency was sworn in by his Honour the Chief Justice, in front of the Treasury buildings, where a large platform was erected for the occasion. The platform on which the ceremony took place was also occupied by the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the members of the Ministry and the Executive Council, the members of both branches of the Legislature, the Mayor and members of the Corporation of Melbourne and members of the suburban municipalities, the representatives of foreign nations, the clergymen of various denominations, and others. Lady Darling, Miss Darling, and other members of his Excellency's family were also present. His Excellency was escorted to and from his residence by a company of the Prince of Wales Volunteer Light Horse, and a company of the Royal Artillery performed the duties of a guard of honour. In front of the Treasury there were between four and five thousand persons assembled, who heartily cheered his Excellency on his arrival and departure. The Engraving of Sir Charles Darling's installation is from a photograph taken by Messrs. Davis and Co., of Bourke-street, Melbourne.



TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN SPEKE, PRESENTED BY HIS FATHER'S TENANTRY NEAR ILMINSTER, SOMERSET.—SEE PAGE 543.

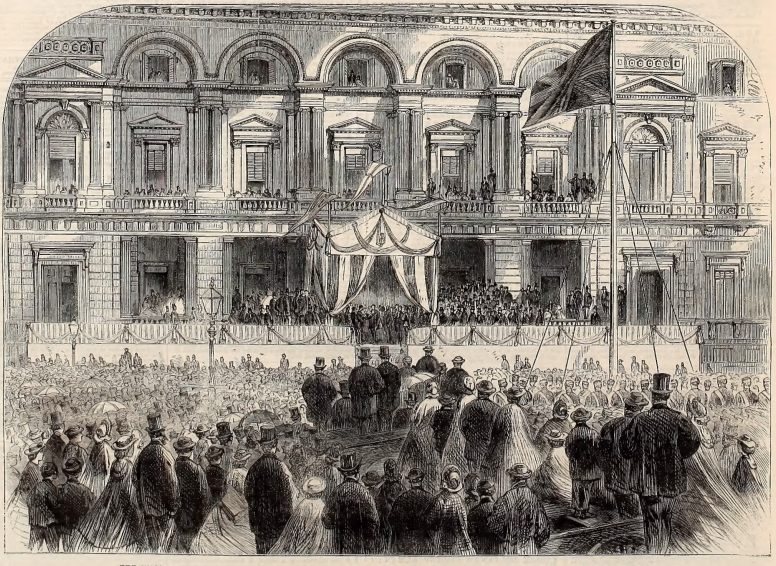


THE NEW STATUE OF NAPOLEON I. ON THE VENDÔME COLUMN, PARIS.—SEE PAGE 543.

His Excellency, on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 11, performed his first official act in proroguing the Parliament.

Sir Charles Darling held his first levée on the 16th. It was well attended, and the impressions created by his Excellency are stated to be greatly in his favour.

Sir Henry Barkly, the late Governor of Victoria, has left that colony for the Mauritius, where he succeeds the late Sir William Stevenson.



THE INSTALLATION OF SIR CHARLES DARLING AS GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA, IN FRONT OF THE TREASURY BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Manor Park, Streatham, the wife of Samuel Edwards, Esq., of a son.

On Saturday, the 21st inst., at Shoeburyness, the wife of Major Reginald Curtis, Royal Artillery, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Gibraltar, the wife of Captain Freeling, R.A., Colonial Secretary, of a daughter.

On the 13th ult., at Calcutta, the wife of Henry Nowell Poulton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at 28, Great Cumberland-place, the wife of E. R. King Harman, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. John Lampen, M.A., Rector of St. John's, Cornwall, and father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Sweet, M.A., Robert Lampen, Esq., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Mary Coralie, widow of the late William J. Durham, Esq., of Manchester, and eldest daughter of John P. Hobkirk, Esq., of Lisbon. No cards.

On the 12th ult., at Loodianah, Punjaub, by the Rev. William Keene, B.A., Church Missionary, the Rev. John Barton, M.A., third son of the late John Barton, Esq., of East Leigh, Hants, to Emily, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Boileau Elliot, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of Sattingstone, Suffolk.

On the 19th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., and the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M.A., the Rev. Daniel Winham, M.A., Christ College, Cambridge, Incumbent of Eridge, Sussex, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Walter S. Davidson, Esq., of Lowndes-square.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., Robert Carter Bamford, Esq., last surviving son of the late Major Bamford, of Bole Hall, Tamworth, late Captain in the 63rd Regiment.

On the 21st inst., at Heatherton Park, Somerset, Alexander Adair, Esq., aged 71.

On the 26th inst., at 4, Waterloo-place, Kilburn, John William Thomas, 153, New Bond-street, W., in his forty-first year.

On the 19th inst., at Shrewsbury Grammar School William Nicholson McLindon, only child of the late Rev. John McLindon, A.M., Incumbent of Briercliffe, Lancashire, in his 15th year.

SEE NADAR'S GÉANT THIS DAY.—The Palace open for admission from Ten till Six. 5.35 train from London Bridge. Palace lighted-up at dusk.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, "LE GEANT," which ascended from the Champ de Mars, Paris, with nine persons, and passed over Germany, Belgium, and Holland, descending in Hanover, is now exhibited with COMPENSATOR attached, inflated to its full dimensions, in the Great Transept. The Balloon reaches nearly from the roof to the floor, and extends to within a few feet of the side galleries.
The Colossal Car, with its various fittings and appliances, is also on view for a few days. Visitors may now pass through the Car and inspect its interior arrangements. A charge of Sixpence each will be made.
The Palace lighted up each evening.

NADAR'S BALLOON, "LE GÉANT," the GREATEST BALLOON in the WORLD, at the Crystal Palace for a few days.
This great aerial machine made a partial ascent from the Champ de Mars with thirty-five persons in the car. The interior of the Car is now open for inspection on payment of Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending DEC. 5. Open at 10. Admission, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Nadar's Géant Balloon, Compensator, and Car in the Centre Transept.
Orchestral Band at 12.30 and 4; Pianoforte at 3.30; Great Organ Performance at 2.30, daily.
Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.
Observe the Great Exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which, manufactured at the Palace, may be purchased at wholesale prices.
Great Display of Chrysanthemums and Geraniums in the Naves and Transepts.
Saturday, Concert, Half-a-Crown. Season Tickets, Free.

MR. GERMAN REED'S OPERA DI CAMERA ENTERTAINMENT, entitled JESSY LEA (written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren, Esq.). Jessy Lea, Miss Edith Wynne; Gilbert Ashford, Mr. Whiffin; Hugh Tempest, Mr. Wilkinson; and Elspeth, Miss Poole. Scenery (Dungeness) by Mr. John O'Connor. Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Afternoon at 3.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 30, first appearance this season of Mdme. ARABELLA GODDARD. LOTTO'S Last Appearance but Two. The Programme will include Beethoven's Grand Septet. Executants, MM. Lotto, Webb, Lazarus, C. Harper, Winterbottom, Severn, and Paque. Vocalists, Miss Emily Spiller and Mr. Renwick. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

SENOR DON D. YMBERT'S (from Madrid) GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY NEXT, DEC. 1, at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists: Mdlles. Parepa, Elvira Behrens, and Annette Hirst; and Signor Montelli. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte and Flute, Senor Don D. Ymbert; Guitar and Concertina, Signor Giulio Regondi; Violoncello, Herr Lidel. Conductor, Mr. Louis Emanuel. Stalls, Half a Guinea; Tickets, Five Shillings each; at the principal Music Warehouses; of Senor Don D. Ymbert, 90, Guilford-street, Russell-square; and of Robert W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Positively the Last Week but Two. Vocalists, Mdlle. Volpini and Miss Kate Ranoe. Violin, Signor Sivori. Grand Orchestra, three Military Bands, and full Chorus. Conductor, M. Jullien. Admission, One Shilling. Commence every Evening at 8.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—The Manager has the honour to announce that an arrangement has been made with Mons. BASTIEN FRANCONI, Proprietor of the Grand Cirque Impériale, by which the whole of his unrivalled Troupe will appear for a limited period, commencing on the FIRST NIGHT of the CATTLE SHOW, Dec. 7.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, 1863. The Sixty-fifth ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, and ROOTS will be held in the AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. Private view on Monday, Dec. 7, after Two p.m.; admission, 5s.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, admission 1s. Carriage entrance, Liverpool-road only.

THE INTELLECT AND VALOUR OF BRITAIN.—This Great PICTURE of the most illustrious men of the present era, painted from life, by T. G. Barker, Esq., K.L.H., is now ON VIEW at Messrs. HAYWARD and LEGGATT'S, 79, Cornhill. Admission, Ten to Five, on presentation of private address card.—N.B. The Picture is illuminated by the patent Sunlight Burner.

INVESTORS should consult J. MANSFIELD SMITH'S JOINT-STOCK SHARE PRICE-LIST and MINING CIRCULAR sent post-free on application. It contains NOTICES OF MEETINGS, ABSTRACTS OF PROSPECTUSES, REPORTS, and other information of a valuable nature to those interested in companies generally.—38, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to inventors. Printed information gratis. R. M. LATHAM, Sec.

PICTURE-FRAMES. Best and Cheapest. Every description of Picture-frames kept in Stock. The trade and country dealers supplied with every description of mouldings at the lowest prices, at GEO. REES', 57, Drury-lane.

BUREAU SPÉCIAL D'ABONNEMENTS à l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, pour le Continent, La France, la Belgique, la Suisse, la Hollande, 10 francs par trimestre; l'Italie, l'Espagne, et l'Allemagne, 13 francs par trimestre. Abonnements reçus pour tous les journaux et publications périodiques de l'Angleterre et l'Amérique. Remise libérale aux libraires et marchands de journaux. W. S. KIRKLAND and CO., Paris, Rue de Richelieu, 27; Londres, 23, Salisbury-street, Strand.

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2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
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CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut 60 guineas. This instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 32 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 207 and 209, Regent-street (the largest in Europe). The most varied selection of Pianofortes are to be found in this Gallery.
The quality of every instrument may be relied upon as at least equal to representation. Pianofortes of the very inferior class are carefully excluded from the stock. Every facility is afforded to exchange, without loss to the buyer, any time within six months, should an instrument of a higher class, or by a different maker, be thought desirable.
Pianofortes by every maker of eminence will be found in the Gallery.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas.—Cramer, Wood, and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable and powerful tone. The case is of polished ash. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer, Wood, and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

THE NEW PIANOFORTE.—CRAMER'S Seven-Octave Semi-Oblique Pianoforte, 45 guineas in Rosewood and 50 in Walnut.
Advantages to the Pianiste.—Power and refinement of tone; susceptibility of touch; full scale of seven octaves.
Advantages to the Vocalist.—Height diminished to 4 ft. 8 in.; freeing the voice from interruption; width enlarged to 4 ft. 6 in.; affording increased convenience to the accompanyist, together with greater elegance of position.
In introducing this instrument prominently to the notice of the public, Cramer, Wood, and Co. may be permitted to observe that it is alike remarkable as regards power and quality of tone, firmness and elasticity of touch, durability of tuning, and the capacity to develop its resources. The tone may be forced by the powerful finger of the artist or drawn out by the less accustomed hand of the amateur. In the one case there is no harshness, and in the other its charmingly vocal qualities are called forth with little effort. The action, or mechanism, is of the very best description, being somewhat similar in its principle of construction to that of the semi-grand. The stringing is complete, there being three wires to each note, like the full grand. Cramer, Wood, and Co. guarantee these instruments for any reasonable length of time, and forward them to all parts of the country without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street
(the largest in Europe).

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANOFORTE. Cramer, Wood, and Co. manufacture for India a superior COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in solid Mahogany, with metallic bracings and all other appliances necessary to resist the effect of extreme climates. Nothing has been left solely to the glueing. The mechanism of the Instrument as well as the Case has been secured throughout by screws. Unusual skill and attention have therefore been bestowed upon the manufacture, and they have obtained the highest commendations for their excellent quality of tone and durability.
Cramer, Wood, and Co. deliver these Instruments f.o.b., packed in cases lined with zinc, at any home port, for 50 guineas. Size:—Height, 3 feet 11½ inches; width, 4 feet 4½ inches; depth, 2 feet 1¼ inch.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street, London.

PIANOFORTES by Broadwood, Collard, or Erard, for SALE or HIRE—At CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES. CRAMER, WOOD, and CO. have a number of INSTRUMENTS, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, at greatly-reduced prices.
It is often difficult for a purchaser to ascertain the precise state of a secondhand instrument, whether or not the hammers have been renewed, &c. Cramer, Wood, and Co. give this information without the slightest reserve, and warrant every instrument they sell.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

REPAIRING PIANOFORTES. CRAMER, WOOD, and CO. give great attention to this Department of the Business. The most skilful workmen only are employed. Every care is taken to renew defective or worn mechanism.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

TUNE YOUR PIANOFORTES by the YEAR: 15s., 20s., 25s., according to instrument. CRAMER, WOOD, and CO.'S staff of experienced TUNERS are well known to the Musical Public.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

HIRE of PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, WOOD, and CO. Hire Pianofortes by the Night, Week, or Month, and take Yearly Contracts on very reasonable terms. A very large number of entirely new Instruments now ready to be sent out.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANO MÉCANIQUE.—CRAMER, WOOD, and CO. supply Debain's Piano Mécanique. Any one can play upon it. Price 55 guineas. If with a keyboard, enabling it to be used by a Pianist like an ordinary pianoforte, 90 guineas. The instrument is very strongly made, and warranted to stand any change of climate.—201, Regent-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, WOOD, and CO. supply the best of this size that is manufactured. Unlike the ordinary Paris Instrument, it is put together in a substantial manner. The tone is charming in quality, and of remarkable power. Polished oak case.—201, Regent-street.

CRAMER, WOOD, and CO.'S GENERAL STOCK of HARMONIUMS is one of the most extensive and varied to be found in London. Prices from 6 to 100 guineas.
Second-hand Instruments of all kinds.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ARTIST'S CONCERTINA, manufactured under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Richard Blagrove. In purity of tone, delicacy of touch, noiseless rapidity of articulation, and general perfection of mechanism, these instruments are unrivalled. The vibrators are of tempered steel, and retain their perfect tuning in any climate. Price 12 guineas, including case.—Cramer, Wood, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

OPENING OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SINCE the complete restoration to health of the King of the Belgians it would seem as though the people could not see enough of their Sovereign, or be too much of his people. On two occasions lately ceremonials hitherto dependent upon their own inherent importance for any interest they possessed, have been ennobled and graced by the presence of royalty. A sketch of the celebration at St. Gudule, last July, of the anniversary of the King's accession has appeared in these columns. An event of more political if less picturesque significance took place on the 10th inst., when the King and Royal family presided at the opening of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives for the Session of 1863-4.

All who know Brussels will remember that the central avenue of the park abuts at one extremity upon the Palais du Roi, and at the other upon the Palais de la Nation (Chamber of Representatives), the Rues Royale and Ducale forming a slightly oval and decidedly brilliant setting to the little gem, with its Vauxhall and fountains, its kiosks, statues, and boschetti, which they inclose. On this occasion the entire *entourage* of stately buildings made a point of displaying the national colours, and the gorgeous orange, crimson, and black floating on the breeze of a brilliant day harmonised and contrasted alternately with the autumn tints that still flushed the park with beauty.

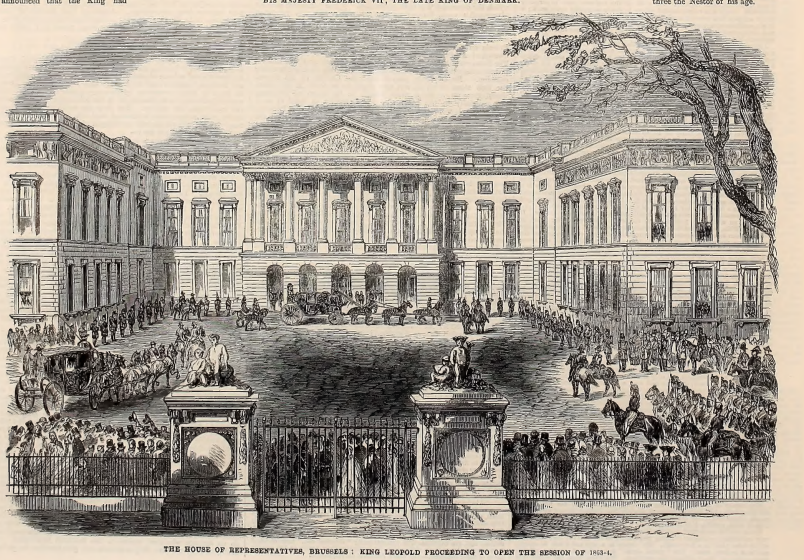
A salvo of artillery announced, at half-past twelve, the commencement of the ceremony. A detachment of the Garde Civique formed the line of way from the palace to the chamber. A band was stationed at an angle of the latter, and an occasional lively martial air, and the arrival of the representatives and of the different foreign Ambassadors in their gala Court equipages, served to beguile the tedium of expectation to a group of rather select than numerous spectators. At a quarter to one the Brabant greys, with outriders and postilions in scarlet, swept majestically round the Rue Royale corner, and, drawing up, deposited the Duchess of Brabant and suite. At one the sound of cannon and a murmur and flutter among the crowd at the Royal palace said, and that, nerveless, ran from person to person and group to group to the other extremity, announced that the King had started. A very few minute brought the martial "Brabançonne" into hearing, and the Royal cortège into sight. To see Leopold welcomed amongst and saluted by his people is a pleasing sight. To an English ear the vociferous heartiness of an English greeting may be wanting, but there is a profound self-contained affection in the attitude and expression of the Belgian people when their King comes among them which is more impressive than noise and more touching than gesticulation.

The King, with the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, were received by a deputation of the Chambers and, after a short delay, conducted into the *salle*. A very short time sufficed for the delivery of the Royal speech, and half an hour had not elapsed when the cortège was again in motion, bearing, amidst the cheers of the crowd and all the usual Royal appanage of sound, the King, by the Rue Ducale, home, the circle of the park being thus made. The crowd that had thronged the line of route, like a mammoth many-hued ring, now bent their steps and energies to the spot where the King would alight; the good-humoured hilarity of the people in the midst an of empressement not always consistent with dignity giving an air of fête to the proceedings, to which the rich toilets of the ladies, the beauty of the day, and the accidents of picturesque scenery already lent consistency. Stragglers were still streaming towards the focus of attraction when the King, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, after alighting, appeared on the palace balcony. Father and sons can never have appeared to greater advantage than thus standing together in the bloom of youth and majesty of age. A hearty cheer rose from the people, at last roused into enthusiasm as the King stood bareheaded before them—again and again renewed, as he and the Princes repeatedly acknowledged the warmth of their reception. The Duchess was then led forward by her husband to receive and acknowledge her share in the national greeting. After their departure, the crowd still lingered, as if unwilling to depart, eventually filtering in groups and streams through the principal streets in the town.

The apparently perfect health of the King was the subject of universal comment and satisfaction; and as he and his sons stood on the balcony, it took some scrutiny to distinguish amidst the three the Nestor of his age.



HIS MAJESTY FREDERICK VII., THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BRUSSELS: KING LEOPOLD PROCEEDING TO OPEN THE SESSION OF 1863-4.

MHOW.

THERE are five towns in India bearing the name of Mhow. The place so called to which public attention is now specially directed—on account of the Crawley-Lilley case, under Lord Acheson—is a British cantonment, situated about thirteen miles south-west of the town of Indore, and not far from the Vindhyan mountains. It has pretty much the appearance of a European town, having a church with a steeple, a spacious lecture-room and library well furnished with books, and a theatre. The town of Mhow stands on the Gumbire river, on an eminence, a mile and a half north-west of the cantonment.

The accompanying particulars of Mhow are supplied by the gentleman whose communications of the Peiwar, the Sherpur, and the Tomb of Sergeant-Major Lilley, at Mhow, are engraved on page 544 :—

MHOW, Oct. 10.

It is said, and believed, that when a house is divided against itself its condition is critical. The house of Mhow is undoubtedly in that position just now, or rather was yesterday morning when the storm which has raged with vigour for some months to come. I, as an English Rhinoceros, wandering through the jungle, and finding myself among a community of Mhow and being moreover an utter stranger to General Crawley, as well as to every officer in his regiment, may perhaps be allowed to offer my opinion as an impartial statement of many matters concerning this unfortunate trial that one who, from his position, knows better tattoo-time than Reveille, and the judgment warped by being a participator, however passive, to the events of the last night.

Mhow, in its magnificent and delightfully picturesque situation, was the scene of a great sensation. It is a little, lovely, cool station, where officers and men substituted, under the stern dictates of a tropical sun, the pith helmet which modern fashion would call upon us to wear. But there are such stations in this country I know from experience, for I was born in one, and the rule to prefer fashion to comfort, the first view I obtained of this now too famous cantonment was about three miles off. A lay included softly famous cantonment was about three miles off. A lay included softly and luxuriously lolling upon the top of a range of low, irregular hills, and myself also observed of a sultry Indian mid-day temperature. But I must not be supposed that this desiccating climate is utterly alienated from an occasional visit, with a tossing breeze. Even in the month of September, Lucknow, and Agra (and in the latter place I found the thermometer, three weeks ago, marking at 98 deg. within doors) I have felt cold, and more severely than I ever did in the wilds of Scotland, or on a March night in the Bay of Biscay.

As one approaches Mhow, letting his horse pick its way between the grassy mounds of the unmacadamised builders with which the cantonment is strewn out of their missile hall, the "station of Mhow"—for it is neither city, town, nor village—boasts a church, and the church, surrounded by all the pretentious and very pretty bungalows, help to make the scene, to which Nature has very largely contributed, one of the most striking in India. The Kings Royal and Indigenous hold an court here. Better developed limbs among the natives I have not seen. Youth, women, and children appear to be of most jolliest and healthy. Even as I passed the "married men's barracks" I saw a little, white-skinned boy, not of one of the soldiers, skipping about, his head uncovered, and his body carefeel in no further habiliments than the "early suit" worn by the celebrated Miss Nicolas of Shooter's. The boy seemed to be happy enough. He was evidently neither an anti-Crawleyite, nor a partisan. He enjoyed a state of existence unknown. And it is not with the "nobby" of Mhow. The departure of Colonel Crawley has in no way lab for the evening ever, and is almost a matter of indifference. Such friends to express an opinion upon the case, either pro or con. But, with the standing order to soldiers, "Keep your temper," and "Be courteous," while Colonel with a bitter hatred, and hope that Colonel Crawley will be "broken" while Major Smith, Captain Nolan, consider Colonel Crawley one of the gentlest, most considerate of commanding officers in her Majesty's service. And as to the common mess, the Captain and Major treat each other with shyness, and, curiously, look upon Colonel Crawley as never mentioned. But there is one fact patent to all, and which no one attempts to gainsay : it is the fact of the 23rd Regiment inclining very warmly towards their late commanding officer. They speak of him with sympathy, and they desire, almost to a man, that he may escape unhurt from the stormy which is now stitched to him. But with the merits of this case I have nothing to do. No doubt, Colonel Crawley, Colonel Crawley, the Assistant and fiery witness of all ranks have gone to England as an enormous cost, the passage money alone amounting to about £105 sterling. Possibly, by this time he added the full Indian pay and allowances which each witness will draw during his absence from Mhow.

There is not very much information to be added to the facts already known concerning Sergeant-Major Lilley's death. He seems to have been efficient as enemy. A soldier in his regiment said to me yesterday, "He was as good a fellow, Sir, as ever God put beneath a tree ;" and he was a man of many men who works his way up in a regiment like the Inniskillings to such a post as to be on the verge of obtaining a commission. The Sergeant-Major, as it now stands, seems to have arisen from a want of dignity on the part of Colonel Crawley. Had the latter judiciously when he received the communication from Captain Smiley, a hundred and forty men would not be sailing snugly home in Queen's steamers. The time to stop a mutiny is when it is in embryo. Sergeant-Major Lilley did exist.

I have received from a visit to the building in which Lilley died. He was not placed in the building actually devoted to punishment, but in a room in the guard-house, which is set apart expressly for him. It was almost thirty feet long by twelve wide. It contained fifteen beds, and was used for the sleeping of the non-commissioned officers in 1861 to each man. The building in which Lilley died has long been pulled down, but with the exception of that nothing to do. The site was required by the executive engineer, and a portion of the new barracks over it. But nothing remains of the old guard-house, so there are a dozen other buildings exactly similar to it still standing. Maddy at these different spaces have been seen from time to time. The room in which the Sergeant-Major was first confined was a very superior building. The uglier sentiment I have heard is that the Sergeant-Major was first placed outside the building, was ordered to stand on the threshold of the door in the room of Mrs. Lilley's day lay in, an order and punishment. Was this seized the sentiment in this instance will transpire at the trial.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment have erected an expensive but badly-designed tomb to the memory of their comrade. It bears the following inscription :—"Erected to the memory of Sergeant-Major Lilley, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who departed this life on the 27th of May, 1863, aged 37 years, of Clogheen, Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland, and enlisted in 1851, aged 27 years. This tomb was erected by the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment, as a token of respect." From what I have said in a story. And Crawleyites allege that the Colonel, when he saw the monument being erected, gave immediate orders for it to be pulled down. But whether for a time in a fact—possibly for want of funds, or a scarcity of labour.

It is impossible to conceive a more healthy-looking station than Mhow. It stands at an altitude of 2000ft. above the level of the sea. The Vind, or Vindhyan Mountains, are piled in the south-west, and the numerous streams which stretch from Chimpanzee to Rajmahal. For sixteen hours out of the twenty-four the temperature is delightful ; but, of course, the heat at noon exists his numerical glare during eight hours of the day. As no one, however, is allowed to go out in the hour duty among the sun, the inconvenience is merely used as an enhanced room at the top of the house during the day, there being no punkahs in the bungalows. Cholera is unknown, and the only contagious disease which is prevalent is hospital. A very few cases during the year, and not the 90th I found one sixth on the sick list. Mhow, Belgaum, Poonah, and Kirkee are said to be the four most healthy stations in the whole Western India. It is supposed that the district of Malwa was the Mesopotamia of old ; and that the Nerbudda, the great river which runs through the centre of India, was the ancient dwelling-place of the children of Shem, and the birthplace of Abraham ; and that that river was the Euxus. Ophir, Havilah, and Tarshish are said to be in this region. There are stationed here at present the 72nd Highlanders, Inniskillings, Scots Greys, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Inniskillings, three battalions of artillery, two regiments of native infantry (the 4th and 23rd), and one company of Sappers and Miners, which, as I have been here in 1857. Large and well-arranged barracks are being constructed. One range, each of three blocks, the foundations of which I have seen to a quarter of a mile in extent, is completed and inhabited by the Highlanders. A commodious hospital, workshops, gymnasium, and recreation-rooms for men are executed by the soldiers, not only for Mhow, but even for Ajmere, reading-room and theatre. And since our visit, a handsome church, after the Beverley, but most probably it answers the purpose. These barracks are built according to the "Office" design. The regiment is now living in the old barracks which contrast to the upper floor are arm-in-arm together in the centre of the buildings. The regiment, therefore, at the end of the month, on the day's journey before them if they wish to visit the cantonment immediately below the hill. The Colonel's cricketers will probably be the first to avail themselves of the new field which has been refitted. The view from the Highland Barracks is very fine. To the east and the south the Vindhyan Hills rise from Rajmahal.

The Soldiers' Institute, one of hundreds, on the façade of which the name of Sir Hugh Rose will be written, continues to be a large source of income. From a notice on the wall I learnt that a series of lectures had just terminated : "Sir Roger de Coverley and Modern Progress," "Sir Walter Raleigh," "Sketch of the History of the 72nd Highlanders," "Sailors and their Songs," were some of the subjects treated. These lectures were attended by Major Mr. Fatoo, officiating clergyman to the 72nd, and the writer of the history of that regiment.

The bazaar of Mhow is like the majority of bazaars in the north-west, differing from them only by reason of there or four Parsees having established marts, where everything manufactured in the known world may be obtained, if their trade circular is to be credited.

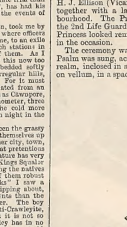
Mhow has its racecourse, and the Mhow men have their races, which are now undergoing a diligent training preparatory to the trial of their strength, which takes place in a few weeks. The course is a mile and a half in extent, and kept in good order. The "grand stand" is capable of holding all the fashionables of Mhow without any crushing. The scene from the stand this evening was very lovely, as the sun set behind the Vindhyan Hills in a blaze of saffron glory. The narrow strip of land over which horses and men have to suffer glory. The narrow strip of land over which horses and men have to suffer during the race-week was golden, and the sky opened out into a series of apparent lakes studded with islands of golden cloud. The scene was golden, and the sky was golden, and the mountain ranges skirted the scene, contrasting with a weird and eerie solemnity the delicate beauty of those lakes within the sky, which lived only for half an hour, and then merged into the neutral tint of a moonless, starless night. HARTLEY HALL.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF WINDSOR NEW CHURCH.

ON Saturday last the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) laid the first stone of a new church at Windsor. The church-stone of a new church which is to be built in the Francis-road, about a mile from Windsor Castle. A numerous and brilliant party witnessed the ceremony.

The Royal party—comprising the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur, attended by their suite—reached the spot at half-past twelve, having been conveyed in three carriages from Windsor Castle. Her Royal Highness was received at the entrance by the Bishop of Oxford (Dean of Windsor), the Archdeacon of Bucks, the Rev. Austin Leigh (Rural Dean), the Rev. H. J. Ellison (Vicar), and the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, together with a large body of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The Prussian National Hymn was played by the band of the 2nd Life Guards as the Royal party entered the enclosure. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost propriety, and evidently took a deep interest in the occasion.

The ceremony was begun with prayer by the Bishop, and the 84th Psalm was sung, accompanied by the military band. Coins of the realm, inclosed in a small box, were deposited with an inscription on vellum, in a space hollowed out of the stone. The Dean of Windsor,



THE TROWEL USED BY HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.

addressing her Royal Highness, handed her the silver trowel with which the ceremony was to be performed. It is a handsome piece of workmanship, and bears the following inscription :—"Presented by the Ladies of the Parish of New Windsor, Nov. 21, 1863." The Dean remarked that it was with the deepest gratitude that all present witnessed the Royal Highness's presence on this interesting occasion. He fervently prayed that the Church of All Saints, the first stone of which her Royal Highness about to lay, might would grow up to be a great benefit to the town of Windsor, and especially to the poor, whose spiritual needs in need of such a blessing. It would be associated with the name of the Princess, and her birthday would ever be remembered in connection with the commencement of the work. He hoped that there would be pleasant reminiscences of her name in that place that, whatever title or dignity she might bear still she and her Royal children would be regarded with homely affection here. He concluded by expressing his sincere wishes for the happiness of the Princess.

Her Royal Highness, taking the trowel, performed the several acts of the ceremony, and ascertained, by plumbing, that the stone was properly laid. She then pronounced, in a low tone, but with a distinct enunciation and emphasis, the following words :—"In the Faith of Jesus Christ we lay the foundation of this church, and we do consecrated for ever to the service of Almighty God, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." The Vicar then offered up a prayer, and a hymn was sung; after which the Bishop briefly addressed the assembly, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

The cost of the church will be about £4000, and the free seats will accommodate 600 persons.

It has been calculated that over two millions will be the amount of wages paid to the operatives of Lancashire in the coming of ago. The Mayor, who is in his sixteenth year, is at Eton School.

Mr. Layard, M.P., arrived in town yesterday week, after a series of speech-making in the north of England, and has taken a house in Under Secretary at the Foreign Office.

THE SECRETARY OF LEGATION IN NICARAGUA.—Many must be familiar with the beautiful view at Riverside, in the immediate neighbourhood of Richmond Bridge, on the valley of the Thames, and over the scene in which it is some supposed that the legions of Varus perished. Not by any means dissimilar, though far larger in its panorama, is the view discovered from Lookout Mountain, which looms up on our left, and from which you look down upon the valley of the Tennessee and Chattanooga. There is a tradition like a silver thread, which the sinuous Tennessee River, while from the rock upon which we stand, and which is called Lookout Mountain, a long ago the Indian savage used to watch his opportunity of attacking the hot boats, or the unwary settler. The red-skinned hunter, lurking in the dense undergrowth that robs the robbers of the Rhine, who three hundred years ago watched from their eagle's nest the passing of the merchant, or stealthily watched from the boat's that floated down the stream. I have seldom looked upon a fairer prospect. The intense blue of the sky, the glowing tints of an autumn sunset, the brilliant atmosphere and vivid light, and in the far distance the shadow of the mountains, all combine to make up such a picture, or, as the French would say, "tormenter," and twisted into gaunt shapes and fantastic outlines. Then the valley itself, the fair and fertile valley that had the contrasts of colour are startling beyond anything I have ever seen, and as we looked down upon it we could not help thinking that such a city had sun as Chattanooga must become in North America. Here, the scene, solid from of a mountain range, a belt of golden sun against the dark of the forest, embosomed in woods and dyed in dark green and purple, there, beneath shadows, the reflection of cascades of golden light, and everywhere that they have covered away for out of view. Right into, and a sight more full of a painful interest than any of Nature's wonders arises upon the eye. Two sections of a mighty nation, lately brothers, but now for ever divided by an ocean of blood, are lying in their long lines of battle, clutching the weapons with which they seek to renew their environed and fratricidal strife, and basking by their camp fires the narrow strip of darkness which divides them from each other. And here, among these lovely mountains, in scenes from which, a quarter of a century ago, the barbarian was tyrannously "crowded out," have civilised men come to beat their civilisation by inducing their hands in the heart's blood of their brethren.—*The Times' Southern Correspondent.*

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A CONSIDERABLE number of people, when they die, appear to go out of the world in an indecent hurry, because they die intestate, under the impression that making a will is a reminder to Death himself to make an immediate call. So, also, there are many who cannot bear to think of a hospital, or to give money to one, because, to them, it appears like attracting the terrible attention of Disease to themselves. Such victims of "nerves," as want of such common sense and such humanity are too often called, should carefully abstain from reading two pieces of important intelligence concerning hospitals. They are connected with the settlement of the great Chelsea question and the opening of a new wing to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. The Chelsea Hospital, on the new Sir Thomas Deane's Hospital may not be very near settlement, much having been settled, but that much has been finally approved. At present all parties, Board of Works and trustees of all kinds, have agreed that a plot of seven acres, to be reclaimed from the south bank of the Thames at Stangate, shall be given for the new hospital, and that Sir Thomas Deane would appear to be a settlement of that great question ; but it appears that the ruling powers are "thinking about it." As the opening of the learned Court is at best only somewhat between the locomotive habits of the sloth, the tortoise, and the Middle Kent Railway, it will be as well not to build too largely upon the projected Hospital, since it is quite certain that one half of the Vice-Chancellors are not hopelessly elderly, or the other half overburdened with sporting and fox-hunting. At the ceremony of opening the new wing of the Radcliffe Infirmary the Bishop of Oxford made a most excellent remark concerning that moral of sympathy between high and low, and declaring hospitals to be amongst the highest expressions of Christianity, as charity to the poor and afflicted, who were utterly disregarded before the eye of our Lord. Ancient Romans had every provision for the pleasure of the rich and powerful, but no provision whatever for the suffering. Gladiatorial combats and tragic spectacles for the multitude, but they had no provision for misery or want. Even Greek art, though it did not be said to have unpleasantly hoped that we had got out of old times, "when it was thought sufficient to provide for the sick only what was anything was considered good enough for the poor so long as they served their medicines and had their arms and legs cut off." A slight acquaintance with the Middle Ages, even among the wildest students, would be sufficient to save any philanthropical physician or surgeon from any such unpleasant mistake, and there is now in a time for all things, and Bishops may be allowed to be funny now and then.

Dr. Charles Mackay, who has been in England for some few weeks, is about to return to New York to resume his correspondence for the *Times*. Mr. Mackay's letters from America, and from the South, afloat concerning *Times* dissatisfaction with their correspondent's Southern tendencies, seem to have been by no means unsatisfactory. He proved. Still more pleased will they be to hear that a new volume of poems by Dr. Mackay is in the press, containing, among other the artistic title of "Studies from the Antique and Sketches from Nature."

Longfellow's new book, "Tales of a Wayside Inn," has not yet set the town talking, but it will not set long in that way. Longfellow, it is pretty to observe the intimacy and friendship of poets on the other side of the Atlantic, and the tender tattoo of sympathy, is more than inclined to take Old Mother England by the hair and give her a good shaking. We love poor Tennyson, and Longfellow, and Longfellow proves it by not hesitating to divide poetic spoil with Tennyson. Certainly, the spoil which Mr. Longfellow generously divides with Tennyson is not large, but good enough for such considerations. Here is Mr. Longfellow describing a ride on horseback.

> Now, *up! on the mood, and haul on the bridge,*
> *And let the horse go slowly with his head*
> *Low down and rocking from side to side.*

Already the lines have been admired, and deservedly admired. So, also, have these lines in Tennyson's "Maud," published 1855, been admired—when the lover is riding to meet Maud :—

> Now half to the setting moon are gone
> And half to the rising day ;
> *Low on the sand and loud on the stone*
> *The last wheel echoes away.*

It would be idle to suggest plagiarism here. It may be a coincidence. Sometimes there is a touch, so luminous in its truth to a poetic inspiration to be the case, another modern instance of what is not a wise saw may be given. Mr. Tennyson, years and years ago, described a girl's emotion :—

> And a tear
> Stole down the sweet perfection of her face.

This charming "conoit" Mr. Coventry Patmore adopted, simply because the word "tear" is, in poetry, a particularly enough. Last week's new volume of poems by Mr. Charles Swain, called "Airs and Graces," contains the line "A tear stole down her cheek." Liars is no good in being overcome by summer clouds like these. Such coincidences are interesting to the philosophy of the generally, the multitude, the million. But they are serious to the critical reader, who reckons them by tens of tens over the ten fingers. One, most notably, of the most delightful papers of Dr. Holmes, who will proudly recall the line about the sea :—

> Where the tall ships go sailing, sailing,

which may or may not be a reflection of the nine-tenths forgotten Abraham Cowley.

The conscious wrinkle furrowed on thy brow

The overgrowth of London must be compared with that of the occasional human body. Walk round, and you see how in just spots the active piece of humanity of some fine form since has become puffy, dotted with a light, swollen matter which is the accumulation of his wealth and waste. So London has got puffy with "new neighbourhoods" all around her. From Greenwich to Richmond, from Hampstead to Norwood, though she is every day being told that she is becoming corpulent. Nobody likes to be told of a superabundance of cleanliness matter. It is unpleasant, because nobody likes to be told that he has more or less what it may not lead. For instance, the stout man, who looks the picture of health, is subject to a moment's indisposition, and the post mortem proves that he suffered from fatty degeneration of the heart. The stout man is to be congratulated on his stoutness, without becoming fat within ; and London is a case in point. Whilst the whole of the suburbs are being added to, and are thus making the Thames—choking up the main artery itself with landed degeneration. And now, this very week, the new St. Thomas's Hospital is to attack the vital organ, and to be removed from the grip of the Dean at Stangate.

The speeches of Mr. Reed, one of the Admiralty architects, and of Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, are good reminders that the navy is not to be neglected, and that, as Mr. Reed says, "still in its infancy." Both gentlemen assure us that the next disaster to the oak-and-iron Prince Consort was admirable testimony to her structural worth. The Duke of Wellington, with Albert would have come out of the storm half as well. On such good authority, this seems satisfactory, to a certain extent ; but, with regard of such enormous cost, it will scarcely do to have rattling after one hurricane, and then wait and see if the worst kind may be achieved before the national mind can become easy as to great British defences ; and more than once it appears plain that the whole question with the Prince Consort and her sister ships is, how to get a terrific storm ; but it may reasonably be doubted whether she would be able to brave out in enemy's ship of equal power on the following day when the calm has succeeded. An iron monster, already battered by the combination and waves, would be scarcely more reliably from the very exercise of her means of defence. If 600-pounder Armstrongs were to form part of her armament, the vibration occasioned by firing might increase the rickety results of rolling and pitching ; and, moreover, such guns might be unmanageable in a storm, and certainly would be difficult as well as wasteful firing in bad weather. Kagosima, Lord Paget asserts, was destroyed because the firing from the Euryalus, &c., was unsteady from bad weather in a bay. Consequently, with guns of enormous calibre, at least half the shot and shell, owing a small fortune apiece, would go wide of the mark and do no damage whatever, except to the National Exchequer. No doubt, in these matters, ship-architects and gun-founders do go hand

in hand to a considerable extent; but their hand-in-hand working closely resembles drawing and indorsing heavy bills for Great Britain to accept.

"One foot on sea and one on shore." Reverting to the above, it appears that the Lavantine country, celebrated for roses, tulbein, harghilas, calepee, minarets, mosques, and kiosks, has fallen so far from its high and poetic estate that the newest diversion in high life is horse-racing in the English fashion. The Sultan takes the greatest interest in the proceedings of the racground near Constantinople; and many of the leading political chiefs take to the turf, as they do to their own Derby, Bentinck, or Palmerston. Like the English, also, the Turks profess that they are to be the best way of learning the relative values of breeds of horses, and already they have elicited one fact of no means significance. The English horse appears to be capable of doing more than the Arabian and Barbary. A very recent trial of the two will come off between Sefer Pacha's English Phœnix, weighted 13st., and Emir Kopkin, Arabian, weighted only 9st., the age of the ages not given, but in the mile the English horse won by 150 yards. Hence the Sultan is disposed to think the Arab a mere beauty; but no doubt he is right, always providing that extreme swiftness for a short distance is the one desideratum. Fuad Pacha is president of the Constantinopolitan Jockey Club, and subscribes the full powers of turning newspaper correspondents out of the field, as well as of deciding difficult points of racing and in making a good deal of money by it.

A newspaper account of the death of Captain Lyons, written at the time and merry probably from hearty hearsay, to the effect that he was weak. The Miranda is and was a screw-oversette; and, therefore, the sculptor of the monument to the lamented Captain stands fully exonerated from any possible imputation of defective drawing.

FINE ARTS.

WHO DISCOVERED PHOTOGRAPHY?

WE are enabled to offer our readers additional and important evidence concerning the very curious discoveries at the house of Mistress Boulton, 86, Sun-street, Bishopsgate, which, since our last week's reading, we narrated and discussed in our last week's Number. We intimated in the article referred to that several persons had testified that the rooms where the sun-pictures on silvered plates were found had not, before seventeen years ago, been opened for fifty years. Now, however, Mr. M. P. W. Boulton writes to us that "the room itself was in constant use. The cupboards, though rarely opened, were so occasionally." And our correspondent adds that he has reason to believe that Miss Wilkinson (the lady mentioned in our notice), the sister-in-law of Matthew Boulton, was aware of the boards on which the plates were found, and used the camera also found there for photographic purposes. We, of course, only desire to arrive at the truth, and this communication seems to weaken the testimony of the agent at Soho. Yet it must be observed that Mr. Boulton does not contradict the statement attributed to Miss Wilkinson that one of the plates represents the house at Soho before alterations—a fact that is direct evidence of the old man.

We have next week seems a remarkable confirmation of almost every point (except the long closure of the library) favouring the supposed practice of photography at Soho long before the discoveries of M. Niepce, Mr. Fox Talbot, and M. Daguerre. The correspondent in this instance is Dr. Henry Lee, of Weatherseal, Aylesbeach, Worcestershire, a gentleman born near Birmingham in 1795, and resident in Birmingham in 1816-23. The dates, the reader will please observe, are of the greatest importance, and the whole evidence of this correspondent is so weighty that we give it almost in extenso. "In confirmation," writes, then, Dr. Lee, "of the statement made by the old man" (meaning, we fear, by the employer of Matthew Boulton), "I well remember having heard, many years ago, from my mother, many of the particulars which leave no room to doubt the truth of the statement. I have heard her say that a society used to make trial at Soho to produce representations of objects by means of sun-light, which they called *sun-pictures*; that Mr. Francis Eginton, who lived on Soho-hill, in the near neighbourhood of Mr. Boulton, was said to be inventor of the process in question, which was still in use, and that, from a fear of injury to their artists, the process was discontinued, being said to have not arrived at the perfection it aimed at. My father and mother were also acquainted with several members of the Lunar Society. My father hung in his parlour an original portrait of Mr. Boulton, which was presented to a friend than of a public benefactor. My mother continued to visit his daughter, who long survived him. I recollect, also, the old man's story my mother's statements, which, having been more than once repeated to myself, I clearly remember. My mother came to Birmingham in 1784, and resided in that neighbourhood till his death, in 1832. I have been with her at Mr. Eginton's, and have heard from her anecdotes which he had told her, of which, however, her information was derived from authentic sources."

The personal evidence in favour of the sun-pictures is therefore still strong; but the proofs—circumstantial, documentary, and intrinsic—of the manufacture of the paper pictures lately brought to light by Mr. F. S. Barth it is impossible to gainsay. The first portion of how they were produced remains, however, as great as ever. A correspondent has made use of two of these pictures as the very subject demonstrates to us that they were not done by the hand of an artist. And, indeed, on last, it is not possible that it is moreover extremely difficult to imagine that, with the optical appliances then in use, they are photographs. And yet they have been produced by some voluntary process, the effects of which are more remarkable than those of photography than anything else. The "anastatic process" has been mentioned as the means of the deception. But it is clear on this account for the facts that some of them are copies of water-colour drawings, and they are all reversed, and, last, that there are two different sizes of the same subject, proving the power of enlarging or reducing the copies at will? We did not mention, also, that there are numerous little white specks on all of them, which exactly resemble the effects of air bubbles in photography.

The reopening of the National Gallery, after the autumn recess, is marked by the addition of the unusually large number of twenty-nine pictures. Of these twenty-two may justly be named the Peel bequest. Albert Dürer, by-the-by, that—as the inscriptions affixed to them attest—they are given by her Majesty. The illustrious name is not that of Prince Consort. These pictures are a selection from the Wallerstein collection of Sir Richard Wigham. They are the works of early Flemish and German masters, and will serve, therefore, to illustrate phases of art and development very different from the contemporary Italian and Netherlandish schools. Prince Albert's gift comprises pictures attributed to Justus, of Padua; Andrea di Leigi, of Alois, called L'Ingegno; Pinturicchio, A. Bronzino; Stephen Lochner, of Cologne; and Johann Schoreel, of Laverzberg Passion" (known also as the "Master of Werden"); the "Master of the Lyversberg Passion" (Margaret Van Eyck, sister of Hubert and John); Hans Memling, H. Vander Goes, R. Vander Weyden the Elder, and Quentin Mostert. Cornelius Engelbrechtsen, Aelbert Joachim de Patinir, Henrik de Iles, Jan Schoorel, Sigismund Welbein(?), brother of Hans, the Father, &c. Besides these, examples (one, at least, of them of great importance) have been purchased for the gallery of G. Bellini, Peselino, Beltraffio, and Bramantino.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales is to be commemorated in a new west stained-glass window, about to be placed in Watford Church. The design, by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, consists of three main divisions. The base is occupied by four scriptural subjects bearing on marriage, in the following order:—1, Adam and Eve in the Garden; 2, Isaac and Rebecca meeting at eventide in the field; 3, Ruth and Boaz at the gate of the city; 4, the marriage of the Virgin Mary and Joseph. In the second or grand division is represented the marriage feast of Cana in Galilee. The third and upper division consists of the coats of arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Royal pair, and the date of their marriage.

The Marchioness of Waterford, one of our best amateur artists, is painting in distemper, on twelve arched compartments of the walls of the schoolroom at Ford, Northumberland, a series of pictures representing boys and girls mentioned in the Bible. One subject is already completed—Cain and Abel, as boys of the age, sacrificing. The second is Isaac going to the sacrifice; the third Esau selling his birthright; the fourth Joseph and his Brethren. This is a step in the right direction, and indicates the highest and best function of art. We have heard one of our first mural painters say, that the greatest error in the walls that would like to see the walls not only of our churches, palaces, and public buildings, but of our schools, covered with pictures. Why not, indeed, when all of our prisons, hospitals, and workhouses covered with appropriate paintings.

A handsome local subscription has been promised towards the restoration of St. David's Cathedral, but much remains to be done before the sum required by Mr. G. Scott's estimate of £30,000 can be raised. We think, therefore, that people ought to be reminded that this cathedral of Southern Wales, although comparatively little known, has claims upon all in or out of the principality interested in preserving the ecclesiastical remains of Catholic times in Great Britain. For, although comparatively small, some portions of St. David's are unsurpassed in beauty, while others are of great importance in the history of architecture. Of the latter is a portion of association which it certainly forms one of the most remarkable monuments of ecclesiastical architecture in the kingdom.

The collection of illustrations of the history and progress of wood-engraving (exhibited at the South Kensington Museum by Mr. John Thompson some two years ago has been rearranged, and, by some additions, is now exhibited in a large upper apartment of the Museum adjoining the Print Gallery.

Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., of Pall-mall, have just published an engraving by Mr. R. S. Cousins, R.A., of a portrait of the Princess of Wales, by M. Lambert. The engraving is more like than the original—which, however, was the utmost that could be made out of the work of art the plate is quite worthy of our greatest master of execution.

The foundation-stone of a National Academy of Design has been laid at New York; and the New York *Independent* felicitates its readers that "the artists of that city have at last a room and a domicile of its own, which is more than the Royal Academy of London—or Paris—can say, after nearly a century of trials to do, with all the patronage and prestige of Royalty attached to it."

A valuable official report by M. le Comte de Nieuwerkerke, the Superintendent of the Fine Arts in France, has been recently made to the Imperial Museums (the Louvre especially) from 1849 to 1853, has just been published by Messrs. Firmin Didot Frères.

A very extensive and remarkable series of outline-drawings, by Mr. Maclise, illustrative of the Norman Conquest, is still be remarked, exhibited at the Royal Academy some years since. These are now in course of being engraved by the distinguished German engraver, Louis Gruner. By some accident the work of engraving has been lost; it is supposed it may inadvertently have been sold as waste paper. Any person who can give information that may serve to give any information that might lead to the recovery of the missing drawings, has only to do so, and he will be rewarded for doing a great service to the eminent painter now so worthily occupied at Westminster.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Wait for the End. By Mark Lemon. (3 vols. Bradbury and Evans.) Gerard and Gilbert Norwold, half-brothers, are the elder and younger sons of Sir Thomas Norwold, a baronet of ancient family, but an almost noble, the latter of an entirely ignoble, nature, which early in the story is developed by a weakness for cheating at cards. This evil tendency is defected by Gerard, who, in consequence, sacrifices his half-brother in the act, and insisting at all hazards upon restitution being made to the wronged man. From this point we see all the unfortunate ramifications of the plot of which the reader has to "wait for the end." For Gilbert, to avoid the punishment of detection and consequence, to which Gilbert has recourse for providing the necessary funds which are to be brought home to Gerard, who is consequently expelled by the furious father, and disowned from the paternal mansion. Gerard, determined never again to use the name which has been dishonoured, and anxious to avoid disgrace, at once establishes himself amignites to New South Wales, prospers abundantly, is joined after a while by Gilbert, who, however, is a source of annoyance to Gerard. Spraggatt, marries charming Lucy Spraggatt, and is blessed with a lovely child, Ada. Meanwhile the old Baronet receives indisputable proof of the injustice he did his younger son, Gerard, in the conspiracy threat, and dies before he can remedy his mistake. Gilbert, in the mean time, has become the favourite barrister of Sir Stephen Jaffier, with a view to money at her father's death, is disappointed in his expectations, and therefore revenges himself on the family of Jaffier by her with a harshness which hastens her death and estranges her child from his father. It is necessary to hint that when the cousin from Australia is left for the completion of the story, Sir Stephen Jaffier has come confronts her with the cousin in Europe, that Love attends in Fortune's train, and that Gerard is left behind to finish the work things are not smooth; for Gilbert, on pretence of his brother's death, has succeeded to the title and estates of the family. Nor are we to forget Mr. Weaver, the manager of Captain Elmsley, the debonair and gentlemanly, the lovestruck barrister; or Master Mayley, the pretty heiress; or the motley company at the Theatre Royal, Bath. Of these, and many, the intricacies ingenious, and the underplot is multiform. The best scene, in our humble judgment, are those in which the manager figures; the scene between the general lover, when the first discovery of Edward's drama are "cast," is exceedingly humorous. And when we consider the dramatic experience of Mr. Mark Lemon, his great reputation has heretofore rested, it seems only natural that he should excel in dramatic writing. It is a pity that at the outset of his story he should have begun with the error of placing term-time in September, for he evidently has the University of Cambridge in view, and it requires no calculation to prove this.

Tales of a Wayside Inn. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) A new volume of poems, by the author of "Evangeline," is fair matter for congratulation. Still, *essayer mon talent* is a dangerous task. Homer himself nods sometimes, and even the Swan of Avon sometimes sings amiss. So it is Mr. Longfellow is an exception to this rule; he has proved forth simpler, grander, and more picturesque than are to be found in the volume before us. There are the same antique quaintness, the same musical cadence, the same accuracy of rhythm, and the same graceful flow of expression; but the prosaic spirit has been mixed in larger quantities with the poetic element. The following gives rise to the title of the book is to be gathered from the following graphic, tuneful lines:—

But from the parlour of the inn
A pleasant murmur smote the ear,
Like water rippling over pebbles,
Or like the humming of bees.
Here the feet of many horses
Shook the road, and through the open doors
A murmuring sound of conversation came,
And, in each intervening pause,
The music of a violin.

Around the fireside, at their ease,
There sat a group of friends, entranced
With the delicious melodies;
Who from the fair or noisy town
Had to the wayside inn come down
To rest beneath its old archway,
Or stop a while from their journey.
The firelight on their faces played,
Their shadows on the walls danced.
And, though of different lands and speech,
Each had his tale to tell, and each
Was anxious to be pleased and please.

And hence it comes that legends of many lands—American, Italian, Sicilian, Jewish, and Norse are set to the poet's facile measures. *The Poetry of the British Navy.* By C. D. Yonge. (2 vols. Richard Bentley.) Although the assertion of the poet that

Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep

has met with much contradiction in our day, and has almost given place to the cry of Fortify, fortify, fortify! it may still be declared, with considerable truth, that

Her march is on the mountain-wave,
Her home is on the deep.

And until Britannia betakes herself to a different march and to a different home, naval achievements, naval anecdotes, and naval biographies will be eagerly sought from every generation to generation. For, though it has often been said—with about as much truth (and there is very little) as there is in the oracular utterances—that we are not a military nation, the boldest spave of sharp sayings has never denied that we are a naval nation. As a naval nation, then, we expect our Navy to do not only their duty, but everything; and how nearly our Jack Tars have succeeded in satisfying our moderate expectations, from the days of Alfred to the days of Victoria, may be read with entertainment in Mr. Yonge's two sturdy volumes, bound—but of compliment, no doubt, to the sailors' jackets—in blue. His history, fortunately, does not include the late bombardment of Sebastopol; for it has not been completed, and we fear it is an achievement of which—so far as justice and humanity are concerned—we are at liberty to boast. But he brings us down as far as the bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol; the capture of Bomarsund; the disaster of Dynamund; the heroic deeds of the Naval Brigade, actions and all the inglorious inaction which characterised the Crimean War; the miserable failure of the Baltic Armament, and the consequent engagements with Chinese junks and Chinese forts, down to the repulse of Sir James Hope, and his subsequent successful visit which opened for our Army and the army of our allies a road to the "loot" of the Summer Palace. But part of his volumes will no doubt be found the most interesting, as the events recorded come within the reader's own ken. An appendix is very properly added, and there are useful plans of the principal engagements. We observe that the author has had the very best assistance, official and private, towards verifying the accuracy of his statements.

Industrial Biography. By Samuel Smiles. (1 vol. John Murray.) This volume forms a very interesting and useful book forms a sort of supplement or continuation to the "Lives of the Engineers." Mr. Smiles's volumes has been abroad some time in England, old ideas have been revised, new discoveries made, and new ideas born unplanted, so that no apology is needed by him who essays to place before the public the lives of persons of great ingenuities, with the notion that they are as worthy of attention as those of conquerors and statesmen. The chief names which figure in Mr. Smiles's pages are those of Dud Dudley, Huntsman, the first success in smelting iron with pit-coal; of Andrew Yarranton, an ingenious schemer in many things; of Thomas Newcomen, the inventor of the steam-engine; of the Derbys and Reynoldses, of whom one invented cast-iron pots, another cast-iron cylinders, another constructed the first iron bridge, and another was the first to employ inclined planes for connecting the various coals of different levels; of Benjamin Huntsman, inventor of cast steel; of Henry Cort, "the founder of the fortunes of our "iron aristocracy," though he himself died unrewarded; of Sir Humphrey Davy, the wonder of his generation; of David Mushet, the discoverer of the Black Band ironstone; of James Beaumont Neilson, the inventor of the hot blast; of Joseph Hamilton, whose lock remained for years unpicked, and took Hobbs, the American, almost a month to pick; of Jesse cunning hand wrought many an engine, and whose hydraulic press is in instrumental in the erection of the Mandalays and Brunel; of Joseph Clement, the various inventor and various improver of tools; of Sir Joseph Whitworth, and Messrs. Fox and Roberts and Whitworth of Manchester; of James Nasmyth, whose steam-hammer is known wherever the name sound like a hammer, and last, but not least, of William Fairbairn. One great advantage of the book is that it is open to any time with profit: for, whilst it excites admiration and wonder in the reader to which have been given to "inventive men," it either teaches the reader how is conscious of his own humility, and how to study to examine himself and see whether there be not in himself, too, latent faculties—faculties which, perhaps, are of some other order—whereby he may benefit his fellow-men.

On Life and Health. By William S. Savory, F.R.S. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) We have here collected together four lectures upon physiology. The author does not, of course, attempt to exhaust, or on all points to discuss a subject so large as his title. He merely puts before his readers some of the principal conclusions arrived at by the physiologists. He frankly acknowledges that he has drawn largely upon the labours of others, particularly Von Baer and Carpenter; and upon such a subject it would be almost impossible, and certainly not desirable, to avoid doing so. Indeed, in connection with the *rogue morts* there are some comments upon the case mentioned by Carpenter—Conybeare's case of the man in the battle-field of the Alma "resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the attitude of prayer," who was overpowered, the arms clenched, the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face and frozen by death. The author doubts the validity of the usual explanation, and offers one of his own, which, as well as the fact, we must leave to be gathered from the book, and the reader can then weigh for himself the probability of the one or the other of each.

Personal Narratives of Service amongst the Wild Tribes of Abyssinia. By Mansfield Parkyns. (2 vols. Campbell, Fyfe, and Blackett.) "It is probable," says the author, "that in England few persons have any great knowledge of that portion of our Indian empire which is known as the kingdom of Abyssinia." It is more than probable, it is almost certain; and it is a question whether there are more than a few persons who could point out the country upon the fingers of the two hands who know so much as that "Orion lies between, and a little to the north of the twenty-third degree of north latitude, and the eighty-third and eighty-seventh of east longitude."

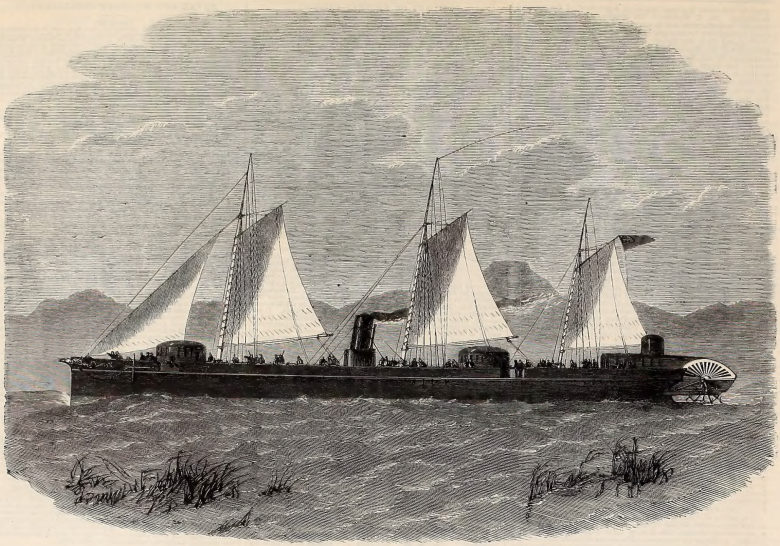
This "kingdom" embraces the Bay of Bengal on the east, Gondwana on the west, the mouth of the Indus on the north, and Ceylon, Bengal on the north. It is to the tribes which inhabit the hill country of that district that Mr. Mansfield Parkyns's narrative is principally confined. For against them—or rather against their practices—he has exercised the severest European crusade. They had, it appears, from time immemorial indulged in the pious habit of burning widows and the barbarous policy of female infanticide. Against these habits the British Government has sometimes most powerfully to fight, and their endeavours were zealously seconded by the exertions of Mansfield Parkyns. Of these and of his own exploits, his own repeated assurances' and the testimonials which he has appended to that narrative, the reader will form the ultimate judgment for himself, and the success he commanded, the nature of the Meriah sacrifice, and the moral character of the Khonds must have recourse to his account. His labours appear to us to have been of the first rate and a reason why his story should be given to the public just now may be found, perhaps, in the circumstance that he lately brought forward upon the subject of human sacrifices in the kingdom of Dahomey.

The Navy Act on savings banks, passed in the late Session, came into operation last Saturday. In sixty-eight sections the law is now amended and consolidated. There are 1,407 savings banks, of which 1,328,998 are individual depositors, 18,306 charitable institutions, and 1,939 friendly societies, with deposits to the amount of £32,768,000 and upwards. £2,041,237, are deposited direct with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and the capital of the savings banks amounts to £40,550,257. The new Act is not to affect Post-office savings banks, the interest to be paid to them by the Government is to be as be £3 5s. per cent per annum, and the interest to depositors is not to exceed £3 5s. 10d. in the year per cent. Infants and married women can make deposits, and, should the husbands of the latter give notice, the money is to be paid to them. All depositors are confined to one savings bank on gain of forfeiture. The interest is to be calculated half-yearly, on the 20th of November and the 20th of May, and to be added to the principal. No new bank is to be formed without the approval of the National Debt Commissioners. The rules are to be certified by the barrister appointed (Mr. Tidd Pratt), and his fee is fixed at one guinea. In the event of death or bankruptcy of any officer holding money, the trustees are to be the first paid out of the estate. Considering the number of persons connected with savings banks, the law, as now consolidated, is a great improvement on the old system.



HER MAJESTY'S SHIP MAJESTIC KEEPING WATCH OVER THE STEAM-RAMS IN THE MERSEY.

THE famous steam-rams El Tousson and El Monassir, which were built by Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, for, as is generally believed, the Confederate States of America, still lie in the Mersey, her Majesty's ship the Majestic keeping watch and ward over them. It is well known that Earl Russell, acting on representations made on behalf of the Federal Government, ordered these vessels to be seized, and the purposes for which they were constructed will consequently become the subject of a legal investigation. Neither vessel is finished, all work upon them having been suspended. El Tousson, however, wants but little to fit her for receiving her equipment, while El Monassir is in a comparatively backward state. The two rams are not unshapely in their hulls, but seem as well designed for swiftness as for strength. The length of each is 230 ft., the beam 42 ft., and the extreme depth less than 20 ft. The burden is but 1500 tons register, and the draught of each vessel when loaded will be some 15 ft., the deck being about 6 ft. above the water-line, all the intermediate surface being protected—first, by a coating of teak over the iron skin of the ship, and then by armour-plates over that, each massive scale being 5½ in. thick. All this armour is dovetailed together so accurately that the joints are scarcely perceptible. The deck is of 5-in. teak, covered with iron, and the bulwarks are also of iron, being made so as to let down outwards, and thus to clear the decks during action. Two revolving cylindrical turrets, on the principles invented by Captain Coles, are apportioned to each ship, one turret being before and the other abaft her engine-room. There is also a pilot-house, strongly built of teak, and iron-plated. Each turret carries two guns, placed in close proximity, so that they can be brought to bear nearly in the same position at one time. The wall of the turret is a series of cellular spaces, like the chine of a shell-fish; and all these iron cells are to be filled up with teak, making one solid and uniform mass, which is to be again strengthened and rendered well-nigh impregnable by armour-plates. Each vessel is furnished with a powerful, sharp iron prow, or beak, protruding from the bow under the water-line to enable the vessel to butt upon, to penetrate, and to damage an antagonist, somewhat in the way, though more effectually, that the Confederate ram Merrimac destroyed the Cumberland in the James River. It is from this feature in their construction that the name of "rams" has been given to these vessels. At each end of the vessel is a raised deck, forming tolerably commodious quarters for officers and men; and the forecastle is made to carry one or two heavy guns. In the captain's cabin are portholes for two 32-pounders. Their sterns will be so formed as to protect the screws and rudder from shot or collision. Each ram has capacity for 300 tons of coal. Our Engraving is from a drawing made by Mr. William Woods, of Queen's-road, Liverpool.



IRON GUN-BOAT BUILT AT SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, FOR THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

GUN-BOAT FOR NEW ZEALAND, BUILT AT SYDNEY.

About seven or eight months ago, when the military commanders engaged in the Maori war had become aware of the great advantage of effecting a passage up the rivers, it became a question as to how a boat capable of withstanding the assaults of the enemy, and at the same time of light draught and easy movement, could be obtained for navigating the tortuous and shallow streams. The New Zealand Government at once looked to New South Wales for such a vessel, and overtures were made, through Mr. E. O. Moriarty, the Engineer for Rivers and Harbours, who communicated with the Australasian Steam Navigation Company on the subject, and found them pre-



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER—SEE NEXT PAGE.

pared to undertake the construction of a gun-boat of the required description. Mr. T. Macarthur, the company's chief engineer, was intrusted with the work, and in seventeen weeks the vessel was afloat, ready to hand over to the agent of the New Zealand Government.

We gather from the *Sydney Morning Herald* the accompanying particulars of the Gun-boat No. 3 as she is called, pending her formal nomination by the New Zealand authorities. She is an iron-built vessel; her length is 140 ft., her breadth of beam 20 ft., and her depth 8 ft. She is flat-bottomed, and her depth of water, with 300 men and stores on board, is only about 3 ft. But she has centre boards, by means of which her keel can be deepened to 8 ft. when necessary. She has non-condensing engines of 40-horse power, with tubular boilers of improved construction, to carry a pressure of 60 lb. to the inch; and she is propelled by means of a stern paddle-wheel, which has feathering floats. On the maindeck she is fitted with two iron towers, 12 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. elevation, pierced with slots for rifles, and also with ports for 12-lb. Armstrong guns. From the one tower the vessel, if she should be boarded by the enemy, can be raked from the beam forward; and from the other from the beam aft. The engine-room aft is also constructed of iron, affording shelter to the steersman and accommodation for riflemen. The commander will have a turret above this stern-tower. The engines are entirely under deck, and every portion of the vessel can be shut against an enemy boarding her. Between decks there are five water-tight compartments, but admitting of communication fore and aft, and accommodation for 300 or 400 men. One noticeable peculiarity in her means of defence is that on an enemy attempting to board she can, by means of perforated pipes lying like a moulding along her side, pour upon them jets of boiling water or volumes of hot steam. She is schooner-rigged, and does not present an ungraceful exterior—the iron, which is ⅜-inch plate, not being so heavy as to make her look cumbrous. Between decks she has a patent noiseless fan, attached to a donkey-engine, for the purpose of driving the smoke from the towers. She carries twenty tons of coals in her bunkers, and consumes about three tons a day. She was built under the superintendence of Mr. Moriarty, acting for the New Zealand Government, and practical men are of opinion that the engineering work is as finely finished as any imported from the mother country.

On the 14th of September she made a trial-trip. She proceeded down the harbour as far as Shark Point, thence round Cockatoo Island; and during her course she attained a speed of nine knots an hour, whilst she turns comfortably within her own length.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

SCOTCH patterns for nearly every article of ladies' attire still maintain their ascendancy, and will probably do so throughout the winter, as they are "published" by the best modistes of the French capital, and patronised by the most elegant leaders of the fashion. The adoption of the écossais has, in fact, become so general in Paris that all the clans are there met with, and form a veritable congress of the patterns derived from the "land o' cakes."

A new and very superior description of plush has been introduced for bonnets, mantles, and dresses. The pile is shorter than that of the ancient material, so that the new plushes resemble velvet very closely, only they are somewhat brighter and softer in appearance. The most fashionable colours are écossais, pineapple, amethyst, peach-blossom, sapphire, and opal, the delicate shades being employed for bonnets, concerning which it may here be mentioned that the shapes are becoming less high, and very narrow near the cheeks, leaving scarcely any room for blonde or other trimmings, the ornamentation of the richest chapeaux being confined principally to the front, above and beneath.

The fashion of wearing dresses drawn up over coloured jupons is definitively adopted for the winter, and the painful sight of beautiful robes training through the dust or mud from the macadam will therefore no longer be witnessed. The coloured jupon has become, in consequence, an article of importance, requiring a certain amount of taste in its selection, so as to blend suitably with the rest of the toilet. Many of the best jupons are in light woollen material, of striped patterns, and ornamented near the edge with a band of plaid, or with a narrow plaited flounce.

Passementerie ornaments for robes de foulard are very generally adopted; but they are either profusely applied, or not at all, as will be seen on referring to our Engraving of the Paris fashions for December in to-day's Impression.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Large-patterned green and blue woollen plaid dress, without ornament. The camail is in plush velvet of the same design, and trimmed with a chenille fringe. Grey velvet bonnet, richly decorated with flowers, grey velvet bows, and a feather.

Fig. 2. *Evening Dress.*—The ensemble of this costume produces a very pleasing effect. The robe and what may be called the paletot are in light grey poplin, trimmed with a profusion of passementerie designs. Lace cap, ornamented in front with a puff of pink ribbon surmounted by a black velvet bow. Linen Parisian collar; muslin sleeves, with narrow linen cuffs, the latter fastened with handsome stone buttons.

Fig. 3. *An "At Home" Négligé.*—White foulard dress, ornamented round the skirt with a deep band of red and black plaid silk. The vest is in red cloth, adjusted behind, but very short and open in front, with cuffs like those on a gentleman's coat. The cap, in the latest style, is of Brussels point-lace, slightly trimmed with pink ribbon, and completed by long and rather wide grey strings.

Fig. 4. *Dress for a Little Boy.*—This is a pretty costume à la chasseur for a child of ten or twelve years of age. Of course, the yellow leather accoutrements are not *de rigueur*. It is only necessary to remark that the dress is of blue velvet or cloth, cloth being usually preferred. Russia leather boots, with tassels in front.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Hon. John, Marquis Townshend, of Raynham Hall, Norfolk; Ball's Park, Hertford; and Stratford-place, London, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by his son, now Marquis Townshend, the sole executor. His Lordship was an Admiral in the British Navy, a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and a magistrate for Herts, Norfolk, and Staffordshire. He succeeded to the title in 1855, and died at the age of sixty-five. His will, with a codicil, are respectively dated Dec. 26, 1859. His Lordship has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, to his son the Marquis, leaving by the codicil legacies to his servants.

The will of Miss Isabella Schröder, of Northbrook House, Southampton, was proved in London by the executors and trustees—namely, the Rev. H. J. Julius, M.A., and John Druce, Esq., solicitor, the acting executors, power being reserved to W. H. G. Bagshawe, Esq., the other executor. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The testatrix has bequeathed a large portion of her property to charitable institutions, part thereof being subject to the life interest of parties who are legatees under the will. Of this, which she describes as her own property, after making some bequests to friends and to servants, she leaves the residue to the British and Foreign Bible Society; and, having a power of disposal over property under her father's will, upon the decease of her mother, leaves the interest of £10,000, part thereof, to her aunt for her life, and at her decease the principal to be divided as follows:—£5000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £3000 to the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £1000 to the City Missions, and £1000 to the Church Missionary Society. These four societies also take the residue of her property equally amongst them. There is an immediate legacy of £200 left to the poor of Bentley and £100 to the poor of Wrecclesham; and, upon the decease of her mother, very liberal bequests are made to the poor of the undermentioned parishes, viz.:—Bentley, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Aldershott, Brinsted, and Frensham.

The will of Captain Thomas Gardner (late Life Guards), of Sea Grove, near Hyde, Isle of Wight, and Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, was proved in the London Court by the trustees and executors, Lord Alfred Paget, Henry George Hopkins, Esq., and Daniel Cullingham, Esq.—the personalty being sworn under £120,000. The will is dated March last, and a codicil in August. The testator was possessed of considerable landed property in the counties of Lancaster, Northampton, Hants, and Middlesex. To his wife he has left a legacy of £10,000 and an annuity of £1000 from his real estates, together with the interest arising from other estates, producing an income of nearly the same amount; also his residence, Cambridge-square, and the furniture from both his residences. To his executor, H. G. Hopkins, he divises the Sea Grove estate; to the Rev. Frederick Hopkins he devises his estates in Lancaster and Hants; and to his godson, George Thomas Cavendish Paget (third son of Lord Alfred Paget), he leaves his estate at Hampstead. After making liberal legacies to personal friends and to his executors, and also annuities and legacies to his servants, he leaves the residue, both real and personal, equally between the said Henry George Hopkins, Esq., and the said Rev. F. Hopkins.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER LADY BOLTON.

The Right Hon. Maria, Dowager Baroness Bolton, was the younger daughter (by his wife, Maria, daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Effingham) of the celebrated British General of the first American War, Sir Guy Carleton, created for his services Baron Dorchester, and was the sister of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Carleton, who fell at Bergen-op-Zoom on March 10, 1814, and whose son Guy is the third and present Lord Dorchester. Her Ladyship was born on Aug. 20, 1777, and was married, on the 8th of May, 1810, to William, second Baron Bolton, who died, without issue, on July 13, 1850, when the title devolved on his nephew, William Henry, the third and present Lord Bolton. The Dowager Lady Bolton died at Odiham Rectory, Hants, on the 16th inst.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN GORDON SINCLAIR, BART.

Sir John Gordon Sinclair, eighth Baronet, of Stevenson, in the county of Haddington, and Murkle, in the county of Caithness, a Deputy Lieutenant for those counties and an Admiral in the Royal Navy, who died on the 13th inst., at Stevenson, his seat in Haddingtonshire, after holding the baronetcy for sixty-eight years and having been sixty-four years in the Navy, was the only son of Sir Robert Sinclair, the seventh Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort St. George, Scotland, by his wife, Lady Madeline Gordon, second daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. He was born July 31, 1790, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy when five years of age. He entered the Royal Navy in 1799, as a midshipman, and served in the Victory, under Lord Nelson's flag. He, as Lieutenant, in the Blake, took part in the Walcheren expedition; and was afterwards at the capture of the Isle of France. It was, however, while commanding the Redwing, in the Mediterranean, that he particularly distinguished himself, destroying the batteries and capturing a convoy at Morjean, March 31, 1813. He was at the capture of Cassis in the same year, and there commanded the boats of the squadron, and brought out from the port two gun-boats and twenty-four merchant-ships, for which he was officially commended in the *Gazette*. He became a Post-Captain June 6, 1814, and was for some years Captain-Superintendent at Gibraltar. He was made a Rear-Admiral June 8, 1849; a Vice-Admiral Oct. 17, 1856; and an Admiral Aug. 15, 1861. Sir John Gordon Sinclair married, June 15, 1812, Anne, only daughter of Admiral the Hon. Michael de Courcy, and niece of John, twenty-sixth Lord Kinsale, by whom (who died in 1857) he leaves two sons and three daughters. The eldest of the latter, the Hon. Mrs. Pelham, is widow of the Hon. Captain Dudley Worsley Pelham, R.N., second son of Charles, first Earl of Yarborough. Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Robert Charles Sinclair, the ninth Baronet, late a Captain in the 38th Foot, who was born May 25, 1820, and married Charlotte Anne, daughter of Lieutenant Coote, late of the 71st Regiment. This family of Sinclair springs from the ancient house of Sinclair of Longformacus; the first Baronet, Sir John Sinclair, an eminent Edinburgh merchant, obtained his baronetcy as far back as 1636. His grandson, Sir Robert Sinclair, the second Baronet, was a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland; and Sir John Sinclair the fourth Baronet's third son, George, was a Senator of the College of Justice as Lord Woodhall. From Sir John the baronetcy has passed through an equally honourable descent, from father to son, down to the gallant Baronet just deceased and his successor the present Baronet.



SIR FRANCIS H. GILBERT, BART.

Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert was (by his wife, Isabella-Rose, daughter of Major Thomas Ross, R.A., and granddaughter, maternally, of the tenth Macleod of Rasay) the only son of the gallant Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, G.C.B., the first Baronet, who was so created in 1850, and had the Order of the Bath, and the thanks of Parliament and the East India Company, for his brilliant military conduct and signal services in the wars against the Sikhs. His son, Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert, the subject of this notice, was born in India, July 10, 1816, and succeeded his father as second Baronet May 10, 1853. A great part of Sir Francis's life has been spent in the British consular service. He has, since 1843, been Vice-Consul at Hayti, Acting Consul at Port-au-Prince, and Vice-Consul at Bengazi. He was Consul at Alexandria from 1848 to 1853, during which time he was twice Acting Agent and Consul-General. He was appointed Consul for the province of Scutari May 27, 1860. He died at Southwood Lodge, Cheltenham (his mother the Dowager Lady Gilbert's residence), on the 17th inst., shortly after his return to England. As Sir Francis was never married, the baronetcy, so recently and gallantly achieved and so creditably maintained, becomes extinct. Sir Francis leaves two sisters—viz., Flora-Anne, who was married, first to the late Captain Roderick Norman Maclean, B.N.I., and, secondly, to Captain Richard Shubrick, 3rd Madras Engineers; and Geraldine-Adelaide-Elizabeth, who is married to Captain Charles Russell Colt, 56th Foot.



CAPTAIN EDWARD JOHN ELIOT.

Captain Eliot, who was the third son of Francis Percival Eliot, Esq., of Elmhurst Hall, Staffordshire, was born in 1783, and commenced his military career at a very early age, his commissions as Ensign and Lieutenant of the Staffordshire Militia, of which his father was Lieutenant-Colonel, bearing date 1797 and 1798. He afterwards exchanged into the regular service, and was in Spain with the army under Wellington, and shared in the glories of Busaco, Talavera, Vimiera, the siege of Badajoz, and Torres Vedras. He obtained his captaincy of the 27th, or Inniskilling, Regiment of Foot in 1808, and continued with this regiment in the Peninsula until the Peace, in 1814. A severe illness, which he caught during his arduous duties abroad, obliged him soon after to retire from the Army. After a delay of more than thirty-five years, Captain Eliot received the war medal and clasps for his services. He was afterwards appointed a landing-waiter in her Majesty's Customs, and continued in that service upwards of thirty years, and retired some years since upon a pension, which he enjoyed up to his death. Captain Eliot married, in 1826, Margaret, daughter of George James, Esq., of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, Captain in the Northumberland Regiment of Militia. A notice of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Granville Eliot (brother of Captain Eliot) appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Sept. 29, 1855.

THE REV. DR. VERNON.

The Rev. Charles Vernon, D.D., of Wherstead Park and Great Thurlow Hall, Suffolk, who died at his seat at Wherstead, on the 22nd ult., succeeded, a few years ago—according to the limitation in the will of his cousin, John Vernon, Esq.—to the extensive estates of Wherstead, Belstead, Thurlow, and Herndon, all in the county of Suffolk. He was born at Bury St. Edmunds, and was educated at Reading, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which college he was a fellow-commoner, and afterwards fellow. He held for many years the family livings of Stradgill and Herringswill. Dr. Vernon died deeply lamented by all who knew him, especially by his numerous dependents, to whom he had endeared himself by his considerate and generous disposition. As Dr. Vernon, though married, died without male issue, the entailed estates alone pass to the infant son of the late Captain Dashwood (who was nephew of the late Sir R. Harland), according to powers of devise given by John Vernon to his sister, the late Lady Harland. Dr. Vernon was a representative of the ancient and historical family of Vernon, and grand-nephew of the famous Admiral Vernon, who took Portobello early in the last century. The history of this family (which traces its origin directly from William De Vernon, of Vernon Castle, in Normandy, temp. William the Conqueror) presents the remarkable features of a peerage, two baronetcies, and three families becoming extinct within a century, and no fewer than seven failures of male issue to inherit the estates.



The *Aberdeen Herald*, in noticing the late Royal ukase against tobacco at Windsor Castle, says that smoking has long been prohibited within "the precincts of Balmoral Castle" while her Majesty resided there.

Monday next is the last day for the deposit of plans, &c., for private bills in the next Session, and the 23rd of December is the last day for the Parliamentary deposits.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions, dated the 14th inst., have been made in consequence of the death on the 13th inst. of Admiral of the White Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart.:—Admiral of the Blue Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral J. R. Burton, K.H., on the Reserved List, to be Admiral on the same list; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir W. F. Martin, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir J. Scott, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue T. W. Carter, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admirals J. Brasier, R. C. M'Crea, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list; Rear-Admiral of the Red M. Quin to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White S. C. Dacres, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue C. Frederick to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain C. H. M. Buckle, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Retired Vice-Admirals W. H. Smyth and R. Saumarez to have the rank and title of retired Admirals, and retired Rear-Admirals W. Slaughter, K.H., T. Gill, W. A. Herringham, and R. Gordon to have the rank and title of retired Vice-Admirals, in pursuance of the Order in Council of May 7, 1858.

Sir Leopold M'Clintock, of Arctic celebrity, has been appointed to the command of the Aurora, a 35-gun screw-frigate.

The death of Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., took place on the 13th inst., at Stevenston, his seat in Haddingtonshire.

Captain James Scott, Military Knight of Windsor, died, in his eighty-fourth year, on the 17th inst., in the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle.

It is stated that the Admiralty have it in contemplation to add the rank of Commander to the designations of Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant, attached to commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Mr. Phinn, Q.C., has been appointed Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, vice Mr. Collier, appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Phinn was appointed to this office by Sir James Graham in 1852, and resigned it on becoming Second Secretary of the Admiralty in 1855.

It is reported that a committee of naval officers had been nominated by the Admiralty with the view of a strict inquiry being instituted into dockyard management. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral the Hon. George Grey are, it is said, to be two of the members.

Her Majesty's steam-transport Megæra arrived at Demerara on the 16th of October, from Sierra Leone, with a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment, to relieve the company of the 1st West stationed there. The Megæra would sail on the afternoon of the 4th for Trinidad, with the detachment of the 1st West.

The Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, has recently issued a circular memorandum, addressed to the Army at home and abroad, in reference to musketry regulations, wherein his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to desire that on home stations the annual course of musketry instruction shall henceforth commence on the 12th of March in each year, the non-commissioned officers being trained during the previous month in the prescribed manner, for the purpose of assisting in the instruction of their respective companies.

The annual report of the instruction carried on at the schools of musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood, for the information of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, has been published. During the year ending the 31st of March, 1863, 316 officers, 1247 sergeants and rank and file, and 117 volunteers of all ranks have been instructed in these schools. Of the officers (four of whom belonged to the cavalry), 194, or 61 per cent, became first-class shots; 110, or 35 per cent, second-class shots; leaving only 12, or 4 per cent, in the third class. Of the 1247 sergeants, rank and file, 769, or 62 per cent, became first-class shots; 429, or 34 per cent, second-class shots; leaving only 49, or 4 per cent, in the third class. Of the 117 volunteers, 82, or 70 per cent, became first-class shots; 31, or 27 per cent, second-class shots; leaving only 4, or 3 per cent, for the third-class.

Her Majesty's iron-clad screw-frigate Caledonia, of 35 guns, has been towed from the Victoria Docks to Sheerness, to be completed for commission. She was removed from dry dock at Woolwich on the 28th of September, since which period she has been fitted with the whole of her machinery of 1000 horse-power, and her eight boilers, weighing 850 tons, which it appears could not be placed in the ship either at the dockyards of Woolwich, Deptford, or Sheerness, in consequence of her draught of water being 32 feet, and the basins at those yards being of insufficient depth. The Caledonia is of the same class as the Royal Oak, which has been added to the Channel Fleet, but her engines are 200 horse-power more than the latter vessel; also of greater strength. The Caledonia is fitted with two towers on the upper deck, for the use of the officer of the watch and the captain and master when the ship is in action. These are considered preferable to a single tower, with which the Warrior is supplied, as they are clear of the masts and funnels, which obstruct the view. These towers are plated with 4½ inch iron, and they are accessible through the scuttle from the main deck.

The members of the Ordnance Select Committee assembled at Woolwich Arsenal on Monday week to witness a repetition of experiments with the six-pounder breech-loading rifled gun invented by Mr. Parsons. 100 rounds were fired within fifty-two minutes, which included some delay which took place in consequence of not being provided with a sufficient quantity of the proper description of ammunition. At the termination of the firing the weapon was found to be so hot that a hand could not be placed upon it. The breech was found to act with perfect freedom, and the gun to be perfectly gas-tight. Mr. Parsons maintains that his system is peculiarly adapted for guns of large calibre, as the sphere, which serves instead of a ventpiece, can be made of any size and strength, and it has not to be lifted out of its place in the operation of loading. The slot which is necessary in the Armstrong gun is also dispensed with. The 11-inch experimental rifled gun, mounted at the Royal Arsenal for the purpose of being forwarded to the Excellent, gunnery-ship, was this day inspected by the Ordnance Select Committee. The breech of the gun can be raised or lowered on a small pinion working into a rack formed on a hoop which encircles the gun, and a quoin is thrust under the breech to maintain its position when properly adjusted.

A preliminary trial of Sir William Armstrong's monster gun, lately manufactured at Elswick for the War Department, was made on Thursday week, at Shoeburyness, with satisfactory results. The gun weighs over 22 tons, and is mounted on an ordinary gun-carriage of great size and strength. Its length over all is 15 ft., that of the bore being 12 ft. Its internal diameter is 13·3 in., and it is rifled on the "shunting" principle. The grooves are ten in number, and turn once in sixty-five calibres. In its construction it differs but little from the other large muzzle-loading guns manufactured under Sir William Armstrong's direction, consisting of a number of coiled tubes of enormous strength shrunk one upon the other. The thickness of the walls of the gun at the breech is 20·85 in, the total diameter at the trunnions being 55 in. It carries a conical cast-iron hollow-headed shot, weighing 510 lb., or a shell of ordinary construction weighing 600 lb., and capable of containing a bursting charge of no less than 40 lb. of powder. The charge used on Thursday week with shot was 70 lb., with shell 60 lb. The gun was easily served by a party of twenty men. At first, not being accustomed to such a monster, the men worked rather slowly, but as they became used their work they at last succeeded in abridging the space of time between the rounds to ten minutes. The destructive powers of "Big Will" (as the monster might well be christened) will be enormous. A shell with a bursting charge of 40 lb. may be readily fired from it, the largest charge yet used in a shell being, we believe, no more than 8 lb.

A day's firing at armour-plates recently took place at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of Captain Astley Key, and resulted in a decided triumph for the plates over the gun. The plates were bolted on the sides of the Monarch target-ship in the ordinary manner, with 2 in. bolts, and were fired at with the 95 cwt. 68-pounder gun, at a distance of 200 yards. There were four plates, comprising one 4½ in. plate from the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company for the Minotaur; one 4½ in. plate from Messrs. John Brown and Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, for the Ocean; and one 5½ in. plate from the same firm, as an experimental plate, being made from Acadian charcoal iron; one 5½ in. plate and one 4½ in. plate from Messrs. Cammell and Co., of the Cyclops Works, Sheffield. Messrs. Brown's Acadian iron plate received nine shots, one of which struck the right lower corner and broke a piece off 16 in. in length by 15 in. in width. There were three other slight cracks, but the plate was not materially injured, except in its broken corner, and this damage was solely due to the shot striking at the extreme corner, and where the backing also was afterwards found to be deficient. The metal, however, with which Messrs. Brown manufacture their own plates is undoubtedly superior to the Acadian tried on Friday, the latter being apparently too hard for the manufacture of armour-plates of the first class. The Ocean's plate, from Messrs. Brown's, for a 4½ in. plate, could not well, with our present knowledge of armour-plate manufacture, be surpassed. It is almost unnecessary to state that both these were "rolled" plates, as none others are manufactured at the Atlas Works. The Thames Company's plate for the Minotaur, hammered, was the smallest of the four, but was undoubtedly one of superior manufacture and metal. Like Messrs. Brown's Acadian plate, it was severely damaged on one of its corners by shot, and the iron, being there unsupported, necessarily gave way. The two plates sent in as test plates by Messrs. Cammell, of Sheffield, were "rolled," and gained for their manufacturers a position never before surpassed by any other plates on their first trial as test-plates. The 5½ in. plate, indeed, in its left centre received six shots in a space measuring 18 in. horizontally and 2 ft. 10 in. vertically. Over this space and through the indents of the shot marks there was nothing beyond three slight surface cracks. The plate received eleven shots in all. The 4½ in. received eight shots, and was possibly one shade inferior in quality to the 5½ in. The metal of these two plates, as well as that of Messrs. Brown's 4½ in., was beautifully fibrous. At the conclusion of the trials of the four plates several shots were fired at a French manufactured 4½ in. plate that was bolted on to the target-ship's side with Acadian iron bolts. One of these shots struck the French plate in a comparatively uninjured part and penetrated clear through into the ship's side, presenting a strong contrast to the resistance offered to the shot by the two English 4½ in. plates that had but just been through their trial.

The *Scotsman* states that Professor Pirie, of Aberdeen, will be proposed as Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and Principal Fairbairn Moderator of the Free Church Assembly.

Nov. 28, 1863

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Corporation of the city of London, whose share in the City improvements is often grudgingly allowed, are about to remedy the dullness of Holborn and Snow hills by what is, in new phrase, termed "the raising of Holborn valley." Holborn was paved four centuries and a half ago, yet up to this date no satisfactory remedy for this dangerous portion of one of the oldest thoroughfares of the metropolis has yet been provided. Holborn valley, when thus improved, by viaducts crossing the valley of the Fleet and otherwise. The Holborn encountering the "dark lane" of Farringdon Ward, and so it has proved to horsefish as well as to criminals in the cart on route to Tyburn.

As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was bawling,
Rode stately through Holborn to die of his calling.
He slept at the George for a night in his way,
And promised to pay for it when he came back.—Bo-ck, 1727.

The improvement has in our times been modified by lowering Holborn-hill, the activity of which, in 1842, varied from 1 in 164 to 1 in 23. In 1845 Mr. Wallace, the engineer, proposed a much greater amount of traffic between Fetter-lane and the Old Bailey at "20,000,000 pedestrians, 67,140 equestrians, 18,000 carriages, 13,807 27,370 carts, 3,000 waggons, 78,850 stages, 82,238 carriages, 13,807 omnibuses, 466,110 chaises and taxed carts, and 334,744 cabs." It was now stated that upon an average upwards of 4,000 vehicles a day go up and down the hills from the low levels. Among the plans was that of Mr. Gotto Bellamy, who built Holborn-bridge, and proposed to construct a bridge from Snow-hill across the valley to Holborn-hill; and to lift the valley 17 ft. formed part of the Corporation's plan. And the Improvement Committee have recently received 100 designs, illustrated by 200 drawings and 30 models, from which they have selected what appears to them to present the leading requirements of the case. They recommend that Holborn-hill and Skinner-street shall be pulled down, and that the viaduct shall cross the valley nearly as possible over the whole line of road, so as to make a high-level street, commencing on Holborn-hill, opposite the present Hatton-garden, Ely-entry, Ely-place; and terminating in Skinner-street, near the Old Bailey. The changes in the neighbourhood will be wisely made, as the new streets will be more worthy residences. The great line of Farringdon-street and Victoria-street, to be continued southwards to Blackfriars, was the plan of Sir Christopher Wren, since. We have lived to see, in the valley, Holborn-bridge covered up, and an arch erected in 1841; Field-lane and Saffron-hill swept away with the age of bandanas; and Fleet Market and the Fleet Prison disappear; and Skinner-street, the site of Newgate-street, according to the present Act. They will disappear the block of houses on the north side of the street, which, from having been shut up many years, have become a nest of vice, and a refuge for the worst means land of promise. At No. 41, by-the-way, Godwin, the novelist, married Mary Wollstonecraft, and published his tragedy of the name of Edward Baldwin; over the door was formerly a large artificial stone relief of Keep narrating his adventures.

A Roman pavement has just been discovered at Norton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, by a labourer digging in a field east of the town. The pavement, a diagonal one, is about 12 ft. square, and bounded the sides of a vault; also, decayed wood and several human bones, a portion of the skull distinct, and two jaw bones, with teeth perfect, in the sand thrown out were gathered the bottom of a lachrymatory of sun-baked Roman pottery, besides fragments of pottery; but of no interest as the human. The field has yielded more than one find of small copper coins of the Emperor Constantine. Mr. G. Pycock, late antiquary, who has examined the site, is of opinion that the burial, though Roman, was not originally made in the position found, but that the remains have been, at some period, found and re-interred, with the pottery, in a cyst (of which decayed wood and hinges give evidence); and that the skeleton had been gifted around the ancient interment. Another Roman find is described in the vicinity of Old Sarum, consisting of three jars of Roman copper coins, in good preservation, to the number of 1,500.

To this gain of evidences of Roman dominion in England we have to add a triangulated destruction by a spreading road at Barrow Hills, in the county of Essex, on the south border of Cambridgeshire—being four tumuli, arranged in a cross and varying in size. The largest was 30 ft. high, 44 ft. in height, was explored in 1833 by Mr. J. G. Rokewode and other gentlemen, who excavated a passage or gallery on the north side of the central earth. From the interior of the mound, and on what is termed the natural surface, from the centre of the barrow. In this line was found a chest containing various remains of gunmen. Roman or Saxon manufacture—glass urns or bottles, a bronze lamp and cup, a patera, a prefericulum (a long or tall handled vase), glass vessels, a fictile urn of opinion that the burial, though Roman, was not originally made in the position found, but that the remains have, at some period, been found and re-interred, with the pottery, in a cyst (of which decayed wood and hinges give evidence). Another Roman find is described in the vicinity of Old Sarum, consisting of three jars of Roman copper coins, in good preservation, to the number of 1,500.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NUMBER—The address of English player, Alexander M'Donnell, was buried in Kensal-green Cemetery. His grave is in a secondered spot on the north-west corner of the burial-ground, and is indicated by a plain stone slab, on which are carved his name, his age and the date of his death. The inscription is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of the memorable player Alexander M'Donnell, who died 31st January, 1835, aged 29 years."

Solvers—Leslie Charles de la Bourdonnais, the Celebrated Chess-player, 12, Alexander-square, Brompton.

We thank—To present further solution, it will be well to give a more explicit account of the moves. Thus, No. 1, 1. Kt to Q 7th, and if Black play 1. P to Q 4th, 2. Q to K 5th, and if Black move 1. P to K 4th, 2. Q to K 8th, mate.

1. B to K 2nd (ch)	K takes P	2. B takes Kt
2. Q to queen the King's Kt sq. (ch)	White plays	K to Q 6th
3. B to K 6th (ch), 3. B to Q 6th (ch), and 4. Q to K 5th, mate.		

(If he take the Rook, White plays, 3. Q to Q 6th (ch), and 4. Q to K 5th, mate.)

If Black move 1. K to Q 6th, 2. B takes P

as Black move; 1. K to K 6th, 2. Kt to Q 4th, mate.

R. E. Turner.—If you will accept to lock over your solution, we shall be glad to see if mate cannot be effected by 1. Q to Q 8th, as well as by 1. B takes Kt (ch).

J. S.—In the Chess Player's Chronicle, the problem known as "Chess Puzzle," published by Mr. Bohn, is said to be by Mr. Staunton. If they object to the solution, it is probably because the mate is effected by the medium agreed on cannot be resulted. He a fixed move. Black may play 1. Kt to Q 4th, and White may reply 2. Kt to Kt 6th, and forfeit to the same penalty as for a false move played with an opponent's piece.

J. S. Wood.—Your solution is correct, and your problem is sound. We have published that from no lack of appreciation, but simply in consequence of the position of the pieces—the better portion of the game seems admirably played—by Lasker himself. Black (Mr. Lasker) has the move in the position, and White (Mr. Steinitz) has a drawn game—necessarily at moves 31, 33, and 35; and White's winning, after all, only proved thus, at No. 37 (as given below):

37. P to Q 6th	P takes P
38. P to Q 7th	Q to Q 3rd
39. P to Q 8th (becomes a Queen)	Q takes Q
40. P takes P	Q to Q 3rd
41. P to Q 7th	Q to Q 2nd
42. P to Q 8th (becomes a Queen)	Q takes Q
43. P takes P	K to Q 4th

Of the accompanying problem we may happy to be able to speak in terms of unqualified commendation.

A Novice, Brighton.—The circumstances you mention to be unusual are impossible, indeed, in a game of chess. Your solution of the problem is correct, but not quite complete. Our solution is as follows:—1. Kt to Kt 3rd, and if Black play 1. P to Q 4th, 2. Q to Q 5th, and in short, must be considered to have lost the game.

Mathematician.—In the Illustrated London News of last English players of the last twenty-five years is in course of preparation for the Illustrated London Chess-player, and will be published in a few days.

C. F.—There can be no appeal under any circumstances against the umpire's and impartial decision of Problem No. 10. As you avoid to limit that, only a few days after contributing that and two or three others, you have sent us a solution of No. 10, which, as the following positions will show, is not correct:

White.	Black.
1. Q takes B	K takes Kt (or)
2. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K to K 5th (dis. ch)
3. B to Q 6th	Any move
4. Q to Q 3rd mate	

(or),

	Kt takes Q
2. B takes Kt	K to Q 4th
3. Q to Q 3rd mate	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1030.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes Kt (ch)	K to K 5th
2. Q to K 7th (dis. ch)	K to K 4th
3. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to K 5th (dis. ch)
4. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to B 5th (ch, checkmate)

PROBLEM No. 1031.

By Mr. R. Landesmann, of Vienna.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A smart Skirmish, in which Mr. Staunton gave the odds of "Pawn and two Moves" to a skilful foreign amateur.

(Remove Black's K to P 3 Pawn from the Board.)

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. ——.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. ——.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	7. Kt to K to Kt 2nd	B to Q 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	8. Castles	Castles
3. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 4th (ch)	9. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
4. P takes P	P takes P (ch)	10. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q takes Q B P	11. K takes B	Q to K R 4th (ch)
6. B to K 2nd	Q to Q R 4th	12. K to Q sq	Kt to K Kt 5th

and White cannot save the Game.

An instructive Game, played in the Chess Tournament last year, between Mr. Paulsen and a well-known English Amateur, Mr. Green.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. P to K 5th	P to K R 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	11. P to K 4th	P to K R 3rd
3. P to K 5th	P to Q B 4th	12. Castles (Q side)	B to Q Kt 2nd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	13. P to K B 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
5. B to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd	14. P takes P	P takes P
6. B to K 3rd	Castles	15. K to K 2nd	B takes Kt
7. Q to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. P takes B	Kt to Q 4th
8. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	17. Kt to K 4th	B takes Kt
9. B to K R 4th	Kt to K 2nd	18. P takes B	Q to Q B 4th

(Black has already the better position; but by this move he loses the game, as will be seen by his opponent.)

19. P to K 6th	Q to Q Kt 4th
20. Kt to K sq	Q to Q B 4th
21. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to Q Kt 4th
22. Kt to K sq	Q to Q B 4th

(Black has an available resource against the continued assault we threatened.)

23. Q R to Q sq	Q takes K P
24. Kt to K sq	Q to Q B 4th
25. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to Q B 5th

and wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1043.—By Herr Klein.

White: K at K 5th, Kt at K 3rd, and P at K 4th. *Black:* K at Q 4th, and P at K 2nd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 1044.—By Mr. B. Rumbu (*Shaftesbury*).

White: K at Q B 2nd, R at K 4th, Bs at K B 8th and Q 5th, Kt at K 5th, P at K B 4th and Q B 7th. *Black:* K at Q Kt 4th, Bat Q R 8th, and P at K 3rd; P at K Kt 4th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at K 4th; P at K 2nd, K 2nd, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE BANANA OF BRAZIL, which forms the basis of the nutritive matter of the population throughout the interior of the country, has been recently analysed by M. Commaille, who had received four fine sound specimens. He has reported the following results to the Academy at Paris:—Water, 73·000; albumen, 0·820; cellulose, 0·200; fatty matters, 0·623; cane sugar, grape sugar, an organic acid, gum, pectine, and traces of starch, 19·057; phosphoric acid, 0·62; lime, silicia, chlorine, iron, &c., 0·779=100. There is, therefore, the chemical composition of the ripe banana deprived of the husk. When the husk was reduced to ashes it was found to contain—carbonate of potash, 17·78; carbonate of soda, 6·08; carbonate of potassium, 29·16; phosphates of potash and soda and a little sulphate, 6·66; carbon, 7·00; lime, iron, &c., 2·37; silicia and loss, 36·96=100. Each of two valuable products of potash and chloride of potassium, found in three ashes, ought to render them of considerable value for agricultural purposes.

A LUMINOUS METEOR of the first order was observed (it is said for the first time) between 5 and 6 P.M. by Mr. Julius Schmidt, of Athens, in the north-east quarter of the heavens from *Ley Mesons*. On Oct. 19 last, at five minutes to seven o'clock, the meteor appeared in the form of a star of the first magnitude, of a brilliant white colour, and of a circular form. It then suddenly assumed a pear-like form, and, after remaining stationary for a few seconds, it began to move slowly towards the south-west, and, after passing through eight of the stars disappeared; and it gave a greenish hue to the surrounding stars. It then suddenly assumed a blood-red colour, and, after remaining feeble, with a diameter equal to about ten or fifteen minutes. It, then, with a rapid motion, burst into fragments, and followed the course for fourteen seconds. He saw no more a single luminous body, but two green-white nebulous masses, which, after remaining stationary for a few seconds, also accompanied by a reddish trail distributed like sparks in the tail of the meteor. This extraordinary observation was reported to the Academy at Vienna, and has been transmitted to M. Quetelet and Mr. Grig, of Manchester.

PRESERVATION AND ORNAMENTATION OF BUILDING MATERIALS.—In the first number of Mr. Ruskinson on the important subject, laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences, and inserted in the *Comptes Rendus*, vol. lvii., No. 20, page 1, the results of experiments are given, showing that the hardness, and crystallisation of the surface of Portolan No. 1, Portland stone, sandstone, gypsum, and their specific gravity, before and after saturation, are given in grains and grammes. By the action of certain chemical substances placed in tubes of porcelain heated to vivid redness, the surface of the stone becomes changed in its nature. By the action of certain metallic vapours, the surface of the stone becomes changed in its nature. By the action of certain metallic vapours by brunishing substances were decoloured; agates and calcedony are given a fine polish; and the colours of red, and orange-yellow became paler in tint. Red and yellow carnelians were decoloured, but the white agate remained unchanged in colour. Also, that the metallic oxides give precious stones; but the diamond, ruby, and sapphire resist its action. Besides such metallic oxides as are fixed at a red heat, there becomes a solution of hydrogen, which reduces the oxide. Hydrogen also reduces malachite to the metallic state, and the green colour of the malachite disappears. Iron reduces malachite to the metallic state, &c. Many of M. Kuhlmann's experiments respecting the action of the vapour of ammonia on the colouring matter is due to the presence of organic matters. For further details we have no room.

When we consider the action of atmospheric air, the divers substances which the metallic oxides undergo in silicious pastes and in marbles by the agency of oxydation, and the various colours which they acquire by such action, these modifications are sometimes powerful causes in the disaggregation of stone, independently of the action of water and of frost. In the first place, the saturation of water which has penetrated porous stones breaks them up by freezing, as also water, the expansion of which is equal to one-tenth of its volume, may at time disintegrate the very hardest stones. May the collecting these facts tend to the clearing up of the question which is the study of the geological modifications which mineral substances undergo on the surface of the globe?

THE ACTION OF CERTAIN METALLIC SUBSTANCES upon Bees has been examined by M. Gorup-Besanez. From an analysis of his paper (in *Nature's Annales der Chemie und Pharmacie*, Band cxv. Heft 2) we collect that he finds and support the conclusion of the author on the analogy which seems to exist between the action of the poison of bees and that of the poison of hemlock. He found that a watery solution of pure zinc acid, with the addition of a few drops of potash, produced in bees violent convulsions, quite independent of urea. Urea acts quickly scorbutic ozone, disengaging ammonia in the presence of potash. Large sugar was not attacked by ozone; but, in the presence of acids, potash, or carbonate of soda, it was entirely transformed into carbonic and formic acids. Cane sugar was not attacked by ozone, only forming the same products. The fatty volatile acids which related the action of ozone were tuned into carbonic and formic acids. Solutions of albumen and solid fatty acids, such as stearic and palmitic acids, were attacked very slowly, even when encompassed by an excess of ozone. Ozone was not transformed, however, into fatty acid, containing a less number of carbon equivalents. On the purified chemically absorbed the assimilation of nourishment; and, at whatever stage of the reaction the liquid was examined, there was only found in it carbonic and sulphuric acids and the corresponding bases of salts. Gelatine, the basis of bone, was wholly transformed into a body with altogether different properties, but being of the nature of jelly.

HABITS OF THE CADDIS OR CASE WORM, THE LARVA OF PHRYGANEA GRANDIS.—Mr. Frederick Smith has been to Gray on the Thames this singular creature appears in the *Annals of Natural History*. We extract a few particulars. The latter was seen to fix a low containing cases made of worms collected by herself from the Weedle, which rows through her fathers garden at Willesden. She placed in one line the cases of the worms, at the bottom of the river are constructed of various materials, such as small stones glued together, of stones and shells, and stones cemented. To discover the capabilities of the worms, Miss Smee turned them out of their natural cases and gave them different materials to construct. They found leaves of trees in an equal facility with every material. They smoothed well with pieces of glass, sandpaper, and also procured stones small, insects, bone shavings, *gold leaf*, &c. but entirely failed with round objects, such as beads. They were much affected, and even destroyed, by being turned over. Some substances, such as pine-wood, were given them; and they could not use pieces of coal, brick, or metal. Some of the worms were furnished with old fishing rods, copper, tin, or lead. Five was the highest number of artificial cases that Miss Smee's cadis-worms could be induced to form. They bend, twist, and securely glued together. They begin by cementing a number of pieces loosely together, merely as a foundation for the permanent structure. They fasten next by lifting up each piece of stone or other material with their feet, turning it on its side to ascertain whether it is the best one that can be had, and when it is retained, rejected, and another tried in the same manner, until they succeed in finding a suitable one, which they fix and cement firmly and consolidate them their mouth. When the stone is made the body of the creature is completely screened, the head and the anterior portion of the body are nevertheless covered with raw meat and flies; they would never eat cooked meat. The case they are now forming is about two inches long, and is in shape like a spear or vessel, otherwise a fierce and dangerous looking one. The case is nearly constructed of stones, and has projecting with a double curved and pointed hook on each side, the use of which I am not aware. The head is large and powerful, the mouse, by which they possess extra strength to resist being torn from their case. The antennæ seem to be very sensitive, and are constantly in motion. Miss Smee found that a slight irritation, caused by the insertion of a pin, induced the worm to withdraw into its case.

THE MIXTURE AND CONTRAST OF COLOURS.—M. Chevreul, so renowned for his researches on this subject, has made a new communication in especial reference to the use of colours in dyeing. The first point has an exception to the law of M. Chevreul on the simultaneous contrast of colours pertains when a colour is placed upon another, and when a colour is placed upon another; since, in place of the upper one being modified by the complementary tint overlaid by it, it becomes purer. This law, he asserts, it seems, on the contrary, to be combined with the colour of the under piece. M. Chevreul states that his experiments with regard to the application of the preserved distance, and has so remark to make on their examination; but with regard to the latter, he observes that it is not to be relied on entirely, and says that the phenomenon is due to another law, which he terms that of the harmony of colours. The former is expressed by the law of the contrast of colours. The former is expressed by the law of contrast. The mixture of two simple colours gives a binary compound—e.g., red and yellow give orange; blue and yellow, green; and red and blue, violet. Of these simple colours, or rather two complementary colours, give white or grey—e.g., red and green, yellow and violet, and blue and orange. He relates to material colours, for the complementary colours of the spectrum give white; 2. If the colours mixed are not complementary, the resulting colour mixed, does not produce black or a normal grey because one colour predominates over the other. The predominating colour may be thus lighted with the predominant colour. With regard to the law of simultaneous contrast, M. Chevreul says that it consists in the production by the eye simultaneously of zones of diverse colours of equal dimensions, and place at two or three decitrees distance from each other, in such a manner that they are able to produce the modification which each of the zones causes to undergo. The law comprises two articles:—1. Contrast of tone, which is that by which two colours of the same tone, but relatively to the black or white; in other terms, according as they are light or shaded. 2. Contrast of colour, which a simple colour can be shaded only by the addition of one of the other simple colours—e.g., red can be shaded only by yellow or blue; yellow by red or blue; blue by red or yellow; a binary colour (orange, green, or violet) can only be shaded by one of the simple colours which do not enter into its composition. The general law of contrast of colours) rules in the arts which employ material colours—painting, &c. The second (the law of harmony) is that which has to preside over the coloured mosaics of a sensible extent—such as tapestry, carpet-making, mosaics, stained glass, &c. M. Chevreul says "that the object is attained when the eye of the spectator also distinctly the forms and colours of the models reproduced at a distance in which the completed extent of each element seems to be perceptible. Then the effects of vision relate no more to the principle of contrast, but rather to that of the mixtures of colours." Further details will be found in No. 16 of vol. lvii. of the *Comptes Rendus*.

An influential committee has been formed in London to resolve subscriptions in aid of the agricultural population of Hungary, under the suffering consequent upon the failure of the harvest. The committee are acting in concurrence with the Austrian Government.

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LORD ELGIN.

WHETHER the illustrious Governor-General of India has succumbed to the disease which, when the latest telegrams from Bombay were dispatched, had already hurried him to the brink of the grave, or whether he will escape from its fierce assaults with his life, too little room has been left us for doubt as to the close of his political career. Of that, alas! we can now speak with certainty as completed. For all practical purposes the public life of the Earl of Elgin has reached its goal, and we are compelled to add his name to the rapidly lengthening list of British statesmen whom the exhausting climate of the Eastern Peninsula has struck down, either in the mid career of their usefulness or before they could taste its rewards. A line or two commemorative of the man and of his services will not be premature, however time may clear away the slight uncertainty



THE WAR IN AMERICA: CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS FIRING ON A FEDERAL SUPPLY-TRAIN ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 574.

which still shrouds from the English public his earthly fate—a line or two which neither we nor our readers shall have reason to regret, even if subsequent information prove that our apprehensions have been happily contradicted by the event.

In July last Lord Elgin completed the fifty-first year of his age. Although of Scotch descent, he was of southern birth, and London claims the honour of ranking him with her distinguished sons. His ancestry may be traced back to the famous Bruce of Scottish history. His father associated the name of the earldom with the Parthenon marbles. He took first-class honours in classics at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1832, and entered Parliament as a commoner in 1841, when he was elected member for Southampton. Succeeding almost immediately afterwards to his Scottish earldom, he remained in the House of Commons only long enough to attract by his abilities the notice of the late Sir Robert Peel, who appointed him Governor-General of Jamaica. Here his administrative talent, his conciliatory disposition, and that happy combination of sagacity, firmness, and tact, of which his after life presented I such brilliant illustrations, won for him the confidence and gratitude of the colonists, while they secured the fullest satisfaction of the Government at home. The public, therefore, hailed his promotion in 1846 to the governor-generalship of Canada. The seven years of his administration of the public affairs of that important province more than realised the pleasing augories which had preceded him thither. He quickly extinguished the smouldering embers of discontent which an unsuccessful rebellion had left behind it, and laid a solid foundation for the future prosperity of the colony in the treaty of commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States which he successfully negotiated in 1854. Some time before his return to this country he received from the Queen the appropriation of his services by raising him to the British Peerage; and shortly after his arrival he was entertained at a great public banquet, at which the most eminent men of all political parties vied with each other in doing respectful homage to his statesmanlike career.

These peaceful triumphs, however, merely preluded the grander achievements of his life. In 1857 Lord Elgin was selected by Lord Palmerston as special plenipotentiary to China. Out of a miserable squabble about the lorcha Arrow had arisen an entanglement of our relations with the Celestial Empire which required something better than a mere superiority of arms to put straight. Lord Elgin was deemed to be the man best qualified for the difficult enterprise, and his way to the scene of his mission, tidings reached him of the military mutiny in India. With equal promptitude and moral courage he decided that, in the face of such an urgent danger, the Chinese question, important as he regarded it, could afford to wait; and he resumed the responsibility of diverting the expeditionary force then on its way to support his authority, to Calcutta, where it was more needed to strengthen British rule, at that moment tottering to its foundations. The extreme peril having been thus opportunely warded off, and the mutiny subsequently quenched, the noble Lord resumed his purpose. The capture of Canton, followed by the expedition up the Peiho, resulted in the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, which may be regarded as having initiated direct intercourse between the Court of Pekin and that of her Most Gracious Majesty. Peace having thus been secured, on what was judged to be a solid basis, the noble Earl—probably in pursuance of instructions from home—suddenly appeared with a naval force in the waters of Japan, and extorted from the Japanese Government a treaty by which the long-secluded people of Japan was brought into direct accessibility to European commerce.

Events, however, did not at first harmonise with the expectations which the treaty of Tien-Tsin had raised. Mr. Bruce, his Lordship's brother, now her Majesty's representative at Pekin, while on his way to his destined post, made demands upon the Chinese authorities which they attempted to evade, and in the attempt to enforce these demands encountered the naval disaster at the mouth of the Peiho. Lord Elgin was again sent out, and was again successful. The capture of Pekin and the treaty of Oct. 14, 1860, settled, for the time being, our political relations with China; and that vast empire, though distracted by internal dissensions, is now open to the commerce of the world. These distinguished services naturally pointed out the Earl of Elgin as the most fitting successor to Lord Canning in the viceroyalty of India. The splendid post was offered him and accepted, and already the cares of office and the ravages of an insalubrious climate seem to have left him an easy victim to disease of the heart, temporarily aggravated by travelling over an elevated tract in the Himalyan range.

The brief Indian administration of the noble Earl has been peaceful and prosperous. To some extent, no doubt, he reaped a harvest of which the seeds had been sown by his predecessor; to an equal extent, perhaps, he will leave behind him the contributions which will enrich the fame as well as facilitate the labours of the Viceroy who shall succeed him. Be this as it may, our Indian empire exhibits at this moment striking external signs of material improvement. The immense increase of her trade, the gradual amelioration of her institutions for the protection of life and property, the rapid creation of new and remunerative branches of industry, the consequent healthiness of her financial condition, the intersection of the country by railways, the fertilisation of vast tracts by works of irrigation, and the acquiescence, temporary, if not final, of both Princes and people in British rule, show that the mutinies of 1857 taught us a severe but profitable lesson, and that the dangers anticipated by so many Anglo-Indians from the abolition of the double government by the company and the Crown were purely visionary. Eastern peoples, it has been shown, are as readily ruled by just governments as the more civilised populations of the West. Human nature is everywhere substantially the same; and goodwill, truthfulness, and firmness in the Governor ensures there, as elsewhere, the respect and tranquil submission of the governed.

Lord Elgin's success in every position to which the confidence of his Sovereign raised him rose one even more to his moral than to his intellectual qualities. The latter, it is true, were of a high order, and had been assiduously cultivated; and pre-eminent among them was the instinctive facility and marvellous accuracy with which he caught the salient characteristics, the wants, the aspirations, and even the prejudices of every variety of human nature when presented to him en masse. In the West as well as in the East, differing so widely in kind and degree of civilisation, he seemed to comprehend at a glance the secret of natural sympathies and to divine the best mode by which each nation might be approached. He was seldom at a loss as to what should be conceded, or what insisted upon with stern and unyielding determination. He appeared to calculate with unerring exactness what would be the effect of his measures upon the will of those with whom he had to deal. There is some reason for believing that he would have done his best work even more solidly than he has done it if he had been left to the unfettered decision of his own sagacity. His aim was always lofty. His ambition was allied with benevolence. To restore peace where it had been disturbed, to reunite those whom differences had severed, to multiply the ties by which men are held together, and, with the assent of conflicting parties, to lay the foundations of a durable order, was the work which he best loved, and for which he was most eminently fitted. Wherever he went he won respect and reverence for his name. His successes left behind them no bitterness, even in the minds of those whose opposition he had subdued. His triumphs were firmly held in check by his moderation, and perhaps, in some instances on quitting the stage, left behind him fewer personal enemies, or a reputation more unstained by exceptional outbreaks of infirmity.

The premature decease, so after another, of our most eminent men sent to India is a heavy penalty to pay for the rule of that empire. If the recent death-rate of statesmen in the East is to be regarded as normal, the highest posts will be shunned by those best qualified to adorn them. But must it be so regarded? Is it not time that the attention of the home authorities at home has been sufficiently attracted to the subject, perhaps it will be discovered that the seat of Government in India is located upon the most pestilential spot which can be found on the peninsula, and that its removal to a more salubrious locality, as the interests concerned will allow, is imperatively necessary. Possibly, also, it may be deemed expedient to look for future Viceroys among the unquestionably able men in India whose constitutions have already been seasoned to the climate. But, above all, the burdens of office need to be somewhat lightened, and the appointment of a Viceroy recommended of some of its cares, by a more skilful organisation of the machinery which connects the Indian Administration with the Secretary of State at home. The price which we are paying for the possession of the Hindostan is too heavy to be paid, or it must be lowered; for we cannot afford to sacrifice the lives of our choicest men year after year even to maintain the prestige of British rule in the East.

Happily, we perceive, by her Majesty's Ministers have received the benefit of one of the foregoing suggestions. Sir John Lawrence has been appointed to proceed immediately to India, temporarily to act as Governor-General during Lord Elgin's illness, should he be found yet surviving, permanently to fill the post should the noble Earl have succumbed to it. The choice of the Crown never fell upon a fitter person for the office. Emphatically, he will be "the right man in the right place." His life has been spent in India, where his transcendent administrative abilities, his high personal character, and his intuitive appreciation of the Asiatic mind, as well as his feeling, raised him from a clerkship in the Company's service, through successive gradations, to the governorship of the Punjaub. To him, more than to any other man, is due the formation of that loyal and brave native population during the mutinies, on what the Sikhs would do. Hereditary foes to the English, their country but recently annexed, their habits turbulent and warlike, it was with fear and trembling that all men looked towards the north-west to see whether they would rise in the time of trouble. He crushed the first seeds of insurrection. He organised troops, armaments, and supplies, and, by his promptitude, energy, and genius, ensured the capture of Delhi, the turning-point of the Indian Mutiny. His singular capacity for ruling none can doubt who knows anything of the rapidity and success with which he developed the resources of the Punjaub. Let us hope that, as his constitution has been acclimatised, he will be long spared to exercise supreme rule in India, and that he will bring to bear his rigid integrity and his high sense of honour upon the work now before him as triumphantly and to as great advantage as he has always done in posts of inferior importance.

Colonel Neale, the British Charge d'Affaires in Japan, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

Mr. Egerton has been appointed to the Embassy at Berlin, and will be succeeded in the Embassy at Turin by Viscount Sidney.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alfred Bauer as Vice-Consul at Singapore for the King of Hanover.

The Duke of Genoa Her Majesty's steamers state that the Diamond Steamship Company are building four steamers to run direct between England and Port Elizabeth, Natal, and Mozambique.

A young son of Queen Pomaré and several Tahitians, her subjects, have been sent to France for their education, are now at Rennes. They are to gain the winner at the Rennes choral establishment of Lavaron, near Auch, under the direction of the Prince de Polignac.

The *Levant Herald* states that Sheikh Faris Effendi Shediak, the editor of *El Jenaih*, is engaged in translating into Arabic Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which is subsequently to be rendered into Turkish, and published at the expense of Abdul Aziz.

The gossip of the clubs that Lord Brougham thought Shakspeare an overrated man has been effectually contradicted by the noble Lord himself, who has expressed his readiness to co-operate with the promoters of the Shakspeare Tercentenary Celebration. His Lordship's name will forthwith be placed amongst those of the vice-presidents of the association.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived in Paris on Sunday, and next day presided over a Council of Ministers. His Majesty afterwards received the Papal Nuncio and the Russian and Spanish Ambassadors, who handed to him the replies of their respective Sovereigns to his invitation to attend the congress. The Emperor returned on Monday evening to Compiègne.

The Corps Législatif has nearly concluded its investigations into the validity of contested elections. On Saturday last the election of M. Bravay for Gard was annulled, after an animated discussion. At the sitting on Monday the election of M. Henry for the department of Isère was declared valid by 201 votes to 36, after a brilliant debate between M. Thuillier, the new Governmental celebrity, and M. Jules Favre. M. Thiers endeavoured to sum up the whole question of Government candidatures, but it was thought better to postpone that subject until the general debate on the address.

The Rappahannock, a screw-steamer bearing the Confederate flag, put into Calais harbour on Tuesday last week. The vessel proves to be Majesty's steam-sloop Victor, which was sold, along with three other war-steamers, at Sheerness a week or two since. Some particulars respecting her will be found in another column. The Consuls' authorities at Calais have been instructed to allow the Rappahannock (Victor) to be completed in that port.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Paris journals publish summarised accounts of the replies made by the different Governments to the congress invitation. Italy and Spain accept. The Pope accepts under such qualifications as would obviously render any such scheme impracticable were they allowed to prevail. Switzerland is willing, provided her neutrality be again guaranteed. Prussia may be said to accept the general basis while recommending a preliminary conference. Austria's reply is very cautious—much more equivocal than that of England—a reply which, "by dint of saying nothing," yet raises many inquiries and makes such suggestions as seem to indicate little real inclination to take any part in the affair. Russia requires a well-defined programme, but endeavours to evince a willingness to get over difficulties. The Sultan of Turkey has accepted the invitation.

The *Moniteur* has published the diplomatic correspondence between France and England respecting the European congress proposed by the Emperor Napoleon. It is not necessary to repeat a single word of it.

The official correspondence is opened by the letter of the Emperor addressed to Queen Victoria, which reproduces the invitation in the words that were addressed to the other chancellor at its opening. The Earl of Russell, in reply, declares that England is unlike to be present, that the Treaty of Vienna is not in such a desperate condition as the Emperor supposes, and requires that France shall state beforehand what subjects are to be discussed and how the decisions of the congress are to be carried out. To this M. Drouyn de Lhuys, writing for the Emperor, replies that it would be impossible to submit to the congress of European Sovereigns to present to his seniors what subjects they shall not discuss, or what they shall not discuss; but, with little coyness, condescends upon Poland, Italy (including Rome), Denmark, and the Danubian provinces. The reply of Earl Russell, which closes the correspondence, discusses these questions in detail, despairs of a satisfactory solution of any of them, while rejection of the deliberations of the congress is alternately between war and annihilation; and, as her Majesty's Government are not anxious to encounter either of these evils, they "feel themselves unable to accept his Imperial Majesty's invitation."

Private letters from Paris, as well as the "official journals, show that a very angry feeling has been roused by the refusal of Russia to join the congress. Some of the papers eagerly urge that the congress should go on without her. On the other hand, it is stated that at the recent State Council, it was determined to abandon the idea of bringing forward the proposals contained in the letter which has accepted the invitation. A manifesto, it is said, will be issued by the French Government describing the manner in which the proposal was received by Europe, and explaining the reasons for the abandonment.

M. FOULD'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

M. Fould's financial statement was published on Thursday. It states that the total amount of the deficits is 140,000,000 f. It is necessary to consolidate part of the floating debt. The produce of a loan will be required to meet the deficit in the Treasury. Bills are in circulation on account corresponding to that which it will demand. M. Fould proposes to the Emperor to fix the amount of the loan at 500,000,000f. The expenses of Mexico will amount to 210,000,000f. at the end of 1865.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st ult. state that the army under the command of General Bazaine had left Mexico city for a campaign against Juarez.

AUSTRIA.

According to the *Wiener Zeitung* the Government has relinquished the idea of the issue of a public loan, as circumstances are at present unfavourable to such a speculation, and are making other preparations to cover the public expenditure and for the repayment of the sum due to the National Bank.

The claims of the public administration of Croatia have resolved that Croatia shall send deputies to the Austrian Reichsrath, on condition that certain modifications be made in the Constitution.

ITALY.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between France and Italy passed the Senate on Saturday by a majority of 56 to 6. Several amendments were proposed by the Opposition, but were all rejected by large majorities, and the treaty was adopted without alteration.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Copenhagen telegrams assert that the majority of the municipal councils of Schleswig have sent deputations to congratulate King Christian upon his accession to the throne, and that the clergy of the Schleswig officials have taken the oath of allegiance.

From Germany we learn that the Duke of Brunswick has recognised the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has issued a formal summons to the Danish Ministry, in which he demands that the Danish troops should instantly evacuate the territory of Schleswig and Holstein, and that the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein in the interim should be sent back to the Duchies. If the Danish Government do not express a readiness to comply with these demands within three days, then the Prince announces that he will take the necessary steps to uphold the rights of legitimate government. This announcement, however, has not the importance which is ordered by the fact that Austria and Prussia show so little inclination to back up the Legitimacy claims. Hanover has declined to assist in the Augustenburg question, and nothing else is the basis of action in the Duchies. The note of Prince Frederick was forwarded by the Diet to Count the Federal Diet acting on behalf of the Prince) to the Danish Envoy, but was returned unopened.

In the sitting of the German Diet, on Saturday, a resolution was passed excluding the Danish representative from the deliberations. It was agreed that the proposition that the vote for Holstein shall be suspended until some settlement shall have been arranged. In the sitting the Austrian and Prussian representatives delivered an important declaration, stating that the position of Austria and Prussia is that of the treaty rights of them in 1852. That treaty was accompanied by stipulations for the inseparable union of Holstein and Schleswig; and the Austrian and Prussian Governments are prepared to advise the treaty if the Cabinet of Copenhagen executes the preliminary conditions.

The Municipal Council of Vienna has voted an address to the Emperor in favour of the Schleswig-Holstein movement. A request, however, addressed to the police authorities for permission to hold a public meeting on the subject has been refused.

On Wednesday the Prussian Chamber of Deputies passed, by a majority of 231 to 63 votes, a resolution affirming that "the honour and the interest of Germany demand that all the German States should support the rights of the hereditary Prince Frederick of Augustenburg to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein."

Our Cabinet has addressed to the German Diet and the Prussian

Government, and probably likewise to Austria, despatches intimating that England will faithfully observe the Treaty of 1852, which secures the hereditary rights of Christian IX. to all the territories then united under the Danish Crown, and adding that it expects all the Powers which acceded to that treaty will "share this opinion." According to the *Times*, the British Government has also advised, or will advise, Christian IX. to revoke the "patent of the 30th of March," and thus deprive the German Diet of any pretext for ordering a "federal execution" in Holstein.

SWEDEN

All the four Estates have unanimously granted the credits asked for by the Ministry, expressing at the same time entire approval of the policy of the Government. No dissenting opinion was made.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The telegrams report the same tale that they have done for weeks past—constant defeat, transportation by wholesale, and the utter ruin of military executions. A despatch, dated on Monday, affirms that the number of insurgent prisoners last week amounted to 1000. The Russians, it is added, openly acknowledge their intention of deposulating the country by transportation.

Meanwhile, the spirit of the people is unsubdued, and seemingly unshakeable. Intelligence received in Vienna confirms the news of the revolt of the Polish inscurrents in Samogitia, and says that the Polish and Sundonic districts. The peasants are now reported to be joining the movement much more generally and readily than before. The insurgents are stated to have made themselves masters of some small towns. Insurgent bands well armed and uniformed are making their appearance in the government of Kowno. Mieroslawski, it is said, has left Galicia, and is on his way to Poland.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

We have received news from New York to the evening of Nov. 21. Despatches from Rear Commodore Worden, dated Nov. 19, say that a heavy skirmishing General Longstreet had driven General Burnside's army from Knoxville and had "completely invested the city." General Longstreet crossed the Tennessee River on the 14th ult., and General Burnside retreated upon his position at Loudon "during" between the Confederate vanguard and the Federal rear; and on the 16th ult. General Burnside "formed a line of battle" at Campbell's Station. An engagement ensued, and lasted from noon till sunset, when General Burnside "checked the Confederate advance," but, abandoning the night, retired to Knoxville, which on the 17th ult. General Longstreet attacked a work in front of Knoxville on the 18th ult. and the attack and repulse which lasted some hours the Federals abandoned their position and retreated to "stronger defences." General Burnside, we are told, in "private despatches" of the 19th ult., "expressed confidence of his ability to hold that communication with Cumberland Gap is interrupted." At Chattanooga all had comparatively continued to be quiet. Troops from their batteries on Lookout Mountain. They were said to have received reinforcements; but it was not known if the Federals had been reinforced by the arrival of General Sherman's corps.

There is nothing new from the Rapidan, except that there has been some sharp skirmishing on its banks, in which the Federals have driven back. General Lee's army was in position between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. General Meade's army had advanced to the Rapidan, and it was thought he would attempt the passage of the river. He set forth on a visit to Washington, and General Meade visited Washington on Sunday, the 15th ult., and after a conference with Mr. Lincoln, returned to the army.

The Federals still keep up the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Charleston accounts of the 17th ult. state that four monitors had passed up the river, apparently to succeed in the work of the fleet, and that twenty-five shots had been fired into the city, but had done no damage.

General Banks's expedition landed on the 2nd ult. at Brazos de Santiago, on the coast, some miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande. On the 6th he occupied Brownsville without any resistance.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bounties offered to soldiers in New York now amount to 700 dollars.

Gold has risen at New York to 34 per cent premium.

The United States Marshal had seized 1200 cotton in New Orleans.

The cemetery at Gettysburg was dedicated on the 19th ult. President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and the Corps Diplomatique were present. Mr. Everett made an oration.

The Federal General M'Neil, whose name has been rendered infamous by his previous execution of ten men in Missouri because a "Union man had disappeared, had issued an order on the same fate, that he will hang a guerrilla each time whenever the telegraph may be cut between St. Louis and Fort Smith.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher had delivered a speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in which he recounted some of his English experiences. He declared that the people were Republican and the labouring classes of England favoured the North, and he counselled the country towards England.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, the well-known Abolitionist orator, had made a speech in which he said that "President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was the greatest folly of his life was the issuing of the emancipation proclamation." He continues this: but the *Herald* asserts that Mr. Lincoln has on many occasions expressed this opinion.

INDIA.

At the India Office, on Saturday, was received the grave intelligence that the Governor-General, the Earl of Elgin, had left the metropolis of the heart, and that his condition is such as to occasion great uneasiness. Lord Elgin is said to have reached Simla on the 20th, requested the Queen to nominate his successor, appointing Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, to act in the interim. The last accounts of the Governor-General's health were dated the 14th ult.; he was seriously ill of cholera. The Earl had been suffering from an affection of the heart, which, in combination with a high mountain pass, became suddenly worse.

Sir John Lawrence still proceed to India by the next mail, which leaves on the 10th inst., to assume the functions of Governor-General temporarily, and Lord Elgin should still be able to return to Calcutta, if, as is apprehended, his death shall have occurred.

In a letter from Bombay, dated 30th ult., the Punjaub frontier on the 9th ult., the British troops had about sixty men killed and wounded, including three officers killed and two wounded.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A SMART transaction is reported of the Confederate agents in England. The Admiralty, a short time ago, told her Majesty's screw gunvessel Victor, not a high speed sale, she was permitted to purchase her engines under the superintendence of the dockyard officials. It was stated that she was unfitted for the service, and she was accordingly sold to the agents of the Confederates, who have now cleared to the Sevilla, of London. Several suspicious circumstances have occurred, and the dockyard officials have been dismissed the Admiralty. The case was the receipt of an order at Sheerness directing her to be stopped. The officers, however, were not aware that the vessel had been sold, and had taken out the necessary papers. The Victor, however, and had her taken out of the hands of the Confederates. The Custom-house authorities at Calais, in answer to a question, have received instructions from Paris to allow the Rappahannock to have whatever her captain pleases. It is said that the Admiralty have also sold the Amphion, Cyclops, and Phoenix to "private gentlemen." About the middle of October instructions were received at Chatham, directing that in all cases in which vessels of war were sold out of the service "the greatest care should be taken in removing all the gun fittings and returning them to the War Department." The Victor, Cyclops, and Phoenix, it would seem, no doubt, stripped of their gun fittings, but these could be replaced without much difficulty.—We have the somewhat singular statement from Hull that "an undecided ram" was launched there, with steam up, a few days ago, and that, after taking on board a number of "Southern-looking gentlemen, she was off like a shot.

Parliament was formally prorogued, by commission, to the 13th of January.

On Wednesday London was visited by a gale, accompanied by heavy falls of rain. Much damage was done to houses and chimney-pots, and none of the surrounding districts were flooded.

The Court of Common Council have unanimously agreed to appropriate ground in Victoria Street, and to erect a building thereon, for the laboring poor, at an estimated cost of £20,000.

Tuesday was the birthday of the Princess of Wales, and was observed as such in the metropolis. The bells were rung in several of the churches; and the inmates of the Bonnington Asylum were regaled with cakes, paraded in the courthouse opposite Marlborough House; and the Royal Standards were hoisted on the Horse Guards.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, has always been favoured amongst its many excellent friends of Royalty. Now in the kind consideration of her Majesty for that most helpless portion of the community, a large box, addressed to the Queen, was received at the hospital, and all descriptions has been received by the nurses, and by the children of the Princess Alice and Princess Helena from her Royal Highness Princess Helena and his Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

On Tuesday afternoon the first train passed over the Charing-cross Railway from Hungerford Bridge to the new and nearly completed, on the old site of Hungerford Market. The train consisted of two of the Metropolitan engines, and a number of the Brighton Railway and a large number of carriages of different classes. The trip proved entirely satisfactory. It is expected that the line will be opened for public traffic in January.

The anniversary festival of the Scottish Hospital took place on Thursday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Palmerston. The attendance was very large, numbering about 400, a portion of whom had to dine in an apartment adjacent to the great hall; and there were about 100 ladies in the gallery. The Duke of Argyll and other members of the Scottish aristocracy, and a great many influential gentlemen resident in London, were present. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to between eleven and twelve hundred pounds.

A prisoner named Lawrence escaped from the Coldbath-fields House of Correction on Monday night. By some means he obtained possession of a jacket and a piece of rope. To this he attached a hook, and threw it over the wall of the prison. He then climbed up the rope, and from his cell window to the top of the wall. The rope was then drawn up, and he then descended by it on the other side. He was not seen to escape.

Last week the births of 1038 children—1011 boys and 927 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number was 1,016. The deaths of 1,016 persons were registered in London last week, a number which is not very different from those of the previous week. In the ten years 1853-62 the average number registered in the week; but these of the old shoe an increase. Fifty-four persons died at the workhouse of Clerkenwell, of whom 19 were from consumption, 10 from bronchitis, six from lung and nine from accidental causes. Bronchitis was returned in 1,016 persons in St. Pancras, 1,012 in Lambeth, 1,009 in Marylebone, and 1,008 in Hackney. Of 1,016 deaths from measles, 112 from scarlatina, 70 from typhus.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society was held at the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held at the London Tavern yesterday week. It appears that the receipts of the year have been £2,000 in excess of the estate, Putney-heath, for £18,000. Amongst the legacies reported was one of £1,000 from the late Mr. Thomas Hall, of Bath. The annual dinner, for the treasurer 500 guineas, as the proceeds of a concert which had been given by Mr. Charles Hallé and Madame Clara Novello. The dinner which had been held in the building of the Great International Exhibition was also very productive. Among the toasts given by the chairman, Lord Stanley of Alderley, was "Home and our patients. There are now on the foundation 200 worn-out servants of the institution, and 1,000 have been relieved. The society has reached the amount of £10,000.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society was held on Monday, at Burlington House. The chair was taken by the President, General Sabine, R.A., who, in his address, gave a brief review of the year's principal scientific progress and results of the year were passed in review, principal the medals for the encouragement of science to whom they had been awarded. The medal was given to the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, for his observations and discoveries in the geology of the Silurian system. The Royal medal was awarded for his determination of the characters of the Devonian system, by observations of the order in which the various members succeed each other in Devonshire. One of the Royal medals was given to the Rev. Miles J. Berkeley, for his researches in cryptogamic botany, especially in connection with the fungus mould to Mr. J. P. Gassiot, for his researches on the voltaic battery and constancy. The Council of the Royal Society for the ensuing year, with the following exceptions, were elected as officers and council for the year ensuing:—President, General Sabine; Treasurer, Mr. Hamilton Rowan; Secretaries, Mr. Miller; secretaries, Dr. Sharpey and Dr. Stokes; foreign secretary, Professor William Hallowes Miller; Council—Professor Bentham, Mr. Busk, Professor George Buck, Colonel Sir George Everest, Dr. Falconer, Dr. Gladstone, Dr. Hooker, Dr. Huggins, Professor Huxley, Professor Miller, Professor Odling, Professor Henry J. Stephen Smith, Earl of Stanhope, Professor Sylvester, Dr. Tyndall, and Professor Wheatstone. The number of fellows present at the dinner was held at Willis's Rooms.

The Lord Chief Justice, on Wednesday, a young man, named Frankel, for the recovery of damages from the London and North-Western Railway Company for injuries sustained by the plaintiff's horse while in the service employed by the defendants. The plaintiff's omnibus began racing with a rival vehicle, by which the complainant was thrown out, and he appeared in court a mass of bandages and plaster. The case therefore was opened by one of the jury taking upon himself the office of foreman and returning a verdict for the damages claimed.

The man, calling himself Captain Hartley, who was apprehended the other day at the Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, on a charge of stealing by the Earl of Uxbridge on his father, the Marquis of Anglesey, was brought up on remand before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday. The object of the present application was taken to clear the reputation of Major Massey—favourably known in the Crimea as Captain Massey—of the charge of having robbed the Earl on the prisoner of his being implicated in another forgery the prisoner attempted to utter. The prisoner, who appeared in this as in every other case employed a clerk to act for him, was then discharged.

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LORD STAMFORD'S STUD SALE.—This sale took place at Newmarket on Wednesday last, and consisted of the whole of the stud on the twenty-eight three-year-olds, &c., among whom Hungry was sold to Mr. Merry for 1,000 guineas, Jacko (400 gs.), Mr. Payne; Jocose (300 gs.), Cavendish (1000 gs.) and Gemma (700 gs.) were the two highest lots. Lemonade (300 gs.), Mr. Payne; Lemonade (300 gs.), Mr. Payne; Lemonade (300 gs.), Mr. Joseph Dawson. The eighteen two-year-olds realized 11,615 gs., and Acolyte (800 gs.) were the first four. The siddings for Cashmere (1,000 gs.), Mr. Tom Parr; Lord Lyon (1,000 gs.), Mr. Merry; and Lord Ecclesfield, and the chestnut was knocked down to his Lordship, but he declined to take him, Mr. Merry, who had been standing close to the rostrum, put his peculiar foreign made sense doubt whether he would be able to get the horse, and he was put up again at 1,000 gs., and Mr. Merry's paddling made 10,225 gs., and sold at all prices from 28 gs. to 3000 gs., at which Cashmere, purchased for 2500 gs. this season, were sold again for 4000 gs. What is to consider this extraordinary anomaly, and the fact that Archduke, one of the best horses of his day, £1500 half-forfeits on his head, was knocked down for more than four times the sum given for him by his Lordship at her Majesty's sale, we can only refer to the old adage, with the oldest auto-proprietors that for a "without reserve" sale the prices were incomprehensible. Except a little (before character, and big larger biddings, the whole proceedings were of a The day was wretchedly cold and windy, and chimney-pots and sheds were flying about pretty copiously in the town.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Dr. Stanley, who has been appointed Dean of Westminster, preached his farewell sermon in the cathedral at Oxford on Sunday morning.

On the 19th ult. the ancient parish church of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, was reopened for Divine service, after a very complete and conservative restoration by Mr. Slater.

More than 1400 candidates, the great majority of whom were females, have been confirmed in various churches of Bristol during the last fortnight by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The Archbishop Designate of Dublin is announced to preach one of a course of Advent lectures at St. Paul's, Walworth, on Sunday evening next (to-morrow).

The Church of St. Mark, Notting-hill, of which an Engraving was given in our Number for the 7th ult., was consecrated by the Bishop of London yesterday week.

On Monday the proposal for augmenting the stipend of the Good Prebendal Rectory of Hitchin, which has been brought some years, by Dr. Stanley, before the Ecclesiastical Council of Oxford University, was the vote being given by the members of the council, dropped.

In the chapel of Lambeth Palace, on Monday, the Rev. A. P. Perceval, of Exeter College, Oxford, Curate of St. Paul's, Oxford, was consecrated to the bishopric of Melanesia. Dr. Selwyn, formerly Bishop of Lichfield, recently deceased. The officiating prelates were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Oxford.

St. Michael's Church, Catwick, was reopened on the 19th ult., after repairs under the superintendence of Mr. W. Slater, by the Archbishop of York preached. The restorations, so far as they have gone (for the tower has yet to be dealt with), have cost over £1000. The village-clerk was the gift of Mrs. Danvorth, and the stained glass for the east and west windows that of Archdeacon Thornton.

The Bishop of Oxford's visitation of the archdeaconry of Oxford at the Cathedral of Christ Church on Tuesday was attended by nearly all the clergy and churchwardens of the Oxfordshire portion of the diocese. His Lordship's visitation address, similar to the recent one at Aylesbury, occupied nearly three hours and a-half.

On Thursday week five boys and seven girls were admitted into the school of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, which provides and clothes the orphan children of the poorer clergy gratuitously. Fifteen orphans were elected in July last, the examination of the candidates for making twenty-eight children admitted during the year. There are now 145 children in the school.

St. Michael's Church, Alnwick, was reopened last week, after a very extensive restoration. The interior of the chancel was present, with the Duchess. The Bishop of Durham preached. The restoration, which has been carried out by Messrs. Dobson and Son, has been a voluntary rate, and one subscription have been sent in by those willing to do so. The cost, £2,000, has been the largest portion of the expense has been borne by the Duke of Northumberland.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Charlton Horethorne, was reopened on Tuesday week. This is the first of a series of complete restoration under the superintendence of Mr. W. Slater. By the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. C. Bere, M.A., the rector, the church has been wholly repaired, with a gain of over fifty sittings; one aisle has been re-roofed, and the tower and porch entirely repaired. The cost, amounting to £700, were chiefly contributed by the landowners and occupiers.

On Thursday week the new church of Ireland, the Queen having raised an important Church movement, set on foot by the Rev. T. S. Evans, vicar of Merthyr, in 1857, and by the Right Honourable C. M. Bruce, M.P., to relieve the spiritual destitution of their respective parishes, in which there are now only two churches accommodating 1,000 persons. The Archbishop of His Lordship laid the first stone of the church of St. Michael, Shettleston, in his presence, and many friends and admirers. This is the first of the new and unappropriated churches to be erected in these parishes, three of which will be in Mr. Bruce's neighbourhood. Contributions were also given by Mr. Sheriffs, the Incumbent of St. Mary, Haggerston, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Bruce. They have to undertake to provide churches, schools, and parsonages for the four new districts. From £10,000 to £12,000 will be required. Highly respectable private scenes in restoring and resetting the church of St. Mary with open benches. The chancel has been restored at the expense of the tithe, and afterwards the endowment of St. Michael's. Two mission chapels have been erected; and it is proposed to fix on a site for a new church in the centre of the parish, and throwing out a temporary church, and open it for service. In addition to this, the Presbyterian congregation of Shettleston have contributed £15,000 towards the general scheme, and it is estimated that £12,000 is still required to complete the plan.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. T. E. Gye, *Rector of*; and the Rev. G. B. Hemming, Vicar of Berwick, to the Honorary Canons, Durham. Rev. T. T. Griffith to be Perpetual Curate of Rochester, Salop. The Rev. Thomas Hall to be Rector of Stephen, Salford, Rev. J. B. Gulick to be Vicar of Blandford Forum, Dorset. Rev. R. Bird, Jun., to be Chaplain to the Gaolbirds' Hospital, Coldbath. Rev. B. W. Beake to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Lee, Kent; Rev. W. C. Chapman to be Vicar of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts. Rev. Richard Burdon, *Corrector*. The Rev. A. Child to All Saints', Langton; Rev. R. G. Lambert to Christ Church, Hoxton. Rev. H. Chichester to Hartpury Magna, near Dursley. Rev. H. Clement Smith to Battle, Sussex.—*Guardian*.

CELEBRATION OF DUTCH INDEPENDENCE IN AMSTERDAM.

The great popular festival of the Netherlands to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the deliverance of the French domination took place this week before last. On Sunday, the 15th ult., the festival was begun by a thanksgiving-service in the churches, and the clergy because for the nonce, to a certain extent, political expositors. Monday the 16th held in the quaint, old city of Amsterdam as a day of popular rejoicing. Every individual branch of industry, and the various trade unions formed themselves into a gigantic procession of about 12,000 men, each preceded by a banner, and each bearing with it appropriate devices, banners, and triumphal cars, accompanied by bands of music. The Typographical Society was the first represented. The car contained a printing-press, from which thousands of patriotic poems were printed and spread broadcast among the people as indicative of the liberty of the press, acquired by the arrival of the Prince of Orange, whom the inventor of printing, occupied a prominent position on the car. In the centre of the boats of William I. and III. The Dutch Admirals, as the chief magistrate and representative of the King, was everywhere received with great enthusiasm.

We give on the next page an Engraving showing the procession passing the Dam. First we have represented a boat, bearing the national and Orange flags, and with the royal arms emblazoned on the sails. Next follows a carriage containing four of the surviving leaders of the revolution of 1813; and the banner bearing the words, "In 1813," was the first to hoist the Orange flag. Members of the Typographical Society come next, succeeded by a triumphal car, representing the Netherlands: the Netherlands maiden, on the throne under her left hand a shield, in her right a lance, on which is the cap of liberty, the Netherlands lion lying at her feet; Commerce, Agriculture, Agriculture, and Industry accompany her; twelve maidens in white, with flowing hair, and wreaths of golden acorns on their heads, Christ Church, Hoxton. Rev. H. Clement Smith to Battle, Sussex.—*Guardian*.

On Saturday evening the Hon. Henry Nelson, youngest brother of Earl Nelson, was thrown from his horse and killed.

The young Marquis of Bute is, we learn, pursuing his studies at Harrow, in the house of Dr. Butler, with success; and also is distinguished in our 3rd Number.

The Hon. G. Denny, Rector of Chydon—the patron of "Brother Ignatius" and the "English Order of St. Benedict"—has been fined £5 for assaulting one of his parishioners with a cudgel. The Bench, which consisted of Sir C. Brise-Middleton and three clergymen, told the rev. delinquent that "it would and greatly to promote the peace of the neighbourhood if he would resign his incumbency."

On Monday night a meeting of the local board in connection with the Society of Arts was held in the Townhall, Hereford, for the purpose of distributing the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the recent examination. Sir Minto Farquhar, M.P., presided; and amongst the gentlemen present were the Right Hon. W. Gowper, M.P., Mr. Dimsdale, the Rev. Mr. Hemming, and several influential gentlemen connected with the district. The report was of a most encouraging nature.

THE CHAPEL OF THE ASYLUM FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANS.

THIS chapel, erected at the sole cost of Lady Morrison, of Snaresbrook, stands apart from the Asylum itself, though arranged to group with it, and is executed in the same style of architecture as adopted in that building. It consists of a nave, chancel, and organ chamber. The nave, 50 ft. long, 28 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high, and apsidal chancel, 25 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, with the organ chamber on the north side.

The exterior is executed in red and black brick, and red Mansfield and white Ancaster stone dressings. The flat buttresses, rising square above the roof, are crowned by pyramidal-shaped pinnacles supported on four isolated shafts, with moulded capitals. The four large angle buttresses, of similar character, have their open and shafted pinnacles surmounted by small statuettes of the four major prophets. The windows of the nave are in three lights; the heads being filled with flat tracery, and the mullions are shafted, having carved capitals and moulded bases. Those to the chancel apse are in two lights, with marble shafts.

The western door has deeply recessed brick jambs, containing single shafts with carved capitals and moulded bases. The arch mouldings are partially enriched, and the billet hood-moulding is slightly ogeed at the apex, to receive an oval tablet finial containing a shield bearing the arms of the founder.

In the centre of the nave roof rises a crocketed flèche, 35 ft. high, covered with lead, and terminating in a wrought-iron gilt cross.

The nave is divided into four bays, with moulded corbels carrying broad hammerbeam pointed arched roof trusses. The purlins are enriched, whilst the edges of the beams have only a billet moulding. The chancel-arch springs from two marble dwarf pilasters, with carved capitals, corbelled over from face of the chancel wall: it is executed in alternate voussoirs of red Mansfield and Ancaster stone, worked on the edges in a scallop pattern, and inclosed by a billet-worked hood-moulding. The internal walls are lined with pale Suffolk bricks and red and black bands, in devices of a sacred character, particularly in the tympanum over chancel-arch, where they assume the forms of the emblems of the Passion.

The chancel is elevated three steps above the nave, and is further separated therefrom by a pierced dwarf parclose, executed in red Mansfield and Ancaster stone. The steps of the chancel leading to the presbytery, within the communion rails, are executed in red Mansfield stone. The chancel, presbytery, and organ-chamber are paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, inclosed in borders of red Mansfield stone.

The reredos is executed in alabaster, and prepared for the reception of a small fresco. The walls of the presbytery have four trefoil alabaster panels, carved with emblems of the Evangelists, and lined below the enriched string of windows with bands of red Mansfield and blue Forest of Dean stone, in alternate courses, to be incised in diaper and other patterns and devices.

The four-light window on the south side has been filled with stained glass, representing the history of Noah, and has been put up to the memory of the late Mr. Richard Green, of Blackwall, formerly treasurer, and a great benefactor to the institution.

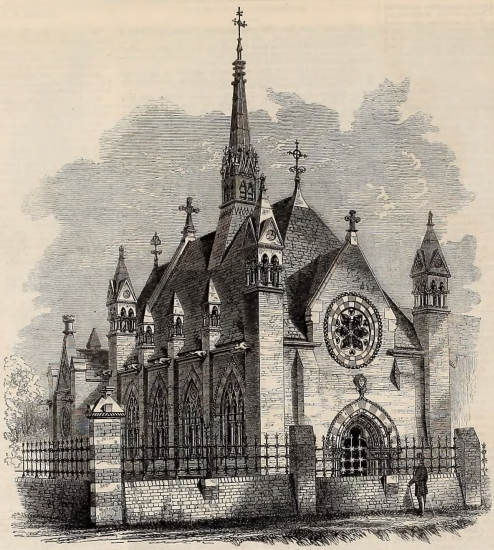
The stalls and seats are of oak and pitch pine, as also are the tables and chairs, and they are designed in accordance with the style of the chapel. A crimson embroidered altar-cloth, from the looms of Messrs. Morris, Marshall, and Co., has also been given by the founder.

An altar-railing of brass, with square standards incised ornamentally, and a telescope bar separates the presbytery from the chancel. The pulpit has square red marble sides, with an alabaster enriched capping, and stands on four green Limerick marble shafts, having carved capitals, moulded bases. The founder's window, at the west end, has been filled by the committee of the charity with stained glass, in recognition of this munificent gift to the charity, the subjects being taken from Matt. xxv. 35, 36.

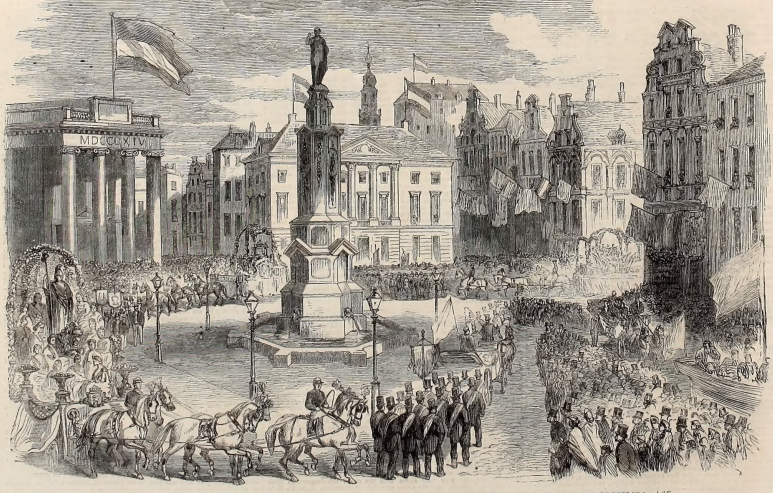
The seating accommodation is for 300 children and thirty officers and servants.

The whole of the works have been executed from designs furnished by the architect to the asylum, Mr. G. Somers Clarke.

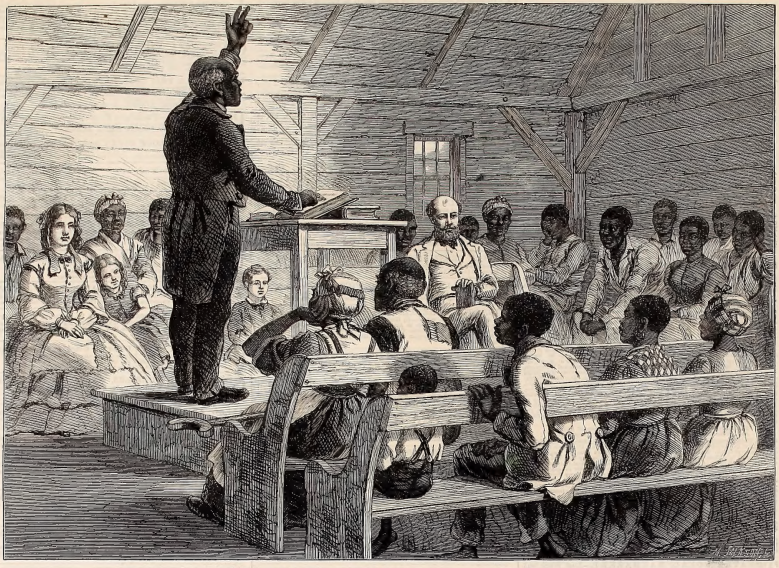
The chapel was opened for Divine service for the first time on Sunday, the 8th ult.



THE CHAPEL OF THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, SNARESBROOK, ESSEX.



FOR FEDERAL JUBILEE FEAST OF INDEPENDENCE, AT AMSTERDAM: THE PROCESSION PASSING THE DAM.—SEE PRECEDING ART.



FAMILY WORSHIP IN A PLANTATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—SEE PAGE 574



THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE FEDERALS SHELLING THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—SHELL BURSTING IN THE STREETS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 574

Calendar for the week ending Dec. 12.

SUNDAY, Dec. 6.—Second Sunday in Advent. St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, Lycia, country. Alphonso becomes the first "King of Portugal," 1139. The Prince of Orange proclaimed King of the United Netherlands, as William Frederick I., 1815.

MONDAY, 7.—Cicero murdered at Formiæ, 43 B.C. New Constitution proclaimed at Turin, 1859.

TUESDAY, 8.—Conception of the Blessed Virgin (declared to be "Immaculate" by a bull of Pius IX., 1854). Death of the great Nonconformist, Richard Baxter, 1691.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—"The Fortune Theatre," near Whitecross-street, the first regular London theatre, burned, 1621. Death of Edward Gibbon, the historian, 1794. Lord Clarendon, 1674.

THURSDAY, 10.—Foundation of the Royal Academy, London; Sir John Reynolds the first President, 1768. Great commercial panic, London, 1825. Mr. Peel born, 1788.

FRIDAY, 11.—Charles XII. of Sweden killed at the siege of Frederickshall, Norway, 1718.

SATURDAY, 12.—Lucy, Virgin and Martyr (about 305). Death of Thomas Bottisham, founder of the Charterhouse School, &c., 1611 (a new Commemoration Day).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
3 36	4 12	4 48	5 24	6 0	6 36	7 12
15	51	27	3	39	15	51

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Mr. LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—EARLY OPERA WEEK. Great Attraction. Two Operas Every Evening. Doors open at Seven o'clock. Commence at Half-past. On MONDAY, Dec. 7, and during the WEEK, Balfe's Opera, in Three Acts, BOHEMIAN GIRL. Arline, Miss Louisa Pyne; Thaddeus, Mr. Harrison; Arline, Miss Rosa Leo; Gipsy Queen, Miss Rosina Raynor; Alice, Mrs. H. Corri Dubrez; Devilshoof, Mr. Swift; Captain Florestein, Mr. Frank Matthews; Count Arnheim, Mr. Stoyle; Florestein, Mr. Weiss. To conclude with the Second Act of Wallace's Opera, THE HERMIT FLOWER. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

Saturday Night, Dec. 26, a Grand Pantomime, by J. Byron.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Gye and Harris.

Notice.—The public are respectfully requested to take notice that the extensive musical preparations for the Christmas Pantomime will occupy the whole of the Theatre for a period extending over the holidays, of Lord Byron's Manfred.

On MONDAY, Dec. 7, and every Evening during the week will perform a new and Original Drama, by John Oxenford, entitled A HEART'S PROBLEM. The splendid spectacular transformation by Messrs. Addison, G. Wardle, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Watson; and Mr. Edmund Saker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leclercq, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss Fanny Sutton. Eight ballets, and concluding with Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy MANFRED. Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Arimanes, Mr. Charles Dillon; Nemesis, Miss Heath; Astarte, Miss Rosina Wright; Witch of the Alps, Miss Louisa Pyne. Manfred and Astarte, in young Descents in the Castle of Manfred, Mr. G. Watson; Retainers, Messrs. Radford, Hall, Vane, Wilson Smith, and Stevens. Spirits of the Mountain, Miss Lydia Avril Arcenzi, Mr. Wards; Artist Spirit of the Ether, Miss Emma Heywood; Hunter Spirits, Miss Rose Leo, Miss Fanny Sutton, Miss Lydia Avril Arcenzi, Miss Wells; Solarisma Spirit of Morning, Miss Dorothy Dale; Antelope Spirit, Miss Wells; Phantom Assassin (Spirit of the Rock), Mr. Macgregor; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryan; Three Destinies, Mr. Swanborough, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Macgregor; Abbot, Mr. Edmund Phelps; Chamois Hunter, Mr. Swanborough; Herdsman, Mr. Ryan; Spirits of the Dead, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Macgregor; Spirits of Incense, Miss Emma Heywood, Miss Wells, and Miss Dorothy Dale; Spirit of Beauty, Miss Rosina Wright; Seven Witches, Miss Rosina Raynor, Miss Heath, Miss Fanny Sutton, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Rose Leo, Miss Louisa Pyne, and Miss Rosina Wright. Full Chorus and Band. Scenery by Messrs. Gordon, Dayes, Fenton, Morris, and Pitt. Machinery by Mr. Hemsley. Properties by Mr. Wilson. Dresses by Mr. Nicholson and Miss Nelson. Incidental Music by Mr. Benedict. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—HERRMANN, PROFESSOR OF MAGIC.—Last Week at the Princess's. On MONDAY, Dec. 7, and every Evening during the week, will commence EVERY EVENING at Eight, as performed before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Half-price to all parts of the House. Complete change of programme. Celebrated Ring, Hat, Fish, and Money Tricks. Commence at Eight.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—Every Evening during the week, for the First Time at this Theatre, LOVE'S TELEGRAPH. Characters by Mr. Webster, Mr. Compton, Mr. Billington, and Miss Woolgar. Concluding with, for Ninth Week of the New Drama of LEAH—Her Sorrows, supported by Messrs. Anderson, Ryder, Billington, Compton, Rouse, Hudson, Hill, and Miss Woolgar. Performances to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with THE TIGER AND THE CHILD—Mr. Stephenson. Doors open at Six.

MR. GERMAN REED'S OPERA DI CAMERA AND ENTERTAINMENT, entitled ISSY LEA (written by John Oxenford, Esq., and Arthur Sullivan), and MR. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, entitled MR. WOLFERT'S ROOT, by Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, every Evening at Eight, at the Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Three o'clock Performances.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 7. Last appearance but one of Lotto; second appearance of Signor Arditi, Conductor. Quartett, Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Pinto, Boehler, C. Harper, H. Webb, Severn, and Pezze. Violin, Lotto. Violoncello—Piatti. Pianoforte, Arabella Goddard. Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Commence at Eight. Doors open at Seven. Programmes and Tickets to be had of Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

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One Shilling. Children half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, "LE GÉANT," which ascended from the Champ de Mars, Paris, and passed successfully over Germany, will be exhibited at the Crystal Palace on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 7, weather permitting, for the full Admission, 1s. Ticket Passports. Ticket-holders reach nearly from the roof to the floor, and ascends to within a few feet of the silk gallery. This gigantic machine made a partial ascent from the Champ de Mars with thirty-five persons in the Car.

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Saturday, Concert, Half-a-Crown.

CACCED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL, Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 11, the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE of HANDEL'S MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists as usual engaged.—Miss Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Santley. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; area, 5s.; gallery, 3s. To prevent disappointment, early application to the Secretary is requested. Two and Three Guinea Season Tickets admit to Rehearsals and Concerts.—Offices, 6, Exeter Hall, open from Ten till Six daily.

MR. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Immediately the Last Night of Signor and Signora Piccolomini's Last Week but One of the Season. Vocalists—Mdlle. Vietzthum, Grand Orchestra. Three Quadrilles Every Night. Conductors, Mr. Jullien and Mr. Harper. Commence at Eight. Stalls, 5s.; Admission, 2s. Subscribers—Mdlle. Jullien, widow of the late M. Jullien, will take Leave on Wednesday next.

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THE

CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

TO BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19,

WILL INCLUDE A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE (FOUR PAGES),

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

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AND

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

OUR friends of the French press have instruction, or at least permission, to be very angry with us for declining to go to congress. They are exhausting the various stores of sarcasm, bitterness, and denunciation always at the service of the most adroit body of writers in the world. We shall certainly not refuse them the tribute of our admiration for their literary skill. They have served a severe apprenticeship to the art of saying disagreeable things in a way which does not expose them to the domiciliary visits and warning utterances of the "Black Man," of which the writers pretend to their gladiatorial craft. They are not allowed to go too far and to get up a revolution in England; but abuse of this country is always pleasant to a French reader, and, though the war-cry is prohibited, the festers are sufficiently slackened to allow the journalists to perform a war-dance. The peculiar style which England has committed against nationalities and universal brotherhoods, ever since the first French Revolution proclaimed the consanguinity of peoples are being set in order before her eyes. We are shown to have always been a treacherous friend, but never had a higher aim than commercial success or national ascendancy; we have neither a natural nor an acquired taste for glory, and to be still as sordid in feeling as we are faithless in friendship. But all this we have heard before, upon divers occasions.

Some of our critics take a more distant view of the crisis, as they are pleased to call it: for some people are always on the brink of a crisis, usually of their own making, and eminently so in this case. We are told that the "Lords of the Isles have killed congress," and must be made, if not exactly to suffer for the murder, at all events to feel the full atrocity of the deed. Here is a great Emperor, whom the French writers, by a pleasant fiction, continue to describe as the elected of forty millions of votes, more to the purpose, has 600,000 soldiers ready to do his bidding; and this mighty potentate, the representative of France, calls the nations of the earth to a congress, which, in the plenitude of his wisdom, he deems necessary. The first answer is from a set of stubborn and haughty Islanders, whose little country is really a part of France, only that it has slipped away by some physical accident which will be remedied one of these days; and the insular bigots presume to set up their opinion against the Emperor's, and tell him that a congress is not wanted, and will not work. The insolence is almost sublime, but still it is irritating. The grand scheme for pacifying mankind is stopped. The triumphal car of the goddesses Peace and Glory cannot roll down the Ages because England has drawn her little wheelbarrow in the way. What is to be said to such obstructives. We know what we should like to say; but our great and gracious Emperor knows no logic but that of argument—far from him be the *ultima ratio regum*. Yet England must be taught a lesson—a preliminary one. So it is advised that the congress be held without her, that France should be low of how little real weight in Europe are these self-sufficient Islanders, and that England should be, in colloquial phrase, "cut" until she comes to her senses. Perhaps some of the writers have a vengeful recollection of the days when England induced some of the other Powers to join with her in engagements and isolate France, and have a mind to repay us in our own coin. The cases are not parallel, but parallel enough for vicious journalists to base a *quid pro quo* upon.

Other writers take a sterner tone. England has forgotten that she is a mere island. Be it so. Napoleon is a better geographer, and will treat her as she deserves. Let her sulk. But the Emperor, who condescended to speak in the name of France, and to invite the nations to settle by debate what he could have settled with his sword, like the Emperor at the head of another day, has thereby placed himself above all ordinary rules, and is certainly not to be checked by the conventionalisms of an effete diplomacy. He announced his belief that unless a congress settled the European questions they must lead to war, Let him, therefore, at once take the initiative. He can pursue the policy which his genius pointed out. Let him make war, if in his wisdom he deems war the only method of pacifying the nationalities. He has no one to consult but himself, as the Sovereign of a country accustomed to come to his sovereign council and aid him in assuaging the troubled waters. The Emperor is affectionately but strongly urged to do exactly as he likes, and it is not improbable that he may be pleased to grant the loyal petition of his attached journalists.

As we are in the happy enjoyment of nothing worse than contempt and disdain, we need not, perhaps, be in any hurry to "threaten the threatener and outscold the boaster." We can bear French epigram, and, indeed, are pachydermatous enough to admire it, even when launched with the best aim against our shortcomings and blunders. The Parisian epigram is more exceedingly well, and there is a neatness in their crisp sentences, a happiness of irony, a felicity of illustration which make many of their articles models of diatribe. When they are covertly scoffing under the guise of encouragement, loans to the English reader a sensation of unpleasantness which destroys the charm of style. One does not like to see clever men keeping their eye so constantly on the hand of a superior, and trying so elaborately to evade his anger while deserving it. A general amnesty has rendered too late the "stern parient" of private life, and in the domestic circle one hates to see lively and intelligent children afraid to give vent to their spirits for fear of a warning in the form of a box on the ears or an exile to the haunted Cayenne—the dark bedchamber. But when our literary friends are in free fire, when their spleen is directed against ourselves instead of the elected of the millions, and when their articles are pleasantly flavoured with that essence of *Anglophobie* dear to them all, in spite of their philanthropy, we can afford to be attacked without the disagreeable sensation, and can enjoy the hard hitting. It pleases them and does us no harm.

We shall not protest against these attacks; but, in the meekest spirit, we would ask a question. Why is England singled out for abuse? Is it this little island the only power in the world that has importance enough to make its conduct irritating to France? We were told the other day by Mr. Beecher that we alone had power to annoy the Northern States because we are low as no much that our unkindness towards them is doubly cutting. And is France in love with us also? Has the elegant Lutetia taken a Platonic fancy to *ce cher vieux* John Bull, and cannot she bear a slight from him? We ask because, in our modesty, we imagined that there were a few other great Powers in the world, and that they had quite as much right to come to congress. Not, we allow, in the brusque and brutal manner of the islanders — not by the frank declaration that the congress must be a sham, and therefore they decline to be a party to it. No; but in what we consider a much less really offensive way. The Pope will come—his Holiness is only too happy to visit the eldest daughter of the Church; but what is the understanding on which Pope Pius declares he will come? That the Emperor is to respect his Holiness's rights over the people of Italy, that is, the work of the war of liberation, the war of Solferino, if not to be undone, is to remain unrecognised. Is not this an ironical insult, instead of a message such as one Sovereign should send to another? And what says Austria? Is her answer at all more frank, or does it come clothed with favourable conditions? And Russia, who has still, it seems, a few dignified taunts to spare for those whom Gortschakoff has so cleverly insulted as to draw forth the undisguised admiration of Mr. Seward. What says Russia? She will have a programme of the performances, and will take very good care that such playbill does not contain promise of the farce called "Polish Independence," though she does not object to entertain "Killing No Murder." We appeal to the French journalists, who are masters of politeness when they choose to be, whether the straightforward conduct of England is not evidence of higher breeding than the course of the other Powers would imply; and whether we do not show ourselves worthy to be the friend, even if we decline to be the adviser, of a Sovereign who is above conventionalities.

We must, perforce, and at the cost of doing violence to our nature, extract a great compliment from all this abuse of ourselves, while others are allowed to behave worse with impunity. We cannot resist the deduction that England is, virtually, the mistress of the situation, and that any grand European plan in which she declines to co-operate must fall to the ground. She sets the fashions for Europe. Be it so: we do not wish to be vaunt-ful, but, on the contrary, to work out a moral of the humblest kind. If England has attained this position, if all the Powers are compelled to watch her actions and to follow in her footstep, *how* did she gain that eminence and ensure that respect? By being honest and truthful, by abstaining from all efforts to aggrandise herself, and, in a word, by minding her own business. If other people will take that hint, Europe need be troubled neither by the noise of congress nor of cannon.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in good health.

On Thursday se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Hohenlohe, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel F. Ponsonby, left Windsor shortly after twelve o'clock for the Ranger's Lodge, Blackheath, to pay a visit to Prince Arthur. The Queen travelled by the London and South-Western Railway to the Clapham Junction, thence by the Brighton and London, Chatham, and Dover lines to Beckenham; and thence by the North Kent branch of the South-Eastern Railway to Lewisham, where her Majesty was received by Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., and Mr. Teulon, directors of the South-Eastern Railway. The Royal party proceeded in carriages to the Ranger's Lodge, where their arrive received by Prince Arthur and Major Elphinstone. After partaking of luncheon with the Prince, the Queen and the Princesses left the lodge for Eastwell Park, Ashford, and returned by the same route to Windsor, arriving at five o'clock. The Queen was loudly cheered on the route between Blackheath and Lewisham. The Queen and Prince and Princess of Prussia and Princess Charlotte of Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal and Count Furstenstein, went to Claremont to visit Queen Marie Amelie. The Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at the castle; the Earl of Carlisle also arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louise, walked and drove in the grounds in the morning. The Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Duke of Chartres went out hunting with the harriers, attended by Major-General Hon. A. Grey, Major Teesdale, and Major Probyn.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out. The Prince and Princess of Wales left for the castle for Frogmore House. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal and Count Furstenstein, proceeded to Oxford and inspected the chief objects of interest in the University. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Windsor in the evening. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Bishop of Oxford officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel F. Ponsonby, went to Virginia Water, and visited the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland and Lady Augusta Bruce, at their respective residences. The Prince and Princess of Wales left for Mr. Theed with a visit at their studios. At Mr. Foley's, the Queen inspected the monument to Baron General Bruce, and Mr. Theed's and her Majesty inspected the statues of the Prince Consort and the Duchess of Kent, which are in progress. The Queen returned to Windsor at ten minutes past six o'clock. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal and Count Furstenstein, also went to London. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the British Museum, where they remained more than two hours, a considerable portion of the time being spent in the MSS. room.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen. The Duke de Lesparre, Duc d'Auvergne, Ambassador of France, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by Earl Russell. Count Rosfoteff, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Denmark, had an audience of the Queen, to present his credentials. Earl Russell, M. De Bille, Danish Minister in London, was also presented by Earl Russell to her Majesty at the same audience.

The Queen and the Royal Family take daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the castle.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Harriett Phipps as Maids of Honour. Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros. have succeeded Major-General Hon. A. N. Hood and Colonel F. Ponsonby as Equerries to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Frogmore House on Saturday last.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

On Monday the Prince went out shooting.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses and suite drove to Virginia Water and lunched in the Temple. Returning home, they arrived at seven o'clock and returning at four o'clock. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner and an evening party. The dining-room was decorated with wreaths and choice exotics, and the various elegant presents which the Princess had received on this auspicious occasion were displayed in the room. Subsequently Herr Hermann, the celebrated prestidigitateur, had the honour of performing in the presence of the Prince and Princess and their friends. The party was celebrated at Windsor and in London with the customary honours paid to the members of the Royal family.

The Princess has during the week honoured Mr. Frith with a sitting for the marriage picture.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Friday se'nnight his Royal Highness and Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Cowell and Captain von Zangen, left Holyrood on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, of Yester House. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by way from Edinburgh to Haddington, and posted thence to Yester. A distinguished circle met their Royal Highnesses at dinner.

On Saturday last the Prince and Prince William of Hesse, accompanied by several of the visitors at Yester House, shot over the preserves, and bagged 600 head of game.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the parish church of Gifford; the Rev. Mr. Kerr officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Prince William of Hesse left Yester House at half-past seven o'clock, and travelled by the ordinary train from Haddington to Edinburgh.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have left Hertford House, on a visit to Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., at Dalkeith House, Essex.

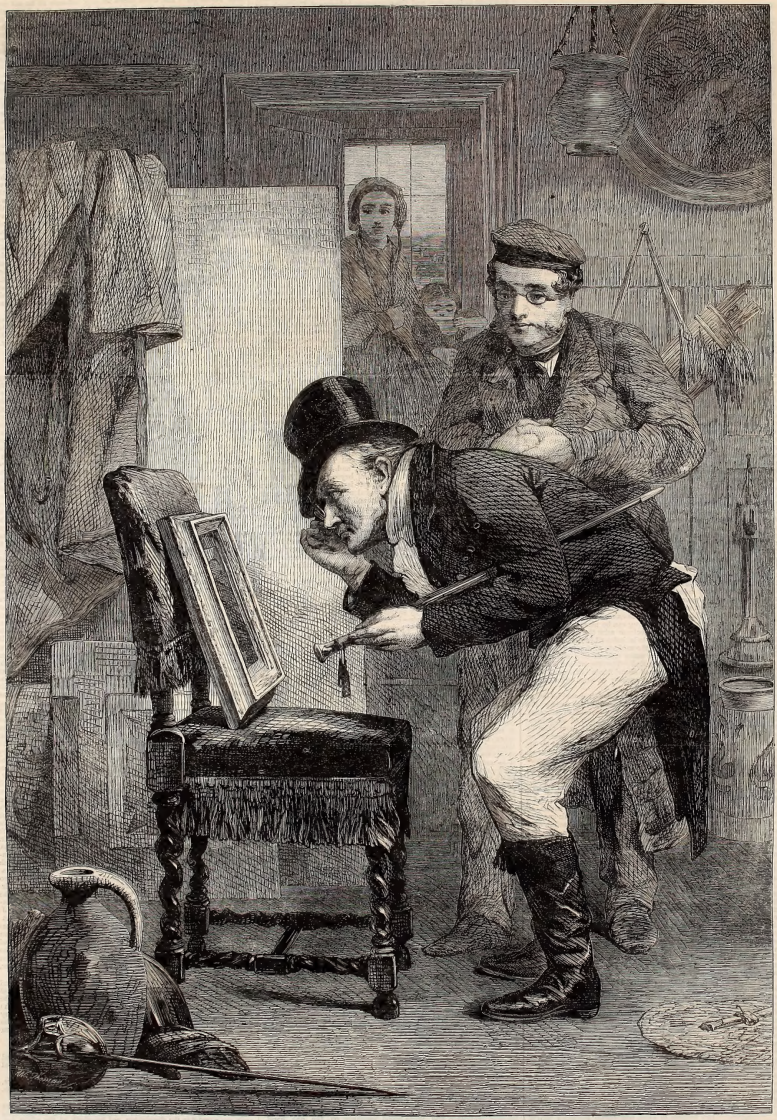
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THE FIGHT FOR THE RIFLE PITS IN FRONT OF BATTERY WAGNER.—SEE PAGE 564.



"THE OLD CONNOISSEUR," BY J. CAMPBELL, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The second winter exhibition of the Old Water Colour Society, just opened, is distinguished from the usual exhibition in May by professing to consist of "sketches and studies." Many, however, of the productions now on view have so large a measure of pictorial completeness that to consider them unworthy to be submitted in the severer competition of the summer exhibition must argue, we suppose, great but mistaken humility in their contributors. The bona-fide sketches and studies from nature and for pictures constitute, nevertheless, the main attraction of the exhibition. Now, we all know that a sketch has a charm peculiar to itself; and it will readily be inferred that such an exhibition as this may be instructive to the amateur, the artist, and the public at large. But we think it possible a collection of this kind may also have a pernicious tendency, unless rightly estimated. A legitimate origin for the sketch is to be found in the changefulness of nature, which often compels the artist to epitomise and symbolise what he sees. His disciplined eye and cultivated taste select just what is most broadly beautiful and most generally characteristic in each scene, limited, of course, by his idiosyncracy and accidental mood. The artistic feeling evinced in this selection, and the practical skill shown in devising the most compendious and rapid means of realising these fundamental facts, constitute the instructiveness and the suggestiveness of works of this description. To persons superficially acquainted with art a sketch is generally the most surprising thing in the world, because an effect perfectly satisfactory to them is attained by apparently quite inadequate means. To persons of higher artistic cultivation a sketch is still delightful, because it suggests much more than it actually contains. To the artist, however, who made the sketch, its suggestiveness is far greater, because, in language which none but himself can thoroughly understand, he reads and recalls lessons first taught him by Nature herself. Hence painters are so often loth to part with memoranda so much more valuable to themselves than to others. It is, we conceive, the duty of the conscientious critic to point out these distinctions, that visitors to this exhibition may not be unduly captivated by many specimens of a specious flimsiness and slightness too readily induced by the facile material of water-colours, but with which the whole English school is too commonly chargeable.

If we were to allow it to be supposed that sketching is the ultimate aim of art, we should be offering little short of an insult to the painters of the many painstaking studies in the present exhibition, and to all those who send their highly-elaborated pictures to this gallery in the summer. Why, it may be asked, is it we tire of a sketch so soon, but for its shallow incompleteness? It may be said, and quite correctly, that it sometimes happens, in the process of converting a sketch into a finished picture, that the essential truth of the sketch is concealed, and even falsified. But this is the fault of the artist. Let the painter constantly refer to nature, and he will go on adding truths of more and more value, and the very last touch will, not improbably, convey the most precious of all. It is a significant fact, that several of the greatest painters never sketched: they drew constantly, but always with extreme care. While, however, we attempt to indicate the shortcomings as well as merits of sketches in general, we would remind the reader that many productions of this class in this gallery were never intended for public exhibition, and therefore claim indulgent consideration. At the same time, to restrain all criticism would be to ignore the instructive lessons with which this exhibition positively teems. And this consideration induces us to remark that some of the contributions, by their balanced prettiness and showy finish, and the want of that rough directness which always distinguishes genuine studies from nature taken for the artist's own use, leave room to suspect that they were made for sale rather than improvement. Any such intentional manufacture of confessedly inferior productions, if it be possible for artists of reputation to practise it, would certainly be most deplorable. The works of no painter could more aptly illustrate the just distinctions between a sketch and a finished drawing than those of W. Hunt, one of the fathers of water-colour painting. Some of the still-life pictures of this artist have, we firmly believe, never been surpassed for true unmechanical finish and for more than mere illusive perfection of imitation. When one thinks of the patient labour, and the tension of intelligent observation which must have regulated every calculated touch to produce such effects, it would be a very poor compliment to say that the many little character-studies and "bits" of landscape effect bearing the honoured name of William Hunt in this exhibition are wholly satisfactory. Yet, *as far as they go*, nothing can be more admirable; no one could with more vigour and directness seize the broad relations of the effect or the subject proposed to be imitated in this elementary manner. The glow of sunlight in the subjects of frame 26, a chalk drawing of "Topsy;" another in water colours of a child of the broadest rustic type, humorously called "The Pet of the Village" (both in frame 177); "Mary Queen of Scots' Room" (290), and many little scraps of rustic and sea-coast scenery at once warrant our eulogies and prove the artist's versatility.

Few of the contributions illustrate what a sketch should be better, also, than those of Frederick Tayler, the president of the society. His so-called finished works are, it is true, hardly more than sketches. Everything, however, from his pencil has the charm of suggestiveness. In his horses, dogs, and cattle (30, 99, and 264), more than in his human figures, every touch is surprisingly direct and descriptive. The textures of animals and their movements are indicated by his rapidity of handling with a certainty more elaborate processes often fail to secure; and this, with the evidence likewise afforded of knowledge and skill, drawn upon far within their limits, constitute the legitimate charm and interest of these sketches. Another master of the magic of suggestiveness, and very much more varied in its application, is John Gilbert. His pencilling, also, though more or less conventional, has an art value peculiar to itself. Added to this, John Gilbert has a vigour, as well as a fertile diversity of invention, to which little would be denied if he were to concentrate his energies and aim at severer truth of form and more complete realisation of a few choice conceptions. The "Standard Bearer" (43), a cuirassed soldier of the Emperor Charles V., is a powerful, and, for him, more than usually finished drawing. The "Christian Knight" (36) fighting against paynim assailants for the possession of his red-cross flag is, however a true sketch, though of the slightest. Two cases (5 and 116) contain "first ideas," in pen and black tint, for several well-known pictures; and are highly interesting as showing the *genesis* of a work of art—the original conception in the artist's mind and the coordinate operation of the rules of composition, and the material construction of a picture. The artist's attention to composition is curiously shown in a study for a picture of Rembrant in his painting-room by the line—Hogarth's "Line of Beauty"—which intersects all the heads. Such *separate* studies and pictures in embryo are the more interesting because they present variations, some of which, like passages in the rough manuscript of the author, have been emended in the finished picture. These variations of the painter generally afford much more pleasure than those of the musician, because we know they have occurred naturally in the progress of the work, and were not superadded for display.

The studies of artists are, moreover, interesting for often revealing them at work in very different directions to those by which they are best known. This is exemplified in this exhibition by the contributions of W. S. Burton, J. J. Jenkins, and S. Read. The first of these gentlemen is represented by a drawing in his usual style—an almost lifesize head of a dark-eyed beggar girl (302), full of feeling, carefully wrought, and the most complete example of flesh-modelling in the room. But who would recognise the painter of this quiet simple head in the wild imaginativeness, the terrible vigour of action, and the extreme boldness of the cartoon (172), designed as long ago as 1849 for execution in fresco or oil, and representing Jehu driving "furiously" his two black chariot steeds full at, and like a thunderbolt overturning, the retreating chariot of King Joram; the wicked son of Ahab and Jezebel destined to be a prey for dogs, falling at the same moment transfixed by an arrow drawn on him by Jehu? Nor, again, would the same artist be suspected to be the designer of the classic gold fibula (355) presented to Miss Helen Faucit on her performance of "Antigone." The cartoon of Jehu and Joram assuredly proves a vigour of conception and power of draughtsmanship which might have rendered Mr. Burton famous as a painter of great monumental works. Its existence is, perhaps, to be attributed to the artist's residence in Germany, and the consequent influence of Kaulbach and Cornelius, painters who have executed similar subjects on a vast scale. The designing of a fibula would not be much out of the way to an artist who has habitually made studies of sculpture and ornament, as certain specimens now exhibited indicate Mr. Burton to have done. It is not the first time we have said that we almost prefer J. J. Jenkins in landscape, though he is known principally as a figure-painter. His "Mill End on the Thames" (35), a charmingly fresh and natural landscape, is certainly calculated to strengthen the preference. Samuel Read, known chiefly for his elaborate architectural interiors—e.g., the finished study (188) for a large drawing of Milan Cathedral, exhibited some years since—surprises us also with a study, out of his usual track, of a clump of almost leafless oaks (224) on a small knoll. This careful and sound study is very true to the sentiment of the season, and more happily realises outdoor effect than anything we have seen by the artist. Mr. Read has also an effective study of "Genoa" (308).

Carl Haag's studies of single figures are only unfinished in that they have no background. The various contributions of this artist are unequal in merit. A tinted pencil drawing of "Sir Isaac Newton" (69) has the quite unusual faults of being weak and too merely pretty; "A Syrian Gowass," on the other hand, seems somewhat melodramatic; but his "Copt Girl" (259) and "Fellah Boy" (267), his "Ciocciara" or female donkey-driver (69), his sturdy "Tyrolese Carrier" (86), and sweetly earnest and ingenuous "Tyrolese Bride" (187), kneeling in her picturesque costume and bridal bravery of silver embroidered headdress, are admirable for character, force of effect, and richness of colour. The "Interior of a Copt House, Cairo" (144), has also a very noteworthy effect of light mellowed by a sun-screen. F. Smallfield's studies of still-life have not the magic relief of W. Hunt's work, with which they seem to court comparison, but they are very commendably painstaking. A large study of an "Italian of Alvito" (55), a head of a classic type still often found in Italy, with flowing raven black hair growing low on the forehead, yet with light grey eyes; together with a study of a Genoese market woman (89) are also noteworthy. "A Wreck at St. Leonards" (12), and other studies by W. C. Smith, indicate the advances in his art this painter has made within the last few years. There are certain artists of much popularity and universally acknowledged skill, yet whose finished works are rarely free from an appearance of false prettiness or finish. When these drawbacks are discoverable in sketches, as we must say they are in several contributions by T. M. Richardson and Birket Foster, they are not easily excusable. A pair of small sketches (374) by the latter, suggest, however, by their singular simplicity and truth, not only that they were done direct from nature with no *arrière pensée*, but also that the exception proves the rule.

In the process of converting a sketch into a picture, form and character are to be gained with comparative ease, but purity and brilliancy of colour are apt to be lost. There are, for example, sketches by Davidson, Andrews, G. A. Fripp, A. D. Fripp, Glennie, and Dodgson, which, though less complete in definition, are purer in colour than the finished works of these artists. Of the pleasant cosmopolitan life led by some painters, the titles only of the contributions by the second of those last named abundantly prove. What adventures must have befallen Mr. Andrews in his search for the picturesque in company with North Sea fishers, "Trawling by Night;" in journeying through Holland and Italy, by Scylla and Charybdis, away to the Plains of Troy, and thence to Niagara—exploring *behind* the cataract (266)—and beyond to the Wilderness of North America (82), where the timber is felled and floated down rivers whose course measures two thousand miles, this gentleman alone could tell. Of these the Italian "Pozzuoli" (129) has, in particular, the freshness that, as we have said, is easy to lose. Mr. A. D. Fripp's Italian landscape studies are all admirable; but we would direct special attention to the extreme delicacy and truth of the figure-drawing in his "Grotto at Galeva" (162) and "The Four Sisters—Capri, Naples" (272). Mr. Dodgson's studies bear evidence of having been carried as far as possible face to face with Nature, or "on the spot," to employ the phrase used to distinguish genuine sketches from studio manufacture. Most of them are studies of the noble trees in Knowle Park, and all have the high qualities of luminousness, truth, and feeling. Two, in particular, are worthy of all praise. The first (100) seems literally steeped in golden sunlight, glowing on the grass and trembling in the foliage, accompanied with the always strange silence of summer noon. Yet the brilliancy is not got by vulgar glitter, but by simple opposition of the true colour of passages in light and shade—broken very cunningly in the latter. The painter's material would not allow relatively exalted brightness in the sky, yet the shimmer of light on the fleecy cirro-cumuli is no less remarkable. The second drawing (180) shows a singularly tender variety of touch, totally free from conventionality, in the thin, sparse, autumnal foliage, relieved dark against a bright sky. In James Holland's numerous sketches, chiefly of architectural subjects in Spain, Italy, and the Tyrol, we must not ignore their extreme slightness in our admiration of facility and the evidence of a fine eye for colour. One cannot well understand the use of such hasty memoranda of architectural detail, even from the painter's (not the builder's) point of view. In the study of "Hulks in Hamoaze," the means are indicated by which E. Duncan acquired his varied knowledge of naval matters and marine effects; while in the gloomy effect of a rainy sky in the "Study on Coniston Fells" (24), and in other contributions by this artist, evidence is afforded of a thoroughly honest and able landscape-painter. Joseph Nash reappears as an exhibitor after a rather prolonged absence, occasioned it is understood by the painter's dissatisfaction with the mode of conducting the elections. Mr. Nash's contributions appear to us to be all finished drawings, and comprise a figure-subject, "The Murder of Rizzio" (378), and many of those representations of old baronial halls, galleries, and drawing-rooms, collegiate chapels, and libraries by which the artist is best known. The most elaborate architectural drawing in the exhibition is, however, J. Burgess's pen and tinted view of the glorious old Flemish Hôtel de Ville, of Oudenarde (268). By Brittan Willis there are excellent studies of a mare (98), a brindled cow (311), &c., besides several almost lifesize studies of calves, which, though remarkable as *tours-de-force*, fail necessarily, we think, to some extent, from the water-colour painter's materials not having the body and rich viscidity requisite to give the necessary texture and relief. S. P. Jackson—always careful, conscientious, and true to nature—has several studies from Cornwall scenery. Edward A. Goodall sends a view of the church—so interesting in the history of Christian art—of San Francesco, at Assisi (118), and a well-painted Brittany interior (125). His brother, Walter Goodall, has a study for the drawing of "Le Reliquaire" (151), which we engraved not long since. A. P. Newton is represented by comparatively unimportant views on the Adriatic, near Venice (136), of a Highland shieling (247), &c. A small drawing of "Barnard Castle" (332), by A. W. Hunt, has all this artist's frequently-surprising variety and refinement of colour on a scale which secures unity of effect. Paul Naftel's "Ruins of Pæstum" (48); three or four poetical but mannered compositions by S. Palmer; several Welsh studies, truthful though unpretending, by J. Whittaker; a sketch of shipping by J. Wichelo; and a study of a piece of Norwegian glacier by J. Rosenburg, are also worthy of attention.

"THE OLD CONNOISSEUR."

An old connoisseur, or rather, generally, an old pretender to connaissance, examining a picture, has always been a favourite subject with artists, especially those of the French school. Our English painters generally select the simpler and more direct incidents of domestic life; while the polite comedy and subtle satire often concealed under the subject—so well treated, nevertheless, by Mr. Campbell in the picture engraved on page 565—seems exactly suited to the finesse of conception and finish of execution of French painters. Very often, however, the subject is not made the vehicle of either humour or sentiment, but merely a peg on which to hang picturesque costumes and artistic properties, as in many pictures by Meissonier, Chavet, &c. The theme, notwithstanding, presents an opportunity too favourable to be often resisted, for displaying the telling opposition of pretentious ignorance and purse-proud insolence on the one hand, and humble genius and the subserviency enforced by poverty on the other. Something of this kind seems intended in the picture before us. The artist seems to slily intimate in he old connoisseur's adherence to the fashions of his youth that he is also probably as obstinate in his real or pretended admiration of the "old masters," which was the fashion with the young "bucks" of fifty, and even thirty, years ago; and that therefore he is little likely to bring an intelligent or kindly appreciativeness to the work of a living artist. The reader will notice also that the ancient dandy peers very closely at the picture with his eye-glass, intent, probably, not upon its general effect and truth to nature, but on textures, handling, and things to which a true artist scarcely gives a passing thought, but that are found out for him by clever critics who never handled a brush, and dillettanti who derive all their knowledge from such sagacious authorities. When some one pried in this way into a picture of Rembrandt, the sturdy Dutchman exclaimed, in a rage, "Stand off! The picture was not made to be smelt at; the smell of paint is very unwholesome." The painter before us, however, appears too anxious to provide for wife and family to speak his mind in this style. Mr. Campbell has very properly represented the artist a plain, homely, unpretending, good-natured looking fellow, and not the melodramatic personage he is often supposed to be. Another popular assumption that is, sometimes, but not very often well founded, this picture may, however, seem to favour—namely, that the artist's calling is miserably ill paid. Now, so far from this being the fact, we believe, and we speak from tolerably sufficient data, that in consequence of the demand for art having so greatly extended, the artistic profession will compare not much, if anything, to its disadvantage with either of the "regular professions." Let any artist of average natural ability have devoted as much time and study (the expense will be comparatively trifling) to the acquisition of his art that the average lawyer, doctor, or clergyman has expended to qualify him for his calling, and we believe the balance of income will be found not much against, if not actually in favour of, the artist. We think it quite time that the popular prejudices against the emoluments of the artist should be dissipated. It is these prejudices which have tended to prevent artists having that social consideration given them in England which makes the intelligence and taste of English society compare so far disadvantageously with those of some continental circles, where honour is paid the artist, or at least professed to be rendered to him, even above great wealth and high titles.

We have already said, in our notice of the Winter Exhibition, that this picture is an advance in completeness and roundness upon anything we had previously seen by this artist. The head of "The Old Connoisseur" is, in particular, an admirably solid and lifelike study.

THE FARM.

The cynics declared that racing had passed into the leaden age when the 1½ lb. lump was nailed to the bottom of the scale after the Cambridgeshire, and their annual diatribes against the "tallow age" have begun, once more, with the woodcut of the fat bullock on the walls and omnibuses. At Oakham the Cottesmore pastures again held their own for the best ox or steer under five years old. Lord Berners's (1), Colonel Lowther's (2), Earl of Gainsborough's (3), was the order of the longwool fat wether pens, and the Colonel won every other first prize with his Leicesters. Long Clawson, Caldecott, and Croxton were the parishes which had the honour of producing the three best four-year-old hunters, and "the best mare that shall be a good and quiet worker for the general purposes of agriculture" was from Glendon Lodge, near Kettering. Birmingham has held a good fifteenth anniversary, and beyond the complaint that no catalogues were allowed during the open judging, and that there was no Scotch judge, we hear, as yet, of none of those curious hitches and misunderstandings which have caused so much controversy in other years. The prima donna of the hall was a shorthorn heifer (bred and fed in Kent), which was declared to be, not only the best shorthorn but the best animal in the cattle classes. The Hereford classes numbered thirty-one, as in 1862; the steers and heifers were "generally commended;" and the extra £25 for the best of the breed fell to a new man, Mr. Groves, of Walk Mills, near Shrewsbury, with a three years six months' heifer, bred by himself. Mr. G. Pitt's first-prize cow was first at Hereford, and Mr. Draper's second-prize one first at Ludlow, but they had never met before. The Royal farms were third in this class with old Superb (the dam of their prize bull Maximus); and Mr. G. Pitt was also the breeder of Mr. Phillips's first ox, and the breeder and exhibitor of the second steer, which was beaten by one belonging to that well-known Christmas champion, Mr. R. Shirley. The mottle-face interest was remarkably strong this year. The Cottesmore ox fairly beat the Rugby ox in his class, and completed the shorthorn triumph by taking the gold medal as the best ox or steer in the yard; but, as he was bred by Mr. W. H. Baker's late father, the President's cup did not accompany it, and was awarded to the Rev. E. Staniforth's steer, which had one of Mr. W. H. Baker's own breeding next to it. More than half the cow entry had a judicial mention, and here Mr. Lynn was first, Earl Howe second with one of the Sarsden herd, and the Cottesmore blood completed its 1, 2, 3. The shorthorn entries were forty-five, or six more than last year; and the Devons were seventeen, or one in excess.

Devon or Somerset sent most of the entries, but a steer bred by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort beat them all. The Royal Flemish Farm was also third in the Devon cow class; Mr. Farthing had a first and a second, with purchases from Sir A. A. Hood, M.P.; and Mr. William Heath, the great Norfolk feeder, took a second with his Devon, as he had done with his Hereford ox and polled steer. Messrs. Chapman and Burbery held their wonted place with longhorns, whose five of last year swelled to ten; and the addition to the Scotch prize-money brought thirty, or eighteen more. The West Highland class was better filled than any; but the first honours remained on this side the border, with Mr. Ralph Sneed's six-year-old red. Seventeen were in it, and besides the winners there were three H. C.s and two C.s. The winner's age was against him, and the immense M'Combie black beat him for the £25, and was voted "a rough 'un," as he certainly is. Mr. Allen Pollok was behind Messrs. Martin, the great Aberdeen butchers, in two cross classes, and took another second in the West Highland. Mr. Foljambe's Leicesters, Lord Walsingham's Southdowns, Lord Wenlock's and Mr. W. O. Foster's Shropshires, the Duke of Marlborough's Oxford Downs, Mr. Overman's Southdown-Leicesters, and Mr. J. Lynn's Lincoln-Leicesters were all first and foremost. In the pig classes, which had ninety-three entries, against seventy last year, the Royal Home Farm recovered its old prestige with a first and two seconds. White was the winning colour this year, and Mr. Wainman had Messrs. Stearn and Mangles next to him in the fat class, and won with breeding pigs as well. There were four disqualifications, and Mr. Gamgee's stroke descended on Messrs. J. Perrin, D. Long, J. K. Tombs, and J. Lynn. In the poultry department the silver-grey Dorking classes were abolished, and new ones opened for black Hamburghs, Crève Cœurs, and Buenos Ayrean ducks. The Rouen ducks showed a great advance, and one pen of three weighed 23 lb., or within 2¼ lb. of the heaviest Aylesburys. The best pen of mottled geese weighed 77 lb., Toulouse geese (only seven months old), 63 lb.; and three turkeys, only two weeks younger, 58 lb. Pigeons, roots, and implements were also well represented.

The London programme for next week is a very full one, and "Leeds Smithfield Club," Darlington, and Liverpool all act as local counter attractions. On Monday the five shilling visitors will be admitted to the Agricultural Hall soon after two o'clock, and for the four next days the admittance will be a shilling. On Wednesday the Royal Agricultural Society holds its general meeting in the morning, and the Smithfield Club dine at the Freemasons' Tavern at six.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Edward Redman as Consul in London, and of Mr. Thomas B. Job as Consul at Liverpool, for the United States of Colombia.

The Lord Chancellor has sanctioned twenty rules and orders, with a number of forms, for regulating the practice of the County Courts. They will take effect on the 1st of January next.

On Saturday the money subscribed by the shareholders towards realising the £60,000 required to repair and set the Great Ship afloat again was returned to the shareholders, and henceforth all the affairs connected with this vessel will have to pass through the Court of Chancery.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

A COBDEN-BRIGHT demonstration in the north of England is a thing of itself. Other public meetings may be enthusiastic, may be crowded, may be unanimous, but nowhere could be found such a concentration of interest by a vast assembly on individuals for themselves alone. In these quiet times at home it is not easy to get together, or, having got together, to stir up two or three thousand persons by means of speeches which are not ostensibly directed to a particular end or object. One can well understand that such orators as Messrs. Cobden and Bright, when they came with a tangible and palpable grievance which spoke to the most sensitive part of men's systems, could carry audiences along with them as far as ever they liked to go. Wherever the corn laws went this specific source of strength in the orators of the northmen went with them. It augurs well, therefore, for the good feeling of the population of the north that they have not forgotten the men who fought and won a great battle for them; that they welcome them heartily, and their gratitude is not alloyed by any hope of favours to come. They greet Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright as affectionately and confidingly now, when those gentlemen come to them, in a manner, as speculative talkers—as arguers in something like abstractions, who can present before them grievances which are, we do not say imaginative, but which require the exercise of a certain liveliness of faculty to be comprehended and appreciated by those who needed little time to consider the broad facts and the patent advantages of cheap bread and free trade. Perhaps, under no circumstances have Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright shown the fertility and extent of their resources as popular orators as on the recent occasion of their meeting with their Rochdale friends. Owing to many causes, which it is not necessary to particularise, they had to steer clear of that breadth and freedom of argument which in them has always been a great force. They had to deal with social problems of great nicety, and to enforce and illustrate as they best could (some of their most favoured examples having of late failed them) their political doctrines in such a manner as to avoid apparent self-contradiction as well as the danger of seeming to tend towards ideas of social, moral, and political regeneration, which have come to grief under the auspices of Fergus O'Connor and Robert Owen. Very ably, very effectively, and judiciously did they acquit themselves in what seems to us to approach a difficult position. We have had a recent opportunity of bearing our testimony to the geniality, the sympathetic heartiness of Mr. Cobden's nature, with which circumstances had previously prevented our becoming acquainted; and any notions of his being a mere political economist of the severest school were, in our case, effectually dissipated. Of the warmth, combined with tenderness, of Mr. Bright's disposition any one may acquire a knowledge from any one of his speeches, and, therefore, it is not surprising that when they are both, as it were, at home—as at Rochdale—where their inner life is familiar to the audience which crowded around them the other day, they should make such a sensation and such an impression. Of the impression on the country generally we will say nothing here; but what we will say is, that, no matter who is the listener, let him be ever so speech-beaten and speech-wearied, he will confess that addresses from Cobden and Bright are still great and enjoyable features in the public life of England.

It is curious that, scarcely had the echoes of the philosophical radicalism of these gentlemen ceased to reverberate through Rochdale, than the puny voices of certain Conservative members and others of South Lancashire were raised in the same place. On the day after the Cobden-Bright demonstration, Mr. Algernon Egerton, Mr. W. J. Legh, and Mr. Charles Turner, the three members for South Lancashire, met the Conservative Association of Rochdale. It is odd that there should be such an association there, but there is no doubt that there is a strong Conservative leaven in this division of the county; and it was evidenced by the fact of Mr. Charles Turner, formerly member for Liverpool, winning the third seat which was given to the division by a Liberal Government when the disfranchised seats for Sudbury and St. Albans were distributed. In a manner, Mr. Turner, although a Conservative, represents the democratic element in South Lancashire, because he is the representative of the mercantile, as contradistinguished to the aristocratic, class, which finds its oracles in Mr. Algernon Egerton and Mr. Legh. Mr. Egerton (who is a son of the first Earl of Ellesmere) as a product of the election of 1859, and Mr. Disraeli must have had some faith in his hereditary right to be considered a man of ability, for his maiden speech was the moving of the address to the Crown at the meeting of the new Parliament—a circumstance, as we believe, unprecedented. He acquitted himself on that occasion remarkably well; and we have reason to know that he takes to the business of the House, and has in him the making of a good member. Mr. Legh was also first returned for South Lancashire at the last general election, and has not, to our knowledge, as yet emerged from the chrysalis condition of young memberdom.

The members for Taunton are well known in the House of Commons. One of them, a grave, somewhat sententious, and rather philosophical politician, is, in his special way, a reformer—albeit he professes abstract Toryism. By the steady but unostentatious course which Mr. Arthur Mills has taken in Parliament he has gained a good, and almost an influential, position, while there can be no doubt that he is respected by men of all parties. Without exactly being able to say why, we fancy that if the Conservatives came into power he would have a fair chance of office suited to his calibre. No one supposes that Mr. Bentinck, his colleague, cares about being respected; his object evidently is to be well known by the House; so he is, for they often laugh with him and as often at him. Having the misfortune—as, *pro hâc vice*, he must esteem it—to bear the same name as a decidedly prominent member of the house, it is necessary to designate him by his initials, G. A. F. C., standing for George Augustus Frederick Cavendish. Supposing the possessor of this imposing list of appellations to be called on to answer to them personally, the bystanders would be surprised to see how very small a person they envelop. Certain comic illustrations of the origin of species which have lately appeared have traced singular likenesses between men and birds and beasts; and, when one comes to think of it, it is remarkable how many men are like birds. There may be therefore good reasons why one always thinks of a tomtit when one sees this honourable member for Taunton in full action before the House. If one was to be compelled to illustrate his style and manner in a word, one would refer the querist to his boyish recollections of that small but particularly bounceable firework called a cracker. In simple justice, however, it ought to be said that Mr. Bentinck is always very amusing, and sometimes gives hard hits; and, if he would only tone himself down a little, and not ruffle his feathers and waggle so violently, he would make more way, and he has made a good deal, in the House. At Taunton both members came out characteristically, Mr. Bentinck especially.

It has been our duty, and, of course, our pleasure, to have this autumn a great deal to say about Essex members, and on the last occasion we invoked the sole Liberal member of that county to put in his annual appearance and not to let the Tories have it all their own way. Surely we thought so compact and so assured a body as the Essex Liberal Club would not allow to pass unheeded threats of crushing out the one Liberal plant which they had produced and nourished in the uncongenial ground of Essex until they had become proud of it, not only for what it represented but for itself. Maldon is known as the political cockpit of Essex, and it was there, only the other day, that the Tories in conclave boasted that they had their man ready to supplant Mr. Western at the next election, and thus restore the broken continuity of conservatism in the county. Our expectations have been fulfilled, and the Liberals have come out in greater force than ever at Maldon. By a turn of luck for him and for them, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has become connected with Essex, and the Liberals came out this time with a member of the Ministry in their front rank. Recollecting, as we do, the *verve* and the enthusiasm which characterise the meeting of the Liberal Club, we wonder what they thought of the somewhat austere and hard, cold oratory of Mr. Fortescue. Perhaps they do not understand how much of a model Under-Secretary he is. Representing his department in the House of Commons, it is singularly safe in his hands. Always ready with the minutest details, at once simple and courteous in his manner, he is, yet, never turned aside from the current of his assertions; knowing the advantage in a Ministerial explanation on matters just doubtful, of appearing to go into their discussion at considerable length; never really yielding a point against his department, and yet seeming to slip out bits of frank and candid admission—slow, measured, monotonous in his utterance—so that it is difficult to catch a salient point with the ear if he should present one, which he never does; he has the happy art—for an official—of making people think that he has given the fullest explanation that is possible, and yet, when he has concluded, nobody knows exactly what he has said, or what there is to rejoin to. The consequence is, he almost invariably has the last word, and there remains on the minds of his hearers a vague consciousness that whatever is right is all right, and whatever is wrong remains as it is, but that it is not so very wrong after all. At this particular gathering at Maldon, Mr. Charles Buxton holds an honoured place. However anxious the audience may be to hear, and how much soever they may applaud, Mr. Western's generally spirited speeches, they look to Mr. Buxton for a philosophical summing-up of politics in general. For a time they emerge with him from Maldon and survey political mankind; they forget that they are Essex men fighting a local battle, and remember that they are constituent parts of a nation, in the general welfare of which they have an interest which each in his particular sphere can do something to serve. It is something gained when at a meeting of this kind a larger and wider scope is given to its influence than that which, perhaps, is intended, and is certainly hardly comprehended in its special object.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN CRAWLEY.

Nearly the whole of yesterday week was occupied by the cross-examination of Surgeon Turnbull, of the Inniskillings, but nothing particular was elicited. He had made an addendum to his summary of the predisposing causes of death, that the deceased was in the habit of drinking large quantities of brandy, but this was because Colonel Crawley and the Assistant Surgeon told him so. He had no evidence of the fact himself. A letter from Captain the Hon. E. Bourke, of the 6th Dragoons, was read, stating that the writer knew Sergeant-Major Lilley as a sober, worthy non-commissioned officer, for whom he had the greatest respect. He had known him from 1858 to 1862. The Court, at its rising, adjourned till Monday.

On Monday Dr. Turnbull underwent a further cross-examination by the prisoner, with a view of showing that no blame could be thrown upon Colonel Crawley in regard to Lilley's death. Colonel Shute, who commanded the regiment previous to the Colonel, identified a letter which he wrote in testimony of the good character of Sergeant-Major Lilley; and some other testimony was given to the same effect. These witnesses were especially precise in speaking of his great sobriety.

Tuesday was chiefly occupied with the evidence of the non-commissioned officers and privates who had acted as sentries on Sergeant-Major Lilley during his arrest. Their testimony was of one tone throughout; they were inside the house, but not close to the bedroom, and could not see into it. The Sergeant-Major was a sober, steady man. He never made any complaints of suffering inconvenience from the way in which the sentries were posted.

The proceedings on Wednesday were pretty much like those of the day before, the evidence given being almost entirely that of the sentries. Some of them deposed to having seen Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom; others said they had not done so; and one or two expressed an opinion that as the sentries were posted they could not annoy Mrs. Lilley.

The examination of the sentries on guard over Sergeant-Major Lilley was continued on Thursday. They did not think the position of the sentries caused any annoyance to Mrs. Lilley. Neither the Sergeant-Major nor Mrs. Lilley had made any complaint. The sentries were ordered not to inconvenience Mrs. Lilley in any way whatever. Several of the witnesses deposed to Sergeant-Major Lilley drinking brandy. On one occasion, according to the evidence of Private Dribble, Lilley drank several glasses of brandy. Another sentry deposed that the Sergeant-Major invited him to drink brandy, which he had in a bottle in a long boot placed under the couch; and that, when Lilley had finished the brandy, he gave witness the bottle to throw away. A servant of the Sergeant-Major stated that Lilley was in the habit of drinking spirits, but not to excess. He would take half a dram of arrack in a cup of coffee the first thing in the morning. Further evidence of a similar character was given.

A serious fire has occurred at St. John's, Antigua, destroying considerable property.

A rumour is current in Constantinople to the effect that Abd-el-Kader has died at Mecca.

The Empress of Russia has returned to St. Petersburg, from the Crimea, and has taken up her residence at Tzarsko-Zelo.

The annual full-dress ball in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College is to be held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday next.

Jubilee services have been held in Hull, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. About £2000 was realised by the services, and the total jubilee fund now exceeds £75,000.

A nurse-girl and two young children at Lockwood, near Huddersfield, have been seriously injured from having eaten portions of a "sugarstick," which seems to have been coloured with some poisonous matter.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE excitement has prevailed in the Money Market this week. Although about £500,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and although very little silver has been forwarded to the East by the present steamer, the directors of the Bank of England have advanced their minimum quotation for money to 8 per cent, and have declined making advances to the various discount establishments under 8 per cent. A higher range in money having been pretty generally anticipated, the demand for accommodation has been very active, and even the present rate has not had the effect of checking it. Obviously, the directors have acted upon a sound principle in the effort to check the outflow of bullion from this country. This week £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank for transmission to Egypt, in part payment of a loan recently contracted with one of our leading companies; a very large amount has been secured for transmission to the Brazils on Monday next; heavy advances are being made to the Austrian Government; and both France and Russia are likely to appear in the Money Market in a few weeks as large borrowers. The state of the Continental exchanges, and the moderate profit on gold imports from America, have no doubt had considerable influence upon the Bank directors. There is a fair average supply of money on offer in the general discount market.

The discount houses have advanced their rates for money at "call" to 5, and for deposits at short notice to 5 and 5½ per cent.

A sale of £500,000 in bills on India has taken place. No change took place in the minimum price, and the tenders within the limits amounted to £1,720,000.

The Continental Money Markets have continued excited, and for the most part they are badly supplied with capital.

The forthcoming dividend of the London Chartered Bank of Australia will be at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Notwithstanding the advance in the rate for money, the decline in the value of National Securities has been comparatively trifling. The market, however, has been very inactive, and the supply of money stock has increased.

On Thursday the market opened flatly, but subsequently recovered. Consols, for Money, closed at 90½ ¾ ex div.; for Account, 90¾ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ to 90. Exchequer Bills marked 10s. to 5s. dis.

A decline of about 1 per cent has taken place in the value of American Securities. Illinois Central have been done at 82; Erie Shares, 63¼; and Virginia Six per Cents, 33.

The market for all Foreign Securities has continued heavy, and a general fall has taken in the quotations.

There has been less firmness in the market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and the quotations have given way.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been much restricted:—Canada Six per Cents have realised 104; Ditto Five per Cents, 92; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1883, 109½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 105; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102½; South Australian Six per Cents, 113½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110¼.

About an average business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities.

The Railway Share Market has been in a depressed state, and prices, almost generally, have given way.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 30.—There was a very poor show of English wheat in our market to-day, and nearly all kinds moved off freely, at an advance in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Fine foreign wheats improved 2s., other kinds 1s. per quarter, with a good consumptive inquiry. Floating cargoes of grain produced rather more money. Malting barley moved off freely, at extreme currencies. Grinding and distilling sorts were inactive, at late rates. The malt trade was firm, at very full prices. Fine oats were scarce, and 6d. per quarter dearer; but damp parcels were somewhat neglected. Both beans and peas advanced 1s. per quarter, with an improved inquiry. The flour trade was steady, and, in some instances, the quotations had an upward tendency.

Dec. 2.—The supplies of produce were only moderate. Generally speaking, the trade ruled firm, at prices fully equal to Monday.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 44s.; rye, 32s. to 33s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 66s to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 35s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 33s. to 35s.; country marks, 28s. to 31s. per 280lb. French, 35s. to 38s. per sack. American, 19s. to 27s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Wheat, 570; barley, 1030; malt, 540; oats, 100; flour, 1720. Irish: Oats, 500. Foreign: Wheat, 4860; barley, 2040; oats, 16,850; flour, 600 sacks, 4260 barrels.

Seeds.—There is a fair average business doing in clover seed, at full prices. In other seeds, as well as cakes, the transactions are on a very moderate scale, at late rates.

Linseed, English, crushing, 66s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 60s. to 65s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 14s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 8s. to 11s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 2s. 6d. to £10; rape cakes, £5 to £5 15s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 60s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 72s.; white ditto, 54s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 3d.; barley, 33s. 7d.; oats, 19s. 7d.; rye, 34s 9d.; beans, 36s. 1d.; peas, 31s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s.; barley, 33s. 11d.; oats, 19s. 1d.; rye, 29s. 1d.; beans, 36s.; peas, 34s. 8d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 121,825; barley, 125,511; oats, 14,019; rye, 19; beans, 4196; peas, 2409 quarters.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 12s. 6d.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 3d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 14s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand is steady, and prices are well supported. English qualities may be quoted at from 90s. to 160s.; and foreign, 70s. to 160s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Dec. 3.)—The supply of beasts on offer in our market to-day was limited, and the demand for all breeds ruled steady, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations. The best Scots sold at 5s. 2d. per 8lb. We were again scantily supplied with sheep, and the mutton trade was firm, at extreme currencies. The best Downs were worth fully 5s. 10d. per 8lb. Calves—the show of which was limited—moved off freely, at 2d. per 8lb. more money. Prices ranged from 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. There was an improved sale for pigs, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Milch cows were quite as dear as last week. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 14s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 882; cows, 130; sheep, 3300; calves, 90; pigs, 370. Foreign: Beasts, 120; sheep, 700; calves, 40.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are limited, and the trade rules firm, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SINCE my last communication there has been no public ceremony at Athens, and a certain amount of sadness has spread over the Court of King George in consequence of the news of the death of the King of Denmark, which has caused the solemnity of the administration of the oath of allegiance to the troops and to the National Guard on the Champ de Mars to be momentarily deferred. In the mean time, the Greeks appear to be contented and confident in the future; there is, however, much to be done, as the whole system of Government is to be reorganised on a Liberal footing. When Otho was called to reign over Greece (there was a cry uttered by his subjects which made an excellent French calembour—"Qu'Othon soit philhellène!" (*Coton, soie, fil, et laine*; cotton, silk, thread, and wool.) The same demand, deprived altogether of its dynastic signification, might now be urged with still greater reason, so as to give productive occupation, at any rate, to a portion of the Greek population. Unfortunately, the majority of the men of talent are tormented by the desire of becoming Ministers or, at least, Deputies. The Greek savans in general require schooling in social and political matters, and ought to pass some years in France and England in the study of English and French society. Assuredly there are, among the swarm of enthusiastic orators, many clever individuals full of devotion to the interests of their fatherland, and capable of understanding the first necessities of a country which possesses a university established on a grand scale, but no roads; an academy, but no water fit to drink. The kingdom produces olive oil and excellent wine in abundance; but fi railways should be established in Greece, and thus offer inducements for the exportation of these useful natural products before the introduction of commercial and manufacturing habits among the people shall have rendered them somewhat independent, the poor Hellenes will be compelled to live upon badly-seasoned vegetables and to drink stagnant water to digest them. But matters do not go on so rapidly in this beautiful country; a railway concession passes as an inheritance from uncle to nephew; the nephew takes a long time to reflect on the importance of his acquisition, and, fearful of a bankruptcy, hesitates, and continues to hesitate; so that, unless the Hellenic Government take the affair in hand, the execution of the railways will in all probability be deferred to the Greek calends. In this case neither the oils nor the wines will rise in price, and there will be no revolution in the culinary arrangements of the Hellenes, which are rather eccentric. I remember hearing of a certain English Lord, who once said to his cook, "I will allow you sixty pounds a month; but, should I ever be able to guess what it is you give me to eat, I shall immediately discharge you." The milord in question would have no difficulty in being satisfactorily accommodated in Greece, where it is impossible to guess the composition of the different dishes. As a general rule, the "comfortable" is wanting in Athens; but then there is consolation to be had in the splendour of the scenery and the beauty of the climate. One of the greatest existing inconveniences is the irregularity of postal communication: the state of things, however, in this respect, as in all others, will no doubt be promptly ameliorated, and thus justify the universal confidence in the reawakening of Greek prosperity under the mild and just government which it is evidently the desire of King George to inaugurate.

In the absence of public ceremonies to fill the pages of his album, our Special Artist busied himself with the preparation of the four interesting Illustrations engraved in our present Number, to the explanation of which I at once proceed, relying rather upon M. Mariani's pencil than upon my pen for their easy comprehension.

FEMALE TYPES AND COSTUMES.

During the late fêtes, our Artist made a collection of sketches of the most attractive costumes met with in the streets and environs of Athens. One of the Engravings at page 568 represents the principal female types and costumes of the people, the Grecian ladies having for the most part adopted the Parisian modes. Amongst the bourgeoisie a few women wearing the fez are still encountered, with which the velvet corsage, embroidered with silver or gold, is occasionally worn, together with a certain amount of crinoline. On the other hand, the bulk of the women have remained faithful to the vestments of their ancestors. The figure to the left of our group is a woman of Attica. The cloak, embroidered round the bottom, is usually of white cloth, the remainder of the costume being composed of cotton material. The women of a considerable portion of the Greek continent are dressed in like manner. Next to her, in the front, stands a woman of Hydra. The waistband is generally worn very wide by the common people, with whom it serves as a sort of pocket for holding the handkerchief, &c. Both men and women usually carry a chaplet in the hand. Between this and the first figure is caught a glimpse of an Athenian woman, having the fez for headdress, and a velvet corsage richly embroidered. The fourth figure (in the background) represents the headdress of the girls. The kerchief on the head is attached by means of their hair-plaits, which they roll in the form of a turban; the tresses come from behind the ears. The woman with her hands under her apron is a native of Chalcis, and to her left stands a woman of the wealthy classes of Hydra. Between these two may be discerned the headdress of a peasant-woman from Ipsara, the remainder of her attire resembling that of the Hydra female. The next figure to the right, in the background, is a woman of Marathon; she wears a small silk apron over a woollen costume, and a cotton veil. The seated figure is an Athenian woman: in common with most of the women who live in the old streets in the neighbourhood of the Acropolis, she wears a dark-coloured veil. The dress of the woman filling her pitcher differs but little from that of the first-named figure at the extreme left, and is met with at every step in Athens. The form of the pitcher is accurately depicted, and the manner in which it is carried is also shown.

MALE TYPES AND COSTUMES.

It is affirmed on very good authority that King George does not intend to wear the Greek costume habitually; and for this reason most of the authorities are preparing to abandon the national costume. But this change cannot be expected to extend beyond a limited circle; and, besides, it is to be feared that Greece might become less Grecian if the national attire were to undergo any serious modification; for, after all, "nationality" depends, to a certain extent at least, upon dress; and the Greeks could not well afford to undergo the loss of the insignia around which so much prestige has been thrown in the songs of the poets of all times.

Our Engraving at page 568 comprises the principal characteristic dresses of the male population of Greece, as well as some of its most remarkable types. The seated figure wears the costume of an Athenian citizen, which is that worn by the majority of the well-to-do inhabitants of the Greek continent. The one at his left hand represents a military chief with the rank of a General, whilst behind him is a military peasant of Etolia. At the right of the Engraving are two poor peasants, serving as National Guards. Near them stands, with his back to the spectator, a military peasant of Attica. At the extreme left is a youth from the workshops. Most of the working men in Greece wear this kind of trousers, which is of Turkish origin and always blue. The vest is usually of black or blue cloth. Next to him is a shepherd, holding in his left hand a most primitive crook.

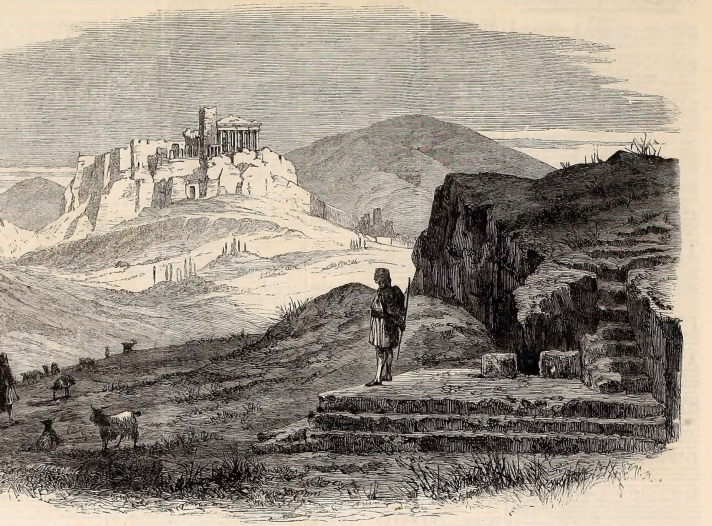
THE ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.



GREEK MALE TYPES AND COSTUMES—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



GREEK FEMALE TYPES AND COSTUMES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.



VIEW FROM THE HILL OF THE PNYX, ATHENS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The figure behind him is a peasant serving as a National Guard, his headdress, like that of his fellow-peasants at the right of the Engraving, being a kerchief worn in the style of Salvator Rosa's bandits.

VIEW TAKEN FROM THE HILL OF THE PNYX.

The great interest attaching to this point of view arises from the circumstance that from the hill of the Pnyx most of the venerable monuments of Athens are visible. In the background, on the right, is Mount Hymettus, still famous for its excellent honey. Below it are the ruins of the Odeon of Herod Atticus, built under the Antonines; and above, the Acropolis, with the Parthenon. The rocky hill on the left is the site of the Areopagus, or Hill of Mars; the steps, and the seats of the judges, cut in the rock, may still be seen. Here the famous tribunal that dated from the time of Cecrops, and before which Orestes appeared to justify the assassination of his mother, held its sittings. The judges of the Areopagus assembled only at night. It was in front of this famous spot that St. Paul pronounced his discourse on the Unknown God.

Between the Hill of Mars, the Acropolis, and the Hill of the Pnyx formerly passed the Ceramicus, which was the richest quarter of ancient Athens. Of that nothing now remains; the site even is arid, and particularly the little valley covered with rubbish formed by the detritus of houses fallen to decay and dissolution. Upon the rock itself a few tufts of thorny herbs sometimes sprout forth, to be speedily devoured by skinny flocks of adventurous goats under the surveillance of a fierce-looking herdsman.

On the foreground of our Illustration is the Hill of the Pnyx itself, where the popular assembly used to be held. The tribune is drawn exactly as it remains at present. It is infelicitous in its position for having suffered less than most of the other celebrated monuments during the frequent bombardments with which Athens has been favoured. The Pnyx is simply the rock itself carved for the purpose of a tribune. The orator placed himself on the top of the block, to which access was given by six steps on each side. The ensemble was always very majestic and inspiring on account of the grandeur of the buildings within the view of the speaker and his auditory. Below the orator, on the third step, the clerks used to take their places, and were occupied in taking notes on their tablets, or in looking through the public records for proofs required by their master. Demosthenes, it will be remembered, discoursed from this rocky tribune, to the delight of the assembled multitude.

MR. SASSOON.

MR. DAVID SASSOON, Justice of the Peace for the Town of Bombay, was born, in the year 1792, in the renowned and once opulent city of Bagdad, where his father filled the responsible office of State Treasurer to the Provincial Government. Early in life Mr. Sassoon entered a banking firm, in which he remained until he was about thirty years old, when that frightful scourge of Persia—the plague—broke out, and, simultaneously, the administration of the Government became so insecure for life and property that he left Bagdad for Bushire, the seat of the British Residency, and after a short stay there a commercial engagement required him to visit Bombay. That visit made him determine upon removing his family to the capital of Western India, where he soon established himself as one of the most enterprising and respected merchants of the city; and in Shanghai, Canton, and Japan branch houses were also established and carried on by members of his family. From the commencement of his sojourn in Bombay to the present period he has never forgotten to aid those in needy circumstances; and it is a remarkable fact that a beggar of his tribe is rarely or ever seen asking alms in the streets, as they know they have only to seek relief at the hands of Mr. Sassoon to find it. This gentleman has for years identified himself with the British Government; and, as a proof of his stanch loyalty, it may be mentioned that when the news of the mutiny in the North-west Provinces reached Bombay, Mr. Sassoon, long regarded as the head of his community, addressed the Governor, proffering the services of the whole of the Hebrew community in a military capacity, which had the immediate effect of silencing many others, who had been wavering and speaking of the success of the rebels in a tone of exultation, to tender their services; and, at a public entertainment given by Mr. Sassoon on the occasion of her Majesty assuming the direct government of her Indian dominions, Lord Elphinstone, in proposing the health of his worthy host, said, "he should never forget that, when threatened with danger and whilst some were panic-struck, Mr. Sassoon and his family were the first to come forward in support of the British Government."



DAVID SASSOON, ESQ., ONE OF THE MERCHANT PRINCES OF BOMBAY.

In various acts of philanthropy he has devoted upwards of £100,000. Amongst the most notable of his public benefactions are the following:—The foundation and endowment of the Reformatory and Industrial Institution in Bombay; schools for boys and girls, with an annual allowance of £500; a synagogue at Bombay, and one at Poonah, with an annual allowance of £500 each; cemeteries at Bombay, Poonah, Shanghai, and Hong-Kong. Mr. Sassoon has also subscribed largely to the Sailors' Homes in Bombay and Hong-Kong; to the Famine Fund; to the Fund for Widows and Orphans of Officers Killed during the Mutiny; and to the Lancashire Relief Fund. His recent gifts consist of £1000 for an illuminated clock-tower in the Victoria and Albert Museum; £2500 towards an asylum for the relief of destitute invalids and other paupers in Poonah; and £15,000 for a general hospital in Poonah, the first stone of which was laid by the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, on the 8th of October last, when his Excellency touched upon several appropriate topics, and took occasion to say—"You have shown, Sir, the sense you entertain of the blessings you receive under the British Government by training your children after the fashion of those classes to which her Most Gracious Majesty and the British nation habitually look for the men to be trusted in public as well as in private affairs. It is not every one of the native gentlemen of Bombay, even in these days of general prosperity, who can follow your example by purchasing an English estate [Ashley Park, at Walton-on-Thames, bought for Mr. Sassoon's eldest son] and enrolling himself among the landowners of England; but there are many who can do as you have done, in sending a son to an English school and college, there to learn not only what English gentlemen know, but what they feel and think on subjects of more permanent interest and importance than how the wealth of modern commerce is accumulated and distributed. I must apologise for touching on a subject so personal. I could not refrain from noticing the prominent and prevailing feeling of sympathy which you have ever manifested with the British Government and British people—a feeling which enhances manifold the interest which English people feel in all that you do. I will only add an expression of the feeling—in which every one here present will join me—that you may be permitted to see this building suitably completed, and fulfilling all your benevolent intentions as a permanent relief to suffering humanity; and that you may long be a living example of that blessing which the Royal poet of your own people has declared shall ever attend him who provides for the sick and needy."

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 1st inst., at Low Elswick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of Henry Parker, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th of October, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, by the Rev. William Sheldon Reece, M.A., Henry Reynolds Luard, Captain Royal Engineers, and third son of the late Peter Francis Luard, Esq., M.D., of Warwick, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Leggatt, Esq., of Guildford. No cards sent.

On the 28th ult., at St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the Rev. G. S. Drew, M.A., Incumbent of St. Barnabas, South Kennington, William Challis, jun., of 3, Lansdowne-terrace, Acre-lane, Brixton, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of William Vincent, of Durham-place, Chelsea, late of H.M. War Department, Pall-mall.

On Oct. 27, at St. John's Church, Christiansted, in St. Croix (Danish West Indies), by the Rev. Mr. Almon, Mr. Christian Battensen, planter, born in Denmark, to Miss Ellen Lang, daughter of the late Mr. Gilbert Lang, of Glasgow, and granddaughter of Major Lang, an old resident of St. Croix.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd of October, suddenly, at Lima, Peru, Mr. William Allpress, aged 33 years, third son of the late Mr. Joseph Allpress, of Canonbury, Islington.

On the 26th ult., at Otterwood Cottage, Hythe, Hants, after a long and painful illness endured with Christian piety and resignation, Mary, the second daughter of the late Thomas Figgins Medhurst, Esq., C.E., of Soho, London.

THE PLANETS and DOUBLE STARS seen distinctly by a new Telescope for £5, which will also distinguish the face of a sheep and features of a man four miles, the sign of a public-house five miles, shot marks upon a target two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £70. It has a 3-in. superior achromatic object-glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand with jointed claw feet.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Persons are invited to apply for a diagram with full particulars, sent free. Powerful small pocket telescopes, opera, field, and general outdoor glasses.

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HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in Packets by 2280 Agents.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.
There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED 1742.
Sold by most Grocers from the Cask, and in 1lb. and ½lb. Canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
London.

LETTERS PATENT 1823. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has long been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

ALL Good Cooks and Careful Housewives use Symington's
PATENT PREPARED PEA FLOUR,
perfectly wholesome, and requires no boiling. Packets, 1d., 2d., and 4d.; Tins, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 3s. All Grocers, &c.—Works, W. SYMINGTON and CO., Bowden Steam Mills, Market Harborough.

CHEESE—STILTON in perfection.
HAMS—Small, first class.
BUTTER—Aylesbury, Fresh Daily.
CRAFT, Cheesemonger, Knightsbridge.

PRICE'S CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS are perfectly safe, and burn their time. The quality of these Night Lights can now be relied on.

SHERWOOD BED LIGHTS, Sixpence and Eighteenpence a Box. These candles are made to supply a want very generally expressed—a cheap, really good chamber candle. They will be found inferior only to "Price's Candles, which will not drop grease when carried," which are sold in Boxes, One Shilling and Three Shillings each.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is "in every respect equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe PRICE'S GLYCERINE. Where purity is of importance, patients can ensure it by desiring to have their Glycerine in 1lb., 8oz., 4oz., or 2oz. bottles, with capsules over the stopper, marked "Price's Patent." Belmont, Vauxhall.

FOR THE HANDS, FACE, and LIPS, WYLDE'S ALMOND TABLET superior to Cold Cream, Glycerine, &c., price 6d. and 1s., of all Chemists and Perfumers; by post, two stamps extra.—LOWE and WYLDE, Chemists, Chelsea.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.
This unrivalled Starch is
used in the Royal Laundry,
and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be
the Finest Starch she ever used.
Her Majesty's Lace-dresser
declares it to be
the best she has tried,
and the above award by some of the most eminent
scientific men of the age
confirms its superiority.
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 25s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S.
Another consignment of
FOREIGN SILKS.
A Thousand pieces of Plain Glacés, all new and brilliant colours, from the first manufacturers in Lyons.
A choice of 33 shades of colour at
£2 15s. 6d.
£3 3s.
£3 9s. 6d.
£4 4s.
£5 10s. 0d.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, Oxford-street, London.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.
Several thousand yards of Light and Medium Coloured FRENCH SILKS, of last year's manufacture, recently bought by PETER ROBINSON at a large discount. These Goods are peculiarly well adapted for Dinner and Evening Wear, or for early Spring. The prices range from £1 15s. 6d., upwards.
Patterns free. Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

TO LADIES IN TOWN.
PETER ROBINSON begs to announce that he is now offering for sale a stock of Rich Moire Antiques, of the choicest Colours, both light and dark; but, as there is only a limited number of Robes of each shade, Peter Robinson cannot offer to send patterns.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

ONE HUNDRED
Pieces
Gros de Corinthe Cadrille,
all good, useful Colours,
£2 12s. 6d.
the Full Dress of 14 yards.
The Gros de Congrès,
or double-faced Silk,
£2 15s. 6d.
The Chêné Coquette,
£3 3s.
Armure Egeyon,
£5 5s.
Xanxênio Robe,
£4 18s 6d.
Rich Moire Antiques,
£4 18s. 6d.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, Oxford-street, London.

A NEW FABRIC.
The "Genappe Cloth," either Plain or Figured, every colour, from 12s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BEST ABERDEEN WINCEYS,
Widest width, 2s. 3d. per yard, all Colours.
Among which are several shades of a decided Novelty
and most brilliant Effects.
A Choice of 2000 Pieces for Selection.
Also a very useful Quality, at 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. the Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

WARM MANTLES
FOR WINTER,
in Brown and Black Seal Cloth and other materials, commencing at 1 to 10 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Illustrations of New Mantles, Jackets, and Dresses,
gratis, and sent free on application.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, London.

OUTDOOR JACKETS.
Every variety of Jackets for walking costume, combining the useful article at one guinea and the exquisite fabrics of Saxony, France, and Austria, at prices from 42s. to 5 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Illustrations of new Mantles, Jackets, and Dresses,
gratis, and sent free on application.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, London.

VELVET MANTLES,
being the leading fashion of the season, are kept ready in great variety, with and without sleeves, both plain and trimmed, at prices from 3 to 25 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Illustrations of New Mantles, Jackets, and Dresses,
gratis, and sent free on application.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, London.

NEW JACKETS.
A large and varied Stock of Jackets for indoor—both morning and evening—wear, in Black and Coloured Materials, at prices to meet every requirement. Engravings have been prepared, and will be forwarded, on application, without charge, to all parts of the world.
Ladies' Riding Habits made to measure from 4 guineas and upwards.
PETER ROBINSON'S,
Illustrations of New Mantles, Jackets, and Dresses,
gratis, and sent free on application.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, London.

WATERPROOF MANTLES
always kept ready in Stock.
Circular, without Sleeves, 21s. to 35s.
Large Travelling Ditto, with Sleeves, 30s. to 42s.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Illustrations of New Mantles, Jackets, and Dresses,
gratis, and sent free on application.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, London.

REAL FUR SEAL
JACKETS and PALETOTS.
A large stock to select from,
made from the choicest skins, and in sizes to suit the present fashion.
Jacket, to measure at back,

	27 inches	.. .. ..	8 guineas.
Paletot	33 „	.. .. ..	10 „
„	36 „	.. .. ..	12 „
„	39 „	.. .. ..	15 „
„	42 „	.. .. ..	16 „

Seal Paletots, trimmed Grebe Fur, 11 guineas and upwards.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS.
Ladies, previous to purchasing, are respectfully invited to inspect our stock, consisting of a large assortment of the latest Novelties in Dress, of British and Foreign manufacture;
Rich, Durable, and Cheap Silks;
all the Newest Materials and Styles in Jackets; Clan and Paisley Shawls; Made-up Dresses in all the New Designs;
Merinos, Winceys, Ribbons, Gloves, Furs, Drapery, Hosiery, &c.
Drapers, Milliners, and Dressmakers supplied with cut lengths at the lowest trade price.
Matching orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Patterns post-free.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

NEW MANTLES in CLOTH, VELVET, and SEALSKIN.
GRANT and GASK
are exhibiting an extensive collection of these fashionable garments, in Astracan, Cloth, Velvet, Sealskin, &c., at very moderate prices.
In the new department for Furs, Sealskin Mantles, Jackets, &c., the prices will be found fully 20 per cent below what is usually charged by Furriers.
Real Sealskin Mantles. Rich Lyons Velvet Mantles, Trimmed with Seal and Ermine, from 8 guineas each.
The Mourning Department contains every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning.
Patterns and Illustrated Fashions forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, &c.
GRANT and GASK
have purchased, at a very great reduction from the usual prices, the whole of the immense stock of Moire Antiques of Messrs. Ballance and Sons, Spitalfields, who are retiring from business.
The richest quality Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas Full Dress of 9 yards, or any length cut at 10s. 6d. per yard.
Also, a large purchase of rich Lyons Velvets, which will be sold from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per yard, equally under value.
Several hundred pieces of the new Tartan Silks, at 2½ guineas the Full Dress.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

THE FASHIONABLE CLOAK of the SEASON is the SNOWSTORM.—Can be purchased only of FARMER and ROGERS.
Real Sealskin Mantles, from 8 guineas to 25 guineas.
Handsome Velvet Ditto, from 7 guineas to 50 guineas.
Opera Cloaks, from 21s.
Warm Winter Cloaks, from 42s.
The Great Indian Shawl Warehouse, 171, 173, 175, and 179, Regent-street.

WINTER SHAWLS, at an enormous reduction in price.—FARMER and ROGERS, having recently purchased several large lots of French and English Shawls, solicit attention to the following extraordinary bargains:—
Beautiful French Cashmere Shawls, 5 guineas, usual price 10 guineas.
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 guineas, usual price 15 guineas.
Warm Himalayan Shawls, 10s. 6d., usual price 21s.
Warm Chenille Shawls, 16s., usual price 25s.
171, 173, 175, and 179, Regent-street.

GREAT BARGAINS in MOIRE ANTIQUES.
G. and P. CHILES are now selling Rich Moire Antiques at 3 guineas, their real value being 4 guineas the Dress. Patterns free.
7, St John's-wood-terrace, N.W.

BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Lace and Embroidery, at the lowest possible prices. Cloaks, Robes, and Hoods, newest styles, with every requisite for the Infant, at SCOTT and THOMSON'S (late Nunn's), the Juvenile Dépôt, 259, Regent-street, Oxford-street, London; and 8 and 9, Marine-promenade, Scarborough. Price-lists free by post.

KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, have purchased two manufacturers' Silk Stocks, which they intend selling off during this month at less than half price.

ALL THE NEW
AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES,
at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free. Address to King and Co., Regent-street.

ALL THE NEW
EVENING DRESSES at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns post-free. Address to King and Co., Regent-street.

ALL THE NEW
SHAWLS and MANTLES at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
From 10s. 6d. to £10 10s. each.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£10,000 worth of FRENCH SILKS,
of the richest quality,
at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Striped,
Checked,
Plain,
Chené,
and Broché,
£1 15s. the Full Dress, usually sold at £3 3s.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£7000 worth of MOIRE ANTIQUES,
at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Striped,
Checked,
Chené,
and Broché,
for Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses,
£2 7s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold at £5 5s.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£15,000 WORTH of BLACK SILKS,
at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Black Gros de Naple, £1 the Full Dress of 12 yards.
Richest Black Lyons Glacé and Figured Silks,
£1 15s.
Richest Black Gros Grains,
Drap Lyon, Corded, and Moire Antique Silks,
£2 2s. the Full Dress.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
2000 NEW MANTLES.
Engravings post-free.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
500 PIECES FRENCH FANCY SILKS,
£1 2s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's churchyard.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
DINNER and EVENING SILKS,
1 guinea to 5 guineas. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
BLACK SILKS in all the new makes,
commencing at 1 guinea, 12 yards.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
RICH FRENCH FANCY SILKS,
29s. 6d., 39s. 6d., 45s., 52s. 6d., 63s., 73s. 6d., 84s., 105s.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
The new Patterns in real IRISH POPLINS.
50 different colourings, 2s. 11½d. per yard.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's churchyard.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
The New GORDON DRESS, £1 5s. 6d.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
New Shades in ABERDEEN LINSEYS,
yard wide, 1s. 0½d. per yard.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
10,000 NEW DRESSES,
8s. 9d. to 2 guineas, patterns free.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
Evening Dresses, 6s. 11d. to 30s.
1500 Washing Grenadines, 10s. 6d. Dress.
Patterns post-free.
To ensure a reply and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouses, stating the class and price of goods required.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's churchyard.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.,
The Scotch Warehouses, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

SILKS—PATTERNS FREE.
New Winter Checks,
£1 7s. 6d. for 12 yards.
Glacés—Light and New Colours,
£1 19s. 6d. for 12 yards. Any lengths cut.
The Gros de Suez—£2 7s. 6d. for 12 yards.
Broché, Checks and Stripes, £1 19s. 6d.
Moiré Antiques, in New Colours,
£4 10s the Full Dress.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS.
One Guinea—to bottom of Dress.
The New Double-milled Oxonian Cloth
Walking Jacket, £1 9s. 6d.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

KNICKERBOCKERS, Linseys, patterns free.
New Mixtures, 1s. 7½d. per yard.
French Poplins, in New Colours,
18s. 6d. per 12 yards.
French Merinos, all colours, 2s. 9d. yard.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

SEWELL and CO.'S BALL and EVENING ROBES.—A beautiful assortment of Tarlatan, Tulle, Gaze de Tissue are now ready for the Season. 500 Soufflée Tarlatan Robes, at 12s. 9d. each.
N.B. 350 doz. of White Kid Gloves, at 15s. 6d the half-dozen.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of SPITALFIELDS MOIRES ANTIQUES, in white, black, and all the new colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.—COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, and Old Compton-street, Soho, W.

EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS.—These Petticoats, now for many years honoured by Royal and distinguished patronage, are not to be surpassed for elegance, lightness, and comfort. List of prices on application. Eiderdown Quilts of every size and colour.
W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

REDMAYNE and CO., Silkmercers, &c., Nos. 19 and 20, New Bond-street, and
No. 35, Conduit-street.
Ladies are respectfully informed that during the
REBUILDING OF THEIR BOND-STREET PREMISES
Business is carried on as usual, at
No. 35, CONDUIT-STREET
(Two Doors from Bond-street).

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. B. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices sent free by post.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S COLOURED FLANNEL SHIRTS are made only from such flannel as will wear well. A good fit and best workmanship guaranteed. The new patterns and colours are ready. On receipt of three stamps, patterns to select from, and all instructions for measurement, will be sent. Prices, 10s. 6d. each, the very best quality (the colour causing the difference in price); 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. each.
R. Ford and Co., 38, Poultry. London, E.C.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, and Deformities are cured by wearing CHANDLER'S HYGIENIC CHEST-EXPANDER, for both sexes. Especially recommended to children for assisting growth and producing a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-st., W. Pamphlets forwarded.

CURTAINS.—HOWARD and SONS' CATALANE WINDOW CURTAINS, in every variety, are well worthy the attention of the public.—26 and 27, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Illustrated Catalogues on application.

H. WALKER'S PATENT RIDGED-EYED NEEDLES for rapid sewing. There is nothing like them for speed. Patentee and sole maker of the Penelope and Uncotpic Crochets.—Alcester; and 47, Gresham-st., London.

QUEEN DAGMAR'S CROSS, Worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, as Registered by FELIX SULTANA, forms an elegant locket or charm, and contains the concentrated and undying fragrance of a thousand flowers, emitting unceasingly a delightful perfume. 5s. 6d. post-free.—Felix Sultana's, 23, Poultry, City, London. In fine gold, 2 guineas.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. This elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the growth, restoring, and beautifying the Human Hair. Its invaluable properties have obtained the patronage of Royalty, the Nobility, and the Aristocracy throughout Europe. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d. (equal to four small); and 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers. *** Ask for "Rowlands' Macassar Oil."

EAU and POMMADE RÉPARATRICE DE FRUCHET, à PARIS.—Infallible to restore the Hair to its natural colour; keeps it clean, smooth, and brilliant. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, TH. LUSCHER and CO., 27, Cannon-street West, London.

EUCHRISMA.—Prepared only by H. P. TRUEFITT, Burlington-arcade.—This truly elegant preparation, combining a hair grease and wash in one clear fluid really prevents hair falling, checks greyness, and removes dandriff. In Bottles, at 3s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d.
Notice.—H. P. Truefitt's only establishments are Burlington-arcade and Aldershott.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which produces whiskers, stops the hair from falling off, and covers bald places. 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn. ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes, without effect to the skin, superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms. 3s. 6d.; sent the same day as ordered for 54 stamps.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID Curls Ladies' or Gentlemen's Hair immediately it is applied, let it be ever so straight. Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent per post for 54 stamps.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the Nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street.

PESTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS, Magnolia, White Rose, Frangipanni, Geranium, Patchouly, Ever Sweet, New Mown Hay, and 1000 others. 2s. 6d. each. Sold everywhere.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street.

COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE changes Grey Hair to a Natural Brown or Black permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. In cases at 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.
UNWIN and ALBERT'S, 24, Piccadilly.

GREY HAIR.—LE BRUN'S HAIR-STAINING POMADE produces a natural Brown or Black, without trouble, coming off, or smell. Sold in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. 170, Gray's-inn-road. 10d. extra by post.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

THE NURSERY.—Waterproof Sheeting for Cots, Beds, and Bassinettes, New Feeding-bottles, Improved Enemas, &c. New Nipple Shields, Breast Pumps, Abdominal Supporters for Ladies Nursing.—ELAM, 196, Oxford-street.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout
the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual
remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND LONDON W.C.

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THE NEW PIANOFORTE.—CRAMER'S Seven-Octave Semi-Oblique Pianoforte, 45 guineas in Rosewood and 50 in Walnut.
Advantages to the Pianiste.—Power and refinement of tone; susceptibility of touch; full scale of seven octaves.
Advantages to the Vocalist.—Height diminished to 4 ft. 8 in.; freeing the voice from interruption; width enlarged to 4 ft. 6 in.; affording increased convenience to the accompanyist, together with greater elegance of position.
In introducing this instrument prominently to the notice of the public, Cramer, Wood, and Co. may be permitted to observe that it is alike remarkable as regards power and quality of tone, firmness and elasticity of touch, durability of tuning, and the capacity to develop its resources. The tone may be forced by the powerful finger of the artist or drawn out by the less accustomed hand of the amateur. In the one case there is no harshness, and in the other its charmingly vocal qualities are called forth with little effort. The action, or mechanism, is of the very best description, being somewhat similar in its principle of construction to that of the semi-grand. The stringing is complete, there being three wires to each note, like the full grand. Cramer, Wood, and Co. guarantee these instruments for any reasonable length of time, and forward them to all parts of the country without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
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(the largest in Europe).

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It is often difficult for a purchaser to ascertain the precise state of a secondhand instrument, whether or not the hammers have been renewed, &c. Cramer, Wood, and Co. give this information without the slightest reserve, and warrant every instrument they sell.
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SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, WOOD, and CO. supply the best of this size that is manufactured. Unlike the ordinary Paris Instrument, it is put together in a substantial manner. The tone is charming in quality, and of remarkable power. Polished oak case.—201, Regent-street.

CRAMER, WOOD, and CO.'S GENERAL STOCK of HARMONIUMS is one of the most extensive and varied to be found in London. Prices from 6 to 100 guineas.
Secondhand Instruments of all kinds.
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CRAMER'S ARTIST'S CONCERTINA, manufactured under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Richard Blagrove. In purity of tone, delicacy of touch, noiseless rapidity of articulation, and general perfection of mechanism, these instruments are unrivalled. The vibrators are of tempered steel, and retain their perfect tuning in any climate. Price 12 guineas, including case.—Cramer, Wood, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO., have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for SALE, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., that have been hired for the season, at very reduced prices. Also, New Instruments of every description.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to Small Rooms, Yachts, Boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut 60 guineas. This instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
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BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

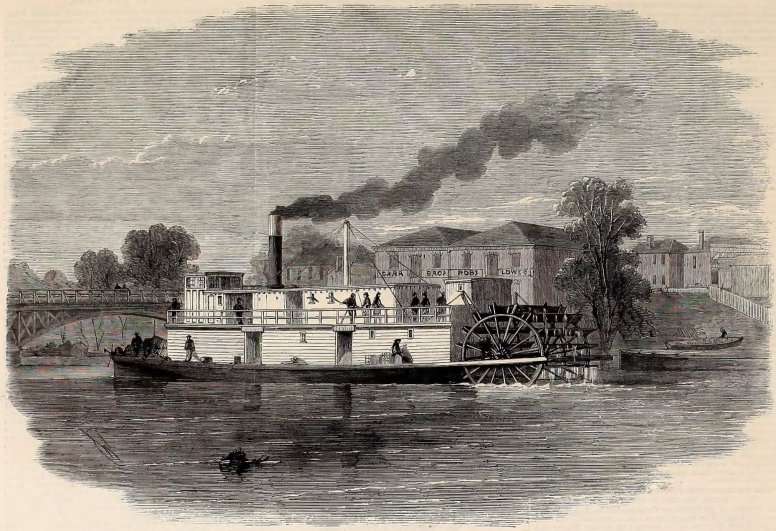
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THE SICCAMA FLUTE.—Old System of Fingering, with important improvements. These celebrated instruments are now solely manufactured, at prices varying from 6 to 18 guineas, by S. ARTHUR CHAPPELL, 214, Regent-street, from whom detailed price-lists may be obtained.

PRATTEN'S SEVEN-GUINEA PERFECTED CYLINDER FLUTE, old system of Fingering. This Instrument, the result of many years' experiments, possesses all the reputed advantages of the Cylinder Flute on Boehm's and other principles, without changing the familiar Fingering of the old 8-keyed Flute, in addition to which, through Mr. Pratten's ingenious improvements in its construction, the manufacturers are enabled to produce this instrument at one third of the expense of any cylinder flute hitherto sold.
An Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the manufacturers, BOOSEY and SONS, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas, in walnut, French polished:—"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child 'discoursing most eloquent' music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano at so small a price has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863. This Piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship or an extreme climate.—Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.



THE LADY DALY, AN AUSTRALIAN RIVER STEAMER.

THIS vessel—of which we give an Engraving, from a photograph taken by Mr. Arthur Kipling—runs on the river Murray, Australia. She is the first steamer that has visited the port of the district for some years. The Centaur sailed from Melbourne on the 18th of July last, and arrived on the 24th at Port Elliott, where her cargo was transhipped to the Lady Daly, which completed her voyage up the Murray in less than six weeks. Especial interest attaches to this event, as it is looked upon as the beginning of a great inland trade in Australia by the navigation of its rivers.



THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND: THE ALEXANDRA REDOUBT AT TUAKAU, ON THE WAIKATO RIVER, CONSTRUCTED BY A DETACHMENT OF THE 65TH REGIMENT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MUCH of our information respecting the war unhappily raging in America comes from Northern sources, and is, consequently, more or less tinged with the particular views, not to say prejudices, of the writers. The accounts from the Southern section are, for the same reason, equally fallible. Yet they serve as correctives, and enable us to make a nearer approximation to the truth. Besides looking at events from a different standpoint, the writers are able to see much that to those of the other side must needs be blank, thus completing the picture and making clear what would otherwise be obscure. By their help we see both sides of the shield. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure we have received a batch of sketches, with accompanying details, from our Special Artist and Correspondent in the South—a pleasure heightened by its rarity. In a letter received by the mail-steamer only fourteen days ago, and full of numerous drawings which he has forwarded, but which we have not received. Among others he particularizes a sketch of the Battle of Chickamauga, the position of the Federal and Confederate armies in the Valley of Chickamauga, and two large views of encampments of Blockade-running has, of course, its failures. Some of our Correspondent's packages are doomed to the fate of the Confederate fall into the hands of the Federal cruisers, whence his sketches find their way occasionally into the pages of the illustrated journals of New York. In the latter case we must satisfy ourselves with the conviction that, though lost to us specially, our Artist's labours are not lost to the world.

Four of our Special Artist's illustrations appear in the present Number, and, in the accompanying descriptions, we borrow from his pen, in the order in which the Engravings they refer to stand in our pages. Three of them, it will be seen, have reference to the siege of Charleston.

SCENE ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—CONFEDERATE SHARP-SHOOTERS FIRING AT A FEDERAL TRANSPORT-STEAMER.

Since the Federal army has sought refuge in the entrenchments at Chattanooga the object of the Confederates has been to distrain its communications, and, if possible, to break up its line of supplies. With a view to this, a small force of picked men from General Longstreet's corps, under Colonel Wilcox, took up a telescope rifle, very suitable to the crags of Raccoon Mountain, overlooking a road on the other side of the Tennessee river, in use by the Federals. The position chosen was twelve miles in front of the enemy's lines, and, notwithstanding the risk, was not guarded. At the invitation of Captain Gorree, who was to take command of the party accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Venable, they way of reaching the place and avoiding the Federal scouts was by taking the Indian trail through the forest heights. Some difficulty was at once at our destination and got the men hidden behind the rocks, when, fair up the gorge, could be heard distinctly the rumbling of approaching wheels. Presently emerged the leading file of the enemy's escort, followed by the first waggon. The order was not to fire until the open space in front of the last mule of the fifth team. At last came the word, and a score of sharp cracks leapt in deafening echoes from crag to crag, and a score of mules, with their teams, were thrown down, creating the most dire confusion. Then came such a stampede as was never before seen. The teams in front endeavoured to gallop on, but were prevented by one or more mules being dead in the traces, and the men had made an effort to turn, but got blocked by those in the rear. Crack! crack! still went the rifles with their two-to-one shooting, and all was in wild confusion, and overturned waggons. The escort, after firing a few shots in return, fled in confusion, followed by the exulting shouts of the Confederate riflemen.

THE FEDERALS SHELLING THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—SHELLS BURSTING IN THE STREETS.

The Federals as yet (writes our Correspondent on Aug. 21) have accomplished little or nothing as far as dash is concerned. In fact, General Gillmore, himself in his attempts on Battery Wagner and smarting at his frequent repulses, has demanded the surrender of the last-named work or has threatened to shell the city; and, in violation of all rules of warfare, he has turned his guns on unoffending women and children. The firing commenced at midnight, but, fortunately, did little harm beyond terrifying the ladies left in the city. One house only was set on fire. I send you a sketch of a scene I witnessed on the night-time of my own quarters. A fireman is running through the streets giving the alarm, and a watchman, thoroughly awakened, is taking both in a serious and his staff in the foreground. Fortunately, the gun burst after a few discharges. The distance was only 1,200 yards.

THE FIGHT FOR THE RIFLE-PITS IN FRONT OF BATTERY WAGNER, CHARLESTON.

During the last days of August the enemy made a great struggle for the possession of the Confederate rifle-pits in front of their own works. In their first attempt they were successfully repulsed; but on their renewal, the night after, they succeeded, according to the last conduct of some North Carolina troops, who were on picket. My sketch illustrates the first effort made to dislodge our troops, in which the Federals were defeated, with great loss. The entire garrison of Wagner, which is only a sandwork, never exceeded 1500, and this brave band defied the combined attacks of the Federal army and navy and an army of twelve thousand men.

THE INTERIOR OF FORT SUMTER AFTER A CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT BY THE SHORE-BATTERIES OF THE FEDERALS.

The Federal commander, General Gilmore, having succeeded in erecting batteries on Morris Island some time since, commenced the bombardment of Fort Sumter with 200 lb. parrotts at over a range of two miles and a half. The grand old work which did such good service on the 7th of April last was unable to reply, and the brave garrison was compelled to be silent spectators of the gradual demolition of its walls. I have frequently paid visits to the work since the bombardment commenced, and the inclosed Illustration will give you an idea of the severity of the shelling concentrated upon it. Every gun is dismounted, and nearly the whole of the parapet is swept away. The gorge-face is one mass of ruins, and the casemates scarcely afford shelter to the garrison. The fort will be held, however, as long as a brick remains; by the bayonet, if necessary. Such is the determination of General Beauregard.

HOLDING OUT AMONG "THE RUINS" OF FORT SUMTER.

In a letter published in the *New York Tribune* we find the following description of Fort Sumter, as it stood a few weeks ago :—

Who of those could recognize it in that forlorn-looking mass of rubbish to which the guns of a justly-incensed fatherland have now reduced it? On the extreme west corner, nearest to Charleston, are some faint indications of what it once was. A few square yards of masonry remain comparatively unhurt. Yet even here the parapet is knocked clearly away for a space of fifteen feet to the level of the floor on a lower stratum of brick. The casemates and upper shingles were visible a few days ago, and now the cloud of every description of shell, showering you more or less from every point of the compass, is rapidly diminished in height. The shots and shells pound away at the ruins with unabated fury, and in such full force that the entire day. All night long the northern in our two advanced works go on with their pulverizing practice. Now it is a couple of 13-inch or seven-inch mortars, so large are the projectiles, or the east face, or sea-wall, of Sumter that destruction has done its work. A considerable portion of the eastern wall, Fort Sumter—the Westminster, the Patapsco, the Catskill, and the Lehigh—have since Tuesday kept up the work of the 13-inch shells. Some of these fall short. Some of them go over, but they do their mark. But when and where they strike the effects are noticeable in the masses of granite which they hurl from the face of the wall and from the top of the work. A breach has been effected over which a storming-party could pass in a few minutes by daylight or darkness. The fort, though not gone by the fitting of a bag of powder, whose fault is a stamp to the city that the garrison will hold it, is dropping the ragged remnant of the flag round its frail staff in the only salute that can be given to the declining orb of day. The woods-de-sharpshooters are displaced, and no more crack their rifles visibly at the gunners in our works. The peeping pickets on the base, near the Charleston side of the fort, no longer pass inquisitively and lambly at us. They prevail gone into the vaults and embrasures of the fort, to undergo a process of slow incrimination, by the crumbling rubble falling over ground and upon them from above. All the awful and futile duty is there—to remain on this memorial of desolation, to suffer day but certain death, as the exemplars of a fortitude and tenacity unsurpassable by the cause that evokes and exacts from these men the sacrifice of their lives. About 30 lb. it is estimated, have been taken from the average height of Fort Sumter, except upon the east or "sea face," where not more than a half of the original structure remains. The flagstaff has been thrice shot away. The flag is pierced and mutilated almost beyond recognition, and the fold of white is no one, only portion of the starry cross remaining. Still do our patient, impassive gunners pound away.

SLAVES AT WORSHIP ON A PLANTATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

LINKED with our Special Artist's Illustrations of the War in America are, from another quarter, a set of sketches of rural scenes (see page 561), in which the owner of a cotton plantation, South Carolina, is, with his wife and children, engaged in Divine worship, surrounded by his slaves, in a state of almost patriarchal simplicity. In the character of the negro as developed in the Slave States of America the two most striking features are his capacity for moral detachment and fidelity to his master when kindly treated and his susceptibility to religious influences. This latter quality is carried in many cases into the region of fanaticism; but a deep, simple, and fervent piety characterizes a large portion of the slave population, especially those advanced in years.

The Illustration bearing the above title is from a sketch made in a rude chapel erected for the slaves on a cotton plantation near Port Royal (South Carolina), now in the possession of the Federal forces. The "plantation" was an old-fashioned, old Southern servant, a slave. He could read, but not write; and his extempore sermons, although sometimes marred by his profession for high-sounding phrases and long words (not always appropriate), were characterized by strong good sense and at certain rude native eloquence, often rising to the dignity of pathos, and admirably adapted to the comprehension and temperament of his audience. The Methodist persuasion is the one which finds most favour among the slaves in the Southern as well as among the free negroes in the Northern States.

NEW GRAND CROSS OF THE GREEK ORDER OF OUR SAVIOUR.

THE design of the new Grand Cross of the Order of Our Saviour (recently sent from Athens to her Majesty Queen Victoria) was kindly communicated to our Artist by M. Rota, the Italian painter, charged by the Hellenic Government with the execution. The cross is accompanied by a silver badge, similar to that of the French Legion of Honour, but with six portraits of our Saviour in the



NEW GRAND CROSS OF THE GREEK ORDER OF OUR SAVIOUR, RECENTLY SENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

middle. The Byzantine characters surrounding the portrait signify, "Thy right hand has saved us from the abyss." The fingers of the hand in the portrait are arranged so as to form the Byzantine letters placed above it, and which are an abbreviation of "Jesus Christ."

The insignia of this order (founded by the fourth National Hellenic Assembly, at Argos, in 1829) were modified by King Otho, who replaced the image of our Saviour by his own, thus depriving the sign characteristic of the order. On the other side, on which is the cross, is the following inscription, engraved in Byzantine characters :—"Fourth National Hellenic Assembly, 1824."

THE ALEXANDRA REDOUBT ON THE WAIKATO RIVER, NEW ZEALAND.

THIS redoubt, situated at Tuakau, on the Waikato river, is the first position which has been occupied by British forces on native land in the Waikato country. The high cliff on which it stands was seized on the 12th of July last by a detachment of the 65th Regiment, 300 strong, who at once set about constructing a redoubt on this commanding position. The Waikato at this place is 800 yards wide. The canoes on the river, shown in our Engraving, are manned by forty of the 65th, and were organised by Captain Swift, the Commandant, to keep the river clear of the enemy.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

AMONGST important sayings of celebrated men Earl Russell's "Rest and be thankful" will take prominent place. It fairly eclipses Lord Chatham's "Sugar, Sir Robert Peel's "What is a pound?" Lord Denman's "Mockery, delusion, and snare;" or Napoleon III.'s remark to the Austrian Ambassador, "There is a time when silence is an error"—which "error" was fully explained at Magenta and Solferino. But Earl Russell's confession of faith has peculiar interest, because it exactly illustrates the idea publicly formed of him years ago. Not that he has been idle, but that he has done nothing. His declamations are equal to any action, but in both he never advances an event. There are people who will diligently grind and polish away at their music or their pen for each to-morrow of the week, keeping them in the best possible order, whilst all their friends can see that they are fully prepared and accomplished. His Lordship is like them. He is a type of those men, in working trim, who never work to achieve. From such the blow may come at length; but when it comes it is usually quite ineffective. French authors used to have a system of announcing a book and producing it at their leisure. Last week, for instance, a popular advertiser thirty years since was the light, and no wonder that it fell somewhat flat. Just so do statesmen with the benefits of long experience to a long and promising career. And yet, of late, Lord Russell has been talked about as much as M. Nadar, who must be held to have soared far beyond the point of merely threatening an attempt. He has flung himself into the cause of Denmark, armed with a revolver, pointing a barrel at every member of the Germanic Confederation. Then, receiving a caution as to prudence, he resigned; but, resuming his position, announced that he was showing up the hate, half-sister to delay," and a hint that he could not be spared in the present crisis, he resumed his contented seat. At least, all this is said by the French journals, which probably have better sense than our own of judging of English affairs—the difficulty of seeing things immediately under our noses from being notorious; maybe, the more exiguous the nasal organ the more far-sighted the politician.

Thomas Moore's singular line—

The dry leaves quivering o'er my head,
Like man, unquiet even when dead—

is not so far removed from the common-sense as prosaic persons might suppose. Very frequently people—dead, at least, to all intents and purposes—become very unquiet; although, almost as often, they prove to be alive after all. Some time since, in this same vein, for purposes, it appears that Madagascar's King Radama II., who was duly killed some few months ago, was reported to be alive. Now he is dead in taking advice, has "come to life again," or, say he may have the benefit of the doubt, is dead. Probably the Madagascar news has been credited with a banquet which they have never enjoyed. After six months' rest, combined or not with thankfulness nobody can say, Radama is actually reported to have addressed a letter of congratulation to the Emperor of the French. What notice may be taken of this presumed document is not known, but probably none from, but it is natural to glance at the probability of the truth of the rumour. The late Archbishop of Dublin was reported to have left off all theological study when there was no proof of the existence of Napoleon Bonaparte; and surely the existence of a man so unknown, in comparison, as King Radama may be decked with the same properties. If, then, the existence of a man be doubtful, the fact of his death must be nearly incredible; and it must, therefore, be most appropriate to believe that he is human life after there has already been no proof of either birth or death. But something stronger than logic induced the Paris years since to sing a requiem over Lord Brougham. Nana Sahib is well known to have suffered in cold fresh at least as often as the Rani of Sirmoor, Scindia, or Dowlah. Even Mr. Lyall of Scotland was reported to have made an early flight from Flodden, with his pet chicken under him, having a sentimental link for every year of his life, and to have indulged in a pious journey to the Holy Land and a possible laugh at the Inns of Tunstall and Marmion. And people meet John Sadleir daily, and Fauntleroy suffered in effigy only, and many more distinguished felons have put in a lively motion, and their looks, when the street pipes down their throats, and escaped. Clearly, nobody of note is dead—not even Charlotte Corday, whose chest, indeed, at the assistant executioner's post-mortem insult. All good citizens will do well to their own private interests by homage, as soon as the Heralds, Dragons, Crosses, and Garters take up their positions there to proclaim her late insensate Majesty Queen Anne.

During the remainder of the recess it would be well for some legal or literary, or legal and literary M.P. to frame a new and comprehensive—and complete—if possible—copyright bill. Nothing can be worse than the present confusion, which is thrice confounded every week. The case of Longman *v.* Delahaid shows that an English dramatist can have no copyright in his own country for a piece originally produced in America, unless he has complied with a provision of an Act of Parliament which he cannot pretend to understand, and which must necessarily be inexplicable to most play-writers. This, of course, touches upon international law; but the whole subject is well understood by candidates for Parliamentary seats, because such candidates assume that their constituents understand something like laws, are competent to assist in framing others. No amateur suggestions are due here. It is sufficient to say that, on such a subject, a few Judges are likely to rule alike, and that, for example, Judges probably object to rule at all, but recommend that the matter shall be settled "out of court," as did Mr. Baron Bramwell in the case of Lord Byron *v.* Maxwell *v.* Mayhew. Apropos, Mr. Howard Staunton, whose celebrated chess experiences will not allow him to fight to be considered one of the pieces of elucidation, complains that a new edition of his Shakspeare is being produced by the publishers of his old edition with the title which makes it appear to be an entirely new work, and that his own new title is appended to the new edition, which contains no fresh emendation from his pen; his former publishers, we may mention, bearing the colour of his later and more elaborate labour. Lovers of books will agree that books should be called what they are, and that good-natured editors should have unrestrained advantage over their later inventions and descriptions. Literature is well represented in both Houses, and should find patrons and protectors.

Another equally new phase of the shortcomings of the copyright law has recently thrust itself at home, in a manner too slight to make strong resistance advisable; whilst at the same time several personal interests are strongly at stake. Two years since two new journals, published at the price of from a sixpence down to a halfpenny, and professing to be entirely original—published weekly, has sought five a pair of exceedingly clever "Cockney enigmas," in one of which the letter "e" is always made to take the place of "o," and in the other the letter "a" is made to enter itself in exact inverse ratio to the requisitions of the English language. These "Cockney enigmas" are taken from Cruikshank's Comic Almanac of a quarter, or thirteen years back. Not worth an Act of Parliament in themselves, they are sufficiently valuable to show how copyright laws are set at defiance. It need not be said that the editor of a journal is in no way bound to remember everything that has gone before his time; but, in respect to the culprits who copy and profess originality, it would be as well to make some punishment for them sharp in proportion to the ease with which they can commit their favourite offence—just as, years since, the law was severe in the case of sheep-stealing.

Rich gold mines are said to have been discovered near Coolgoolie, Cassia Road.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude, M.A. (Vols. vii and viii. Longmans.) The reading world will hail with delight the appearance before them of two more volumes of Mr. Froude's great work. Of novels, sensational and unsensational, they must have had enough, and more than enough; and they will find it refreshing to turn for a while from fiction to fact, from fancy to history. They need not fear a dearth of romance, for many are the romantic features of history, and the expressiveness of those features suffers no detriment from so powerful a limner as Mr. Froude. It is to the second of the two volumes which have been lately issued that most readers will turn with the keenest interest; for there they will find the well-known names which, above all others, romance and mystery have invested with a charm that never fades and shrouded in a darkness that will ever be impenetrable. They will read once more of Mary Stuart; her loves, her sorrows, and, alas! her guilt: they will ponder once more upon the fate of Darnley, and they will mourn once more the sweet singer, though they have no pity for the intriguer, David Rizzio. And these are themes which never tire—themes upon which one could harp for ever. The spirit of mischief and folly, with ruin, and insurrection, and murder in its train, never more plainly guided the councils of Princes than during that fatal July, 1565, on the evening of the 28th of which it was announced by flourish of trumpet and public proclamation that, "the Queen of Scots having determined to take to herself as her husband Henry, Earl of Ross and Albany, the said Henry was thenceforth to be designated King of Scotland, and in all acts and deeds his name would be associated with her own." The silence which fell upon the listening crowd was ominous, and the single voice—the voice of Darnley's father—which cried "God save his Grace!" added mockery to the omen. The offspring born of that marriage were—

> sword and fire,
> Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws—

offspring whose legitimacy is enveloped in less doubt than that of James VI. Well might the Queen, in the spirit of unconscious prophecy, appear at the bridal altar "in a mourning dress of black velvet." First came the uprising of the Protestants; but this her energy speedily put down. Then followed the memorable 9th of March, 1566, when Holyrood Palace was the scene of a tragedy, in which nobles were assassins and a "misknown knave" their victim. Mr. Froude tells graphically the often-repeated story. We see the unsuspecting little supper-party—the Queen on the sofa, the minstrel in a chair opposite to her, and the loose Countess of Argyll on one side. Suddenly the curtain which hung before the boudoir is raised, Darnley enters, seats himself close by his wife, and salutes her with a traitor kiss. Again the curtain rises, and, fit forerunner of a bloody deed, a ghastly figure stands out in relief; a corslet glimmers through the folds of a crimson sash, a steel cap flashes fitfully, and beneath the cap, pale as a ghost, frowns the death-stamped face of Ruthven. He points his finger at the scared Italian, and, in a voice as hollow as the grave which yawned for him, answers Mary's question, "What means this intrusion?" with the simple but doubt-inspiring words, "Let yon man come forth; he has been here over long." A few moments elapse, and the victim is in his murderers' clutches; the voice of Orpheus could not save him then; even Mary Stuart sues for him in vain; in vain he clings to his mistress's robe, the rough hands of Douglas and Falconside are upon him, the dark followers of Morton pour into the room, and in a little space a mangled corpse, pierced through and through with sixty wounds, lying unheeded at the foot of the staircase, is recognised by a servant as David Rizzio. But a darker deed was to follow this, in which Mary Stuart should play the part of traitress. So, at least, it has been whispered, and so Mr. Froude undoubtedly believes. She had certainly threatened to be revenged on Darnley for his share in the murder of David Rizzio; and from the date of that murder the disgust and contempt which she had already conceived for her dastard husband had certainly been reinforced by a deadly hatred. Had the crime by which Darnley came to his end been perpetrated exactly twelve, instead of eleven, months after the death of Rizzio, there would have been exhibited a neatness, propriety, and affectionate remembrance so peculiarly feminine, that no impartial person could have resisted such testimony. Mr. Froude relies, to a considerable extent, upon the evidence of what are called the "casket-letters," which are the letters of Mary Stuart to Bothwell. The authenticity of these letters has been doubted; but Mr. Froude, for weighty reasons, assumes at this period of his history their genuineness, reserving discussion thereon to "a future volume, in connection with their discovery." To some minds this course may seem objectionable; but, as Mr. Froude gives due warning, one is disposed to acquiesce in his arrangement, which is more favourable than any other would be to chronological order and uninterrupted succession of events. The tender sentiment with which the subsequent sorrows of Mary Stuart have caused her memory to be associated has, in former times, pleaded powerfully in her favour against very damning evidence; but it is just possible that the style of novel which has been lately in vogue may, in obedience to that extraordinary process of Providence which extracts good even from evil, contribute to the establishment of a truth by familiarising the public mind with the idea of a woman at once most fair and most foul, who could caress and wheedle a husband to his doom, though it sickened her to touch, to sit by, to see him; and who could all the while write letters to her lover describing the loathsomeness of her husband's disease. That lover, of course, was Bothwell; and the recollection of him has led Mr. Froude to make these remarks:—"Courage, strength, and a readiness to face danger and dare crime for their sakes attract some women more than intellect, however keen, or grace, however refined. The affection of the Queen of Scots for Bothwell is the best evidence of her innocence with Rizzio." One would be inclined to say that, if it be so, the best is bad, as will appear from a note (at p. 254) alluding to the possible parentage of James VI. Nor is the fact insignificant that the intimacy with Rizzio preceded those days when Bothwell and danger were ever with her; that woman in the hour of ease differs from woman in the hour of peril; and that there may be sufficient inclination without love. There is a saying, "Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime, il faut aimer ce qu'on a;" and Mary Stuart believed in French. The second of the two volumes, moreover, is especially interesting, inasmuch as the last chapter is devoted to a subject which has a fascination for every Englishman. The purpose of the chapter is "to trace the first movements of the struggle which transferred from Spain to England the sovereignty of the seas; the first beginning of that proud power which, rising out of the heart of the people, has planted the saplings of the English race in every quarter of the globe, has covered the ocean with its merchant fleets, and flaunts its flag in easy supremacy among the nations of the earth." There, too, will be read an account of the first slaving voyage of John Hawkins, to which may be traced back through three centuries of spreading Christianity, of advancing civilisation, and of African slavery, during which the negro has not ceased to be deprived of that personal liberty which is his birthright, the rending asunder, at any rate for a time, of a mighty Republic.

Life: Its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena. By Leo H. Grindon. (1 vol. F. Pitman.) There is a modest spirit pervading the preface of this book which recommends it strongly to the philosophical reader. He will find in it much thought and much reading: there is plenty to think upon, plenty to study, plenty to entertain. Physiology and psychology are its subjects, and they are treated in a manner, if not perfectly satisfactory, certainly unobjectionable. There is in it no offence, so far as we have seen, against any moral or religious feeling, and offences of that kind are the chief stumbling blocks in all physiological and psychological publications; and the fact that it has reached a third edition is sufficient proof that its merits are not unappreciated. We cannot, however, let pass without protest the rendering of the words "te loquor absentem," which are translated "thee I talk *to* far away," whereas they mean, according to all the rules of construing impressed upon us in early days by the cane and in later years by comparison of passages, "thy absence is my constant theme," or, "thee I talk *of* absent," to be baldly literal.

Diary of a Pedestrian in Cashmere and Thibet. By Captain Knight. (1 vol. Richard Bentley.) Thomas Moore, whom M. Jaquemont, in a fit of disappointment fatal to French politeness, calls "a liar and a perfumer," has described the Vale of Cashmere as a garden of the brightest roses that ever grew in terrestrial soil, with temples, and grottoes, and fountains "as clear as the love-lighted eyes that hang over their waves." All these delights, therefore, Captain Knight and a comrade, having obtained six months' leave of absence from the heat and dust of India, started in May, 1860, to explore. They seem to have considered that there was some ground for the Irish poet's extravagancies; but with respect to the "love-lighted eyes," Captain Knight compromises by presenting a portrait of Gûlabie, a Cashmerean woman, that readers may draw upon their fancies for an idea of what the living reality must be. The book is written in a pleasant, easy style, and is illustrated by several engravings of different degrees of excellence, some coloured and some uncoloured.

My Miscellanies. By Wilkie Collins. (2 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The author of "The Woman in White" and of "No Name" has had reprinted and published in two volumes a collection of articles contributed by him to *Household Words*, and perhaps to other periodicals. The two papers which will attract most attention are probably those entitled respectively, "To Think, or Be Thought For," and "Dramatic Grub-street," inasmuch as upon their first appearance they provoked both private and public remonstrance, and they are now reprinted because Mr. Collins has seen no reason to abandon the convictions the expression of which called down upon him the aforesaid remonstrances. It is hardly to be supposed that the present publication should add much lustre to the author's brilliant fame, but it is useful as a sort of meter by which one may measure his prodigious growth.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

WHISK—WHIST AND SWABBERS—RUFF AND HONOURS—SLAM AND TRUMP.

THE array of names that stands at the head of this article shows through what changes the best of card games—whist—has passed to its present perfection. The simplest and earliest form of the game was trump, also called ruff. Even now "to trump" and "to ruff" are used as convertible terms. In the old play of "Gammer Gurton's Needle" (1550) occurs an early mention of the game of trump. "We be fast set at trump, man, hard by the fyre." In Decker's "Belman" trump is included among the games at which "deceipts (are) practised, even in the fayrest and most civill companies." The method of play at trump is lost. Antiquaries are of opinion that it was very like whist, the modern game being only improved from it. Mr. Douce, in his "Illustrations," says it was played by two against two, and sometimes by three against three. Cotton, one of the earliest writers on card games, says that "Ruff and honours (alias slamm) and whist are games so commonly known in England, in all parts thereof, that every child almost of eight years old (!) hath a competent knowledge in that recreation, and therefore I am unwilling to speak anything more of them than this, that there may be a great deal of art used in dealing (!) and playing at these games, which differ very little one from the other." Whist and swabbers seems to have been only an alias for ruff and honours.

Numerous as were the games at cards in vogue from the era of primero, the first card game of which we have any account, down to that of whist—that is, from about 1490 to 1630—whist only has survived to us. The dates given are those of the earliest occurrence in documents of the names of the two games. Primero, trump, post-and-pair, noddy, poor and rich, maw, sant, gleek, lanterloo, codam, bassett, and many others have all fallen into disuse. From this we may infer the vast superiority of whist to all these games. Whist is now very much played, both at Court and elsewhere, and that especially during the winter months. The modern game is, no doubt, much more refined, and consequently more enjoyable than any of its prototypes. The vitality of the game is, no doubt, due to its intrinsic merits; though we shall not be far wrong in ascribing a portion of the impulse lately given to the game to the appearance of "Cavendish" on whist (Bancks Brothers, 12, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, W.). Cavendish is unquestionably the most remarkable whist-book since Hoyle. It brings us face to face with the modern game, and teaches it so far as it can be taught. The laws, too, being now added, the book may be regarded as the standard authority. Both laws and principles are handled with the same concise and perspicuous vigour. The aim of the writer seems to have been to bring into closer relation the disjointed directions for play, hitherto scattered confusedly in treatises on whist. He has reduced the "principles" to a "harmonious whole," and has succeeded in vindicating more than ever the scientific claims of whist. It may be observed, that many writers on whist have been content to take the authorities preceding them as the basis of their superstructure, merely altering the arrangement and introducing new examples, but not originating fresh *methods* of instruction. It is here that the peculiar ability of Cavendish is displayed; this is his distinctive feature. He argues from principles to cases, whereas his predecessors, including even the immortal Hoyle, have all argued from cases only, and have left the principles to take care of themselves. By way of illustration of cases, Cavendish carries out the very original idea of recording hands as they have occurred in actual play, just as is done with chess games. Brevity has been studied, but not in such degree as to prevent the principles from being easily intelligible. The high character of whist is enhanced by the fact that it has no capricious rules, it is simplicity itself; yet, to be well played, it requires a greater exercise of judgment than any other game. We commend Cavendish heartily to whist players.

Return we now to some of the more ancient card games. Primero, fashionable in the time of Elizabeth, was probably of Spanish origin, and was perhaps introduced into England by Catherine, the wife of Henry VIII., who was a Spanish princess, or more probably by her retinue; for she herself seems to have preferred gleek, if we are to place credence in a manuscript preserved in the Royal library.

Primero, in French *prime*, is described by Barrington in the *Archæologia*. Each player had four cards dealt to him; the seven was the highest, and counted for twenty-one; the six for eighteen; the five and ace each fifteen; but the two, three, and four for their respective points only. The knave of diamonds was commonly fixed upon for *quinola*, which the player might make what card he thought proper. If the cards were of different suits, the highest number was the primero or prime; but, if they were all of one colour, he that held them won the flush. Sir J. Harrington says in one of his epigrams of a player at primero that

> At first he thought himself half way to heav'n
> If in his hand he had but got a sev'n.

The game was in high fashion. Gardiner says that he left Henry VIII. "at primero with the Duke of Suffolk." It was reckoned a gambling game. In Greene's "Tu Quoque" this passage occurs, "Primero, why, I thought thou had'st not been so much gamester as to play at it." In J. Florio's "Second Frutes," a very rare book, published in 1591, the following description of the game occurs:—"S. Go to, let us play at primero then. . . .' A. 'What, be these French cardes?' S. 'Yea, Sir, doo not you see they have clubbs, spades, dyamonds, and hearts?' A. 'Let us agree of our game. What shall we plaie for?' S. One shilling stake and three rest.' A. 'Agreede, goe to, discarde.' S. 'I vye it; will you hould it?' A. 'Yea, Sir, I hold it and revie it; but dispatch.' S. 'Faire and softly, I praie you. 'Tis a great matter. I cannot have a chiefe carde.' A. 'And I have none but coate (court) cardes.' S. 'Will you put it to me?' A. 'You bid me to losse.' S. 'Will you swigg?' (probably yield, or throw up.) A. ''Tis the least part of my thought.' S. 'Let my rest goe, then, if you please.' A. 'I hould it. What is your rest?' S. 'Three crownes and one third, showe. What are you?' A. 'I am four and fiftie; and you?' S. 'Oh, filthie luck; I have lost it one ace.'"

Gleek was played by three persons. The deuces and trays were thrown out of the pack. Each hand consisted of twelve cards, dealt by fours at a time, the remaining eight being left for stock. Seven of the stock might be purchased by the players, the eighth was turned up and belonged to the dealer. The common stakes were farthing, halfpenny, or penny gleek, "which in play will amount considerably." In Greene's old comedy, previously quoted, one of the characters is a spendthrift, who will not condescend to play lower than half-crown gleeks. The cards had curious nicknames. The ace was called tib; the knave, tom; the four of trumps, tiddy; the five of trumps, towser; the six, tumbler. The player who held tib, tom, or tiddy was paid a prize of so many times the stake or gleek. There were other prizes for a quatorze (called a mournival) of kings, queens, or knaves, and for three of any of those cards (called a gleek). The following not very clear directions for play are given in "The Compleat Gamester":—"Here note that twenty-two are your cards (i.e., that you are to endeavour to score to twenty-two); if you win nothing but the cards that were dealt you, you lose ten; if you have neither tib, tom, tiddy, king, queen, mournival nor gleek, you lose, because you count as many cards as you had in tricks, which must be few, by reason of the badness of your hand. If you have tib, tom, king, and queen of trumps in your hand you have thirty by honours—that is, eight above your own cards, besides the cards you win by them in play. If you have tom only, which is nine, and the king of trumps, which is three, then you reckon from twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, till you come to two-and-twenty; and then (?after which) every card wins so many halfpence, pence, &c., as you play'd for. If you are under two-and-twenty, you lose as many." The laws of gleek are given at large in "Wits' Interpreter," which was published in 1662 and enlarged in 1670, with directions for playing the courtly games of l'hombre, picquet, gleek, and cribbage. The account is too long for insertion. It is cited here because games for three are rather scarce. The forgotten game of gleek might easily be recovered from existing treatises.

Maw was a fashionable game in the time of the Stuarts. It seems to have followed primero. In a pamphlet, preserved in the British Museum, entitled "Tom Telltroath (tell-truth); or, a Free Discourse touching the Manners of the Time," James I. is satirised for his indolent fondness for maw:—"In the very gaming ordinaries, where men have scarce time to say grace, yet they take a time to censure your Majestie's actions. They say you have lost the fairest game at maw that ever King had for want of making the best advantage of the five finger (five of trumps, the highest card at the game). That your owne card holders play bootie, and give the signe out of your owne hande." A very similar game is still played in Ireland, under the name of spoil-five.

Later than any of these came ombre, a game very like tredille. A political work, called "The Royal Game at Ombre," was published in 1660, and "Wits' Interpreter" in 1662. This was the time of the arrival of Catherine of Portugal, the Queen of Charles II. The game is of Spanish origin, and no doubt an impulse was given to it by the event of the Queen's arrival. Waller has a poem "On a card torn at ombre by the Queen." Ombre means *El Hombre*, or the man. Seymour says, "It is an improvement of a game called primero, formerly in great vogue among the Spaniards."

Ombre was afterwards displaced by quadrille, and that in its turn by whist and its congeners, the names of which we have placed at the commencement of this account. Whist has remained *the* game for a hundred and twenty years, and it seems likely to continue in undisturbed possession of modern cardrooms.

TRINITY CHURCH, KNARESBOROUGH.

THIS church is a substantial and beautiful building, well designed in what is called the First Middle Pointed style of architecture, and is calculated to accommodate 800 persons. About seven years ago it was so far completed as to be consecrated and opened for Divine service; but, additional funds having been obtained, a beautiful tower and spire have just been added.

The church consists of a nave of six bays, with side aisles and north porch, and a fine chancel with vestry and organ chapel on the north side. The east window has recently been filled with beautiful stained glass by Hardman, in memory of the late Prince Consort. The chancel is separated from the nave by a lofty arch, and the slender columns between the nave and aisles are little or no obstruction to the sight; but, with the clerestory above them, the arcades are exceedingly effective in appearance. Throughout the interior, the fine proportions of the building and the good arrangements of the several parts are very attractive features; and, the church being particularly constructed for sound, the congregation can hear very well with comparatively little exertion to the clergyman officiating.

The tower, which has just been completed, stands engaged at the west end of the north aisle, the lower part forming a baptistery, opening by large arches into the church. The upper part of the tower, forming the ringing-loft and belfry, is very effective, having large couplet windows on every side, with shafted jambs and mullions, and filled with good tracery. At the top of the tower there is a deep moulded cornice, with carved corbels underneath, immediately above which springs a lofty and beautiful spire, with high broaches at the angles, and four traceried spire-lights. A moulded band with pierced quatrefoils relieves the surface of the spire about mid-height, without at all interfering with the beauty of the outline. There is also a richly-gilt ornamental cross surmounting it, at the height of 160 ft. from the ground, and the whole forms a conspicuous and ornamental object to the country round.

Mr. George Wilson, of Knaresborough, builder, undertook the contract for completing the tower and spire at about £700—making the total cost of the church about £3800. Mr. Jos. Fawcett, of Sheffield, is the architect.

At a sale in Paris, last week, two old china vases fetched £320.

The Queen, upon hearing of the retirement of Mr. Charles A. Saunders from the offices which he had so long filled on the Great Western Railway, has marked her satisfaction with his arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the Royal family, both in his capacity of secretary and of general superintendent, by the presentation of a handsome testimonial, inscribed, "From the Queen." This Royal gift, consisting of an épergne of silver, bearing an appropriate inscription, was accompanied by a letter from Sir Charles B. Phipps, expressing, by her Majesty's command, entire approval of the company's arrangements for her comfort, and her regret for the loss of Mr. Saunders's services.

THE BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

THE want of a hospital in Birkenhead having been demonstrated by the frequency of accidents in the numerous shipbuilding yards and other works, and the inadequacy of the house in Hamilton-street hitherto used for the purpose, Mr. Laird, M.P., determined, about two years ago, to present the borough with an institution adapted in every respect to the requirements of the district. The cost was estimated, exclusive of the land, at £5000, and this sum Mr. Laird placed at the disposal of the committee. The site was purchased from the Town Commissioners for £500, by Mr. Brassey, the railway contractor. Mr. W. Scott was selected as the architect, and that gentleman, resolving to render the edifice as perfect as possible, not only studied the works of Miss Nightingale and other authorities on hospital management, but personally inspected the principal hospitals in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. The result is a building combining the most approved sanitary requirements with economy of construction and the greatest facilities for efficient management. The first stone was laid on the 24th of November, 1862, by the Marquis of Westminster, and on Saturday week Mr. Laird formally handed over the building to the trustees and committee.

The hospital is situated in Livingstone-street, close to the main entrance to the public park. The style of architecture is Italian, and the materials brick and Stourton stone. As much importance is attached by the best authorities in the construction of hospitals to the use of non-absorbent ingredients for the walls, ceilings, and floors, the walls and ceilings of the wards and the operating-room are covered with Parian cement, and the floors laid with polished oak. The stairs are of stone. The wards, of which there are five, have windows on each side, and at the end another, which, if required, can be opened at night for ventilation without causing a draught upon the patients. The nurses' rooms are at the entrance end of each ward, so that no one can enter or leave the ward without being seen, while the nurses themselves are readily overlooked by the matron. There are bath-rooms, lavatories, and other rooms for the patients at the opposite end of each ward, quite isolated, and thoroughly ventilated. There is also a scullery attached to each ward. The four sick wards are in the wings, two on each floor, so that there is a complete separation between the hospital proper and the offices; the boardroom, the apartments of the matron and the house-surgeon, porter's room, kitchens, &c., being in the central portion of the building. Here, also, contiguous to the house-surgeon's parlour and conveniently near the entrance, are the accident-ward and operating-room. Lifts are provided for raising coals, &c., from the lower to the upper stories; and hot and cold water are laid on in all the wards, kitchens, sculleries, &c.

The building is so planned as readily to admit of such future

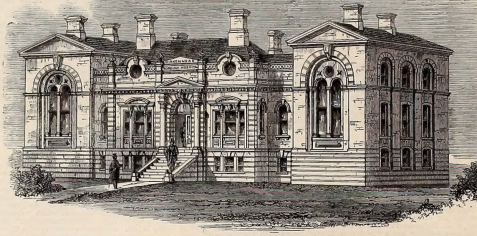
extension of the wards so to double or treble the number of patients who may be accommodated, the administrative portion of the hospital being so arranged as to be readily adapted for a much larger number than it is now requisite to provide for. There is a spacious airing-ground for patients in the rear of the building, and a still larger area in front, while the southern windows of the hospital overlook the public park, embracing an extent of 180 acres. There is a wide road between the hospital and the park, and a spacious street on each side, so that the essential requirements of air and light are amply provided for. It will be seen from this description that Mr. Laird has done much more for the institution than is implied in the mere gift of the money for the erection. His instructions to Mr. Scott were to make the building as perfect as possible for its size; and this aim has been realised in the completest manner. The value of the gift, munificent as it is, has thus been greatly enhanced by the steps taken, in the selection of the site, and the plan and construction of the fabric,



TRINITY CHURCH, KNARESBOROUGH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

to secure the best possible arrangements for the suffering poor of Birkenhead and its neighbourhood. Mr. Laird has been one of the most liberal benefactors of the borough; but no other of his numerous acts of beneficence will do so much to "keep his memory green" as the gift of the new borough hospital.

The inhabitants of Birkenhead, wishing to express in some public way their appreciation of Mr. Laird's munificence, entertained him at



NEW HOSPITAL AT BIRKENHEAD, BUILT AT THE COST OF MR. LAIRD, M.P. FOR THE BOROUGH.

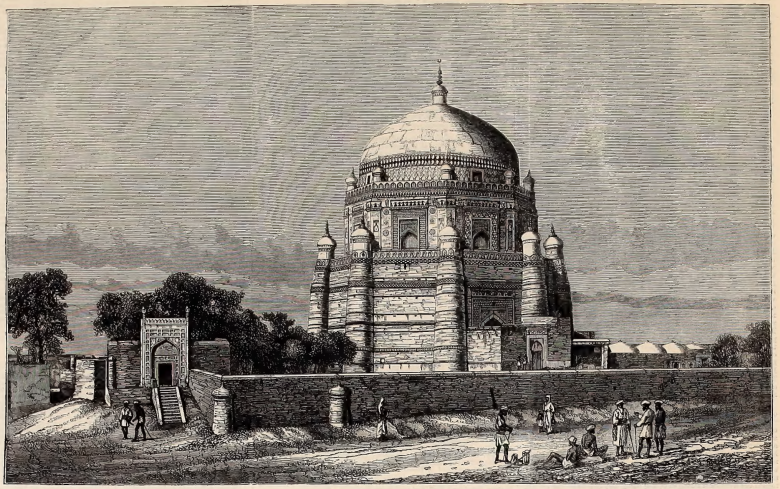
the Music-hall, on Monday week, when 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Lord Richard Grosvenor, who has been a liberal contributor to the furnishing of the hospital, was among the guests.

MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL AT CRANLEY, SURREY.

On Wednesday week the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Winchester, laid the foundation-stone of the Surrey County Middle-class School at Cranley, near Guildford. The object of the institution, as stated in the prospectus, is to supply a want long felt in the county—that of "a sound and plain education, based on the principles of the Church of England and on the public-school system, for the sons of farmers and others engaged in commercial pursuits." The building is to be erected near a proposed station of the Guildford and Horsham Railway, where eight acres of land have been secured. It will accommodate 100 boarders, and will be so built as to be capable of enlargement if necessary. The sum of £4000 has already been raised towards the erection of the building; but £9000 are required to complete the work. After the ceremony had been concluded the Archbishop addressed those present. He said that about fifty years ago there had been a great movement for the improvement of the education of the labouring classes. At that time the National Society was founded, and the result had been that 12,000 elementary schools aided by that society are now in existence. Some few years afterwards our public schools adopted various improvements, though the ancient classics remain still the standard and staple of instruction. Then the number of those who were desirous of profiting by the increase of public-school education became so great that it was found necessary to open other seminaries. The consequence was that Marlborough and Wellington Colleges and Rossall School were founded, all of which carried on their operations on the public-schools principle—a principle, he might venture to say, which tended to stamp the character with those qualities which enable and fit a man for taking a lead in the higher walks of life. It seemed well that institutions conducted upon such principles should be multiplied. Meanwhile, it was found that there was no provision made for a wide stratum of society, between those who are profiting by the public schools and those who avail themselves of the assistance afforded by our national-school system. To provide for the wants of this class, institutions similar to that of which the foundation-stone had just been laid had been founded in various parts of the country. It was his good fortune not long since to be present at the anniversary of one in the west of England. There he distributed the prizes, and there he had the pleasure of seeing, in a county thinly inhabited, eighty youths who are being benefited by the soundest education, with respect to the moral and religious element, that he could well conceive. What interested him most particularly was to see the fathers and mothers of the boys assembled there taking the liveliest interest in all that took place, and to find, on conversing with them, that they most thoroughly appreciated the advantages which the forethought of their neighbours had provided for their children. That institution, as well as others, had been successful, and contained as many as 300 scholars. He hoped that their efforts in Surrey might be attended with similar success. Scholars would be assembled there to receive a sound education, and a moral and religious teaching in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England. He earnestly hoped that secular and religious learning would never be disintegrated, and that the scholars of that school would never suffer from such a calamity.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE SURREY COUNTY SCHOOL AT CRANLEY, NEAR GUILDFORD: HIS GRACE ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLY.



THE ROOKUM ALUM MOOLTAN.

THE ROOKUM ALUM, MOOLTAN.

THE Rookum Alum is a large pagoda, or mosque, in one of the angles of the fort at Mooltan. It is a handsome structure, and beautifully inlaid with various coloured stones and porcelain. It is supposed to be a thousand years old, and contains the graves of Rookum Alum (over which there is a large canopy) and of his descendants, amounting in all to many hundreds. The building is considered sacred by the natives, and thousands of pilgrims resort thither—so much so, that certain restrictions are imposed to prevent too many having access to the interior of the fort at a time, for fear of any attempt at a surprise. The fort is garrisoned by two companies of British soldiers from the regiment quartered in the cantonment, which is about two miles distant. The chief object of interest inside the fort is the monument erected over the grave of Vans, Agnew, and Anderson, who were so foully murdered by Moolraj. The accompanying Illustration is taken from a photograph, by Captain Hickey, 101st Regiment, who has brought home numerous negatives of the Punjaub, among which is one of the "Red gah," the building in which Vans, Agnew, and Anderson were massacred; the "old colours" of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers; and portraits of many officers of his own and other regiments in India, all of which are being published by Messrs. M'Lean and Hoey, of the Haymarket.

DANCING BEGGARS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

A COUNTRY where mendicancy is a religious rite is the natural hotbed of beggary, and in India the evil may be witnessed in the most diversified forms. The profession there, as here, is a popular one; for, although it has some drawbacks, it possesses the advantages of being



DANCING BEGGARS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

easily learnt and easily practised, and is, upon the whole, a profitable one. What further inducements to practise it can laziness require? There are in India beggars riding, walking, and crawling; beggars on one leg and beggars with an arm uplifted; crying, laughing, praying, cursing, and dancing beggars. We give an Illustration of the kind last mentioned. The woman is the chief performer; her slow, monotonous dance being occasionally joined in by her companions—one of whom beats a tom-tom, whilst the other performs on mimic cymbals. Their voices are occasionally heard accompanying the performance, which, notwithstanding its close resemblance to a street entertainment, is strictly begging, the performers being professed and unmitigated beggars. The thin legs and attenuated arms proclaim the lazy vagabond who would rather starve than work. A profusion of common ornaments covers the head and neck of the woman, and the whole party is of the lowest caste. Our Engraving is partly taken from a photograph by Captain Allan Scott, of the Madras Artillery.

MUSIC.

Musically speaking, the past week has been more than usually barren, even at this barren season. "Blanche de Nevers" has continued to be given nightly at the Royal English Opera, drawing decent houses, though it has been found necessary to help its waning attraction by the addition of an act of the previous novelty, Wallace's "Desert Flower." The next opera to be produced at this theatre, we hear, is from the pen of Mr. Macfarren. But before it will come the Christmas pantomime, "St. George and the Dragon." There was, as usual, the Popular Concert on Monday last, which derived an especial interest from the appearance of our great English pianist, Arabella Goddard (Mrs. J. W. Davison). The fair artist had not been heard in public since she played last spring at one of the Philharmonic Society's concerts; and she must have perceived, from the warmth of her reception on Monday, how much she had been missed during her long absence. She played Mendelssohn's sonata in E major, one of those works of his precocious boyhood which evince such a marvellous amount of genius, though they betray, in some degree, the unpruned luxuriance of a youthful imagination. Her exquisite execution developed all its beauties, and excited the enthusiasm of the audience. She afterwards played, with Mr. Lazarus, Weber's sonata in E flat for the piano and clarinet—an exquisite work, perfectly executed by both performers. The other great features of the concert were Beethoven's septet in E flat (op. 20), the most beautiful piece of concerted instrumental music in existence; and Haydn's quartet in B flat, No. 78. In both these charming compositions the principal part was played by M. Lotto, accompanied by the admirable performers who appear habitually at these concerts, the only change being the substitution of M. Paque for Signor Piatti, who has taken his departure from England. Moreover, Jullien's Promenade Concerts have been going on nightly at Her Majesty's Theatre with undiminished success; but the series is drawing to a close, as it is to terminate before Christmas. The above have been all the notable musical entertainments of the week.

The fourth season of the National Choral Society began on Wednesday, last week, with an excellent performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," at Exeter Hall. This society—which owes its existence to the enterprise, and its prosperity to the judgment and activity, of Mr. G. W. Martin, its founder and manager—has now gained a high place in public favour, as was shown by the crowded state of the hall on this occasion. The performances are on a scale of as great magnitude as those of the Sacred Harmonic. The instrumental band and the chorus are equal in numerical strength, and the solo performers are of equal eminence. We must observe, however, that we do not regard the numerical strength of the band and chorus as one of Mr. Martin's titles to approbation. We think that he has fallen into what we have always deemed the prevailing mistake of the day—the notion that grandeur in music demands multitudes of performers. Because the Sacred Harmonic Society announces as a boast that its band and chorus amount to seven hundred performers, Mr. Martin thinks it incumbent on him to do the same, though so well-informed a musician must be well aware that equal power and grandeur of effect can be obtained by means of half that number. Everybody knows that no choral performances are grander than those of the Birmingham and Norwich festivals; and yet at those places the whole vocal and instrumental strength never exceeds four hundred. Mr. Martin's chorus, considering that it consists of amateurs, and that it has been so recently formed, is surprisingly good, and sings with laudable precision and vigour; but the voices have not yet acquired that softness, smoothness, and subdued tone which are necessary to produce all the delicate shades of effect and precision. With this qualification, we have nothing but high approbation to bestow on Mr. Martin's exertions. As a whole, the performance of Wednesday was worthy of admiration. The solo parts were sung by Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Sims Reeves was announced as the principal tenor, but one of those attacks of hoarseness to which this great artist (unfortunately for himself as well as the public) is so liable prevented him from appearing; and his place was taken, at short notice, by Mr. Cummings, who acquitted himself in such a manner as to obtain a most favourable reception. Mr. Cummings is a member of the choir of Westminster Abbey, and is consequently a sound musician—has a voice of uncommon power and sweetness, and sings with energy and feeling. His great air, "Sound an alarm," was loudly and unanimously encored. We have no doubt that, during the season, the performances of the National Choral Society will share the public favour with those of the Sacred Harmonic Society itself.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's second concert of the season was given yesterday week, when Mendelssohn's chef-d'œuvre, "Elijah," was performed. It attracted, as usual, an overflowing audience; and in the performance the sublimity and beauty of this immortal work were fully displayed. The tenor part was to have been sustained by Mr. Sims Reeves; but he was still unable to appear, and his place was ably supplied by Mr. Montem Smith. The other solo singers were Mr. Santley, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme Sainton-Dolby, Miss Julia Elton, Miss A. Hirst, and Mr. Camplin Henry. Mdme. Rudersdorff displayed her vocal powers to great advantage, especially in the great air, "Hear ye, Israel!" to which she imparted much grandeur. Mr. Santley's reading of the character of the prophet has never been excelled. Mdme. Sainton gave her usual charm to the beautiful contralto air, "Oh, rest in the Lord!" and Miss Elton, a young and rising singer, gave the pathetic air, "Woe unto them," with much beauty and truth of expression.

THE THEATRES.

Strand.—A new burlesque, slight in structure, was produced last week, founded on a French piece entitled "Le Retour d'Ulysse," and called "Patient Penelope." The principal characters are supported by Miss Ada Swanborough, Miss Maria Simpson, Mr. George Honey, and Mr. Charles Fenton. To the last gentleman we are indebted for the scene, an "attic story" in Penelope's house, cleverly painted and set. Ulysses is supposed to return just at the moment when Penelope's patience is exhausted, and she is about to yield to the entreaties of Eurymachus. His first approach is made in torn and travelling costume, reminding one of Jem Bags; but he is soon divested of this, and displays his Royal robes. Medon, his faithful servant, recognises the returned monarch, and determines to save the character of his mistress. Ulysses's own approaches, too, are very cautious—insomuch that he appears to her as a Shade upon the window-blind before introducing himself in bodily consistence. Both decree a punishment to Eurymachus; but, in the dark, Ulysses mistakes Medon for the suitor, and throws him out of the window. However, he falls on Eurymachus, who is lurking beneath, and afterwards enters with his head broken and bandaged. There is much sparkling writing in this little piece, and a duet between Penelope and her suitor, which was remarkably effective. It could not have been better acted or placed on the boards.

A theatre at Alexandria, with accommodation for 1500 persons, and with two tiers of boxes, is to be opened in December with Italian opera.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

7th Dragoons: Paymaster W. F. Wheble to be Paymaster.
3rd Hussars: Lieut. H. F. Dent to be Lieutenant. 7th: Lieut. H. O. Johnes to be Captain; Cornet A. Jones to be Lieutenant; H. C. Bevill to be Cornet.
16th Lancers: W. C. Bovill to be Cornet.
Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Col. J. B. Becher, C. B., to be Colonel; Capt. G. Sim to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. E. C. S. Williams, to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. B. Pemberton to be Second Captain.
Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. C. J. Shore to be Lieutenant and Captain; the Hon. J. C. Vanneck to be Ensign and Lieutenant.
7th Foot: Major H. R. Hibbert to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. F. Hickie to be Major; Lieut. M. Watson to be Captain; Ensigns G. B. Meares, R. H. Maude, and F. J. Murray to be Lieutenants; G. B. Stevens, W. H. Wilson, and W. J. Squire to be Ensigns. 12th: D. Papillon to be Ensign. 17th: Lieut. A. Strother to be Lieutenant. 24th: Lieut. F Hibbert to be Lieutenant. 54th: Lieut. J. G. Jebb to be Captain; Ensign C. F. Colvile to be Lieutenant: Ensign H. Skey, and W. N. Darnell to be Ensigns. 76th: Major and Brevet-Col. H. C. Brewster to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brevet-Major T. Tydd to be Major; Lieut. L. E. O'Connor to be Captain; Ensign G. Alexander to be Lieutenant. 83rd: M. S. Brownrigg to be Ensign.
3rd West India Regiment.—Ensign J. F. Cousins to be Instructor of Musketry.
Medical Department.—Assist. Surg. C. G. Irwin to be Staff Surgeon.
Brevet.—Col. A. G. Goodwyn to have the honorary rank of Major-General; Lieut.-Cols. R. P. Radcliffe, T. Knox, C. W. Younghusband, E. B. Hamley, and the Hon. E. T. Gage to be Colonels.

The launch of the iron-clad screw ram-vessel Minotaur, being built for the Admiralty at the works of the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, has been fixed to take place on Saturday, Dec. 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Francis Drummond Jervois, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Director of Works in the War Department, has been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

The names of the officers and men of the Household Brigade who fell in the Crimea have recently been inscribed on the panels of the galleries of the Windsor Military Church. The memorial was inaugurated on Sunday afternoon. The Bishop of Oxford preached an appropriate sermon.

A large amount of war stores of every description has been prepared for shipment to China, Japan, and New Zealand; and several transport-vessels have been chartered by the War Department to proceed to those stations.

A silver tankard, on which is engraved a suitable inscription, has just been presented to Mr. S. R. Graves, Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, by the crew of the maindeck of her Majesty's ship Emerald, in acknowledgment of the kindness they had received on the occasion of the Channel Fleet's recent visit to Liverpool. The tankard was accompanied by an address expressive of gratitude on the part of the donors.

The annual official inspection of military stores in reserve at Woolwich was, yesterday week, made by the officials of the War Office. Earl De Grey expressed himself well satisfied with the amount of the stores in readiness for the forthcoming year, and also with the orderly and correct statement with which he had been supplied, and which, he said, his inspection had fully borne out.

One of the large Blakely rifled guns, weighing twenty tons, and said to have been manufactured for the Russian Government, was on Monday proved at the Woolwich Government practice range. The gun was fired twice with a charge of 50lb. of powder and a 600-pounder cylinder. Three similar guns, which have been manufactured at the Lowmoor works, are at the Royal Arsenal for proof.

The War Department has determined to construct a new moat and other works of defence at Sheerness. The moat, which will be two miles long, 40ft. broad, and 10ft. deep, will extend about midway between Scraps Gate and Cheyney Rock. At each extremity of the moat a large fort will be erected for defence of the sea approaches, besides two land batteries mounting about six guns each, for the purpose of sweeping the ditch from the flank to the centre. A contract for the cutting has been taken by Messrs. Knight and Smith, of London, at £16,000.

The transport Caroline Coventry, Captain Overberry, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Coventry, of London, which sailed from Shanghai on the 12th of July, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday. She brings the head-quarters of the 31st Regiment of Infantry, 826 non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Eager, Captains Cassidy and Hamilton; Lieutenants Deane, Dayall, Wood, Jebb, Gow, and Butler; and Ensigns Stannier, Majendie, and Deverell; and in medical charge of Assistant Surgeon Grant and Staff Assistant Surgeon Ginaud. Nine soldiers died on the passage before reaching the Cape. The Caroline Coventry brings over 400 tons of tea.——Dunbar and Co.'s ship the Alumbagh arrived at Masulipatam on the 30th of October, with the head-quarters and troops of the second battalion of the 31st Regiment, from Ireland.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Prizes were distributed on Saturday last to the successful competitors of several of the metropolitan corps. The distribution of prizes to those of the London Rifle Brigade took place in the central transept of the Crystal Palace, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable auditory. Lady Harriet Warde presented the prizes. It was announced in the course of the proceedings that since last year 222 new members of the brigade had been enrolled.——The London Scottish Rifles assembled on Saturday evening, in Westminster Hall, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of prizes by Lady Elcho, who made a spirited address. There was a large and fashionable crowd of spectators, and the proceedings passed off most satisfactorily. Lord Elcho stated that Sir Hope Grant had consented to become the Colonel of the Scottish Rifles, in place of the late Lord Clyde. In both cases the prizes were presented by the wives of the Lieutenant-Colonels of the regiments, and in both the Lieutenant-Colonels congratulated their corps on their healthy and efficient state. Saturday also witnessed the presentation of prizes to the 40th Middlesex, at the Freemasons' Tavern; and to the South Middlesex, at their head-quarters, Beaufort House. The young Lady Eardley presented the prizes to the North-East London on Thursday se'nnight, at the head-quarters of the corps, in Shaftesbury-street. A silver tankard, value fifty guineas, was presented last Saturday by the West-end company of the Irish Rifles to their Captain, A. Blennerhassett Leech, as a token of their regard for him and their appreciation of his untiring exertions in behalf of the regiment since its formation.

The London Artillery Brigade was inspected in Westminster Hall on Thursday se'nnight by Captain and Adjutant Adams (1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers). There was a good muster, and Captain Adams expressed himself quite satisfied with the manœuvres, and his intention to recommend those present as entitled to the capitation grant.

The eleventh company of the Queen's Westminster competed for their prize at Wormwood Scrubbs on Monday. The Captain's prize was won by Corporal Watts, the Lieutenant's prize by Private Milward, the Ensign's prize by Private Laye, Mr. Barringer's prize by Private Clark, Mr. Bocking's prize by Private Thomas, the ladies' prize by Sergeant Bocking, and the consolation prize by Private Stephenson.

Last Saturday afternoon the Inns of Court Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brewster, underwent inspection by Colonel M'Murdo in Richmond Park. About 400 of the members mustered and went through their evolutions in the most satisfactory manner. In the evening the regimental dinner took place in the Inner Temple Hall, at which the gallant Inspector of Volunteers was present.

The competition of the Windsor Rifles (2nd Berks) for the prizes given by Colonel R. H. Vyse and W. Vansittart, Esq. (the borough members), took place on Tuesday at the butts of the range at Dedworth. The first prize, a cup, value £10, was won by Private Kent; second prize, a cup, value £5, by Corporal Holles; third prize, £3, by Private Bransome; fourth prize, £2, by Private Terry.

On Friday week the Surrey Light Horse, Captain Meller commanding, were inspected by Lieutenant and Adjutant Broun, 12th Lancers, who expressed himself much pleased with the evolutions performed. Subsequently, the members present were hospitably entertained by Sir C. Forbes (late 17th Lancers), senior Lieutenant in the regiment, at his residence, Broomwood, Clapham-common.

The Oxford University Rifles had a field-day at Blenheim yesterday week, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bowyer, assisted by the Adjutant, Captain W. Foxcroft Jones.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in the large room of the Salford Townhall, to witness the presentation of prizes to those members of the 56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers who had distinguished themselves in drill, shooting, and by general efficiency during the past year. There was a very numerous attendance, the greater proportion being ladies. W. Pearson, Esq., the Mayor of the borough, presided.

In connection with the 18th West York Rifle Volunteers, a soirée, followed by a distribution of prizes, took place in Pontefract Townhall on Monday evening. The Mayor (Mr. John Moxon) was in the chair, and Lord Houghton opened the proceedings with some appropriate observations. Speeches were also made by the High Sheriff of Yorkshire (Mr. J. H. Barton) and the Right Hon. J. Parker, after which Lady Houghton distributed the prizes.——The distribution of prizes to successful competitors in the 4th (Halifax) West York Rifle Corps took place last week, at the New Assembly-rooms. The evening's festivities commenced, at half-past six, with a conversazione. About 250 ladies and gentlemen were present. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by the Colonel, Mr. E. Akroyd. The platform, at the south end of the room, was occupied by a number of ladies and the chaplain and officers of the regiment. After some remarks by Colonel Akroyd, the prizes were distributed by him, Major Houldsworth, Mrs. Bury, and Mrs. Akroyd.——During last week the Bedale and Castle Howard volunteers held prize contests. The Bedale (8th North Yorkshire) competed for the Sedgwick challenge-cup, which has been held for two years by Colour-Sergeant Mickle. The shooting resulted in a victory for Private Dale. Another contest was shot for Lord Bury's prizes, which were won by Private Battensby and Colour-Sergeant Mickle. The Castle Howard volunteers (3rd North York, Castle Howard squad), competed for a ten-guinea silver cup, and five other prizes of plate, given by tradesmen of York and Malton. The cup was won by Private Ware, after a tie with Corporal Bedale; and the other prizes were taken by Privates Atkinson and Hudson, Sergeant Sutherland, and Private J. Elliott, after a tie with Sergeant Kirby.——About 200 members of the North Riding Volunteer Corps were entertained at dinner at Richmond on Tuesday week. The Earl of Zetland, in returning thanks for the toast of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, said that if ever there was a time when the volunteer movement was likely to be useful, it was now; for in his experience—the experience of a long life—he had never known Europe in so threatening a condition as at present. He would say to the volunteers that their services were more than ever essential and necessary to the safety and well-being of the country; and on that account he would ask them to drill, and make themselves competent to defend in the best manner their Queen and country. That he took the greatest interest in the movement they would know from the fact that he belonged to certainly not less than ten corps. Earl Cathcart also addressed the meeting, remarking on the effect of a good understanding between the officers and the men.

The members of the 7th Durham (the City) assembled in the New Markets, Durham, yesterday week, for the purpose of receiving the prizes won at the late annual contest. The Mayor presided. The head prize, a claret jug, valued at 50 guineas, with £5 added, was won by Corporal Caldcleugh, who must, however, win it twice before it becomes his absolute property. Five other silver cups of large size were also given away, together with very valuable prizes in money. After the distribution the several companies, headed by the band, marched to the Palace Green for battalion drill. In the evening the whole sat down to a dinner, provided at the expense of the officers, in the New Townhall.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

A further increase of 863 has taken place in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts; and it is greatly to be feared that, as the winter advances, we must be prepared to meet a still larger amount of destitution. Much benefit has been anticipated from the Public Works Act; but Mr. Farnall stated at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, that, owing to the length of time required for completing the plans and making "other necessary preparations," the Act could not, in his opinion, come fully into operation until spring. Several members of the committee commented strongly upon this mischievous delay and also upon the large expense attending applications for loans; and it was resolved to call the attention of the Home Secretary to the matter, and to submit to his consideration a suggestion made to the committee that "the balance accruing to Government in raising money under the provisions of that Act affords a means of relieving parties borrowing from the expenses complained of." Grants were made, including £2000 to Stalybridge, £800 to Dukinfield, £2000 to Blackburn, £400 to Mossley, and £2000 to Preston.

The Mansion-House Committee held its fortnightly meeting yesterday week. The Lord Mayor took the chair. Mr. Pickering, the cashier, reported that the total sum received up to Thursday was £512,629, of which £454,060 had been remitted to Lancashire for distribution amongst the distressed districts. The sum received during the past fortnight amounted to £213, of which £115 was from colonial resources. The following grants, besides several minor ones, were made:—Stalybridge, £100 for clothing; Ashton-under-Lyne, £1200; Hurst, £125; Oldham, £150; Bolton, £150; Stockport, £200.

THE LITERARY PROFESSION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to the Census of 1851 there were 1504 male and 109 female "authors, editors, and writers" in England and Wales. The Census returns for 1861 reveal but a very slight increase—namely, 1528 male and 145 female "authors, editors, and writers." Thus male authorship, as a distinct profession, appears to be stationary, while the only augmentation of the literary profession is due to the introduction of an increasing number of ladies into its ranks. The islands of the British seas contained a few more atoms of the brain of the country. In April, 1861, there were twenty-six males and one female under the head of authors, editors, and writers. In 1851 there were twenty-two males and one female in the same category. This solitary female representative of literature in the islands contiguous to our coasts resides in Jersey, and gives her age as between thirty-five and forty-five. Under a miscellaneous head of "others engaged in literature" are registered in the returns of 1861 5 males and 27 females. Among the five males are an "expert" and an "orator." Among the twenty-seven females are found six reporters and shorthand-writers, and five translators and interpreters. The male reporters and shorthand-writers are recorded as numbering 636.

Of the 1528 male authors, editors, and writers, recorded in 1861, the metropolitan district contains more than half—namely, 795. Surrey (extra metropolitan) contains 26; Kent (ditto), 28; Sussex, 32; Hants, 35; Berkshire, 7; Middlesex (extra metropolitan), 28; Hertfordshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 6; Oxfordshire, 3; Northamptonshire, 4; Huntingdonshire, 3; Bedfordshire; 3; Cambridgeshire, 11; Essex, 14; Suffolk, 17; Norfolk, 10; Wiltshire, 4, Dorsetshire, 8; Devonshire, 29; Cornwall, 6; Somersetshire, 22; Gloucestershire, 26; Herefordshire, 6; Shropshire, 4; Staffordshire, 20; Worcester, 12; Warwickshire, 11; Leicestershire, 8; Rutlandshire, 0; Lincolnshire, 10; Nottinghamshire, 14; Derbyshire, 8; Cheshire, 19; Lancashire, 126; Yorkshire, 68; Durham, 25; Northumberland, 19; Cumberland, 7; Westmoreland, 2; Monmouthshire, 3; South Wales, 23; North Wales, 11.

The tables which relate to the occupations of females do not separate the authoresses, editresses, and writers from others "engaged in literature," which class includes secretaries, shorthand-writers, &c. So understood, we find "engaged in literature," in England (we cannot say Wales, for the Principality is destitute of women "engaged in literature") 187 women. Of these 187, 110 resided in London on the Census night. Sussex, with eight literary women, is next favoured to the metropolis; the extra-metropolitan part of Kent contained 7; the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey and Middlesex, and Norfolk contained 6 each; Essex, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, 5 each; while 16 English counties had no female votary of the Muses within their borders; the remaining shires varying from a single specimen up to three each.

Turning to the section on "ages," we find that no English authors resident in England on the Census night had reached the age of Landor, Humboldt, or Rogers—in other words, were above 85; but three are set down as between 80 and 85; but there was one translator between 90 and 95. There were two authoresses between 80 and 85. From these figures one would not infer that the literary profession was favourable to longevity. The age at which there are the largest number of male "authors, editors, and writers" is between 30 and 35; but the authoresses are most numerous between the ages of 45 and 50.

The Russian Government has purchased a number of Bray's traction engines, as stated, for the transmission of heavy ordnance from St. Petersburg for the defence of their coast stations.

Some observations have been made on the influence exercised by the climate of Paris on the Arab troops brought over from Algeria seven months ago. Of 200 Spahis and 800 Turcos, not a single death has occurred among the former, while the only man lost by the latter was a drummer, who expired suddenly from a fit of apoplexy while on duty at the Tuileries.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the ship Queen of the East, 1226 tons, Captain Belton, belonging to Messrs. Henry Moore and Co., Liverpool, for the conveyance of Government emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £13 19s. 9d. per statute adult. The Queen of the East is appointed to receive her passengers at Birkenhead, and to sail about the 11th of January next.——The Government emigrant-ship Shackamaxon, which sailed from the Mersey on the 12th of May last, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 3rd of September, having on board 81 married people, 109 single men, 98 single women, 46 boys and 36 girls between one and twelve years of age, and 11 infants—in all, 381 souls. Three births and eight deaths took place on the voyage.——The Southern Ocean, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th of May, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, on the 22nd of August with a number of Lancashire operatives, comprising 53 married couples, 4 single men, 3 single women, 44 children between one and twelve years of age, and 8 infants—in all, 175 souls. Five infants died on the passage.——The Government emigrant-ship Spitfire, which sailed from Plymouth on the 30th of May last, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on Aug. 24, with 426 Government emigrants, comprising 57 married people, 149 single men, 147 single women, 27 boys and 34 girls between one and twelve years of age, and 13 infants. Two births and two deaths occurred on the voyage.——The Adamant, which sailed from Plymouth on July 4, arrived at Port Adelaide, South Australia, on Sept. 25, having on board 81 married people, 101 single women, 106 single men, 40 boys and 41 girls between the ages of one and twelve, and 8 infants—in all, 377 souls. Four births and four deaths took place on board.

The Pitmen's Strike.—This unfortunate disturbance in the labour market of the north is yet far from an amicable settlement. It appears to have settled down into a demand for increased wages on the part of the men—a demand not by any means well received by the majority of the men. The strike has rather spread than contracted its dimensions. The unionists have carried the torch of contention from colliery to colliery, and have aroused a fire which, feeding on very combustible material, seems hard to extinguish. The ejections of the workmen from their dwellings have, of course, continued; and, in some cases, the violence of the unionists against the non-unionists has rendered necessary the posting of extra police at the pits. On the whole, however, great order has prevailed, and there is some talk of filling up the vacant cottages by the unemployed operatives from Lancashire. We receive some intelligence of disturbance in the Lancashire coal field; and, though the men are backed up by a strong union, that body is not favourable to a strike; and we should imagine, after the late distress, their funds are not large enough to support one. In our Impression of the 21st of last month it was stated that Messrs. Straker and Love made an unjust gain upon the tubs which are set out or forfeited, which amounted to a considerable sum weekly. This, it appears, is incorrect. In the first place, they send us a letter from the coal-viewer, who states that, for the last twelve years, he has received from them, on Lord Boyne's behalf, the royalty rent upon the set-out tubs, together with the others; and, in the second place, they state that they have received no benefit from the forfeited tubs, but have expended every fraction of the price of the work withheld in the education of their workmen's children and the relief of the sick. We have great pleasure in giving publicity to this statement.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR FRANCIS EDWARD SCOTT, BART.

Sir Francis Edward Scott, third Baronet, of Great Barr, in the county of Stafford, and second Baronet, of Hartingston, in the county of Derby, was the eldest son of Sir Edward Dolman Scott, second Baronet, of Great Barr, M.P. for Lichfield, by his wife, Catherine Juliana, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Bateman, first Baron Bateman, of Hartington. He was born on the 24th of February, 1824; and, pursuant to the special limitation, succeeded as his birth to the baronetcy of Hartington, of his maternal grandfather, Sir Hugh Bateman, on the 1st of previous January. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1845. He succeeded his father in his baronetcy of Great Barr 2nd May, 1851. As a landowner Sir Francis Scott was a distinguished virtuoso: he was a member of the Archæological Institute, a liberal patron of the fine arts, and a skilful amateur in the sciences. He was a liberal contributor to the Royal Society, and was elected a Fellow of that learned body in 1854. Sir Francis had also acquired an honourable reputation as a practical geologist. He was subscriber to the Geological Society of London, and was a contributor to its Transactions. He was also the author of a valuable paper on the Geology of Staffordshire, published in the Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin. Sir Francis Scott was a Captain of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Stafford. He married, 1st, in 1854, Mildred, eldest daughter of Sir William Craddock Hartopp, third Baronet, of Freathby, in the county of Leicester, by whom (who survives him) he leaves a youthful family of two sons and three daughters. Sir Francis, to the great regret of all who knew him, died at Mt. Lemarch, on the 21st ult. He is succeeded in his two baronetcies by his elder son, now Sir Edward William Dolman Scott, Bart., who is in his eighth year. The Scotts of Great Barr are an old Staffordshire family. Sir Joseph Scott, the first Baronet, so created in 1806, was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1793, and M.P. for Worcester from 1802 to 1806. He was grandfather of the Sir Francis just deceased. The Bateman of Hartington, the maternal ancestor of Sir Francis, whose name he inherited, are a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Derby.

THE REV. E. F. OWEN, M.A.

The Rev. Edward Floyd Owen, M.A., of Barton Hall, Montgomeryshire; Rectory House, Cheltenham; and 4, Queen Annestreet, Cavendish-square, was the son of William Owen and Rector of Eyton, Shropshire, whose death has recently occurred, was the only son of the Venerable Hugh Owen, M.A., Archdeacon of Salop, by his wife, Harriet, daughter and coheir of General Edward Jeffreys, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and was twenty-fifth in male descent from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. He was born at Eyton, the rectory of which his father held, on the 25th of March, 1804, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, and St. John's College, Cambridge, having taken holy orders, held the living of Wellington-cum-Eyton, Shropshire, from 1831 to 1840. During the latter part of his life Mr. Owen devoted himself to the cultivation of the fine arts. He was the friend of Etty and the patron of numerous living artists. He formed, upon his own judgment, a fine, although not large, collection of ancient masters, chiefly the Italy; and he left as proofs of his own artistic talent upwards of four hundred oil paintings, which display a considerable amount of taste and brilliancy of colour, and are very varied in their subjects, including historical productions, landscapes, portraits, nature, and figures, both in drawing and chalk or designs. These really merit for him a high position among the leading professors of the present day. Mr. Owen's original name, Owen Jeffreys, was by royal licence, altered to Owen Floyd. He married, 1st, in 1831, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Burn, Esq., of Cotterstock, in the county of Northampton, by whom (who died in 1858) he has issue, with a daughter, Harriet, married to Captain Burn, of the 1st Royals, a son, Edward Floyd Owen, Esq., now of Sydney, Australia, and a numerous family of sons and daughters.

GEORGE BIRCH JERRARD, ESQ.

This gentleman, who died on the 23rd ult., at his residence, the Rev. Frederick Jerrard's Rectory, Long Street, Wilts, was the author of "Mathematical Researches," and of "An Essay on the Principles of Equations," and was the son of the late Major-General Jerrard. His mother, Birch Jerrard was born at Bedford, Cornwall, NOW HIS, Lincolnshire, the daughter of a medician of no ordinary power. Many years ago, in his "Mathematical Researches" published in 1834, he made a great step in algebra, which was acknowledged by all mathematicians—viz., the taking away of three terms from equations of any degree. In his later work on the transformation of equations he maintains that he effected the great problem of Algebra—the resolution of equations of all degrees. Mr. Jerrard was a member of many of the mathematical examiners of the University of London, and at the time of his death was engaged in writing a work on prophecy, in which he took the deepest interest.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Samuel George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B., formerly Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China—was proved in London by the executors Mr. Frederick Scott Turner, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Mr. Bonham, R.N.; James Guthrie, Esq.; and Captain C. F. Trendale, "formerly my Aide-de-Camp in China." Sir Samuel died on the 5th of August last on the Great Western Royal Hotel, Paddington, at the age of sixty, having executed his will in April, and a codicil in July, both in London, where his personal property in this country was sworn under £170,000. After making some specific bequests, he directs that his property in Hong-Kong, Singapore, China and ivory ornaments, screens, and all articles of virtù shall be retained for his only son, and in the most effective way he can. He also directs his son to hand to his trustee the whole of his property for the benefit of his son; but, in the event of his son dying without leaving children, or leaving children who die intestate, then the property is left to certain parties named, also to some hospitals in London and other charitable institutions.

The will of Berish Bottfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., M.A., Dean, of Durham, Hall, Bampton Lecturer, 1844, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, Salop; and Grosvenor-square, London, was proved in the Northampton registry, and the personalty sworn under £200,000. The executors are the Earl of Powis and Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., M.P.; and the executors are Baldwyn Leighton, Esq., and Captain Herbert Corbet. The deceased was Chevalier of the Order of Albert the Brave, Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and Chief Lieutenant for Shropshire of Montgomeryshire. He succeeded to the estates in 1813, and died at the age of fifty-six. The will is dated 1861, and a codicil, 1863. It is made on numerous sheets, and there are legacies, though small in amount, to about 130 charitable institutions. The rest of the property in the offices of his trustees, and after the leaves one year's salary, and to his bailiffs and all in and out door servants one year's wages. The residuary bequest is divided between his two sons, Edward Stanley Leighton, Esq., and Captain Corbet, his trustees, all series and numbers to be continued, and, together with Mrs. Bridges, prints, pictures, ivory, arms and armour, and all other collections, to be held and enjoyed by the possessor of Norton Hall.

The will of Charles Rawlings, Esq., of Great Marlborough-street, and Chelsea, was proved in the London registry on the 4th ult., the executors appointed are the relict, together with Thomas Elliott Price and James Percy Phillips, Esqrs. The will bears date March, 1863, and contains numerous legacies to relatives and personal friends, as well as many charitable bequests. The testator has left a large amount in the funded property, and his executors are left to realise his estate and the widow of a nephew. The ultimate residue he has bequeathed to the Governors of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at £500; Jewellers' Annuity, £500; Coachmakers' Company, £100; Dramatic College, £400; Clothiers' Benevolent Annuity, £400; Gentlemen Generalist Society, £500; Artists' Benevolent Fund, £200; Chelsea Rectors' Garden School, £300; Infant School, St. Luke's, Chelsea, £200; Chelsea Dispensary, £200; Belgrave Dispensary, £100; Chelsea Cottage Hospital Day and Sunday Schools, £200; City of London Truss Society, £100; Society of Musicians, £100; Reform Annuities, £100; Blind Institution, Bottom-road, £200; and Westminster Hospital, £300. All legacies to be paid free of legacy duty.

Baron Rieseach has purchased a villa and casino on the Jardelin Hill, Rome, adjoining the magnificent villa of Prince Pamphili Doria. The Baron has paid nearly £60,000 for this property, and has written to his agent that he shall soon come to inspect it, adding, "I shall not be content to go to Rome without having a house there." He is also in treaty for the purchase of a mansion in Rome, and the residence selected by him is the Borgia Palace, in the Via del Babbuino, near the Giorgi Palace.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATHO DE ZAMORA.—You are quite right. The same correction was made in our Notices to Chess Correspondents last week.

ERRATUM.—The key move of "I. E. of Bridport," (enty Enigma, No. 1359, is, 1. Q to K 4th.

W. G., of Lewisham.—The principle of the mate in your problem is no novelty, it being that of the old problem known as "The Soldier Lawyer." If we could, we should be glad to insert it, but we have often published it.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1358.—Rev. C. W. Bardsley, R.M.—Your solution of Mr. Kempe's pretty little problem is the one Knights to its correct.

T. C. D.—In a game by correspondence, if a player can hypothetical moves, that is, move on the assumption that his adversary will make suitable others previously, he may do so; but a binding contract his adversary must be informed of the move.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1359.—Rev. C. W. Bardsley, R.M., Exeter; Wm. Pears, F. B. D., Kensal; E. S. A., G. C., Wrington; R. N. T., Bridport; Q. Q. Q., Lisburn; L. J. D., W. W. G., Gosport; C. W., Monkstown, Dublin; Rev. H. K., G. R. W. H. Parker, Bath; Rev. W. Wilkinson, Ripon; Rev. J. Wayte, Cambridge; Rev. J. Hall, Sedbergh; Rev. J. Fawcett, Lancaster; J. H., Malvern; J. D., Hartlepool; Mona, Derry; A. N. T., Vicar, Ennerdale; Miles, W. E. P., Philo S., Dinah, Leo, Medina, A Scotch, Tim Orbon, Lisburn, John Bull, Ernest, C. D. A., Cadmus, Rev. J. H. Jones, Aston; A Clerk, Try-again, J. T., Hartest, St. Mark, W. G. S., Sandford; S., of Burntisland; and C. Watts are correct. All others are wrong.

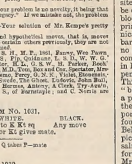
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1361.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 4th	Q to K 4th	2. K to K 2nd	Any move
	or (a)	2. Q or R's give mated.	
	Q to Q 3rd		
(a) 1.	2. Q to B 7th mate		
2. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to K 5th mate		

PROBLEM No. 1362.

By Mr. H. LANDESMANN, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

Game played between Mr. BUCKLE and Mr. STAUNTON, the letter giving the odds of Pawn and move.

(Remove White's K R Pawn from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Black exchanges a piece, saving the
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th.	Q to K 3rd, overlooking the fact that
Objectives are divided on the score of the
3. P takes P	P takes P	following forces the K 3 Pawn)
P to K 5th, or P to Q 5th, would be better.
4. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	11.	Kt takes KR P
Bad, as the player Compares.
5. P to K 5th	B to K B 4th	12. Q to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
6. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	13. P takes P	P to K 5th
(This leads to a very fine attack; but B
to Queen Bishop's 4th would be safer. The
problem, if the adversary is a strong player)
7. K to B 2nd	K to B 2nd	14. Kt to K 2nd	Q takes P
8. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	15. Kt to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th
9. P to K R 5th	P to K R 4th	16. Kt takes K B P	Castles
10. P to K R 6th	P takes P	17. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 6th (ch)
11. P to K B 6th	P takes P	18. K to Q 2nd	
12. P to K B 6th	B takes B		
13. Q takes B	P to K 5th (ch)		
14. K to K 1st	Q takes Q R P		
15. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 6th		
16. Q to Q 2nd	Q takes Q		
17. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
18. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 3rd		
19. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 4th		
20. P to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd		
21. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th		
22. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd		
23. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd		
24. Kt to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd		
25. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd		
26. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q 5th		
27. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 3rd		
28. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 3rd		
29. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 2nd		
30. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th		
31. P to Q B 5th	P to Q Kt 6th		
32. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd		
33. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd		
34. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 3rd		
35. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 2nd		
36. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 2nd		
37. P to K B 5th	Kt to K 3rd		
38. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K 2nd		
39. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K 3rd		
40. P to K B 6th	Kt to Q B 5th		
41. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd		
42. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 5th		
43. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd		
44. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 5th		
45. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd		
46. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 5th		
47. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd		
48. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 5th		
49. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd		
50. P takes Q P	P takes P		

Another Game between the same Opponents. Mr. S. giving, as before, the odds of Pawn and move.

(Remove White's K R Pawn from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P takes P	Q to Q 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. Q to K B 4th	
3. P to K 5th	P to K 3rd		
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	Intending, if not prevented, to drive away
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	the Kt with K Kt Pawn, and then obtain an
6. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	irresistible attack on the King's side.
7. B to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th	22.	R to Q R 4th
8. P to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	By this move White prevents Black from obtaining the command against the Kt.
9. P to K R 4th	B takes Kt	
10. P takes B	P to K R 5th	23. Q to K 3rd	Castles
11. Q to Q 2nd	B takes B	24. Kt to K 4th	
12. P takes B	P to K 5th (ch)		
13. Q takes Q R P	Q takes Q R P		
14. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 6th		
15. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd		
16. Q to Q 2nd			
17. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
18. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 3rd		
19. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 2nd		
20. P to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd		

(Black has now a great superiority of position.)

18.	Q to Q 2nd	25.	P to K B 4th
19. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	26. P to K B 5th	Q to K 3rd
		27. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to K Kt 2nd
(It is plain that White could not prudently
take the Kt Pawn, as Black would then
all clear that he might not have captured
the Kt Pawn with impunity, as the Q B
P would be pinned.)		28. Kt takes P	Q to K 2nd
		29. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th
		30. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd
		31. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q B 5th
		32. Q to K 2nd—and wins.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1364.—By the Editor of *Sussex*.

White: K at K 6th, Q at Q 8th, Kt at K 5th, and Q B 4th.
6th and K 7th.
Black: K at K B 3rd, B at K Kt 2nd; Ps at K R 3rd and K Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1365.—By Mr. Kipping.

White: K at K R 4th, B at Q Kt 7th; Rs at Q Kt 8th and Q B 8th.
Black: K at K B 5th, B at Q Kt 6th; Ps at K R 3rd, K B 4th and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1366.—By Mr. Kipping.

White: K at K 5th, Q at Q Kt 8th, R at Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 6th, Kt at K 7th.
Black: K at K 4th, Q at Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 2nd; Ps at K R 3rd, K B 5th, Q R 6th and 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1362.—By C. WICHERT (*Berl. Schachzeitung*).

White: K at K 8th, Q at Q Kt 7th, Kt at Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 3rd, P at K 3rd and Q B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1370.—(An End Game between a Knight and Sundry Pawns.)

White: K at Q B 5th, Kt at Q B 2nd, P at Q R 7th.
Black: K at Q B 3rd, Ps at Q Kt 3rd, K B 5th and K R 7th.

Black, having the move, won the game. What did he play first?

COLUMN FOR THE CRITICAL.

In the "railway clearance" now in progress at the foot of Ludgate-hill will disappear a few buildings associated with persons of interest and events of historical importance. The last of the Fleet Prison, the site of which has been almost useless for the last seventeen years, will be effaced: in this long interval how many persons have passed the blocked-up window of the prison without any knowledge of its appropriation! This arched opening into a square and bill-like room was technically called "the grate," from its being filled with strong crossed iron bars. Above was inscribed "Pay remember the poor prisoners, having no allowance;" a small box was placed at the window-sill to receive the contributions of passengers in the street, while a prisoner within stationed in loudly-supplant tones the above prayer. We have dropped a few pence into the box, and have received in the street, proud of the tally pertly figure, but still prouder of the resemblance of her features to more than one of the members of the Royal family—her defeated hopes, it will be remembered, were revived in the case of one visitor a few months since. At another house to be removed, No. 45, William Rider kept shop, and published his political satires, with George Cruikshank's woodcuts; and his "Everyday Book," which received the eulogium of Southey. Here sat in a second-floor back room, amid his black-letter varities, and odd, out-of-the-way literature; he was a very black *laborieux*. In house No. 7, opposite Hone's, was published another successful venture, the "Every Clergyman," contemporary with the "Everyday Book." Ludgate-street and Ludgate-hill were filled with the screens in Straw's figure. Here we must halt, though not without reflecting that on the Hill stopped the rebellion of Wyat. In the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London" we read —

And he (Wyat) himself came in at Temple Bar, and soo downe alle Fleetestreete, and so into Ludgate-hill. And there was he taken prisoner and led by the commaundement of the Erle of Pembroke, and sartynye of his men stayon. And when he saw that he was taken, he pulled off his gloves and sayde, "I have kept towarde," and so went (tuck) sagaye; and by the Tymbrelle-harre he was delivered to the Erle of Pembroke and so led Towre of London.

Fuller, however, states that Wyat flung himself on a bench opposite the Bull Savage inn, and there gave up his sword to the lynyard lived Grinling Gibbons, "where," Walpole tells us, "he carved a pot of flowers which he would surprisingly sell for a guinea." The coaches that passed by." Had the old carver lived here in our days he might probably have claimed compensation for the interference with his delicate art by the Fleet Railway tunnel.

We perceive that the Oxyhydrogen, or Drummond, light has been brought into practical use at the Lighthouse of Corrunna, consisting of a fitting lamp and apparatus, the difficulty in obtaining which is said to have delayed the application of the light. Here, too, is scarcely correct; for, some thirty years since, we received from Lieutenant Drummond a note stating the obstacle to be the difficulty of obtaining the services of persons sufficiently intelligent to manage the apparatus who could tolerate being shut up in a lighthouse.

Talking of Lighthouses, we have received from the Astronomer Royal, Dr. Romney Robinson, some interesting details of his recent inspection of the lighthouses. Nearly thirty-six in number—the distances, order, and discipline of which he minutely commends. Dr. Robinson, after a tour round the whole of the lighthouses, proceeded to the Eddystone and visited the new lighthouse system. As Rudder in his keepers see the Maidens, distant twenty-seven nautical miles, in moderate weather; at the Maidens they saw Rathlin—"a good strong dioptric."

Football is now the order of the day in the attention of the London of the metropolis being anxious that a certain set of rules should be adopted by all football-players, and a Football Association has been established for the purpose of settling the desired code. The great public schools have their separate rules, which is to thought desirable to assimilate; but this proposition rests, in some instances, in accordance with reticence. The metropolitan Clubs must seek open places elsewhere than in London—a matter of very serious consideration. There are excellent sites in the suburbs: the Forest Club at Leytostone, is especially well placed, and so also the Blackheath and Crystal Palace clubs. Football was played in the twelfth century by the youth of the City of London. Five centuries later we find football-players in Chesapide, Covent-garden, and the Strand—and there is an old print of the game played in Fleet-street. Moorfields and Lincoln's-inn-fields were also much frequented for the sport. In the country it is in some places a Shrove Tuesday game: it is still played in Derby, Nottingham, Dorking, Ely, Kingston-upon-Thames, and Dorchester, the people claim the ancient custom as a right won for them by the valour of Alfred the Great. Hone, therefore, triumphantly relates that the Danes, in one of their predatory incursions, were defeated by Alfred, and, the Danish General being slain, his head was cut off and kicked about the place of battle, and finally deposited on Dunstan's Steeple, whence the origin of their football on that day. The game was once thought a treat for Princes, and Henry Prince of Wales and Sir Edward Baynton, at Bromsham, in Wiltshire, the minister of Bishop's Canning's household entertained his Majesty with a football-match of his own parishioners. Sir Thomas Elyot terms it "jolly" sport, and three days since it would have challenged all England for music, football, and singing. Cricket is a game *par excellence*. Fuller styles it as cricket is of Eton; and a writer in the *Quarterly Review* pleasantly observes:—" The hardy and manly game of cricket, which is now so universal, and is waged with the individual prowess of the Homeric conflicts and with the personal skill and science of Olympic or mediæval chivalry, before villainous saltpetre had reduced the knight-errant to the musket. The play is played out by boys with that dogged determination to win that characterises the race of which they are members, and by which the adult is trained to face the common-ball with equal alacrity." Sir Walter Scott wrote to Lockhart from Abbotsford, "I am glad the football match played at Carterhaugh, in the year 1815."

Here is a curious account of very old pyrotechnics. The *Publicateur de la Vendée* announces the death, at the age of 107 years, at Essarts, in that department, of Jacques Chevillon, an old soldier of the Empire, who had enjoyed excellent health until the use of all his faculties till within a few days of his decease. The *Sydney Empire Journal* announces the death, at Parramatta, in New South Wales, two persons, husband and wife, aged respectively 111 and 112 years. They are described as hale, healthy, and bedridden, in possession of both sight and hearing. The old man arrived in the first fleet, in 1788, and has consequently, been seventy-five years in the colony of New South Wales.

A collection of beautiful Chinese enamels and porcelain, formed by a gentleman during a long residence at Canton, is at present exposed by auction, the yield being upwards of £3000. Among the more remarkable objects are—

A small globular candlestick, supported by a bird standing upon a tortoise, £38 (Richardson); a pair of candlesticks, supported by swans, in the rare white enamel, standing on tortoises, with circular plinths, perfectly unique, £64 (Durlacher); an extraordinary bottle of ancient porcelain, with pink and yellow borders, enamelled with flowers, the body with a trellis-work pendant, covering an interior bottle with gilt handles, a very rare specimen; and another equally fine and rare, on lapis-blue ground, with raised flower ornaments and medallions of landscapes on both sides, £62 (Smith); a tall rockwork of extraordinary size, with birds and flowers in relief, and a pair of vases and covers, with dragon ornaments in relief, £40 (Smith); a pair of rare, or indeed unique, specimens of ancient porcelain, with dishes in colours, the rock and four birds standing on the edges, £40 (Smith); another pair, £40 (Smith); a pair of kylins, of extraordinary size and beauty of design, decorated in various coloured enamels, with flowers, £100 (Durlacher); from the Bromley Palace at Peking: perfectly unique, 230 guineas (Wareham).

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What poor weeping ones were saying
Explains hundred years ago.
We, the same weak faith betraying,
Say in sad and hopeless woe.
Looking at some terrible trouble,
Some dark sorrow, some dread fear,
We cry, often sad, with sighing,
"Who shall roll away the stone?"

II.
Then with tone our spirits steadying,
When that night came near to close,
Angels down from glory speeding,
Said, "Why seek ye Him with those?
He, before the way was ended,
Oft ye've had with joy to see,
Angels have been sent from heaven
And have rolled away the stone."

III.
Many a stone-clad sweeping eye us
Through the years that are to be;
Many a grief we see before us
Never comes to cause us pain.
Christian courage, Christian patience,
Christian comfort—why should fear haunt?
Ask not them in foolish sorrow,
"Who shall roll away the stone?"

IV.
Burden not thy soul with modes:
Make a wiser, better choice:
Cast it on the Lord Jehovah;
Just rest, bid Him, and "rejoice."
In to-day's bright sunlight basking,
Learn to answer's cares alone;
Spend not present joys by asking
"Who shall roll away the stone?"

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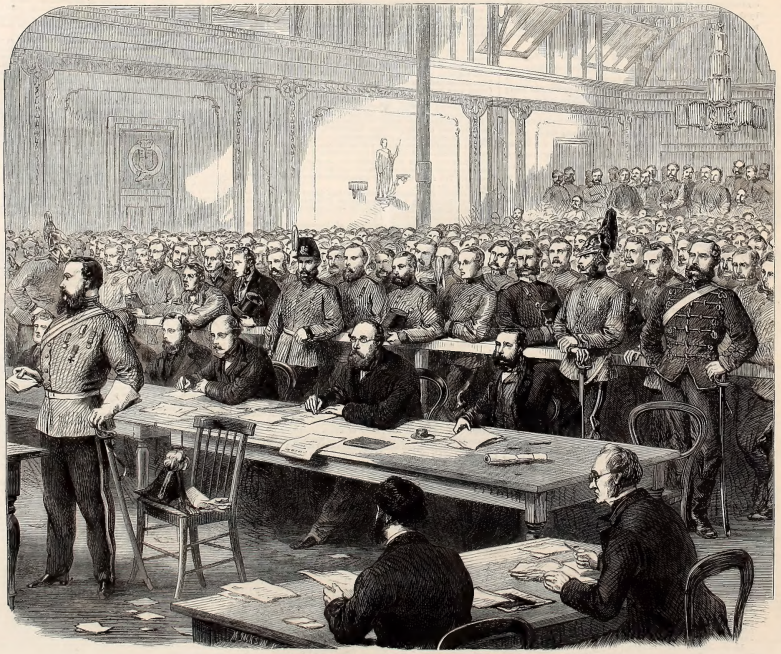
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1235.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

OUR MONETARY SITUATION.

AT this particular juncture both the commercial and the meteorological barometers are subject to such disturbing influences as to excite very considerable national attention. While the quicksilver in the one is constantly going down very low, and so indicating the coming of storms and wrecks, in what may be called the physical sense, the gold in the former has gone up so high as to lead to the expectation of a monetary panic, with its accompanying crashes, in the mercantile world. The condition of the money market has been such as to bring about the most stringent action on the part of that great regulating establishment, the Bank of England; and it is evident that the powers of that institution will be used to the utmost to keep in subjection that species of commercial *dementia* which seems to come upon the manipulators of capital with a certain periodicity. This state of affairs is well worthy of consideration; and some features of the situation may be dwelt upon even by those who are not, in the strict sense of the term, immediately interested in the sayings and doings of the money market, but who are sure, in the event of its disturbance, to feel its influences in some way or other.

The stringency of the occasion may be estimated by the fact—unexampled, except in cases of actual panic—that the Bank of England made an advance of 1 per cent in its rate of discount on two successive days. A further rise has been expected, and, indeed, has practically taken place; for, whereas the official rate of the Bank was raised last week to 8 per cent, that establishment has demanded and received the rate of 9 per cent at its pleasure. It was, nevertheless, stated at the beginning of this week that money was plentiful, as the City phrase goes; but, there being a reticence on the part of the great discount houses to do business in a general way, there has been a pressure on the less opulent merchants, and those of the second class are in many cases embarrassed. For the stronger body of our great traders there has been hitherto no apprehension; and, happily, the general soundness of our commerce has warranted a belief that the present crisis will pass over without any violent dislocation of the trading community. It would seem that speculation has been temporarily stopped,



THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY: A SKETCH IN COURT.—SEE PAGE 565

except in one direction, and that, it is presumed, it is beyond the capabilities of any but the well-weighted operator to follow. The chief, if not the only, disturbing element of the money market has been the large export of gold required for payment for cotton coming in from Egypt, Brazil, and India. The closing of the Southern States of America to the supply of cotton has necessarily led to the opening up of other sources; but, independently of the increased price attendant on difficulties connected with inland means of conveyance in the producing countries and the greater length of sea voyages thence to this country, we have engaged in this traffic with traders who, as yet unaccustomed to a system of barter, demand so much specie for so much cotton, and they will take nothing else. Somewhat heedless of this condition, our merchants have given large orders for cotton, and they find themselves now called upon to pay for it in bullion, which they must obtain at any rates which may be demanded of them. At the present price of cotton, it is said, that dealers in that article are willing to pay 12 per cent for money to enable them to complete their purchases, and yet hope for a large profit. This seems to be the turning point of the mania, which it is the object of the Bank of England to check. It is not necessary to go back so far as twenty years to know how the spirit of speculation will sometimes run madly in a particular direction—how a source of profit which is large is supposed to be inexhaustible. As it was with railways once, so it might be with cotton now. A sharp corrective has been required; and, judging from the course taken by the Bank of England—exercising its power within the strict limits of the law under which it exists—additional stringency will be adopted if necessary.

At the present time, whatever betides, whatever may result from the uneasy condition of the money market, there is, it may be confidently hoped, no fear of anything beyond a temporary difficulty. The trade and commerce, the settled wealth of the country, were never based on such profound resources. No exact estimate of the capital of England has, we believe, been made, although approximate statements are of course not wanting; but, on good authority, it is asserted that the yearly savings of the people amount to fifty millions sterling—the abstraction of five or six millions of specie cannot therefore work any permanent evil, although it exercises a disturbing influence on the money market—in the first place, by directly contracting the circulation to a certain extent, and still more by the insensible effect which it produces on the minds of the money dealers, inasmuch as it is a visible and tangible diminution of capital, easily exaggerated by the sensitive imaginations of those especially interested in the matter.

It seems that the question of the Bank of England have had a considerable effect on the East Indian exchanges, which will materially lessen the future exports of bullion to Bombay; and although large quantities of specie are still being sent to Brazil, it is stated that the rate of exchange is in favour from our side. Our receipts from that country have at times exceeded our exports; and it appears probable that its inhabitants will ere long demand our mercantile products much in the same way, if not exactly to the same extent, as did the United States previously to the unhappy civil war in the country. Unless some extraordinary circumstance should arise, it would seem that there is no absolute fear of a recurrence of the crises of 1847 and 1857. At present, no Order in Council relaxing the restrictions on the Bank Act looms in the early future; for all purposes the existing powers of the conclave in Threadneedle-street seem to be sufficient. The origin and cause of the monetary disturbance is known. Is being directly met, with prudence and vigour, in the only way that it can be met: and the confidence is felt in the efficacy of the proceedings which have been adopted, which goes far to ensure a favourable result. It may seem a paradoxical notion, but it is just possible that the very abundance of capital may render capitalists more timid than one which is on any but the most assured security. The word speculation carries with it a necessary terror, and even legitimate trading feels its effect. If the Bank of England can succeed in driving the word as well as the thing out of the money market, no doubt all will be well.

We have above alluded to statements which more than imply the healthy condition of our trade. Indeed, there are satisfactory proofs of the general prosperity of our commerce. The returns of the Board of Trade, which are issued so successive in their facts; and from that source we learn that our exports for the month of October reached the unprecedented amount of £15,082,332, being nearly double that of January last. Under almost every head there is a remarkable increase, especially in woollens, linens, machinery, and iron; while our imports have ranged on a comparatively high scale, wool and wine showing the chief improvement, and corn the greatest decline, So, in this latter respect, our good harvest is beginning to tell, and our supplies of wheat and flour are reduced to the minimum. There has been also a large increase of tonnage in the shipping trade, the amount for the three quarters of the present year greatly exceeding the total for the year 1862, and still further exceeding that for 1861.

It is stated that the law officers of the Crown in Scotland have decided to take legal proceedings in the case of the Pampero, a steamer launched at the Clyde, and said to be destined for the Confederate service.

A new mail contract has been entered into by the Canadian Government, with the Montreal Steam-Ship Company. The subsidy is to be £62,000 a year, and the ships will be able to go at less speed in foggy weather without incurring penalties. The contract is for five years.

Eleven Harrow members of the University of Oxford went, on Nov. 20, to play their annual match of football against their old schoolfellows of the other University. The match was played on Bullingdon Field, and the victory of Cambridge was attested by one goal.

Messrs. Marion and Co. have just published a series of litho-like carte-de-visite portraits of the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Queen of Denmark, the King of the Greeks, and the Princess Dagmar, taken from life by Messrs. Southwell Brothers, at their studio in Sidenham, in October last.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The reading of the draught of the Address took place on Tuesday, in the Senate. It is a paraphrase of the Imperial Speech, to which it replies. The debate on the Address will begin on Monday next.

The first conference took place on Monday at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between France and Sweden.

The Council of State is occupied in considering the project for raising a loan of three hundred millions of francs, as proposed by M. Fould.

Marshal Randon is about to open to the Parisian public a library, containing 6000 volumes and 6000 maps, belonging to the War Office, which have till now been hidden in the archives of that ministry.

The license for a new musical theatre, L'Opéra Populaire, to be erected in the neighbourhood of the Rue Cadet, has been granted to the architect, Monsieur Aldrey.

The replies of the Emperor of Russia, and of the Sovereigns of Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Würtemberg, have been published. The answer of the Czar is cordial in terms, and professes a desire to join in the scheme on certain conditions. "I should be happy," he writes, "if your Majesty's proposition lead to a loyal understanding between the Sovereigns; but for this to be practically realised it can only proceed from the consent of the other Sovereigns. It is indispensable for your Majesty to define the questions upon which your views would have to be arrived at, and the basis upon which it would be established."

DENMARK.

It is stated from Copenhagen that the body of the late King will be buried in the church of Roskild on the 25th inst.; another account states that the funeral will take place on next Friday. The remains are now lying in state in the church of St. Saviour, Copenhagen.

Lord Wodehouse, who was sent to St. Petersburg as English Minister at the time of the Coronation, has, it is said, been held the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been selected to proceed to Copenhagen on a special mission to congratulate King Christian on his accession to the Danish throne, and—as it is semi-officially stated—to make his Majesty personally acquainted with the views of the British Government respecting his rights, his duties, and the spirit in which he should assert the one and perform the other." His Excellency quitted London on Monday evening, accompanied by the Hon. Henry Wodehouse as secretary, and Mr. Currie and Mr. Bonham as Attachés.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The great topic of discussion on the Continent is still the Danish question.

In the Austrian Parliament Count Rechberg made a formal statement on the Danish question corresponding to that delivered by Herr von Bismarck to the Prussian Chamber. Austria is not ready, without mature consideration, to countenance the Augustenburg claims. If Augustenburg will fulfil the conditions, Austria declares it is ready to maintain her share of the engagements. Meanwhile, Austria is ready to take steps for the carrying out of federal execution in Holstein.

The Emperor of Austria received on Monday a deputation from the Municipal Council of Vienna to present a petition on the Danish question. The Emperor rather snubbed the deputation. He told them it was unnecessary for them to call on him at all, as they were not a member of the Germanic Confederation, and recommended them in future to confine themselves to the settlement of municipal affairs, instead of discussing great political questions.

The Prussian Government has summoned of the Chamber of Deputies a loan of twelve million thalers to meet the expense of the proposed military execution in Holstein.

The Council of Ministers met on Monday, though only by a small majority, a resolution for "federal execution" in Holstein, but "reserved the right of Prussia to decide the question of execution." Orders were immediately issued for the entry of federal troops into Holstein; but it is supposed that the movement of Saxon troops will be immediately executed, and whether the Danes will offer forcible opposition to the occupation of the duchy by German troops.

King Christian has issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners declaring that he will put down insurrection of any kind, but will secure to the Duchies their constitution.

The Danish Government has withdrawn the Royal patent of the 30th of March, under which persons living abroad could vote the other members of the State. This step may have some effect in bringing about a conciliatory temperament and leading to a compromise. The *Dagbladet* strongly censures the Government for having yielded on this point.

The so-called Rigsraad, peasantry, and the Legislative Assembly of the Duchy of Lauenburg, held a meeting on Friday last, and passed a resolution declaring their unwillingness to separate from Denmark, and to recognise King Christian.

The Finance Minister of the Prince of Augustenburg has issued bonds for a loan bearing no interest, and the amount of which is not fixed. The bonds are for 25 thalers each. A Frankfort citizen (good, easy soul!) is said to have subscribed for 1000.

It is said that 100,000 muskets, intended for the Prince of Augustenburg, have been seized at Altona.

SWEDEN.

The Diet was closed on Tuesday with a speech from the Throne. His Majesty said that the relations with the Powers were unchanged, but they are connected with the maintenance of peace and the rights of nations in Europe. The Swedish nation feels deep sympathy and esteem for the noble and high-minded conduct of the King and people of Denmark.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Several serious engagements between the Russians and the Polish have taken place in the government of Radzin. Wounded soldiers in large numbers are arriving daily into Warsaw. Executions and new deputations are taking place in that unfortunate city. The chief officers of the Polish insurgent forces have escaped to Prussia. Twenty of the railway officials were arrested and conducted to the citadel.

The *Invalide Russe* of St. Petersburg has a remarkable article demanding whether it is really an advantage for Russia to retain the kingdom of Poland, which can only be held by the constant exertion of force. The article comes to the conclusion that Russia would gain by the separation, and that Poland would be a source of strength altogether, when this can be done honourably and without the appearance of compulsion. The writer considers that Prussia as the only really the friend of his country would laid with joy the attainment of such a result.

The Austrian Government have taken a harsh step towards the well-known journal the *Czas*, of Cracow. This paper, an exempt champion of the Polish cause, has been suspended for a month, and in consequence of the policy it has advocated on the Polish question.

AMERICA.

WAR AND POLITICS.

The Confederates have sustained a severe defeat in Tennessee. With a daring confidence, General Longstreet hastened from before Chattanooga, with a portion of his army, and sent a force of about 100 miles to the north-east, by a couple-de-main. Bounds slowly retired before the advancing Federals, and on the 17th ult. was in the neighbourhood of that town, which Longstreet had by the last accounts invested, completely cutting off the Federal communications with Burnside having orders to hold out to the last extremity. Meanwhile, the heavy reinforcements under Sherman reached Chattanooga unexpectedly early, and Grant resolved at once to relieve Burnside by assailing Bragg. On the 24th ult. by a series of skilful manœuvres, and after much hard fighting, he drove the Confederates from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, which overlook Chattanooga, capturing, it is said, 4000 prisoners and thirty guns. Next day Bragg hastily retreated from the position he had taken up, abandoning stores and materials, and destroying the bridges behind him. The rest of the enemy, says General Grant, "was completely routed." Bragg retired towards Dalton, in the direction of the railway which communicates with Knoxville. Here definite information ends.

General Meade's whole army crossed the Rapidan, on the 27th ult., at Culpepper and Germania Fords, without encountering any serious resistance. The Confederate army, which was said not to exceed 50,000 men, was believed to be falling back towards Richmond. It had, however, been previously stated that a battle was imminent, as it that President Jefferson Davis had spent two days in reviewing the Confederate army.

At Charleston little progress had been made. The whole of the seawall of Fort Sumter had been battered down, but the Confederates are erecting formidable defences in the ruins. The fleet has been repulsed in a demonstration on rafts against Fort Sumter. The *Richmond Examiner* of the 9th inst. gives the following review of the several Federal attacks on Fort Sumter:—"The bombardment of Sumter, commenced on the 17th of August, up to Thursday last, 15,540 shells had been fired in it, of which 12,702 struck. Twenty-seven of the garrison have been killed and sixty-nine wounded. The fleet has lost seventy-two officers and men, the average weight of shot being 200 lb. The weight of iron, 3,110,000 lb., or 1,555 tons. Forty-one men killed, and 70 lb. of iron per man. If the charges of powder averaged 15 lb., we have 8639 lb. to each man killed, and 44,400 lb. to each casualty. Sumter in ruins laughs at her enemy, who still fears to pass her battered walls. Charleston has a valuable iron mine in the fort.

The Southern papers have a report of a defeat of the Federal General Franklin in Louisiana; but there is no confirmation of the story.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *New York Tribune* affirms that President Lincoln will announce in his message a plan for paying the Debt to union which will be in accordance with the furtherance of the emancipation proclamation. It is pretty certain that Abraham Lincoln will be the Republican candidate in the next presidential election. The Abolitionists may be said to have committed him by endorsing the speech of Mr. Wendell Phillips. "The man who had the heart to originate the emancipation proclamation," says the Abolitionist leader, "ought to remain at the helm for some time longer at least." This statement is sufficiently disproves the story which represented the President, on the authority of the *Times*, as saying that the Abolitionists were the greatest mistake of his life.

The *Times* has information that the number of negroes who have been armed and mustered into the service of the Federal Government amounts to 40,000.

No less than 5871 men are advertised in New York as not having reported themselves for service in the Federal army, although their names were drawn in the ballot-box as drafted men.

By the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western line to Cleveland, the journey between New York, for the first time, is accomplished, without change of carriage, from New York to the lakes—an unbroken distance of 618 miles.

Admiral Lavarsky has selected Hampton Roads as the winter quarters of the Russian fleet. The Brooklyn navy-yard was offered, but he declined on account of the difficulty of getting his powerful sail men on board near a large city.

The *New York Herald* estimates that 2,000,000 bales of cotton are said to be stored at Atlanta, which General Bragg will have great difficulty in removing before General Grant reaches the city.

INDIA.

By the latest telegrams we learn that the Earl of Elgin still lingers. Mr. David Sassoon, the well-known merchant in Bombay (whose portrait we gave last week), has offered to Government £6000 as contribution of Government giving an equal sum and a site on the Esplanade for the erection of a charitable building for the mechanics' institution and for public meetings.

Maharajah Sher Dun Singh, Eahadoor of Utwar, who has reached his majority, was installed with the full ceremonial of his principality, and the Regency Council dissolved by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council on Oct. 24.

The Rajah of Joypore is to have the Star of India for his services in the late campaign. He remained principally of forwarding a detachment of his troops to Agra.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advices received from Pekin to the 3rd of October state that the General-in-Chief of the Imperial troops received from the Emperor an order to strangle himself, and obeyed. A Shanghai telegram, of Oct. 26, reports some successes achieved by Major Gordon. It also states that advices from Japan represented affairs to be quiescent.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram has been received from Sydney announcing a change in the Government there, the new Ministry being thus formed:—Martin, Q.C., M.L.C.; G. Eager, M.L.C.; Forster, M.L.C.; Wilson, M.L.C.; and Parkes, M.P. for Sydney.

A telegram from Melbourne informs us that there was much excitement in that city on the question of the transportation system.

From New Zealand the news is that General Cameron had successfully attacked the Maories.

A subscription has been commenced among the members of the medical profession to assist Messrs. Fraser and Andrews, the defendants in the late "celebrated case of arsenic," in defraying the costs of the action.

Letters received from the Caucasus state that the insurrection is spreading ceaselessly. The Circassians have shut several Russian officers occupied in surveying the country in the mountains, and compelled them to ransom themselves.

The Alexandra correspondent of the *Times* states that the railway is in full activity, and is bringing from 4000 to 6000 bales of cotton a week into the port, which will in a few months increase the number to from 20,000 to 25,000 bales, which is comparatively little, compared with the hundred times as large as that did not use as much cotton as we long stationery. The cattle disease has, unfortunately, broken out again, and, according to the latest accounts, 30,000 head have been lost. It is now began to attack the newly-imported cattle.

M. Legrey, Minister of Agriculture, Paris, publishes the following statistics respecting the number of Europe:—Austria keeps up an army of 670,000 men, which costs 88,000,000f.; Prussia, an army of 214,000 men, which costs 288,000,000f.; Russia an army of 914,000 men, which costs 1,000,000,000f.; and Russia an army of 1,000,000 of men, which costs 820,000,000f. That is, out of the 1,000,000 of these human automata who compose the war cost—in Austria, or more than a third; 25 per cent in France; 80 in Prussia; 75 in Russia. In England, 1 in 1,000. Let us glance now at Italy, where 270,000,000f. are expended in keeping up a force of 315,000 men; Turkey, where they keep up an army of 432,000 men at a cost of 200,000f.; the first with 50,000 and the second with 67,000 men, by which their budgets are increased 17 and 15 per centum respectively. The Napoleonic Empire offers in an analogous proportion. Switzerland is the only European State that neither has a standing army nor budget. Her militia, however, is perhaps the effective of all the European armies according to estimates which in consequence have been made to compute the effective fighting army at the number of 3,815,847 men, and an outlay of 3,000,000,000f.

THE LATE FIRE ON THE *Flowery Land*.—The *Flowering Gazette* of Dec. 1 says:—"The successful accuracy of the rumour of the baby of the late King took yesterday morning, and was followed by that of the mother. Between five and six o'clock the funeral cortège, extending nearly half a mile in length and accompanied by many hundred persons, was met by a crowd of people, reached this city. The body of the deceased Monarch, after it had been removed from the temporary resting-place, was borne hither from the country by the country people. At the head and end of the procession marched detachments of the Royal Guard. The procession was preceded by the officers of the staff of the General in command and other officials on horseback. Immediately following the hearse, drawn by six horses, came the family mourners. Two coaches of state brought up the procession—the Council, the Royal bodies and dignitaries, then father, with their brethrenes, did not take part in the ceremony. As soon as the body was placed on beside the throne-chair, in a chapel richly decorated and built on a raised platform on the dock, ultimate guns were fired from the ironclad ship in harbour. A great number of tarriers sat on fire on the eastern side of the port and a memorial place over the whole country. The funeral car was drawn by four horses, and was accompanied by the troops, and soon after left the port on their way to Copenhagen."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Chair of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford has been given to the Rev. W. W. Shirley, son of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The parish church of Bradenham was reopened, yesterday week, after a most successful restoration under the direction of Mr. Street.

The Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., Dean of Lincoln, died at the deanery on Monday night, at the age of fifty-four years.

Mr. H. Fawcett has been elected to the chair of political economy in the University of Cambridge.

The Marquis of Westminster has contributed £550 to the West Connaught Church Endowment Fund.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Stonegrave, Yorkshire, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, after a complete restoration under the superintendence of Mr. G. Fowler Jones, of York.

A movement is on foot, and has received very influential support, for the establishment of colleges and a university for Wales on the plan of the "Queen's Colleges" and University in Ireland.

The Rev. George Shaw has received from the parishioners of Kinver a silver salver and a purse of sovereigns, on his leaving the curacy for Welbourne, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Walter Waddington Shirley, M.A., Mathematical Tutor, has been appointed to the professorial chair of ecclesiastical history, Oxford, vacated by the promotion of Dr. Stanley.

It is proposed to commence the restoration of the abbey church at Bath, known as "the Lantern of England," at a cost of between £6000 and £7000, under the superintendence of Mr. Gilbert Scott as architect, and a local committee has been formed in furtherance of the object.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Oxford confirmed about 190 scholars attending Eton College, the Bishop delivering an appropriate address to the youthful noblemen and gentlemen present. The school closed yesterday (Friday) for the Christmas holidays.

King's College has to lament the loss of a second professor, the Rev. Algernon Sydney Thelwall, lecturer in public reading and elocution, a tutor highly respected and esteemed by the theological students of the college. Mr. Thelwall was sixty-eight years old.

A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Worcester has been held at Worcester, to consider the question of an alteration of the burial service. About 150 of the clergy were present, and Archdeacon Hone presided. After a long discussion, a motion against any alteration of the Prayer-book was carried by a large majority.

The sum of £1000 has been accepted by the University of Cambridge for the purpose of instituting a prize, to be called "Sir Peregrine Maitland's Prize," for an English essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel, through missionary exertions, in India and other parts of the heathen world; the prize to be given once in every three years, and to consist of the accruing interest of the principal sum during the preceding three years. The prize will this year be given for the best essay on the following subject:—"The proof afforded by the history of missions that Christianity is adapted to be the religion of the whole human race." Candidates for the prize must be graduates of the University, who are not of more than ten years' standing from admission to their first degree, when the exercises are sent in. The essays must be sent to the Vice-Chancellor before the division of the Easter Term 1864, each bearing some motto, and accompanied by a sealed paper, bearing the same motto, and inclosing the name of the candidate and that of his college. The prize will be adjudged by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Atkinson, Master of Clare College, and Mr. T. T. Perowne, of Corpus Christi College.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. W. Shirley to be Canon Residentiary of Christ Church, Oxford. *Rectories:* Rev. J. H. Gandy to Stanwick, Northants; Rev. F. B. Goodacre to Wilby and Hargham, Norfolk; Rev. J. C. Jones to Shelton, Notts; Rev. R. Lloyd to Blo Norton, St. Andrew, Norfolk; Rev. E. F. St. Leger to Scotton, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. P. Tweed to Little Waltham, Essex. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. F. Follett to Winsecmbe, Somerset; Rev. W. Langstaff to Whatton, Notts; Rev. E. C. Lethbridge to West Thurrock, Essex; Rev. R. Reynolds to Markham Clinton, Notts; Rev. W. Romanis to Great Wigston, Leicestershire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. L Jones to Carmarthen; Rev. T. Lewis, to Llanavan-fawr, Breconshire. *Chaplaincy:* Rev. W. G. Cowie to the Camp of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. R. Davies to Brockhampton, Ross; Rev. P. H. Douglas to Thrumpton, Notts; Rev. W. H. K. Fardell, to St. Swithin, Lincoln; Rev. H. C. Seller to Trull, Somerset. *Curacies:* Rev. T. Bristow to Brattleby, Lincolnshire; Rev. M. M. Ben Oliel to St. James's, Pentonville; Rev. E. H. Flynn to St. Anne, Soho; Rev. W. B. Fry to St. Bartholomew, Gray's-inn-road; Rev. J. F. Goggin to Wigan; Rev. W. G. Green to Staplegrove, Somerset; Rev. J. Greenwood to Eston, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Hall to Gedling with Stoke-Bardolph, Notts; Rev. E. Hayes to St. Margaret's, Leicester; Rev. R. Hayes to Woodhouse Eaves, near Loughborough; Rev. F. W. Helder to St. James, Enfield, Middlesex; Rev. J. Lamphier to St. Paul, Nottingham; Rev. F. J. Leachman to Howe, Norwich; Rev. H. Macnamara to Chew Magna, Somerset; Rev. W. S. Oke to Christ Church, Nailsea; Rev. H. M. Oswald, to Witham, Essex; Rev. F. F. Ould to Berwick-on-Tweed; Rev. W. J. Pollock to Crossthwaite, Cumberland; Rev. J. J. Rew to Trinity Church, with Avon-street Chapel, Bath; Rev. T. S. Smith to Mablethorpe-cum-Stane, Lincolnshire; Rev. E. G. Wilkinson to Riseholme, Lincolnshire; Rev. E. Williams to Beckenham, Notts; Rev. J. Yolland to St. John's, Battersea, Surrey; Rev. C. Shakspeare to St. Stephen, Paddington; Rev. W. H. Woodman to Holy Trinity, Lee, Kent. Rev. T. Cochrane, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, to be Master of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital, Warwick.—*Guardian.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has become one of the patrons of the German Hospital (in conjunction with the Queen and the King of Prussia), in the place of the late Prince Consort.

The annual full-dress ball in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, and was in every respect a success.

The City officers last week condemned 4100 lb. of meat as unfit for human food: 2468 lb. were diseased, 240 lb. were putrid, and 1392 lb. were from animals that had died from natural causes.

An elegant clock has been presented to Peter Yeames Gowlland, Esq., F.R.C.S., by 191 patients of St. Mark's Hospital, "as an earnest, loving token of gratitude for his untiring care and great skill shown in the treatment of those under his charge at that institution."

Last Saturday a number of men commenced driving the first foundation-piles immediately opposite the late residence of the Duke of Buccleuch. Operations were also commenced for the embankment on the southern side, which will be carried out simultaneously with that on the Middlesex side of the river.

Another paraffin accident is recorded, proving the dangerous nature of that liquid. A woman in Bethnal-green not being able to extinguish a lamp by turning it down, attempted to blow it out, and in so doing drove the flame down into the reservoir, which immediately exploded, and she was so terribly burnt that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The Society of Arts has determined upon applying a considerable portion of the interest of the Cantor fund this year to the establishment of courses of lectures on the following subjects:—"The Operation of the present Laws of Naval Warfare on International Commerce," by G. W. Hastings, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; "Fine Arts applied to Industry," by W. Burges, Esq.; "Chemistry applied to the Arts," by Dr. F. Crace Calvert, F.R.S. The first lecture of Mr. Hastings's course was delivered at the Society's house, Adelphi, on Monday evening, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood in the chair.

Mr. Locke, M.P. for Southwark, addressed his constituents on Tuesday night. In the first part of his speech he referred to local questions, and condemned the proposal to rebuild St. Thomas's Hospital beyond the borough of Southwark. In speaking of general questions, he attributed the present prosperity of the country to our free-trade policy and the operation of the French treaty. He supported the policy of non-intervention in American affairs, and expressed his belief that we would not be dragged into war by the Schleswig-Holstein question. A vote of confidence in the hon. gentleman was carried unanimously.

Operations connected with raising the iron girders for the new temporary bridge at Blackfriars, in process of construction between the old bridge and the railway bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, were commenced on Tuesday. There will be three openings of 70 ft. span. The roadway will be 31 ft. wide, with passenger-ways on both sides, and the entire length of the structure from Albion-terrace, Blackfriars-road, to Chatham-place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where the approaches are to be, will be about 1000 ft. The bridge will be on a perfect level, and some 8 ft. below that of the old bridge.

Last week the births of 1795 children—941 boys and 854 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1867.——The deaths in London were above 1400 in each of the last three weeks of November; they declined to 1376 last week. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (taking the forty-ninth week in each of the years 1853-62) is, with a correction for increase of population, 1460. Smallpox was returned in 26 cases. Scarlatina was less fatal than it had been during a long period, the number recorded being 88. Sixty-four deaths are referred to the head of typhus. Bronchitis caused 155 deaths.

The agreement for the erection of the International Exhibition building in the Alexandra Park has been signed by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas.

At a meeting of the Law Amendment Society, on Monday evening, Mr. Robert Wilson read a paper on the transfer of title to land. After the paper it was stated by the secretary of the society that under the new law for the registration of titles there had been applications for registration in respect to property of the value of £2,000,000. Included in that property was one estate of the value of £700,000. The expense, under ordinary circumstances, of the registration of the title of an estate worth £20,000 would not exceed £50, which sum, however, would not include fees to solicitors. It was subsequently stated that the terms of the proposed amalgamation of the society with the Social Science Association had been agreed upon.

A meeting of the Ethnological Society of London was held on Tuesday night. Mr. J. Lubbock presided. An interesting paper respecting the Weddos—a wild tribe of Ceylon—written by a native of that island, was read by the secretary, Mr. Galton. The Weddos are supposed to be the descendants of two Royal families of Ceylon who took refuge in the deserts during the invasion of some foreign Powers, about two hundred years after the island was occupied by King Weege, with his seven hundred followers. Having increased in the jungles, and formed into a sect, they secluded themselves from others. Lately, however, the tracts of country occupied by them have been frequented by every class of men in the island for the purpose of barter. The result is that the Weddos are now more friendly and more industrious in their pursuits of killing wild animals and collecting wax and elephants' tusks. A few years ago they began to cultivate small tracts of land with fine grain and to build huts. They are a miserable-looking race, and have a revengeful disposition. A paper on the commixture of the races of man in the New World as affecting the progress of civilisation was read by Mr. John Craufurd. A discussion followed, in which the President, Mr. Dickinson, Sir Charles Nicholson, Professor Busk, Mr. Cranfurd, and others took part, and at the close of the proceedings the meeting adjourned.

LAW AND POLICE.—By an action tried before the Court of Common Pleas last Saturday, Lady Blantyre recovered against the proprietors of the St. James's Hotel the value of £584 worth of jewellery, &c., stolen from her room in that hotel one night in May last. A point of law was reserved whether a notice exhibited in all the rooms to the effect that the proprietors "would not be liable" for losses was of any avail. By a recent Act an innkeeper's liability is limited to £30, except property above that value be specially declared; but the present case occurred before the Act came into force.

A jury in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday gave a verdict of £100 to a plaintiff, who sued the London and Provincial Turkish Bath Company for damages for injuries sustained by him in their bath in Jermyn-street. In moving from one room to another in the bath the plaintiff, Mr. Adams, fell down some steps, and, his leg coming in contact with a heated flue, he was severely burnt. It was contended for the plaintiff that proper care had not been used by the defendants in guarding against such an accident, and the jury, taking that view, gave the verdict for £100 damages.

A singular will case was heard yesterday week in the Court of Probate. A numerous family of brothers and sisters was left £14,000 by an uncle, which was to be divided among them in a rather complicated form. About twenty years ago one of the sisters died, and her will, bequeathing her share among the rest of the family, was witnessed by two of her sisters and administered by her brother John. Another brother, James, who was abroad at the time, came home lately and employed an attorney to examine into his interest in the property, giving him a mortgage over his share of the wills as compensation. The brother who had administered and the sisters who witnessed the will now came forward to declare that the will was a forgery. After hearing evidence, however, the jury found that the will was valid.

The begging-advertisement writer who was brought up last week at the Southwark Police Court was on Monday placed before Mr. Burcham for final examination. The prisoner, who had passed under various names, was charged with endeavouring to obtain money by inserting false appeals in certain publications, and the further evidence which was taken clearly established the prisoner's guilt. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in Wandworth House of Correction.

On Monday the inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of the two men who unfortunately lost their lives by the falling of the Three Wheatsheaves Tavern, Islington, whilst in the course of erection, was resumed before Dr. Lankester. A great deal of evidence was taken as to the way in which the construction of the house was conducted, the nature of the materials, and the strength of various parts; but nothing very striking was elicited. The inquiry was ultimately adjourned till next Monday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. William Jackson, M.P., has given £5000 towards the erection of ragged schools at Birkenhead.

The Morecambe Bay light-ship broke adrift on Friday se'nnight, and two of the men were washed off the vessel.

On the 3rd inst. Thomas Davies, a superannuated pilot, died at Frog-street, Swansea, having attained the age of 100 years within 22 days.

The members of the Trinity Board who have inspected the estuary of the Ribble for the purpose of selecting a site on which to erect a lighthouse, have fixed upon the sandhill opposite the gut.

A monument, consisting of a column about 30 ft. high, with a suitable inscription at the base, has been erected in Darfield churchyard, in memory of the 189 persons who lost their lives in the Lundhill colliery explosion in 1857.

The Local Board at Blackpool, Lancashire, are contemplating several important improvements. It is proposed to form a promenade and carriage-drive twenty-four yards wide, and to continue a public promenade from the Gynn to the parsonage at South Shore, above two miles in length.

A son of one of the New Zealand chiefs at present in England was christened at Tottenham Church on Thursday week, and had the honour of having her Majesty as godmother. The child was named Victor Albert, by desire of the Queen. His surname is Pomare.

Mr. M'Swiney, a Roman Catholic, is the new Lord Mayor of Dublin; Mr. John Chadwick has been elected Mayor of Drogheda; Mr. John Lolar, of Waterford; Mr. Maguire, M.P., of Cork (his third year consecutively in office); Mr. Alexander Lindsey, of Londonderry; Alderman John Lytte, of Belfast; and Mr. Eugene O'Callogan, of Limerick.

The long-prepared statue of William Dargan, through whose enterprise and liberality the Exhibition was held in Dublin in 1853, was placed yesterday week upon its pedestal on the lawn of the Royal Dublin Society. It was on this conspicuous space, now occupied by the splendid buildings which will comprise the National Gallery of Ireland, that the Exhibition was built.

Some powder-mills near the Kyles of Bute were blown up last week. The explosions were two in number, with an interval of a minute or two between, which enabled several of the men to escape to shelter. In the first explosion, however, which is supposed to have been caused by lightning, seven men were killed.

A publican's daughter, living at Hunslet-lane, Leeds, very gallantly captured a burglar on Saturday night. She found him in her bedroom, seized him, and held on so firmly that the couple rolled down stairs together, when the man was secured. There was found in his possession a considerable sum of money and valuables, which he had taken from the bedroom in which he was caught.

The East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' and Literary Institutes held their annual meeting at Haslingden on Saturday last, under the presidency of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P. The Marquis of Hartington was present, and in his speech compared the education of the New England States with that of Lancashire, adding to the educational comparisons remarks on national and local characteristics.——On the same day, Mr. Hibbert, M.P., addressed a large audience in Oldham on educational subjects, and, like the noble Lord, made Lancashire one of his special themes, and urged on his hearers the necessity of educating every faculty which God had given them.——Mr. Forster, M.P., at Bradford, had a different subject to treat. He was at the distribution of prizes to the volunteers, and he told them that he believed the volunteer movement had conferred on the country great physical, social, and political advantages.

A meeting of the manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen of Halifax and district was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of considering the necessity of opening an Exchange at Halifax. After an address from the Mayor, it was resolved, on the motion of Colonel Akroyd, seconded by Mr. H. Ambler, to open an Exchange, for the accommodation of the merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of Halifax and neighbourhood. The Exchange will be in the large hall of the new Townhall. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

An extraordinary confession has been made by one of three youths in custody at Hull, having been apprehended on a charge of committing a burglary at the office of the Electric and International Telegraphic Company, at Hull. Their names are J. W. Wrigglesworth, Richard Lord, and J. J. Reynolds. The one who has confessed says that their band, four in number, had resolved upon reading the Life of Dick Turpin and other such characters, to become burglars, highwaymen, and, to crown all, murderers. They commenced their operations by breaking into the shop of Messrs. Young and Pool, ironmongers, of Hull, a few evenings ago. They tried with crowbars and oyster knives to open the iron safe, and then followed up the attempt by using a file; but they were unsuccessful, and left their work, taking only a few electro-plated spoons, and some knives and forks. When they found the spoons were not silver they buried them. They next committed the robbery at the Telegraphic Office, where one of their number had been engaged, stealing £10. They had arranged to leave the town after this robbery for a short time by means of a dog-cart, which they hired, intending to sell it. Two of their number were accidentally left behind, but they followed in a cab, and to evade payment they had arranged between them to murder the cabman, and sell the horse and cab. But one of them, becoming afraid, told the cabman what they intended to do, and they were captured. The other boys in the dog-cart managed to break it, and, leaving the pieces on the road, endeavoured to sell the horse to a dealer at Driffield, for £5. The low price excited the dealer's suspicion, and he refused to purchase the horse, but communicated with the police. Those in custody have been committed for trial.

We regret to state that we have received a telegram from York, announcing the serious illness of Mr. Justice Wightman.

The *Western Times* states that the lady who left her fortune to Mr. Disraeli was a Mrs. Brydges Willyams, of Mount Braddon, Torquay. She was of Jewish extraction. She became acquainted with that gentleman by his answering an inquiry of hers as to whether he was descended from a Spanish family.

The colliers' strike in Durham still continues without any indications of drawing to a close. The evictions also continue, and on Tuesday forty-five families were ejected from their homes at Oakenshaw. On Wednesday evening a meeting of the men was held at Willington, but, beyond the discussion of their grievances, nothing was done.

It is stated that the Liverpool creditors of the Great Eastern held a meeting on Wednesday, at which two propositions were broached—one to form a new company, in which the total capital will be £160,000, the debts due to the present creditors being taken out in so many paid-up shares of £1 each; the other, to sell the vessel by lottery—the lottery to embrace a large number of prizes.

FATHER AND SON.—The case of a man not setting his eyes on his own son until he was fifty years old is probably without a parallel. The story is told by Leslie in his agreeable "Recollections of West," the painter's father. On his emigrating to America he left his wife in England, who died shortly after giving birth to a son, whom his father first saw on his return to his native land fifty years afterwards. The painter was one of the second wife's family, born in America.—*Notes and Queries.*

The gale of last week told more disastrously at sea than on land. On the south and west coasts the reports of wrecks are numerous. In the neighbourhood of Holyhead there was a melancholy loss of life, and the vicinity of the Goodwin Sands was only saved from similar disasters by the intervention of the life-boats. Reports of effective life-boat services have also been received from Barton Abbey (Norfolk), Southport, Skerries (Dublin), Carnarvon, Portmadoc, Penarth, Lytham, and other places. Three vessels were driven on shore on the West Hoyle-bank, near Liverpool, and went to pieces. Only one man out of the several crews was saved. In the Irish Channel numerous shipwrecks occurred, and were in several instances attended with loss of life. At Bude Haven, on the Cornish coast, a ship was wrecked about ten miles out. The terrible force of the sea on the coast rendered it impossible for any life-boat to contend with it. In vain did the noble life-boat attempt to surmount the fearful breakers. After an arduous and perilous pull it was compelled to return to the shore. Two of her crew were swept out by a tremendous sea; but, having their life-belts on, they regained the boat. All the crew of the wrecked vessel were saved. On the French coasts the storm seems to have been as disastrous as it was on the English shores. The crowning horror remains to be told. The Wilhelmsborg, a German emigrant-ship, with nearly 400 passengers, left Hamburg in the early part of last week for Australia. On getting out of the Elbe, and before she could make an offing, the gale burst upon her, driving her upon the Terschelling sandbank. Here, it is reported, she soon went to pieces, only forty-four persons out of the whole number on board being rescued.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

AMONG the witnesses examined yesterday week was Troop-Sergeant Garraway, who occupied the quarters in the second bungalow before and after Lilley's confinement in them. He stated that, for accommodation and comfort, they were as good as those of any other Sergeant-Major in the regiment; indeed, they were cooler, having a canvas roof under the tiles. Whilst Lilley occupied them there were wet mats in the doors and windows to keep the room cool. He said Mr. Lilley was in the habit of taking stimulants, and that one morning he drank seven or eight glasses of brandy and soda-water. On the other hand, the highest testimony to the sobriety and general character of Sergeant-Major Lilley was borne by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Fitzwygram, of the 15th Hussars, a letter from whom, as follows, was given in evidence:—"I knew Sergeant-Major Lilley well from his entry into the service up to the period of my exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley. I can honestly say that during those many years, whether in the lower grades, or my Troop Sergeant-Major, or in his after more important capacity as Regimental Sergeant-Major, he was one of the best men I ever met. With regard to his sobriety, to which point I presume your inquiry is more immediately directed, I believe that my intercourse with him, from the time he became my Sergeant-Major up to the time I left the regiment, in 1860, was so constant and so continuous that it is impossible that he could have been addicted to drink without my having some knowledge, or at least suspicion, of it." The Court at its rising adjourned till Monday.

A good deal of time was consumed in the earlier part of Monday in discussing the legality of admitting as evidence certain statements made to Dr. Barnett by Mrs. Lilley as to her husband's habits of drinking. Ultimately the question was left over for the opinion of the Advocate-General. The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the cross-examination by the Court of Sergeant E. Mills and Lieutenant Fitzsimon.

The case for the prosecution closed on Tuesday. The Court was occupied for the greater part of the day in the re-examination of Drs. Turnbull and Barnett, in reference to the statement in their report of the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley that he had drunk large quantities of brandy during his illness. The statement appears to have been mainly based on information given by Colonel Crawley to Dr. Barnett. Corporal F. Holman, however, said he saw Lilley drinking brandy on the night of the 23rd of May, and heard Mrs. Lilley say to him, "My dear man, don't drink so much; it will only do you harm." Private Drabble also deposed to having heard Mrs. Lilley ask her husband to give over drinking brandy and go to bed, as he had had enough. Colonel Crawley, when the case for the prosecution was closed, said it was substantially the case for the defence. He had a few witnesses to call to supply the missing links in the evidence, and then he should ask the Court to adjourn for him to prepare his statement for the defence.

Colonel Crawley put in several letters on Wednesday as evidence in his favour. He then proceeded to call witnesses. The tenour of their evidence was that the Colonel stood well with his regiment. One of them, a native merchant, swore that he supplied Sergeant-Major Lilley with much liquor, and that the Sergeant-Major was in the habit of drinking what may fairly be called freely.

On Thursday, after some cross-examination of one of the prisoner's witnesses, in which nothing material was elicited, Colonel Crawley said that was all the evidence he had to adduce, and he should ask for an adjournment to enable him to prepare his defence. Before that he should call some witnesses as to character, and ask leave to supply any matter which had been inadvertently omitted. With those exceptions, his case had closed. The Court then adjourned until Thursday next.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We give on the next page an Engraving of the Clubhouse at Aldershott in which this memorable court-martial is being held. It is situated on the right of the road from Farnborough station to Aldershott. The building is of iron, and consists of a centre and two wings, not unlike a mission church. The grounds in the neighbourhood are kept trim, as befits the precincts of a military institution, where abundance of unpaid labour is at command; while beyond a wide tract of moor and white sand stretches to the horizon. A neat portico in front relieves the tameness of the building and shades the principal doorway which gives admittance to the main room of the club—a commodious, serviceable apartment, lighted by day by means of clerestory windows, and at night by three glass chandeliers. This room for the nonce is transformed into a court of justice. The larger portion is railed off for the purposes of the Court and the press, the tribunal occupying the centre of the reserved space, seated around a table which is garnished by an abundant supply of writing materials and a multiplicity of books. Models of the bungalows in which Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined were also exhibited. The prosecutor's table is to the right of the president, the prisoner's to the left. Behind the president's chair a few rows of seats are occupied by officers, spectators of the trial, who are balanced at the opposite portion of the railed-off space by a row of reporters, comfortably seated at tables prepared for their accommodation. Our Engraving on the first page—"A Sketch in Court"—shows this part of the room,

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.



THE CLUBHOUSE AT ALDERSHOTT, IN WHICH THE TRIAL IS HELD.

with a witness at the foot of the central table about to be sworn; the background being filled by the general public. An Illustration embracing the body of the room, and showing the general arrangement of the Court, was given in our Number for the 26th ult.

NEW BARRACKS AND OFFICERS' MESSHOUSE AT MHOW.

A number of sketches recently taken at Mhow and its neighbourhood have been courteously placed at our disposal, two of which are engraved on the following pages.

One of the Engravings is a view of the back of the new barracks at Mhow, occupied by the 72nd, or "Duke of Albany's own Highlanders," as seen from a mango-tope, about three quarters of a mile below them. To the left of this are the soldiers' gardens. In the foreground of the Engraving is seen an opium-field, showing the native mode of irrigation by means of water drawn from a well by bullocks, and emptied into a sort of sluice, which carries it to the field where the ground (as seen) is divided into square patches by small trenches, through which the water runs and conveys moisture to the whole. Mhow is in the centre of the Malwa opium district, and in the "cold weather" the fields in the neighbourhood are most beautiful, with the various-coloured poppies in full flower, fields upon fields glittering in the tropical sun with every variety of colour, from the purest white to the deepest crimson. The barracks are built of stone. They are spacious and airy, and well adapted to meet the various changes of the climate; besides the necessary accommodation, they contain library and schoolroom, and almost every kind of workshop, including a printing-office, at which nearly all the printing of the station is done. They are situated at the top of a slight eminence at the extreme south-eastern end of the station, commanding a fine view of the distant ghauts in front, with Holmar's Hill and jungle and plains behind. The ground immediately surrounding the barracks is literally covered with loose stones and boulders, and quite barren; but to the left of the Engraving, on a hill in the extreme distance, is a single tree, near which, on a comparatively smooth space, is the parade-ground of the regiment. Here also, in the "cold weather," the men may be seen playing at cricket and other games. It is known in the garrison by the name of "One Tree Hill," or "Scandal Point;" for there, as the fiery Eastern sun goes down, are assembled the whole station twice a week—a strange mixture: Highland officers, dragoon officers, officers' wives on horseback and in "gharries," soldiers' wives, "Bluff ladies" in their carriages, ayahs and children, with a thin scattering of Parsees and "half-castes"—to enjoy the cool evening breeze, talk scandal, and listen to the splendid band of the 72nd, enlivened occasionally by the national and martial (but not dulcet) strains of the "pipes," playing in the sultry Indian evening air the old home tunes that make many a gallant Scottish heart beat with thoughts of the far-off "land of brown heath and shaggy wood."

In the other Engraving we have a view of the 72nd's messhouse and the adjoining officers' quarters lately built at Mhow in the new lines, exactly opposite and about a quarter of a mile from the new barracks, a little to the right of the parade-ground. On what was about two or three years ago a barren, stony plain, there has now risen up almost a little town. There are two rows of houses built by the officers, in most cases two clubbing together to build each house. They form a sort of open street, named by the officers (no doubt in remembrance of many a pleasant English town in which they have

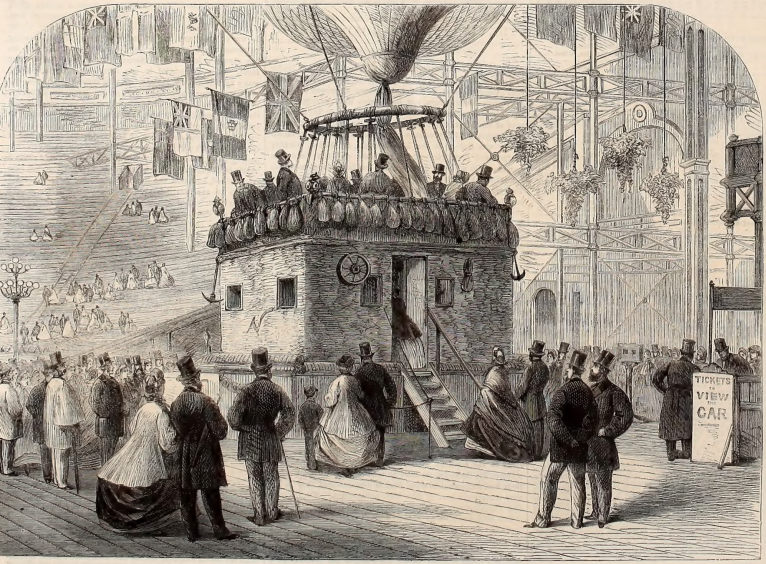


NEW BARRACKS AT MHOW, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE 72ND REGIMENT, OR DUKE OF ALBANY'S OWN HIGHLANDERS.



MESSHOUSE OF THE 72ND REGIMENT AND ADJOINING QUARTERS OF OFFICERS, LATELY BUILT IN THE NEW LINES, MHOW.

en quartered) "the High-street." The houses have each about lf an acre of "compound" round it, and they are built in most every variety of shape and size, according to the means and chitectural taste of the owners, subject, of course, to the Indian le of building. The messhouse is about the centre of the street he right-hand house in the Engraving); immediately in front of it is the first house built in the new lines by two enterprising officers, and named by them, in honour of the regiment, "Albany Lodge:" the next behind it, built by two junior officers, is called "Carrick Castle," no doubt after some favoured Highland home. The house on the left-hand side of the Engraving, and opposite side of the "street," was built by the Assistant Surgeon and another officer; and in the foreground are seen, on the road to Mhow, the bullock bheestie, or water-carrier, with native carts, taking away the dust and refuse of the camp. The "street" begins at the main road of the station with the Adjutant's bungalow, and terminates with the Colonel's, from which there is a fine view of the distant mountains and road to Bombay.



THE CAR OF NADAR'S BALLOON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

NADAR'S BALLOON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The giant balloon with which M. Nadar and eight companions performed their perilous voyage from Paris to Nienburg now floats, fully inflated, in the centre transept of the Crystal Palace, nearly filling the southern end. The novel car, which is, in fact, a small cottage in wicker-work, such as Robinson Crusoe would have counted almost a palace, is suspended from it, and round it are ranged the anchors, buffers, hoops, axes, and all the various rigging with which aeronauts provide themselves for the navigation of the heavens.

The car, of which we give an Engraving on the preceding page, is certainly a great curiosity in its way. In its outside appearance it is not unlike, on a small scale, one of the caravans to be met with at the outskirts of country fairs or by the side of a gipsy encampment; and its interior may remind many of those singular sojourning places which shippers facetiously advertise as commodious saloon cabins. It is about 15 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, and is partitioned off into a captain's cabin, with sleeping berth, four small cabins with berth, washing-room, and printing and photographic operating-rooms. It is fitted with wheels on movable axles, so that there may be no difficulty in the return, supposing a descent to be effected far from ordinary means of transport. There are windows and doors on each side; but, after all, there does not seem much room for nine people to turn in comfortably; and the sensation must have been something like being slung up to the top of one of Pickford's warehouses in a good-sized wine hamper. For those who prefer the open air there is the roof, which, with a strong high bulwark running round, makes a kind of airy terrace or quarter-deck. It was here that the whole party was huddled together in the last half hour of their perilous journey, in which they were whirled more than twenty miles, clinging for dear life to the cordage, bumped violently against the ground every two or three minutes, and expecting at every bound to be crushed to death.

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Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 19.

SUNDAY, Dec. 13.—Third Sunday in Advent. The islands of New Zealand discovered by A. Jansen Tasman, 1642. The great Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1862.
MONDAY, 14.—Death of H.R.H. Albert the Prince Consort, 1861; of George Washington, 1799; and of the ingenious and eccentric Charles, Earl Stanhope, inventor of the Stanhope printing press, &c., 1816.
TUESDAY, 15.—Timoleon's victory over the Carthagenians at the Crimessus, liberating Sicily, 339 B.C. Death of Izaak Walton, author of "The Compleat Angler," 1683.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Ember Week. Oliver Cromwell declared Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, 1653.
THURSDAY, 17.—Rome taken by the Goths, under Totila, 546. Death of Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, 1724. Moon's first quarter, 11 h. 46 m. a.m.
FRIDAY, 18.—King James II. takes barge for Gravesend; the Prince of Orange comes to St. James's, 1688. Sir Hugh Gough's victory over the Sikhs, at Moodkee, 1845.
SATURDAY, 19.—Accession of the Plantagenets; Henry II. crowned King, 1154. Death of Joseph M. W. Turner, the great landscape-painter, 1851.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 26	3 49	4 12	4 35	4 58	5 23	5 49	6 16	6 42	7 7	7 35	8 7	8 42	9 17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
November	25	30·075	52·2	49·9	·92	9	50·6	55·8	SSE. S.	247	·026
	26	30·248	49·6	48·6	·97	10	44·1	55·8	SE.	203	·006
	27	30·338	47·6	43·9	·88	9	46·2	49·5	SE. ESE.	187	·000
	28	30·293	44·1	38·8	·83	5	42·9	46·1	SE. ESE.	155	·000
	29	..	..	..	..	..	28·8	44·6	..	218	·000
	30	30·117	36·5	35·2	·95	7	28·1	40·3	E. NNE.	126	·015
December	1	29·696	47·3	46·3	·96	10	28·6	51·1	SSE. S.	358	·006
	2	29·122	49·3	42·1	·78	6	43·0	54·1	S. W.	378	·211
	3	29·329	44·9	27·7	·55	5	37·6	47·7	W. WSW.	756	·675
	4	30·258	43·0	35·3	·76	7	33·2	47·1	WSW. SW. S.	312	·006
	5	30·105	50·6	44·0	·80	10	36·9	51·3	SW.	451	·000
	6	..	..	..	..	..	38·6	48·2	..	221	·063
	7	30·365	50·5	43·7	·79	10	40·1	51·0	SW. WSW.	368	·000
	8	30·093	49·0	42·1	·79	9	45·1	49·7	SW. WSW.	464	·003

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.:—

NOV. 25 TO DEC. 1.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·034	30·354	30·365	30·307	30·313	30·158	29·818
Temperature of Air	54·3°	51·4°	48·9°	44·7°	29·8°	37·1°	41·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·6°	50·8°	47·5°	42·4°	29·8°	36·1°	43·7°
Direction of Wind	SSE.	SE.	SE.	SE.	CALM	E.	SSE.

DEC. 2 TO DEC. 8.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	28·974	29·109	30·356	30·150	30·263	30·383	30·159
Temperature of Air	50·8°	47·4°	37·7°	48·7°	40·6°	48·4°	48·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	48·7°	41·4°	35·3°	45·9°	39·2°	46·4°	45·3°
Direction of Wind	S.	W.	WSW.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	SW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton.
Notice.—The public are respectfully requested to take notice that the extensive scenical preparations for the Christmas Pantomime will compel the withdrawal, on Saturday, Dec. 19, for a period extending over the holidays, of Lord Byron's "Manfred."
On MONDAY, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a new and original farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs., entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Harfleur, and Mrs. Neville. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weaver, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Miserima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Steinbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr. Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with a new and Original Farce, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.
In preparation, a GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, to ensure the scenical magnificence of which the exclusive services of the celebrated Artist Mr. William Beverley have been retained.
Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

THE

CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

TO BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19,

WILL INCLUDE A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE (FOUR PAGES),

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,

FROM A PAINTING BY T. SANT, A.R.A.;

AND

TWO CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENTS

(A SHEET AND A HALF),

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL

CHRISTMAS TALES AND SKETCHES:

KING HENRY VIII. KEEPING CHRISTMAS AT THE ROYAL PALACE, GREENWICH. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT.
UNDER THE MISTLETOE. Illustrated by G. THOMAS.
THE MASTER OF ARAN GARTH. Illustrated by SAMUEL READ.
FREEMAN'S PHANTOMS. Illustrated by A. HUNT.
LILY'S BALL (Poetry). Illustrated by J. A. FITZGERALD.
THE HAIRDRESSER OF TETHERHAM. Illustrated by L. HUARD and A. HUNT.
TELL US A STORY. Illustrated by C. ROBINSON.
THE CHRISTMAS ANTHEM. Illustrated by A. HUNT.

The Letterpress by Shirley Brooks, Westland Marston, the Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," D'Arcy Thompson, E. F. Blanchard, Hain Friswell, and G. Mac Donald.

The Number will contain the following Illustrations:—

The Prince of Wales at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show.
Portrait of Lord Walsingham, President of the Smithfield Club.
Two large Illustrations of the Prize Animals at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show.
Removal of the Remains of the late King of Denmark.
The King of Greece Administering the Oath to the National Guards at Athens. From a Sketch by our Special Artist.
"The Nativity." A Pen-and-Ink Drawing by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle.
The Confederate Steamer Rappahannock (Victor) at Calais.
Portrait of Sir John Lawrence, the new Governor-General of India.
The London Irish Rifle Volunteers' Testimonial.
The South Middlesex Volunteers' Testimonial.

Price of the whole—Number, Two Supplements, and Coloured Picture—One Shilling Unstamped; Twopence Extra for Stamped Copies. 198, Strand, W.C.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number, Dec. 19, should be sent in not later than the 15th, to ensure insertion. Terms, 3s. a line of ten words; lowest charge, 12s. for thirty-four words.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

At length the Federals have gained a General, and that leader has gained a victory, which may fairly be described as a great one. General Grant is declared to have destroyed the army of Bragg. Chicamauga has been more than avenged. The Confederate commander is described as having fled amid the rout of his forces, and to have abandoned his guns, caissons, and waggons. Fifty cannon are stated to have been taken. Bragg was flying, at the last accounts, to Dalton, burning bridges and destroying all behind him; and the victor was pursuing him with all possible speed, but had tarried to cut up the railway by which Longstreet might have come to the aid of Bragg. From the position of the antagonists it is clear that the rectification of statements of detail, or even the information that the demoralisation of the Confederate army is not so complete as has been stated, cannot alter the fact that General Grant has done a great thing for the North, and that, for the first time in the war, the Federals have won a brilliant victory. We attach no value to the statement that this success excites no enthusiasm in the North. If it be not recognised for what it is, the Federals scarcely deserve a General who can win such laurels. But we make no doubt of hearing that the North is quite aware of the greatness of the exploit. And we cannot see the wisdom of those who seek to disguise the fact that the resources of the Federals have at length begun to tell terribly upon their enemies.

The Confederates cannot afford to lose an army. They have not the means of recruiting, in the first place, and, in the second, they lose the strength and flower of their population, instead of a class which we dare say the Federal authorities think are just as well occupied in receiving the fire of the Southerns as in loafing about the streets of the Union cities. Not that we would be understood to direct this remark at the whole, or even the majority, of the Northern armies, which have in their ranks thousands of estimable citizens; but the Federal authorities have used the "dangerous classes" very plentifully, and not unwisely, and can send them to the front in almost any number to replace losses; whereas the Confederates have no such power. They put forth their best strength, and when that is overmastered they suffer very much more heavily than their antagonists. We imagine that this blow may be regarded as the beginning of the end.

It is only due both to victors and vanquished to point out that this, the most remarkable victory of the North, has been won by the very best soldiers whom it could launch upon the foe. The Federals of the West are a fine and sturdy race, not likely to quail before the rush of the Confederates, who come on like a tempest, and have so often swept the newly-raised armies of the North before them. These Western soldiers charged with a fierceness equal to that of their foes, and were probably superior to them in the stubbornness which has given so many a victory to English warriors. Then it must be remembered that, if the details already obtained be correct, the South was largely outnumbered; and, finally, it must not be forgotten that, whereas Grant was fresh at his work and had all the confidence of his soldiers, Bragg had for a long time been on such ill terms with his army, or at least with his chief officers, that the presence of Mr. Davis himself had been necessary at the camp to set matters in some kind of order. The Confederates, therefore, went into action against an enemy as good as themselves as regarded physique, and better off in numbers and in the relation of the General to the army. Take all this into account, in justice to both sides, and still General Grant remains the victor upon a glorious battle-field. English writers will not show the impartiality and fair play on which it has been, and justly, the custom to pride ourselves, if we refuse to a brilliant exploit by the North the admiration which we have always been ready to show to Confederate valour and endurance.

While Grant was defeating Bragg the Virginian army, which it was asserted that Meade was unable to move on account of the state of the country, had resumed the offensive, had crossed the Rapidan at three fords, and was advancing upon Orange Courthouse. General Lee would doubtless be prepared for the encounter; and, as he did not resist the Federal General's passage of the river, he is supposed, with probability, to be trying to lure him into a trap, or, at all events, to design to fight him on ground of Lee's own selection. If this battle should be decisive, and Lee be defeated—a result which is not to be calculated on from past events—the Confederates will have to consider whether they will give up the game or concentrate themselves in some restricted but easily-defended portion of Secessia. On the other hand, if Lee beats Meade, here is the old see-saw work over again, only that the Confederates are weaker by an army. The telegram says that rumours of an unfavourable kind were going about; but, under the circumstances, the statement seems to us to have no significance.

Longstreet had certainly got Burnside (or else Foster, in the "temporary absence" of Burnside) shut up in Knoxville, and was besieging him, although it may be true that actual investment, such as is understood from the ordinary use of the word, was impossible. But, if Longstreet had access to the only road by which the encaged General could escape, the result might be pretty much the same as a complete investment. On this point it is not easy to obtain accurate information. But one thing is certain—namely, that the Confederates can less than ever afford to lose time over Knoxville; and if Meade should be fortunate, Burnside will be even more so, without action of his own to justify his good fortune. We may expect early tidings as to this feature in the campaign.

We may repeat our belief that the Confederates have at last received a blow which will have a visible effect upon the fortunes of the war. The rule in mechanics, that when two forces come into collision one must give way, is true in war; but there are so many retarding and balancing influences which come into play in military matters that we are always a long time in ascertaining which is the superior force. It was doubtful in this American struggle. There was a vast numerical majority on the side of the North, and there was a navy, and there were all the resources of Europe at her command. The odds, no doubt, seemed very great against the South, but she contrived to reduce them so enormously by her display of military skill, by the daring of her troops, and by the unanimous sentiment of hatred for the North and of resolve to work out independence, that many observers, not usually hasty, believed that it was the latter that would soonest weary of the contest. We believe that the problem has now been solved, and that the game is beginning to be decided—that is to say, supposing no intervention take place, and the North be left to measure itself steadily and remorselessly against the South. The Federals may lose another army and send a new one to replace it. The Confederates may lose another army, but would not be able to replace it. It is as in chess—when once the balance of power is gained, every exchange does but more severely damage the chance of the weaker. The work of subjection, which Earl Russell declared, early in the war, was the work that the North had undertaken in its resolve for empire, will be done, if permitted. And if the South have a friend who intends to take her part, he will do well not to lose time. We do not hesitate to mark the news that has come this week as the most significant which we have had since Bull Run, and we shall see it so accepted as soon as the details shall have afforded the public mind some more real view of the case than is presented by the bald language of a telegram.

The English fleet has quitted Greece, leaving only two ships at the Piræus.

Nevada territory is said to be the richest silver-bearing country in the world. It is estimated that the product of this year will be £3,000,000.

Professor Sylvester, of Woolwich, has been elected corresponding member of the Institute of France for the section of geometry, in the place of the late M. Steiner.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Conservative Land Society was held on Tuesday. The report was highly satisfactory, and, after some remarks from Lord Ranelagh, it was adopted with acclamation.

Jamaica was visited by a severe earthquake on the 8th ult. The first shock lasted forty seconds, and was rapidly succeeded by a loud rumbling and a second shock.

Sir John Lawrence had an audience of the Queen on Saturday last, and did the usual homage on his appointment as Viceroy of India. On Monday he had interviews with Sir Charles Wood, at the India House, and with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His Excellency left London on Wednesday for Marseilles, where he will embark for Alexandria en route to assume his duties at Calcutta.——Sir George Clerk, who has been twice Governor of Bombay, succeeds Sir J. Lawrence in the India Council at home.

The council of the Social Science Association have unanimously resolved to hold their meeting next year in the city of York. The executive committee was at the same time authorised to carry out a proposed union between the association and the Law Amendment Society. Arrangements are in progress calculated greatly to increase the activity and efficiency of the departments, and to secure more definite results from the discussions at the annual meetings.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Friday se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia went to London, attended by Countess Hohenthal, Count Furstenstein, and Major von Schweinitz. The Earl of Malmesbury arrived at the castle. Pomari, the Maori chief, with his wife and infant son, also arrived at the castle, and had the honour of an interview with her Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to be sponsor to his child. The infant was named, by desire of the Queen, Albert Victor. Her Majesty has presented the child with a gold goblet, knife and fork, and spoon, bearing the inscription, "To Albert Victor Pomaré, from his godmother, Queen Victoria. Nov., 1863." The articles were inclosed, with a £25 note, in a morocco case.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, drove in the grounds. Sir Charles Wood and Sir John Lawrence arrived at the castle. Sir Charles Wood had an audience of the Queen, and presented Sir John Lawrence upon his appointment as Governor-General of India. Lord Wodehouse and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone also arrived at the castle. Lord Wodehouse had an audience of the Queen. The Earl of Malmesbury left the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. C. Tarver officiated.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Louisa drove out. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal, Count Furstenstein, and Major von Schweinitz, went to London. The Crown Prince visited the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. In the evening the Crown Prince and Princess honoured the performance at the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, drove to the New Lodge, and honoured the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer with a visit. The Queen held a Privy Council. In attendance were Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Russell, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and Viscount Palmerston. The Prince of Wales, by command of her Majesty, was introduced into the Privy Council. His Royal Highness took his place at the board. Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart., Lord Clerk Registrar and Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Mr. Helps, the clerk of the Council, attended. Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of the Queen. Mutee Coomara Swamy, a native of Ceylon and member of the Legislative Council, was presented to the Queen at an audience by Earl Russell, to deliver a book which he had received permission to dedicate to her Majesty. The Duke of Brabant arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. The Lord Chancellor also arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen.

The Duke of Brabant left the castle on Wednesday for Frogmore House.

The Queen and the Royal family take daily walking and driving exercise in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

Mr. Ferdinand Richardt has had the honour of submitting to the Queen his collection of 800 paintings and sketches taken in Denmark, Sweden, and America.

Lord Talbot de Malahide has succeeded Lord De Tabley as Lord in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Frogmore House.

On Friday se'nnight the Prince, attended by Colonel Keppel and Mr. Fisher, went out hunting with the harriers; the meet took place at Bagshot. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, drove out. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Colonel Keppel, went to London and visited the Smithfield Club Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. His Royal Highness afterwards went to Marlborough House. In the evening his Royal Highness honoured the performance at the Lyceum Theatre with his presence. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, walked and drove in the grounds of Frogmore House.

On Tuesday the Prince attended the Privy Council at Windsor Castle. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The Princess takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Frogmore House.

The Prince has been graciously pleased to become one of the protectors of the German Hospital in conjunction with the Queen and the King of Prussia.

Mr. R. Dowling, commissioned by the Tasmanian Government, has been honoured with a sitting from the Prince, at Frogmore House, for his portrait.

Mr. Morton Edwards, commissioned by the Corporation and town of Toronto, has also been honoured with a sitting for a bust of his Royal Highness.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Wednesday se'nnight the Prince and Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Cowell and Captain von Zangen, honoured the Countess Dowager of Morton with their company at a dinner and ball at Duddingstone House.

On Thursday se'nnight the Prince and Prince William of Hesse honoured the Lord Provost of Edinburgh with a visit. A distinguished circle was invited to meet their Royal Highnesses at a dinner and an evening party, followed by a ball.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. Lee officiated. Prince William of Hesse attended Divine service in the German Church, Upper Queen-street Hall.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at Kew on Monday from Brighton.

His Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale has left his seat in Worcestershire on a visit to the Earl of Abingdon, at Wytham Abbey.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstoff have returned to Prussia House from visiting Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., at Dudbrook House, Essex.

Señor Don Mariano José Sans, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the Court of St. James's, has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Monday from Brocket Hall.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey left London on Saturday last for his seat, Fallodon, Northumberland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has left town for Hawarden Castle.

Approaching Marriages in High Life.—A marriage will shortly take place between Viscount Powerscourt, son of the late Viscount Powerscourt and the present Marchioness of Londonderry, and Lady Julia Coke, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Leicester.——The marriage of the Hon. J. M. Henniker with Lady Alice Cuffe will take place on the 14th of January.——The marriage of Mr. Greville and Lady Violet Graham will take place on the 15th inst.

The Mercantile Marine Association of Liverpool, it will be remembered, took up the case of Captain Stone, of the Africa, very warmly. Under the advice of the nautical assessors, who sat with the magistrate at the inquiry into the causes which led to the stranding of the Africa near Cape Race, Captain Stone's certificate was suspended for six months. The Board of Trade has been memorialised by Captain Stone and by the Mercantile Marine Association to reverse this sentence. In a letter written on Thursday week the Board has announced to the memorialists that it sees no ground for interference with the suspension of the certificate.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Vet.-Surg. T. Hart to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class.

4th Hussars: Vet.-Surg. H. Sewell to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class. 13th: Vet.-Surg. W. Varley to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class. 14th: Vet.-Surg. H. Dawson to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class. 15th: Vet.-Surg. M. Mence to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class. 18th: Cornet F. C. Hooper to be Lieutenant; G. Watson to be Cornet.

Coldstream Guards: Ensign A. Farquhar to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

7th Foot: F. W. Douglass to be Ensign. 10th: G. Hood to be Ensign. 14th: Lieut. F. G. Armstrong to be Captain; Ensign J. Daly to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hosack to be Ensign; W. B. Churchward to be Ensign. 23rd: Capt. F. C. Clifton to be Captain. 53th: Quartermaster-Serg. D. Munro to be Quartermaster. 62nd: T. H. Forsyth to be Ensign. 76th: Ensign J. N. Anderson to be Ensign; Lieut. E. Le Breton Butler to be Adjutant. 82nd: Lieut. C. Neville to be Adjutant. 84th: Ensign A. G. Saunders to be Ensign. 88th: Lieut. H. G. Moore to be Adjutant. 92nd: Ensign D. Papillon to be Ensign. 104th: Lieut. H. M. Evans to be Adjutant.

3rd West India Regiment: Capt. O. Hewett to be Captain.

Brevet.—Quartermaster P. Hopkins to have the honorary rank of Captain; Lieut.-Cols. B. O'Brien and J. H. Freeth to be Colonels.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions, dated the 30th ult., have been made in consequence of the death of Admiral of the Blue Sir J. H. Plumridge, K.C.B., on the 29th ult.:—

Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. Sir M. Stopford, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., to be Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals J. B. Maxwell and J. B. Carnac, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Lauderdale, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White T. Henderson to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue H. Kellett, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Capt. J. Russell to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved List.

Capt. the Hon. T. Baillie to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Admirals J. Montagu, Sir A. D. Y. Arbuthnott, Knt., and W. Hotham, K.H., to have the rank and title of Retired Admirals.

Up to the 30th ult. 19,269 applications had been received, and 16,751 volunteers enrolled in the Naval Reserve.

Captain George Gifford, C.B., is promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral by the demise of Admiral of the Red John Ayscough; and by the gallant officer's promotion a Captain's good-service pension becomes disposable.

In order to strengthen the defences at the entrance to Chatham Harbour, Government has given directions for a deep moat, extending about two miles, to be forthwith commenced at the estuary of the river, near its confluence with the Thames at the Nore. At each end of the moat will be erected two powerful batteries, or towers, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, whilst it will be protected on its land side by two similar forts. The excavations required to be carried out in the construction of the ditch will occupy rather more than twelve months.

Lord Nelson's coxswain on board the Victory, Mr. John Pringle, died at his residence, Newton Bushel, Devon, on Saturday last, having attained the extraordinary age of 103 years on the 19th of May last. The deceased veteran had only been ill about a month. Prior to his illness, although he was rather infirm, still his mental faculties were unimpaired, and he used to display those social qualities which so greatly distinguished him in early life. On his birthday for several years past he was in the habit of driving round the town in company with his wife, and the old and respected couple were the observed of all observers. He was by birth a Scotchman, having been born in the county of Fife, and, on attaining the age of twenty-one, he joined the Royal Navy. While in the service, he took an active part in many of our celebrated naval battles, among others, those of the Nile and Trafalgar. He had a pension granted him. At the ripe age of ninety-two he married, and his wife survives him.

The trial of guns v. plates has been prosecuted once more, the scale of victory inclining in favour of the plates. On Tuesday a target representing a section of the iron-clad ship Bellerophon, which is about to be constructed on plans prepared by the Chief Constructor of the Navy, was subjected to a severe ordeal at Shoeburyness. Armstrong and Whitworth guns were tried against it, but it would seem that the shipbuilder once more proved too much for the artillerists. The target was all but completely triumphant in resisting power, apparently equalling the Chalmers target, which was so successful some time ago.——Recent experiments, as our readers are aware, have taken place at Portsmouth to test the effects of steel shot on iron plates. The Monarch, target-ship, at Portsmouth, had on Tuesday a 5½ in. armour plate (Milwall) taken off her side for minute examination. This plate had already successfully stood a good firing from one of the old 68-pounders; and, that a fair test should be made, it was selected, in consequence of its good qualities, for another trial, but, in fairness, a different portion from that already fired at was selected. Three spherical steel shots were fired, with a charge of 20 lb. of powder each, from one of the 100-pounder Armstrong smooth-bore guns; and now that the plate is off the full effect of the firing can be seen. Two of the shots appear to have forced the plate two inches from the outside surface, whilst on the inside it not only completely splintered and scattered the ship's planking, timbers, &c., but the plate itself was cracked in every direction contiguous to where the shots struck. The third shot penetrated entirely through the armour-plate and ship's side, and was found shattered in broken pieces, with the splinters of the timber on the deck.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A competition amongst the best shots of the London Rifle Brigade took place on Saturday afternoon, at their range at Plaistow, to determine the honour of holding, for the ensuing three months, the gold challenge badges given by the Brigade Rifle Association. In spite of the boisterous weather, very fair average shooting was made. In the first battalion a neck-and-neck race was run between Privates Wyatt and Tatchell and Colour-Sergeant Churchill up to the last shot, when Colour-Sergeant Churchill fell to rear with 25 marks, and the other two competitors tied with 26 marks each. In shooting off the tie, Private Tatchell made one centre to Private Wyatt's outer, the badge thus changing hands.

The London Artillery Brigade again underwent an inspection by the officer appointed by the War Office to assist the commanding officer in granting certificates of efficiency for the capitation grant, on Thursday week, in Westminster Hall, when there was a numerous attendance of the members, and the manœuvres were very well performed. The commanding officer also inspected the arms, all of which were found to be in perfect condition.

The eleventh company of the Queen's (Westminster) competed for prizes, on the 30th ult., at Wormwood Scrubbs. The Captain's prize was won by Corporal Watts; the Lieutenant's prize by Private Milward; the Ensign's prize by Private Laye; Mr. Barringer's prize by Private Clark; Mr. Becking's prize by Private Thomas; the ladies' prize by Sergeant Bocking, and the consolation prize by Private Stephenson.

The ceremony of distributing the prizes won during the past year in the annual rifle competition of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) took place on Saturday night, at the Music-hall, Store-street. Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, who was received with flattering marks of respect, officiated.

On Monday evening the annual presentation of prizes for shooting to the successful competitors of the 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) took place at Myddleton-Hall, Upper-street, Islington, by Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers.

The distribution of the prizes for shooting to the members of the 19th Middlesex corps took place on Monday evening in Westminster Hall. Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, the hon. commandant of the corps, commenced the proceedings by congratulating the members on the great progress they had lately made in shooting. Last year the number of marksmen was only 25, while this year there were no less than 50. In the first, second, and third classes there had been a corresponding increase of numbers. He concluded by passing a strong eulogium on the officers of the corps for the painstaking manner in which they kept up its high state of efficiency. Mrs. Thomas Hughes, the wife of the acting-commandant of the corps, Major Hughes, then distributed the prizes, more than a hundred in number. Major Hughes announced that, next year, Mrs. Hughes intended giving a prize for combined good shooting and regular attendance at drill.

At the head-quarters of the 2nd Surrey Artillery Corps, Gresham-road, Brixton, on Monday, the annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in carbine-shooting during the year took place, and a handsome sword, subscribed for by the members of the regiment, was presented to their popular commanding officer, Major Durnford.

A match for the Harrow challenge cup took place, on Saturday last, at the Wimbledon ranges, between the 2nd Inland Revenue Company (Captain Ennis's), Civil Service Rifles, and No. 1 Company (Captain Curtis's) of the first battalion Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, and resulted in the defeat of the Queen's by twenty-nine points. The shooting of Private C. Paten and Lieutenant Burge for their respective companies was very good. As by the result of the contest Captain Ennis's company are still the holders of the cup, they are prepared to receive challenges, subject to the printed rules on which the cup is open to competition.

The prizes to the successful shots in the 3rd West York (Bradford) Rifle Volunteers were distributed on Saturday, in the Volunteer Barracks, at Bradford. Captain Forster, M.P., distributed the prizes given by the borough members, and briefly addressed the corps.

The zealous volunteers of Liverpool have formed themselves into a club for mutual improvement in military science. The members of the club take by turns the position of officer and private, and thus familiarise themselves with the complete duties of a soldier.

Late statistical returns show that the city of Vienna contains 1065 hotels for travellers, 238 cafés, and 331 beershops.

THE CHAMPION MEDAL OF THE LIVERPOOL ATHLETIC SOCIETY.

We give an Engraving of the champion medal which is presented annually by the Mayor of Liverpool for the time being to the most successful competitor at the Olympic festivals, which are held in June by the Athletic Society. The medal is presented at the winter festivals of the society. It is of gold, and, as will be seen, is in the form of a Maltese cross. In the centre of this cross is a gold medallion, elliptical in form and in high relief, on which is the figure of the Farnese Hercules. Encircling this is a band of white enamel, bearing in raised gold letters the motto of the society, "Mens sana in corpore sano." This is in its turn surrounded with a bright green enamel wreath of laurel, which, independent of its significance, gives a finish to the whole, and forms a pleasing contrast to the gold of which the cross is composed. The fortunate winner of the decoration for this year is Wm. Mitchell, Esq., of Fearnes Hall, Lancashire, who obtained three silver and one bronze medal similar to this in design, the possession of which entitled him to the champion's badge. Fifty-even other medals—gold, silver, and bronze, of the same design—were contested for by gentlemen amateurs from various parts of the country.



The Athletic Society, founded and assiduously sustained by its vice-president, Mr. John Halley, of Liverpool, has done a great deal to advance the cause of systematic physical culture, and the esteem in which it is held is evidenced by its popularity in the north, and the brilliant and crowded assemblages brought together at its various festivals. The winter festival of the present year, comprising the presentation of prizes by the president, S. R. Graves, Esq., and a grand assault at arms, took place on the 2nd inst. at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Athens, Nov. 25.

The ceremony of the King's coronation is deferred to a later period, on account of the mourning of the Court for the late King of Denmark. It will take place in the cathedral, under the auspices of the Greek clergy, whose costumes and deportment are very faithfully depicted in one of to-day's Illustrations from Greece.

The attention of the Government is principally devoted to the reorganisation of the army and the appointment of new nomarchs or prefects. It would appear that Bulgaris, the president of the Cabinet, is to some extent unpopular—not because he is of the English party, whose influence predominates completely, but on account of his having been mixed up with the sanguinary events of last summer in a regrettable manner. For this reason the Assembly has shown signs of resistance to his projects, and the Opposition has already succeeded in setting aside many of the promotions granted by Bulgaris to officers in the army. So far there is nothing unconstitutional in the proceedings of the Assembly; and for the rest matters are going on peaceably: the Government possesses the confidence of the country, and order reigns absolutely throughout the newly-constituted kingdom.

A discussion of some importance is being carried on in the journal *La Grèce* relative to the Greek debt. M. Ange Vlachos, a lawyer, advocates the non-payment, or, at least, partial repudiation, of the bonds issued in 1824 and 1825; firstly, because the present holders obtained them at a ridiculously low price; and, secondly, because, the kingdom of Greece as actually constituted being much smaller than the aspirations of the Hellenic nation would desire, the demand of the bondholders should, at any rate, be reduced proportionally. Our excellent Vice-Consul at Athens, Mr. C. L. W. Merlin, has published a very able answer to the repudiatory proposition, and proves the perfect right of the bondholders, whoever and wherever they may be, to be paid, and likewise the advantage of such a determination to the Greek nation, who, by pursuing the course indicated by a sentiment of honour and integrity, would thus re-establish its credit in the face of Europe.

Considerable anxiety is felt in Athens on the subject of the stipulations contained in the treaty for the annexation of the Ionian Islands. In the capital the exigencies of the British Government are regarded most unfavourably; and in the islands themselves the news of the proposed destruction of the fortresses, and their reduction to a state of territorial neutrality, has been received with manifest dissatisfaction.

I think I can promise you a letter of greater interest for next week, when you will receive a drawing of the ceremony attending the administration of the oath of allegiance to the National Guard, which took place a few days ago. In the mean time, I proceed to give a few notes that will serve to explain the two Illustrations from Athens in to-day's Impression.

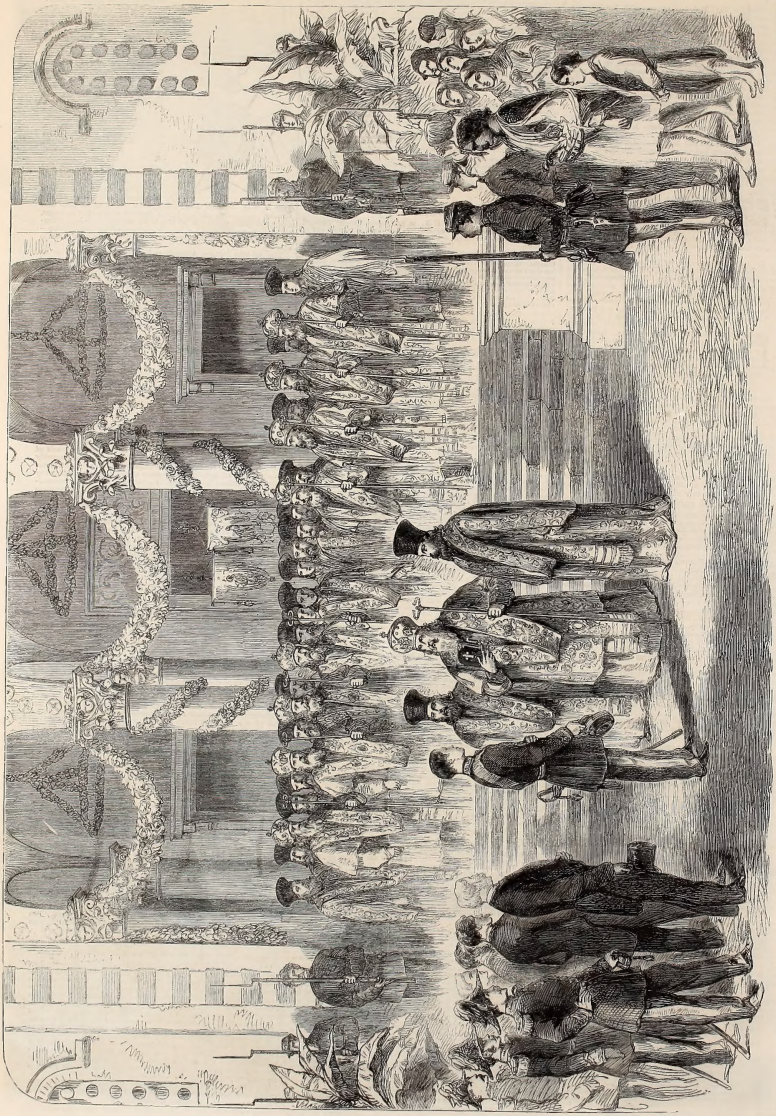
THE ARCHBISHOP OF ATHENS RECEIVING THE KING IN FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL.

This Engraving, which appears rather out of its chronological order, through an unavoidable delay in the execution of the details, records one of the most interesting and picturesque events of the day of King George's arrival in Athens. His Majesty, having reached the place of the cathedral in the Royal equipage drawn by six horses (depicted in a former Illustration), descended from the carriage and advanced towards the cortége of the eight Bishops, who were standing round the Archbishop of Athens, in front of the peristyle of the cathedral; whereupon the Archbishop, carrying the New Testament, came down the steps with two Deacons and held up the holy book to his Majesty to kiss. The entire body of the clergy, followed by the King and his suite, then entered the church, where a "Te Deum" was chanted with the ceremony of the Greek ritual. The costumes of the Archbishop and clergy in our Illustration were drawn at the residence of the Primate, to whom our Artist had the good fortune to be presented. The venerable priest is an old patriot, having played an active part in the War of Independence in 1821; and his sympathetic dignity and unvarying goodness have obtained for him the greatest veneration and affection of his fellow-countrymen. The costume of the Archbishop is distinguished from that of the Bishops merely by a cross on the breast. The dresses of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Deacons are white, embroidered with gold.

NEW ARMS OF THE KINGDOM OF GREECE.

The escutcheon of the new arms of the kingdom of Greece has been officially decided upon by the King and his Ministers in accordance with a design prepared by M. Rota, who kindly communicated the drawing to our Artist. The preceding arms of Greece had for supporters two lions (forming part of the arms of Bavaria), and in the middle of the cross was the Bavarian escutcheon. In the Danish arms, the supporters are two wild men; but for these, which might have been adopted out of compliment to the family of King George, have been substituted two figures of Hercules, certainly more Grecian if less dynastic. With the exception of these figures the new arms are the same as those which were borne by Greece during the War of Independence. For his private seal, the King will use the same escutcheon, with the addition of his family arms in the centre of the cross. His Majesty has chosen for device, "The love of the people is my strength."

The motto on the Grand Cross of the Greek Order of our Saviour, engraved in our last Number, ought to have been rendered, "Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power."



THE ARCHBISHOP OF ATHENS RECEIVING KING GEORGE IN FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"A SYRIAN GOWASS," BY CARL HAAG, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"A SYRIAN GOWASS."

A "Gowass?" Perhaps the reader, if he has not travelled in the East and has not a retentive memory, may be unable to recall the meaning of the word. If so, we beg to inform him that a gowass is a sort of military policeman, gendarme, or armed guard. In the East every dignitary or person of distinction, particularly Governors, Pashas, Consuls, &c., retain a couple or more of these gowasses, who are stationed within the gates or entrances of their patrons' residences, or march before them when they go out in state and make ceremonious visits. They generally wear a sword and a pair of pistols, and in the cities and near their own quarters they also carry a long bamboo stick, with large ornamented silver top; but when on journeys in the country, of any distance, a long gun—a matchlock or single-barrel gun—is added to the sword-belt and the bamboo stick. Our reverent cowass (see page 589), in addition to pistols and gun, has holsters of his saddle a long but light gun, which he leans, and long, curved scimetar, has also a yatagban stuck in his sash or girdle. He is a very picturesque figure on guard over the company or caravan in the distance, who seem to be about to start in the cool of the day. They also appear to have made a halt in the desert, probably at Palmyra, judging from the ruins and the fact that Mr. Carl Haag, the painter of the water-colour picture, has engraved, as also of the very few artists who have adventured so far as the solitary and forsaken Queen of the Desert. The mess is already up, but the yellow rays of the setting sun still strike the distant ruins and, as it were, light up that mouldering mausoleum, and the tents under the unusual effect, together with the number of arms he wears, the showy and incongruous costume, and the swaggering attitude, combine to make this gowass quite an embodiment of the romance of the Exhibition in which it is placed, seem somewhat melodramatic. But it is easily conceivable that an Arab—and we see by the long hair and features that this is one—would, acting in the capacity of guard, not only consider himself bound to sleep on the outside of the tents, conscious of the real dangers of the desert. His cos une has a singular incongruity, showing an original element in the food, which is like that formed from the bournous of the Arab, while all the rest, Turkish trousers, Albanian-like jacket, waistcoat, &c., seem to have been put on anyhow anywhere. This is probably the real caste Arab; for the race is divided into three great classes, and subdivided into subdivisions. The three classes are the first and most noble are the Ebn-el-Arab, or Bedawi, termed by Europeans the Children of the Desert, who are shepherds and nomades; the second are the tillers of the soil, the Fellahin (the Fellahs, or labourers of Egypt); the third are Hadiri, or dwellers in towns. In all, derived from the same original stock, whether high or low, civilised or uncivilised, have a physical organisation which, if not peculiar, to any other race, is at least, as Mr. Lorrey, the French ethnologist, says that, "the perfectibility to be recognised in their organisms, and in those which belong to the external senses, really announces an innate intelligence proportional to that physical perfection which is *without doubt*, superior to that of the other northern races of the globe." In the first-named place, he thinks that the convolutions of the brain are more numerous and the body organisation of the Arab is finer than the European. Our own Pritchard ("Physical History of Mankind," vol. iv., p. 548) says: "It is certain that the intellectual powers of the Syro-Arabian people have in all ages equalled the highest standard of the human faculties. Connected by a bond of union, as yet mysterious, with the race of Misraim, the Hebrews and Phœnicians shared with them the earliest culture of arts, and practised writing a thousand years before the Greeks, and presented examples of the elementary sciences by means of which the human mind has made its most important progress, plainly derived from them." The general language of this race, attest that from them originated all the corresponding branches of knowledge."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE OBSERVATION OF THE MINOR PLANETS.—Now seventy-nine in number, and probably many more, to be discovered by means of the great astronomers of Paris and Greenwich. M. Leverrier having offered to observe whatever will be over-looked, Mr. Hind, at the latter place, will do so.

PLANETS FOR DECEMBER.—Mercury is in conjunction with the Sun on the 1st, and may be seen as an evening star towards the end of the month; but, having a southern declination, it is not very favourably situated. Venus is a morning star, rising, on the 1st, after the Sun, and is in Scorpio. Venus is brilliant as an evening star, but is not visible to the naked eye after the 11th. Mars is in Virgo at the 1st, and in Libra at the 31st. Jupiter rises before the Sun on the last day. Jupiter continues in Libra, and may be seen in the early part of the evening. Saturn rises about 6h. 30m. on the 1st, and about 4h. on the last, and is therefore not visible during the greater part of the night. Saturn rises about 8h. 30m. in the morning on the 1st, and about 6h. 30m. on the last, of the month. He is in Sagittarius.

In Virgo. Uranus is in opposition to the Sun on the 15th, and therefore is most favourably situated for observation. Neptune passes the meridian about 6h. and 7h. in the evenings in the beginning of the month, and as the planet is equal to an eighth-magnitude star, it may be well seen by means of a small telescope. The foregoing is selected from that interesting and useful publication, *Astronomical Register*.

THE SUN'S PARALLAX has been represented by eight seconds and a half, as determined by the lunar theory of M. Hansen, four tenths of a second are to be added, reducing the parallax to 8.8 seconds, and to this must be four millionths added. Mr. Stephan, at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, thus represented the difficulties:—"Take a land measure of 8,000 miles, and you will find that the difference of 1-10th of a second is to this, that we have to look at the hair at a distance of 125 ft. The most delicate micrometer measures have made it as little as so much as a second, and a difference of 1-10th of a second amounts to about the same thing. We ought to be thankful that we are able to calculate and to observe such inappreciable quantities." The solar parallax deduced by Mr. Stone is 8 mln. 94sec.

COMET V. OF 1863.—We learn by a letter from M. Valz to M. Le Verrier, that the comet of 1863, last seen with the naked eye in the borders of the comet on Dec. 29, being that in the constellation Hercules. The observation of the said comet will be made from the Marseilles observatory, whether it will deviate from the place of the orbit. Observations of this kind are of the most interesting which give a deviation, if any, in the planetary orbit, therefore, to ascertain a fact which appears contrary to the admitted theory, that the planets and comets are governed by the same laws of attraction and repulsion of the ether. It will be very remarkable if this deviation should become an indication of the existence of ether. On the 4th of next month we will again hear the opinion of M. Valz of the comet; and we may hope that the full still feeble, may augment sufficiently to be seen by the naked eye.

On Dec. 29, he will be to observe in the zenith.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DISCHARGE OF THE LEYDEN JAR.—M. Federsen states, in the *Annales de Chimie*, that he has established, by a long series of experiments, that there are intermittent discharges in the Leyden instrument, in which the electricity escapes successively by isolated spaces, as it were in the form of a series of interruptions of luminous points, and not, otherwise a continuous circuit. It is especially observed when we interpose in the circuit and successive discharges of the Leyden jar. Between these, in which the electricity flows out in the conducting circuit, forming a current. The intermittent discharge is produced when the luminous discharge itself becomes so sensitive through the passage of partial discharges traversing it in the form of sparks. M. Federsen has succeeded in obtaining photographs of the battery consisting from one spark to other with a gradually decreasing intensity. M. Federsen, by the employment of a rotating mirror, has proved that the discharge of the above-mentioned battery is oscillatory, which are now represented in coloured plates appended to his interesting memoir. He concludes from these experiments and observations, as mentioned in his opinion, have established the principles of the mechanism of the discharge, produced under the ordinary discharges, and given some of the principal laws which regulate it.

THE APPLICATION OF OZONES is gradually undergoing a great change in the manufacturing districts. Our readers will see by *Scientific American* that the proper place in which to grow them is a damp cellar, and that they are to be encouraged about the roots of existing trees, as scarcely less hateful to them than are to the fevered blasts of the wild prairie. So long ago as 1851 Dr. Angus Smith, in his "Air and Rain," found that the species have no affection for a high temperature, and that many prefer a low one; even those which grow in the Alps. It is said that in the Harlaxton region the mean heat is 1,000 and 11,000 ft. Where Humboldt tells us it is as cold as the mean heat of the Arctic circle. Parlo. One species of Epidendrum Mr. Linden found in Columbia at a place where the mean temperature was about 40 deg., where trees were water-logged, pitcher formed, and where it occasionally rises. In the hot lands, on a level with the sea, orchids do not seem able to exist; and yet we have gone on, nearly twenty years since, tempting orchids as if everything had been quiet in reverse. Mr. Weir, the society's collector, has been sent on a mission to obtain new species; his field of action being specially the Andes of New Granada, Quito, and Peru. It is to be hoped many cultivators will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the plants which he may send home to give vitality, growing in the country a fair trial on the rational system. Instructions are given to a person who is employed in the service of the journal from which the foregoing remarks are selected.

FINE ARTS.

We have received, subsequently to those already given in our Number of the 28th ult., additional communications from correspondents relating to our article of the preceding week entitled, "Who discovered photography?" Perhaps the most serviceable of these is from Mr. Webedale, of Barnstaple. This gentleman's interests seems to render it highly improbable that the manufacture of the picture produced (" photographe") during the invention (a galvanic guarded secret) had any relation to the supposed, and, it would seem, very probable, production of Mr. Fox Talbot, of Bohn, near Birmingham, towards the close of the last century. Our correspondent says that many years ago he saw several pictures of the kind now in question. "They were in size about 24 in. by 16 in., mounted (he believes) on strainers in the usual way; on the back of each was pasted a printed label, headed 'Galvanic Pictures,' with directions for manipulation." "Polygraphic Copy of The Morning, by ——." He was continues her correspondence, but has been unable to find the name of the artist, "examined them and remarked that they must by either printed in the ordinary way from engraved plates, or by some similar perforated plates, a separate one for each colour." From what he himself recollects, they were devoid of minute detail or finish—in fact, closely resembled, for example, the plates illustrating, engraving of the figures, and colours being tolerably imitated, they were, Mr. Webedale had the opportunity of seeing, exceptionally when they (as these had become) were a little mellowed by time. Mr. Webedale has also found in the catalogue of the Polytechnic Exhibition, found by Mr. William Smith, the well-known authority in prints &c., a notice of the "Galvanic Pictures," and the precise he recollects seeing when young were no doubt some of those exhibited under the name of polygraphs. But if this subject does not occur, it is probable that it will be allowed to drop into oblivion. However, any pictures similar to those described would clearly have resulted from the action of the galvanic battery on sensitive papers, and the paper pictures of Egnitou submitted by Mr. F. P. Smith, of the Patents Museum, Wellington-street, Strand, to the Royal Society, are of more importance to the practice of photography at Soho, when already given, also sends us an anecdote of Francis Egnitou, which, although in the form of a letter, we have not room for, addressed to the directors of his information, is yet rather too good to be lost. He says by which he found the inventor so possessor of the secret of the process by which the "galvanic pictures" were produced.

"When Francis Egnitou was engaged in painting a window for the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, the Duke himself was represented at the time, and soon afterwards, by the Duke of Norfolk and Sheba. Egnitou, wishing to represent the moderation of Lord Surrey, painted him in a plain dress, without the usual quantity of wine. The Duke, who had not the reputation of temperance, objected to the picture, and, in the course of the work, noticed the emptiness of the goblet, and immediately cried out, 'Oh! Egnitou, fill up ! fill up!' Nobody will know that's for me.' Egnitou, as he says, was very glad, in consequence, to find a list of Egnitou's best paintings on glass in the notice of the painter of the window at Arundel Castle.

A competition of designs for the decoration of the façade of the Liverpool Exchange has been announced, premiums of £100 and £50 of ceramic ware, coloured bricks, mosaics, and terra-cotta," but more than a hundred designs have made by the appointed judges. Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Digby Wyatt. The first premium is given by Mr. Hope, has been awarded to Mr. R. Edgar jointly with Mr. J. Ealing, Sheffield, and the second premium to Mr. Ed. Goldie, of the Potteries. Mr. Edgar is now one of Mr. Gilbert Scott's assistants, and Mr. Ealing, Sheffield, and the second premium to Mr. Ed. Goldie, of the being executed for the South Kensington Museum. It is time that the merits or demerits of ceramic—long ago employed for external decoration in Italy—should be tested in England. This interesting panel and glazed surface, ceramic productions seem to offer the greatest advantages, applying to internal decoration, indeed, as much as externally as possible, in the grimy circumstances of London and our great manufacturing towns.

We are glad to hear that the drawing which, as we announced by report at the time, had been missed from Mr. Mueller's series illustrating the "Norman Conquest" has been found, and is now in the hands of Mr. Gruner for the purpose of completing his engravings of the whole. The drawing, the local possession of which in the town of Senguc is being engraved by the distinguished German engraver just mentioned, is, we hear, to be published in an unfinished state, except the proofs. If art unions undertake to popularise such works of art as these, it is to be hoped, namely, outline-drawing as no severe and elevated, all the objections we have made to the system urged against the directions taken by these associations in their previous issues would be removed. The fate of art unions is chiefly remains for the public to show that they are ready to appreciate what is really excellent in art. Such a work as Mr. Mueller's would undoubtedly form one of the most intrinsically valuable publications ever offered to subscribers by art unions.

A Liverpool correspondent writes that the new and (as we understand) principally "lay" management of the local exhibition (viz., of the Royal Institution of Fine Arts) is fully equal to the expectations of the public. The amalgamation of the two rival societies, in every way so desirable, has been effected, and the result has been a collection of unusual interest. We have also had forwarded to us certain printed instructions relating to the mode intended to be adopted in the selection of works, and the conditions under which *offers* may be made, and interestingly permit artists to exhibit and sell works not their own property. Now, as we have already pointed out, upon former occasions, the interest of the exhibition into a mere general saleroom, we feel bound to protest against any such system being introduced into a society of this profession as it is to the managers. It is the more to be regretted that the new society has not, in its constitution, given more prominence to the fine arts. With all the complaints against the regulations, hanging &c., and the absence of many former contributors, the sales are yet said to be unusually lively. Besides which, the best picture in art was the sale last week, at Liverpool, by Messrs. Walker and Manning (by order of the executors), of Mr. Wm. Brown's collection of pictures, which brought, under the hammer, £3300—the prices averaging very high.

The prizes in connection with the Winter Exhibition of Pictures have been awarded as follows:—£100 prize for best figure-subject, Mr. Yeames, "Will they hang him?" £50 prize for best landscape, £50 prize for best landscape, Arthur Gilbert, No. 130, "Loch Brichat—A Bright Night."

The death of Mr. J. D. Harding, the well-known artist and teacher of drawing, is announced.

DRAWING AND PAINTING BOOKS FOR 1868.—The approaching new year is heralded by the appearance of the usual crop of diaries and pocket-books. The number of these, as well as of publications to the waste of all, especially of the commercial classes, has long been very large, and it is to be presumed that the supply continues equal to the demand, for very few quality that can be possessed by works of this kind. Messrs. De la Rue & Co. have, as usual, their nine best works, and all are distinguished by the style of their workmanship as well as the usefulness and accuracy of their contents.

At the general meeting of the National Shakspeare Committee, held on Tuesday, it was announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Brougham, and the Lord Chief Justice of England had consented to accept office as vice-presidents of the association. The general body were also informed that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Mr. Grote, Professor Owen, Professor Faraday, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Palmer, Attorney-General; Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Sergeant Parry, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Serjeant Pulling, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Charles Selby, M.P., Sir A. S. Helps, Bart., Sir Lucullus Wraxall, Bart., Mr. Charles Parker, F.S.A., Professor Mason, and other distinguished men had joined the committee during the past month. Edward de Bunsen, Esq., Councillor of Legation, and Antonio Panizzi, Esq., have engaged to act as foreign secretaries to the committee. The following resolution was unanimously passed at the general body:—"That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee, with instructions to consider the principles which should govern the erection of a site for a Shakspeare memorial, to invite into the number of approximate site, and ascertain which of them may be obtained on and what conditions, the practice of erecting a public monument of a large and noble character—viz., the Duke of Marlborough, the Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; the Attorney-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., M.P.; William Tite, Esq., F.R.S.; G. B. Eastlake, Esq., M.P.; Wm. Hepworth Dixon, Esq., and J. O. Halliwell, Esq."

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is a capital miscellany this month. As usual, all the interest of the "Small House at Allington" is concentrated upon Crosbie; and Mr. Trollope has never been more powerful, for never more terribly true to the naked realities of misery, than in delineating the domestic wretchedness of this very unhappy home. Whether deliverance be yet in store for him we will not venture to predict; but the situation that concludes the last of the curtain is already evident; and we shall be surprised if the denouement upon July finds the character of Mr. Emma. Mr. Trollope might easily have reconciled his readers to this, had he thought proper; but the treatment of the subject obviously tends to render it impossible. "Margaret Denzil" is continued with much ability, though with less of the weird power that characterised the first instalment. Nothing in the magazine will attract such attention as Mr. Tennyson's experiments in classical metre. They confirm the opinion we have already entertained, that it is possible for a true poet, imbued with the spirit of antiquity, to write in them with effect, but that it is impossible for them to become more acceptable to the majority of readers, unless, indeed, in the very unlikely event of having given upon a vein of thought which requires them as the most appropriate vehicle of expression. The can hardly be the case, except when he is writing upon a strictly classical subject. Thus we can imagine that Alcaics might have appeared as natural a medium for an address to the shade of Horace as they seem mannered and artificial when conveying an apostrophe to Milton. The exercises, there is grandeur of expression and a fine voluminous cadence by his son, entitled "To Dante," and dainty grace and ease in the Hendecasyllabics. The translation "Homer Colours of the Double Dactylic Metre" is very good scherzo poem; "My Maiden Brief" a delightful bit of fun; and "Life in a Country House" a very unexpected combination of the shades of social life promised in an advertisement. The dark story of the German Countess is very interesting. Mr. Charles Allston Collins's "Jacob Omnium" lead the magazine their names and little more. Mrs. Kendall's story on the stage is far too slightly to be of service; and, however decorously "J. O." may avail himself of such points in Mr. Hughes's up his paper on the Crowley case, he cannot deny that it was calculated to smatter prejudice in the minds of readers who, for the most part, when it was most important that it should be, as far as possible, unbiassed.

Everything in *Macmillan* is good this month. Mr. Kingsley's story is continued with unabated spirit, and the anonymous tale, "A Son of the Soil," bids fair to develop a plot of rare merit. Mr. Arnold writes a touching notice of the late Colonel Shaw, Commander of the first negro regiment raised in the North, and a discriminating eulogy of the singularly pure, gentle, and considerate type which the increase of Negro Emigration is developing. A strange contrast is afforded by Professor Masson's very spirited account of the late Dr. Alton of Aberdeen, an Irishman from the North, "fiery and combative to excess, but full of manliness and generosity, and of her devotion. Mr. Masson" writes as assuringly as ever. His theme this time is the insalubrity of Calcutta, and, though he has perhaps not quite the power of Elgin's malady, the deplorable occurrence will have the effect of directing public attention to the subject. He strongly advocates the transference of the seat of Government, and recommends Jubbulpore as the most eligible site.

India also supplies material for one of the best contributions to *Fraser*. Mr. Bruce's masterly rendering of the charming episode of Nala and Damayanti is a delightful version of the sweeter pattern of womanhood than Damayanti, nor anything more affecting in its simplicity and pathos than her devotion. As Mr. Bruce perceived that the charm of the narrative consists in its simplicity; and, resisting all temptation to embellish, has produced a version which strongly recalls Mr. Tennyson's "Dora" in its perfect chastity of sentiment and diction. We hope to hear more of Mr. Bruce, who certainly is a man to be glad to welcome to our periodical literature considerable obligations. "Women and Scepticism" is a very thoughtful paper, which it will be our duty to take up and discuss. "The Reforms of the Future" is a sensible discussion of political contingencies, and "Lord Macaulay" covers the ground with a general estimate of the present position of the theatre, and the tendencies of recent pronunciation and delivery effected, and every sound principle of elocutionary criticism.

Blackwood opens with a poem by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, melodious and tender, but the interest of the number attaches mainly to another finish which characterise the born singer, the true son of song. "Tony Butler" is very good, and Mr. Oakley, particularly, are well-conceived and unmistakeably real characters. "Lord Lisle Assat," and "The English and French Navies," are very practical and useful papers. "The Last Days of Marilyn" covers the old controversy as to the reality of the execution of the three women alleged to have been burned in Charles II.'s time for adhering to the Covenant. Like the innocence of Mary Queen of Scots, this is a question of temperament, and, viewed in accordance with political prepossessions. Nothing will convince a Scotch Covenanter that the evidence is not overwhelming, or a Whig that they were not. In our opinion the story is not proved to the satisfaction, and any imperfection in the testimony must be fatal to it. The recent discovery of the original trial would be a valuable matter for an article. The writer exposes the untrustworthiness of the volume published under the name of Sir Edward Nicholas, and is more guardedly respecting "Battle-Fields of the South," which we suspect to be a very ingenious but expedient fabrication, in so far as the narrative of the Western campaign is concerned. "The Last Days of Mr. Disraeli's admirable method and perspicuity, and the slight but vivid delineation of character is very successful.

The *Victoria Magazine* is hardly so good as usual. Mr. Townsend inquires, at some length, into the origin of tonsure. But, leave the question observe. Mr. Davies's paper on "Italian Protestants" is interesting, as is the production of an enlightened and sagacious as well as pious clergyman. Miss Cleaver Chase" is rather better than usual; and the new instalment of Mr. Senior's journal quite as good. Mr. Lockyer writes on the "Four Inclinations of Food," though scarcely attaining the Fraed standard of sparkle and transparency.

"Bella Donna," in the *Dublin University Magazine*, is wound up in a hasty, unsatisfactory manner, as to indicate it was originally intended to have been longer. "Wyber's Hand," on the contrary, improves considerably in interest and displays unquestionable power of the melodramatic order. The rest of the contents are common but undistinguished by any marked feature—a character which equally applies to *Bentley's Miscellany*, which is rather better than usual. "A Boarding-school Down South" is especially amusing.

Temple Bar has many entertaining papers. Mr. Sala describes a Manchester street with his accustomed verve. Mr. Yates tells an excellent story of a clerical swindler. Mr. Kennedy contributes a scholarly disquisition on Shakespeare's poetry and the Virgilian type, and Miss —— has some charming verses of her own. "De Mortuis" and "Quinty Dewsnapp" are also in the magazine, the latter a striking. Light reading may be found in perfection in *London Society*. A number of the contributions can have no easy task, and it is surprising how well they manage to "keep it up." The "Art Notes" of the month is also, for the most part, very readable.

Good Words is distinguished by one of those cogent discussions of a political question from the point of view of morality, which few can write so well as Mr. J. M. Ludlow, the author. Mr. Trollope contributes an interesting and pathetic story of the American war, founded on fact, and referring, we believe, to the brothers Crittenden. The discourse on "Poverty" by the late Edward Irving, is fully worthy of the illustrious author in its eloquence and loftiness of thought. No other magazine has so amusing a paper as "A Dutchman's Difficulties with the English Language."

The Christmas number of *Sunday Magazine* is excellent, chiefly on matters of especial interest to clergymen.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WE spoke last week of the prices at Lord Stamford's sale as perfectly incomprehensible for a "without reserve" sale; and the public were soon after informed officially (so to speak) that no less than sixteen lots had been repurchased, so that the actual purchase-money sinks from 28,750 gs. to 9410 gs. The horses which remain in the stable, under William Butler's charge, are, it is said, Ensign (200 gs.), Stockpigeon (65 gs.), Revolver (410 gs.), Gemma (750 gs.), Gownsman (625 gs.), Guardsman (850 gs.), Cambuscan (5100 gs.), Acolyte (800 gs.), Procella (850 gs.), Leicester (900 gs.), Venus (580 gs.), Cassiope (700 gs.), Archimedes (3000 gs.), Londoner (1000 gs.), Thelassius (700 gs.), and Hydaspes (1350 gs.). Messrs. Tattersall were, of course, powerless to prevent it; but this affair has brought the buying-in, or what is delicately called the "repurchasing" system (which is too much in vogue) regularly under review, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Naylor will endeavour to enforce his last bonâ fide bid of 5000 gs. for Cambuscan in a court of law. A spirited proceeding of this kind is sorely needed to give sellers a reminder. The *Sporting Life* states that 143 Derby two-year-olds have started this year, of which 99 are engaged in the St. Leger and three in the Oaks. Taking them throughout they are a very mediocre lot.

The coursing goes on without let or hindrance, and Cardinal York's blood is running with wonderful success. At the Ridgway Club, Mr. Campbell's Cadazooro and Calabaroono, own brothers by him from Canopy, divided one Puppy Stakes, and his Silver Rays, from Silver Steel, won the other; while Drop-o'-Drink was one of the three which divided the Diamor St. Leger. Sea Pink was beaten in her first course for the Ridgway Cup, and Attermire, Bow Fell, and Oscar were among the veterans which went down before Sampler for the Champion Collar. Rebe, when not quite in form, has been winning the Weston Cup at the West Herefordshire Meeting; and Ewesdale, by Larriston, the Bridekirk Cup, for which Tirzah, own sister to Truth, ran up. As a general thing, the puppies are considered far superior to the old dogs this season, and it is to them that coursers begin to look for a Waterloo winner. The meetings for next week are—Middle (Salop), on Monday; Cockermouth, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Bryn-y-pys and Elmsworth, on Wednesday; North Union Club (O), on Wednesday and Thursday; North Thoresby and Sunderlandwick, on Thursday; Baldock (O), from Wednesday to Friday; and Selby, on Thursday and Friday.

If the Birmingham Dog Show fell off in its general entries, it received an important accession of foxhound strength, as, instead of the usual meagre supply, no less than twenty-five hounds were sent from the Badminton, Berkeley, Warwickshire, Atherstone, and Worcestershire kennels. The Duke won three first prizes with Guardsman, Woodbine, and Magic; and a second with Woldsman, to the Warwickshire Talisman, who is also of his Grace's blood. Another second also went to Viscount Curzon with Joyful, and Lord Fitzhardinge's Trinket and Pomfret were highly commended. Jock and Venom, both bred by the renowned Jack Morgan, were again head among the fox-terriers, and in a Champion class for small pointers, Mrs. Gilbert won with Venus, the property of her late husband, Mr. Henry Gilbert, who died a few weeks since. Rienzi and Referee, from old Riot, and both the property of Sir George St. Gore, were the only dogs known to fame among a miserable lot of greyhounds. The setters showed a great falling off; and the retrievers, as the *Field* observes, formed a show in themselves. The general spaniel class had, also, some excellent dogs in it. We are glad to find that a handsome sum is being raised for a testimonial to Mr. Burdett, as it is owing to his efforts that dog shows have become, as it were, quite one of our institutions.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH there is still a moderate demand for bullion for export purposes, the pretty general impression in moneyed circles is that the value of money in the Discount Market has seen its highest range; hence, more general confidence as respects the future has been manifested, and increased supplies of stock have been absorbed in the English market by the public generally. Prices have advanced, and, judging from the somewhat favourable tenour of the advices from Paris and Frankfort, there appears to be room for a high range in them. The Unfunded Debt has changed hands at a heavy discount. The next issue will bear interest at the rate of £3 per cent per annum.

Much uncertainty has prevailed in reference to the value of money in the general Discount Market. The demand for accommodation has been less active than in the previous week; yet the lowest rates for the best commercial bills are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	8 per cent.	Four months' bills	8½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	8 "	Six months' bills	8 9 "
Three months' bills	8½ "		

About £300,000 in bullion has come to hand, and about the same amount has been shipped, partly to the Brazils and partly to the Continent.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of British North America a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was declared.

The dealings in Home and Indian Stocks on Monday were very moderate, and, in some instances, prices showed signs of weakness. Consols, for Money, were done at 90⅞ ½; Ditto, for Account, 90⅞ 91; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ ⅝; India Five per Cents, 103½ ⅝; Ditto Bonds, 10s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 5s. discount. Bank Stock was 235 to 237; India Stock, 221 to 224; and Rupee paper, 103 to 104, and 113 to 114. On Tuesday the quotations were well supported:—Consols, for transfer, closed at 90¾ ⅞; Ditto, for the 7th of January, 91 to ⅛; Bank Stock, 235 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ ⅝; India Stock, 221 to 223; Ditto, New, 106½ ⅝; Rupee Paper, 103 to 104, and 113 to 114; India Bonds, 15s. to 8s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 7s. dis. Comparative firmness prevailed in the market on the following day. Consols, for Money, realised 90⅞ ¾; for Account, 91⅛ ¼; Bank Stock, 235 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅝ ¾; India Stock, 221 to 224; Ditto, New, 106½ ⅝; Rupee Paper, 102¾ to 103¼, and 112 to 113; India Bonds, 12s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 7s. dis. On Thursday increased firmness was apparent in the market: Consols, for Money, realised 90⅞ 91; for Account, 91⅛ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞ 91. Exchequer Bills, however, are dull, at 12s. to 7s. dis. India Five per Cent Stock is quoted at 106½ to ⅝.

Mexican Stock has continued dull, and prices have further declined. In the Confederate Loan a heavy fall has taken place, the quotation being 35 to 40. For most other Foreign Securities, the market has exhibited rather more firmness, and prices have had an upward tendency. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 98; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 8½ ex div.; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83 ex div.; Egyptian, 98½; Greek, 26½; Ditto Coupons, 12½; Mexican Three per Cents, 32⅝; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85⅝; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48⅝; Russian Five per Cents, 91; Ditto, 1860, 87½ ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 88⅝; Spanish Three per Cents, 53¼; Ditto, Deferred, 47½; Ditto, Certificates, 12½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 80; Ditto 1858, 69½; Ditto, 1862, 69¾; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24½; Ditto Six per Cents, 55½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 98½; and Italian Five per Cents, 70¼.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have ruled heavy, and the quotations have in several instances declined 1 per cent. Alliance have sold at 44; Anglo-Austrian, 7; Australasia, 74½; Bank of Egypt, 25½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 57 ex New; Colonial, 40½; Consolidated, 9⅝; Continental, 9; European, 4½; Hindostan, China, and Japan, 27½; Imperial Ottoman, 18; London and Brazilian, 52; London and County, 55¼; London and Westminster, 78½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 21½; Midland, 9; National Provincial of England, 133; Ditto, New, 39; Oriental, 56½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6; Union of Australia, 52½ ex New; and Union of London, 40.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a limited extent. Canada Six per Cents, 1877 84, have sold at 103½; Ditto Five per Cents, 91; Cape Six per Cents, 1890-1, 110; Ceylon Six per Cents, 105½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888-92, 101⅝; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably active. British Indian Tea Shares have realised 1⅞; Canada Land, 84; Ceylon, 9⅝; Crystal Palace, 37; Discount Corporation, 6⅞; Egyptian, Commercial, and Trading, 3⅞; General Credit and Finance of London, 6⅞; Hudson's Bay, 42; International Financial Society, 9½; Joint-Stock Discount, 6⅞; Ditto, New, 4; London Financial Association, 22⅞; London General Omnibus, 2½; Mercantile Credit Association, 5⅝; National Discount, 9½; Oriental Inland Steam, 1⅞; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83½; Royal Mail Steam, 77; Berlin Waterworks, 8⅞; Chelsea, 26; Atlas Insurance, 13; Commercial Union, 8½; Guardian, 51½; Sun Fire, 208; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6½; Universal Marine, 5½.

American Securities have been more freely dealt in, with a steady market. United States' Six per Cents have advanced 2; Atlantic and Great Western, ½; Erie Shares, 3; and Illinois Central, 1 per cent.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have continued only moderate. On the whole, however, it has shown more firmness, and prices have been tolerably firm. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 118; Great Eastern, 49½; Great Northern, 125½; Ditto, A Stock, 130½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 96; Great Western, 63⅜; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 40½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109⅞; London and Brighton, 107; London, Chatham, and Dover, 43½; London and North-Western, 106⅞; London and South-Western, 101⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48; Metropolitan, 112½; Ditto, New, 8⅞; Midland, 128⅞; North British, 52; North Eastern—Berwick, 101½; Ditto, Leeds, 58½; Ditto, York, 88⅞; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 37½; North Staffordshire, 77½; North and South-Western Junction, 11½; South-Eastern, 95⅞.

Preference Shares.—Bristol and Exeter Four per Cent, 94½; Great Eastern Five per Cent, No. 2, 110; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 120; London and Brighton Seven per Cent, 156½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 93½; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 95; South Eastern—Reading Annuity, 23.

Lines Leased at a Fixed Rental.—Lancaster and Carlisle, 210½.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 61; Cape Town and Dock, 102½; East Indian, 106⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 108; Great Western of Canada, 10; Madras Four-and-three-Quarters per Cent, 100⅞; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 57½; Delhi, 105½; Ditto, 2½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8⅞; Bahia and San Francisco, 18½; Dutch-Rhenish, 17½; Great Luxembourg, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 8⅞; San Paulo, 8⅞; Ditto, 21½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 10 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£ 884,525	An increase of other Securities of ..	£639,770
An increase of public deposits of ..	1,304,062	A decrease of bullion of	89,853
An increase of other deposits of ..	56,731	An increase of rest of	34,741
An increase of Govt. securities of ..	2000	An increase of reserve of	789,727

The total circulation is £20,801,207; public deposits amount to £8,620,855; and private deposits to £12,581,276. Securities are £32,622,659; and the stock of bullion is £13,008,617.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 7.—The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was only moderate; nevertheless, the demand for both red and white qualities was in a sluggish state, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. Foreign wheat—the show of which was not to say extensive—moved off slowly, on former terms. Floating cargoes, however, were held at very full prices. Malting barley commanded full currencies, with a steady inquiry; but grinding and distilling sorts were very inactive, at barely late rates. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The sale for oats was in a sluggish state, at about previous currencies. No change took place in the value of either beans or peas. The flour trade was in a sluggish state, at last week's prices.

Dec. 9.—The demand for wheat was very inactive, at about stationary prices. All other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 41s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 44s.; rye, 32s. to 33s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 26s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 35s. to 38s.; white, 35s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 33s. to 35s.; country marks, 28s. to 31s. per 280lb; French, 35s. to 38s. per sack; American, 19s. to 27s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 140; barley, 210; malt, 340; oats, 1170; flour, 290. Irish: Oats, 500. Foreign: Wheat, 5970; barley, 14,730; oats, 1180; flour, 910 sacks, 1240 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed and canary move off somewhat freely, at full prices. In all other seeds very little is doing, at late rates. Cakes are very inactive.

Linseed, English, crushing, 66s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 60s. to 65s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 14s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 8s. to 11s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 2s. 6d. to £10; rape cakes, £5 to £5 15s. per ton; canary, 56s. to 60s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 72s.; white ditto, 54s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 9d.; barley, 33s. 6d.; oats, 19s. 5d.; rye, 29s. 7d.; beans, 35s. 3d.; peas, 39s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 1d.; barley, 33s. 10d.; oats, 19s. 2d.; rye, 29s. 2d.; beans, 35s. 10d.; peas, 34s. 4d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 145,235; barley, 132,260; oats, 14,739; rye, 45; beans, 4543; peas, 2701 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, at about previous rates. Privately, very little business is doing, on former terms.

Sugar.—All raw qualities have changed hands slowly, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Refined goods are inactive, at barely late rates. The stock of sugar is now 76,617 tons against 67,922 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market, generally, is steady, and prices are well supported. Stock, 10,106 tons against 8529 tons in 1862.

Rice.—There is a fair inquiry for most kinds, at the late advance in the quotations. Stock, 44,113 tons, against 67,700 tons.

Provisions.—The demand for most kinds of Irish butter is steady, at full prices. Foreign qualities are firm, and the best Dutch are selling at 112s. per cwt. Bacon is heavy, and 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower. Lard is firm; but all other provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—The trade is heavy, at further reduced rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, 41s. per cwt. Stock, 70,764 casks, against 76,909 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is dull, at 36s. per cwt. both on the spot and for the first six months of 1864. Rape is selling at from £38 to £41 10s.; olive, £52 10s. to £59; and fine palm, £35. French turpentine, 63s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is selling freely, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d.; proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; ditto, rice, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 15s. to 16s. per ton.

Hops.—The demand is steady, and prices are well supported. English qualities range from 90s. to 160s.; and foreign, 70s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—Most kinds are firm in price, but the trade generally is less active.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from 45s. to 95s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Dec. 10.)—For the time of year, the supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was tolerably good as to number, and in prime condition. The demand for all breeds was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's currency. The top figure was 5s. per 8lb. The show of sheep was moderate but prime in quality. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state; and, in some instances, prices were rather drooping. The extreme quotation for Downs was 6s. per 8 lb. We have to report a dull sale for calves, at barely previous rates. Pigs were tolerably firm in price; but milch cows ruled heavy. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1800; cows, 120; sheep, 3700; calves, 105; pigs, 360. Foreign: Beasts, 420; sheep, 800; calves, 90.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules inactive as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.

BANKRUPTS.

MARTHA SEALES, Jermyn-street, Haymarket, poulterer.—G. BARNARD, Leigh, Essex, baker.—J. RAMSDEN, Downham-road, Kingsland, and Aldermanbury, commission agent.—S. SIMMONDS, Linslade, Bucks, engraver.—J. HALLETT, Mason's-arms-yard, Southwark, livery-stable keeper.—A. CORBETT, Norwich-road, Dalston, bootmaker.—G. BATLEY, Brownlow-street, Hackney, carpenter.—J. S. BENNET, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, commission agent.—H. EVANS, Colville-square, Notting-hill, retired Major.—C. PITT, Crawford-street, Marylebone, greengrocer.—W. S. HYSLOP, Shirley, Hampshire, wine-merchant.—W. CARR, Hackney-road, cheesemonger.—J. FLUESTER, Mileage-station, Paddington, stonemason.—J. D. MAGSON, Lever-street, St. Luke's, smith.—W. H. RICHARDS, Bagshot, Surrey, licensed victualler.—E. DANEL, Dover, tobacconist.—J. DENNETT, Frampton Park-road, Hackney, builder.—W. BATCHLOR, Chapter-street, Westminster, retail provision-dealer.—FRANCES ANN BODDINGTON, Old Brentford.—J. DUNCOMBE, Apollo-buildings, Walworth, shoemaker.—R. READ, Henwick, Worcestershire, and Great Dover-street, Newington, musicseller.—R. E. EDE and G. CUTLER, jun., Wenlock-road, Middlesex, boiler-makers.—T. DYER, Southsea, Hants, shipowner.—D. W. BELLAMY, Great Yarmouth, butcher.—C. OSBORN, Turner's-road, Limehouse, butcher.—W. T. PRINCE, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, and Repton and Melbourne, Derbyshire, attorney.—G. BALLARD, Turk-street, Bethnal-green, beerseller.—S. NOAKES, Backchurch-lane, Commercial-road East, wine-cooper.—T. WOLFE, Brinklow, Warwickshire, grocer.—T. B. BARNARD, Frampton-on-Severn and Walham Brickworks, Gloucestershire, brick-maker.—B. SALTER, jun., Exeter, licensed victualler.—W. CLOUGH, Morley, near Leeds, woollen cloth manufacturer.—B. WILSON, Ossett, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—I. CLOUGH, sen., Gomersal, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—J. SNOWDON, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, veterinary surgeon.—J. HALL, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. LISTER, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—F. FLOESCH, Liverpool, wine-merchant.—I. MOSS, Manchester, hat manufacturer.—L. JONES, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, grocer.—W. P. AYRES, Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire, builder.—A. VEREY, Gateshead, machinist.—J. H. ROBSON, Hartlepool, house-agent.—ANN CARY, Manchester, late publican.—T. FILDES, Salford, beerhouse-keeper.—J. WITHINGTON, jun., Manchester, eggdealer.—J. SHAW, sen., Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, painter.—W. STANLEY, Manchester, barber.—G. WARRINER, Manchester, tailor.—M. PARKES, Liverpool, plumber.—G. SIDNELL, Whitehall, Wiltshire, licensed victualler.—A. GRINDROD, Oldham, tin-plate worker.—W. WILLIS, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, grocer.—R. ANDERSON, Tranmere, Cheshire, attorney.—W. S. BUDGE, Devonport, beerhouse-keeper.—G. WALES, Bookham, near Leatherhead, licensed victualler.—W. MOORES, Wendlebury, Oxfordshire.—W. PILE, Otterton, Devonshire, farmer.—J. GILLHAM, Exeter, bootmaker.—J. BROOK, Silverton, Devonshire, butcher.—E. QUELCH, Newbery, Berks, corndealer.—J. BALLS, Heigham, Norfolk, tailor.—J. ROLLASON, Salford, metal-broker.—M. TALBOT, widow, Walsall, Staffordshire, late licensed victualler.—J. HARTLEY, Pendleton, Lancashire, shopkeeper.—J. TILSTON, Cotton Edmunds, Cheshire, farmer.—E. W. CLARKE, Nottingham, eating-house keeper.—W. BOOTH, Ashton-under-Lyne, hat manufacturer.—G. TIPTON, Grafton, Herefordshire, innkeeper.—C. MARTIN, Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire, draper.—A. QUINNELL, Finchdean, Hants, limeburner.—T. A. ANDERSON, Birmingham, hinge manufacturer.—J. WOODALL, Dudley, licensed victualler.—W. OWEN, Shrewsbury, late innkeeper.—J. LEGGETT, Great Bealings, Suffolk, blacksmith.—A. RICE, Watton, Norfolk, licensed victualler.—C. COOK, Torquay, Devonshire, tailor.—R. BIRKINSHAW, Sheffield, gardener.—T. BOWRING, Newport, Shropshire, fishmonger.—H. TAZAKER, Ashton-under-Lyne, late grocer.—T. ROBSON, Hartlepool, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. CURRIE, Cove, Dumbartonshire, baker.—J. MURRAY, Nairn, tailor.—T. PEEBLES, New Galloway, Kircudbrightshire, timber-merchant.—J. FLEMING, Stirling, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

BANKRUPTS.

W. J. LAUGHTON, Little Trinity-lane, City, bagmaker.—G. WITHEY, Whittaker-place, Peckham, and Fish-street-hill, commission agent.—JANET LOW, Ebury-street, Pimlico.—A. F. HOLLINGWORTH, Rectory-place, Shacklewell, late wine-merchant.—F. BELTON, Northampton, stonemason.—S. W. PAINE, Chester-street, Kennington-road, grocer.—J. HIGGS, Bermondsey, lighterman.—MARION MATTHEWS, Bentinck-place, Portland-town, milliner.—G. TAYLOR, Rochester, hotel-keeper.—B. BRYANT, Stradbrooke, Suffolk, superintendent registrar.—W. GUEST, Suffolk-place, Islington, late grocer.—E. M. TAYLER, Mark-lane, City, wine-merchant.—I. HOLMAN, Ore, Sussex, baker.—R. PELLS, High-street, Camden-town, baker.—W. PALMER, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, mariner.—E. SIMONS, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—J. DOWLAND, Devizes, Wiltshire, draper.—J. ENGLISH, Bristol, dealer in needles.—S. ROLLETT, Sheffield, grocer.—W. HANSON, Hollings, Yorkshire, farmer.—E. ROBERTS, Denbigh, coal-merchant.—T. ELLIOTT, Liverpool, late coal-merchant.—G. WINTERBOTTOM, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, flannel manufacturer.—H. KINDER, Pendleton, Lancashire, brewer.—H. BYROM, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—R. THOMAS, Lemanick, Cornwall, dealer in poles.—G. BOWLES, Leeds, journeyman pork-butcher.—J. DOBSON, Lofthouse, Yorkshire, rope-maker.—G. BENNETT, Middleton, Yorkshire, blacksmith.—W. S. HOSKINGS, Southsea, Hants, bootmaker.—T. GRAY, Portsmouth, plumber.—J. WILLIAMS, Steorness, boiler-maker.—T. WILLIAMS, Mynydd Buchan, Glamorganshire, quarryman.—H. ROBISON, Dartmouth, grocer.—A. BREWSTER, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, cordwainer.—W. HARDING, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, brick manufacturer.—J. WHITTAKER, Quick, Yorkshire, grocer.—R. RAMSDEN, Huddersfield, smith.—J. COLLEY, Bradford, warehouseman.—J. HAWTHORNE, Whitwick, Leicestershire, cordwainer.—T. EVANS, Besford, Worcestershire, late publican.—T. WHITTAKER, Leek, Staffordshire, farmer.—W. E. CHAMBERS, Sheffield, painter.—C. G. CUCUSOPULO, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MURDOCH, Elgin, farmer.—J. IRELAND, Fordel, farmer.—J. WANDS, Stirling, china-merchant.—J. SHAW, Glasgow, pattern designer.—G. and T. FOTHERINGHAM, Stirling, wine-merchants.

MONSTER CANDELABRUM.

WE give on page 593 an Engraving of the magnificent crystal candelabrum, by Messrs. Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch, City, which was shown at the International Exhibition of 1862 for a few weeks towards its close, and which deservedly gained for the manufacturers high honours and praise. This vast structure of glass is well proportioned, and the glass column gives to the upper portion of the work an appearance of beauty and solidity combined which is not always found in works of this description. The great shields let into the curved and concave panels near the base are in one piece, and with the great bowl are 36 in. in diameter. Above these spring the main branches, sixteen in number, each bearing a cluster of seven lights. From another large bowl, above these lights, spring six arms, each bearing clusters of seven lights—the total number of lights being 154. At the top of the candelabrum, which is 22 ft. high, is the Royal crown of England, in crystal and coloured glass. Five candelabra on the same gigantic scale, and marked by the same exquisite finish, with slight differences in some of the details, have been completed by Messrs. Defries, to adorn the new palace of his Highness the Rajah of Hyderabad and Nizam of the Deccan, at a cost of more than £20,000.

STATUE OF WILLIAM HARVEY.

THE fine statue, by Mr. Weekes, R.A., engraved on page 592, has just been erected in the court of the New Museum, Oxford. It forms one of the series of lifesize statues, in Caen stone, of men who have been most famous in each of the sciences which the museum is intended to illustrate, and that are in course of being placed before the piers which carry the pillars and arches of the arcades of the court. As a work of art, few of the companion statues already placed will, as far as our memory serves, bear any comparison with it. The conception has an extreme boldness yet perfect propriety very rare in sculpture: and it is realised with directness and effectiveness, and by sound, skilful modelling. The expression of the bowed head abstractedly following a chain of profound reasoning commenced on the heart held in the right hand, and now tracking the pulsations so anxiously felt for by the left, is the most appropriate it is possible to imagine. Even in such a quite secondary matter as the treatment of the costume of the James I. period the work would be noticeable for its avoidance of fritter and display. It may for a moment occur to some that the introduction into the representation even of William Harvey of a heart is a sin against æsthetics, similar in kind, though not in degree, to that committed by Rembrandt in his celebrated picture of the anatomist Nicholas Tulp dissecting and demonstrating on a dead body in the presence of his pupils. But we must remember that cold, colourless marble is as different from the realistic material of painting as the subjects are wide of each other in the possible shock they may give the spectator. And a moment's reflection will convince one that, with the limited means a sculptor has at command to give identity to such a personage as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, the introduction of a heart was not only allowable but really "essential by compulsion." We have no doubt Mr. Weekes has consulted the best authority for the likeness—namely, the portrait of Harvey, by Cornelius Jansen, in the Library of the College of Physicians, and engraved by Hall; but a mere resemblance would not have had the moral force of the sculptor's representation, so well calculated to compel the most heedless to remember that he also is "fearfully and wonderfully made."

It may not be out of place to remark that the universal genius, Leonardo da Vinci, from one of those grand guesses at truth which *almost* anticipated many modern discoveries, and appear now almost like prophecies, seems to have had some notion of the true theory of the circulation of the blood. This does not at all, however, take from the merit of the complete discovery and demonstration of the heart's action by Dr. Harvey. He it was, who, reasoning from the valves of the veins, the structure of the heart, its auricles and ventricles, the pulmonary artery and aorta, concluded that the essential action of the heart is the propulsion of the blood in the contraction of the systole, and not in its diastole, as supposed by physicians before his time; he it was who proved the existence and operation of that most wonderful force and beautiful arrangement by which the blood is waking or sleeping, conveyed for purification to the lungs, thence returned to the heart, for that mighty organ to distribute, through the arteries, vital energy to the remotest and minutest corner of the system; the stream when exhausted of its principle of life, to be re-collected through the veins, and forced back to the heart, for reconveyance to the purifying oxygen inhaled in the lungs. This was Harvey's great but not only discovery; and, through the fundamental certainty it introduced into a large field of medical science, it conferred a most important boon upon all succeeding generations of humanity.

The statue was presented to the museum by Henry Vaughan, Esq., of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park.

STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

THE statue engraved on the next page, has been erected in the town of Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, and recently inaugurated to the memory of his Grace the late Duke of Richmond. As a memorial of a distinguished Peer, a soldier who had seen active service, and a well-known representative of a class of Conservative opinions in the world of politics, the statue to the late Duke has public interest. But it was for being that which gained for him the title of the "farmer's friend" that his memory will be most cherished. To this sentiment we owe the erection of the present statue. It is the result of subscriptions from the Duke's tenantry in the North, particularly from those on the large estates of Strathbogie, &c., near Huntly. At the recent inauguration of this statue a statement was read which, as illustrating the character of the deceased nobleman and presenting a contrast to the conduct of some other large landed proprietors, deserves repetition. After paying a tribute to the Duke's unfailing courtesy, mentioning the large sums sunk by him in the improvement of his estates and the development of agriculture, and his having been one of the first to encourage the introduction of railways, the reader went on to say that, though this encouragement of enterprises of all kinds of course improved and increased the value of the Duke's own property, his motives were not merely selfish, as the following facts will prove:—"At the time when the leases of the Gordon property came to be renewed, the public press teemed with notices of the great increase of rent obtained by other landlords who had not been making the same sacrifices for the improvement of their property; but the late Duke of Richmond was never for a moment moved from the course he had adopted—never induced to offer his land to public competition, but, as you (addressing the tenants assembled at the inauguration) all know, expressed his desire to see around him the same tenantry, contented and happy; and he showed that these were not mere kindly expressions, by entering into such fair and equitable arrangements with them as should give the best prospect of their future prosperity."

The statue occupies the centre of the square of Huntly. It is of Redhall freestone, and the figure is colossal, measuring 9 ft. in height. The Duke is represented in his uniform as Colonel of the Sussex Militia, his sword by his side, the Waterloo and Peninsular medals and Order of the Garter on his breast, and a scroll in the right hand. The pedestal, 12 ft. high, is of Auchindoir freestone, with tablets of polished Peterhead granite inserted in the plinth for the inscriptions. The front inscription is as follows:—"Erected as a memorial of Charles Gordon Lennox, fifth Duke of Richmond, by the tenantry of the lordship of Huntly." The sculptor—who has executed his task creditably—is Mr. A. Brodie, a rising Scotch sculptor, whose merit was early recognised by the late Lord Lansdowne, that great patron of sculpture having purchased Mr. Brodie's statue of "Memory," which we engraved, from the International Exhibition of last year.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM PEEL, R.N.

NOT long since we noticed a statue of Captain Sir William Peel, by Mr. Theed, upon its being placed in Greenwich Hospital. The English people had felt that few could be found more worthy of national commemoration than the gallant young officer of the Naval Brigade, who met so untimely a death in India. The wish of the public was that a monument to Captain Peel should be raised; but, before this wish could take effect, a brother of Sir William, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, generously presented the statue alluded to, entirely at his own expense, to our national naval hall and gallery at Greenwich. Now, India—the country where Sir William's services and those of the Naval Brigade, which he ultimately commanded, were so important—has, headed by Lord Canning, demanded a statue of the young hero. The same sculptor has been selected for its execution; but the statue for India differs widely from the former work in the attitude selected. The first represented Captain Peel advancing and drawing his sword, as if about to lead a charge of his bluejackets. In the second, as will be seen in our Engraving on the next page, the figure is in repose, the right hand resting on an anchor and coil of cables, the left holding a telescope, thus more obviously indicating the subject as a naval officer. The first was suggestive of the brave and ardent character of the gallant Captain; the second renders the keen observation and directing intelligence of the commander, while at the same time it keeps more within the scope of the rigid material—marble rarely admitting of the successful expression of rapid action, though we are bound to say Mr. Theed went farther than usual towards conquering this difficulty in the first statue. The



"LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS:" RANDOLPH MURRAY'S RETURN TO EDINBURGH AFTER THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN FIELD.—SEE PAGE 599.



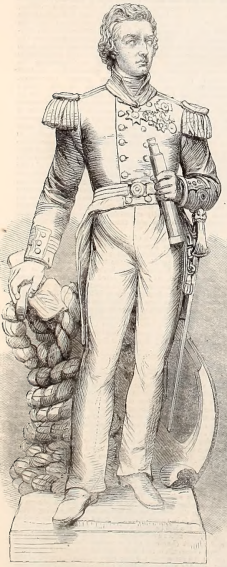
"ENGLISH SACRED POETRY OF THE OLDEN TIME:" A SCENE FROM ANDREW MARVELL'S "EMIGRANTS."—SEE PAGE 599.

ikeness is in both works said to be quite satisfactory. The present statue is of marble, nd of colossal dimensions, measuring 8ft. 6 in. in height. It will stand on a pedestal of olished granite of similar height. The work has been shipped for India, and is destined o be placed in the Auckland Gardens, Calcutta.

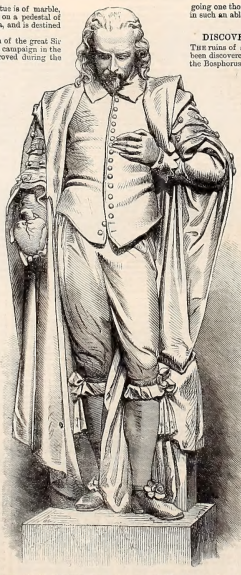
We need scarcely remind the reader that Sir William was the third son of the great Sir obert Peel; that his personal bravery was signally displayed during the campaign in the Crimea, and that his capacity for command was quite as decisively proved during the going one thousand four hundred miles away from the sea, and afterwards carried it out in such an able and judicious manner."

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT TEMPLE NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE,

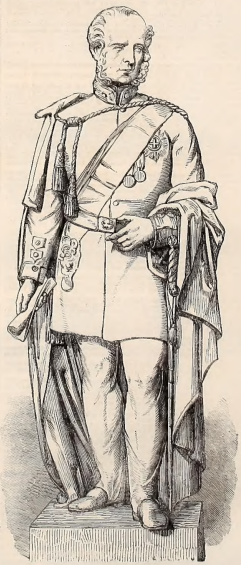
THE ruins of an ancient temple, supposed to be the Temple of Jupiter Ourius, have lately been discovered by Dr. Millingen, of Constantinople, near the north-eastern extremity of the Bosphorus, at the s te generally known as the Genoese castles. It was in this ancient



STATUE OF THE LATE CAPT. SIR W. PEEL, R.N., K.C.B. BY W. THEED.

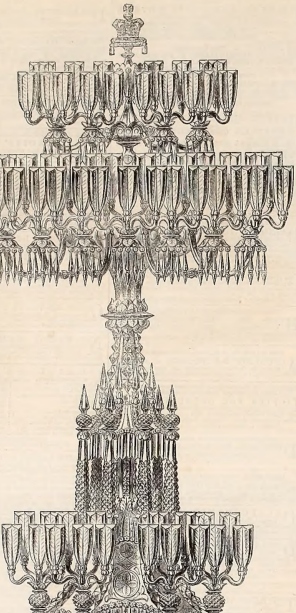


STATUE OF HARVEY, THE DISCOVERER OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—BY H. WEEKES, R.A.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND AT HUNTLY, ABERDEENSHIRE.—BY A. BRODIE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Indian mutiny; that he was very severely wounded in the thigh during the siege of Lucknow; but that his valuable life, when only thirty-three, was lost to the country, not from the effects of his wound, but from smallpox. Full particulars of the exploits during the Indian campaign of 1857-8 of Sir William Peel's naval brigade of the Shannon will be found in a published "Account" by Lieutenant E. H. Verney. "Sir William," says the writer, "was the mainspring of the machinery. He it was who first originated the idea of sailors



MAGNIFICENT CRYSTAL CANDELABRUM BY DEFRIES AND SON.—SEE PAGE 591.

fane or temple that Jason, the commander of the great Argonautic expedition, visited on a visit to King Phineas, as described by Herodotus, offered propitiatory sacrifices in order to obtain a favourable wind when on the far-famed voyage in quest of the Golden Fleece.

The situation of the castles is in itself one of great natural beauty, being on a bold promontory which runs out from the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, commanding on one side the sequestered Bay of Buyukderé, and on the other an uninterrupted view of the ever-changing waters of the Black Sea. This promontory was in former times called by the Greeks *ἀ Ἱερὸν τὸ Ἄκρον*, and is to this day known among the Turks as Hieros Kalessi, or the sacred castle. Dionysius Byzantius distinguishes the locality by terming it "Clavum Fonti," and describes it as being, as in fact it is, the narrowest part of the Bosphorus, across which a chain was formerly thrown interoipting all navigation and which vessels could only pass on paying the heavy toll demanded of them by the holders of these formidable straits.

The Genoese castles, so misnamed from the fact of their being once occupied by the Genoese, are supposed to have been built subsequent to the reign of Constantine the Great, about the period of the lower Roman empire, and were doubtless in their days of great strength and importance. They still possess much to interest both the archæologist and the lover of the picturesque, from the natural beauty of the situation and the manner of their structure. Over the gateway of the citadel may be seen a Byzantine cross inlaid in the castle wall, whilst amid the entwining ivy on the right-hand tower may be discovered a slab of marble, with the following inscription in Greek characters—"The light of Christ shines o'er all."

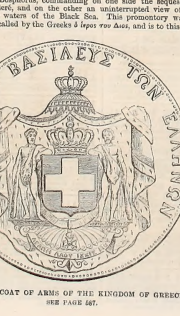
From the numerous marble slabs used in the construction of the towers, evidently taken from another edifice, it occurred to Dr. Millingen that here might be found some traces of the ancient Temple of Jupiter Ourius, and whilst carrying on some investigations, on July 18 last, he almost accidentally noticed that the stone in front of the old citadel was one of extraordinary size, and that it extended to some distance beneath the castle walls on each side; it was, moreover, somewhat remarkable, as being of pure marble. He accordingly commenced clearing the ground, when one of his sons suddenly exclaimed that he had found several eggs beneath the surface, but that he could not extract them! This at once proved to the learned Doctor that the marble slab, measuring some 12 ft. 6 in. in length, was architecturally carved; and, fearing to injure the work by rash or imprudent digging, he at once communicated a resumé of his observations to the British Museum, and solicited assistance for the undertaking. A prompt and favourable answer was forwarded to Constantinople to the effect that, if Sir Henry Bulwer could obtain permission from the Ottoman Government to clear the supposed structure, the British Museum would give all the necessary pecuniary assistance. But the Porte, fearing either that the ground contained hidden treasure, or that the relics would be removed to England, declined to accede to the request; but at same the time gave Dr. Millingen permission to clear the ground, and promising to advance sufficient means to defray the expenses.

The season of fine weather fast drawing to a close, Dr. Millingen was most anxious to carry on his researches before winter should set in; and, knowing how dilatory the Turks are in fulfilling their pecuniary promises, he at once set to work, and, after much care and labour, threw open the magnificent portal, of which we offer our readers an Engraving.

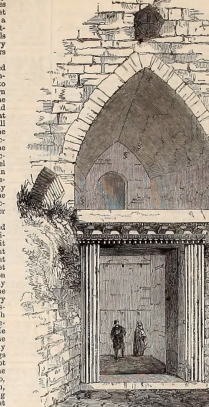
The lintel, as before stated, is 12 ft. 6 in. in length by 6 ft. broad, whilst the two upright columns are about 18 ft. high, and rest on a fourth block, or threshold, of marble of equal dimensions with the lintel. These massive stones are all of pure Parian marble, the lintel itself being exquisitely carved, though from the nature of the ground under which it has remained buried for so many years, and from the evident remains of the castle gateway it must formerly have been used as the doorstep of the entrance to the citadel.

Further investigations are being made in the interior of this Acropolis, with the view of ascertaining if any other portions of the temple still exist; and during the past month the work has been visited by many distinguished residents in Constantinople, including the Hon. E. M. Erskine, Secretary to the British Embassy; the English Consul-General, the Austrian Internuncio, and the French Ambassador.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Millingen will meet with all possible encouragement in this great undertaking; which will doubtless prove a most interesting addition to the annals of archæology.



THE NEW COAT OF ARMS OF THE KINGDOM OF GREECE, SEE PAGE 567.



PORTAL OF AN ANCIENT TEMPLE ON THE ASIATIC SHORE OF THE BOSPHORUS.

STEPNEY NEW MEETING HOUSE.

THIS chapel was recently opened for the church and congregation formerly worshipping at the Stepney Old Meeting House. The new building is in the Decorated style of Mediæval architecture, and is 96 ft. long and 57 ft. wide, affording accommodation for 1350 persons—740 on the ground floor, and in the side and end galleries 610. There are seven doors leading to the chapel and four stone staircases to the galleries, two in front and two in the rear of the building. The galleries have been so arranged as to look very light, as the front is perforated and the pews are kept as low as possible. The walls are faced with Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. The large front window and all the tracery of the side windows are filled with stained glass, by M'Millan and M'Donald, of Camden-town. The chapel is lighted with stars in the roof and a new kind of globe-light under the galleries, by Mr. Longman, of Sussex-square. The contract was taken by Messrs. Dove Brothers, at £7805, to which is to be added the cost of the spire and other matters, making a total of £9760. The architects were Messrs. Searle, Son, and Yelf, of Bloomsbury-street.

The church recently meeting at the Stepney Old Meeting House is now 218 years old. It was formed by six persons; and Henry Burton, who had been the Rector of St. Margaret's, Friday-street, was appointed pastor of this small congregation. This Henry Burton was one of the Evangelical ministers who fearlessly denounced the tyrannical innovations of Archbishop Laud. For this offence he was charged before the Star Chamber with sedition. He was convicted according to the law and practice of that Court, and was sentenced to have his ears cut off, to stand in the pillory at Westminster, and then to be imprisoned in a distant castle. The cruel sentence was executed. Henry Burton regained his liberty in the days of the Long Parliament. His prison studies converted him to Independency. When he came out of prison he was received all the way from Hounslow with a perfect ovation; the people greeted him as if he were a mighty conqueror. It was seven years after he had stood in the pillory that he went to Stepney and presided over the six persons who here constituted themselves into a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ. Of the six there is one, whose name was famous at the time, of the name of William Greenhill. In 1674 Matthew Mead and his friends built the meeting-house which has recently been removed. Some years before this period Mead had been compelled to retire into Holland to escape persecution in England, and had there been a co-pastor of the English exiles at Utrecht with John Howe, the prince of Puritan divines. He was held in such esteem that the States General of Holland sent him four large pillars to support the roof of his meeting-house. These, when removed the other day, were found in a state of almost perfect preservation. The place was so constructed as to be easily converted into dwelling-houses, should a necessity arise. Provision was made between the roof and the ceiling to ensure secrecy in seasons of surprise and intrusion. There was a trap-door, with an alarm-bell, which led to a suite of apartments over the ceiling, where the church was accustomed to conduct its devotions in perfect retirement. These apartments were inspected with much interest by some thousands of visitors the week before the place was pulled down in August last.

Two or three years ago it was found that either the Old Meeting House must be repaired and remodelled, at a cost of probably from £2000 to £3000, or a new one must be built. The Rev. John Kennedy, the pastor, and friends resolved on the latter alternative, and have now the happiness of seeing a new structure completed on a site immediately adjoining that of the old.



STEPNEY NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 15th Oct., at Belmont House, Rangoon, the wife of George Bulloch, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 25th Oct., at Montevideo, the wife of James Fair, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Upper Tooting, the wife of Alderman Rose, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Barkby Hall, Leicestershire, the wife of P. Godfrey Chapman, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th Oct., at Holy Trinity Church, New Westminster, British Columbia, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. T. Woods, M.A., Henry Spencer Palmer, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Colonel J. F. Palmer, Madras Army, of Bath, to Mary Jane Pearson, eldest daughter of the Venerable H. P. Wright, M.A., Archdeacon of Columbia, Chaplain to the Forces, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at Holy Trinity, Lee, by the Rev. D. Harding, M.A., assisted by the Rev. B. W. Bucke, M.A., Incumbent, George Bohun Brown, Esq., Paymaster Royal Navy, late of Ilhas das Cobras, Rio de Janeiro, to Louisa Julia, second daughter of Charles Mouat, Esq., of Dacre House, Lee, Kent. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at the Royal Crystal Palace Hotel, Norwood, to the inexpressible grief of his family, John Ayscough, Esq., Admiral of the Red, aged 89.

On the 7th inst., at St. James, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, Ann, the beloved wife of John J. Smith, Esq., aged 74.

On the 7th inst., at 9, Blandford-square, Frances Clarinda, eldest daughter of J. E. Wallis, Esq., aged three years and six weeks.

On the 9th inst., at her residence in Queen-square, W.C., Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of T. N. R. Morson, of Southampton-row and Hornsey-road, aged 66.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday and during the Week Balfe's successful Opera BLANCHE DE NEVERS—Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. W. H. Weiss, and Mr. W. Harrison. To conclude with the Second Act of THE DESERT FLOWER. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.—On BOXING NIGHT, Dec. 26, a New Grand Christmas Pantomime, by Henry J. Byron, entitled ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON, on a scale of unprecedented magnificence.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Last Nine Nights of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. MONDAY, DEC. 14, and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Seven, A GAME OF SPECULATION. Affable Hawk, Mr. Charles Mathews. After which, THE GOLDEN FLEECE. To be followed by UN ANGLAIS TIMIDE; otherwise, Cool as a Cucumber, in which Mr Charles Mathews will appear in the character performed by him in the French language in Paris for forty nights. Concluding with MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY (by desire), USED UP. Sir Charles Coldstream, Mr. Mathews. THE GOLDEN FLEECE, and UN ANGLAIS TIMIDE. On BOXING NIGHT, DEC. 26, Mr. Sothern will reappear in his famous character of Lord Dundreary, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, With a NEW CHRISTMAS EXTRAVAGANZA.

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ROOM IN CRANE-COURT, FORMERLY THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.



THE PRESENT MEETING-ROOM OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY IN BURLINGTON HOUSE.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

LAST year the Royal Society had been established just two hundred years; and on the 30th ult. (St. Andrew's Day) the Society held its two hundredth anniversary meeting. In its Journal-book we read that on the 30th of November, 1663, the society "met in a solemn manner," to elect officers, at nine a.m.; and celebrated their anniversary by dining together. John Evelyn, in his "Diary" says, under the above date:—"It being St. Andrew's Day, who was our patron, each Fellow wore a St. Andrew's cross of ribbon on the crown of his hat. After the election we dined together, his Majesty sending us venison." The attendance at the anniversary meeting just passed was unusually large; and the address of the president, Major-General Sabine, and the presentation of the medals, contributed to render this a very memorable meeting, independently of its bicentenary association: the enthusiasm at the dinner, which took place in the evening, was also of like fervour. It is peculiarly gratifying to record such warmth in the proceedings of this venerable parent society of the scientific institutions of England, more especially as its history is chequered with adverse migrations: some fifty years ago a needless alarm was felt for its welfare, and even then it was feared the offshoots of the society would weaken the parent tree. Such were the alarms of Sir Joseph Banks, who was president of the society for nearly half a century. What would the zealous chairman have apprehended from the sundry and manifold subdivisions of science which have taken place since his decease, in 1820—a little month after he had resigned the chair: for, notwithstanding the increase of new societies, incalculable beyond Sir Joseph's apprehension, the Royal Society continues to flourish, and the number of candidates for admission to its fellowship is yearly on the increase.

At this congratulatory epoch it may be appropriate and interesting to illustrate the past and present location of the society and briefly sketch its history.

The Royal Society is the oldest society of its kind in Europe, except the Lyncean Academy at Rome, of which Galileo was a member. The Royal Society originated in London, about 1645, in the weekly meetings of divers inquisitive philosophical persons, especially as regarded "the new philosophy, or experimental philosophy." This is supposed to be the club which Mr. Boyle, in 1646, designated "the Invisible or Philosophical Society," or "the Invisible College." They met at Dr. Goddard's lodgings in Wood-street, at the Bull-head Tavern, Cheapside, and at Gresham College. About 1648-9 some of the members seceded, to meet at Oxford, at Sir William Petty's lodgings, in an apothecary's house, "because of the convenience of inspecting drugs." Meanwhile, other members in London continued to meet, until, in 1658, they were ejected from Gresham College, which was required for barracks. Evelyn, Cowley, and Sir William Petty had their separate plans for a "philosophical college;" the poet Cowley got the start of the more practical philosophers in the race for the formation of the society, and subsequently sung its *carmen triumphale*. After the calm of the Restoration, in 1660, the meetings were revived at Gresham College, where certain members agreed to meet in term-time, and in the vacation at a member's chambers in the Temple; each member paying ten shillings admission and one shilling weekly, whether present or absent. Charles II. took great interest in these early proceedings, and this is said to have been the only wise act of his life. In 1662 he granted to the society its first charter: it is on four sheets of vellum, and has on the first sheet ornamented capitals and flowers, a finely-executed portrait of Charles, in indian ink; and appended to it is the Great Seal, in green WAX.

Next year, 1663, the King granted a second charter, which is of greater importance than the first, and Charles presented the society with the silver-gilt mace at present in their possession: this was said to be the identical "bauble" mace turned out of the House of Commons by Oliver Cromwell—until, in 1848, Mr. Weld, then librarian of the society, set the real truth before them. From this session date the *Philosophical Transactions*, wherein the proceedings and discoveries of the society are registered. In 1664 the King signed himself in the charter-book as the founder. The first charter, we may here mention, empowers the president to *wear his hat* while in the chair: and the Fellows addressed the president bareheaded till he made a sign for them to put on their hats—customs now obsolete.

In 1667 Chelsea College was obtained to the society for their meetings, laboratory, repository, and library; but the nuisance of Prince Rupert's glasshouse adjoining soon compelled the Fellows to vacate the college building, also too dilapidated. They then resumed their meetings in Gresham College, until they were dispersed by the Great Plague and Fire, after which they met in Arundel House, in the Strand. The Fellows now (1667) numbered 200, and their subscription was 1*l.* per week, from payment of which Newton, who joined the society in 1674, was excused, on account of his narrow finances: in this year he made his first communication to the *Transactions* of discoveries made by him in 1666.

In 1674 the society returned to Gresham College; and here they were fiercely accused of attempting to undermine the Universities, and to bring in Popery, &c.; but, a severer satire upon them was "The Elephant in the Moon," by Butler. Among their early practices was the Fellows gathering May-dew, and experimenting with the divining-rod; and Boyle believed in Greatrix's touching for the Evil. In 1686 Newton presented his "Principia" to the Society, whose clerk.



THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS IN THE HIMALAYAS: LORD ELGIN AND SUITE CROSSING THE RIVER BEEAS ON MUSSUCKS (INFLATED BULLOCK SKINS).—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Hadley, the astronomer, printed the work. The MS. entire in Newton's hand, is preserved in the library.

In 1703 Sir Isaac Newton was elected president. In 1710 the society purchased the house, of Dr. Brown, at the top of Crane-court, Fleet-street, "being in the middle of the town and out of noise." This house was built by Wren, after the Great Fire of 1666, upon the site of the mansion of Dr. Nicholas Barbon. This new purchase was considered unfortunate for the society. The house required several hundred pounds' repairs; the rooms were small and inconvenient compared with those of Gresham College; and the removal led to the separation of the Society from the College Professors, after being associated for nearly fifty years. Then the house in Crane-court, "though fair and handsome, did only begin to appear decent a long court, and "in a heavy rain a man could hardly escape being thoroughly wet." The house had a garden, which was a blessing. There is a small hall on the ground floor, and a passage from the staircase into the garden, fronting which are the meeting-room, 25ft. by 16 ft., and the library. In the latter was preserved the museum, wherein the society met from 1710 till 1757. It is preserved intact, and a new museum is the room in which Newton and others assembled. Indeed, he seems to have been elated with the removal here, notwithstanding it was a less commodious and observatory than Gresham-house. However, there were three other rooms on the second floor; garrets, and a platform of lead over them; and cellars, "spacious and better" than at Gresham College. The library and museum were removed here: the latter numbered several thousand specimens, the list of which fills forty pages of Hutton's "Philosophical Trans." The house, formerly included the present No. 8, in which was kept the society's library. In modern times, the Royal Society has occupied Somerset House, and then sold the Crane-court house to the Scottish Hospital and Corporation, who now occupy it. Of the other learned and scientific institution the anniversary was celebrated on the 30th ult., under the able presidency of Lord Palmerston, with the brilliant result of the addition of £1,000 to the hospital funds.

The meeting-room is embellished with a pair of fluted columns, and has an entablature of Corinthian order, with modillions. The portraits of the Duke of Lauderdale, by Loly; Mary Queen of Scots by Zucchero; the Earl of Bedford; the Duke of Buccleuch, the second Duke of Sutherland; Keith Milnes, Esq.; James, third Duke of Montrose; the Scottish Regalia; and a large whole-length portrait of William the Conqueror, and reproductions of the Bayeux Tapestry, by Mr. Pether, who gave a copy of a portrait which Wilkes painted for King William. The meeting-room is approached by a large staircase and hall, upon the site of Dr. Barbon's garden; this is now the chapel of the corporation.

Upon the removal of the Royal Society to Somerset House they transferred most of their valuable curiosities to the Royal Society. For their meeting-room they had assigned to them a noble apartment in the east wing of the north front of Somerset House; it has an enriched ceiling, by Pierce, and here they still meet on the 30th of November, until the close of Sir Joseph Banks's presidency. The chair, canvas with the arms of the society, and the table are still in the room, and upon the walls were hung the portraits of presidents, &c. In the room were portraits of Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Wollaston, Sir Humphry Davy, Mr. Davies Gilbert, the Duke of Sussex, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Rosse, and Lord Wrottesley. And in 1857 the society moved to Burlington House, which had recently been purchased by the Government, their meeting-room at Somerset House was given up, and the library and the museum were hid hitherto occupied the adjoining rooms.

In "Building, the fair palace," which Sir W. Chambers describes as "one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe," the Royal Society were now located a large apartment in the western wing of the mansion, fitted up as their meeting-room. Here, in the elegant suite of rooms, with ceilings painted by Ricci, the president holds his anniversary meeting. Here, in the apartment to the left, immediately received the fellows at Kensington Palace; and the Marquis of Lansdowne at his mansion on the Queen's birthday.

The meeting-room at Burlington House is hung round with the society's pictures, of which Mr. Weld has prepared an interesting catalogue. Likewise, privately printed: they include portraits of Newton, by Jervas, Marchand, and Vanderbank; Viscount Brouncker (first president), by Lely; Sir Humphry Davy, by Pickersgill; Mr. Gilbert and his Majesty of Northampton, by Phillips; Sir John Pringle, by Sir Joshua; Hans Sloane, Lord Somerville, by Mr. Williamson, and Sir Christopher Wren, by Kneller; Dr. Wollaston, by Jackson; Sir Joseph Banks, by Phillips, &c. The society also possesses several fine marble and bronze busts of eminent members. It was at the anniversary meeting, Nov. 30, 1858, that the president, Lord Wrottesley, announced the newly added class of honorary members or Fellows that the measures rendered necessary by the removal of the society to Burlington House had been completed. Here they then met in an apartment which, by its size and decorations, may be said to be the society's world, for nearly 200 years, it has not been allowed to remain in the state of investigation into the causes of Nature, and thus promoting the best interests of its country and mankind. The noble Lord, accordingly, "that all the world might know adorned by some of the pictures of the most eminent of the many distinguished men by their lives and discoveries, who had left an imperishable name to posterity, and shed a halo of glory over the whole British nation," had that anniversary unveiled the bust of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the first instance of the chair being filled by a member of the College of Surgeons. Sir Benjamin resigned in 1859, and was succeeded by Professor Huxley, who, during the last anniversary addresses, instead of reviewing the papers read during the past year, as his predecessor had done, commenced one of the meeting particulars of certain important proceedings in which the council had been engaged. The address of Dr. Carpenter, on the 30th ult. was a masterly *coup d'œil* of the great scientific questions of the day: "the electric telescope," established at Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for the observation of the nebulæ in the southern stars of the southern hemisphere; the pendulum experiments to be made at the summit station of the Great Russian Arc, and Mr. Sabine's peculiar series of experiments at the points of the Great Indian Arc. The measurements to be made in Mysore, by Major Jackson, the government, originating from an early proposition of General Sabine; and the investigations into the analysis in its astronomical applications. Gun-cotton was next treated of, and the progress of the twelve years' rigorous experiments, establishing its perfect security by the Admiralty and War Department, was incidentally noted. Gun-cotton is now one of the defensive appliances at Charleston. The presentation of the medals followed. The Royal medal and the two Royal medals were awarded to Englishmen: Copley medal to Professor Stokes, who had a century to new services of geology; and Royal medals to the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, for vegetable cryptogamy; and M. Gaudot, for electrical researches.

We have to add that we say a few words of the relics and memorials preserved by the society: of Newton we have his autographs, relics of his apparatus, a portrait-bust, a cast of his hand, and mask of his face from the cast taken after death. Here, too, is the model of Harrison's time-keeper, made by Sir Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy and the delicate "balance left by Sir Joseph Banks, of which the following piece of pleasantry is attached:—"Upon the decease of Sir Joseph Banks, the secretaries wrote to his widow requesting her that the balance was lying in the apartments of the society, and requesting to know her pleasure thereon. 'Pay it into Coutts's,' was her ladyship's reply." The popular "History of the Royal Society," by Mr. Weld (2 vols., 1848), whence we quote the above notices, is well known for the minuteness and trustworthiness of its information.

THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS IN THE HIMALAYAS.
CROSSING THE RIVER BEAS ON MUSSUCKS.

OUR readers are aware that his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of our Indian Empire, the news of whose serious illness received last week caused such a shock throughout the community, has recently been engaged in travelling through the Himalayas and the Punjaub. His Excellency left Simla on the 20th of September, and crossed the river Beas on his way to the valley of Kooloo to the Rotang Pass, on the 8th of October.

The Beas is one of the great rivers of the Punjaub, which rises on the southern verge of the Rotang Pass, at an elevation of 13,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Flowing through the valley of Kooloo, a district fast rising in importance under British industry as a field for the production of tea, the Beas forms a rapid stream about 100 yards wide, intersecting the main road between Larjil and Bajaora. No bridge having yet been built at this point, and the rapid and rock-obstructed character of the stream forbidding the use of boats, the passage has to be made on mussucks, or the skins of bullocks made water-tight and inflated with air. On these the ferrymen float easily from side to side, propelling themselves by alternate strokes of their feet, aided by a paddle in each hand. The right bank, on which the accommodation of Europeans, a charpoy or native bedstead is placed on two mussucks, and seated thereon, the traveller is rapidly propelled over by the exertions of the ferrymen on the mussuck-men, while others surround and drive in the right direction the loose ponies, which, unfettered in any way, swim the rapid flood to swim the cold and rapid stream.

In our illustration, which is from a sketch by Dr. W. B. Beatson, surgeon to the Governor-General accompanying the expedition, the viceregal party, consisting of the Earl of Elgin, Colonel Ewart, the Viceregal aide, consulting the Beas, and the Rev. Mr. Cowie, the chaplain, have crossed over, and are crossing on a raft, prepared expressly for the occasion by Major Tod Brown, C.B., upon a floundering ambling pony, which is being driven by a native. A detailed account of the manner in which the crossing of the river is effected will be found in the following extract from a letter, interestingly entitled "Travels in Tartary, Ladak, and Cashmere."

MEMBERS AND OF PARLIAMENT.

ONCE and again a trial has been attempted in this column to show that the whole merit of the House of Commons is not monopolised by those who occupy the front row of the benches, and thus engross the attention of the public. Observation would show numbers of gentlemen without whose assiduous devotion to work as members of legislation, business, and private matters would not go on, and who have their reward, not in the garish fame of reported speeches, but in the testimony of their constituents, and in the good feeling which is felt for them by co-members of all parties, and the influence and even the confidence which they acquire in the House itself. Sometimes, but rarely, one of these members will emerge from what we will venture—not offensively—to call his grub state and take his place amongst the men who sleep or lounge on the benches in the intervals of this kind it is to be found in Mr. Solicron-Escott, member for North Devon, who, after the usual preliminary canvass, and contest, after an illness arising from a singular cause, which nearly proved fatal to the most accomplished of surgeons, after a long time, for Session, when he was often missed, while good wishes and hopes for his return were frequent. Mr. Solicron-Escott has sat in Parliament continuously since 1859; and yet when in 1863, Lord Derby gave him the presidency of the Poor-law Board, he told the electors of Wilts that he was not aware that he possessed even the civic eminence than otherwise. Every one acquainted with the former life of the late Mr. Escott, and his father-in-law, the present member and he was known to have sound opinions on several questions, and no doubt he was thought a comparatively silent yet efficacious worker, in the legislature. For some time after the death of the late Mr. Escott he was well fitted; and, when the retirement of Mr. Walpole caused the elevation to the peerage of some forty-year-old member of Parliament: for every one knew that the work would certainly be done, quietly and efficiently. And by Lord Derby's appointment of Somerville Home Secretary and an official more calculated to conciliate unfriendly feeling could not have been. Mr. Somerville has retained a position in the front rank of the Opposition, and yet without position, in reference to the House, possessing something akin, though of course, in a lesser degree, to that which the late Sir James Graham occupied, when, at the end of the Session of 1862, the illness superinduced by the fatigue of the Session of 1863 was not more than before. In his address to his constituents he discussed only of agriculture; but in the House on the occasion of observations on foreign systems, made by him during a tour abroad, he was turned even his enforced absence from the country to good account, and had some interesting things to say upon other than a manner, was a reservation. In the stirring Parliamentary times which succeeded the Reform Bill of 1832, Mr. Pendell Scrope was a man of mark in the House, inasmuch as he was constant more than ordinarily industrious, and yet he was never slightly, his hobby being something about the poor law—a steady, persistent, monotonous, sensible, commonplace speaker, if he did not exactly possess the "divine afflatus." Mr. Scrope was a party which belonged to him, coupled with a palpably benevolent belief in his own theories, that he was a favourite with the House, and Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Scrope has practically disappeared from view in the house; we believe we may correctly assert that he has never once opened his lips in Parliament; why, it is not easy to say. He was member for Stroud, long, long before Mr. Horsman wooed and won that constituency; and, we believe, after the death of Mr. Scrope's father's heart, he gazed upon his colleague, and—withered. Out of Chippenham, Mr. Scrope has not been heard of, and Chippenham could take shame to ourselves if we passed by one of its Parliamentary opponents, the present Mr. J. P. Scrope. This aspiring, and not without reason aspiring young member, is in a certain sense in the condition of single-speech fame in the house that is. Mr. Scrope has once made a very smart, telling oration; but in all his subsequent attempts, and they have been many, he has never succeeded in rising to the House; he has been as much pet down as any member is nowadays. Nevertheless, he has not given up the task; and he has, we believe, a declamatory style, but endeavours to be terse, antithetic, and pointed, although at present he is rather what may be called jerky, he may get on with practice, and then, as he certainly has the gift, become a star in the "Conservative Wednesday."

Sometimes, indeed, a member is neatly empty and ordinary talk overbearers, there may be heard a voice which seems directed to the house, but is not; it is that of a member who has made up his mind to think that its proprietor believes he is utterly demolishing some special opponent, if not gentleman opposite in general. It will be found to proceed from a back bench, and from the long-looking gentleman, who represents Hertford in the Conservative interest, and is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly's colleague in the borough. Mr. Austin Farquhar always seems to be in a rage when he is speaking; but he is not long-winded, and consequently we have not to suffer much after the lungs than of the temper and disposition. He is specially decisive in his style and way, but he does not understand that he has served in that country, our only record of his Parliamentary career is the life telling us that he has been attached to the Embassy at Vienna. We never saw Mr. Farquhar's name in the division lists, but he may be able to do any harm than his rather enthusiastic member. He has been returned for Hertford by a majority of seventeen, the petition examination of the Society of Arts, and was supported by his colleague, the Right Hon. Thomas Grant Baring, who represents the borough in all. No less than eleven offices—subordinate, but several of them important—he has held as a member of Lord Derby's Cabinet and Foreign, with every department he has had a certain familiarity. A son-in-law and, we believe, a supporter of Lord Derby's administration he has moulded his Parliamentary style on that of his chief and relative, and has so successful that, if one can imagine Lord Derby's style more lucid, more logical, more full of the finish of style, voice, and gesticulation. He, nevertheless, is not without a certain tact and aptitude for business; and if any one, speaking on a kind of simplicity, we had almost said ostrich, which seems to characterise the Earl of Malmesbury, on important matters, he would will find that there is a little more metaphysical muscle about Mr. Cowper than was imagined. He is, at least, a very active Commissioner of Works, and talks on questions of taste, architectural and horticultural, in a manner most curiously, because unconsciously, funny. Having once held the laughably-applauded office of Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education, of course he talked on that subject at Hertford, if not like a book, by the book.

At a meeting at which the agriculturists of East Surrey congratulated each other on the appearance of their fat stock, Mr. Locke King seems to those who know his Parliamentary career slightly out of place. The member, the most remarkable, perhaps, for many years, in the humblest and most apologetic way, been introducing measures which set the hairs of Tories on end. Extension of the franchise, reform of the law of real property—which would strike, if indirectly, at the rights of primogeniture—abolition of property qualifications for members of Parliament (struck out of his list by being adopted by a Conservative Government), and all those horrid ideas which practical Radicals embody in bills which are quashed at the second readings; for these and more is Mr. Locke King accountable. Nay, once he put a Liberal Ministry out of office by, to his own utter astonishment and apparent horror, getting unutterably bill accepted by the House; but, as the only thing to bring Lord Derby back to power, and get him out of office, no harm was done; and there is no occasion for the ponderously penitential look and the depressed manner in which he has clung to the Treasury bench, one of the hardiest of the Parliamentary annuals, so far as persisting with the same measures is concerned, however, even he has yielded to the blighting influence of the present Parliament; and, like others, made no sign. His colleague, Mr. Alcock, is getting venerable now, but he has been in the House a prominent member (of the junior class on the Liberal side, and for many years than we care to remember. Of late he has got back to the position of a country gentleman and a church rates, and he brings in his bill regularly every year; but nobody ever takes any notice of it, and he formally consigns it to rest of every Session to the state of torpor in which so many private members' measures lie during the recess.

Considering the place which Mr. Gerard Noel holds in the Conservative party—that of deputy assistant whipper-in—it would be scarcely necessary to pass over in Parliamentary utterance which has been recently making. Mr. Noel possesses a certain aptitude for representing the Liberal party in Parliament—Rutlandshire may be, perhaps, physically, the smallest man in the house. But he is very neat and compact in figure, and has an intelligent face and certain epistol which he cultivates, he struggles, on the whole, successfully with a pert person and a countenance boyish in spite of a well-cultivated moustache. There must be something in the air of Mr. Disraeli would not have chosen him for his present confidential post. Indeed, he shows no want of ruthlessness in the discharge of unnecessary vocations; that is less surprising when one remembers that he is not so young as he looks, and has besides been a captain of hussars, having raised and fitted up a crack cavalry regiment. We do not call to mind his having ever made a speech in the house; but, judging from what he said at Oakham the other day, when he seemed to have been well in hand, he could imp his wings with most members of his class, if he had not been content to remain in the Parliamentary life, by executing whipping-in. Of his colleague, Mr. Heathcote, who, at the meeting in question, though in a different key, was also speaking, and sneered at Mr. Bright, we will say nothing in reference to his in Parliamentary doings, for a reason sufficiently obvious to ourselves.

The Isle of Thanet, Liberal agricultural speculation, a short while ago, miserly, brought together a curiously dissimilar Parliamentary representation of two members. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who, was, it is said, once a Tory, but was returned by the Liberals at the last election for East Kent; and there was Sir Edward Watkin, whose views, we presume, are Liberal, even to the wearing of a blue coat and flat brass buttons (where are they now, Sir Edward?), and there was Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, deputy whipper-in to the present Government; and, of all persons in the world, Mr. H. B. Sheridan, famous for fire insurance and other companies, and for his connection with what is a flaming Radical, if is anything. By-the-by, the meeting being in Kent, and of agriculturists, how got he there? Why, Mr. Sheridan, we have heard that a French official had shot himself in the "bureau"—the proprietor of the house unknowingly the word to apply only to an article of furniture combining a bed and a chest of drawers! For ought we could discover to the contrary, all these adverse political elements did not clash in the least, but demeaned themselves towards each other as the antagonistic animals used to do some years ago in a big cage at the Surrey Zoological Gardens previous to Trafalgar-square. The fraternisation of the blue-coated Tory and the Radical Sheridan was especially amusing, almost ruggedly, bucolic in appearance, with the Radical member for Derby Wyke. It was almost deadly smooth in his aspect, could not but have been edifying. Again, we ask, how did their meeting in for East come about?

THE THEATRES.

The theatres already give note of preparation for the Christmas entertainments, which are generally found so profitable to managers and so pleasing to children and their elders. The houses, however, present pantomimes or burlesques. The LYCEUM, for instance, will entice no innovation on the use of Shakspeare, and will be entitled "The Seven Champions of Christendom." The same author is also engaged at the ROYAL SURREY, and bringing his dialogue to that theatre, will substitute the usual entertainment. The STRAND, of course, secures his services, which will be expended on a new classical, burlesque extravaganza, entitled "Orpheus and Eurydice." From the name of Mr. E. L. Blanchard is mentioned, we are sure that a pantomime from him will be found to be replete with the true elegance in its execution. This author has the ambition, which success should crown, of not only bringing his dialogue to a point that might find a place in Pope's "Rape of the Lock," without impairing the refined tone of the composition. It is to DUDLEY that the task of writing this clever verse is reserved, and the subject he has chosen is that of "Sinbad the Sailor; or, The Great Roc of the Island Valley and the Seven Wonders of the World." Mr. William Bevyley is exclusively engaged for the scenery. The ADELPHI will produce, as a burlesque for the Easter week, the subject belongs to the days of chivalry. Mr. Tom Taylor contributes to the OLYMPIC a burlesque *Revels*. At the PRINCESS'S the pantomime will have the name of "Jack," being brought out under the direction of Mr. T. L. Greenwood, the acting manager. SADLER'S WELLS will have a pantomime by Mr. Frederick Maddison. "Lucy of London one by Nelson Lee; and the STANDARD one by Mr. Suter. The HAYMARKET promises great things. Its pantomime is named "King Cole; or, Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross; and, a Frog he would a Wooing go." At GOUGH'S Mr. Benjamin Frost has been engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith to prepare a pantomime, entitled "Harlequin John of Gaunt; or Harlequin and Old Friar Bacon and the Enchanted Brazen Head of Brentford." The MARYLEBONE pantomime will be named after the season, "Jolly King Christmas." The LYCEUM will produce an old piece, "Whittington and his Cat."

THE ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—This palatial place of amusement opened on Monday with every prospect of success. The great object of attraction was the ballet, which is produced in a manner fitted for being one of the best equestrian entertainments of the present time. The Parisian conductor has brought to the arena the whole of his high-trained stud of horses and an excellent company of female riders. The ballet of the last week, on Monday, in consequence of the excessive crowding and want of arrangement, was not that it is impossible to describe the entertainment. There can be no doubt that an equestrian performance, having the claims which this possesses, will at this time attract multitudes of spectators, if only because it is now a long interval of time since any such entertainment has been exhibited. Indeed, our gymnasts had begun to despair, and were ready to believe that their occupation was gone; but the reopening of the Alhambra will revive their hopes. The present management promises that every school of equitation will be represented, and that Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, and South America will contribute their best acrobats and riders. There is reason to believe that the troupe will be in the habit of dispensing with the orchestra as has been enlarged, and the musical accompaniments have been strengthened.

THE FARM.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

"VARIETY is pleasing," and, by way of testing the expression, we set off for Maiden-lane station on Friday forenoon to see the special cattle train arrive from Birmingham. It came up punctually to its time, looking like a sea serpent, with its thirty-nine trucks. There was quite an army of attendants, and, as if conscious of their looming gold-medal honours, the Herefords led the van. Countless vans, some adorned with pictures of bulls grazing, and bulls rampant, or rather pursued by dogs, awaited the cracks, who proceeded at once where glory and Brandreth Gibbs awaited them, and the rest, with more humble aspirations or antecedents, did the three quarters of a mile on foot, and safely within the hour. A two days' rest after the punishing gas and criticism of the Midlands did a good deal towards freshening up the candidates; and, by putting on five sets of judges instead of only three, the hall was thrown open to admission soon after two o'clock on Monday, instead of eight o'clock, as in the Baker-street days. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Brabant, visited the building, with a numerous suite, in the course of the morning, and their Royal Highnesses' studies of "Sydney on the Pig," of which a copy was very appropriately presented to them by the well-known author-secretary of the building, would, no doubt, receive additional zest from the fact that the Royal Shaw Farm had that morning won its old place again in the pig classes. A good deal of dissatisfaction was felt by the members of the club at not being admitted to the galleries, as at Dublin Spring, during the morning, and the Smithfield committee made worse of it by defeating Mr. Torr's motion (to allude to the subject in the report as one worthy of consideration in future) by a majority of eleven to six. They may rest assured that it will be carried ere long. The most virulent opponents of the system as applied to the Royal have been obliged to veer round and do penance by helping to introduce the system at Islington; and with such galleries there can be no excuse for withholding the privilege. Letting a large body of people into the body of the hall during the operation would not find favour with many of the judges, who dislike being earwigged; and an excellent, and, in fact, a far better, sight can be got from above.

The most peculiar features of the cattle part of the show this year were the excellence of the Herefords, oxen and steers; the fine luck of the Norfolk feeders, and the remarkable reversal of many of the Birmingham decisions. In the Devon cow-class, for instance, the first and second were put behind the third; in the Hereford steer-class the first was beaten by a steer not thought worthy of a mention; in the Hereford cow-class the third supplanted the second; in the Hereford heifers the second beat the first, and the highly-commended shorthorn steer was placed before the third. The Devons throughout were a level lot, much better in the rump steaks than they were last year. Still, with them, as with many otherwise good specimens in the cattle classes, there was a lack of snugness in the forehand. Mr. Overman's third-prize steer, with rather a crick in his back, was No. 1 in the catalogue; and next to him stood the Earl of Leicester's second-prize one by "Overman," and with a remarkably bloodlike head. It will be remembered that the Earl was excluded by mistake from this competition last year. Mr. Wortley's winner in this class was of Hole and Quartly blood, and a wonderful specimen of maturity for two years and seven months, and with a twist which was like Mr. Heath's first-prize Passmore ox, a marvel to look at. The Earl of Leicester was beaten for second place in the ox-class by the Royal Norfolk farm, whose candidate bore examination better in front than behind. There was only one which looked like an ex-yoker; and "poor feet," except in one instance, had been pretty carefully looked after. Mr. Ford's first Devon heifer, of Quartly blood, was very neat and level, and especially good through the heart; and, considering she had had three calves in six years, Mr. Overman's first-prize cow had kept well together. The second, Mr. Heath's, was a Quartly, and terribly out of shape behind, after having borne twice as many calves in her eleven years' pilgrimage. The Birmingham first-prize steer, belonging to Mr. Shirley (who won the gold medal in 1859), had a wonderful top and nice quality of character, but was rather light in the thigh and flank. Still, quality and not size was the Islington password, and he could not make head against a much smaller one for his age, but still a very sappy, nice-breasted junior, from the Royal Flemish farm. The first Birmingham ox only came to get an H.C., and have his Abingdon victory over Mr. Aldworth's reversed; and Mr. Heath, who had owned the second prizeman, showed the strength of his '63 hand with another ox, bred by Mr. T. L. Maire, of Cound Arbour, near Shrewsbury, who has used the Berwick blood. This gold-medallist ran fair away from all the oxen and steers in the yard, and not a shorthorn man could grudge him his honours. He measures 5 ft. 7 in., and girths 9 ft. 4 in., and his table loins and tremendous depth were "a caution to see." It was, in fact, all he could do to carry such a load of thick flesh, the accumulation of just four years. His great spring of rib rather tended to make the second (Mr. Symonds's) a little shabby beneath, and Mr. Aldworth's fine, slashing ox, purchased from Mr. Monkhouse at the Hereford market of 1862, was a good third; but, though of capital quality, it was not so ripe as the winner, and fell off about the steaks and the tail-head. Mr. Groves's beautiful heifer, which (thanks to her wonderful forehand, and not her rumps) won such a high place at Birmingham, came so ill with "the foot and mouth" that she never entered the yard, and was judged at a great disadvantage, in an outside place, and put second to Mr. Bettridge's light-coloured and very fair Young Beauty, of Mr. Tudge's breeding. Mr. Pitt's cow was more successful in holding her own; but she is no flyer, plain behind, and uneven throughout. Mr. Philip Turner, who won last year, had a good one put up for this class; but she went wrong, and had to be slaughtered.

The shorthorn steers and oxen were only very middling as a lot. The eternal bull trade has told fearfully on these once grand ranks, which sadly needed Mr. Staniforth's ox to head them. Many of the entries were not in Smithfield condition at all, as if their owners had not made up their minds on the subject till quite late in the year. Mr. Thompson, of Badminton, won with a pretty fair one, but nothing more; and Sir Anthony de Rothschild's second might bear going on with for another year, but even then he would never be "a wrangler." In the ox-class the Birmingham order was kept exactly by the first three; but it is quite an open question whether Mr. Swinnerton's ox, bred by Mr. Stratton, is not quite good as Mr. Baker's, which stands very badly on its hind legs, and has anything but a gallant forehand. In the shorthorn heifer and cow classes there could be no question as to Mr. Swaisland's heifer and Mr. Matthew's cow (bred from Lord Walsingham's stock, and another Norfolk triumph) standing first; but it surpasses our comprehension, and that of some of the first judges at the show, why the heifer should have been preferred for the cup. The cow was full of true shorthorn character, very handsome and well made up, and as level as a die, despite her two calves; whereas the heifer has a head which does not bespeak purity of descent, and she falls away most awkwardly from the huggins.

The Brighton Show had made a most highly successful elimination of the Sussex ranks, and there were not a few revisions of judgment. Mr. Shoosmith's steer was first; but his eye seemed to tell that he was going back, and he was pretty nearly lame all round. In the ox-class Mr. Botting's cup-winner at Brighton, whose capital back rather drowned his fore quarters, had to lower his colours before Mr. Montefiore's older but smaller antagonist; and in the heifer or cow classes the first Brighton heifer was only third, and the first-prize cow nowhere, leaving the first and second places to be fought out between the Messrs. Heasman's Playful and Mr. Shoosmith's Lovely (the second at Brighton); another proof that youth will be served. Victory declared for the former; but it was a very near point, as one heifer had it in the loins and back and another in the fore quarter, and the price of the cut prevailed. There were eight fair Norfolk or Suffolk polls, with a roan and a red-and-white amongst them. Mr. Ralph Sneyd's six-year-old West Highland ox beat everything very easily; Mr. Eastwood walked over for the West Highland cow or heifer class; and Mr. M'Combie's big poll Angus, who seemed dwarfed by the building or not fond of travel, increased his prizes to £130, and will doubtless make a good end. Mr. Ewins Bennett won with a capital Welsh runt; but the Aberdonians were in no force with their crossbred steers, owing to their having entered their best at Darlington. In this class Mr. Overman was first with a roan Devon shorthorn, own brother, we believe, to the gold medallist of last year, and Messrs. Martin only third with their red, which beat Mr. M'Combie's for the cup at Aberdeen. However, the victor gathers only £20 on his circuit, and the vanquished £70. Mr. Allen Pollok's shorthorn polled Galloway heifer, which won again in the crossbred heifer classes, excited as much interest as anything. The second in this class was a Guernsey Devon, but all Devon save the horn; and there was also a Durham Indian, with a red skin and all Indian save the hump and the size. In the extra stock a Devon steer and shorthorn cow won the medals; and among the defeated ones were the freemartin, which has formed with its twin brother such a curious subject for a very sale challenge, and Mr. Giblett's Alderney cow, which made as near an approach to fatness as nature would admit of in one of that breed.

The Leicester entries made up 26 out of the 154, and Mr. Foljambe's took the silver cup (or "gold medal," as old usage still delights to call it. Colonel Lowther was also second in the next class, which was headed by a very thick compact trio of Lord Berners's—Buckley in every point, but rather larger. Only two Cotswold wethers came, and they were so bad that a silver medal and £40 were saved to the society. The Lincoln class was also as "mild" here as it generally is at the Royal; but the Romney Marsh, with their curious slouching ears, were few and good of their kind. Colonel Lowther converted his seconds into a first with his Leicester wether in the extra stock; Mr. Lynn was also first there with a capital ewe, bred as Mr. Foljambe's are partly, from Mr. Pawlett's blood; and a Cotswold ewe, the only one of the breed sent from Gloucestershire, retrieved the honours of her race among the extra longwools (not Leicesters). Still, the kernel of the sheep show was to be found, as of yore, in the Southdown classes, where the grand fixity of type came out in especial force among the leading pens. Mr. Rigden, being a steward, did not exhibit; and in the two wether classes, light and heavy, under twenty-three months, the House of Peers fairly whipped the Commons, and twice over Lords Walsingham, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Radnor kept their order. In the older class the Duke of Richmond caught and beat Lord Walsingham, and in the extra stock they each won a first. The grander scale and the perfect rumps of the Merton flock quite carried the day, and it was a good lesson for an uncouth pen from Essex to be placed beside them. Mr. John Kent was nowhere this year, and Mr. John Overman's third-prize old sheep were big enough, but wanted style. The Duke of Richmond's first-prize wethers were very wonderful, but there was one sheep in Lord Walsingham's second prize pen which struck us as the best in the yard. John Day, Mr. Jonas Webb's old shepherd, brought his Lordship's sheep to the post in wonderful form, and it is well worthy of remark, as perhaps an unprecedented fact, that the merit of bringing the Osberton and Merton flocks to their present height rests with the Brothers Wood, who have thus carried off for their respective employers in one year the highest longwool and shortwool Christmas honours.

The Hampshire downs are gradually approaching the Southdown type, and acquiring their fine quality and meaty backs, while they retain their dark-coloured Roman heads and greater size as the badge of their tribe. Mr. Canning's first-prize pen were remarkably good, and it would be difficult to find heads and necks better set on. The judges—of whom Mr. Henry Webb, eldest son of Mr. Jonas Webb, was one—completely reversed, and, as it seemed to us, on good grounds, many of the Birmingham Shrop decisions. Mr. Henry Smith's pen, which were only commended there, won very easily here, as much for their firm, elastic touch as their beautiful quality and matching; while Lord Wenlock's first Birmingham pen played second to them. In the old class, Mr. Foster's first pen was unanimously rejected, as lacking Shropshire character; and, while Mr. Horley's stood first, the Earl of Aylesford's, which had not been noticed (perhaps on account of one sheep being a little dark behind the crown), came second, a position which Mr. Holland's forfeited on account of one sheep being rather hollow in its back. Mr. Charles Howard's Oxford Down blood beat a small class cleverly in Mr. Arthur Overman's hands, but the judges thought them a trifle short in their quarters. The Ryelands, with their nice firm touch and grand frontlets, headed the white-faced mountain breed (a designation to which many might query their title); and for the black and speckle-faced Mr. Eastwood's beat Mr. Peel's. A pen of odd, snail-eating Portlands, like small Exmoors, with upright shoulders and bad rumps, bore them company. The judges divided in the extra stock (Southdown ewes), one going for Mr. Foljambe's seventy-months ewe, which had kept her shape most wonderfully, and the other two for one of Lord Walsingham's rather more than a fourth of her age. The extra-stock medal for shortwools, not Southdowns, was given to a rare five-months Shropshire ewe of Mr. H. Smith's breeding, which was quite as good of her kind as any in his winning pen. Mr. John Overman and his Leicester Southdowns carried it all their own way in the crossbred sheep classes, In quality of wool and flesh they very closely follow the Southdown, and in form, and colour, and character of head they strain back to their Leicester sires, which are all from Mr. Hugh Aylmer's stock. We think we have seen the cross blended more to our minds three or four years ago, at Baker-street; but the other set of sheep judges considered them so good that they did not draw Mr. H. Smith's Shrops against them, as they intended to have done in case they were not satisfied, when they met to decide the third sheep cup.

The fifty-six pens of pigs (which shared their chamber with extra cattle stock) had fewer plums among them than usual, and about an eighth of them had a black mark put against them by Professor Simonds, for being over the specified age, or not of the same litter, &c. It is, however, recommended by the Professor, in his report, that to meet the difficulty of reading the mouths with absolute certainty, the pigs should not be exhibited quite so young. It must be remembered, however, that at Birmingham, where six months, and not four months, are the limit for the young pen, several "difficulties" have arisen. The bills of fare seem to extend every year. Mrs. Warren particularises "slop wash," Mr. Stearn winds up with "coal," and "rice" and "parsnips" seem to be more in fashion. Mr. De La Rue, of the Hazels, won his maiden first with "pure Essex" in the four-month class, with the Brothers Barber and their "improved Middlesex" in the next two places. Sir Thos. Lennard, who held no place to speak of with his Southdowns, headed the next class with his small whites, which were a day behind in age, and one place in front of Lady Chesterfield's "Bretby Whites;" while Mr. Stearn and his "small black Suffolks" held third honours. Mr. Coate gave a month away with his improved Dorsets, whose small noses would remind us of the hedgehog. Mr. Morland's first-prize pen of "Chilton Improved" justified all that was said of them when they won at Abingdon; and "Berkshire" and "Small Yorkshire" backed them up. "Improved Middlesex" could do nothing in this class, and a card informed us that they were sold to "——, the celebrated pork and sausage manufacturer, &c." The gold medal for the best pen in the yard was awarded to Major-General A. N. Hood's pen of Prince Albert's Windsor breed, being the fourth Smithfield trophy of the kind which has been won by the Royal Shaw Farm. Mr. Crisp was second, and both pens had made full use of the six weeks' pull in age which they had over the rest. Mr. Morland's, which were third, were at least three months younger. The extra stock comprised all ages, from four years eight months Improved Hampshire to three months twenty-seven days Stroxton Whites; and Mr. Stearn's twenty-one months Black Suffolks, and Sir Thos. Lennard's seven months twenty-three days Small White furnished the first and second. Taking these classes throughout, there was less high forcing than usual, and therefore much fewer symptoms of incipient apoplexy. The implement makers made an excellent display in the galleries; and it is quite anticipated that the attendance of shilling visitors will equal if not exceed that of last year.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Augustus B. Abrahams, Esq., of the Middle Temple, to the office of Secretary of Presentations.

Captain Semmes's famous vessel, the Sumter, which is now under the new name of the Gibraltar, engaged in blockade-running, has arrived at Queenstown, from Wilmington, North Carolina. She left that port on the 14th of November, and has on board 330 bales of cotton, each bale, it is said, weighing 800 lb.

The library of the late Mr. Turnbull, who died shortly after his resignation of the appointment he held in the Record Office, has just been sold at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It was rich in county histories and in heraldic works of all descriptions, but more especially in what are usually termed "family genealogies." The sale produced £2779.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. By W. E. Aytoun. (1 vol. William Blackwood and Sons.) This is, to look upon, a kingly, a lordly, and a knightly book; it has an outer dress worthy of the kings, and lords, and knights whose deeds are the theme of the spirited strains imprinted upon its pages. Its claret-coloured binding, flashing with golden coats of arms, reminds one fitly of the holiday suits in which nobles thronged to festal gatherings. The illustrations, too, which adorn the pages full well deserve the handsome covers which preserve them, as it were, in a costly casket. They are gems of art wrought by skilful artificers—by J. Noel Paton and Walter H. Paton. The former is mighty in the delineation of figures, the latter graceful in landscape-scenery. The illustration which has been transferred to these pages represents the scene when Randolph Murray returns, after the fatal field of Flodden, to Edinburgh. Let the poet describe it in his own words:—

News of battle! Who hath brought it?
All are thronging to the gate.
"Warder, warder, open quickly!
Man, is this a time to wait?"
And the heavy gates are opened;
Then a murmur long and loud,
And a cry of fear and wonder,
Bursts from out the bending crowd;
For they see in battered harness
Only one hard-stricken man;
And his weary steed is wounded,
And his cheek is pale and wan.
Spearless hangs a bloody banner
In his weak and drooping hand—
God! can that be Randolph Murray,
Captain of the city band?

English Sacred Poetry of the Olden Time. Collected and arranged by the Rev. L. B. White. (1 vol. Religious Tract Society.) Amongst the many elegant gift-books of the season this is certainly not the least noticeable, whether we regard it merely from the point of view of sensuous attractiveness or from that of solemn appropriateness to the period. In either case, it deserves a high place amongst the excellent; and for those who consider that a combination of both is desirable in a Christmas present, it will have irresistible charms. The illustrations are by various hands. That which has been selected for transference here is by J. D. Watson. It reproduces, in how spirited and lifelike a manner the reader's own eyes will bear witness, a scene from "The Emigrants" of Andrew Marvell, who thus describes it in words:—

Thus sang they, in the English boat,
A holy and a cheerful note,
And all the way, to guide their chime,
With falling oars they kept the time.

Our English Lakes, Mountains, and Waterfalls. (1 vol. A. W. Bennett.) Here is another charming gift-book, to which Wordsworth has lent words, and the great Sun himself (under the able photographic superintendence of Mr. T. Ogle) illustrations. For the compiler has selected from Wordsworth's poems such passages as seemed suitable for adding poesy to the picture which the photographer has put upon paper; and the two arts together form a combination of loveliness inferior only to nature. To form an idea of the decision and yet softness of outline in the illustrations, and the ultra-pre-Raphaelite distinctness of every feature, the work must be seen. Pen is powerless to do justice to camera.

Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain and Ireland. By William Howitt. (1 vol. A. W. Bennett.) Again there is a combination of excellent literature and excellent photography. Messrs. Thomson, Sedgfield, Ogle, and Hemphill have directed the rays of the sun so deftly that they reflect to the life some of the loveliest objects upon which the eye could delight to linger: Kenilworth Castle, Carnarvon Castle, the Priory of Lindisfarne, Tynemouth Priory, Whitby Abbey, Netley Abbey, Hurstmonceux Castle, Croyland Abbey, Castleacre Priory, Richmond Castle, Byland Abbey, Jedburgh Abbey, Dryburgh Abbey, the Rock of Cashel, Holy-Cross Abbey, and Cahir Castle smile, frown, loom, lower, and look down upon you from all aspects, in all states of preservation or want of preservation, but with beauty in all aspects and in every state of preservation. To do justice to the green and gold and inlaid photography of the covers is impossible in writing; the eye must see it, and the eye must measure its worth.

Cruise of H.M.S. Fawn. By T. H. Hood. (1 vol. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) The cruise was in the Western Pacific, and an interesting chapter upon that always attractive subject, Norfolk Island, is a consequence. But it is unnecessary to go further than the second page to see that the cruise was not without exciting adventure. For we there read that a gunner of the Fawn, an expert diver, who "had been employed to recover the treasure from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Ava, wrecked a few years ago on the coast of Ceylon," having, in a gutta-percha dress, made his way into the Ava's saloon, was "busy searching for the bullion, when, to his horror, he saw a huge ground-shark come sailing in at the door. With great presence of mind he lay motionless on the locker, and watched it silently and grimly cruising about. One can well imagine his feelings when he saw its cold, green eyes fixed upon him, and felt it pushing against the leaden soles of his boots and rubbing against his dress, the slightest puncture in which would have been certain destruction. After ten minutes of suspense, which must have seemed an age, during which the monster came back twice or thrice to have another look at him, Mr. Pound's courage and coolness were rewarded by seeing him steering his way back as he came." Many more adventures there are recorded which, together with the twenty-one illustrations which enliven the pages, make the whole book readable and sightly. There are a chart and a learned appendix, which add value to the volume; and it is creditable to the enterprise of our colonial brethren that the author is, so far as we can gather, a native of, or certainly settler in, Queensland.

Travels in Mexico, South America, &c. By G. T. Vigne, Esq. (2 vols. W. H. Allen and Co.) The pen which wrote these volumes will write no more, or at least the hand which guided the pen will never guide it again; for the author, who had travelled and recorded the results of his travels to Ghuznee, and Cabul, and Afghanistan, and Cashmere, and Ladak, has reached "the bourne from which no traveller returns." Nor was he spared long enough to revise the sheets of the present work as they came from the press, so that the publishers, with reason, deprecate lynx-eyed criticism in respect of minute imperfections and blemishes. It is possible that had the author been spared his accounts might have presented a less fragmentary, unconnected, and desultory appearance; but in their unpolished form they will be found sufficiently interesting. From Governments to insects, from security of life and property to immunity from mosquitoes, every point has received the attention of the painstaking, conscientious traveller. It is clear that his wanderings amongst the Spanish Republics did not cause him to fall in love with democracy. For "any young democrat," he says, "aspiring to be a world-mender, whose fancies about the compatibility of liberty with equality and fraternity have become fixed ideas with indulgence, should reflect that he has hit upon nothing new. . . . A visit to these Spanish Republics, and an acquaintance with the anarchy, bloodshed, and rancour produced by the very numerous revolutionary attempts, failures, and successes which they have witnessed since the first dawn of their independence, would teach him to reflect that all government must be more or less artificial from its very commencement—that the very first arrangements of despotism, the very first steps from anarchy to order must be artificial. The power of the masses, by means of a too general suffrage, so plausibly swamping the name of tyranny while retaining its power, has always been succeeded by military despotism, &c." Might not the young democrat reply that the anarchical fruits in the Republics are traceable to the seeds of Spanish oppression sown years before, just as the evil propensities objected to in the freed negro are traceable to his former slavery; and that, consequently, the Spanish Republics are not fair examples? But we shall be accused of advocating democracy; let us, therefore, break off, and turn to a matter better suited to these pages—to wit, the excellent coloured engravings which accompany Mr. Vigne's narrative.

Countess Danner, the morganatic widow of King Frederick VII., is at the Castle of Glucksburg, suffering from erysipelas.

We understand that Sir Rutherford Alcock, our Minister to Japan, leaves for his post on the 28th inst.



THE NEW DOUBLE-SCREW STEAM-SHIP FAR EAST.

THE DOUBLE-SCREW STEAM-SHIP FAR EAST.

The launch of this vessel took place from Messrs. Dudgeon's building-yard at Cubitt-town, Millwall, on Saturday, the 21st ult., in the presence of a large number of people, including Mr. J. E. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy; Mr. James Luke, Inspecting Officer of the Controller's Department of the Admiralty; Mr. John Dannen, Inspecting Engineer to the Admiralty; Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, Captain Thomas E. Symonds, R.N., patentee of a system of double-hooked and screw vessels, and others whose names are well known in connection with marine engineering. The launch of any first-class ship that may be destined to take a part in the vast commercial enterprise between England and the most distant parts of the earth must always be attended with a considerable degree of interest. In the present case this interest was much enhanced by the fact of the Far East being the first vessel of her class to which the double or twin screw system has been applied. She is intended for the China tea trade, and has been constructed of iron, under the supervision of Captain Henry Jones, her future commander, a gentleman well known in commercial circles in London as lately commanding the Ballarat. The Far East's principal dimensions are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 237 ft.; length of keel, 210 ft.; breadth of beam, 34 ft.; depth moulded, 22 ft.; depth of hold, 20 ft. 6 in.; depth at load water-line, 17 ft.; displacement of hull, 2200 tons; builders' measurement of tonnage, 1270 tons. On her upper deck she has a capacious poop and forecastle, and the usual house and cabins amidships. She is fitted with engines of 150-horse power nominal, which drive a two-bladed lifting screw under each quarter. The engines have circular combined cylinders, the diameter of the high-pressure cylinder being 24 in., and of the expansive cylinder 50 in., with a stroke of piston of 2 ft. The screws have each a diameter of 8 ft. 2 in., and a pitch of 16 ft. The two boilers have each six furnaces with 109 square feet of fireheat surface, and a tube surface of 1883 ft. The shafting of the screws projects through a wrought-iron tube of great strength, which is bolted on to a false iron bulkhead, clear altogether of the ship's frame. This tube at its outer end is connected with a massive wrought-iron slide, which guides the screw to the well when being lifted, or to the shafting when being lowered. The ordinary "chess-coupling" by which the screw is connected with the shafting is superseded in the Far East's shaft by a square head at the end, which fits into a corresponding recess in the boss of the screw, which is connected by a thrust block fixed on a sliding rest. The screws are lifted by a worm and barrel; the whole arrangement for lifting the screws into their wells on each quarter looks perfectly efficient, and is, at the same time, of that simplicity which is of itself the best recommendation of all similar mechanical arrangements.

The lower and top masts are of iron, bolted together through flanges, and the topgallantmasts, fitting closely into the topmast heads, give the ship a very light and lofty appearance. There are no tops nor topmast shrouds, but light iron crosstrees spread the rigging for the use of the hands going aloft, and preventive top and topgallant backstays are carried far aft of the lower rigging. The Far East is a handsome and noble ship, and reflects the highest credit on her builders.

PRIZE BIRDS AT THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW.

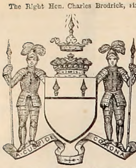
No less than 1500 entries of poultry and 275 of pigeons made up the sum total of the largest exhibition of domestic poultry ever held at Bingley Hall. Amid so much excellence, our Artist, Mr. Harrison Weir (who was, as usual, one of the pigeon judges), had no slight difficulty in selecting specimens for his pencil. His choice has fallen upon Captain Heaton's first-prize Cochin-China pen (cinnamon and buff) of birds exceeding one year old. The gallant Captain (who purchased Mr. Kellaway's stock) bids fair to be the champion of the Cochin buffs, as this is one of the best pens ever seen, and he is also the owner of the second pen. There were only fifteen entries in the class, and three H.C.s and three C.s, besides the three prize pens. Viscountess Holmesdale's first prize silver-spangled Hamburg cockerell and Mr. Joseph Smith's first-prize nineteen months' white-crested Polish cock are both excellent birds, and Mr. J. W. Kellaway's first prize game bantam cock is almost perfect. Mr. J. T. Laurence's first-prize Jacobins, of "any other colour than red or yellow" were exceedingly good. The same may be said of the same gentleman's first-prize yellow Jacobins; and a grander bird than Mr. Peter Eden's first-prize black carrier cock has seldom been seen. Mr. T. D. Bayly's first-prize "Brown Call" ducks were wonderfully rich in colour, and Mr. J. D. Newsome's first-prize Cochin-China (buff and cinnamon) bantams very curious and good in their way. The Rouen ducks made up a splendid array of forty-four pens, and Mr. Henry Worrall's first-prize pen weighed no less than 29 lb., just 24 lb. less than the prize Aylesburys.



PRIZE BIRDS AT THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT MIDLETON.



The Right Hon. Charles Brodrick, sixth Viscount Midleton and Baron Brodrick, of Midleton, in the county of Cork, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Brodrick, of Peper Harrow, in the county of Surrey, in the Peerage of Great Britain, was the eldest son (by his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Woodward, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cloyne) of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel, and was the grandson of George, third Viscount Midleton. He was born on the 14th of September, 1791, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1812. He was called to the Bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1819. He took much interest in matters connected with public worship, and was a prominent member of the committee of the Church Missionary and of other religious societies. He succeeded, as sixth Viscount Midleton, his first cousin, George-Alan, the fifth Viscount, Nov. 1, 1845. He married, May 25, 1825, the Hon. Emma Stapleton, third daughter of Thomas, twenty-second Lord Le Despencer, by whom he had four daughters, two of whom died unmarried, and the younger of the two surviving, Albinia-Frances, is the wife of Alexander S. L. Melville, Esq., nephew of the Earl of Levin and Melville. Viscount Midleton died on the 2nd inst., at his seat, Peper Harrow Park, Surrey; and, as he leaves no male issue, he is succeeded by his only surviving brother, the Hon. and Very Rev. William John Brodrick, M.A., Dean of Exeter, and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty, now seventh Viscount Midleton, who was born on the 8th of July, 1798, and married, first, March 16, 1824, Lady Elizabeth Anne Perceval, widow of the Hon. John Perceval, and eldest daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, by whom (who died in the same year) he had no issue. He married, secondly, March 31, 1829, his cousin, the Hon. Harriet, fourth daughter of George, fourth Viscount Midleton, and by her has (with a daughter, Harriet) four sons—William, Barrister-at-Law, born in 1830, and married, in 1853, to Augusta Mary, third daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart.; George Charles, Barrister-at-Law, born in 1831; Henry, born in 1838, married, in 1862, to Kathleen Henriette Frances, fourth daughter of the late Richard Brounker, Esq., of Boveridge, Dorset; and Alan, born in 1840. The present Viscount Midleton obtained a first class in literis humanioribus at Oxford, and has since held in succession the livings of Castle Rising with Roydon in Norfolk, and the rectory of Bath. He was elected Canon of Wells in 1854, and removed to the deanery of Exeter early in the present year. This family springs from Sir Thomas Brodric, of Wandsworth, Surrey, whose eldest son, Sir Adam Brodric, was Surveyor-General of Ireland in 1660, and whose second son, Sir St. John Brodrick, was grandfather of Alan Brodrick, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, created Baron Brodrick in 1715, and Viscount Midleton in 1717. His Lordship's great-grandson, George, fourth Viscount, was made an English peer as Baron Brodrick, of Peper Harrow, Surrey, with remainder to the issue male of his father, by virtue of which limitation the English barony of Brodrick has passed to his nephews, the Viscount Midleton just deceased and the present Viscount.

SIR THOMAS GEORGE SKIPWITH, BART.



Sir Thomas George Skipwith, ninth Baronet, of Prestwould, in the county of Leicester, was the eldest son of Sir Gray Skipwith, the eighth Baronet, by his wife, Harriet, third daughter of Gore Townsend, Esq., of Honington Hall, in the county of Warwick. He was born Feb. 9, 1803, and was educated at Rugby and at Sandhurst College, and served in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, where he attained the rank of Captain. He succeeded his father, as ninth Baronet, May 13, 1852. He married, first, July 15, 1840, Emma, daughter of Thomas Hatton, Esq., of Liverpool, which lady died, without issue, in 1842. Sir Thomas married, secondly, May 21, 1853, Jane, second daughter of Hubert Butler Moore, Esq., of Shannon Grove, in the county of Galway, by whom he leaves two sons and a daughter. He died at Leamington on the 30th ult., and is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Peyton Estoteville Skipwith, the tenth Baronet, who is in his seventh year. This family, originally D'Estoteville, and afterwards Skipwith, from the lordship of Skipwith, inherited by marriage from the Saxon thane Baldric, is one of the oldest houses in the realm. Sir William Skipwith, of this line, was senior Justice of the King's Bench, temp. Richard II., and was so upright a Judge "that," says an old writer, "none wore with more purity the golden collar of SS.'s, called from St. Simon Simplicius, the Incorruptible Justicier, and none gave better example to succeeding Judges." Sir William Skipwith's descendant, Sir Henry Skipwith, Knight of Prestwould, "a very learned man, and a witty maker of fit and acute epigrams, poems, mottoes, and devices," so pleased James I. with his talents that he created him a Baronet, in 1622. From Sir Henry directly descended the Baronet just deceased.

ADMIRAL SIR J. H. PLUMRIDGE, K.C.B.

Admiral Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K.C.B., who died on the 29th ult. at his seat, Hopton Hall, Suffolk, was the son of James Plumridge, Esq., architect, of Littleworth, Berks, and was born in 1787. He was educated at the Naval Academy, Chelsea, and entered the Royal Navy sixty-four years ago, and was, from that time to the close of the late war with Russia, almost continually on active service. He served as Midshipman in the Leda, in the expedition to Egypt, in 1801, and, while holding the same rank on board the Defence, shared in the glory of Trafalgar. His conduct at Trafalgar gained him his commission as Lieutenant. He, as senior Lieutenant of the Melpomene, commanded the boats of that frigate at the destruction of a man-of-war cutter and some merchant-vessels, in 1809; and he was also senior Lieutenant of the Menelaus at the taking of the Isle of France; and of the Resistance, and served in her boats at the capture of a convoy at Port d'Anzo. Plumridge took part in the reduction of Genoa in 1809, acting as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Viscount Exmouth). At the breaking out of the war in Russia he was third in command of the fleet under Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, and commanded the steam squadron at the destruction of the Russian munitions of war in the Gulf of Bothnia, in 1854; and subsequently became second in command of the fleet in those waters, took part in the capture of Bomarsund, and ultimately commanded two detached squadrons. Previous to obtaining his flag rank he was Captain Superintendent of Falmouth, which he held for the usual period, and was then appointed Storekeeper-General. He was M.P. for Penryhn from 1841 to 1847. He had been Commodore on the East India station; and in 1855 was appointed Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. In 1855, in recognition of his eminent services, he was nominated a K.C.B., and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red. He was made an Admiral of the Blue on the 27th of April last. He married, first, in 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Hart, which lady died in 1827; he married, secondly, Harriet Agnes, daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Eliot, which lady died in 1845; and, thirdly, in 1849, Maria, daughter of Colonel Skinner, R.A., who has given birth to a son just four days after its father's death.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of George Stoddart, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and a British merchant in the island of Madeira, was proved in the London Court by his two sons-in-law, John Walter Savill, Esq., and David Holland Erskine, Esq., of Portugal, British Consul; and James W. Weldon, Esq., of the London and Westminster Bank, three of the executors and trustees. The personal property in the United Kingdom was sworn under £140,000. The testator died at Torquay, Devon, on the 4th of October last, having executed his will in July, 1857, and a codicil in November, 1861. To his wife he has bequeathed the whole of his furniture and personal and movable effects in Madeira, England, and elsewhere, together with "The Quinta," in Madeira, and an annuity of £1000. The silver cup, cover, and stand presented to the testator by her late Majesty Queen Adelaide is to be held as heirloom with the Ballendrick estate, in Scotland, which estate is entailed on his eldest daughter. All other estates and property in England, Scotland, Madeira, the East and West Indies, and in the United States, he leaves amongst his children.

The will of Vere Essee Ward, Esq., of Southampton, was proved in London by his relict, to whom he has left the whole of his personalty absolutely, and has bequeathed to her his landed property and farming stock for her life, and upon her decease to their issue; but if none, then to his stepson and stepdaughter.

The late Mrs. A. E. Ward has bequeathed to the Sussex County Hospital £500; London Hospital, £500; Ratcliff Charity School, £200; Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, £200; and the Church Missionary Society, £100.

Algernon Bertram Mitford, Esq., of the Foreign Office, has been appointed an acting third secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service while employed abroad.

The commission appointed to publish the despatches of Napoleon I. has been dissolved for the present; but the work is to be shortly resumed. This commission, of which Marshal Vaillant was president, has been occupied with the work since 1854. The fifteenth volume was completed, which brought it down to the second half of the year 1807.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. Remington Wilson.—You will find on looking again that the only Kt on the board is at Q B 5th (after taking White's Queen), and this does not attack the Bishop.

A Constant Reader.—1. A Pawn must be exchanged for a piece the moment it reaches the eighth square. 2 and 3. You should take a collection of fine problems and judge for yourself.

G. W.—The mate, we believe, cannot be given on the move of the Kt.

C. F. Smith.—It is better suited to a chess magazine than to a newspaper. The "general reader" entertains a positive aversion to "suicidal" problems eight or ten moves deep.

Nereus.—Your little effusion (No 2) admits of an easy mate in two moves:—1. Q takes Q. 2. B to K B 4th. Mate.

Zadig.—It shall be examined; but problems in *nine* moves are heavier metal than we like.

Ghost, Guernsey.—1. No; we think the best play was, taking with the Bishop. If the Kt takes Kt, then White takes Kt with Pawn; and, upon being checked, moves his King to Q sq. 2. You should procure the "Chessplayer's Handbook" or some other treatise on the openings, and judge for yourself.

Handy Andy, Limerick.—No notice can be taken of problems which have not their solutions attached to them.

Solutions of Problem No. 1031, by Horace, W. P. W., G. W. R., M. P., Silas, Delta, F. M., Gregory, Pip, Nemo; P. and O., Southampton; Try-again, Felix, Annette, D. C. L., Vigo, Argus, S. M. G., Johnston Mills, S. B., Box and Cox, Wellborn, Etonensis, R. B. W., F. R. S., T. V., R. A., A Lady, Vinny S., Mrs. Lirriper, Iota, Ghost, R. D. V., Kennett, Œdipus, Pendennis, H. S., G. W., Major, Query, E. W. S., C. F., Société Littéraire, Gand, Sam, Holmes, Derevon, D. D.; I. M. Harvey, of Limerick; F. C. S., J. J. Walls; R. S., of Malines; W. D., Nereus, Q. E. D., Conrad, N. S., A Bath Archer, Tyro, Waterford, Ernest, Subscriber, T. P. C., Lucy, R. A. Bahner, R. and G., Histrion, Presis, A. B. C., Naso, R. K., George Teucer, Carfax, A. Z., Gamma, Nicolini, W. B., F. S. A., Juvenile, A Printer, Erin, Charley, Reynard; T., of Keswick; Boston Stump, Lionel, Sinbad, Volunteer, T. V. G., Peterkin, Templar, Harry and Ralph, Student, Lars, Old Tom, Lancashire Lad, P. T. S., R. E. E., Stanley, W. R. P., A Swede, G. H. B., Garryowen, Lex, Adelphi, Peon, Anonymous, Victoria, S. S.; R., of Kinross; Marion; I. W., of Paris; Fingal; S. E., Leith; F. G. S., Cantab, Percy, Tally-ho; I., of Bridgnorth; Rifleman, David, Aunt Sally; S., Bruges; St. Omer, Rook, T. K., S. W., Coleville, Harlequin, Epsilon, Pertinax, Compositor, Aureol, D. F., I. Somerton, Taurus, G. M., L. B., Robert, McM.; G., of Clifton; Gorilla, Eustace, Shetlander, S. M., Cora, Jack Straw, Old Salt, T. O., T. A. G., S. W. H., Spectator, H. W. M., I. H. P., G. H. S., M. S. B., Wittington, S. V. P., M. H. G., are correct. All others are wrong.

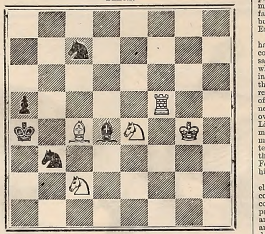
Solution of Problem No. 1032.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 6th	Q takes Q or (*a*)	3. Kt to Q 5th	Any move
2. Kt takes Q Kt P	B takes Kt (best)	4. B mates.	
(*a*) 1.	B to K sq	3. R to Q R 5th	Anything
2. Kt takes Q Kt P	B takes Kt (best)	4. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1033.

By Mr. F. Healey.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE LATE GALES.—LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

We are induced to solicit the powerful aid of the Illustrated London News to enable us to lay the claims of the National Life-boat Institution before the British public during the present unprecedented stormy period.

In consequence of the liberality of that public, the institution has been enabled, during the past twelve years, to increase the number of its life-boat stations from 12 to 125; so it may now be truly said that a life-boat is to be found on every dangerous point of our coast where a sufficient number of men is located to work it.

But this very extended field of the operations of the institution has necessarily involved a large and increasing expenditure, not only in maintaining its great fleet of life-boats, but also in rewarding the gallant men who are ever ready to man them.

But the institution does more than reward the men who go into its own boats. It also grants liberal payments to persons who, either in their own boats or by any other means, are instrumental in rescuing the shipwrecked sailors.

Thus it is that between 500 and 600 wrecked persons are now saved every year by the life-boats of the institution and other means, for which services it grants rewards.

The perusal of the reports of the dreadful effects of the late storm, and happily, also, of the successful efforts of so many daring services of our life-boats, which saved, during Thursday and Friday last, 125 poor fellows from a watery grave, cannot fail to excite the sympathy of every one.

We will only add that contributions are received for the National Life-boat Institution by all the London and country bankers; or by its Secretary, Mr. Richard Lewis, at 14, John-street, Adelphi.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

Thomas Baring, Chairman.
Thomas Chapman, Deputy Chairman.

Royal National Life-boat Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, Dec. 8.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

On Monday the Earl of Derby presided at the ordinary weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee, in the Townhall, Manchester. The secretary reported that £149 had been received during the week, and that the total balance at the bankers was £237,849. Mr. Maclure's report for the month ending Nov. 28 showed that there were 248,824 persons employed on full time in the mills and manufactories of the cotton districts, as compared with 266,401 in October; 116,615 employed on short time, as compared with 106,857 in October; and 159,117 altogether out of work, as compared with 154,219 in October. Mr. Maclure, however, adds that some 11,000 of the persons set down as "out of work" have migrated into neighbouring districts or been absorbed in occupations not connected with the cotton trade in their own localities. The operation of the Public Works Act has found occupation for 1461 cotton operatives, in addition to 301 unskilled and 420 skilled labourers. The average weekly earnings per head are 10s. 10½d. There are, however, 1307 more persons in receipt of parish relief than there were in the previous month, and 1957 more solely dependent upon the committees. On the 28th ult. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 739. The following grants, with many smaller ones, were made:—Ancoats, £1000; Stockport, £1000; Royton, £200; Crompton, £150; Lees and district, £300; Chorley, £250; Hyde, £1000; Ashton-under-Lyne, £2000; Tintwistle, £100; Chorlton and Ardwick, £500.

The Lord Mayor received, by the Indian mail of Monday, a cheque on the Bank of England for £7012 10s. from the committee of the Cotton Famine Relief Fund at Bombay. By the same mail the Lord Mayor received £116 7s. 11d., a balance of the money subscribed through the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce. The amount now at the disposal of the committee is close on £60,000.

The Queen of Spain has conferred upon Count Fontani, of Malta, the honour of Knighthood of the first class of the Order of Charles III.

The King of the Greeks has written to congratulate his father on his accession to the throne, and the letter, it is stated, commences with the usual formula among crowned heads, "Monsieur mon Frère."

Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., C.B., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies.

On the night of the 24th ult. the Colosseum at Rome was illuminated with Bengal lights, at the expense of Baroness Rothschild, Messrs. Moseley, and a few other subscribers. Only those persons who could obtain the permission of the French Commandant de la Place were admitted to the enjoyment of this superb spectacle. It is some years since permission has been granted for the illumination of the Colosseum.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Little more than two years have elapsed since the Northern and Southern divisions of the United States would indulge in a large fight in the field without loss of life or limb to any one hero. Any veteran who could have exhibited an honest yawn resulting from over fatigue in the use of his arms—or legs—deserved to be decorated. The parturient mountain was, in the end, at least blessed with something, although only a mouse; but it certainly seemed that American troops would have all their labour in vain. Their engagements resulted in no more than do the engagements of "many a gentle girl and boy;" they were broken off long before the happy day could possibly have been fixed. Or, they may be said to have resembled Barmecide feasts, at which all parties make much dumb show, but go away a trifle more hungry than when they came. But a time arrived when blood was tasted, and since then it has been difficult to say how much blood has been spilt. A remarkable indication of the magnitude of American battles comes in the shape of print. To the list of Northern journals, or magazines, a new one was added in November, under the title of *The Sanitary Commission Bulletin*, to be published twice a month, at a cost to subscribers of two dollars annually. This bulletin chronicles all reports and information concerning the sick and wounded of the Northern army, the moneys received and expended, the different hospitals of different cities, the number of patients going in and out, the doctors, the Sisters of Mercy, and everything besides that so dismal a subject can suggest. The scale is prodigious. Our own Crimean philanthropies might be added and not felt—put on board like a ship's long-boat. The United States' Sanitary Commission declare that their expenses at the present moment are forty thousand dollars per month; but that is quite independent of supplies from "every village Sewing Circle, or Soldiers' Relief Society, or Church, or Dorcas Association." They have thousands of noble women connected with their work; but they want tens of thousands, nay, "five hundred thousand, other women, of similar views and feelings before the supplies can be accumulated in adequate quantities." A novel kind of relief is the "Home," at Washington. Here, during a period of nine months, were received nine hundred men who had their discharge-papers with them, and consequently had no kind of claim on any military fund. They had been discharged in good condition, but had fallen into disease and want on the road; they would have perished, but for the Home. There is a fine spirit in all this, for which every Englishman does not give credit to the Yankee.

Yet all this charitableness, springing as it does from envy and hatred, may be as a mere nucleus of doctor and Dorcas to what may come if Mr. Lincoln remain advised by his present advisers. He is said to be severely attacked by the White House Fever, a disease which generally seizes U. S. Presidents in their first November, and invariably lasts four years: that is, from the day of one election to the day of the next. The fever consists in the restless longing for re-election. There may possibly be some connection between the fact of a General selected and the probable voting of an army for the next presidentship. If this be so; if the supposed influence of officer over man be so great, an unskilful commander may gratify Mr. Lincoln's four summers of vanity at the cost of some two million men. Of these a goodly number may average from six to twelve months in hospital; and charity will have to bridge over that terrible river of Time which never could be successfully forded by the exchequer of Mr. Chase. Perhaps, after all, the White House Fever may not be so deadly as alleged. No matter to the patient; to him it is a royal road to illness.

The late Sir George Cornewall Lewis devoted some time to the elucidation of cases of alleged longevity—a light and cheerful subject compared to the usual literary labours of Sir George. It may be conceded that he underwent and overcame much provincial newspaper reading; saw life and actual world matters in parish registers and Doctors' Commons bibliotheca; could see through a gravestone, and revive it clearly as Old Mortality himself; and was not given to be deceived by tales of elderly matrons. Sir George found no cases of centenarians which he considered fairly proved. And yet all the world believes them every day, and is diurnally astonished accordingly. On the 3rd inst., says ordinary report, Thomas Davies, of Swansea, pilot, died, wanting only twenty-two days to complete his ten times ten years, having been born on Christmas Day, 1763. Two days later died, at his residence in Devonshire, Mr. John Pringle, who attained his hundred and third year on the 19th of May last. This is a case which may easily be investigated. Mr. John Pringle is described as having been a sailor from his twenty-first year, taken a share of Nile and Trafalgar honours, and actually been coxswain to Nelson in the final fight on board the Victory. His name must be on the books, and something certain can be ascertained. It is pleasant to think of these old salts having long and easy lives after rough usage afloat. The brine has a preserving as well as a destroying property, which may be taken, *cum grano salis*, as consolation by many weeping mothers of England whose darling has cut adrift and surreptitiously sought the sea. For curiosity, it is pleasant also to believe in the legends wild of Jenkins and of Parr; and what lover of his kind would doubt the truth of that Countess of Desmond?—

> Who lived to the age of a hundred and ten,
> And died of a fall from a cherry-tree then.

It is not given to every giddy girl to be the subject of Thomas Moore's verses and the select quotation of Benjamin Disraeli. Lord Palmerston, by-the-way, is more of a believer in centenarians than his old friend and colleague Sir G. C. Lewis. He has just sent a donation of £60 from the Royal Bounty Fund to Mr. Edward Foster, centenarian, of Derby.

The Crawley court-martial should form the subject of an excursion to all parties who have a day and a few shillings to spare. Not that it is interesting, or edifying; nor that the camp is a pretty place, or the clubhouse an architectural triumph. The ground to be travelled is on the wrong side of the picturesque hills of Surrey, and a Great British Railway, on a cold December morning, is not most people's idea of a migratory heaven. But the trial is worth seeing, and hearing, for all that. It is what most Londoners have never seen, may never see again on so large a scale, and is totally unlike any other remarkable affair which they have seen. A court of law at Westminster is utterly different. Instead of wigs and gowns, there are magnificent costumes, blazing with stars and medals. The witnesses are thoroughly confident, and, above all, from first to last, from highest to lowest, a courtesy almost frigid and formal prevails. But the listeners find it wearisome in the extreme. The tediousness of writing the question, reading it, copying it, and writing down the answer—sometimes both question and answer being unheard or misunderstood by the Court, which is deaf, and then having it broken up into smaller paragraphs—all this is much more than can be patiently endured for a whole day. A little Old Bailey eloquence in the way of "bullying" would be found most refreshing. The listener would be glad if the prisoner would throw the usual pedalian missile at the President, the Judge Advocate, or the Prosecutor—he could not possibly care which so long as the boot were thrown. Or, gratifying to the feelings it would be if there should be a "disturbance in Court," which could be "promptly checked;" but at Aldershott there never are disturbances. There is not even a policeman to clear his throat during the eloquent passages, nor any eloquent passages to suffer from the temporary relief obtained by that representative of the majesty of the law. So much good manners and so fine a supply of gloominess have seldom before gone hand in hand.

Whilst the committee, anticipative of the great Shakspearean anniversary of April 23, 1864, is still in its infancy, it has this week contrived to get up an appearance of dotage. At the general committee meeting held on Monday it was decided, by a large majority, that William Makepeace Thackeray should not be invited to become a vice-president. This is a great error, and bears the appearance of slight, founded upon general prejudice or private pique. The exact ground of objection to Mr. Thackeray was that he had paid no attention to a request that he would join the general committee, and that no man could be a vice-president without having undergone that preliminary ordeal. The affair may be based upon accident unexplained, or upon hastiness resulting from wrong which cannot be explained. But the position is, that one of the foremost men in English literature is excluded from the right of sharing in the expression of national homage to Shakspeare. Mr. Thackeray, perhaps, will give a kindly look over vice-presidential names, and, remembering an ancient saying, be glad to think that England has many worthier names than his own. Perhaps not.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Nos. 1236, 1237.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863. THREE SHEETS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT | 1s.

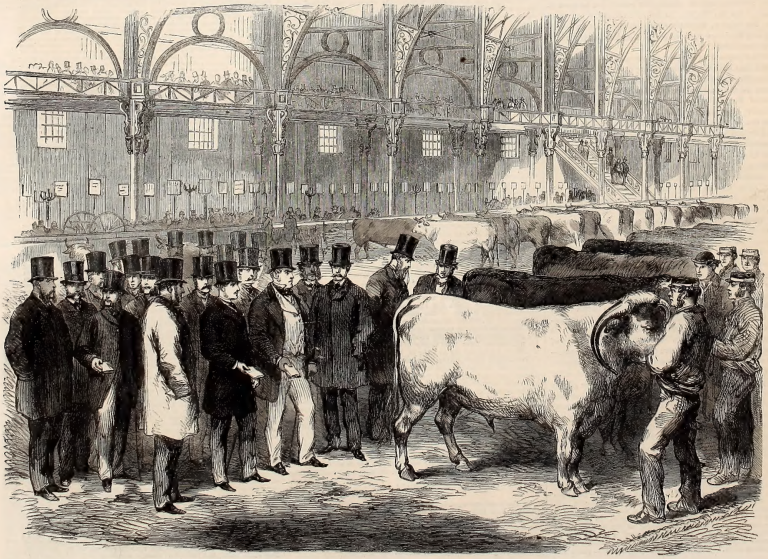
ROYAL REPLIES RELATING TO CONGRESS.

THE invitations addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Powers of Europe to assemble at Paris in congress, and so to reconstitute the fundamental pact as to reconcile the just rights of Sovereigns with the legitimate aspirations of peoples, have elicited replies from almost all of them. Their letters have been duly published in the *Moniteur*. They deserve and will repay perusal. Carefully collated with each other, they bring out just those practical difficulties of the Imperial project which led us, on its first promulgation, to place it, but not without a pang of reluctance, in the category of splendid dreams. We propose to review this correspondence as briefly as possible, and to deduce from it two or three inferences, which, on the whole, it appears to us to warrant.

The letters may be classified under three heads: that, namely, of decided refusal to attend or take part in the proposed congress; that of unreserved assent; and that of qualified assent only, to be made absolute on a satisfactory adjustment of preliminaries.

Great Britain is the only Power whose reply to the Emperor Napoleon's proposal falls under the first description. His letter to her Majesty, having been referred to her Constitutional advisers, was briefly, but in a spirit of general appreciation, acknowledged within a few days by the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who requested, as a pre-requisite to guide the Cabinet to a definitive reply, preciser information as to the topics to be discussed, and as to the means by which the decisions of the congress were to be enforced. That information having been promptly and courteously supplied, Earl Russell pointed out, in his despatch of Nov. 25, how little reason there was to hope that any of the questions deemed suitable for the deliberations of congress would or could be peacefully settled by the assembled Powers; and how much more reason there was to fear that the Imperial proposition, made in the interests of peace, would ultimately increase the chances of war. The noble Lord, therefore, on behalf of the British Government, wholly declined being a party to proceedings which could hardly lead to good, and might probably terminate in armed strife, more or less general.

Nine of the European Powers accept the Emperor's invitation, without any formal reserve. Yet even in these cases it is curious to note how compliance is either based upon a supposition that the complying Power will endanger no right which it already possesses, or is coupled with an expectation that it will realise some advantage at present withheld from it. "We will certainly come," is the substantial purport of almost all these replies, "but we shall come in the fullest confidence that gain and not loss will befall us." Christian IX., of Denmark, accepts the invitation "frankly and without reserve." Leopold, of Belgium, is "quite inclined to join in so noble an object in so far as his Government could do so." William, of the Netherlands, "responds to the generous idea, and is willing to join all the other Sovereigns of Europe in realising it." Isabella of Spain does "not hesitate to afford his Majesty the assurance, in concert with her Government," that, if a pacific congress be assembled, "Spain will participate therein," and "will cause her voice to be heard in words of justice, peace and concord." Victor Emmanuel of Italy "adheres, with pleasure, to the proposal," "convinced that justice and the respect of legitimate rights are the true bases upon which a new balance of power in Europe can be founded." George of Greece accepts, "without reserve," and "flatters himself with the hope that the interests and



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

rights of the Christians in the East will find in his Majesty (the Emperor) a generous defender in the future international council." The Swiss Confederation "accept, with eagerness, the overture his Majesty has deigned to make," observing that "existing treaties proclaim the inviolability, the neutrality, and the independence of their territory," and that "these guarantees the Great Powers cannot but recognise, now as formerly, as both permanent and necessary." Lastly, not to particularise Sweden and Portugal, the Pope "co-operates in so laudable a project in a perfectly cordial spirit," "in order that the principles of justice, on these days so much misunderstood and trodden under foot, may be re-established to the advantage of society in its present agitated state; that violated rights may be admitted in order to be asserted in favour of those who have had to suffer by their violation: and, above all, in order that the real pre-eminence which belongs naturally to the Supreme religion, as being the only true one, may be re-established, especially in Catholic countries."

We come now to that portion of the correspondence in which the Emperor's invitation is accepted, if at all, in a qualified sense, dependent upon a previous satisfactory settlement of preliminaries. Thus Max, of Bavaria, "believes with pleasure that the proposal, followed by subsequent explanations on the subject, will be received by the Powers directly interested in the solution of these questions in the manner which is indispensable to assure its success," and, "in this supposition, does not hesitate to adhere to the proposed Congress." Ernest, of Hanover, "hopes that Germany, especially Austria and Prussia . . . will be enabled to afford her support to the task," and "in this case he will do himself a real pleasure in co-operating as much as possible." The Germanic Confederation "cannot refuse its support to a meeting to assure the peace and order of states of Europe," but "cannot concur in the hope of success, unless the treaties which established the Germanic Confederation, as well as the political edifice of Europe, were considered as the basis of the negotiations," and unless it were admitted that "no modification or cancelling of a treaty can be effected without the consent of the parties interested." William of Prussia "could not decline joining in the noble object which his Majesty proposes to the European Powers by inviting them to a general congress," because his Government "is in a position to lend its impartial and disinterested support to establish between the Powers convoked a preliminary understanding," and tells his "good brother" that the said Government "will be happy to receive from his Majesty may think fit to make respecting preliminary views." Francis Joseph of Austria, "before joining it, deems it indispensable to be enlightened upon certain preliminary points. In a word, he would wish to know, with all the accuracy, the bases and programme of the deliberations of the Congress which would assemble." Alexander of Russia tells Napoleon he "expresses an idea which has always been his (Alexander's) own;" but that, "in order that it may be practicable, it can only proceed from the consent of the other Powers; and, to obtain this result, he believes it indispensable for his Majesty to define clearly the questions which, in his opinion, should become the subject of an understanding, and the bases upon which this understanding would have to be established."

We will not pretend to conjecture how the Emperor of the French will deal with these embarrassing assents. The answers of the great Powers—Austria, Prussia, and Russia—charmingly acquiescent as they are in the abstract idea of solving the difficulties of Europe by a pacific congress, are nevertheless distinctly, that the questions in which they are directly interested can only be submitted to the deliberations of the assembled Powers on the preliminary understanding that they will be settled in the sense in which they were prepared to deal with by each of the Powers acting on its own undivided responsibility. The secondary and minor Sovereigns, as is natural, announce their readiness to attend, but seem to be fully alive to the fact that the success or failure of the scheme is not helped forward by their compliance, should England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia be unable to arrange matters beforehand with France. One feature of the correspondence, especially, augurs unfavourably for the success of the project. Several of the replies make no mention of claims or hopes in connection with the general assent which they express; but not a single one of them intimates any willingness to submit to sacrifices, if by that means the peace of Europe may be permanently secured. On the other hand, one may gather from the replies of Greese, Italy, the Pope, and Russia, perhaps also from that of the Germanic Confederation, that principles irreconcilably hostile will be brought to the congress, should it ever assemble, and that there is but small prospect of reconstituting Europe by the mere discussions of statesmen—but small chance of effecting a general reduction of armaments. We regret to be obliged to come to this conclusion; but, after attentively reading through and comparing the whole of the correspondence on this subject, we must say that, from the tone of the favourable replies, not less than from that of the doubtful and hesitating, we are convinced that the Powers are not yet sufficiently disposed to meet the proposed Universal Intercontinental Council without running an imminent risk of opening more serious quarrels than any they are likely to compose.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE SHITFIELD CLUB HOUNDS.

There are few points upon which Great Britain is more tenacious than that Royalty should take an interest in those sports and pursuits which are characteristic of her as a nation. Hence the hearty welcome which has always been accorded to the Heir Apparent when he has mounted his hunter at the cover-side and ridden straight and well, or when he has appeared in the balcony or the inclosure of a grand stand, and watched all the exciting phases of "the sport of kings." Agriculturists may well wish to claim him as one of themselves, and more so when they remember what a thoughtful and earnest friend they have lost in his lamented father. This year was an especially auspicious one for his Royal Highness's visit to the Smithfield Club, Norfolk, the county of his adoption, had stood foremost among the best; and, as the prize-list showed, the good foundation which had been laid at the Royal farms during the Prince Consort's lifetime had not been laid in vain. His Royal Highness is at present a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society and a member of the Smithfield Club, and we trust that the day is not far distant when he may become an exhibitor at one or both of them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Court continues at Compiègne where it will probably remain until close upon the Jour de l'An.

Marshal Forey has arrived from Mexico and gone to Compiègne.

General Fleury has gone to Copenhagen, to congratulate King Christian on his accession to the throne.

The Emperor has forwarded to the Minister of Marine a sum of 10,000 francs for the relief of the families of the seamen who perished during the late tempest.

In Monday's sitting of the Corps Législatif the Government bill for the loan of 300 millions of francs was laid on the table, and the President asked the Chamber to pass the bill upon the first reading.

In the Senate on Tuesday the debate upon the paragraphs of the Address was brought to a conclusion; and in the evening the debate was marked by one of the Marquis de Boissy's eccentric speeches. He quite startled the Senators by the onslaught he made on the obsequiousness of courtiers.

The Government has sustained a serious defeat in the elections at Paris and Lyons. In Paris M. Pelletan was returned by a majority of 5000 votes over the Government candidate, M. Picard (Ferry, Q.C., Paris). The Opposition candidate in Marseilles, beat the Government nominee, M. Sornay, by a large majority.

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced on Wednesday at night at Nismes, Avignon, Montpellier, and other towns in the south of France.

According to a Vienna journal the Austrian Government has sent a note to the French Government definitively declaring the invitation to the congress to be unacceptable, and that it would not hold a congress at which England was not represented could arrive at no result.

A robbery of jewels to the amount of about £40,000, has just been committed at the Duke of Brunswick's residence in the Rue de Berlin, Paris. The servant-maid is supposed to be of English origin. One evening the Duke, on reaching home after a journey, was surprised not to see the man, as usual, and on going to his bedroom, where the property was kept, found a safe fixed in the wall, and a secret hand let substance, which proved to be a diamond of the value of 100,000f. On examining the cellars he was found broken open, and a bottle of wine, to the value of 18,000f. in gold had been taken; but 100,000f. in bank-notes contained in a pocket-book, and a number of valuable set of jewellery and other valuable property, had been left intact. Notice was immediately given to the police, and in a few hours the Duke had the satisfaction of learning that the wine had been captured at Boulogne with the diamonds and gold still in his possession.

ITALY.

The Minister, in his financial statement, delivered on the 12th inst., summaries the budgets of 1861, 1862, and 1863. The deficit for these three years was 1,000,000,000 francs, the loan of 1861 covering 500,000,000 and an issue of Treasury Bonds. 300,000,000 lire of this loan remain, however, without sale. The deficit with this sum and the proceeds of some fresh taxes, for which bills would be brought forward, the Minister proposed to meet the deficit for 1864. To cover the deficit of 1865 and the following years, the Minister calculates upon the profit of the Crown lands. He concluded by pointing out the economy realised in the public expenditure and the constant augmentation of public wealth. The Chamber of Deputies is engaged in discussing the budget.

The Pope has nominated, without the consent, and, indeed, contrary to the wish of the Italian Government, several new Bishops to sees in the Neapolitan Fortified Quadrilateral which now form part of the Italian kingdom. This fact is likely to create a strong sensation throughout Italy.

A detachment of French troops quartered at Ceprano has attacked a band of Italian brigands, killed several of them, and have captured, arrested, and perhaps for whom ransom had been demanded were released.

PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen arrived at Lisbon last week from Coimbra, and were received by the populace with cheers. The greatest joy and enthusiasm was displayed by the people. The city was illuminated in the evening.

SWITZERLAND.

The Chambers have nominated M. Dubs as President of the Federal Council, and M. Schenk as Vice-President, and M. Naeff, Forrerod, Kunrel, Frey, Goeseff, and Ploda as members of the same.

DENMARK.

Lord Wodehouse, sent from Germany to congratulate King Christian on his accession to the Danish throne, arrived in Copenhagen on Tuesday.

A telegram from Copenhagen announces that Sweden has withdrawn from the alliance with Denmark on the ground (according to a Danish newspaper) that the Treaty of London of 1852 and the treaties between Denmark and Germany concerns the London Treaty, Sweden considers itself free to act with the Powers signing the treaty.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Federal Diet of Frankfort have voted seventeen millions of thalers for the purpose of executing Federal Execution in Holstein, and their Civil Commissioners to assume the Provisional Government of the Duchy in the name of the Germanic Confederation.

The four German Powers deputed to carry out federal execution in Holstein have issued a proclamation to the Holsteinians to evacuate Holstein within seven days. It is believed that the Danish Government will withdraw its troops and make no opposition, as a friendly understanding is said to exist with the Powers regarding the treaty.

The address in which the Prussian House of Deputies is expected to inform King William of the reasons why the Chamber will not grant the loan of £1,800,000 demanded by the Government declares that the Diet of Frankfort has no power to levy troops to compel the people to submit to the assertion of German rights, and urges the King to announce his withdrawal from the Treaty of London, and to recognise the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Diet of Saxony have passed a resolution condemning the proceedings of the Diet in the Schleswig-Holstein question, and demanding the abrogation of the Treaty of London and the recognition of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg as Schleswig-Holstein.

The Wirtemberg Chamber of Deputies is to be added to the list of the German legislative assemblies which have passed resolutions in favour of the pretender to Schleswig-Holstein. It has, moreover, solemnly protested against the London Treaty, to which the Government of Wirtemberg has been a party.

Accounts from Hamburg represent that city and Altona as in a very excited state. The youth of Altona are enrolling as royal volunteers in the army of volunteers for the Prince of Augustenburg.

The Prince of Augustenburg has published a letter in which he thanks the people of Schleswig and Holstein for their fidelity, and says that he hopes speedily to commence the new organisation of the Schleswig-Holstein army.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

By the latest accounts from New York, to the morning of Dec. 9, we learn that General Meade, feeling Lee's position on Mine Run Valley too strong for assault, retreated on the 30th inst. to the north of the Rapidan. It is supposed that Meade will go into winter quarters near Washington. The *Washington Star*, an official organ, declares that Meade's campaign was a military failure. It is rumoured that General Sedgwick will supersede Meade.

The defeat of General Bragg was, it seems, not so disastrous as at first reported. The Confederates, surprised in their preconcerted retreat, were bewildered and disordered, but they soon regained their coolness, and showed so strong a front that the Federals had given up pursuing them, and General Grant had resolved on not prosecuting the campaign farther till the spring. Of the proceedings at Knoxville the papers have no doubt, and whether Longstreet has or has not retreated, after having attacked the city and been repulsed, remains uncertain. According to one account General Bragg has been superseded by General Hardee, who is preparing to resume the offensive against Grant.

From Charleston we have the old story of continued firing, with little result. Despatches have been received to the last inst. Gilmore was throwing twenty shells per minute into Charleston. The shelling of Fort Sumter had been discontinued.

Mr. Gunther, an independent peace Democrat, has been elected Mayor of New York by a large majority, defeating the Tammany and Mozart Hall and Republican candidates.

The Confederates keep up continual attacks on the steamers navigating the Mississippi.

Strong abolition resolutions have been introduced in the Missouri Legislature.

The famous guerrilla Morgan has broken prison and escaped from the Penitentiary at Columbus with six fellow-prisoners; and in spite of an immense reward offered by the Federals for his capture, "alive or dead," he has reached Toronto.

Thirteen steamers ran the Wilmington blockade on the 10th inst.

INDIA.

A telegram, anticipating the advices brought by the Bombay mail, conveys to us the intelligence that expected announcement of the Earl of Elgin's death, which occurred at Dhurmsala, on the 20th ult. [A memoir of the late Viceroy will be given in our Obituary column next week.] Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, will assume the administration of the general government of India until Sir John Lawrence's arrival, which is expected to Calcutta.

By the same telegram we are also informed that all the hill tribes on the Punjaub frontier are in open rebellion against our rule. On the 10th ult. they attacked the British position with great audacity, but were gallantly driven back by our troops. The fighting was very severe; two English officers were killed and five wounded, and 200 natives were killed or wounded. General Chamberlain reports that he is confident of final success.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Imperial operations against the Taeping rebels are still hanging fire on account of the difficulty of establishing a satisfactory arrangement with Captain Sherard Osborne. The foreigners in the rebel service, Burgevine and Ward, have withdrawn, owing to the service not coming up to their expectations.

Accounts from Japan state that there had been no further hostilities, and that the Daimio was believed to be anxious for the arrival of troops before undertaking any further operations against the Tycoon. Ostensibly the Satsuma or Daimio who have offended are to foreigners. It was asserted that some of the principal daimios had signed a petition against the Tycoon, whose authority was said to be greatly diminished.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VICTORIA.

Melbourne, Oct. 26.—From the recommendation of the Penal Discipline Commissioners to ensure the transportation of criminals to Australia would be carried into effect, a considerable public excitement has been manifested. Meetings have been held, not only in Melbourne and the other large towns, but in almost every country township, to protest against what in this case upon us. It may be said that the recommendation of the Commissioners is confined to Western Australia; but every one knows that there is no geographical or any other hindrance in the way of ticket-of-leave or other convicts landing their way from the west to the eastern part of this continent. Hence our dread, and our determination to resist, by every means in our power, the carrying into effect of the Commissioners' recommendation. In the face of the strongly-worded memorials which this mail will take to England, it is to be hoped that the Imperial Government will see us the assurance that our fears are groundless, and that another outlet has been found for the extension of population, which we are threatened to be inundated. Perhaps her Majesty can boast of an more loyal subjects than the inhabitants of these colonies; certainly no people have more sympathy when a sympathy was called for; and none have been more enthusiastic in their loyalty on the occasion of Royal State receptions. Still, from what has transpired within the last two or three weeks, it is evident that if England sends us her convicts in the future, she will not only be unable to extinguish our loyalty . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appeared for the first time here on the evening of Saturday, the 17th inst., at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, when they performed in "The Wife's Secret," to a crowded house. Played again on the following Monday, but, as it was painfully evident that Mrs. Kean was suffering severely from the effects of the journey, she was unable to perform on the succeeding nights. Before the theatre for a week, to enable him to get rid of the business matters connected with the theatre, which I repeat was a necessity, but desired and, we feel sure, by no means welcomed by all the glory of their genius—the piece selected for the occasion being "Louis the Eleventh." To those who had the pleasure of hearing and seeing those inimitable actors before, this was, indeed, a treat. Mr. Kean's name since been given to a "Louis the Eleventh" hat, "The Wife's Secret," on alternate nights, to well-filled houses, and this evening "Henry VIII." will be performed.

The near approach of the time when Parr's Ali England Eleven will arrive here has stimulated our cricketers, and we now have preparations in progress. Already have several matches been fixed; and on the Melbourne ground, where the first match will be played, on the 1st prox., preparations are being made for the erection of a grand stand, which is to be a very handsome structure. The other Victorian grounds, Geelong, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine—come over here specially to arrange for the Eleven playing three matches in that district—and Sydney, will be visited by the Eleven on the Christchurch, Canterbury settlement. Mr. Jones has guaranteed to pay the expenses of the Eleven, and we feel sure that all true-hearted and generous lucurred by the team during their absence from Melbourne. A better understanding has within the last few months been established between the cricketers and Mr. Marshall, the gentleman to whose enterprise we shall owe the visit of the Eleven, and we feel confident that they will do all in their power to make Mr. Jones's arrangements as pending be satisfactorily arranged, the Eleven will not, in all probability, be visited by any other team, and, therefore, should they meet with success, the cricketers of Victoria, Sydney, Mr. Marshall has, however, submitted a proposal to the cricketers of Victoria, which, if carried out, will be of a highly satisfactory nature, and will confer honour on their age and country.

From a return of the quarter's revenue ending Sept. 30 it is ascertained that, although there is a considerable decrease in the Customs revenue, the Crown Land Act end the rejection of the Annulled Land bill of the present Ministry, the Land Revenue of the country is in a healthy condition, and the general custom and other duties exhibiting no marked decline.

We have had a tremendous hail-storm, which has considerably affected business, retarded the crops, and led to fatal consequences in several places through the spouting of course with crossing swollen creeks. The yield of gold keeps well up, notwithstanding the existence of disturbing elements calculated to affect the industrial. The wet season has prevented the commencement of the wool season at the usual time this year. Large quantities are still in the hands of the squatters in the inland districts; and probably a few weather ere in they will arrive. It is said that the quantity and quality of this season's clip have been unusually good.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, Oct. 26.—The police are using powder in checking the bushrangers of the western districts in their daring exploits. Gilbert and his gang pursue their nefarious calling in the Bathurst district, and Clarke and party still equally at defiance. They "stick up" whole townships, robbing shops and individuals of whatever valuables they can lay their hands on. They scour the stables of well-known breeders of horses, and select the fleetest steeds, upon whose backs they ride triumphantly round the country. Their deeds of daring have called them into heroes among certain classes, whose admiration and sympathy probably hinderers, to some extent, with the efforts of the police to capture them. There are now 300 policemen in pursuit; and Government have just announced that £500 will be paid for the arrest of each of the five or six ringleaders. The late Government intimated to the police authorities that, if they failed to arrest the desperadoes, another and different force would be organised. The existence of this bushranging system is attributable to the fatal error of allowing a criminal element to remain in the district of New South Wales; and perhaps no stronger argument could be adduced for

the circuitousness of transportation to these colonies than to point to the lawlessness and daring crime now so prevalent here.

The Cowper Ministry were defeated on their financial policy, and have resigned. The following are their successors:—Mr. Martin, Attorney-General and Premier; Mr. Foster, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Engar, Treasurer and Minister of Lands; Mr. Wilson, Minister of Works; Mr. Holroyd; Mr. Fawcett, Solicitor-General. Parliament has adjourned till the 24th proximo, to allow time for the ministerial re-elections.

The second international rifle-match between New South Wales and Victoria took place a few days ago. The contest was between 20 men on a side, and ended with 800 yards. As the total distance in Victoria's forty-shot volley exceeded that of the latter by 1,000 yards, the New South Wales men so completely outstripped their opponents in the matter of time that a volley of forty-eight upon target shooting. On both sides the shooting was very much better than it was last year.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, Oct. 26.—The great Moreta copper-mining case is causing no little excitement here. The property is said to be worth half a million sterling. The action is between the heirs of Captain Hughes, who originally retained for the petitioners; and, as that he can appear in the case in March next, a commission is issued at the Supreme Court here to take the evidence of Mr. Michie to the bar of South Australia.

The Agricultural Bill was introduced to-morrow (Tuesday), and it is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Friday next.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, Oct. 26.—The accounts of the richness of the Peak Downs gold fields have not been confirmed; notwithstanding which numbers of people are flocking thitherward.

NEW ZEALAND.

The latest news from the seat of war is to the effect that General Cameron had appointed the 10th of October for the assault on Meremere, the great stronghold of the Waikato tribes, and that the bombardment was to commence in the result. The final arrangements had been completed on the 7th, and the troops were moving up the river in boats and canoes, from which their entire force will number about 3,000 men. Detachments of troops had been arranged to cut off the retreat of the Maoris across the river. Unless the enemy left their camps, which is unlikely, everything promises most speedy but desperate termination to hostilities. It is feared, however, that the natives will evacuate Meremere from struggling on the banks, thus prolonging the war. Some skirmishing has taken place at Taranaki, where a number of Maoris have been burned by settlers.

Sir Henry Havelock arrived by the last mail-steamer from England to join his regiment.

From Otago we learn that a new gold field had been discovered about twenty-five miles from Dunedin, from which most flattering reports had arrived. Dr. Hector, the explorer, had returned overland from the west coast, from which he had left on the 4th of October. From the sea to the summit of the margin of navigable rivers and lakes. The discovery will make the gold fields of the east districts more accessible from the west than from the east or the south coast.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of London's weekly levée in London House will be resumed on Tuesday, Jan. 11.

A temporary church has been erected in the parish of Thornley, Durham, at the end of Mr. G. Wilkinson. The design is by Mr. Oxford Church, Sevenoaks, was reopened on the 8th inst., after a thorough restoration, under the direction of Mr. Street, at a cost of £2,700.

The new Church of St. James's, Hampton-on-the-Hill, was consecrated by the Bishop of London yesterday week.

The Rev. Thomas Scott, of Ramsgate, and the Rev. Thomas Fraser Stocks have been appointed by the Bishop of London to honorary prebendal stalls in St. Paul's.

The opening of the temporary church of St. Michael and All Angels, erected for use during the building of the permanent edifice in Mark-street, Bethnal-green, on Sunday week.

Ebing Church, near Southampton, was reopened on Tuesday week, after a thorough restoration and enlargement by Mr. Parry, architect, at a cost of £3000. The Bishop of Winchester preached.

The death is announced, in his eightieth year, at his son's residence, Brook Cottage, Tyler's Green, Penn, Bucks, of the Rev. Joseph Wilts, third and last surviving son of the late Archdeacon Paley, D.D.

Saturday, the 12th inst., was the anniversary of the death of Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter House, was kept within the old building with the usual appropriate celebration—Divine service, a Latin oration, and a banquet in the hall.

The church of St. Osmond, at Evershot, was rebuilt about ten years since, and was opened for Divine service for the first time on that day, thanks more especially to the Earl of Ilchester, Mrs. W. Jennings, and Mr. A. Martin, the architect, of Bristol.

The Archbishop of York consecrated Stonegrave Church, near Kerrigham, yesterday week. The building consists of a nave with clerestory, chancel, and aisle, the whole of which, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt by Mr. G. Jones.

St. Chad's Church, a chapel-of-ease in Frampton, near Boston, was consecrated on the 10th ult., the Bishop of Lincoln preaching. The little church is designed by Mr. Fowler, owes its existence chiefly to the liberality of Mr. J. Pearson, who gave £1000.

The Bishop of Lincoln preached, on the 1st inst., at the re-opening of Bowden Church, after a restoration, at the cost of £1,000, under Mr. Christian. Towards this good work the Rector, Archdeacon Davys, originally gave £500; but, the latter not being then in a position, it had to be repeated his donation.

The consecration of the long-deceased and beautiful Gregoriar's Church, Reading, was performed by the Bishop of Oxford on Wednesday week. The Rev. J. Yeoof, the perpetual curate, commenced the prayers, the Bishop preaching; after which £119 was collected at the offertory. In the afternoon the Bishop of Oxford, to whose energy this beautiful restoration may be mainly attributed, was the preacher.

A general meeting of the students attending the Aberdeen University was held in the public schools, Marischal College, on Monday and Saturday afternoon. Earl Russell; Mr. Grant Duff, M.P.; and the Lord Advocate for Scotland were nominated for the office, the two latter declining, the great majority of those present—about 700—were in favour of Earl Russell, who has therefore consented to accept the office. In all likelihood, therefore, the office will be withdrawn in favour of his Lordship.

On the 15th inst. the "Adelphi" of Terence was performed by the students of Westminster School in the presence of a large company, which included Dr. Trench, the late Dean of Westminster, and now Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lyttelton, the Queen Dowager, Lady Augusta Stanley, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Trench, and "sew," metered strong, and the advent of Christmas, which for Westminster School means the "Play," was celebrated by them in the wonted spirit of joyous, happy good humour.

St. Paul's Church, Birkenhead, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of Chester. The church is built on land donated at the corner of Argyle-street and Market-street, purchased by Mr. Brassey at a cost of about £1,000, and presented by him to the parish. The consecration took place at the appropriate name of St. Paul's Working Man's Free Church. The site has given £1000 as an endowment, in addition to the exchanging a house in Clifton Park, valued at another £1000, as a residence for the incumbent. The cost of building is about £5,000, and it will accommodate 850 persons. The architect is Mr. W. Scott. Among the special gifts are—the organ, by Mr. Bishop; the pulpit, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes; and a memorial to his son; and the font, by the architect.

The Prince of Wales has consented to be chairman at the *Guardian*.—To the Rev. W. Bras, B.A., Curate of Bedlington, by the inhabitants of Bedlington—a gold watch and chain, a gold clock, a Greek Testament, and a family Bible; Rev. R. S. Hopkins, Curate of Lydbrook—a handsome tea service, by the congregation, on his leaving to undertake the Incumbency of Hickenstone, Staffordshire; Rev. J. S. Stevens, Incumbent of Swallowfield, Berkshire—a purse of sovereigns and a silver salver, by the parishioners; Rev. R. M. Freeman—a pocket communion-service and Bible, on his leaving Curate of Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire; Rev. Baird, on the occasion of his leaving the curacy of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, for Clarendmarket Methodist New Connexion communion service, the Rev. Dr. Hook's "Commentary on the Gospels," and Dr. Hook's "Church Dictionary"; Rev. Percival Phillips—a handsomely-mounted timepiece, by the working parishioners of Shebear-cum-Sheepwash, North Devon.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. W. B. Gale to Whitbury, Gloucestershire; Rev. T. Lewis to Llandyfaelog, Brecknockshire; Rev. R. E. Harris to Chaddlesworth, Berks; Rev. G. Bull to Ainsley, near Wrington. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. C. Nanson, to the Marlborough Union; Rev. C. Walford to the Bromley Establishment; Rev. C. Wilson, Curate of Bishopton St. Paul, to the Union Workhouse, Sedbergh. *Curacies*: Rev. W. H. Denny to St. John's, Walbutch-green; Rev. D. Forrest, by Henry Byron, near Stamford; Rev. J. S. Major to St. Paul's, Walworth; Rev. W. B. Smyth to Twickenham; Rev. W. F. Hardcre to Kensington; Rev. G. H. Waterfall to Ashover, Derbyshire; Rev. J. M. Gresley, Curate of Seale, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to be Master of Repton Hospital, Derbyshire; Rev. G. Rowe, late Vice-President and Chaplain, to be Principal of the Diocesan Training School for Masters at York.—*Guardian*.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family and attended by her suite, left Windsor Castle, on Thursday, en route for Osborne, where her Majesty will pass the Christmas holidays.

On Thursday se'nnight the Queen attended Divine service in the evening at St. George's Chapel. Her Majesty occupied the Royal pew. Lord Clarence Paget was also present, and occupied a stall for the late Prince Consort as Knight of the Garter. The Rev. C. Tayefield, the Rev. J. Pack, and the Rev. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor were the officiating clergymen.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia have attended Divine service at St. George's Chapel on the morning of each week.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen walked and drove in the castle grounds. Her Majesty was attended by Lady Churchill, Colonel Bouverie, drove out. The Crown Prince of Prussia and Princess Helena, accompanied by Prince Alexandra Royal, Baroness Von Stockmar, Count Furstenstein, Major von Schweinitz, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Frogmore House.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. The Crown Prince of Prussia, attended by Major von Schweinitz, went to the Royal Military Library at Sandhurst. The Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Prince William of Prussia, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, went to London to-day, attended by Baroness von Rosenbach and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Buff, visited Prince Arthur at the Ranger's Lodge, Blackheath, and returned by the same train. Prince Alexandra of Denmark, attended by Major Teesdale, left Windsor Castle for London.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople; Sir Robert Peel, Minister to Japan; and M. Antonio Pradilla, Minister from Columbia, were severally introduced to the Queen by Earl Russell at audiences of her majesty.

On Sunday last the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Prince of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Stanley officiated. The Queen joined the Royal party at dinner.

Monday was the second anniversary of the death of the lamented Prince Consort. The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, proceeded early in the morning to the Royal mausoleum, where her Majesty is in the habit of constantly going; and remained there for a long time, the members of the household, including the servants, to go to the mausoleum and pay a tribute of love and regard to the memory of the illustrious personage whose regretted master. The Queen passed the day in complete seclusion.

On Tuesday, her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince William, Princess Charlotte, and Prince Henry of Prussia took their departure from Windsor Castle for Berlin at twenty-six o'clock for Dover, en route to Prussia, attended by Baroness Rosenbach, Baroness Stockmar, Count Furstenstein, and Major von Schweinitz. Lord Alfred Paget attended their Royal Highnesses to Dover. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Mr. Colley, also left the castle to-day for Blackheath.

Mr. Gilbert Scott has had the honour of submitting to the Queen his new design for the Consort's Memorial.

Mr. George G. Adams, sculptor, has also had the honour to submit to her Majesty the memorial he has busts of the late Field Marshals Lord Seaton and Lord Clyde.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are at the Frogmore House. Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Osborne on Tuesday next, where they will remain a fortnight on a visit to the Queen; after which they will return to Sandringham House, Norfolk.

On Sunday se'nnight their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards lunched with the Crown Prince of Prussia. In the afternoon the Prince accompanied the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince William, and Prince Henry to the Chapel.

On Tuesday, commissioned by the Tasmanian Government, has been honoured with a sitting from the Princess for her portrait. Mr. Wallis is now in the possession of Sandringham House, Norfolk, from the Prince.

Mr. Moore Edwards, commissioned to execute a bust for the town and Corporation of Toronto, has been similarly honoured.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their children and attendants, left Windsor, via Woolwich, for the Continent, on Tuesday morning. The Royal train left Windsor nearly after nine o'clock for South-Eastern Railway, and being under the command of Mr. Godson, the company's superintendent of the line. At Reading the South-Western and the Charing-cross branch of the South-Eastern the engine, which was under the management of Mr. Norwood, the chief inspector of locomotives, at Tonbridge, Mr. Cudworth, the locomotive superintendents, who were represented by Mr. Tealon (one of the directors). Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Scudamore. The Royal Prussian party use the first passengers who have travelled over the Charing-cross line. The journey, a distance of 108 miles, was 108 miles, was accomplished in two hours and fifty-five minutes, without change of carriages, and the Prince and Princess both expressed themselves highly pleased with the facility and comfort afforded by the new route.

At the end of the Royal train at Dover a Royal salute of artillery was discharged from the castle batteries, and a similar compliment was paid on their arrival at Ostend, the guns of which were likewise fired with guards of honour from the 78th Highlanders and 80th Regiments. A large number of people was assembled on the pier, who loudly cheered the Royal visitors as they left the train, and seemed remarkably well, and she appeared gratified at the tokens of loyalty and affection which were manifested. Their Royal Highnesses crossed the Channel in the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's steam-packet Wave.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester on Tuesday, for Badminton, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, in Gloucestershire.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Appony left Chandos House, on Monday, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, at Cliveden.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have arrived in town from New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has arrived at the residence of the Embassy from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Trentham, Staffordshire, from Dunrobin Castle.

The Duchess Dowager of Norfolk returned on Tuesday to town from visiting Lord and Lady Foley at Witley Court, Worcester.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have left Hatfield House, Herts, en a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived in Berkeley-square from a tour of visits.

The Earl of Carlisle has left Grosvenor-place for Dublin, to resume his duties as Lord Lieutenant.

The Earl of Westmorland has arrived at the Countess Dowager of Westmorland's residence, in Portman-square, from Compiègne.

The Emigration Commissioners' ship Vernon, 891 tons, Captain Golsmid, belonging to Messrs. Powell and Co., London, sailed from Southampton on the 8th inst. for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board 41 married couples, 10 single men, 10 single women, and 20 single girls, all of ages between the ages of 1 and 12, and 13 infants—in all 373 souls—under the care of Mr. Sheridan Rigbey, surgeon-superintendent.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The salary of the City Remembrancer has been fixed by the Common Council at £1000.

"The Tercentenary of Shakspeare" formed the subject of a glowing oration which was delivered at the London Mechanics' Institution, on Monday, by Mr. G. Linnæus Banks, one of the honorary secretaries of the National Shakspeare Committee.

The annual dinner of the Royal London Yacht Club, to which above seventy members and friends sat down, took place on Tuesday at Willis's, King-street, St. James's. The chair was taken by Mr. Arodekine, commodore.

Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, who is one of the council, and at present treasurer, of University College, has offered to put up at his own expense, on the walls of the theatre of the college in Gower-street, a mural representation of scenes and persons of the Homeric poems, to be executed by the German sculptor, the late Mr. Gruner, R.I.

That portion of the Charing-cross Railway which runs between the Metropolitan station and Hungerford Bridge was formally opened on Tuesday morning by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. Their Royal Highnesses were on their return to Prussia, and, having arrived at this new line, were enabled to travel from Windsor to Dover without leaving the railway carriage.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Lord Stranglord in the chair, a paper was read, communicated by Mr. Swinhoe, of Formosa, which island was opened to British commerce by the late Lord Elgin. Mr. Swinhoe was appointed Vice-Consul of Formosa, and visited differing parts of the island, concerning which post would be the best adapted for trade. In his communication he stated some of the results of his investigations concerning the natives of the island and its inhabitants. A paper was also read by F. A. Eton, Esq., giving an account of a journey from Makareh to Berrah al Mash.

The following is a list of the proposed schemes of metropolitan railway to be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing Session:—Charing-cross, Hungerford, and Richmond; Hammersmith and City Extension; North and South Western Junction; Hammersmith and Kensington Extension; Metropolitan Extension to Trinity-square, Tower-hill; Metropolitan Extension to St. John's Wood; Metropolitan Grand Union Canal (Northern); Charing-cross (Western); Wimbledon and Brixton; Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon; Tooting and Hammersmith; Hammersmith, Kingston, Tooting, and London; Kew, Turnham-green, and Hammersmith; Hammersmith, Richmond, and South Coast; New Lines in Battersea; Paddington and Charing-cross.

The births of 2100 children—1112 boys and 988 girls—were registered last week in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1928.—The number of deaths in London last week was 1211. The average number of deaths in corresponding weeks during the fifteen in each of the years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1416. Smallpox exhibits a great increase in its mortality compared with that of previous weeks. Only eleven cases of this disease were registered in the week ending the 5th inst., whereas the returns now announce that 30 deaths from smallpox occurred in the week ending the 12th inst. Measles also fatal in 113 cases, scarlatina in 37, whooping-cough in 18, diarrhœa in 17, and typhus in 16. Of the 1211 deaths in November, 1863, 1 person died at the age of 80 years and upwards, and eight of these were 90 and upwards. Accident—Thomas Hutchinson—the widow of a toolmaker died at the age of 100 years at 31, New Compton-street, St. Giles; she was accidentally burned to death in her own room for an account of her eight and memory were good to the last; a farmer died at the age of 101 years in Smith-street, Westminster. Mr. Lake—from medicine in his life. Last summer he was able to make hay and dig potatoes.

LAW AND POLICE.—Mr. Serjeant Shee has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Court of Bankruptcy, caused by the death of Mr. Justice Wightman.

The Lord Chancellor has decided that a composition deed, in a bankruptcy case, which does not give equal rights to all the creditors of an insolvent cannot be upheld, and it is immaterial whether the creditor who insists on equal rights be in the means before his Lordship a composition deed had been executed, which provided for the assent of a majority of the creditors only. To this deed the assenting creditors were to receive 5d. in the pound.—The insolvents' proceedings to pay his creditors in full, and to pay the £5 to the dissenting creditors. It was urged, however, on behalf of a non-assenting creditor, that, as the deed contained a proviso that any claimant on the composition fund be placed on a footing of perfect equality, the majority in the present instance might by their votes increase the composition to 20s. in the pound, and thus make the proviso nugatory. His Lordship considered this disadvantageous to the minority, upon whom the deed, therefore, was not binding.

Mr. Edward Wise, paid constable of the city of London police, endeavoured to utter a forged bill on the Marquis of Anglesey, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, and found guilty. He was found guilty, and was sentenced for six years.

The Lord Mayor has decided that the men who were killed by the fall of a house at Islington was conducted on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The deceased's father, in his evidence, stated that the accident had been caused by the insufficient strength of the front piers, and added that the tenement had been condemned by the district surveyor. The coroner said that was the decision of 18 against 5, and that he was one of the minority.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

MR. FARNALL'S returns this week show an unfavourable change in the aspect of the cotton districts. Not only is a decrease observable in the total in the number of persons receiving relief was reported; this week there is an increase of 2,000. At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, Lord Derby read a letter which he had received from Sir George Grey relative to the late changes made in the Poor-law Board. The Poor-law Board, Lord Derby remarked, was a department which had been already done in this matter, but expressed his opinion that the Poor-law Board was somewhat under the subject of relief for first mortgage, which, from returns made to the committee, appear to be large on the amount of small sums. The Government, he understood, were desirous to aid the progress of public work in the distressed districts, and said, "provided £30,000 or £40,000 were spent in this way, and not in difficult to spend £20,000 or 30,000 expenditure upon useful public works by the commencement of the new year." The following are the latest returns:—In one case, were made, the figures in parentheses indicating the number of weeks over which the grants were extended:—Ashton-under-Lyne, £1,000 (3); Aston, £300 (3); Bacup, £400 (3); Dukinfield (5), £120; Farnington (4), £100; Rochdale (3), £750; Bolton (4), £200; Chadderton (3), £100; Hyde (3), £200; Leigh (3), £200; Middleton (3), £100; Stockport, £1,000; Tintwistle (3), £100; Wigan (3), £500. For superintendence of labour, Ashton-under-Lyne were made a grant of £100; Bacup, £144; Staleybridge, £200.

The London committee met yesterday week at the Mansion House, Mr. Alderman Rose, M.P., in the chair. The total amount received to the end of Thursday evening was £320,670, of which £146,795 had been remitted, including £20,000 for the Lancashire purposes. During the week ending £7360 had been received, of which £1636 was from colonial resources. Several grants were made.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel Defoe (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) Christmas is preeminently the children's season. In deference to them Pantomime revisits the glimpses of the moon, Harlequin and Columbine, with their sledge, Pantaloon pats on his biggest spectacles, Harlequin dons his shiniest suit, Clown prepares his longest and most direct appeals to them, too, publishers issue dowry books; and so, in deference to them, "Current Literature" for this week devoted to publications intended for young persons principally. First, in virtue of its grand proportions, handsome exterior, and profusely illustrated interior, no less than of its unflagging popularity, comes the new edition of Defoe's immortal fiction, with a hundred engravings by the Brothers Dalziel, from drawings by Mr. Harrison Weir. Mr. Weir has improved from book to book, in the next page, are those which represent Crusoe getting down to the cable which he covered, and Friday saying expressing his gratitude for his deliverance.

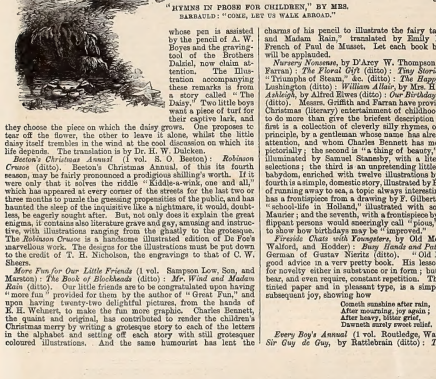
Stories and Tales. By Hans C. Andersen. (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) Let the hoard of children, Hans Andersen,



"HYMNS IN PROSE FOR CHILDREN," BY MRS. BARBAULD: "COME, LET US WALK ABROAD."



"STORIES AND TALES BY HANS ANDERSEN:" THE DAISY.



"ROBINSON CRUSOE:" CRUSOE GETTING DOWN TO THE CABLE.



"ROBINSON CRUSOE:" FRIDAY EXPRESSING HIS GRATITUDE TO CRUSOE.

whose pen is assisted by the pencil of A. W. Boyes and the graving-tool of the Brothers Dalziel, now claim attention. The illustration accompanying these remarks is from a story called "The Daisy." Two little boys want a piece of turf for their captive lark, and they choose the piece on which the daisy grows. One proposes to tear off the flower, the other to leave it alone, whilst the little daisy itself trembles in the wind at the cool discussion on which its life depends. The translation is by Dr. H. W. Dulcken.

Boston's Christmas Annual (1 vol. S. O. Beeton): *Robinson Crusoe* (ditto). Beeton's Christmas Annual, of this its fourth season, may be fairly pronounced a prodigious shilling's worth. If it were only that it solves the riddle "Kiddle-a-wink, one and all," which has appeared at every corner of the streets for the last two or three months to puzzle the guessing propensities of the public, and has haunted the sleep of the inquisitive like a nightmare, it would, doubtless, be eagerly sought after. But, not only does it explain the great enigma, it contains also literature grave and gay, amusing and instructive, with illustrations ranging from the ghastly to the grotesque. The *Robinson Crusoe* is a handsome illustrated edition of De Foe's marvellous work. The designs for the illustrations must be put down to the credit of T. H. Nicholson, the engravings to that of C. W. Sheers.

More Fun for Our Little Friends (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston): *The Book of Blockheads* (ditto): *Mr. Wood and Madam Rain* (ditto). Our little friends are to be congratulated upon having "more fun" provided for them by the author of "Great Fun," and upon having twenty-two delightful pictures, from the hands of R. H. Wehnert, to make the fun more graphic. Charles Bennett, the quaint and original, has contributed to render the children's Christmas merry by writing a grotesque story to each of the letters in the alphabet and setting off each story with still grotesquer coloured illustrations. And the same humourist has lent the charms of his pencil to illustrate the fairy tale called "Mr. Wind and Madam Rain," translated by Emily Makepeace from the French of Paul de Musset. Let each book be inspected and each will be applauded.

Nursery Nonsense, by D'Arcy W. Thompson (1 vol. Griffith and Farran): *The Floral Gift* (ditto): *Tiny Stories*, by the Author of "Triumphs of Steam," &c. (ditto): *The Happy Home*, by Henrietta Lushington (ditto): *William Allair*, by Mrs. H. Wood (ditto): *Lake Ashleigh*, by Alfred Rives (ditto): *Our Birthdays*, by Emma Davenport (ditto). Messrs. Griffith and Farran have provided so liberally for the Christmas (literary) entertainment of childhood that it is impossible to do more than give the briefest description of each work. The first is a collection of cleverly silly rhymes, on the *Gummer Go-too* principle, by a gentleman whose name has already attracted no little attention, and whom Charles Bennett has most worthily seconded pictorially; the second is "a thing of beauty," a souvenir tastefully illuminated by Samuel Stanesby, with a literary body of poetical selections; the third is an unpretending little book for five-year-old babydom, enriched with twelve illustrations by Harrison Weir: the fourth is a simple, domestic story, illustrated by Fitzwell; the fifth treats of running away to sea, a topic always interesting to English boys, and has a frontispiece from a drawing by F. Gilbert; the sixth is a tale of "school-life in Holland," illustrated with some spirit by G. De Maurier; and the seventh, with a frontispiece by D. H. Friston, is what flippant persons would sneeringly call "pious," and has for its object to show how birthdays may be "improved."

Fireside Chats with Youngsters, by Old Merry (1 vol. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder): *Busy Hands and Patient Hearts*, from the German of Gustav Nieritz (ditto). "Old Merry" conveys very good advice in a very pretty book. His lessons are not remarkable for novelty either in substance or in form; but they are such as will bear, and even require, constant repetition. The second story, told on tinted paper and in pleasant type, is a simple tale of trouble and subsequent joy, showing how

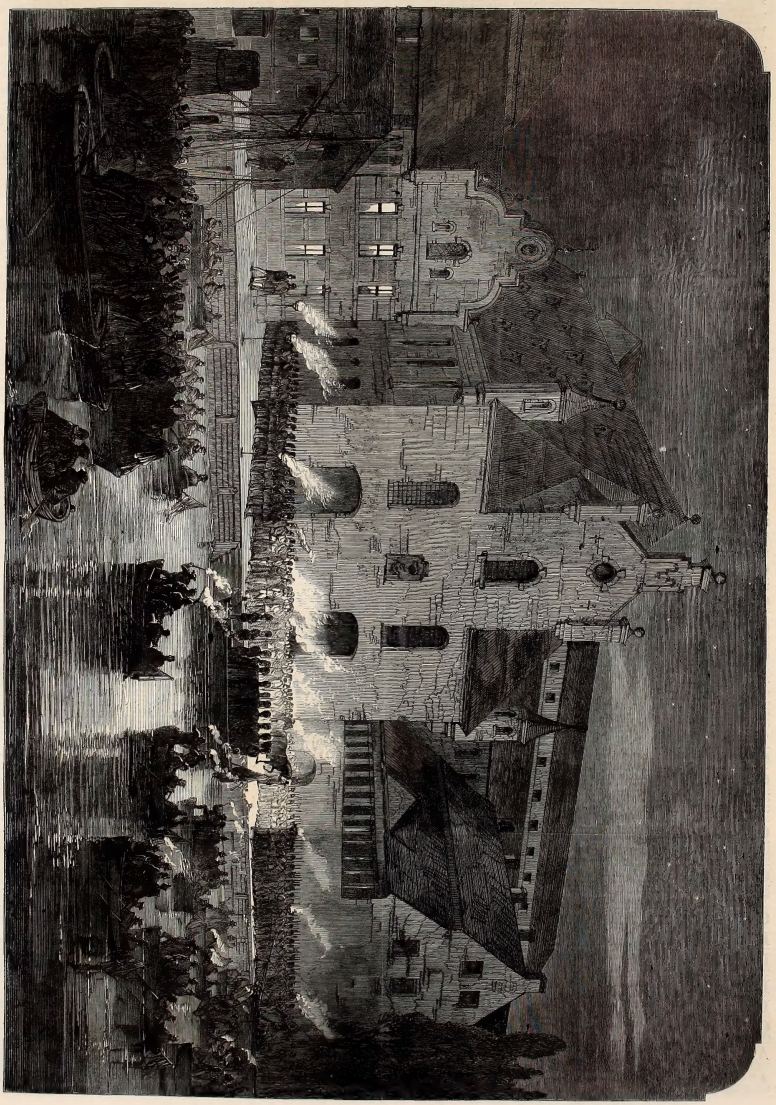
> Cometh sunshine after rain,
> After mourning, joy again;
> After heavy, bitter grief,
> Dawneth surely sweet relief.

Every Boy's Annual (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge): *Sir Guy de Guy*, by Rattlebrain (ditto): *The Adventures of Rob Roy*, by James Grant (ditto): *Marian and her Pupils*, by Charlotte Lankester (ditto): *Every Little Boy's Book* (ditto). The first of these books contains a mass of literature, illustrated by a hundred cuts, and headed by an illuminated frontispiece, entertaining to boys; the second is a good-natured satire in poetry upon the volunteer movement, and is fantastically illustrated by Phiz (whose one young lady looks as opera-dancer-like and well as ever); the third needs no introduction; the fourth is a nicely-written account of one who tried, honestly and not unsuccessfully, to fulfil the most thankless of offices; and the fifth, with its 250 illustrations, forms "a complete cyclopædia of in and out door games, with and without toys, domestic pets, conjuring, shows, riddles, &c."

The Ice Maiden. By Hans Christian Andersen. (1 vol. Richard Bentley.) The Ice Maiden, who dwells in the glacier, whose pillow is the snow, and whose cheeks are ruddy with the glow of the Alpine sunset, loves the spouse of a mortal bride, and bears him away to her icebound home. Hans Andersen tells the tale; Mrs. Bushby has translated it from the Danish; Zwecker's drawings, engraved by Pearson, have illustrated it; the publisher has had it printed in noble type on delicate paper, has had it bound in blue and gold, and it now awaits the homage of those who pretend to taste.

Peter Parley's Annual for 1864. (1 vol. William Kent.) We have been for some time under the impression that "Peter Parley" is dead; but, even if it be so, we are quite ready to apply to him the phrase, "Le Roi est mort—Vive le Roi!" and to welcome the prince of annualists under the editorship of William Martin. He appears in a form likely to find favour with boys.

The True, Pathetic History of Poor Match (1 vol; Smith, Elder, and Co.): *Winter Wreavings*, by Isabella Law (ditto). Match was a dog and a brother, of the hairy terrier description so admirably drawn in the pages of *Punch*. His adventures and his sad end may here be read of by all children who like such dogs; and children who do not should be anxiously watched by parents and guardians, for, depend upon it, the symptom is a very bad one. There are four illustrations, of which that which represents Match in long clothes and a baby's cap is particularly grateful to the feelings. "Winter Wreavings" are a collection of poetical effusions, more than usually musical, tender, and pathetic. We would hint, however, with all deference to the writer, that *Arielle* (p. 95) is not a triolyiable, and cannot correctly be made to answer syllabically to *Christmas night*.



ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE KING OF DENMARK AT COPENHAGEN.—SEE PAGE 604.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 26.

SUNDAY, Dec. 20.—Fourth Sunday in Advent. First General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1560. Lavalette's escape from prison through the devotion of his wife, 1815. Secession from the United States of North America begins with South Carolina, 1860.

MONDAY, 21.—St. Thomas: the shortest day. Great Victory of Ibrahim Pacha and the Egyptians over the Turkish Vizier at Konieh, 1832.

TUESDAY, 22.—St. Croix taken by Sir Alexander Cochrane, 1807. Texas annexed to the United States, 1845.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—St. Victoria, Virgin and Martyr, at Rome, 270. Henry, the great Duke of Guise, assassinated, by command of the King, Henry III., 1588.

THURSDAY, 24.—Death of Vasco da Gama, Viceroy of the Indies, 1525. Preliminaries of the peace between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Ghent, 1814.

FRIDAY, 25.—Christmas Day. Baptism of Clovis, King of the Franks, at Rheims, 496. Full Moon, 5h. 59m. p.m.

SATURDAY, 26.—St. Stephen, Martyr. Logic, in the Right of Bonis, Africa, assembled at Carthage, Provincial Council, 1854.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1 34	2 11	2 49	3 28	4 8	4 50	5 34
13 54	14 31	15 9	15 48	16 28	17 10	17 54

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—In preparation, to be produced on MONDAY next, and played during the Holidays, a grand comic Christmas PANTOMIME, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled and founded upon the popular German fairy tale of HERR DER TEUFEL. The Harlequinade will display new characters and Decorations, inclusive of more than the usual number of Scenical Surprises and Transformations, by the unrivalled talents of Mr. William Beverley. The Music will be under the most experienced direction, and Acts WILLIAM BEVERLEY, whose Christmas pantomimes have been retained this Christmas exclusively for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The Harlequin, Mr. Frederick Payne; Clown, Mr. Harry Payne; Pantaloon, Mr. Barnes; and Columbine, Miss Rosina Wright. The Grand Transformation Scene will display the Palace of those popular Pantomimists (forming a Double Company): Corne—Harry Bilson and Mr. J. Rogers; Jacques—Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. Fred Payne; Gendarmes—Mr. Cormani and S. Saville; Colombine—Miss Bilson and Miss Rosina Wright. The music of the Pantomime will be selected from the works of Auber, Balfe, Benedict, Wallace, &c. The words selected and arranged by Mr. Chatterton. The Pantomime produced on Monday next sustains; pas d'ensemble by Mr. J. Hinchliffe; proprietor by Mr. Needham and assistants; dresses by Mr. and Mrs. Lawler. The dances will be under the direction of Mr. Lee, arranged by Mr. Cormani; scenic scenes, tricks, &c., invented by Messrs. H. Barnes and Cormani. A Juvenile Pantomime of Puss in Boots, on Wednesday next, Dec. 23.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON. Every Evening (EXCEPT SATURDAY) at Seven, a new and original Opera, in Two Acts, entitled HARLEQUIN ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. Piano-forte Selection, 2s. net.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole Management of Mr. CHARLES FECHTER.—On MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 21, the Performances will commence with a new Farce. After which, at Eight o'clock, BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE. Mr. Fechter, Mr. Addison, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Pinner, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Vaughan, Henry Neville, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Kate Terry, Lawrence, Mrs. Leo, and Miss Keeley. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. No fees. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. Thirteenth Week of Miss Bateman in the new play of LEAH. Every Evening at Seven. The Part of Leah, Miss Bateman. Mr. Neville Mervyn, J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and Miss Woolgar. Last, Miss Bateman. And, ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS. Commencing at Seven. Commencing at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL JUVENILE ATTRACTIONS, MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week every day except Saturday.

MISS M. WHEELHOUSE, pupil of the celebrated Professor Wehli, will perform a selection of his most interesting Experiments in Physical and Natural Magic daily, at Three o'clock.

HERR MCNAIR, the wonderful minister of birds and animals, will perform, at Half-past Three and Five o'clock.

Nadar's Grand Equestrian Entertainment, and Go in the Crystal Palace Train with children admitted free to view the interior of the Car. Palace open from Ten till Six for admission. Lighted up at dusk. Admission, Half-a-crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—JUVENILE DAYS.—MONDAY NEXT and during the Week, Nadar's Grand Balloon; M. Wehlhammer, the conjuror; Herr McNair and his performing birds; Miss Wheelhouse's Experiments.

Grand Display of Fireworks on Wednesday next, at Seven o'clock, by Messrs. Brock and Pain's Palace Train, Go in the Car with children admitted free to view the interior of the Palace. Lighted up at dusk.

The Children, Children, Half-price.

Trains from Victoria, London Bridge, Kensington, Boston, North London, and intermediate Stations every 20 minutes.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, the largest ever constructed, rises from the Grounds in Mont Paris, and remains over Sydenham, Belgium, and Balham, every Day at Three o'clock, weather permitting, with COMPETITIVE TICKETS, inclosed in Gold Balloons, to be found by the Aeronaut.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—Open from Ten till Dusk. Trains every hour from London Bridge and Victoria. NADAR'S BALLOON, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Commencing BOXING DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 26. Unusual result of economies in the Expenditure of the Company, the Directors of Mr. Nadar's Grand Equestrian Entertainment, the Chamber of Horrors, the Gymnastic Exercises and Aesthetic Feats, Professor Heller Entertainment, entitled "Mental Magic and Mystic Wonders," Mr. Wyndham's grand Juvenile Operetta, "Cinderella," Professor Bates-quarter Entertainment, Professor Bodeen and the Norwegians, Herr —— concluding with a new Comic Christmas Entertainment, entitled "Harlequin Hop o' my Thumb," Mr. Leybourne's Comic Entertainment, Incentive Gymnastic Feats by Mr. Hengler, Mr. Sam Hague's Performing Dogs, Mother Redhead's "Little Jack Horner," Polly, pat the kettle on," &c., and startling effects. The whole lighted up at dusk in the most grand and magical manner.

Monster Christmas Tree. Grand Fancy Fair and Bazaar, for the sale of all kinds of Christmas and New Year's Gifts, &c.

Numerous Stalls have been allotted to the full dimensions of the Handel Orchestral Car. Several new and interesting Aquaria, stocked with various kinds of fishes and marine animals, will be added to the Crystal Fountain. The entire Palace specially lighted, having in view the Christmas Holiday Entertainments. The entire Palace specially and appropriately decorated with wreaths and festoons of evergreens, and other appropriate emblematic designs now within contemplation.

Performances at intervals on the Great Festival Organ and by the Orchestral Band of the Company, under the direction of Mr. Manns, Mus. Doc.

Open from Ten till Six for admission. Gas lighting. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

CHRISTMAS.—WET OR DRY, FROST OR SNOW, THE COLY HOLIDAY RESORT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S GREAT BALLOON, CHRISTMAS DAY.—In order to offer a Holiday Treat to Visitors during the Christmas Holidays, Nadar's Great Balloon will be exhibited, fully inflated, the interior of the car being specially arranged for the Christmas Day, in the Centre Transept of the Tropical Department; but, from want of height, the Monsieur's Car, with its various Passengers, cannot be exhibited in the Centre Transept, but over the Balloon. Each visit until another should be over by a quarter of an hour.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOXING DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, being also a General Holiday, with a BALLOON ASCENT. Unusually liberal combinations of attractions provided for this Christmas. Frequent Trains from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, Addison-road, Mid-Surrey, Brighton, and North London Railways. Children, Half-price. Elephant and Castle, Greenwich, and Deptford Omnibuses open for admission from Nine till Six. Gas lighting; Children Half-price.

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ONE SHILLING.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOXING DAY SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 26.—Open for Admission from Ten till Six. ONE SHILLING.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—FRANCONI'S GRAND CIRQUE IMPERIAL EVERY EVENING, at Half-past Seven.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—FRANCONI'S TROUPE.—During the Holidays, on DECEMBER 26, there will be MORNING PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, commencing at Two o'Clock and ending at Half-past Four.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE on BOXING DAY at Two o'Clock.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—WEEK AFTER CHRISTMAS. MORNING PERFORMANCES every Day at Two.

COLONEL DE HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. Admission, One Shilling, from Ten a.m. to Five p.m.

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MUSICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—Sixth Season, 1864. The following is the SCHEME for the Performances:—Jan. 6, Jessica Hall; 20, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 3, April 9, and June 15. The Soirées, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday Evenings, Feb. 24 and May 18, and Feb. 17 and July 13. Sessions Meetings for Choral Practice, on Tuesday Evenings, commencing on Jan. 26. Annual General Meeting, Feb. 3. Prize Glee Competition, Wednesday, May 4. Prize Madrigal Competition, Wednesday, June 1. Conductor, Mr. Land. Annual Subscription, One Guinea. Members' tickets are now ready for delivery by Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street, where information relative to the Society may be obtained.

M. Baker-street, Portman-square. W. CHARLES SALAMAN, Honorary Secretary.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

CHRISTMAS again! And England is, happily, at peace with all the civilised world; her condition is prosperous: the elasticity of her resources has been more marvellously demonstrated than ever; her manufacturing operatives are regaining employment; her defences are in the best order; there has been no epidemic to destroy the bodies of the people, or diseases to embitter their hearts; a beloved Sovereign is in good health and, apparently, about to come once more among us, as in the days before her great sorrow: the Heir of England is married to a wife of his own choice, and there is every promise of social happiness for those who will one day (may it be distant!) give tone to the social life of the nation; a Ministry which, by a curious combination of accidents, commands the confidence of all the parties, is in office; and, in a word, whence we will, it is impossible for the most resolute grumbler to say that he can point out a national misfortune.

Surely, this accumulation of evidence that the country is thriving must force upon the least patriotic the conviction that we have much to be thankful for at this festal Christmas time. And we honestly believe that when the English people gather, on Friday next, to inaugurate the season of festival, at their forefathers have done for ages, by a solemn recognition of the religious character of the feast, all these things will come to their hearts and form a Christmas litany. The sense may be coming; but hitherto we have been mercifully protected from it, and we have had both time and warning, so that we have been able to make preparations to meet with it, let it come from what quarter of the heaven it may. Another Christmas we may have a different record to set down; but nothing can obliterate the fact that England has enjoyed extraordinary tranquility and prosperity during years when most other nations of the world have been ravaged by war, convulsed by rebellion, or half ruined by anarchy. Let all this be remembered when, at the approaching festival, the people draw together to thank the Author and Giver of all good things.

By a time-honoured custom, at this season of the year the journalist is permitted to relinquish his ordinary duties, and for a few days to assimilate his tone to that of the rest of the world. For this week, at all events, we are allowed to forget the grim details of the fierce struggle between those whom we may call our brothers on both sides of the Atlantic, may perhaps be joining in battle while the Christmas bells are ringing and the Christmas anthem is pealing. We may forget the complications of foreign politics, and cease to speculate upon the contingencies of which special promises may be given by the oracular voice which on New-Year's Day will address the foreign representatives in Paris. We may spare our readers any discussion upon the fearful struggle in Poland, though, when the prayer goes up for prisoners and captives, few among us will fail to remember the Russians who are now groaning in Russian gaols or are shuddering under the Cossack whips that direct the march—sometimes made a whole year's journey—to Siberia. We need not even regret the presence of a French garrison in Rome—Rome, the capital of Pagan Kagesima—hope that we are not beginning a great and costly war in China—deprecate the exterminating views so remorselessly put forth on the New Zealand question—or affect to remonstrate with Australia on the convict business, though convinced—and never more thoroughly than by this last news of brigandism—that she is right. In the Christmas week we are not called upon to survey mankind from China to Peru, or to weft any one's sighing from India to the Pole. We may join our fellow-countrymen in keeping the great feast and in thinking and talking of little that does not connect itself with that festival.

But for a certain class of considerations we might perhaps indulge ourselves, for this time, with the luxury of silence. For, as a rule, if we do not talk politics, British, foreign, or social, we have not much call to be talking at all. It is not for a secular press to usurp the functions of the accredited ministers of religion, and to call antithesis and epigram to the aid of theological teaching. Such of our contemporaries as stray into this course, by way of vindicating their curious claim to be called religious journals, do not appear to us to be very successful in the substitute they proffer for the regular instructor in serious matters. We shall certainly not imitate them, believing as we do that there never was a time in English history when the all-important considerations that belong to the great Christian festivity were so ably and eamestly pressed upon the people by the priests of the Establishment, and by the ministers of other denominations as at the present time. Assuredly we shall not offer a lay sermon in the place of a leading article.

If we appear to depart in a slight degree from the line we are too happy to trace for ourselves, it is really on a ground of date, and not because the thoughts which we would urge will not be set out on Christmas Day in all places of worship with the utmost plain-speaking and affectionate zeal. But those addresses will come when the festival is on, and when we are advanced into the day which we should desire to see marked by benefits to all. We, on the other hand, write some days before the feast, and this is our excuse for dwelling upon the subject of charity. If we are fortunate enough to obtain the attention of those who are preparing for their Christmas, we have no doubt of doing good by reminding them that in the days which will precede Christmas Day there are ample and almost unique opportunities of practising charity. Friday for many who, if no such forethought be taken, will spend but a wretched one. Let us, therefore, recall to the recollection of all who have money, food, coals, clothes at their disposal—and who do not?—that there has not somewhere been a winter in which appeals to them a small one will become great in the eyes of the destitute. We believe that myriads of kind things are left undone because in comfortable circumstances people are apt to be unwilling to credit the smallness of the resources of the poor, of the marvellous way in which they can eut their scant gains into rent, food, and raiment; and of the proportionate value of aid which the benevolent often withhold because it seems so small. If generous-natured people, who do not judge of others by their own, but what they would wish to be slighted, could really be made acquainted with the habits of the poor, and could comprehend what penury means, they would soon be dissheared of the idea that any gift could be unacceptable, especially in the winter months. There is scarcely a coin, any article of clothing, or a present of any other necessary, that will not become an important element in the Christmas Day of the needy. If every reader of these lines would silently, or in council with friends, consider what he could do during the week happier by the individual charity of such reader, exerted between this and Christmas Day, the aggregate of happiness would be enormous. And what would be the sacrifice? We are not going, we suppose, to counsel self-denial whose privilege it is to urge the duty of sacrifice; we will confine ourselves to our own secular pulpit, and ask only the charity that can be afforded without sacrifice. Surely every one who reads these words can bestow a half-crown, or a garment, or half a sack of coals, or a tidy dinner. Those who will have shall be thanked for the suggestion when those who may carry it out have been thanked by the eyes of the receivers of such gifts.

Many thousands can do far more than this, and do it. They, however, are doing it without the need to be urged, and need no prompting from us. Our aim is to point out facts to those who do not know how much good they can effect. They have but to look around them; or, if they are unable to perceive with their own eyesight, let them ask their minister or their medical man to tell them of cases. Those suffering of the poor will have no difficulty. And for other persons whose money is ready enough, but whose time is still more precious, there are the magistrates' poor-boxes. Next to examining a case one's self, there is no better course than to trust implicitly the excellent magistrates, who have such effectual means of ascertaining that charity is not given to those who do not need it. We hope to read that in London assistance has been largely given in the tall way and in the provinces a similar machinery is ready and at the service of the benevolent. If the Christmas litany, of which we have given some idea, but which will be expanded and increased by any intelligent reader, contain a recital of things for which gratitude is due to the Author of all good, we can only suggest that the best means of helping the poor to believe that Christmas is not all selfish holiday, but a solemn memory for those who enjoy the numberless comforts of a happy home.

THE FARM.

OUR "talk is still of bullocks," and those Christmas markets, shows, and sales, which seems somewhat out of place while that portentous instrument, the Bill, which bills and bullocks together, is passing. It ranges from twenty to six degrees above freezing-point. The Islington Market records the following prices:—Beasts, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; sheep, 4s. 4d.; there were 19,976 beasts and 26,290 sheep entered with the clerk of the market, or about 2,000 more respectively more than last year. A few very superior Scots realised 4s. 10d. per stone, and a few Devon and Downs 6s. was the top quotation. Mr. M'Combie sent 62 of his prime "black brigade," all two years old, from Tillyfour, which were equal to former years, the Devons and Herefords in greater force than usual, the fatal foot-and-mouth disease as yet, rather elderly, retired plough beasts. At the private sales, 29 of her Majesty's Welsh Runts, fed in the meadows at Windsor Park, and rising six years old, averaged over £27 apiece. Six of Baron Anthony Rothschild's fat beasts realised, according to the *Mark Lane Express*, £450—or something like £75 per head. Last year a competition between some of the very first metropolitan and country butchers, the property of the Queen of the very highest quality, even made £40 to £47 10s.; and at Lord Dunham's, over which Mr. Wetherell, as usual, presided, three half-bred polled heifers averaged £38 16s. 8d., one of them—a red and white—going as high as £48. The total proceeds of the latter sale were £571.

The attendance at the Smithfield Club show was several thousands below last year, when the building had novelty to aid it. Next year we trust that any loss of this kind to the Company may be made up by the admission of the public to the galleries during the judging, which, especially at the Royal show, is generally all give the opening day on ticket it has never yet possessed. The delightful Baker-street sight to top p.m. source of the members is now a thing of the past, and this would be its pleasantest substitute. The Carlisle Christmas Show has prospered, and Mr. George Head (who has offered £240 for a Towneley bull last September at one of the county gatherings) comes well up. At Leeds, Capt. Tennant's Rosa, the Smithfield cup winner of last year, took a medal in the extra stock; and at Darlington Mr. Stewart won the 100-guinea cup for the best beast in the yard. It must be won three times in succession before it is claimed for good, and red and then a white ox had done the trick cleverly enough in 1861-2. This year Mr. Stewart had nothing good enough in his "training-stables" at Mains of Ecclemont; but a brother Aberdeen butcher, Mr. Mason, very handily helped the head of the guild in his need by selling him his own roan ox, which he had intended for Birmingham and Smithfield. It was no slight sacrifice, as, but for this gallantry, the roan would have put all the Smithfield sisters and cousins to shame, and Darlington, which had been rather building on one of Mr. Pease's shorthorn-fed Cleveland bays, "got beaten by" the crossbred. It was three years and seven months old, and bred by Mr. Mewe, of the Mains of Haulkerton district. It is, we believe, by a bull bred by Mr. Cruikshank, which united Booth and Bates blood in and, seeing what a number of good shorthorn bulls have been used for years past north of Aberdeen, the beasts of that district are a much pure blood in them as nine tenths of those which are entered as shorthorns in the English fat ranks.

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.
(From our own Correspondent.)

PIRÆUS, Dec. 4.

THE waters of Grecian politics continue to be troubled by two questions which now accompany the public mind in a disagreeable manner: the cession of the Seven Islands, with the stringent conditions sought to be imposed by the British Government, and the nullification of the decree which the Ionian Assembly adopted by a large majority shortly before the arrival of King George in Greece. M. Saripolos, the Ionian Commissioner here, has submitted a proposition for the revocation of the unpopular decree to the Assembly at Corfu, but without success. He was not even permitted to discuss the subject with that freedom which ought to characterise a chamber elected by a population ardent in its desire for liberty. Two deputies from the National Assembly have been appointed to convey its sympathies to King George on the death of the King of Denmark and to Her Hellenic Majesty on account of his disappointment at the illiberal conduct of the representatives, and intimated a strong desire that the decree be rescinded forthwith. It is difficult to foresee how M. Bulgaris will be able to conciliate his loyalty to his Sovereign with his firm intention of resisting the abrogation of the decree, which has already brought this otherwise able minister into unpopularity; and this divergence of opinions between the Throne and the Assembly is much to be regretted, as contrary to the ordinary course of differences of opinion between Sovereigns and their Chambers, it is generally the latter which is found on the side of the King of the Hellenes.

In consequence of having received my letter of recall, I hastened down to the Pirnus, where I have passed a day or two in wandering about the port while waiting for the departure of the *batsava-á-moyeur* of the Messageries Impériales. Although, not sorry at having a country that does not shine by its hospitality, which is less than Turkish, I, for the high pleasure of passionately exploring, consented to pay at Athens, they received an amount of comfort adequate to the sums demanded, the unpleasantness of the only one I met with patience. But it is sad to pay for dirty, thickly-populated rooms in the best hotels twice the charge that would be made in any other country, and under to give the Grand Hôtel d'Orient or Paris prices for meals altogether abominable and inexplicable in their composition. The Greeks of Athens are indeed a people whose impression that they are the direct descendants of Themistocles, and if they did not gain in the course of a hundred per cent over anybody else they would dishonour their pedigree, and to that would prefer retiring from the business.

But the badness of the hotel accommodation is not the only matter for complaint; the irregularity of the postal arrangements, the scarcity of wheels, the bad state of good roads in the interior, and the consequent exorbitant charges for travelling in the environs of Athens, are matters which demand reform. Although not sorry at having has passed away, but which has left behind it an accumulation of moral and material sterility that will require many years of good government to eradicate.

Before leaving Athens, I paid a visit of adieu to the illustrious marble remains of those ancient monuments which, after all, constitute the best title of the people of Greece to consideration and support. The Athens which appeared to me inundated with soldiers as I looked upon them for the last time, and the charming young girls of the Erechtheion appeared to revive and palpitate under the warm rays as they were reflecting glances towards the gigantic Parthenon, which neither bombs nor mines have been able to annihilate. The entire scene, under the clear and delicious light that issues from an ultramarine sky, appeared to be gilded over a delicious dark red, sufficiently transparent to allow the most minute details of the artistic combination of light and colour. After this, can it be said that the arts are useless? for who would think of visiting, or feeling an interest in, the modern city of Athens were it not that the genius of Phidias still hovers over the Greek capital from the summit of the Acropolis? Other Greek cities, as Argos, are full of interesting remains of ancient splendour with modern corruption and neglect. It remains to be seen whether the arrival of the new King, accompanied by the support of the European Powers, will be sufficient to impart a fresh impetus to a people which has been suffered to languish in the midst of scenes so well calculated to inspire a spirit of progress and civilisation, by the souvenirs of the primitive magnificence of their buildings and the wonderful development of those classical types and forefathers who honoured the marble temples of ancient Greece.

I terminate my letter by a short description of the "entrée" depicted by M. Mariani, whose pencil has thus kept the English public fully en courant with the events attending the arrival of King George in Athens. May his Majesty's reign prove as happy and as successful as his intentions are pure! In that case, bright days will be in store for Greece, and the future a picture of her long-lost moral and artistic worth.

THE KING'S GUARD TAKING THE OATH OF FIDELITY.

On Friday, Nov. 20, the oath of allegiance was administered to the National Guard at Athens on the Place de la Concorde (formerly called the Place d'Odeon). This large square is situated to the north of the city, on the road to Patissia. The Archbishop, followed by several members of the clergy, arrived on the ground at half-past 9 a.m. The oath of fidelity to the King and Constitution was taken by companies and by general acclamation; the Archbishop having on his right hand a Bible richly bound and covered with silver gilt, and, on his left, another Deacon, bearing the New Testament. The two Deacons were in robes of rich brocade, embroidered with gold. The costume of the Archbishop, of richer material, reminded one of the vestments of the upper clergy in the middle ages. The collar of the priests is black, as I think I mentioned on a previous occasion.

The ceremonial service, composed of the clergy and the superior officers of the national guard, proceeded to the drapeau of each battalion, for the administration of the oath, which was invariably taken with solemnity and extraordinary alacrity. For the illustration of this important ceremony our Artist selected the detachment with the most distinguished appearance, and consequently last-named hours, and was concluded amidst the patriotic exclamations of all present in favour of the King and the Constitution.

The regular army will take the oath of allegiance after its reorganisation, which is being rapidly proceeded with.

Mr. Edmondstone, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces of Bengal, has been made a K.C.B.; and Colonel C. B. W. Hervey, of the Bombay Staff Corps, a C.B.

A letter from Valencia, in Spain, states that the crop of oranges has been considerably reduced this year, in consequence of violent hurricanes which have prevailed in that neighborhood.

Mr. G. Lewis and Mr. Frederick Haines, F.S.A., have been appointed honorary secretaries for organising local and provincial committees in aid of the National Shakspeare Fund.



THE NATIONAL GUARD AT ATHENS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO KING GEORGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE FAITHFUL," FROM A PEN-AND-INK DRAWING ON VELLUM, BY THE HON. MRS. RICHARD BOYLE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE NATIVITY."

The taste for early Italian art and the due appreciation of its unequalled purity and nobleness are of quite recent date in England, and are a novelty even in Italy itself. This phase of art—and therein lies the secret of its unconsciously-exalted character—was not merely religious in a general sense, but it was essentially devotional and entirely subordinated to the service of the Church. For this reason it has very properly been designated also early Christian art. The spirit of this art became from various causes almost extinct soon after the Renaissance, and it has reappeared at very rare intervals.

We feel confident, however, that we may claim for the design by the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle first exhibited with the initials E. V. B. attached, in the Gallery of the Female Artists, and engraved on page 613, a singularly large measure of the true spirit of this early Christian art. In justice to the artist we may say that we fear some portion of the delicacy of the pen-and-ink drawing may of necessity have escaped in our Engraving, together with a little of its appropriate simplicity of execution and almost severe purity of expression; but still we trust sufficient of the merits of the original have been reproduced to justify our high opinion.

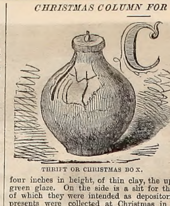
It will certainly assist to a proper estimation of the drawing before us, and it may not be out of place or unacceptable at the present moment to inquire into the modes in which the early Christian painters (who have evidently been Mrs. Boyle's models) treated the grand event which we commemorate in our great festival of next week. On this subject the most accessible authority is Mrs. Jameson's "Legends of the Madonna." We find then, that the Nativity, like the Annunciation, was treated by the early painters in two ways—as a Mystery and as an Event. And we must be careful to discriminate between them. In the first sense the Christian artist solely intended to express the advent of the Divinity on earth in the form of an infant; and in the all-absorbing wonderfulness of this greatest of all miracles he feels he may ignore all petty earthly accidents or circumstances historically connected therewith. But, with all this latitude, a leading idea, or "motif," seems almost invariably to be (as with our artist) to represent the Virgin in the act of adoring the Child, an idea which may have been taken from a text in the office of the Virgin—*Virgo quem genuit adoravit.* In the words of Jeremy Taylor, "she blessed him, she worshipped him, and she thanked him that he would be born of her;" "as, indeed," says Mrs. Jameson, "many a young mother has done before and since when she has hung in adoration over the cradle of her first-born child." But here the child was to be a descended God; and nothing, surely, can be more natural or more religiously suggestive than the manner in which many of the early painters have expressed this idea. In such pictures the locality is often indicated as a barn, a poor stable, or a rocky cave, and each becomes "a temple full of religion, full of glory, where angels are the ministers, the Holy Virgin the worshipper, and Christ the Deity." Very few accessories are, however, admitted besides those necessary to denote that the subject is a Nativity, properly so called, and not the Madre Pia. In the latter the Virgin is represented adoring the infant, but the accessories are purely ideal and poetical, and have no reference to time or place. Botticelli, Lorenzo di Credi, &c., excelled in works of this description.

In the mystical and poetical versions of the Nativity the Divine Infant lies in the centre of the picture, sometimes on a white napkin, sometimes with no other bed than the flowery turf; sometimes his head rests on a wheatsheaf, always here interpreted as the bread of life. He is often represented placing his finger on his lip, which expresses the *Verbum sum*—"I am the word," or I am the bread of life—and fixing his eyes on the heavens above, where the angels are singing the "Gloria in excelsis." Occasionally his great Sacrifice is prefigured by an angel, or the infant Christ himself, holding a cross, a nail, or a crown of thorns. Frequently angels, and sometimes Joseph, as well as the Virgin, are introduced joining in adoration. There are instances in which attendant saints, as St. Helena, St. Catherine, &c., and votaries or the donors of the pictures are introduced. St. Catherine is introduced in allusion to her marriage with the infant Saviour. Any picture bearing on this mystical marriage was, for intelligible reasons, a favourite subject in nunneries. In a large and famous Nativity by Giulio Romano, which once belonged to our Charles I., St. John the Evangelist and St. Longinus (who pierced our Saviour's side with his lance, and is afterwards said by tradition to have become an eminent convert) are placed side by side as equal witnesses to the divinity of Christ. "A most striking ideal Nativity," says Mrs. Jameson, "is one by Sandro Botticelli, which is, indeed, a comprehensive poem, a kind of hymn on the Nativity, and might be set to music. In the centre is a shed, beneath which the Virgin, kneeling, adores the Child, who has his finger on his lip. Joseph is seen a little behind, as if in meditation. On the right hand an angel presents three figures (probably the shepherds) crowned with olive; on the left there is a similar group. On the roof of the shed are three angels, with olive-branches in their hands, singing the "Gloria in excelsis." Above these are twelve angels, dancing or floating round in a circle, holding olive-branches between them. In the foreground, in the margin of the picture, three figures rising out of the flames are received and embraced by angels. With all its quaint, fantastic grace and dryness of execution, the whole conception is full of meaning, religious as well as poetical. The introduction of the olive and the redeemed souls may express peace on earth, or the olive may refer to the period of universal peace in which the Prince of Peace was born. By many of the Northern painters there are equally elaborate *fantasias*, so to speak, on this favourite theme, but the Italians—Lorenzo di Credi, Perugino, Francia, and G. Bellini—surpassed all others in the poetry and grace of their treatment. In later periods, the Nativity was almost invariably treated without the imaginativeness of fervid faith; the picture then belonging to the second class that we have mentioned, in which the subject is represented as an event, with all the accompanying earthly circumstances and human witnesses. In these pictures the ox and the ass are always introduced as fulfilling the prophecy (in the Vulgate translation), "He shall lie down with the ox and the ass." Even in these, however, the artists often allow themselves a certain latitude for imagination. As an instance of this, we may mention the famous "Notte" of Correggio, in the Dresden Gallery, in which the promised "Light to lighten the Gentiles" seems to be rendered literally, and rays of light, symbolical of Divine enlightenment, emanate from the body of the infant Saviour, an effect sometimes spoken of as original, but which is as certainly borrowed from earlier painters as it is repeated by Rembrandt (in his "Adoration of the Shepherds," in the National Gallery) and other later painters.

We trust we have said enough, and given sufficient examples to show, that the drawing we have engraved is conceived in the true spirit of early Christian poetic and mystic art. Yet it is free from servility of imitation. The crucifixion on the distant Calvary; the Garden of Gethsemane beneath; the star in the east; the nimbi round the various heads; the thorns hedging round the infant Saviour; the angel singing "Peace on earth, goodwill to men!" and accompanying herself on the Italian mandolino, are all naïve but poetical anachronisms entirely in the spirit of Early Italian art. The representation of the Crucifixion against an advanced dawn—of course symbolical of the rise of the "Sun of Righteousness"—is, it appears to us, in the highest degree poetical and suggestive. The doves, the roses, lilies, passion-flowers, and other floral emblems are introduced with taste. The whole is admirably composed, and the varied expression and beauty of the faces are quite equal to the elevation of the conception and the delicate unconventionality of the drawing.

Mr. Goodwin read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, on Thursday week, upon some Hieratic papyri, which he has lately deciphered. It is a story of 300 lines, relating the adventures of an Asiatic wanderer, about B.C. 2400. This person flees from the Court of King Ammenemos I. into Ethiopia, where he is hospitably entertained, marries the daughter of a chief, and grows a rich man. In his old age he longs to return to Egypt, and writes to the King for pardon. The King returns a gracious answer, and a copy of his letter is given. The adventurer describes his return to Egypt, the awe with which the King's presence inspired him, the mistaken zeal of the courtiers, who, fancying that the King is about to punish the fugitive, cry out that he is guilty; the turning of the tables by the King, who pronounces him innocent, instals him in a splendid house, with a handsome pension, builds him a magnificent tomb, and continues to smile upon him till the day of his death.

CHRISTMAS COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.



THRIFT OR CHRISTMAS BOX.

CHRISTMAS has its duties as well as its *rites*; and, although some crusty folks may ignore the Christmas-box of to-day, there is evidence to show that they are, in their stinginess, spurning the wisdom of our ancestors. In the very interesting collection of London antiquities formed by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, and now in the British Museum, are specimens of "Thrift-boxes, small and wide bottles with imitation stoppers, from three or four inches in height, of thin clay, the upper part covered with a green glaze. On the side is a slit for the introduction of money, of which they were intended as depositories;" and, as the small presents were collected at Christmas in these money-pots, they were called *Christmas-boxes*, and thus gave the name to the present itself. These pots were, doubtless, of early origin; for we find analogous objects of the Roman period. One of the specimens in the British Museum is engraved above: it resembles the Roman *Paganalia*. Those described in the second series of "Pompeiana" are earthen boxes, into which money was slipped through a hole.

It is curious to note the changes in keeping Christmas—the going out of some customs and the revival of others. The Bellman, with his printed sheet of verses and woodcuts, is now rarely seen at Christmas; although his office was for all seasons, as guardian of the night, to bless the sleepers whose door he passed, and this was often done in verse. Herrick has some lines ending with—

> Past one o'clock, and almost two;
> My masters all, good-day, to you!

And Milton, in "Il Penseroso," has—

> The belman's drowsy charm,
> To bless the doors from nightly harme.

From the Bellman to Waits is not an abrupt transition. These disturbers of our slumbers at Christmas are the successors of certain old watchmen, who were bound by their tenure to keep watch in the lord's hall from Christmas until Twelfth Day. In the middle of the thirteenth century a tenant at Winterborne was bound, with another of the same tenure, to watch the lord's court by night whenever and as long as it should please the lord or the bailiff, and on the morrow was allowed a dishful of wheat. In one of the manors of St. Paul's Cathedral, a tenant was appointed to watch at the court from Christmas to Twelfth Day, to keep a good fire in the hall; and he received a white loaf, a cooked dish, and a gallon of ale. Sums paid on account of yule-waiting are entered three or four times in "Bolden Book." We quote the above from an admirable series of papers on "The Rights, Disabilities, and Usages of the Ancient English Peasantry," now in course of publication in the *Law Magazine* and *Law Review*. We may add, that waits are the remains of the musicians attached to the Corporation of the city of London; we find them mentioned in the "Liber Albus." A regular company of waits was established at Exeter in 1400; and, though suppressed by the Puritans, was restored in 1600. (Dr. Rimbault, in *Notes and Queries*, N.S., vii., p. 480.) Miss Baker, in her "Glossary," relates that the Corporation of Northampton, within the memory of her informant, had a band of musicians called the Corporation Waits, attired in long black gowns, two playing on violins, one on the hautboy, and another on a whip and club, or tabor and pipe. A Lincolnshire bagpipe was formerly provided in the streets of country towns "for the common dauncing."

In the *Law Magazine*, just quoted, we find that at Christmas, in olden times, tenants and other dependants, in many places, received from the lord an allowance of firewood, called the Christmas stock, or the Christmas brand; and at this time their poultry rents and other donations were usually due; in the Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire, donations at Christmas are called *lok*, or lok-silver. A tenant at Huntercombe, in Oxfordshire, on the feast of our Lord's Nativity, was bound to give to his lord a loaf, with a penny halfpenny, a gallon and a half of ale, a cock and a hen; and then, on the same day, the said John and his wife, with another person whom they might choose to bring with them, were to dine with the lord. In most of the manors of Glastonbury Abbey, the bailiffs and chief tenants dined in hall on Christmas Day, receiving bread and beer, meat and pottage; some of the tenants would bring their wives and a third person with them; they were required to furnish their own cups and dishes, and a napkin or tablecloth, if they wished to eat from a cloth; they brought, likewise, a bundle of wood to cook their pottage, unless they chose to have it undressed. This entertainment was called a "Ghest;" it was to be done liberally, and in good style. The tenant of a yardland at Pennard, near Glastonbury, could have at his gest, or, revel on Christmas Day ten loaves and ten pieces of meat—five of pork and five of beef—and he could have at the same gest ten men drinking after dinner in the lord's hall. There was never more revelling and confusion in an ancient hall than at Christmas. Let us fancy the noise, and smoke, and steam—cooks dressing meat as though they were mad, hounds lapping blood and fighting for bones, men and women crowding, laughing, squabbling, talking, all at once; lords and ladies gazing at the scene from the upper part of the hall.

This was one of the seasons for rendering services for tenures in socage, some of which were curious—as lifting up the right hand towards the King on Christmas Day, wherever he might be in England; and rendering a red rose at Christmas. In the Boston municipal records, fat capons are mentioned as part of an annual rent of Corporation lands in 1601:—"A fat capon to be given to the Mayor every Christmas Day." In the same year it was agreed that, in all future Corporation leases, two fat capons should be given to the Mayor every Christmas. (See Mr. Pishey Thompson's excellent history.)

In the "Paddington Charity Estate," as part of the manor assigned for the celebration of the anniversary of Walter, Abbot of Westminster, who died in 1191, we find "Bread and Cheese Lands," given by two maiden gentlewomen, for supplying the poor with bread and cheese on the Sunday before Christmas, and which were thrown from St. Mary's Church among the poor assembled in the churchyard. Bread and coals are now given instead to poor families inhabiting the parish.

At Oxford the celebration of Christmas was, before the Reformation, performed with a pageant. At Merton College he bore the title of King of Christmas, at St. John's he was styled Lord, but at Trinity he was Emperor. Jesus College has a huge silver-gilt wassail-bowl, which will hold ten gallons, and the ladle half a pint. But the most famous commemoration, which is performed to this day, is at Queen's, where the Boar's Head, "decked with rosemary," is brought in great state to the table of the Common Room, with the singing of the old Christmas carol and chorus, "Caput Apri defero."

Carols kept their ground even through the Reformation. Hone wrote, in 1825, few persons, perhaps, are aware that the number of carols now printed and published annually is upwards of seventy; and they have since greatly increased, *vivâ voce*, as well as in the publisher's shop, each succeeding Christmas adding to the number. The Christmas dressing of churches is now systematically carried out by the Church authorities, and even a manual of instructions is published. We doubtless had a Christmas tree in the streets of London more than four centuries since. Stow tells of a great storm on Candlemas Day, rooting up a standard tree in Cornhill, which was full of holme (holly) and ivy for Christmas. Then we read of a great Christmas tree in a pageant in the reign of Henry VIII., "in the hall at Richemonde."

Game pies are made, though rarely to the extent they were some four hundred years ago. In the books of the Salters' Company is a receipt for a Christmas pie, of the time of Richard II.; and a pie so made by the company's cook in 1836 was found excellent. The Corporation of the city of Gloucester present to the Sovereign every Christmas, as a token of their loyalty, a lamprey-pie, which is sometimes a costly gift, as lampreys at this season can scarcely be procured at a guinea a piece: so says a little book, "Fish, How to Choose," &c., recently printed at Launceston.

FINE ARTS.

The specimens of art-workmanship submitted in competition for the prizes offered by the Society of Arts amount to seventy in number, and are now placed for inspection in the society's great room, in the Adelphi, where they will remain until Christmas, when they will be removed to the South Kensington Museum. The works exhibited comprise a number of bas reliefs, after Raphael's "Three Graces," and after arabesques by Lucas van Leyden; specimens of metal repoussé work, after the first-named subject, and one after a Flemish salver; specimens of hammered ironwork, after a German arabesque; carvings in ivory, after a terra-cotta ascribed to Lucca Della Robbia; chasings in metal, after a reduced copy of Gibson's "Psyche" and after a bronze plaque; an enamel painting in *grisaille* after a German arabesque; paintings on porcelain, after a figure by Raphael and after arabesques by Lucas Van Leyden; pieces of marquetry, after a majolica plate; and a work in embroidery, after a German example in the Green Vaults, at Dresden. The idea of this competition was an excellent one; and, as a beginning, the response has fully justified the society in the reappointment of the committee to make arrangements for another competition. Messrs. Redgrave, R.A., Digby Wyatt, and John Webb have been requested to act as judges in awarding the prizes.

The National Portrait Gallery has been redecorated during the recess. The dirty walls have been re-painted a rich but unobtrusive reddish tone. The collection has also been arranged in chronological order. The following are the most recent additions:—"Lord John Hervey," Keeper of the Privy Seal to George II., and the subject of one of Pope's severest satires, presented by a descendant, the present Marquis of Bristol; "King Henry VIII.," when young, duplicate of a portrait at Althorp; "Catherine of Aragon," a lifesize bust picture from Lee Priory; "Sir Nicholas Bacon," the father of Lord Bacon and Keeper of the Great Seal under Queen Elizabeth; and a portrait of O'Keefe, the dramatist.

In a notice of Mr. Burton's cartoon of "Jehu and Joram," now in the Water-Colour Painters' Exhibition of Sketches and Studies, we suggested, knowing the artist had long resided in Germany, and drawing the inference from a slight academicism in the work in question, and also from an extreme vigour of action reminding of cartoons by Kaulback and Cornelius, that "its existence might, perhaps, be due to the influence of those German masters." A correspondent writes, however, from Ireland to say that he saw the cartoon in the artist's studio before its exhibition in 1849, and before Mr. Burton had visited Germany. It is due to the artist that this fact should be stated; nevertheless, the characteristics of the cartoon and the artist's subsequent residence in Germany seem still to indicate a proclivity to a style of art not uncommon in that country, but which would not have been suspected from Mr. Burton's more recent works.

A monument is now being erected at Ajaccio (the birthplace of the first Napoleon), in Corsica, to commemorate the Bonaparte family and the glory of the first empire. A group, representing Napoleon I. on horseback, in Roman costume, and his four brothers standing behind him, cast in bronze, each 6 ft. high, will be placed on a pedestal of white marble; and in the rear of this monument a triumphal arch, with three openings, is to be erected.

The working men of Leeds have determined to erect a statue to the late Sir P. Fairbairn as a public acknowledgment of the great services rendered by him to the borough.

Up to the present time, Mr. L. B. Guinness, the brewer, has expended £110,000 in restoring St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The total cost of the restoration, which will be wholly defrayed by Mr. Guinness, will probably amount to £150,000.

The annual prizes were awarded at a general assembly of the Academicians, under the presidency of Sir Charles Eastlake, on Thursday week, as follows:—The gold medal, books, and a scholarship of £25 for two years, to Francis Holl, for the best historical painting; to Henry Bursill, for the best historical group in sculpture; to Richard Phenè Spiers, for the best architectural design. The Turner gold medal to Frank Walton, for the best English landscape. Silver medals and books were likewise awarded to Arthur Ackland Hunt, for the best painting from the life; to George Smith, for a copy made in the School of Painting; to Arthur Ackland Hunt, for the best drawing from the life; to Francis Holl, for the next best drawing from the life; to Edward Evans, for the next best drawing from the life; to Richard Phenè Spiers, for an architectural drawing; to John Barclay Grahame, for the best drawing from the antique; to Augustus E. Mulready, for the next best drawing from the antique; to Charles B. Barber, for the next best drawing from the antique; to Samuel B. Long, for the best model from the antique; to Frederick S. Potter, for the next best model from the antique. A travelling studentship for one year, with an allowance of £100, was awarded to Thomas Henry Watson, for the best design in architecture.

MUSIC.

As usual at this season of the year, there is but little at present in the way of novelty at matters musical.

At Covent-Garden the combined attractions of "Blanche de Nevers" and "The Desert Flower" still attract but meagre audiences. Preparations are, however, being made on a large scale for the forthcoming pantomime. It is to the punning of Mr. Byron, the grotesque drolleries of Mr. W. H. Paine, and the gorgeousness of "transformation" scenery, that the management of the Royal English Opera for a time look to restore its fortunes.

The Monday Popular Concerts increase as they go on in their "popularity." On Monday last the demand for places was unprecedented, and the hall was filled to overflowing with an attentive and appreciative audience. Beethoven's magnificent septet in E flat was repeated, in consequence of its favourable reception a week or two back, the executants, as on the former occasion, being Messrs. Lotto, H. Webb, Payne, Severn, Lazarus, C. Harper, and Winterbottom. Mdme. Arabella Goddard's wonderful rendering of Woelfl's "Ne Plus Ultra" sonata was, as usual, productive of the greatest enthusiasm. The marvellous ease with which the fair pianist overcomes the apparently insurmountable difficulties of this work is now familiar to the *habitués* of these concerts. Mdme. Goddard afterwards joined M. Lotto in Dussek's sonata in B flat, the instrumental portion of the programme being wound up by Mozart's quartet in C (No. 6), the manifold beauties of which we should better have been able to enjoy had a great portion of the audience conformed to the printed request of the directors to avai themselves of the pauses between each movement to take thei departure. Vocally, the programme was unusually strong. Mdme Rudersdorff, in Schubert's "Gross ist Jehova der Herr," and in the spinning-wheel song from "Faust," sang like the thorough musician she is; and Mr. Sims Reeves declaimed Handel's "Deeper and deeper still" magnificently, while his graceful singing of Mendelssohn's "Hunter's Song" elicited such a hearty and spontaneous expression of delight and admiration from the audience as to induce the great tenor to depart from his usual rule and accept the encore.

The first Christmas performance of the "Messiah" was given on Friday in last week, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with a completeness not to be surpassed. To the well-trained chorus of the society the music of "The Messiah" is, of course, familiar as household words, and on the present occasion they sang with extraordinary precision and effect. The "Hallelujah Chorus" was, as usual, productive of immense excitement and enthusiasm. Mdme. Parepa sang the music allotted to her to perfection, her splendid soprano voice "telling" with immense effect. Mr. Sims Reeves, though still evidently suffering from the effects of his recent illness, proved himself as unapproachable as ever as an exponent of sacred music, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby's rendering of "He was despised" was as beautiful as ever. Mr. Patey made his first appearance as an oratorio singer, and created a most favourable impression. He divided the bass music with Mr. Renwick, who, though new to the profession, promises well.

The Students of the Royal Academy of Music gave their fourth concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday, and the result was creditable to the institution. Several original compositions by the students were given, all of which were more or less meritorious. The most noteworthy, perhaps, was a MS. scena, entitled the "Maid of Orleans," written by Miss Agnes Zimmerman

(King's Scholar). It is very cleverly written, and was charmingly sung by Miss Fanny Armytage. MS. overtures by Mr. Arthur Fox and Mr. T. Walstein were also deserving of praise, evincing considerable promise of better things to come. Mr. Charles K. Hall played Weber's Concert Stück, well, and the concert, generally, seemed to give satisfaction to the friends of the students, who mustered in great force.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS are drawing to a close, after a prosperous season. The production of a descriptive quadrille, after the manner of those invented by his late father, was on Saturday night attended with success. It is called "The Congress Quadrille;" although why it is so styled is somewhat difficult to determine. It consists of popular airs of all descriptions and nations, strung together with quite enough "sound and fury," which, although not signifying much, was sufficient to satisfy the promenaders.

THE THEATRES.

NEW ROYALTY.—A new farce, somewhat of the coarsest, and entitled "Mad as a Hatter," has been produced at this theatre. It is said to have been written by Mr. Francis Marshall, and to be his first dramatic essay. An objection may well lie to the subject of the piece as a motive for fun; and, indeed, for some time the audience appeared rather grave than gay in mood; but the writer has evidently qualifications for farce-writing, and prevailed by force of them in the long run. The hero, Charles Hairbrain (Mr. D. James), is believed by his uncle, Mr. Crotchety Fuzzleton (Mr. W. H. Stephens), to be insane, and treated accordingly. The old gentleman will not trust him with a knife or fork, and makes him eat his lunch with a wooden spoon. Moreover, he has him examined by a couple of mad doctors, from whom he cannot escape without violence. At length he resolves to turn the tables on his crotchety uncle, and, passing off an acquaintance as a madhouse-keeper, places old Fuzzleton under his régime, has him bound in a chair, and offers to shave his head. All this is so wildly extravagant that it will scarcely bear detail; but the audience accepted it as the natural climax of an odd story and as a sufficient motive for the uncle yielding to the nephew's demand.

FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.—The Shakspearean entertainment by Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger was given at this hall on Saturday, and has been freely commented on, and much commended by, the local press. The *Guardian* states that Miss Heraud has a fine person, an expressive face, distinct enunciation, and declamatory power; and that Herr Krueger is far removed from commonplace and goes direct to the exhibition of passion, whatever it may be. The *Examiner* declares that Miss Heraud and Herr Krueger deserve peculiar praise for the admirable manner in which they discharged a truly onerous task. "The whole entertainment," it adds, "is in reality a capital intellectual exercise, and to realise its full merits requires a certain degree of culture in the audience as well as in the artists. Miss Edith Heraud possesses both great personal and mental qualifications, and a rare intelligence marks all she undertakes. Widely different as were the emotions she was called upon to portray, a nice discrimination pervaded the whole, which visibly told upon the audience." Of Herr Krueger, it adds, that there is no mistaking the fact that his task is indeed a labour of love. "His appreciation of what we may term the more hidden beauties of Shakspeare's text was very apparent, and altogether he produced an impression which was highly favourable."——On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday these two admirable artistes appeared at Cheltenham in "Macbeth" and other Shakspearean dramas.

COUNTRY NEWS.

An investigation is being carried on at Queenstown into the recent enlistment of a number of her Majesty's subjects for service on board the Federal corvette Kearsage.

Mr. Crossley, the ex-Mayor of Halifax, presented a bust of the Princess of Wales to the Corporation of Halifax, yesterday week, as a companion to that of the Prince, which he gave a short time ago. Mr. Crossley has also commissioned Mr. Marshall Wood to execute a bust of the Queen.

The trial of George Victor Townley for the murder of Miss Goodwin, of Wigwell Hall, was brought to a close, at Derby, on Saturday. A plea of insanity was set up; but the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death—Mr. Baron Martin stating that he "entirely concurred" in the verdict.

The large screw-steamer the Pampero, being built on the Clyde, which has lately been the subject of much speculation, on the allegation that, though ostensibly a passenger-vessel, she was intended for Confederate use as a war-ship, was on Thursday week seized by the Collector of Customs, acting under instructions from the Lord Advocate.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained an Order in Council directing an alteration in the Northern, Midland, and Norfolk Circuits, by which the county and city of York are taken from the Northern and annexed to the Midland Circuit, and the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Northampton are taken from the Midland and annexed to the Norfolk Circuit.

The Birmingham papers narrate a desperate affray with three burglars which a Mr. Chivers, a gentleman residing at Birmingham, had early on Saturday morning. It was fortunate for Mr. Chivers that he encountered them singly. By his courage and determination Mr. Chivers saved his property, which was packed up ready to be carried off, administered a sound thrashing to two out of three ruffians, and, though he was unable to follow and apprehend them, yet marked them so that they are not likely to escape the attention of the local police.

The Earl of Leitrim has been cast in damages, to the amount of £100, by a Dublin jury, for a libel on Mr. Studdert, a sub-inspector of constabulary. The noble defendant, who appears to have been a good deal troubled with threatening notices, received one of these missives some time ago, and assumed that it was written by Studdert. He sent a series of letters to Dublin Castle on the subject; but the authorities there, finding that there was no evidence to substantiate so grave an accusation, declined to comply with his demand that Studdert should be brought to justice. These letters contained the libel which formed the subject of the trial which has just ended in a verdict against the noble Earl.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Faculty of Procurators on Thursday week—Mr. A. Bannatyne, Dean of the Faculty, presiding—it was announced that Mr. George Baillie, late Sheriff-Substitute of the western district of Perthshire, had executed certain deeds, conveying the sum of £18,000 to the Dean and Council of the Faculty, as trustees for the erection of free libraries and public schools. The sum so conveyed is at present vested in good movable securities, and the income derivable from the estate is to be accumulated for twenty-one years. At the end of that period it is expected that the sum conveyed will, at compound interest, amount to fully £40,000. With this sum Mr. Baillie contemplates the erection of one or more free public libraries, as the trustees shall then deem expedient, to be constructed on the principle of the public free library established by Mr. Brown, in Liverpool. Another object which Mr. Baillie has in view, if the funds should admit of its being carried out, is the establishment of public schools for the poorer classes, in which education will be given at such moderate fees as the trustees may think fit to exact. The meeting resolved to authorise the Dean and Council to accept of the trust conferred on them, and to express to Mr. Baillie their gratification at his disinterested gift.—*Scotsman.*

THE POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1864.—This useful and indispensable volume has long been the largest annual work of reference in the world. Every year, however, it grows larger; it this year contains 2428 pages, being ninety-six more than the volume of last year. London not only grows and furnishes more names and addresses for compilation, but new trades and pursuits to be classified. Among the fifty trades which appear this year for the first time in the Directory are boot and shoe elastic manufacturers, wind-engine manufacturers, pyrites merchants, paper-material dealers, church and schoolroom decorators, mica merchants, and talc merchants. The value of the volume depends, of course, on its accuracy and the lateness of the corrections rendered necessary by the constant changes taking place in the community. In the present issue we notice one or two cases, which will show to how recent a date the lists have been revised and the information brought down. The name of Bonamy Dobree, sen., Esq., whose death was announced on the 26th of November, is taken out of the Official Directory, p. 47; list of Directors of Bank of England, p. 83; and list of City Lieutenancy, p. 2281. The new Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Porrett Collier, gazetted Nov. 27, appears as such throughout the book:—Streets, pp. 325 and 710; Commercial, p. 925; Law, pp. 1986, 2008, and 2012; Court, p. 2104; and Parliamentary, pp. 2253 and 2262. The appointment of Sir Gillery Pigott, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, gazetted Dec. 4, is noted in two places:—Law, pp. 1985-1989; Court, p. 2185. The name of the new member for Andover, W. H. Humphery, Esq., gazetted Nov. 24, is inserted in Court, p. 2147; and Parliamentary, pp. 2256 and 2261; and the name of the new French Ambassador, Prince de la Tour D'Auvergne, who was presented at Court on the 2nd of December, is entered in the list of Foreign Ministers, p. 111; and Court, p. 2110.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** The answers to very many chess correspondents are unavoidably postponed, from want of room, this week.

PERMENON, Lyons.—1. Both books could, no doubt, be forwarded to you by the ordinary Continental Conveyance Company. Your best course will be to apply to Mr. R. Simpson, Bookseller, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross, London. 2. You omit to say what problem your solution applies to.

G. B. F.—We have not met in London with a single copy of the Spanish chess magazine *El Ajedrez*, or the Italian one called *La Revista*. Have you applied to any of the foreign booksellers here?

A SUBSCRIBER.—The result of the tourney at Dusselford, briefly stated, was as follows:—Of the twelve players who took part in the combats, Mr. Max Lange won the first prize and Mr. W. Paulsen the second. In the "Concours de Problêmes" twenty-one competitors appeared, each furnishing two problems; in this contest, to Mr. I. Seeberger was adjudged the premier prize, and to Mr. V. Knorre the second, while complimentary honours were accorded to Miss Lina P— and to MM. Meyer, Stavenuter, and H. Lehner.

W. G. W.—THE PROBLEMS OF "I. B., OF BRIDPORT."—Your considerate suggestion has been anticipated. A collection of all the best problems composed by our lamented contributor, "I. B.," including several hitherto unpublished, and amounting altogether to nearly two hundred beautiful examples of chess strategy, is now being made. The whole, when properly classified, will be published on diagrams in a single volume, for the benefit of his wife and children, who, we regret to learn, are left in circumstances which render any assistance the sale of this little work may realise peculiarly acceptable. The volume, price only 5s., is to be published by Mr. Simpson, the chess bookseller, of 10, King William-street, Strand.

H. E. KIDSON.—It shall be re-examined and the result given next week.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—Your solution of Problem 1031 is perfectly correct, but it reached us too late for the insertion of your signature in the ordinary list.

I. M. HARVEY, Limerick.—The solution of Problem No. 1032 is quite sound. Look at the position again attentively until you have thoroughly worked it out.

L. E., Grand Parade, Brighton.—The numbers required were duly forwarded.

PUZZLED.—In a game played by consultation neither party can legally try conclusions by moving the men about. The rule on this point in "Chess Praxis" is as follows:—"If either party be detected in moving the men when it is not their turn to play, or in moving more than one man (except in castling) when it is their turn to play, they shall forfeit the game, unless they can show that the man was moved for the purpose of adjusting or replacing it."

*** An Amateur of moderate skill, desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence, may meet with an antagonist by addressing "T. W.," Post Office, Cardiff.

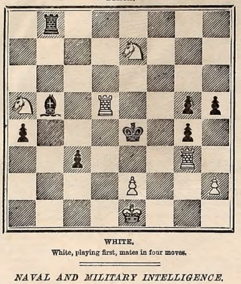
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1033.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Kt takes B
2. R to K B 4th	Any move
3. Kt mates	

PROBLEM NO. 1034.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions, consequent on the death of Admiral of the Red J. Ayscough, on the 2nd inst., have taken place:—

Admiral of the White Sir E. Harvey, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red.

Admiral of the Blue Sir J. Stirling, Kt., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. C. Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, on the reserved list, to be Admiral on the same list.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir H. D. Chads, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon. Lord G. Paulet, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals R. W. Hargood and Sir T. R. T. Thompson, Bart., on the reserved list, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red R. Smart, K.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Sir L. T. Jones, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue W. H. A. Morshead, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Capts. B. J. Sullivan, C.B., H. Bagot, the Hon. W. B. Devereux, and Sir G. N. B. Middleton, Bart., C.B., to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved list.

Capt. G. Giffard, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Admiral G. O. Lempriere to have the rank and title of Retired Admiral, in pursuance of the Order in Council of May 7, 1858.

The Channel Squadron, consisting of the Edgar, the Black Prince, the Warrior, the Defence, and the Trinculo, left Plymouth on Tuesday for Lisbon. The Aurora, Resistance, and Royal Oak remain at Plymouth.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, commenced on Thursday, before Major-General Hamilton, C.B., and the members of the Council of Military Education.

An order has been received at Portsmouth Dockyard for the entry of about 1000 men, artisans and labourers, in the various departments, to expedite the fitment of ships ordered to be brought forward for service.

Major-General Alexander Tulloh has resigned the post of Director of Ordnance, from ill health, and Lord De Grey has appointed Brigadier-General St. George, now president of the Ordnance Select Committee, to succeed him.

The "pardon" of Paymaster Smales—out of whose trial at Mhow the Crawley court-martial has arisen—has been followed by that officer's being placed upon half pay from the date at which he was struck off the strength of the Inniskillings.

The large military gymnasium recently erected at Chatham is complete, and only awaits the formal order from the War Office for its being taken over by the military authorities of the garrison. In future the exercises of the gymnasium will form a daily portion of the physical training of every officer and soldier at Chatham, they being, in short, incorporated with his daily drill.

The annual examination of the boys trained on board the Worcester, lying in the Thames, took place on the main deck of that vessel on Monday. The boys are intended for the merchant service, and the institution owes its existence mainly to the energy and munificence of the late Mr. Richard Green. Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, distributed the prizes, and gave the boys sound advice as to their conduct on first going to sea.

A series of experiments, in connection with floating targets, was made yesterday week. At 1000 yards the 600-pounder Armstrong sent a steel shell through the Warrior target (which had been moored out to sea for the purpose of being fired at); but the 300-pounder unfortunately missed it four times—the third shell bursting in the gun—and hence there was no opportunity afforded of comparing the relative effect of these pieces. It may, however, be added that the effect of the shell bursting was terrific, and shook the target nearly to pieces. The initial velocity of the 600-pounder projectiles was 1150 ft. per second.

An important addition was made last Saturday to the Royal Navy by the launch of the armour-cased screw steam-frigate Minotaur at the premises of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall. The Minotaur is of the same size and class as the Agincourt, being built for the Government by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, and the Northumberland, at Millwall. The following are the dimensions of the vessel:—Length between perpendiculars, 400 ft.; extreme breadth, 59 ft. 4 in.; depth in hold, 41 ft. 6 in.; draught of water, 25 ft. 6 in.; burden in tons, builders' measurement, 6812. Her engines are of 1350-horse power, and are fully calculated to perform a speed of fourteen knots an hour, notwithstanding the immense size and weight of the vessel. Her armour-plates are 5½ in. thick, or 1 in. thicker than in vessels of the Warrior class, and her backing is composed of 9-inch teak timber. The armour of the Warrior extends only over a length of 212 feet, the entire length of that vessel being 380 feet; but the Minotaur will be completely ironclad from stem to stern, leaving no part of the vessel unprotected. About one third of her armour has already been bolted to her sides. Her armament will consist of fifty guns of large calibre, the description of which has not yet been determined on—the Admiralty now being engaged in carrying out experiments on board the Excellent gunnery-ship, in order to ascertain the efficiency of 300-pounder rifled, 150-pounder roundshot, and other guns for arming men-of-war, and also an improved apparatus which has been invented for the purpose of working these large guns with ease and efficiency in the naval service. The Minotaur has been fitted for the reception, when necessary, of a powerful ram at her stem.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The distribution of the prizes won by the 1st Middlesex Artillery in the annual prize-shooting of the corps at Plumstead during the past season took place yesterday week, at the head-quarters, in Leicester-square. A large number of the friends and supporters of the regiment was present. Lieutenant-Colonel Creed (late of her Majesty's Indian Artillery), the commandant of the corps, presided. He observed that the present establishment of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers consisted of seven batteries of 50 men each, making a total of 350 of all ranks. There were 219 effectives, for whom the capitation grant would be received; 99 recruits, who had been unable to attend a sufficient number of drills; and 27 in the band. Mrs. Creed then presented the prizes. After the distribution of the prizes a concert was given, and the proceedings terminated with a ball.

An interesting contest between the corps composing the right and left wings of the 2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, took place last week at Tottenham. The score made by the Barnet, Tottenham, and Enfield-lock corps (the left wing) exceeded that made by the Hampstead, Hornsey, and Highgate (the right wing), and, as was quite right under the circumstances in a military point of view, the rear company of the battalion (the Barnet corps) was at the top of the column. One of its members carried off as a trophy of the victory a handsome cup, awarded to the highest score on the winning side, and also the highest in the match.

The annual presentation of prizes to the 29th (North) Middlesex Rifles, by Colonel Viscount Enfield, M.P., took place on Monday evening, at the St. Pancras Vestry-hall, in the presence of a crowded auditory.

The 7th Surrey Rifles, under the command of Major Beresford, assembled at the drill-shed, Lower Kennington-lane, on Saturday evening last, for the last commanding officer's parade this year. After going through a variety of battalion movements, which were admirably executed, Major Beresford presented Sergeant Herman with a gold watch, value twenty guineas, subscribed for by the members of the regiment as an acknowledgment of his services.

The Maldon, or 23rd Essex Corps, celebrated its third anniversary last week. A report and balance-sheet were laid before the members, and it appeared that a balance of £143 remained in favour of the corps. The commemoration proceedings included, as usual, a dinner, at which Captain Hamilton, commandant of the corps, presided, supported by the members of the borough and about 100 other gentlemen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson inspected the Saffron Walden corps, under Lieutenant Wade; fifty members of the 1st Cambridgeshire, under Captain Barlow; ninety members of the 8th Cambridgeshire, under Captain Clay; and twenty of the Saffron Walden Cadet Corps, at Cambridge last week. During the progress of the inspection, Colonel Ibbetson put Sergeant-Major Newton under arrest for "answering" him. At the close of the evolutions the gallant Colonel expressed his regret that the battalion was not up to the average standard of the volunteers whom he was in the habit of inspecting.

In Suffolk a match has taken place at the Sudbury range, between seven members of that corps and seven of the Hadleigh corps. The Hadleigh seven made a score of 374 against 349 obtained by their opponents.——The best shots among the Ipswich corps have commenced a competition for two challenge cups, which must be won six times before they become the absolute property of any member. The present holders are Private C. Johnson and Private J. Haward.——The Walton battery of artillery was officially inspected last week by Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, R.A.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

THE Bank of France having lost nearly £600,000 in specie within the last few days, the market for Home Securities has been very inactive this week, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Consols, for Money, have realised 90⅞ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 91 to 91⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅞ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 6s. discount. Bank Stock has been 234 to 236. India Five per Cents have sold at 106⅜ ¼; Ditto Bonds, 13s. to 5s. discount. There has been rather more inquiry for accommodation, and, for the most part, the rates have been well supported. However, a few short first-class bills have been done at 7½ per cent. On the Continent money is held at extreme rates. Nearly £800,000 in bullion has arrived, chiefly from Australia, America, and Mexico. A portion of that amount has been disposed of to the Bank of England, but several parcels have been withdrawn for export to the East. Most of the Continental exchanges are unfavourable; but there is still a profit on the import of gold from New York. The dealings in the foreign house have been much restricted:—Mexican, Turkish, Greek, Spanish, and Brazilian Bonds have given way, and the scrip of the Confederate Loan has declined to 36, buyers. Joint-stock Bank and Miscellaneous Securities have been dealt in to a fair extent, at steady currencies. The Railway Share Market, however, has been somewhat heavy, at barely previous rates.

THE MARKETS.

CONSIDERABLE inactivity has prevailed in the corn trade this week, and wheat has given way 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The value of other produce has had a drooping tendency. The show of fat stock for Christmas consumption has been unusually large, and of very fine quality. Sales have progressed slowly, at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. for the best Scots. In the Colonial markets the transactions have been on a limited scale. Sugar has declined 6d. to 1s per cwt. Tea, coffee, and rice have ruled about stationary. Tallow has fallen to 40s. 9d. per cwt., on the spot; but linseed oil is steady, at 35s. American turpentine is nominal; but French qualities are selling at 65s per cwt. Hay and straw have supported previous rates, but the demand for them has ruled inactive. Owing to short arrivals, the best house coals have realised 20s. 6d. per ton. Potatoes are coming to hand in full average abundance, and the inquiry for them is somewhat heavy, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton. In the various other markets the transactions have been on a restricted scale; nevertheless, the currencies may be considered tolerably firm.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

BANKRUPTS.

C. REYNOLDS, Beaumont-row, Mile-end, builder.—S. J. SKINNER, Roslyn-cottages, Kennington-road, cow-dealer.—T. G. FARMER, Upper Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, cornchandler.—J. WESTON, Edmonton, wine merchant.—E. A. CAMERON, Rose-street, Church-street, Bethnal-green, timber-merchant.—J. J. SLOWE, Old Kent-road, grocer and cheesemonger.—R. TIDY, jun., Ockley, Surrey, mealman.—S. DURANT, Paragon-road, Hackney, commercial traveller.—M. E. MANCHIN, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, importer of Geneva watches and fancy goods.—T. RAINE, Bellevue-place, Clapham, cheesemonger.—J. PAICE, jun., South-terrace, Bermondsey, fruit salesman.—W. MAY, Catherine-court, Seething-lane, ship and insurance broker.—C. BENNETT, Warminster, corndealer.—J. ROBINSON, Margate, schoolmaster.—J. E. FORTESCUE, Lichfield, butcher.—F. L. and G. S. CARVER, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, hat manufacturers.—G. O. LANE, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, architect and civil engineer.—F. A. HARDISTY, Prospect-place, Wandsworth-road, clerk in the Poor Law Board Office.—H. T. DREW, Upper-street, Islington, boot and shoe manufacturer.—W. FURSE, Fitzroy-place, Primrose-hill, builder.—B. R. ROGALEWIEZ, Foxley-road, Kensington, artist.—J. F. SHALLIS, St. Mark's-square, Regent's Park, school proprietor.—H. COPE, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, cabinetmaker.—H. RICHARDSON, Chapel-street, Pentonville, cheesemonger.—J. HAGUE, Rawmarsh, Yorkshre, farmer.—ANN MARIA BARTHOLOMEW, Tonbridge, saddler.—W. WHITE, Appleby, Derbyshire, grocer.—J. BROOKES, jun., Hanley, Staffordshire, butcher.—S. STANFORD, Wolverhampton, horsedealer.—W. MARIOTTS, Nottingham, publican.—J. KERR, Neath, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.—W. C. T. SCHAEFFER, Stanningley, Yorkshire, oil, stearine, and grease manufacturer.—W. EARNSHAW, Whitby, Yorkshire, tailor and draper.—T. ARANDALL, Leeds, boot and shoe manufacturer.—C. FOX, Kingston-upon-Hull, sailmaker.—F. BATTERS, Liverpool, butcher.—G. RICHARDSON, Wetherby, Yorkshire, butcher.—P. TRICKER, Hacheston, Suffolk, coachbuilder.—J. KIRTON, Hardwick, Northamptonshire, carpenter and wheelwright.—W. FLETCHER, Bolton, furniture-broker.—C. W. TRUBEY, Newport, Monmouthshire, gingerbeer-manufacturer.—E. G. ROSS, Kingston-upon-Hull, commission agent.—S. R. EYRE, New Brighton, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—J. TURNER, Manchester, commission agent.—T. WALTON, Manchester, glass manufacturer.—S. SAUNDERS, Birmingham, jeweller.—W. FINDON, Birmingham, carpenter.—J. PRESTON, Birmingham, commission and parcel agent.—T. PEACOCK, Tees Tilery, Yorkshire, butcher.—E. HART, Ashford, Kent, beerseller.—H. COTTON, Nottingham, boxmaker.—W. BARNES, Reading, licensed victualler.—J. HUNT, Loughborough, joiner.—J. FINCH, Wissett, Suffolk, blacksmith.—ELIZA TOON, Leicester, grocer and flour dealer.—W. BLACKWELL, Northampton, carpenter and shopkeeper.—J.—AKILL, Beverley, Yorkshire, gunsmith.—J. DRIVER, Ossett, Yorkshire, reedmaker.—R. DAVIES, Llandovery, Carmarthen, cordwainer.—D. OWEN, Wainfaur, Cardiganshire, farmer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. HENDERSON, Tullibardine Cottage, Perthshire, farmer.—T. PURVES, Kamesburgh, Buteshire.—T. S. SMITH, Glasgow, blacksmith.—JANE M'RITCHIE, Dundee, hotel-keeper. R. M'LAREN, Auchterarder, farmer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

BANKRUPTS.

P. J. ROMER, Wenlock-street, Hoxton, and Bush-lane, City, commission agent.—T. J. PULLEN, Wellington-terrace, Dalston.—E. BATHURST, staying at the Albion Hotel, Cockspur-street.—P. SCHOLEY, Eynsham, Oxfordshire, licensed victualler.—T. and ELIZABETH WALKER, Goswell-street, timber-merchants.—J. H. SCOTT, Jewin-street, City, commission agent.—J. DODDS, Cecil-street and Norfolk-street, Strand, and Glasgow, merchant.—M. JACKMAN, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, late poulterer.—G. BODDY, Gray's-inn-lane, builder.—W. PAYNTER, Enfield-road North, Kingsland, commission agent.—P. COOPER, Yalsford, Kent, cornfactor.—W. MARTIN, Bronti-place, Walworth, coach-broker.—J. SIMMONS, Walsall, Staffordshire, shoe-tip manufacturer.—J. ATTRICK, Wolverhampton, retail brewer.—J. J. BARKER, Bath, picture-dealer.—B. H. RICHARDS, Uffculme, Devonshire, licensed victualler.—J. STONE, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, butcher. T. MARSDEN, Settle, Yorkshire, wine-merchant.—F. STILBORN, Bishop Wilton, Yorkshire, butcher.—T. ROBINSON and S. B. BOOTH, Bradford, worsted-spinners.—R. and J. HARGREAVES, Liverpool, builders.—N. COX, Chester, iron shipbuilder.—J. SEYMOUR, Crowan, Cornwall, mine agent.—M. SLACK, Chesterfield, beerhouse-keeper.—G. HOWARD, Tempsford, Beds, shoemaker.—J. HORSEFIELD, Blackburn, plasterer.—J. YOUNG, Sunderland, marine-store dealer.—T. THOMPSON, Ravensden, Beds, blacksmith.—J. MIDGLEY, Smallbridge, near Rochdale, late licensed victualler.—W. WILDISH, Maidstone, wheelwright. W. BLEWITT, Wyrley Bank, Staffordshire, chartermaster.—J. MORRELL, Liverpool, eating housekeeper.—E. HASKAYNE, Liverpool, auctioneer.—J. C. JOHNSON, Walness, Pendleton, near Salford, composition grease maker.—F. J. HIGGINBOTTOM, Birkdale, Lancashire, attorney.—R. LINDLEY, Belton, Lincolnshire, jobber.—A. BURNLEY, Batley, Yorkshire, late rag-merchant.—H. H. PYE, Grimley, Worcestershire, horsedealer.—G. BOWLES, jun., Evercreech, Somersetshire, farmer.—A. MOWATT, jun., Bath, watchmaker.—H. HARROLD, Sedgley, Staffordshire, carpenter.—B. MARTIN, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, charter-master.—T. O'REGAN, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, grocer.—R. PATTON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, late licensed victualler.—W. EDWARDS, Swansea, haulier.—J. WHITAKER, Bradford, grocer.—N. LACKENBY, York, hairdresser.—J. MUTTON, Cambridge, plumber.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. RONALD, St. Andrews, Fifeshire, general merchant.—C. MUNRO, Isle Ewe, Ross-shire, farmer.—J. SMITH, Carluke, Lanarkshire, grocer.—J. DRIFE, Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, farmer.—E. GOODIER, Roschill, Renfrewshire, farmer.—G. LINDSAY, East Hillhead, Monikie, farmer; and Arbroath, flesher.

LORD WALSINGHAM.

GOSWELL-STREET will always be famous as the residence of "Mr. Pickwick," but still more so as the *locale* of the Dolphin Yard, where the Smithfield Club first held its meetings, in a most supremely uncomfortable manner. The club has now such a fine balance (£4800) as its banker's that it keeps increasing the prizes year after year, and, as one of its leading members declared at the dinner, "it hardly knows what to do with its money." The president of such a society has certainly no need to be oppressed with care on its account. His duties throughout the official year are more honourable than onerous; and the list, since its establishment, towards the close of the last century, presents a very fine array of names eminent in the agricultural world. Lord Walsingham, who was born in 1804, has been creeping (since the late Mr. Jonas Webb gave up showing) to the top of the tree with his southdowns. He was then tempted to exhibit at local shows; and so, by judicious breeding and using the best of the Babraham rams, he has been enabled to wander farther afield, and to collar the *Rs* Richmond, Radnor, and Rigden, both at the Royal and the Smithfield. Four seconds and three thirds formed the aggregate of his prizes in 1858-67 for fat wethers above and under twenty-two months. Last week he won in three classes, took the silver cup for the best pen, and came second to the Duke of Richmond in two other classes. At the Royal Agricultural Society he was second with his pen of shearling ewes in 1860-2 besides winning a third and a second for old rams, and divers H.C.s and C.s; but at Worcester he came with quite a rush, and had the first prize in all the Southdown classes, and all the prizes in two of them. His Lordship has never given very high prices for shorthorns; but Beauty, the Islington prize cow, and a "very good one indeed" (as the "Nestor of shorthorns observed"), was bred from the Merton stock. The Norfolk President's year should long be remembered, as he and his countryman carried away seventeen firsts, six seconds, and two thirds. Nothing came amiss to them; and the shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Suffolk, Galloway, Southdown, and crossbred classes of sheep and cattle all attest their prowess as breeders, or feeders, or both.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.



LORD WALSINGHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.

REMOVAL OF THE LATE KING OF DENMARK'S REMAINS.

SINCE the death of King Frederick VII., which occurred at his palace of Glucksburg, in Schleswig, on the 15th of November, the church bells have tolled throughout Denmark two hours morning and evening. The late King had forbidden the embalming of his body, and it was in consequence immediately inclosed in a leaden shell, and remained lying in state in a chapel at Glucksburg until Monday, Nov. 30, when, as described in our last Number, his Majesty's remains were removed, with much ceremony, to Flensburg, and placed on board the Royal steamer Schleswig, for the purpose of being conveyed to Copenhagen. Having proceeded down the "fiord," the Schleswig cast anchor, and proceeded the next morning on her mournful mission. Copenhagen was reached at four p.m. on Dec. 2, and the whole town was astir, the bells tolling. Before the coffin was disembarked darkness had set in. Innumerable torches were lit along the quays and in the port, and a naval cortège was formed of a peculiarly solemn character. The Royal barge, containing the coffin, surrounded by officers and guards, was towed by barges of the Royal navy, and surrounded by more than fifty boats bearing torches, solemn music announcing the progress of the almost mystic procession through a great part of the town surrounding the long inner basin of the port of Copenhagen. At six p.m. the pier of the arsenal was reached, where the landing immediately took place, and the coffin was placed on a hearse drawn by six horses. His Majesty King Christian IX., the Crown Prince, and other Royal Princes, the Ministers, and a great many other civil and military officers, joined the procession, and walked to the inner court of the Palace of Christiansborg, which was lined with horse and foot guards and brilliantly lighted up. The coffin was here removed and carried through the principal corridor of the palace to the Chapelle Ardente, or Castrum Doloris, where the Royal Chaplain received the body and said prayers. From the 10th to the 16th the Castrum Doloris was open to the public, and to-day the funeral ceremonies will close by the removal of the remains of his late Majesty to the Royal vaults at the cathedral of Roskilde. All the people of Denmark wear deep mourning in token of the severe loss they have suffered.



THE CONFEDERATE SCREW-STEAMER RAPPAHANNOCK LYING AT CALAIS PIER.—SEE PAGE 617.

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DEEDS, NOT WORDS.
"Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"—LUKE vi. 46.

Not for ever on thy knees, man,
Would Jehovah have thee found;
There are griefs Jehovah sees, man;
There are burdens thou canst ease, man
Look around!

Work is prayer, if done for God, man;
Prayer which God, delighted, hears.
See, beside yon upturned sod, man,
One bow'd 'neath affliction's rod, man,
Dry her tears.

Not long prayers, but earnest zeal, man,
This is what is wanted more:—
Put thy shoulder to the wheel, man;
Bread unto the famished deal, man,
From thy store.

Not high-sounding words of praise, man,
Does God want, 'neath some grand dome;
But that thou the fallen raise, man;
Bring the poor from life's highways, man;
To thy home.

Worship God by doing good, man;—
Works, not words; kind acts, not creeds;—
He who loves God as he should, man,
Makes his heart's love understood, man,
By kind deeds.

Deeds are powerful, mere words weak, man,
Battering at high heaven's door.
Let thy love by actions speak, man;
Wipe the tear from sorrow's cheek, man;
Clothe the poor.

Be it thine life's cares to smother,
And to brighten eyes now dim;
Kind deeds done to one another,
God accepts as done, my brother,
Unto Him.

The above is from a volume of Poems just published by Hatchard and Co., 187, Piccadilly, London. The volume is elegantly bound, and the poems are beautifully printed on tinted paper, with gilt edges, size, square 8vo. Price 5s. A charming book for a Christmas present. Ask for "Poems," by G. WASHINGTON MOON, F.R.S.L. See also ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Dec. 5, page 580, "Who Shall Roll Away the Stone?"

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BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Wooburn House, Bucks, the wife of Alfred Gilbey, Esq., of a son.

On Oct. 4, at Magill, South Australia, the wife of James Todman, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

On the 29th of October last, at Hong-Kong, the wife of G. F. Maclean, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Hissle, Yorkshire, the wife of John Burstall, Esq., of Quebec, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 11th inst., at Monte Video House, near Weymouth, Colonel L. Percy D. Eld, late of the 9th Bengal Native Infantry, from the effect of wounds received in the Indian mutiny, aged 55 years and 2 days.

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CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
1863

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.



THE VILLAGE CHOIR REHEARSING THE CHRISTMAS ANTHEM.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE CHRISTMAS ANTHEM.

BY THE OLD DOCTOR.

We do not trouble ourselves very much, in our quiet village here, Layndon, with what goes on in other places. We are ten miles—at the Raven Hotel they call it eleven, but then the Raven keeps post-horses—from the railway, and we are not much visited, chiefly, I suppose, because there is nothing to come to Layndon for, unless it be for a sight of our old church, of which we are as proud as it is right to be in regard to a place in which we are warned against pride. But we manage very well, or at least entirely to our own satisfaction, without taking example from other folk, or having other folk constantly coming down to disturb our social harmony and put us out of conceit of what has been good enough for Layndon for many a long year. I know—for as the one medical man in the village I hear a good many things—that some of the other villages affect to look down upon us. I know what was said at the vestry meeting at Daresbrook about our having no gas, and I think that the churchwarden, who was in the chair, might have said a word against such uncalled-for remarks, especially as his youngest daughter married into Layndon. If I mention that there was an explosion of gas at Daresbrook the very next week, and that two of the gaswork man's pigs were blown in at a bedroom window, I am sure I do not set it down out of any unfriendliness. I am quite aware, also, that the people at Gladdington contrast the knobbly pebbles with which their streets are paved with our single narrow row of flagstones, which, I allow, are not in the best order; but I would rather see those flagstones than a distress put into a house for paving rates, and the collector of Gladdington will know to what I refer. We can bear these little insinuations that we are behind the age. Perhaps we choose to be behind it, and to let it clear the way for us. We could have all the improvements if we liked, for there is no want of money in the parish; and though, as I said before, we know better things than to indulge in pride, perhaps the subscription-list for the Lancashire folk will show that Layndon did better than Daresbrook, with all its gas, and than Gladdington, with all its paving. I know that Daresbrook sent £14 6s. 8d., while Layndon sent only £11, but Daresbrook has no right to include a cheque for £5 5s. which was paid by two commercial gentlemen to compromise the charge of breaking two cherubs off a tombstone. This went into the subscription, and it did credit to David Womblow, the stonemason, that he mended the cherubs for nothing but Daresbrook cannot justly call that fine a charity gift.

There is one thing that I will say. I am an old man now, and I travel about only in the exercise of my profession, which, I am happy to say, has taken care of me, in return for my taking care of it. But I went about a good deal in other days, and I used to be fond of attending cathedral services. Now, although Nichebury Cathedral is within twenty miles of us, I have not been there for years. But I will say this much—a cathedral has an organ, and the organist is a great man, and is allowed to conduct at the musical festivals (much, I am told, to the discomfiture of the musicians); and there are vicars-choral, and choristers, and all is done on a grand scale. But, for the real feeling of the music, I do not believe that at Nichebury or anywhere else the anthems are better given than in our own old church. I know this is a bold thing to say, and that I shall be told that I am simply making an insane comparison, whereas I am making no comparison at all. I should as soon think of comparing the architecture of Nichebury Cathedral with that of Layndon Church (though, by-the-way, I have heard that Mr. George Gilbert Scott thinks our east window one of the gems of sacred architecture); but I speak of the earnestness with which we go to work, and the real feeling of all our people. Now, it is notorious—I am sure I do not want to wound anybody; but the truth is the truth—that the grown-up persons who sing in the choirs always look as if they were bored, and the way the chorister-boys pinch one another and eat unripe fruit is perfectly inconsistent with propriety. I am a very quiet man, and I like to see such things done quietly and reverently. Perhaps at Daresbrook and Gladdington they may be good enough to call *this* behind the age; but I can afford to listen to remarks of that nature.

If there is one anthem with which we take more pains than another (though I will not say that it is so), it is the Christmas Anthem. We begin to rehearse it in October, but we work at it harder in the following month, and then we have the three weeks before Christmas for what Mr. Screebes, the clerk, calls polishing off. We have no organ, and I do not know why we should want one, as we have nearly all the instruments separately which are combined in the organ, while we have this advantage—namely, that a dozen players are co-operating instead of leaving all the work and all the credit to one. I consider that it is more churchlike, if I may use the expression, that as many people as possible should join in the service. But it is only right for me to say that Layndon could have, if not an organ, certainly a harmonium, if we wished it. The matter has been broached and the parish has been sounded, and there would have been plenty of money forthcoming; but it was clear there was a general feeling that we were quite satisfied with our present musical force. Mr. Screebes, who, though only a parish clerk, has had a sound education in music, considers that all the necessary effects can be got out of such a band as ours, if, as he says, it will only give its whole mind to the work. If a band will not do that, it may be very well to have a noisy machine to smother all blunders. But ours does give its mind to it.

I had a voice at one time, but after that fearful cold which I caught the night I was out in the snow with the poor gipsy woman in the fever my singing days were over. But though I can take no part, I like to sit in a pew and hear the rehearsals, and the rule that shuts out all who are not engaged in the business is relaxed in my favour. If I am wanted, my assistant sends for me; but I am not called out very often now—patients are very considerate, and desire that the younger doctor may come to them instead of troubling the old one, and this is kind. I can trust cases in Mr. Spinkling's hands, for he is a very shrewd and prompt young man, with much nerve, and people like his cheerful manner. I suspect, between ourselves, that though he does not come to church to the anthem rehearsals, he will be coming there one of these mornings to say a few words to that very pretty young lady who is now governess at Franton Hill. The children there seem to require a great deal of attention from him, and yet they are rosy enough. The young folks think that because we wear spectacles we can see nothing. Well, well! I can see enough to say that Mrs. Spinkling will be the prettiest creature in Layndon, and as for Daresbrook and Gladdington, there is not a girl in either that ought to be named on the same day.

I like to see Screebes at rehearsal. He wears spectacles, too. I made him do so, for he got into an awkward habit of losing the place in his Prayer-book, and not finding it in a hurry, and Mr. Mortimer, our worthy Rector, did not much like it, and, himself wearing glasses, he saw no reason for Screebes insisting on having young eyes. So, one day when I was attending him for rheumatism, I frightened him a little with a word or two about sudden loss of sight, and the safeguard which science offered, and the very next Sunday he had mounted a pair which Mr. Mortimer gave him, and the responses went twice as correctly. It is a good sight to see him drilling the children at the anthem, spreading out his fingers, and repressing their exuberant vocal efforts, but keeping them up, notwithstanding, so that they may not be extinguished by the accompaniments. His whole heart is in the work. I know that after one rehearsal, at which the children did not do very well, he took them away to his little house by the duck-pond, and kept them singing there till their parents went rushing about the village in alarm, and, finally, they discovered the whole party at supper on beans and bacon. Mrs. Mortimer, also, is a most valuable assistant, being a perfect musician; and, then, the children mind her, and half a look from her, if any one is careless, sets matters right in a moment. She always comes, and brings that lovely little Edith of hers, who is too young to do much singing, but who has a belief that she leads the entire affair. Mr. Mortimer comes for a short time to see how we get on, though, between ourselves, I do not think that he knows much about it, for I have seen him smile and look satisfied when everybody knew that they had been anywhere that time but in the right place. But it is well that the clergyman should be seen to take an interest in the business. Then there is the Rev. Cecil Swinton, the handsome young Curate. I do not know how it was, but he used rather, we fancied, to look down upon our performances, and could not be got to take any part in them. But all of a sudden he changed his manner, and joined us, and sang away in a style that made it very clear that he had sung other things besides anthems before he took Orders. He never missed a rehearsal. It was a curious coincidence that our choir was strengthened at the same time by another voice, that of Miss Muspratt, the sister of Mrs. Mortimer, and a very sweet young lady, indeed—just what a Curate's wife should be; but I am not saying, you know, that the Rev. Cecil Swinton thinks so. I only mention the coincidence.

I said that we keep our rehearsals private, and this is quite right, I think. The musicians are undisturbed, and, besides, the effect on Christmas Day is all the greater, because people have not been hearing fragments of the anthem. But when the time comes to put up the holly it is difficult to get the church clear. The wonderful reasons why the children who have been helping with the greenery, and do not sing, have for lingering in the hopes of hearing a little music—how they "thought they were told to stop," or how they "wanted to ask when they should come again," or how they had impossible messages from their mothers to Mrs. Mortimer, amuse us; but Mr Screebes is firm, and, in spite of Mr. Mortimer's good-natured plea in their favour, turns them all out before we go to work. All, that is to say, that he can find, for upon one occasion little Ellen Woodman was too many for him, and secretly trotted up into the gallery, hid herself, was put to sleep by the music, and woke up in a fright screaming for her mother. She was fetched down to be scolded dreadfully; but Mr. Mortimer would allow no scolding at all, and sat her in his own pew until the business was over. He is too much given to spoil children—that is certain; but Mrs. Mortimer is a firmer person, and I think Edith is kept in very tolerable order. I judge by the unhesitating way in which she takes cod-liver oil, which I have had occasion to prescribe for her, and which I myself would not take even if it would have the effect of macassar oil, and give me back the curls of my youth.

I have also said that there is nothing to tempt visitors to Layndon, and, if there were, no persons are likely to visit us on Christmas Day. But if a stranger should find his way into our village and should come, as I trust he would do, to morning service, he will hear our anthem and a short and excellent sermon from Mr. Mortimer, who is content on that day to confine himself to reminding us of our duty to be thankful for all happiness, and of our duty to show that thankfulness by trying to make others happy. He could preach a long and eloquent sermon if he liked, mind; but he never does upon this day. Then, if the stranger looks as if he had been pleased with our singing and our sermon, and likes to ask any questions about the place, he may address himself to a cheerful-looking old gentleman, whom he will recognise by his lingering nearly to the last, and by his wearing a large pair of gold-mounted glasses dangling on his waistcoat. Then, if the parties should seem to suit one another, and the stranger is inclined to stay, he may give the old gentleman his arm, and, in return, when they have reached a comfortable-looking house, with gables and ivy, at the other end of the village, the old gentleman will give him an invitation to hear all about Layndon over a Christmas dinner. For Mr. Spinkling is going to dine at Franton Hill (the children *will* have him, he says; but the pretty governess should teach them better than to say "will") and his chair shall be at the stranger's service. There will be no one else at the board, for all the Old Doctor's children have settled elsewhere, and there is no one in Layndon who does not spend this day with his own friends. A dozen households would rejoice to welcome the Old Doctor to their board, but he passes the evenings of his Christmas Days in one place only—in the room where hangs that picture of the gentle and faithful wife who for years made his home blessed—who used to listen, by his side, to the Christmas anthem, and who has gone before him to join the anthem that ceases not with Christmas Day.

S. B.

KING HENRY VIII. KEEPING CHRISTMAS

AND THE NEW YEAR AT GREENWICH.

BY E. F. BLANCHARD.

Royal residences in England are so few and far between that all records of them become more and more valuable as the days pass by. Excepting to antiquarians, the palace at Greenwich is a palatial residence long since numbered with the things which have been; or is only remembered by the few students of ancient customs and manners, who give to modern times pictures of what has gone before, making that which is indeed dead apparently more awake than sleeping. When gay holiday folk go down to Greenwich, some of them may be struck by two several ways of making the journey. Whilst speaking of Christmas revelry, the short, sharp journey by railroad seems to be the best means of getting over the ground quickly, as, indeed, under any circumstances, it must always be. But the idler, *flaneur*, or lounger, as the man with time on his hands may indifferently be called, will lovingly linger over the delights of the river passage, where many places of interest will strike him, from busy London Bridge to the comparative quietude of the moorings of the old Caledonian, hospital for seamen of all nations. Without paying more than ordinary general attention to such curious stations as Cherry-garden Pier, or the Thames Tunnel, where the Naiad or Osprey is always emptied of foreigners and re-filled by them, it is our present business to make Greenwich at once, and then to conjure up visions of the old place as it was patronised by Royalty some three hundred and fifty years ago. Londoners who remember the celebrated fair, and those youthful mutual adorers who still find annual pleasure in rolling down One-Tree-hill, or taking a pennyworth of observation from the telescopes on the mount, may be unaware that thereabouts a Royal residence stood from at least the year 1300 until a century later than the reign of Mr. John Anthony Froude's favourite King, Harry the Eighth. Mr. Gilbert's picture of Christmas and New-Year's festivities gives a good idea of regal merrymaking in the year 1513; but, as the Royal residence is probably unknown to a large majority of readers, a few words about the abandoned palace will be, doubtless, welcomed.

Greenwich was a Royal palace in the year 1300—the earliest fact about it known. Edward I., Longshanks, the "greatest of all the Plantagenets," as an admirer has called him, "made an offering of seven shillings at each of the holy crosses in the Chapel of the Virgin Mary, at Greenwich, and the Prince half that sum, three and sixpence." No modern chronicler is quoted. Here Henry IV. made his will, long before that scene of hunger for his empty chair with the Tennis-boy of France, as Leigh Hunt styled Harry of Monmouth. Henry V. granted the manor of Greenwich for life to his uncle Beaufort, Duke of Exeter; and after that it fell to Duke Humphrey of Glo'ster—a name well known amongst the non-dining fraternity of the Mall and Paul's Walk—who was, in fact, founder of Greenwich as it stands. In the year 1437 he obtained a Crown grant of two hundred acres, with license to himself and his wife "to embattle and build with stone, and to inclose and make a tower and ditch within the same and a certain tower within the park to build and edify." That same tower was built on the site of the present Observatory. Perhaps, in grateful acknowledgment of this grant, Humphrey Glo'ster was good enough to rebuild the Royal Palace, which stood on the spot where the west wing of Greenwich Hospital now stands and he called it, from its pleasant position, L'Pleazaunce, or Placentia. Then it changed hands—into the fortunate hands of Henry VII. Here Royal Harry was born, and here many of the principal events of his life were divided with what happened at Windsor.

Henry VIII. was born at the palace, 1491, June 28—same day as the coronation of her present Most Gracious Majesty, as the loyal reader will remember. Here, too, he married his first wife, Katherine of Arragon, widow of his brother Arthur, in the year 1510, when Lambard, the historian, describes it as "a pleasant, perfect, and princely palaice." Here he held tournaments, to which, as Stow describes them, all comers were challenged, and he kept Christmas "with great and plentiful cheer." At Greenwich, also, he married Anne of Cleves, but the records of that important event in Henry's life are but frail and scanty. But we know that over her wedding-ring she had a "keeper," inscribed within, "God send me wel to kepe." How well she was, and what was sent her to keep, English history knows.

Turning to something brighter than were most of the lives of Henry VIII.'s wives, we come to his celebrated merrymaking, portrayed on pages 628-629 by Mr. John Gilbert. Hall, the old chronicler, seems to say that such festivals held by Henry were by no means confined to Christmas Day, but extended to the jollities accompanying the inauguration of the new year. Mr. T. K. Hervey's "Book of Christmas" (now very scarce) is sufficient evidence that, in even very recent times, great licenses in social custom were allowed, and boars' heads were by no means unfrequent; but three hundred and fifty years ago the games were fast and furious, compared with anything that modern society could tolerate. Here is chronicler Hall's description of King Henry's Christmas at Greenwich verbatim, the ancient spelling being kindly sacrificed:—

"The King, this year, kept the feast of Christmas at Greenwich, where was such abundance of viands served to all comers of any honest behaviour as hath been few times seen; and, against New-Year's Night, was made in the hall a castle, gates, towers, and dungeon, garnished with artillery and weapons after the most warlike fashion; and, on the front of the castle was written, *Le Fortresse Dangerus*; and within the castle were six ladies, clothed in russet satin laid all over with leaves of gold, and every owde knit with laces of blue silk and gold: on their heads coyses and caps, all of gold. After this castle had been carried about the hall, and the Queen had beheld it, in came the King with five others, apparelled in coats, the one half of russet satin, spangled with spangles of fine gold, the other half rich cloth of gold; on their heads caps of russet satin, embroidered with works of fine gold bullion. The six assaulted the castle; the ladies seeing them so lusty and courageous were content to solace with them, and upon further communication to yield the castle, and so they came down and danced a long space. And after, the ladies led the knights into the castle, and then the castle suddenly vanished out of their sights.

"On the day of the Epiphany, at night, the King, with eleven others, were disguised after the manner of Italy, called a masque, a thing not seen afore in England; they were apparelled in garments long and broad, wrought all with gold, with visors and caps of gold; and, after the banquet done, these masquers came in with six gentlemen disguised in silk, bearing staff torches, and desired the ladies to dance; some were content, and some that knew the fashion of it refused, because it was not a thing commonly seen. And after they danced and communed together, as the fashion of the masque is, they took their leave and departed, and so did the Queen and all the ladies."

This pretty scene is the text of Mr. Gilbert's large drawing of Henry the Eighth's revelries. Contemporaneous accounts assure us that such jovial occasions were common enough at Court. For, whilst Henry was strong enough to defy the all-important Pope, he was a man who wanted but little unbending to associate with any of his courtiers disposed for an evening's amusement after the day's hunt, or fruitless chase of Herne the Hunter in the park on the opposite side of London. In the picture may doubtless be seen with him such men as Sir Edward Howard, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married his sister, the Queen Dowager of France; and Edward Neville—all his bosom friends, as much as if they had been school and college fellows. Also, there may be the Earl of Surrey contemplating poetry and the fair Geraldine, and little conscious of a Shakspeare and a rare Ben to revolutionise that decorous school of verse which he had done so much to conserve. Conspicuous are Henry himself and his Queen, and Wolsey is accommodated with nothing short of a second-best place. But yet the centre of attraction is the tower, which the King and his comrades are about to besiege, and which the fair ladies will presently surrender. Upon the whole, they look very happy where they are, guarded by merry buffoons, who drop flowers and morning-stars, and care but little for picking up the laugh of the light-hearted dame or the sigh of the enamoured maiden. The knights are going to the ladies, soon to play the sanctioned pranks of the seasonable revelry, and, before long, those young gallants will be questioned by the "patresfamilias" of the period as to their intentions in regard to Amabel, Amyrillis, or Sacharrissa. They will be happy—happy as the evening itself; and there is no doubt that that went off pleasantly enough.

FREEMAN'S PHANTOMS.

BY HAIN FRISWELL.

"At last," said John Freeman, shipping agent and citizen of ——, as he shut a private ledger with a sudden snap, and with a little key locked the heavy, square patent brass lock. "At last! At last!"

He repeated the words so often that they must have afforded him peculiar satisfaction. If they did no no sign appeared on his face. It was a hard, square face—not without marks of refinement—but without intellect; the brow was open and broad, the mouth shut and determined, the complexion a clear light brown, indicative of health and strength, but bearing traces of hard work, that hard work which had wrinkled his forehead and had made those shrewd-looking marks at the corners of his eyes. The eyes themselves were bright, clear, and cold, of a grey colour; the hair on the head was thin; and around the temples were lighter threads, which could be only seen in the sunlight, and not where John Freeman sat.

For he sat in his little office, in a street of a seaport town—a private room at the back, with a glass door, through which he could see his two clerks at work, when they were at work, in the outer office—the first floor front, a room hung with notices of sales by auction, of foreign timber, of steam in ventures, of notices of the date of sailing of many a good ship of goodly register, A 1, and copper bottomed; of placards which told of voyages to Jamaica, New York, to Prince Edward Island, or to Matamoras—a room in which there were great ledgers and samples of strange goods, and where heavy porters in fustian coats came and thrust in invoices of export and import goods, or took away bills of lading through the rail on the high wainscoted desks. But no clerks were then there, although a new desk within a fresh partition had been set up—for John Freeman's business was increasing every day, thanks to his energy, punctuality, and business habits.

John walked into this room and looked round him, took down a large ledger, and extracted some figures on a piece of paper. Then went again to his own office, and, sitting down, unlocked his private desk, and, chucking again the figures by the extract, rubbed his forehead and thin hair that grew above it, and said, "At last, ten thousand pounds!"

Still his eyes did not brighten, and he looked sternly at the opposite wall as he said, "Gained, one thousand pounds this year. Well, and what is that? Why, nothing—merely nothing. Fagging hard for ten years! Why, there's many a man in these stirring times, who, by a contraband adventure, has cleared the sum in ten months! Ay, double that, too—a paltry sum, a pitiful gain. Ten years' sun, taken as a nest-egg—a nest-egg that may attract other geese to lay other golden eggs in the same nest; and I to work for it, and for so long, too." He sighed, but the little ledger again, and locked it tightly, and was about to place it in his breast pocket, when a knock came at the outer door. John Freeman started, almost unpleasantly, and called out gruffly, "Come in."

He was busy piecing his ledger in his strong box, with his back to the door, when his visitor entered.

"I am sorry my clerks are gone," said he, speaking with his back to his visitor; there is some absurd notion now about Saturday half holidays, but if I can do anything I will. Holidays! who wants holidays? I'll be back to-morrow."

"I know you would, you good John, you," said a soft voice—the of a woman—nearly in his ear. "I know you would, John; and so I thought you might be working late, and I brought you down that letter."

"Oh, it is you, Suzy, is it?" said John, turning round and saluting his sister. "How do? Thank'ee for the letter. Ah! I see it is of no consequence, as a woman's." He flung on the table the unopened letter, the address of which was in a thin Italian hand, faltering and trembling, and weak and thin as the foreign paper it was written on. "If no consequence whatever; but thank you, Suzy, you're a woman of business."

"I wish I were only a man, John, to sit by you and help you," said Suzy, her voice and way warmth. "I should like to help you, indeed. It is all I care about now, except you, of course. And how goes business, John? Pretty well, ay? More ventures and more profits? I ought; it might be a commission for me, I brought it, especially as I had to come in the town; but as it is of no use here, it, John; burn it without reading it. It is not upon business, I dare say, and why need you distract your brain?"

Miss Susan made her way to the letter, but Freeman put his hand upon it, and said, "Susan, I never burn letters; they may be useful some day."

"Very good," said Miss Freeman, sharply, dropping her earnest intention; an intention which showed that she had a very strong interest in the letter. "Very good, I don't care; I thought that some old friend might have wished to be remembering on commission for her. Commission, don't you call it, John?"

"Yes, commission," he repeated moodily, not looking at Suzy's wicked eyes, which plainly told what a story her tongue had invented.

"Well, John," she continued cheerfully, "I'm off; I won't bother you; cast up your accounts for the year, like a good brother, and come and tell me whether you have not got more gold, more gold! And so away Miss Suzy bounced; a hard, well-built woman of thirty, bold, calculating, and clever, with sculpty principles, and no fear of ourling hair and her name; a woman who had always looked out for the main chance, who worked well for her brother and herself, and who, though three years younger than he, determined to keep him to herself.

"So," she said, "she's pestering him again, is she? I thought I had given her a pill, a bitter one, too, in the letter John let me answer. Now, go away, my good woman, if you have those sort of things you must take the consequences."

Those sort of things! The sort of thing was a fat brown baby, burnt brown by lying with its face to the sun, and being dragged by its weary mother from town to town to the seaport where its father worked—a seaport not far off now, thank Heaven! thought the weary mother. The poor thing—the mother, not the baby—gave one glance into Miss Susy's face and turned hopelessly away, just in time to be relieved by a stalwart workman coming late from the docks, who caught Susy's hard glance, and saw the poor woman turn away.

"Eh, lass!" said he, stuffing his finger into the baby's clenched fist. "Eh, lass! That sort o' thing's a fine one, at any rate. You'd better buy him a crust, or he'll swaller his fist tho'." And a ready sixpence fell into the mother's hands.

Suzy saw the whole affair with half a glance, which was as hard as a steel bead. "The folly of these people is immense. They will toll like horses for a shilling a day, and go and throw away half of it to a beggar. It is like their grand notions. It flatters their pride to be generous."

If it flattered their pride, it did not flatter Suzy's; and, as regards the matter of sixpence, the giver took its value out in good humour for the rest of the evening, during which Suzy walked to her next home, and sat waiting for John, and studying that interest table of which we are all too fond—the table of self-interest.

John Freeman, however, did not come. He had intended to be home early; but as the evening closed in the letter still lay unopened before him, and he sat there in deep thought. At length he started up, and with a snatch lighted his jet of gas, shut up his strong box and his book in it, closed every drawer in his desk, locked that, shut the shutters, buttoned his pockets like a man with a fatal resolution, locked the door, and then opened the letter.

Could little Susy have had cause to smile alarm! What was in it?

John Freeman at last made up his mind, and after opening proceeded to read what the thin note-paper contained, and the small, delicate hand had traced. It began thus:—

"Dear Mr. Freeman," but that was run through, and the letter went on thus—

"Dear John,—It is now just ten years since you gained my heart, and after much persuasion—how fond, how often repeated, I need not say—made me promise to become your wife. That promise I have never forgotten, although since then my father, who wished me so much to marry some one else, and my mother, who grieved at parting to leave me quite alone, are dead and at rest. You know that all of us had natural objections to long engagements, all except the writer of this, who trusted that the generous fervour of youth would last through life. I have waited for the man she loved till his vow had been kept and he had made his fortune. It would be ungenerous of me, John, and untrue, to say that in this long and weary waiting I could not have found, and might have found, a home for myself and mistress of a home. It is true that I have had many offers, but I could have married none because I love you."

John's hard eyes glistened a little, and the paper crackled and shook as he read this.

"And now," continued the letter, "and now comes the point to which I am coming. After a long separation, I have learned from a little girl almost into a mature woman. They have also taught me much; oh, so much! They have made me feel that man's love does not last as woman's does; they have taught me that I am not young. Years ago, I was sat, watching the sacred fire as it died down, year after year, till the glow had paled month after month, and the mass was charred and black, and cold as death. I have felt that, John, with you."

There were no tears upon the paper; it was written so neatly, so evenly, it in that weak hand that Miss Susy hated; no, there was not one sign of weakness, except in the last sentence, which was underlined by a dash, as he read them, a heavy drop fell on them from his own hard eyes.

"I have felt that so with you," he repeated; "and so have I; I have, by heaven, every day and hour till I won my prize at last. I am changed, too, Patty; I feel I am." He sat himself to read the letter again, and spoke more softly. He must have had tears once or twice over his eyes, for it was plain that something was the matter with the gas, which burnt dimly enough. He held up the letter to the lamp, but beyond the shadow of the paper upon the hard white ceiling he could see nothing more. He took out his desk almanac, as hard and dry as a miser's heart or a ship's biscuit, dangled, and gave commercial men all the trade events of the week, with the Sunday's lists of sailings, with a white cloth on the top growing larger and larger on the wall; a white circle, in which two diminutive figures grew also with the space upon the wall, and took form and action.

"And so, John, I have determined to take the step which will surely have to be taken, and to anticipate you in the determination, which I hope will be a small task, when you learn the advantage. Rumours I have heard that long ago you had achieved that which was to have been the reward of your ambition. I believe it true, for I have seen you every day grow colder and harder. My love has not changed, nor the heart where it always was found; it is still yours, John, still yours as firmly as ever; but it is content to be yours at a distance; and because it is yours, it forbids me linking my fate with yours, and becoming a burden with a man who could only add to my misery and to your embarrassments. Good-by, John, dear John, and God bless you. I feel happier even now I have written these words, because I feel that I have got an end to the long and wearying anxiety, the restless days and nights, the sickening of hope deferred, the misery of disappointed and unrequited love. Good-by! Your letters and presents I shall—the first words you have read which I thought once had the same fond look you had—these I have packed up and sent to you; in a short time our love will be but a memory with one—with the other forgotten. MARTHA CLEAVE."

The letter fell suddenly from John's hand, and he started as he was with a start, and looked up and stared at those unwelcome visitors at the opposite wall. There, in the magic circle, were two figures: the one, an elastic, bright-looking, upright young man of twenty-five, full of life and energy, overflowing with love for other, a sedate merchant, still young, but stern and unbending—a man in years and carriage. It was indicative of the reflecting mind of the elder, and of the impulsive mind of the younger, that the latter assumed the superiority over the other, for they were in high altercation, and treated the more staid and ripe man as if age had conferred with it folly and weakness. The younger man had some strong feeling, that everything he wished to say seemed frozen in his mouth, and that, when the elder figure seemed brought to a standstill, not a word would come out of John's mouth to help him; and he noted, also, that he felt much more sympathy for the elder than for the younger figure, although he could plainly see that both figures were himself, or, rather, his two selves. It was strange also that, although he knew that the younger one was himself, still he did not feel at all friendly towards him, and was once or twice hurt at his words, which he knew were his own, but which sounded like the recollection of a stranger's.

"So," said the young man, almost insolently; "so, you are now a British capitalist. You have achieved the dream of your youth, and the first use you make of your wealth is to break loose from engagements; and a promise which you once thought sacred as an oath—which was an oath"——

"Circumstance," said John's other self, calmly; "circumstances alter cases."

"Yes, I know," sneered the younger; "I know; it is the old story. You would quote, and now you would not. In the fever heat of what you called love you desired to possess a heart that you could call your own, for you were poor and struggling, and you felt somewhat lonely then."

The real John moved his lips—the elder shadow said, "I did, indeed."

The younger then went on. "In the deep, fervent feeling of young love, you promised what you felt. Her heart leaped up to meet yours; she believed in the pictures that you drew; she thought—what woman does not so think of him she loves?—that you were wiser, more clever, more capable than you are, and that a few short months—a year or so—would make your talents seen, and would grant you that modest stipend upon which she and you, with the money she had—and which was yours as freely as her love—could live cheerfully and happily, with children clinging round your knees."

"Such was my dream," said the other, sadly; "but the time has not yet come. Look at me now!"

"Look at you!" cried the other, with rare scorn, "look at you! What are you? A blighted, cowardly miser—a half-souled creature! Between your love and you the world stepped in. You worked at first with love and energy, you reached the goal which you had appointed, and then you faltered with delay—you would have a little more. Your fortune, you thought, should be larger than your wife's. It grew larger; it grew ten times as large last night. But, as it grew, your true heart shrunk and dwindled; and you did not hesitate to let the woman you loved wait and hope, and wait and hope, till hope itself became but shrunk despair, and patience folly!"

The younger figure dilated as he said this; the elder figure shrunk. John saw, as plainly as ever he saw in his life, that the younger was a gentleman of high blood and feelings, the latter a mere tradesman. He wished to aid the tradesman, out of mere fellow-feeling, but he could not. The elder phantom spoke.

"The world taught me a hard lesson; schooled me with icy sentences and frozen wisdom, but wisdom if you like. I resolved to put it back. I saw it worship gold and success; I determined to win gold."

"And to worship, too," broke in the younger. "You were not and are not, the only fool. People throw away youth, life, hope itself, and all those bright feelings they inspire, to follow in the dusty track which leads to fortune, and which, when won, they know not what to do with. Well, you have taken the course you once abhorred; you determined to succeed in it, and you succeeded. I am not so. Keep on your path yourself and by yourself; go on your selfish way, and hug the gold you win, but go alone, for I disown you."

The grand air with which the younger John said this might have made the elder phantom start with offended pride, or curl his lips with deadly sarcasm, or a thousand things, but it did no such thing. He absolutely smiled, as a man smiles at disgust, fell down on his knees, and shrank up tremblingly, and wept. In the thinnest of voices he seemed to plead. But young John stood up, like a prince of men, grand, calm, wise, and majestic. He shook his head, and turned away from the other phantom.

"Yes, I disown you. True to my promise, remembering how I loved, and what I found, unchanged, I must do so. You don't disowns you. No more gentle thoughts, no memories of summer days and winter frolics, shall be yours; your manhood's earliest, freshest riches are all gone; the coldness and the hope, the bitterness of heart which, if it felt another's woes and grew a moment saddened, was repaid a thousand fold by sharing the others' joys and simple pleasures. Go; gone man, for all, I tell you I disown you. You are not many men in one as others are. You have cut yourself away from the others of your youth. Go; ponder on your business, your money-bags, and books. Your mind is undivided and fitter to succeed, and I renounce you."

So saying, away walked young John like a gentleman, as he was, leaving the elder on his knees, confused and helpless. At the time of the departure of the younger phantom the elder one of Freeman felt such a despair, such an anguish and sinking at his breast, that he could no longer bear himself, and rushed up to his double and nervously threatening figure, and cried out, "You fool, you fool, you! Up. Run after him and lay all your gold at his feet; tell him to come back. Would you lose yourself, your goodness, the memory of your thoughts, your prayers, the childhood prayers, the many days of school—for mere gold? Get up, I tell you. Will gold buy it? No more than it will old blood or family ties, or a gentleman's thoughts, you oaf, you. Get up, I say."

The figure groaned, and sighed and did not rise, for Freeman's threats seemed to have little effect on him. "Get up," said John, "more earnestly, his head growing colder as every moment elapsed since the younger phantom left him.

The same hollow voice then spoke, "I learnt the lesson that you set me, John Freeman; it was you that told me every day that money with plenty of money would gladly marry you—that the sisters of rich merchants would add their store to yours, and give you prospective advantages until the money generated and grew double without your aid, and you were rich even beyond your wishes. I studied every day that refined selfishness which is called worldly wisdom; I prospered at my lessons, I loved my gold, and my gold grew with my love. What is the next lesson I shall learn to please you?"

But John Freeman was not to be taken in with this sort of answer from a phantom, and, feeling himself more and more lonely, he cried out more hastily than ever, "Get up; get up, you fool!" After him; offer him anything to buy back the fresh feelings and the wisdom of youth."

John pleaded so effectually that he forced his double on his feet, and then, by great exertion—for the other was slow to move—he drove the shadow from the bright and magic circle on the wall, which, as he stood there wondering and excited at himself, faded slowly, and grew into dim darkness on the wall.

"There is nothing the matter with the gas," said John, slowly folding up his letter and pocketing it. "Ah! I must go home to tea. Suzy will be waiting. I am glad of it at last; it has come at last."

What was he glad of? Not that Suzy was waiting; and waiting she had been, with a dry, semi-political novel in her hand which she had been trying to read; and the tea nearly as cold as the toast.

"Why, you dear John," said Suzy, "I suppose you have been making money enough for both of us. Well, I won't blame you. There is nothing like devotion to business."

"Umph!" said John.

"I believe," said Suzy, "that if the world were carried on upon strictly business principles, that there would be no poverty, nor dirt, nor trouble, nor anything which disturbs the routine of a well-regulated family."

"Umph!" said John.

"Here's your favourite journal, John. I've cut it and sliced it—and so Suzy had, and read it too—and there is such a capital article in it exposing the folly of all those who attempt to marry under a thousand a year."

"Umph!" muttered John. "I suppose, Suzy," he said, softly, "after all, the present dispensation has its advantages, and the different layers of society are of use to each other. If we had no poor we should have no servants and no rich; and—— but I am so confused that I do not know what to say. What o'clock is it?"



UNDER THE MISTLETOE.—DRAWN BY O. THOMAS.—SEE PAGE 629.



"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."—DRAWN BY SAMUEL READ.

SEE "THE MASTER OF ARAN GARTH."—PAGE 626.

"About nine. No; it is half-past, I declare," said Susy, looking at the timepiece and herself in the glass.

"I shall go to bed," said John. "I want to go a little journey to-morrow, upon business, too."

"Well," said Susy, "I suppose it must be done occasionally. The wind and the rain do their business on a Sunday, and why not we? That's a good argument, John, is it not?"

"I do not know, I am sure," said he, meekly; "but I must be at my office, and I shall journey also to-morrow. Good-night!" and so John left Miss Susy, with her political novel and her dry thoughts of business; and she, who did not care for his presence very much, looked round the comfortable room, and plumed herself upon its being all her own.

The very next morning John was early down, breakfasted without waking Miss Susan, and went to his office. He took a master-key, and descended into a strong room where a heavy box stood—one of those strong boxes in which gold is placed to be shipped away abroad, for gold was scarce in America at that time, and John knew that when his money reached New York it would buy 10 per cent more goods than bills would—that is, realise its own premium as well as the profit on the goods it bought. In that particular box, ready to be transported aboard ship, was half John's fortune—five thousand pounds. Had Susy seen him cause this to be taken by two stout porters to an early train and to be ticketed for a little country station, she would have pronounced him to be mad. But it was evident that John thought otherwise.

When the train stopped at the station John hired a little horse and a light cart, the proprietor of which was hovering about in search o a job, and ordered him to transport the box and himself to Miss Cleave's cottage. The railway porters, who were full of the news of the gold-dust robbery which had lately been discovered, looked suspiciously at the box, and thought that it was "main heavy." They lingered about also to ascertain its destination, but, having heard Miss Cleave's name, they went away satisfied.

So the cart and the box of gold, with John Freeman sitting on the top of it very stern and determined, but handsomer than he had looked for many a day, arrived on a bright Sunday morning at Cleave Cottage, a little ivy-embowered, low, but pretty cottage, not much larger than a gentleman's park lodge, in which Martha Cleave and an old aunt spent their days.

Miss Cleave was going to church, and was in her bedroom putting on her bonnet; and so John was shown into the room she had just vacated—a room so full of Sunday quiet and peaceful calm that, when the big, heavy box was put down in its centre, John sat on it and wiped his heated, fevered brow, and sat with his hat in his hand wondering at the quiet, and stunned, as it were, with the noise of nothing.

The breeze, scented with garden sweets, lifted the curtains on one side and stole into the room, taking with them scents from a fresh nosegay on the table, played round John's thin hair and cooled his temples. As it did so once or twice, the man so hard grew softer, and softer, and softer. He looked round the room with an almost awful look. It was so different from his heated business-room, with telegraphic message-boys, noisy clerks, hurried clients, and persistent men of business, that he felt as if he had been buffeted about in a heavy storm and had escaped now into a quiet little bay, wherein he could perchance cast anchor, in happiness and peace.

Then away stole the breeze, murmuring and sighing, and John thought of his phantoms, and wondered whether the elder one would ever catch and bring back the younger, and then, his eye falling upon an open book, he went to the table, looking into it more out of vacant curiosity than anything else; for Miss Cleave was a long time making her appearance, and John had time not only to take up, but to read the book. It was "Herbert's Poems"—those quaint, poems; stiff, angular, and fantastic os Gothic carving, but, like it, preserving an ever-fresh poetry and beauty. So, almost without understanding the words, John read Herbert's sonnet on

SIN.

Lord, with what care hast thou begirt us round!
Parents first season us; then schoolmasters
Deliver us to laws; they send us, bound
To rules of reason, holy messengers.
Pulpits and Sundays . . .

"Ah!" thought John, "I have forgotten those, and made every thought run upon one track, upon one idea." He shut his eyes for a moment, and saw the younger phantom as he stood on the previous night, but, he thought, with less fierce denunciation in his looks. John read on, skipping a line or so:—

Blessings beforehand, ties of gratefulness,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears;
Without our shame; within our consciences;
Angels and grace, eternal hopes and fears.
Yet all these fences, and their whole array,
One cunning bosom sin blows quite away.

John Freeman felt almost stunned. The verse had been a holy messenger, and had opened his heart. He returned and sat down opposite his box and covered his eyes, and thought of his own bosom sin.

The door opened softly, and Miss Cleave stood before him, calm, elegant, fresh, and with the whole beauty of goodness beaming out of her pure eyes. John looked down, not caring to face her steady glance, so full of pure kindliness and an almost motherly friendship, but without, he thought, one ounce of love. But then Miss Cleave, in the secrecy of her chamber, had been at prayer. Hence it was that she had kept John waiting, and was then upheld by a secret power of which John knew little.

Martha saw that she must speak first; which, by the way, argued badly for her lover. Holding out her gloved hand—so small, so fresh in its Quaker neatness; and putting aside the little lace fall from her pretty white bonnet, she advanced towards him. Her clear tones, as she spoke, mingled with the church bells which rung out in the air of early autumn.

"John," she said; "Mr. Freeman, I suppose that you have brought me back my letters. Yours are now at your house, for I have had them taken by a careful messenger. I can understand why you come to-day. Time is valuable to you men of the world"—(the words stung John, though the speaker did not mean it)—"and so you have brought your message rather than write it. I can understand that, too. You were always prudent. As it is so, will you say your last words—I can bear them well—and let me go to church?"

"Let us go together," stammered John.

"That can hardly be," she said, sweetly. "Our paths are so different now, and I have been enabled to put away the love you know I felt, I hope for ever. My life henceforth will be spent here, I hope, in doing good, until quiet hours, and days, and years, gliding by easily and softly, will bring me gently to a quiet grave."

How soft and how roundly fell the voice; how sweetly, even without one tremor of emotion, one inflection of sadness, calmly and softly as those Sabbath bells.

But if she were calm her bosom heaved slightly, and her colour came flushing with maiden blush her ripe cheek, and with a cherry tint her pretty lips. If she were calm John was not. With a cry of anguish such as he gave the previous night when his phantoms were with him, he knelt down before her, saying hurriedly,

"Oh, Patty, Patty! do not leave me. I have grown selfish, mad, foolish; I have forgotten my better self, and it has forgotten me. I saw him—him, the John Freeman you remember ten years ago."

"Ten years ago," said Patty, looking up to heaven and speaking calmly, though the tears ran down her cheeks. "Ten years ago; ah! I saw him, too, last night. How noble, good, and generous he was; how careless of the world's verdict or applause so he were right; how tender, how compassionate; how ready to believe in good; how hard to be persuaded of evil——

She stopped, with her hand upon her heart, pressing the lavender silk boddice tightly, and crushing the delicate pink ribbons that fluttered in a strange unrest upon her bosom.

"Well!" said John hurriedly, "I saw him last night, and he has left me, Patty—left me with all his memories of youth, his better thoughts, his good purposes, his hope, his faith. Help me to find him, Patty; help me, for I am old, and worn; help me to find my better self."

He stared wildly about him, with outstretched hands. Patty sat down on a chair for one moment, and then stood up again irresolute.

"I shall find him soon," again said haunted John. "Look here, Patty, look here!" He fumbled away with a patent key at his box, and, opening it, showed her, not her letters, but a box of bright gold, showing all the brighter in the mouths of the little sacks into which John plunged his strong hands, bringing them out again full of bright sovereigns, and laughing strangely. "This is all your fortune, Patty. This is the money I give you to keep the letters; this is the dower with which I dower you in order that you may help me to find my better self."

Poor Miss Patty, whose courage had sustained her up to this point, had absolutely untied her bonnet-strings, taken off her gloves—as ladies do when about to give way—and had sat down and actually given way; and Freeman, very unlike a man of business, was kneeling at her feet, trying to clinch the phantom-hunting bargain by filling her lap and spoiling her pretty slate-coloured silk dress by a whole lapful of sovereigns. "Help me, Patty!" he cried, on his knees, holding up his hands, his face beautiful with emotion, his eyes beaming with love. "Help me, my darling! Help me to find my better self."

"Oh, John! dear John!" said Patty, putting one soft hand on his shoulder and one on his forehead, her calm eyes melting into little but deep wells of liquid love as she looked at him. "Has it come right at last. The search will not be difficult. I think I have found him now."

She pressed her lips to his eager lips and rested her cheek against his; and he and she both murmured the words with which I have begun this history, "At last! at last!"

* * * * * * *

John Freeman and Patty Cleave certainly went to church together, but whether or not on that particular Sunday, History does not say. Miss Susy was pleased to express herself "utterly disgusted with his romantic weakness," and to betake herself off on a visit to the daughter of a stony-hearted millionnaire, whom she had destined for John. She kept up this acquaintance with great self-sacrifice and spirit for some time, the rich daughter being both old and ill-tempered. But what would not Miss Susy do for a purpose? The stony-hearted millionnaire—stone being liable to decay—had evidently one soft part about his head or heart, for one fine morning he married Miss Susy, and she is absolutely able to look down on John and Patty as poor people.

But John is not poor, and is absolutely rich in love and happiness. It is to be presumed that the elder Phantom, after a good chase, caught and brought back the younger; for as John and Patty, man and wife, sat, upon one winter evening, in their pretty wayside cottage, just out of the town wherein Freeman and Co. were well known and respected, he told her how the night before, as he was in his office, executing some late and important business, the wall grew light again and again; the Phantoms came, not two, but three. The young one was between two very old Phantoms—one a pleasant grandsire, hale and hearty, with children round him; the other a crabbed, single old man, clutching useless money-bags, praying against death, yet cursing life—dreading the grave, yet hastening to it. John quite believes in the reality of these visions, and Patty has too much reason to be thankful to them to doubt the reality of Freeman's Phantoms.

TELL US A STORY.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

The Christmas dinner, pudding and all, was over; the wine and nuts had held out for a time, but had given in at last; and even snap-dragon would snap no longer. The children—some of whom were very young, and some with grey hairs, younger still—drew round the drawing-room fire. There were a grandfather and grandmother, and about fifteen grandchildren, with three papas and three mammas, besides two young aunts and three young uncles, one of whom the children called Uncle Bogie. He was, in fact, no uncle at all; but the children liked him best of all their uncles; and so did one of their aunts. The reason why they called him Uncle Bogie was that he knew all about bogies. You would have thought he had been the papa of all the bogies, he knew so much about them.

No sooner were they all seated, and the responsible ones thinking what to do next, than a long-haired, solemn little girl said, staring hard into the fire, and never turning her big, deep eyes towards the person she addressed:—

"Do tell us a horrid story, Uncle Bogie."

"You little Goblin!" said Uncle Bogie; "because you like horrid stories, you think every one else does."

"*I* do," cried one.

"And *I* do," cried another.

"And *I* do," cried a third.

And all the children called out "I do," except one child, whose face faded a little as she turned and got hold of her mother's dress.

"Uncle Bogie," said the child he had called Goblin, going up to him, "you know your head is full of stories about ghosts, and giants, and fairies."

"How do you know, Goblin?"

"I will tell you. Mamma says stories of that kind are all nonsense. And Auntie says your head is full of nonsense. So I know, you see."

"Which Auntie said so, Goblin?"

"Why, Aunt Kate."

By this time Aunt Kate's face was as red as the Christmas fire. Uncle Bogie caught sight of it, and, being very good-natured, replied instantly,

"Well, Goblin, Aunt Kate is quite right; my head *is* as full of nonsense as it can hold, and I must positively let some of it out. I will tell you a story directly."

"Oh! thank you, Uncle Bogie;" broke from all parts of the circle.

"What shall it be about then?"

"A wicked fairy."

"No; that's stupid. I'm tired of wicked fairies," said a scornful little girl.

"A good giant, then," said a priggish imp, with a face as round as the late plum-pudding.

"I am afraid I could not tell you a story about a *good* giant; for, unfortunately, all the good giants I ever heard of were very stupid; so stupid that a story would not make itself about them; so stupid, indeed, that they are always made game of by creatures not half so big nor half so good; and I don't like such stories. Shall I tell you about the wicked giant that grew little children in his garden instead of radishes, and carried them about in his waistcoat-pocket, and ate one as often as he remembered he had got some?"

"Yes, yes, Uncle Bogie; please do."

"He used to catch little children and plant them in his garden, where you might see them in rows, with their heads only above ground, rolling their eyes about, and growing awfully fast. He liked greedy boys best—boys that ate plum-pudding till they felt as if their belts were too tight."

Here the fat-faced boy stuck both his hands inside his belt.

"Because he was so fond of radishes," Uncle Bogie went on, "he lived just on the borders of Giantland, where it touched on the country of common people. Now, everything in Giantland was so big that the common people saw only a mass of awful mountains and clouds; and no living man had ever come from it, as far as anybody knew, to tell what he had seen in it. Somewhere near these borders, on the other side, by the edge of a great forest, lived a labourer with his wife and a great many children. One day Tricksey-Wee, as they called her, teased her brother Buffy-Bob till he could not bear it any longer, and gave her a box on the ear. Tricksey-Wee cried; and Buffy-Bob was so sorry and ashamed of himself that he cried too, and ran off into the wood. He was so long gone that Tricksey-Wee began to be frightened, for she was very fond of her brother; and she was so sorry that she had first teased him and then cried that at last she ran into the wood to look for him, though there was more chance of losing herself than of finding him. And, indeed, so it seemed likely to turn out; for, running on without looking, she at length found herself in a valley she knew nothing about. And no wonder; for what she thought was a valley with round, rocky sides, was no other than the space between two of the roots of a great tree that grew on the borders of Giantland. She climbed up to the side of it, and right up to what she took for a black, round-topped mountain, far away; but she soon discovered that it was close to her, and was a hollow place, so great that she could not tell what it was hollowed out of. Staring at it, she found that it was a doorway; and, going nearer and staring harder, she saw the door, far in, with a knocker of iron upon it, a great many yards above her head, and as large as the anchor of a big ship. Now, nobody had ever been unkind to Tricksey-Wee, so she was not afraid of anybody. For Buffy-Bob's box on the ear she did not think worth considering. So, spying a little hole at the bottom of the door, which had been nibbled by some giant mouse, Tricksey-Wee crept through it, and found herself in an enormous hall, as big as if the late Mr. Martin, R.A., had been the architect. She could not have seen the other end of it at all, except for the great fire that was burning there, diminished to a spark in the distance. She ran towards this fire as fast as she could, and was not far from it when something fell before her with a great clatter, and she tumbled over it, and went rolling on the floor. She was not much hurt, however, and got up in a moment. Then she saw that she had tumbled over something not unlike a great iron bucket. When she examined it more closely she saw that it was a thimble; and looking up to see who had dropped it, beheld a huge face, with spectacles as big as the round windows in a church, bending over her, and looking everywhere for the thimble. Tricksey-Wee immediately laid hold of it in both her arms, and lifted it about an inch nearer to the nose of the peering giantess. This movement made the old lady see where it was, and, her finger popping into it, it vanished from the eyes of Tricksey-Wee, buried in the folds of a white stocking, like a cloud in the sky, which Mrs. Giant was busy darning. For it was Saturday night, and her husband would wear nothing but white stockings on Sunday."

"But how could he be so particular about white stockings on Sunday, and eat little children?" asked one of the group.

"Why, to be sure," answered Uncle Bogie, "he did eat little children, but only *very* little ones; and if ever it crossed his mind that it was wrong to do so, he always said to himself that he wore whiter stockings on Sunday than any other giant in all Giantland."

At that instant Tricksey-Wee heard a sound like the wind in a tree full of leaves, and could not think what it could be; till, looking up, she found that it was the giantess whispering to her; and, when she tried very hard, she could hear what she said well enough.

"Run away, dear little girl," she said, "as fast as you can; for my husband will be home in a few minutes."

"But I've never been naughty to your husband," said Tricksey-Wee looking up in the giantess's face.

"That doesn't matter. You had better go. He is so fond of little children, particularly little girls."

"Oh! Then he won't hurt me."

"I am not sure of that. He is so fond of them that he eats them up; and I am afraid he couldn't help hurting you a little. He's a very good man, though."

"Oh! in that case," began Tricksey-Wee, feeling rather frightened; but before she could finish her sentence she heard the sound of footsteps very far apart and very heavy. The next moment, who should come running towards her, full speed, and as pale as death, but Buffy-Bob. She held out her arms, and he ran into them. But when she tried to kiss him she only kissed the back of his head; for his white face and round eyes were turned to the door.

"Run, children, run and hide," said the giantess.

"Come, Buffy," said Tricksey; "yonder's a great brake; we'll hide in it."

The brake was a big broom; and they had just got into the bristles of it, when they heard the door open with the sound of thunder, and in stalked the giant. You would have thought you saw the whole earth through the door when he opened it, so wide was it; and, when he closed it, it was like nightfall.

"Where is that little boy?" he cried, with a voice like the bellowing of cannon. "He looked a very nice boy, indeed. I am almost sure he crept through the mousehole at the bottom of the door. Where is he, my dear?"

"I don't know," said the giantess.

"But you know it is wicked to tell lies, don't you, dear?" retorted the giant.

"Now, you ridiculous old Thunderthump," said his wife, with a smile as broad as the sea in the sun; "how can I mend your white stockings and look after little boys; you have got plenty to last you over Sunday, I am sure. Just look what good little boys they are!"

Trickney-Wee and Buffy-Bob peered through the bristles, and discovered a row of little boys, about a dozen, with very fat faces and goggle eyes, sitting before the fire and looking stupidly into it. Thunderthump intended the most of them for food, and was feeding them first before planting them. Now and then, however, he could not keep his teeth off them, and would eat one by the by, and without salt.

"Now, Uncle Bogie, you know that's nonsense; for little children don't grow in gardens, I know. You may believe in the radish-beds: I don't."

"I never said I did," replied Uncle Bogie. "If the giant did, that's enough for my story. I told you the good giants are very stupid: so you may think what he had once sown. Indeed, the giant never really tried the plan. No doubt he did plant the children, but he always pulled them up and ate them before they had a chance of increasing.

The giant strode up to the wretched children. Now, what ma de them very wretched indeed was, that they knew if they could only keep from eating, and grow thin, the giant would dislike them, and turn them out to find their way home; but notwithstanding this, so greedy were they, that they ate as much as ever they could hold. The giantess, who fed them, comforted herself with thinking that they were not real boys and girls, but only little pigs pretending to be boys and girls.

"Now tell me the truth," cried the giant, stooping with his face down over them. They shook with terror, and every one hoped it was somebody else the giant liked best. "Where is the little boy that ran into the hall just now?" Whoever tells me a lie shall be instantly boiled."

"He's in the broom," cried one dough-faced boy. "He's in there, and a little girl with him."

"The mighty chimney-pipe," cried the giant, "to hide from me?" And he made a stride towards the broom.

"Catch hold of the bristles, Bobby. Get right into a tuft, and hold on," cried Trickey-Wee, just in time.

The giant caught up the broom, and, seeing nothing under it, set it down again with a bang that threw them both on the floor. But they were soon up and into it again. Then the giant made two strides to the boys, caught the dough-faced one by the neck, took the lid off a great pot that was boiling on the fire, popped him in as if he had been a trussed chicken, put the lid on again, and saying, "There, boys! See what comes of lying!" asked no more questions; for, as he always kept his word, he was afraid he might have to do the same to them all; and he did not like boiled boys. He liked to eat them crisp, as rashers, whether forked or not, ought to be eaten. He then sat down, and asked his wife if his supper was ready. She looked into the pot, and throwing the boy out on a dish, as if he had been a boiled fowl, stuck two skewers into him, and had the worst of it, answered that she thought it was. Whereupon he rose to help her; and, taking the pot from the fire, poured the whole mess, bubbling and splashing, into a deep dish like a vat. Then they sat down to supper. The children in the broom could not see what they had; but it seemed to agree with them, for the giant talked like thunder, and the giantess answered like the sea. And they grew chattier and chattier. At length the giant said,

"I don't feel quite comfortable about that heart of mine." And the giant spoke, instead of laying his hand on his bosom, he waved it away towards the corner where the children were peeping from the broom bristles.

"Well, you know, my darling Thunderthump," answered his wife, "I always thought it ought to be nearer home. But you know best, of course."

"Ha! ha! You don't know where it is, wife. I moved it a month ago."

"What a man you are, Thunderthump! You trust any creature alive rather than your wife."

Here the giantess gave a sob which sounded exactly like a wave going flop into the mouth of a cave up to the roof.

"Where have you got it now?" she resumed, checking her emotion.

"Well, Doodlem, I don't mind telling you," said the giant, soothingly. "The great eagle has got it for a nest-egg. She sits on it night and day, and thinks she will bring the greatest eagle out of it that ever sharpened his beak on the rocks of Mount Skyrack. I can warrant no one will touch it while she has got it. But she is rather capricious, and I confess I am not easy about it; for the least scratch of one of her claws would do for me at once. And she has claws."

"What funny things you do make up, Uncle Bogie! How could the giant's heart be in an eagle's nest and the giant himself alive and well without it?"

"Whatever you may think of it, Master Fred, I assure you I did not make it up. If it ever was made up, no one can tell who did it; for it was written in the chronicles of Giantland long before one of us was born. It was quite common," said Uncle Bogie in an injured tone, "for a giant to put his heart out to nurse, because he did not like the trouble and responsibility of doing it himself. It was, I confess, a dangerous sort of thing to do.—But do you want any more of my story or not?"

"O yes, please," cried Frederick, very heartily.

"Then don't put in and say more fault with it, or I will stop."

Master Fred was straightway silent, and Uncle Bogie went on.

All this time Buffy-Bob and Trickey-Wee were listening with long ears. *They* did not dispute about the giant's heart, and impossibility, and all that; for they were better educated than Master Fred, and knew all about it. "Oh!" thought Trickey-Wee, "if I could but find the giant's cruel heart, wouldn't I give it a squeeze!"

The giant and giantess went on talking for a long time. The giantess kept advising the giant to hide his heart somewhere in the house; but he seemed afraid of the advantage it would give her over him.

"You could hide it at the bottom of the flour-barrel," said she.

"That would make me feel chokey," said he.

"Well—in the coal-cellar, or in the dustbole. That's the place! No one would think of looking for your heart in the dustbole."

"Worse and worse!" cried the giant.

"Well, the water-butt?" said she.

"No, no; it would grow spongy there," said he.

"Well, what will you do with it?" said she.

"I will leave it a month longer where it is, and then I will give it to the Queen of the Kangaroos, and she will carry it in her pouch for me. It is best to change, you know, and then my enemies can't find it. But, dear Doodlem, it's a fretting care to have a heart of one's own to look after. The responsibility is too much for me. If it were not for a bite of a radish now and then, I never could bear it."

Here the giant looked lovingly towards the row of little boys by the fire, all of whom were nodding, or asleep on the floor.

"Why don't you trust it to me, then, dear Thunderthump?" said his wife, "I would take the best possible care of it."

"I don't doubt it, my love. But the responsibility would be too much for you. You would no longer be happy darling. Light-hearted, airy, laughing Doodlem. It would transform you into a heavy, oppressed woman, weary of life, as I am."

The giant closed his eyes and proceeded to go to sleep. His wife got her stockings and went on with her darning. Soon, the giant's pretence became reality, and the giantess began to nod over her work.

"Now, Buffy," said Trickey-Wee; "now's our time. I think it's moonlight, and we had better be off. There's a door in with a hole for the cat just behind us."

"All right! I'm ready," said Bob.

So they got out of the broom brake, and crept to the door. But, to their great disappointment, when they got through it they found themselves in a sort of shed. It was full of tubs and things, and, though it was built of wood only, they could not find a crack.

"Let us try this hole," said Trickey; for the giant and giantess were sleeping behind them, and they need not go back.

"All right," said Bob. He seldom said anything else than *all right*.

Now this hole was in a mound that came in through the wall of the shed, and went down for some distance. They crawled into it, and found it very dark. But, groping their way along, they soon came to a small crack, through which they saw grass, pale in the moonshine. As they crept on, they found the hole began to get wider and wider and upwards.

"What is that noise of rushing?" said Buffy-Bob.

"I can't tell," said Trickey; "for, you see, I don't know what we are in."

The fact was, they were creeping along a channel in the heart of a giant tree; and the noise they heard was the noise of the sap rushing along in its wooden pipes. When they had their ears to the wall they heard it gurgling along with a pleasant noise.

"It sounds kind and good," said Trickey. "It is, water running. We must get out somewhere or somewhere. I think we had better go on, and we shall come somewhere."

It was now rather difficult to go on, for they had to climb as if they were going up a pipe. In fact, now the channel was wide. Nearly worn out, they saw light overhead at last; and, creeping through a crack into the open air, found themselves on the fork of a huge tree. A great, broad, uneven space lay around them, out of which spread boughs in every direction, the smallest of them as big as the biggest tree in the country of common people. Overhead were leaves enough to supply all the trees they had ever seen. Not much moonlight could come through, but the leaves would glimmer white in the wind at times. The tree was full of giant birds. Every now and then one would sweep through it with a great noise. But, except an occasional chirp, twitter, or call, and the pipe in a great organ, they made no noise. All at once an owl began to hoot. He thought he was singing. As soon as he began, other birds replied, making rare good fun. In the confusion, the children found they could understand every word the birds sang. And what they said was something like this:—

"I will sing a song.
I'm the owl."
"Sing a song, you sing-song
Ugly fowl!"
"What will you sing about,
Now the light is out?"

"Sing about the night;
I'm the owl."
"You could not see for the light,
Stupid fowl!"
"Oh! the moon! and the dew!
And the shadows!—to-whoo!"

The owl spread out his silent, soft, sly wings, and lighted between two branches. Buffy-Bob, nearly smothered them, one under each wing. It was like being buried in a down bed. But the owl did not like anything between his sides and his wings, so he opened his wings again, and the children made haste to get out. Trickey-Wee immediately went in front of the bird, and looking up into his huge face, which was as round as the eyes of the giantess's spectacles, and much bigger, dropped a pretty courtesy, and said,

"Please, Mr. Owl, I want to whisper to you."

"Very well, small child," answered the owl, looking important, and stooping his ear towards her; "what is it?"

"Please tell me where the eagle lives that sits on the giant's heart."

"Oh, you naughty child! That's a secret. For shame!"

And with a great kiss that terrified them the owl flew into the tree. All birds are fond of secrets; but not many of them can keep them so well as the owl. So the children went on because they did not know what else to do. They found the way very rough and difficult, the tree was so full of humps and hollows. Now and then they plashed into a pool of rain; now and then they came upon twigs growing out of the trunk where they had no business, and they were as large as full-grown poplars. Sometimes they came upon great cushions of soft moss, and on one of them they lay down and rested. But they had not lain long before they spied a large nightingale sitting on a branch, with its bright eyes looking at the moon. In a moment more he began to sing, and the birds about him began to reply, but in a very different tone from that in which they had replied to the owl. Oh, the birds did call the nightingale some pretty names! The nightingale sang and the birds replied like this:—

"I will sing a song.
I'm the nightingale."
"Sing a song, long-long,
Little Neverfail!"
"What will you sing about,
Light in or light out?"

"Sing about the light
Gone away;
Down away and out of sight,
Poor lost day;
Mourning for the day dead,
O'er his dim bed."

The nightingale sang so sweetly that the children would have fallen asleep, but for fear of losing any of the song. When the nightingale stopped, they got up and wandered on. They did not know where they were going, but they thought it best to keep going on, because then they might come upon something or other. They were very sorry they forgot to ask the nightingale about the eagle's nest, but his music had put everything else out of their heads. They resolved, however, not to forget the next time they had a chance. They went on and on till they were both tired, and Trickey-Wee said at last trying to laugh,

"I declare my legs feel just like a Dutch doll's."

"Then here's the place to go to bed in," said Buffy-Bob.

They stood at the edge of a last year's nest and looked down with delight into the round, mossy cave. Then they crept gently in, and, lying down in each other's arms, found it so deep and warm and comfortable and soft, that they were soon fast asleep.

Now close beside them, in the hollow of a tree, was another nest, in which lay a lark and his wife; and the children were awakened very early in the morning by a dispute between Mr. and Mrs. Lark.

"Let me up," said the lark.

"It's not time," said the lark's wife.

"It is," said the lark, rather rudely. "The darkness is quite thin. I can almost see my own beak."

"Nonsense!" said the lark's wife. "You know you came home yesterday morning quite worn out, you had to fly so very high before you saw him. I am sure he would not mind if you took it a little easier. Do be quiet and go to sleep again."

"That's not it at all," said the lark. "He doesn't want me. I want him. Let me up, I say."

He began to sing; and Trickey-Wee and Buffy-Bob, having now learned the way, answered him:—

"I will sing a song.
I'm the lark."
"Sing, sing, Throat-strong,
Little Kill-the-dark,
What will you sing about,
Now the night is out?"

"I can only call;
I can't think.
Let me up—that's all.
Let me drink!
Thirsting all the long night
For a drink of light."

By this time the lark was standing on the edge of his nest and looking at the children.

"Poor little things!" You can't fly," said the lark.

"No; but we can look up," said Trickey.

"Ah! you don't know what it is to see the very first of the sun."

"But we know what it is to wait till he comes. He's no worse for your seeing him first, is he?"

"Oh! no, certainly not," answered the lark with condescension; and then, bursting into his matins, he sprung aloft, clapping his wings like a clock running down.

"Tell us where," began Buffy-Bob.

But the lark was out of sight. His song was all that was left of him. That was everywhere, and he was nowhere.

"Selfish bird!" said Buffy. "It's all very well for larks to go hunting the sun, but they have no business to despise their neighbours for all that."

"Can I be of any use to you?" said a sweet bird-voice out of the nest. This was the lark's wife, who staid at home with the young larks while her husband went to church.

"Oh! thank you, Mrs. Lark," answered Trickney-Wee.

And up popped a pretty brown head; and then up came a brown feathery body; and last of all came the slender legs on to the edge of the nest. There she turned, and, looking down into the nest, from which came a whole litany of chirpings for breakfast, said, "Lie still, little ones." Then she turned to the children. "My husband is King of the Larks," she said.

Buffy-Bob took off his cap, and Trickney-Wee courtesied very low.

"Oh, it's not me," said the bird, looking very shy. "I am only his wife. It's my husband." And she looked up after him into the sky, whence his song was still falling like a shower of musical halfstones. Perhaps she could see him.

"He's a splendid bird," said Buffy-Bob, "only you know he *will* get up a little too early."

"Oh, no! he doesn't. It's only his way, you know. But tell me what I can do for you?"

"Tell us, please, Lady Lark, where the she-eagle lives that sits on Giant Thunderthump's heart."

"Oh! that is a secret."

"Did you promise not to tell?"

"No; but larks ought to be discreet. They see more than other birds."

"But you don't fly up high, like your husband, do you?"

"Not often. But it's no matter. I come to know things for all that."

"Do tell me, and I will sing you a song," said Trickney-Wee.

"Can you sing too?"

"Yes; and I will sing you a song I learned the other day about a lark and his wife."

"Please do," said the lark's wife. "Be quiet, children, and listen!"

Trickney-Wee was very glad she happened to know a song which would please the lark's wife at least, whatever the lark himself might have thought of it, if he had heard it. So she sang.

"Good-morrow, my lord!" in the sky alone,
Sang the lark, as the sun ascended his throne.
"Shine on me, my lord; I only am come,
Of all your servants, to welcome you home.
I have flown for an hour, right up. I swear,
To catch the first shine of your golden hair!"

"Must I thank you, then," said the king, "Sir Lark,
For flying so high and hating the dark?
You ask a full cup for half a thirst:
Half is love of me, and half love to be first.
There's many a bird that makes no haste,
But waits till I come. That's as much to my taste."

And the king hid his head in a turban of cloud,
And the lark stopped singing, quite vexed and cowed.
But he flew up higher, and thought, "Anon
The wrath of the king will be over and gone;
And his crown, shining out of the cloudy fold,
Will change my brown feathers to a glory of gold."

So he flew, with the strength of a lark he flew.
But, as he rose, the cloud rose too;
And not a gleam of the golden hair
Came through the depth of the misty air;
Till, weary with flying, with sighing sore,
The strong sun-seeker could do no more.

His wings had had no chrism of gold;
And his feathers felt withered and worn and old;
And he sank, and quivered, and dropped like a stone.
And there on his nest, where he left her, alone,
Sat his little wife on her little eggs,
Keeping them warm with wings and legs.



KING HENRY VIII. KEEPING CHRISTMAS AT GREENWICH.—DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 622.



CH.—DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 572.

Did I say alone? Ah, no such thing!
Full in her face was shining the king.
"Welcome, Sir Lark." "You look tired," said he,
"*Is* is not always the best way to me.
While you have been singing so high and away,
I've been shining to your little wife all day."

He had set his crown all about the nest,
And out of the midst shone her little brown breast;
And so glorious she was in russet gold,
That for wonder and awe Sir Lark grew cold.
He popped his head under her wing, and lay
As still as a stone, till the king was away.

As soon as Tricksey-Wee had finished her song, the lark's wife began a low, sweet, modest little song of her own; and after she had piped away for two or three minutes she said—

"Your dear children, what can I do for you?"

"Tell us where the she-eagle lives, please," answered Tricksey-Wee.

"Well, I don't think there can be much harm in telling such wise, good children," said Lady Lark; "I am sure you don't want to do any mischief."

"Oh, no, quite the contrary," said Buffy-Bob.

"Then I'll tell you. She lives on the very topmost peak of Mount Skycrack; and the only way to get up is to climb on the spiders' webs that cover it from top to bottom."

"That's rather serious," said Tricksey-Wee.

"But you don't want to go up, you foolish little thing. You can't go. And what do you want to go up for?"

"That's our secret," said Tricksey-Wee.

"Well, it's no business of mine," said Lady Lark, a little offended, and went and told the news to her husband. So she flew away to find some breakfast for her little ones, who began to cry and were chirping very impatiently. The children looked at each other, joined hands, and walked off.

By this time the sun was up, and they soon reached the outside of the tree. It was so knobby and rough, and full of twigs, that they managed to get down, though not without great difficulty. Far away to the north they saw a huge peak, like the point of a church, going right up into the sky. They thought this must be Mount Skycrack, and turned their faces towards it. As they went on they saw a giant or two now and then striding about the fields far through the woods; but they kept out of their way. Nor were they in much danger; for it was only one or two of the border giants that were so very fond of children. At last they came to the foot of Mount Skycrack. It stood in a plain alone, and shot right up, I don't know how many thousand feet, into the air, a long, narrow, spearlike mountain. The whole face of it, from top to bottom, was covered with a network of spiders' webs, with threads of various sizes, from that of silk to that of whipcord. The webs shook, and quivered, and waved in the sun, shining like silver. All about ran huge, greedy spiders, catching huge, silly flies and devouring them. Here they sat down to consider what could be done. The spiders did not heed them, but ate away at the flies. At the foot of the mountain, and all round it, was a rim of water, not very broad, but very deep. Now, as they sat watching one of the spiders, whose web was woven across this water, somehow or other lost his hold and fell in on his back. Tricksey-Wee and Buffy-Bob ran to his assistance, and laying hold each of his legs succeeded, with the help of the other legs, which struggled spiderfully, in getting him out upon dry land. As soon as he had shaken himself and dried himself a little, the spider turned to the children, saying,

"And now, what can I do for you?"

"Tell us, please," said they, "how we can get up the mountain to the she-eagle's nest."

"Nothing easier," said the spider. "Just run up there and tell them all I sent you, and nobody will mind you."

"But we haven't got claws like you, Mr. Spider," said Buffy.

"Ah! no more you have, poor, unprovided creatures! Still, I think we can manage it. Come home with me."

"You won't eat us, will you?" said Buffy.

"My dear child," answered the Spider, in a tone of injured dignity, "I eat nothing but what is mischievous or useless. You have helped me, and must help you."

The children rose at once, and, climbing as well as they could, reached the spider's nest in the centre of the web. They had not found it very difficult; for wherever too great a gap came the spider spun a strong cord and stretched it just where they would have chosen to put their feet next. He left them in his nest, after bringing them two enormous honey-bags, taken from bees that he had caught. Presently about six of the wisest of the spiders came back with him. It was rather horrible to see them all round the mouth of the nest, looking down on them in consideration, as if wondering whether they would be nice eating. At length one of them said,

"Tell us truly what you want with the eagle, and we will try to help you."

Then Tricksey-Wee told them that there was a giant on the borders who treated little children not better than radishes, and that they had narrowly escaped being eaten by him; that they had found out that the great she-eagle of Mount Skycrack was at present sitting on his beard; and that, if they could only get hold of the heart, they would soon teach the giant better behaviour.

"But," said the spider, "if you get at the heart of the giant, you will find it as large as one of your elephants. What can you do with it?"

"The least scratch would kill it," said Buffy-Bob.

"Ah! but you might do better than that," said the spider.—"Now we have received to help you. Here is a little bag of spider-juice. The giants cannot bear spiders, and this juice is dreadful poison to them. We are all ready to go up with you and drive the eagle away. Then you must put the heart into this other bag and bring it down with you."

"But how can we do that?" said Buffy. "The bag is not much bigger than a pudding-bag."

"But it is as large as you will find convenient to carry."

"Yes; but what are we to do with the heart?"

"Put it into the bag, to be sure. Only, first, you must squeeze a drop out of the other bag upon it. You will see what will happen."

"Very well, we will," said Tricksey-Wee. "And now, if you please, how shall we go?"

"Oh, that's our business," said the first spider. "You come with me, and my grandfather will take your brother. Get up."

So Tricksey-We mounted on the narrow part of the spider's back, and held fast. And Buffy-Bob got on the grandfather's back. And up they scrambled, over one web after another, up and up. And every spider followed; so that, when Tricksey-Wee looked back, she saw a whole army of spiders scrambling after them.

"What can we want with so many?" she thought; but she said nothing.

The moon was now up, and it was a splendid sight below and around them. All Glantland was spread out under them, with its great hills, lakes, trees, and animals. And all above them was the clear heaven, and Mount Skycrack rising into it, with its endless ladders of spiderwebs, glittering like cords made of moonbeams. And up the moonbeams went, crawling, and scrambling, and racing, a huge army of huge spiders.

At length they reached the very top, where they all stopped. Tricksey-Wee and Buffy-Bob could see above them a great globe of feathers, that finished off the mountain like an ornamental knob.

"How shall we drive her off?" said Buffy.

"We'll soon manage that," said the grandfather spider. "Come on, you, down there!"

Up rushed the whole army, past the children, over the edge of the nest, on to the she-eagle, and buried themselves in her feathers. In a moment she became very restless, and went picking about with her beak. All at once she spread out her wings, with a sound like a whirlwind, and flew off to bathe in the sea; and then the spiders began to drop from her in all directions on their gossamer wings. The children had to hold fast lest the wind of the eagle's flight should knock them off. As soon as it was over they looked into the nest, and there lay the giant's heart—an awful and ugly thing.

"Make haste, child," said the spider. So Tricksey took her bag and squeezed a drop out of it upon the heart. She thought she heard the giant give a far-off roar of pain, and she nearly fell from her seat with terror. The heart instantly began to shrink. It shrunk and shrivelled till it was nearly gone, and Buffy-Bob caught it up and put it into the bag. Then the two spiders turned and went down again as fast as they could. Before they got to the bottom they heard the shrieks of the she-eagle over the loss of her egg; but the spiders told them not to be alarmed, for her eyes were too big to see them. By the time they reached the foot of the mountain all the spiders had got home, and were busy again catching flies, as if nothing had happened. So the children, after renewed thanks to their friends, set off, carrying the giant's heart with them.

"If you should find it at all troublesome, just give it a little more spider-juice directly," said the grandfather, as they took their leave.

Now, the giant did give an awful roar of pain the moment they anointed his heart; and fell down in a fit, and lay so long that all the boys that knew escaped if they had not been so fat. One did, and got home in safety. For days the giant was unable to speak. The first words he uttered were,

"Oh, my heart! my heart!"

"Your heart is in the dough, dear Thunderthump," said his wife. "Really a man of your size ought not to be so nervous and apprehensive. I am ashamed of you."

"You have no heart, Doodlem," answered he. "I assure you that at this moment mine is in the greatest danger. It has fallen into the hands of foes, though who they are I cannot tell."

Here he fainted away. But Tricksey-Wee finding the heart begin to swell a little, had given it the least touch of spider-juice.

Again he recovered, and said:

"Dear Doodlem, my heart is coming back to me. It is coming nearer and nearer."

After lying silent for a few hours, he exclaimed,

"It is in the house, I know;" and jumped up and walked about, looking in every corner.

Just then, Tricksey-Wee and Buffy-Bob came out of the hole in the tree root, and through the cat-hole in the door, and walked boldly towards the giant. Both kept their eyes busy watching him. Led by the love of his own heart, the giant soon spied them, and staggered furiously towards them.

"I will eat you, you vermin!" he cried. "Give me my heart."

Tricksey gave the heart a sharp pinch, and down fell the giant on his knees, blubbering, and crying, and begging for his heart.

"You shall have it, you shall have it, when properly," said Tricksey

"What do you want me to do?" said he, whimpering.

"Take all those boys and girls and carry them home at once?"

"I'm not able; I'm too ill."

"Take them up directly."

"I can't, till you give me my heart."

"Very well," said Tricksey; and she gave the heart another pinch. The giant jumped up in a fury, and, catching up all the children, thrust some into his waistcoat pockets, some into his breast-pocket, put two or three into his hat, and a bundle of them in his arms. Then he stumped off to the door. All this time poor Doodlem was sitting in her armchair, crying, and mending a white stocking.

The giant led the way to the borders. He could not go very fast, for Buffy-Bob and Tricksey managed to keep up with him. When they reached the borders, they thought it would be safer to let the children find their own way home. So they told him to set them down. He obeyed.

"Have you put them them all down, Mr. Thunderthump?" asked Tricksey-Wee.

"Yes," said the giant.

"That's a lie," cried a squeaking voice; and out came a head from his left waistcoat pocket.

Tricksey-Wee pinched the beast till the giant roared with pain.

"You're not a gentleman. You shall have it," she said.

"He was the thinnest of the lot," said Thunderthump, crying.

"Are you all there now, children?" asked Tricksey.

"Yes, Ma'am," said they, after counting heads very carefully, and with some difficulty; for they were all stupid children.

"Now," said Tricksey-Wee to the giant, "will you promise to carry off no more children, and never to eat a child again, all your life?"

"Yes, yes I promise," answered Thunderthump, sobbing.

"And you will never cross the borders of Glantland?"

"Never!"

"And do you promise never to again wear white stockings on Sunday all your life long?"

The giant hesitated at this and began to expostulate; but Tricksey-Wee, believing it would be good for his morals, insisted; and the giant promised.

Then she demanded that, if she gave him back his heart, he should give it to her wife to take care of him for ever after. The poor giant fell on his knees and began again to beg; but Tricksey-Wee giving the heart a slight pinch, he bawled out,

"Yes, yes! Doodlem shall have it, I swear. Only she must not put it in the flour-barrel, or in the dustbole."

"Certainly not. Make your own bargain with her.—And you promise not to interfere with my brother and me, or to take any revenge for what we have done?"

"Yes, yes! my dear children; I promise everything. Do, pray, make haste and give me back my poor heart."

"Wait there, then, till I bring it to you."

"Yes, yes. Only make haste, for I feel very faint."

Tricksey-Wee began to undo the mouth of the bag. But Buffy-Bob, who had got very knowing on his travels, took out his knife with the presence of cutting the string, but in reality to be prepared for any emergency. No sooner was the heart out of the bag than it expanded to the size of a bullock; and the giant, with a yell of rage and vengeance, rushed on the two children, who had stepped sideways from the terrible heart. But Buffy-Bob was too quick for Thunderthump. He sprang to the heart and buried his knife in it up to the hilt. A fountain of blood spouted from it; and, with a dreadful groan, the giant fell dead at the feet of little Tricksey-Wee, who could not help being sorry for him after all.

"Silly thing!" said one little wisehead.

"What a horrid story!" said little Goblin, still staring into the fire.

"Now darlings, go to bed and dream about it," said one of the mothers.

"No, thank you, mamma; I had rather not," said an older girl. "I don't think it at all a nice story for supper, with those horrid spiders, too."

"Well, you must go to bed now, anyhow."

"More nice, first, mamma: mores sung," pleaded a very little one, who, not understanding the story, had yet been pleased with the bits of verse in it.

"Well, as Uncle Bogie."

"More sing. Untle Bodie, please."

"Yes, my darling," said Uncle Bogie, lifting her on his knee. "You shall have more sing."

So he thought for a little, and then repeated the following verse:—

THE OWL AND THE BELL.

"Bing, Bim, Bang, Bome!"
Sang the Bell to himself in his house at home,
Up in the tower, alone and unseen,
In a twilight of ivy, cool and green;
With his Bing, Bim, Bang, Bome!
Singing base to himself in his house at home.

Said the Owl to himself, as he sat below
On a window-ledge, like a ball of snow,
"Pest on that fellow, sitting up there,
Always calling the people to prayer!
With his Bing, Bim, Bang, Bome!
Mighty big in his house at home!

"I would move," said the Owl, "but it suits me well;
And one may get used to it, who can tell?"
So he slept in the day with all his might,
And rose at the end of flapped out in the hush of night,
When the bell was asleep in his tower at home,
Dreaming over his Bing, Bang, Bome!

For the owl was born so poor and genteel,
He was forced from the first to pick and steal;
He scorned to work for honest bread;
"Better have never been hatched!" he said.
So he slept all day; for he dared not roam
Till night had silenced the Bing, Bang, Bome!

When his six little darlings had chipped the egg,
He must steal the more: 'twas a shame to beg.
And they were so fierce that they did not sleep well:
"It's their ginzards," said Ma; said Pa, "It's the bell!
For they quiver like leaves in a wind-blown tone,
When the bell bellows out his Bing, Bang, Bome!"

But the Bell began to throb with the fear
Of bringing the house about his ears;
And his people were patching all day long,
And propping the walls to make them strong,
So a fortune they had to sat, and like a mouse,
For he dared not shout his Bing, Bang, Bome!

Said the Owl to himself, and hissed as he said,
"I do believe the old fool is dead.
Now—now, I vow, I shall never pounce twice;
And stealing shall be all sugar and spice.
But I'll see the proper, ere he's laid in the loam,
And shout in his ear Bing, Bim, Bang, Bome!

"Hoo! hoo!" he cried, as he entered the steeple,
"They've hanged him at last, the righteous people!
His swollen tongue hangs out of his head;
I am sure of it—see the old brute is dead!
There let him hang, the shapeless grome!
Choked, with his throat full of Bing, Bang, Bome!"

So he danced about him, singing Too-whoo!
And flapped the poor Bell, and said, "Is that you?
Where is your voice with its wonderful tone,
Banging poor owls, and making them groan?
A fig for you now, in your great hall-dome!
Too-whoo! is better than Bing, Bang, Bome!"

So brave was the owl, the downy and dapper,
That he flew inside, and sat on the clapper;
And he shouted "Too-whoo! till the echo woke,
Like the sound of a ghostly clapper-stroke:
"Ah! ha!" quoth the Owl, "I am quite at home—
I will take your place with my Bing, Bang, Bome!"

The Owl was uplifted with pride and self-wonder;
He hissed, and called the echo thunder;
And he sat the monarch of feathered fowl;
Till—Bang! went the Bell—and down went the owl,
Like an avalanche of feathers and foam,
Loosed by the booming Bing, Bang, Bome!

He sat where he fell, as if nought was the matter,
Though one of his eyebrows was certainly flatter.
Said one of the owlets, "Pa, you were wrong;
He's at it again with his vulgar song."
"Be still," said the Owl; "you're guilty of pride,
I brought him to life by perching inside."

"But why, my dear?" said his pillowy wife;
"You know he was always the plague of your life."
"I have given him a lesson of good for evil;
Perhaps the old ruffian will now be civil."
The Owl looked righteous, and raised his comb,
But the Bell bawled on his Bing, Bang, Bome

"Now! you must go to bed, now."

In this all the mammas were of one mind; so, after various and elaborate *Good-nights*, the little ones went off to sleep, and, I am afraid, to dream.

THE HAIRDRESSER OF TETHERHAM.

BY WESTLAND MARSTON.

CHAPTER I.

Had Common-Councilman Jacob Poppleton been asked, about forty years ago, who was the most important person in the seaport and borough of Tetherham, he would, had he replied honestly, have awarded that distinction to Jacob Poppleton himself. There would have been a fair leaven of self-conceit in the assertion, no doubt; yet it would not have been so absurd as it may appear when we state that Mr. Poppleton was simply the hairdresser and perfumer of Tetherham aforesaid. We say *the* hairdresser, because, although Tetherham had its half dozen barbers who professed to handle the scissors as well as the razor, their very existence would have been ignored by the august Poppleton. It was in his windows alone that you might contemplate the two busts in wax, on which art had lavished its resources, one effigy being that of a florid cavalier, with masses of dark, wavy hair, a snowy brow, perfectly arched eyebrows, and the longest fringe of jet-black lashes; the other that of a lady, blessed with a wealth of auburn ringlets, but whose pallid complexion and passive expression suggested how long and hopelessly she had gazed on the masculine charms in her vicinity. Nor did the interior of the perfumer's shop belie the expectations which these works of art naturally excited. In a glass case upon the counter was a glittering array of silver-mounted smelling-bottles, delicate phials of perfume, scissors, pencilcases, choice tortoiseshell combs, and aromatic soaps, from the last of which, when the case was opened, a delightful fragrance—the incense, as it were, of this temple of elegance—subtly diffused itself. Indeed, to my boyish mind, an influence of almost religious awe reigned in Mr. Poppleton's shop. There were various causes for this effect. First, the green curtain, which ran behind the window, toned down into a sort of ecclesiastical solemnity the sunbeams that fell upon walls painted to resemble oak, and upon the well-polished chairs used by ordinary customers. Then, there was the mystery of an inner room reserved for select patrons, which, when the door was ajar, disclosed a vision of rich carpet and of stately chairs, backed with green velvet and studded with brass nails. Above all, there was the imposing presence of Poppleton himself. He was short and stout of build. A sense of self-importance lurked in every line of his grave but complacent face. His words were few, his gestures slow and oracular.

That our hero had grounds for a reasonably-good estimate of himself has already been hinted. You will please to observe that Mr. Poppleton was no common hairdresser. His father had ministered in the same capacity to the old families near Tetherham when some of them—a stanch though small band—still wore powder. A generation earlier, when that custom was almost universal, his grandfather had presided in the present shop. His great-grandfather and the immediate ancestor of that worthy had also been hairdressers. Jacob was, then, enabled to boast a line which had made the human head its peculiar care, and which reached from the days of full-bottomed wigs and black patches to those of the wavy locks and ringlets which bespoke the exquisite in the days of George IV.

As a man having himself a pedigree, Jacob naturally admired the old country people of his neighbourhood, and looked suspiciously upon innovators and men of yesterday. The chief object of his veneration in the former class was John Varnham, Esquire, one of the members for Tetherham. Mr. Varnham had a seat close by the borough, and came of a family which had represented it in the Commons even longer than the Poppletons had officiated as its hairdressers. For nearly two hundred years there had never been a Parliament in which a Varnham had not sat for Tetherham; never an election at which a Poppleton had not voted for a Varnham. Setting aside Jacob's affection for his wife and only child, his ruling passion may be described as a devotion to Mr. John Varnham and his political interests. The latter, in his turn, was much attached to his humble friend, whose faithfulness he valued, and whose eccentricity he relished.

One fine October afternoon, Mr. Varnham drove into Tetherham, and, having sent the carriage with his daughter and her governess further into the town, entered Poppleton's shop. The patron was at once shown into the inner sanctum. His arrival had been remarked, and the shop was soon filled by the townspeople, anxious, on the pretext of custom, to indulge their curiosity with a glimpse of their member. For this privilege, however, they had to wait. Half an hour passed, during which nothing of interest was seen but the shadow of Jacob's head on the glass door. That head was gravely shaken at certain points of the conversation, while its owner busied himself with the hair of his distinguished customer.

Mr. Varnham was predicting that the next Session would be fraught with danger to the country. The Opposition was daily gaining strength, and likely to push the Government hard on the question of Parliamentary Reform.

"Yes, my good Poppleton," continued Mr. Varnham, "if these men once come into power, they will swamp the constituencies with a host of new voters; and, instead of returning two members for Tetherham, I may have to fight for my own seat."

"Good heavens!" ejaculated Jacob, in his emotion applying the scissors with a recklessness that was perilous to his patron's left ear.

"I don't say," resumed the latter, "that I am opposed to temperate and well-considered improvements; but such wild and sweeping innovations"——

"Exactly, Sir," interrupted the zealous Poppleton; "what becomes of the landed interest?"

"With which," pursued the other, "all our institutions are bound up!"

"Beyond doubt!" groaned the hairdresser, with a shake of the head that presaged the approaching dissolution of society.

We need not further report a dialogue which consisted in the constant iteration of doleful predictions on the one side and equally doleful assents on the other. In due time, Mr Varnham's carriage returned, giving the loiterers in the shop leisure to admire the sweet face and elegant costume of Miss Varnham, a young lady of fifteen, who, in company with her governess, awaited her father's reappearance. At length, the great man issued forth, and, after a few genial words to the group in Jacob's shop, drove rapidly off.

You may be sure that with the quidnuncs in the shop Mr. Poppleton, fresh from his interview with the member, was a man of no common importance. Nor did he neglect to improve the occasion. Longing to be questioned, yet feigning unconsciousness, as one to whom interviews with statesmen were of common occurrence, he touched briefly on the weather and the state of the markets, then assumed an air of abstraction, which he had often found serviceable in stimulating curiosity. His customers, on the other hand, though no less eager to gain information than Jacob to impart it, were yet too much in awe of him to venture on direct questions. So for a few minutes there was silence, only broken by the snip-snap of the scissors plied by the elder apprentice and John Poppleton, the hairdresser's son.

"Mr. Varnham be looking main well," at last observed a small farmer, without addressing any one in particular.

"Main well, indeed," responded the baker and confectioner. Jacob coughed dubiously twice.

"Looks arn't allast to be trusted," remarked the shrewd-looking plumber, translating, as he thought, Jacob's cough into plain English.

"Nowt wrong, I hope?" asked the farmer, in an undertone.

At this point Mr. Poppleton's taciturnity began gradually to thaw. He assured his hearers that, so far as Mr. Varnham's health and fortunes were concerned, there was no pressing cause for apprehension. To further questions he made no instant reply, perhaps because he was for the moment intent on giving edge to a razor. That task accomplished, he touched the blade significantly, and said, as one who muses aloud, "It may come to this!"

"To what?" gasped the baker, with a whiteness of complexion that could scarcely be accounted for by his occupation.

By way of answer, Jacob held up the razor.

"Yes; it's nigh at hand," he continued, after a pause. "You've heard of the French Revolution?"

His auditors dismally assented.

"But that sort of thing ar'nt likely to happen in our country," laughed the shrewd plumber, who prided himself on having an opinion of his own.

"Ar'nt it?" said Jacob, sardonically. "Ar'nt evil-disposed folks already clamoring agen the landed interest? Ar'nt they taking to monster meetings, burning of hayricks, and threatening letters? Ar'nt they denying the vested rights of the gentry in their own boroughs? How did they begin in France? Why, they attacked the landed interest. Now they're doing the same thing here."

After this unusual expenditure of breath the speaker relapsed into silence.

"Some of them agitating chaps will have a precious sight to answer for," observed the farmer.

"And here comes the head and front of 'em," cried another of the company, pointing out a tall, sparely-built man, who was quickly approaching.

The person indicated was Mr. Frank Driver, who, having begun life as a marine clothier, had made a good deal of money by supplying outfits to the crews of ships that traded between Tetherham and the ports of Northern Europe. His ambition had kept pace with his prosperity. No longer content to be a purveyor for seamen, he had gradually extended his connection, and was now the clothier, par excellence, of Tetherham and the neighbourhood. Mr. Driver had enlarged his premises; rebuilt his frontage, and, by the aid of plate glass, pilasters, and stucco, given a metropolitan character to his shop which he thenceforth designated "The Emporium." To Jacob Poppleton "The Emporium" was an eyesore and an offence. His conservative nature abhorred all kinds of change, and he loved to recall in the Tetherham of his manhood the features which had been dear to him as a boy. He regarded, therefore, with special disfavour the flaunting, London-looking shop, which had ousted a time-honoured tenement from its place and stood staring with huge, immodest eyes of glass amidst its meek, gable-ended neighbours. "The Emporium," however, was in the mind of our hero the least of Frank Driver's sins. It was Frank Driver who sneered at the landed interest; Frank Driver who declaimed against the abuses of the pension list, who opposed church rates, spoke evil of the members for Tetherham, also of its Mayor and Corporation. Finally, it was Frank Driver who had been the life and soul of the "blue" party, when Mr. Luke Driffield, chairman of the New Dock Company at Tetherham, attempted to wrest one of its seats from the Varnham interest. It was hardly surprising, then, that Common Councilman Poppleton, who always seconded the nomination of Mr. Varnham, should look somewhat austerely upon the energetic figure which, with swinging arm and with hat pushed back from the forehead, was now almost at his door. Nothing daunted, however, by the hairdresser's solemn frown, Driver halted to accost him.

"So, friend Poppleton," he cried, with a bantering laugh; "you're a great man to-day; been closeted with our distinguished and immaculate member, I hear! Well, make much of him while you have him."

Jacob made no reply, and did his best to ignore the presence of "that low man," as he was accustomed to designate the presumptuous Driver. The latter, much too thick-skinned to heed Jacob's lofty contempt, repeated his sinister chuckle and passed on.

But when his customer had departed, after being indulged with sundry fragments of th· conversation with Mr. Varnham, Jacob gravely approached his son and laid his hand upon the lad's shoulder.

"My boy," said he, "promise me two things. Whenever thy father shall be called to his place, keep stanch to the Varnhams, and never own that low man, Driver, for a friend."

Mrs. Poppleton, who had entered the shop, was greatly moved at this appeal. In her eyes Jacob was the embodiment of human wisdom and virtue; so she rebuked her son rather sharply for not at once responding to the paternal adjuration.

John was just then absorbed in watching the procession of Miss M'Tabinet's pupils as they went by on their evening walk. But he soon roused himself, and replied cheerfully, "Of course, father; the Varnhams and Royal red for ever!"

But the lad evaded any pledge of enmity to Driver, whose daughter Margaret—at once senior pupil and junior teacher in Miss M'Tabinet's seminary—was now passing the hairdresser's door. Margaret was an arch-looking, blooming maiden on the verge of seventeen, who already knew how to set off her charms by nicety in her attire. Poor John, endowed with a susceptible nature, had often watched Margaret admiringly in her daily walks, and he now thought it hard that he must, under no circumstances, press the most perfectly-gloved hand in Tetherham, far less throw himself at the little feet which, in their delicate boots, were now waking light echoes on the pavement.

It was now seven o'clock, and the unsuspicious hairdresser, contented with his son's answer, indulgently released him for an evening stroll. On John's return the shop was closed, and the Poppleton household were assembling for supper in the old parlour, which, with its deep recesses and long beam across the roof, looked the picture of quaint comfort in the October firelight. This was the hour dearest to Jacob's heart. Not even the deference paid to him as a political oracle yielded a content so full as that afforded by the bright face of his comely wife, or by the playful sallies of John, who had gradually learned how tender a nature lurked under the somewhat formal manners that had overawed his childhood. At this social time, when the toils of the day were over, Jacob was seen at his best. The cloth having been removed and the Hollands produced, he compounded a beverage of modest strength, and, having ladled out three wine-glassfuls of the same, distributed them to his wife, his son, and the apprentice. Having lit his pipe, Mr. Poppleton proceeded to regale his lady with the latest Tetherham news, which on this occasion proved so interesting that John Poppleton and the apprentice often paused in their game at draughts to listen. There was a plan in agitation to establish a seaside resort about three miles from Tetherham. The scenery at this point was bold and romantic; the medical sages in the neighbourhood were agreed as to the rare healthiness of the climate, and even such poor accommodation as the huts of two fishermen supplied had this year been eagerly seized upon by an invalid family from the county town. The speculation, in short, looked so promising that Jacob had resolved to invest in it, a purpose to which the dignity of becoming a freeholder and belonging to the landed interest had not a little conduced. His rather grave and immobile face grew flexible, and his small, gray eye twinkled with unusual light, as he pictured a future line of seaside villas which should be called "The Varnham Esplanade," and one pleasant cottage to which Mrs. Poppleton and himself might occasionally repair, or in which John and—who could say?—perhaps a Mrs. John Poppleton to be, might spend one very particular month which is traditionally free from life's common toils and vexations. At this humorous notion the apprentice laughed outright and the sensitive John laughed and blushed. He quickly rallied, however, and begged his father to name the family in Tetherham from which Mrs. John Poppleton was to be selected. All the good neighbours blessed with daughters—the Drivers excepted—were then passed in sportive review, John displaying no little shrewdness and good-natured satire in criticising their peculiarities. Jacob, as in duty bound, called his son to order, and gently rebuked him for disrespect to his elders and betters. But the reprimand was so far neutralised by the pleased smile on the paternal lips that the delinquent continued his offences until the production of the family Bible called the household to devotions. These being concluded, the lads retired for the night. There was a wistful look in Jacob's face as his son disappeared. Contrary to custom, the good man refilled his pipe, a long interval between each whiff denoting the abstraction of his mind. It was indeed no light matter on which he was now pondering. The changes in fashion and the rapid improvements in the hairdresser's art had left Mr. Poppleton in the rear, not only of the metropolis, but of many country towns. Averse as he was from new-fangled changes, the demand of the public for novelty could hardly be resisted with success. Jacob felt that unless he kept abreast of the times some competitor might arise to dispute his pre-eminence in his own birthplace. He had relations in London, and he had almost determined to place John with them that he might acquire the latest secrets of his craft. To part from the boy, who for nineteen years had been under his own eye, was a grave trial to this affectionate father. But Jacob, though a tender man, was not a weak one, and to-night the speedy execution of his project seemed to him more than ever desirable. He was musing between those long intermitted whiffs how he could best break the matter to Mrs. Poppleton.

CHAPTER II.

Jacob's purpose was carried out. John went to London, and returned after an absence of three years.

During that period the land had been convulsed by political strife. Another Monarch wore the crown, class had been arrayed against class, the Commons and the Throne had been in collision with the Peers, and the Reform Bill had been passed.

Tetherham had suffered from the new Act even more severely than Mr. Varnham had predicted. That ancient borough had been included in Schedule B, and deprived of one of its members. A new election was looked for shortly. The democratic Driffield, backed by the Dock Company and a strong party of new voters, had again thrown down the gauntlet to the Varnham family, and began his canvass. Frank Driver was once more inveighing against that "corrupt and boroughmongering house," not only with his usual energy, but with the exultation of expected triumph. Jacob Poppleton groaned inwardly when he marked the enthusiasm of the crowd for Driffield and heard of daily accessions to his ranks. But our friend masked his sufferings with Spartan fortitude. Often when the blue band and banners filed down the street, followed by Driffield and Driver, a long line of committee-men with blue rosettes, and a shouting crowd at their heels, Jacob would affect to mistake them for itinerant showmen, and to wonder why the magistrates permitted the disturbance. If apprised of his error, he would carelessly stroke his chin and say, "Oh! the blues, is it? Well, they could always get up a noise."

One day, after feigning his usual indifference before others, he turned to John when they were once more alone, and exclaimed anxiously, "John, we must put our shoulders to the wheel in earnest Varnham and the landed interest are in danger."

The young man, who with a block on his knees was combing out a lady's wig, answered by some remark upon the quality of the hair.

Jacob turned, and, perhaps for the first time in his life, darted on his son a glance of keen suspicion.

We must here digress to observe that the lapse of three years had told powerfully not only upon the State, but upon that humble unit in it named John Poppleton. Quick and observant, and with a relish for new ideas and manners, which was partly due to his methodical training, John was at once surprised and delighted by the chances of independent thought and action which London presented. At the time of his arrival the capital, like the provinces, was engrossed by the one question of reform. At the hairdresser's where young Poppleton was placed he often heard political doctrines which shocked him, so opposed were they to the teachings of honest Jacob. Soon, however, these new views began to have a charm for the lad's mind, and he espoused them with all the zeal of a youthful convert. He studied the journals, attended debating societies, and at times enlivened their meetings by his own eloquence. Progress, enlightenment, and popular rights became his watchwords; and, in brief, he returned to Tetherham with a stock of principles which, had they been suddenly avowed, would have appalled his father to the soul.

Filial respect induced John to keep silence as to his new convictions when at home; but in other places his vanity and, it is fair to add, his honesty made him less cautious. Whispers began to reach Jacob that there was a wide difference between himself and his hopeful heir upon the vital subjects of the landed interests and the rightful influence of the aristocracy. To such insinuations Jacob was for a time deaf. Naturally slow of perception, it seemed incredible to him that his son should hold any other sentiments than those in which he had been reared, and which, moreover, had formed for ages the family creed of the Poppletons. It is true that there were certain changes in John's habits and deportment which his father did not cordially approve. He would look grave when the former, no longer limiting himself to a modest wineglassful of hollands and water, called out, "Governor, push the bottle," and proceeded to compound a more liberal allowance. He thought, also, that if John must smoke he might have contented himself with a clay pipe, and looked unfavourably upon the well-coloured meerschaum which was produced with such conscious pride. Nor was it without a vague uneasiness that he now and then heard the puppy speak of Tetherham as a place behind the age and describe its magnates as "slow coaches."



LILY'S BALL.—DRAWN BY J. A. FITZGERALD.—SEE PAGE 628.



"FREEMAN'S PHANTOMS:" THE PHANTOM OF HIS YOUTH UPBRAIDING THE SORDID PHANTOM OF HIS MATURE AGE.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT. SEE PAGE 633.



"TELL US A STORY:" BUFFY-BOB, TRICKSEY-WEE, AND THE GIANT OWL.
DRAWN BY G. ROBINSON.



TELL US A STORY:" TRICKSEY-WEE WITH THE GIANTESS'S THIMBLE.—DRAWN BY G. ROBINSON.—SEE PAGE 636.

Still there was such a dash in his bearing, such cleverness, or at least what simpleminded Jacob deemed such, in his playful sallies, that the pride and fondness of the parent perhaps more than qualified his feelings of disapproval.

The repeated allusions of the neighbours to John's heretical opinions produced, however, an effect at last. The elements of doubt often remain latent and undefined until some special occasion rouses them into distinctness. Such was the case with Jacob on the day of which we write. John's lukewarmness in the interest of Mr. Varnham flashed on him like a revelation, of which the pained, suspicious look already mentioned.

"I expect an answer when I speak," observed Mr. Poppleton, with forced calmness.

"Of course, father," replied John, a little hoarsely, while he busied himself with my Lady Dummy's curls, and reddened with apprehension, felt even more on his father's account than on his own.

"I say," resumed the latter, "we must all work hard for Mr. Varnham; you're a man now, John, and must do your duty."

"But, dear governor," said John, diplomatically, "all people haven't your interest in politics; it's a gift, you know."

"John Poppleton," was the reply, "your father's a red, your grandfather was a red, his father was a red; the Poppletons have always been reds. What's up now?"

"Why," answered the perplexed young fellow, "men are not all made alike."

"No, they aren't," rejoined Mr. Poppleton; "some of 'em's made Popplefuns some of 'em's made Drivers. I want to know which you are."

"Pray let's drop the subject, father; you know I didn't begin it."

"John, if I thought you wasn't a red" ——

"Well, Sir?" (rather proudly.)

"I'd disown you," said Jacob, in a low, stern whisper.

"I've a right to my opinions," replied the young man, with a kindling face.

"To the opinions of your father; all others is luxuries, and will have to be paid for."

After which sarcasm, with even more grief at his heart than bitterness on his tongue, Mr. Poppleton withdrew.

It so happened that John had that day business at the marine village of Surscombe, which, in accordance with the project named in our last chapter, had been recently founded. We may here mention that Mr. Poppleton had incurred serious responsibilities in the speculation, and that it had, so far, resulted in disappointment. The chief cause for this ill success had been the establishment of a still more attractive seaside resort in the same neighbourhood which Surscombe was in course of erection. To Surscombe, however, John took his way, with a mind at once wounded and provoked by his father's rebuke—an unjust return, the former thought, for the long and deferential submission of his conscientious opinions.

His errand having been accomplished, John began his homeward progress amidst indications of a coming storm, which he still hoped to escape by quickening his pace. The day had been oppressive; for when he started, but a south-west wind and a rising bank of dark cloud had induced him to provide against contingencies by taking his waterproof cloak on his arm.

The prudence of this measure was now shown by the gathering masses of cloud, which soon broke in gusty rain. Equipping himself in his cloak, John pushed manfully on, while the rain, which increased in violence, drifted in his face, swelled into noisy brooks the little rivulets which here and there trambled seawards through the hollows of the cliffs, and wrapped all the landmarks of the coast in impenetrable gloom.

Our pedestrian now observed looming before him in the dense atmosphere a solitary figure, apparently unprotected and long sufficiently severing from the severity of the storm. As he gained on the figure there was something in its outline and carriage which made his pulses beat quicker with expected recognition.

His conjectures were right. A minute or two showed that the object of his old, silent admiration, Margaret Driver, was before him. Since his return, in spite of his father's mandate, John had at times exchanged greetings with Driver and his daughter. The former, having heard that young Poppleton was at heart more of a blue than a red, had bestowed on him a few cordial words and meaning smiles. More than once when they met Miss Driver chanced to be on her father's arm, and joined in his courtesies with a certain coyness that increased their significance. The romantic sentiments which John had formed cherished for Margaret now revived in still greater force. Three years in town had rendered him more fastidious than ever; and the young governess, with her beauty, accomplishments, graceful manners, and taste in dress, stood out to him in bewitching contrast to the homely maidens of Tetherham in general.

Margaret, now a teacher of French and music on her own account, had been staying some at Surscombe on this eventful afternoon. Less prudent than John, she had taken no precautions against the weather, and, in spite of warnings, had left the village to return home.

This occurred one of those happy chances which relenting Fate sometimes throws in the way of lovers. John had no time in improving his good fortune. Accosting Miss Driver, he gained permission, after a few protests, to wrap her in the cloak of which he had divested himself, and then, as a matter of course, walked by her side towards Tetherham.

Their way led along the cliffs, which offered few chances of shelter. Besides this, Margaret was so thoroughly drenched that to delay on the road would have been the height of imprudence. Our pair, therefore, pursued their walk without interruption, and, towards the close of it, at a diminished speed hardly consistent with the inclemency of the weather. To John, however, their tardy progress seemed travelling by express. Margaret, on her side, was so absorbed in a revival of the scenes of London, and the power to render young men agreeable and interesting, that she was quite startled when a martial air from the blue band, which was playing under cover at the Dragon, apprised her that she had entered the High-street and was almost at her father's door.

Mr. Driver, who had just returned from the blue committee-room, was standing at the entrance of his shop when his daughter and John Poppleton arrived. A few words from the young lady explained the situation, and not only called forth her father's hearty thanks but a request that John would drop in that very night to take his bread and cheese, and a supplementary pipe, in Mr. Driver's parlour.

With warm acknowledgments, but without giving any distinct promise, John, who had never felt more comfortable than in his soaked garments, walked rapidly home, and was soon in his father's presence. There was an ominous cloud on Mr. Poppleton's brow. "Change your clothes," he said, "then come to me."

In a few minutes John again presented himself.

"John," began the stern parent, "it's best to come to the point at once; you've been in company with the blues."

"The blues, father?"

"You've been seen holding intercourse with that low man, Driver, in his own shop; and at this time, too, when he's doing his best to hound on the mob agen Mr. Varnham."

"Mr. Driver has a right to think as he likes, and, although the blues may't last many days, I'm sure the gentry with them, I don't see why they're to be called a mob."

"I an't going to take lessons from you, Sir, as to my language; you've been rid too easy, John; if the snuffle won't do I shall try the cat-o'-nine-tails and short of it is, that if your shadow darkens Driver's door again you may stay there; that's all."

Now, if the grief which Jacob felt at his son's conduct had been laid to the latter gently, the sense of filial duty might have proved stronger even than the attraction of Margaret herself. But, a harsh prohibition, enforced as it was afterwards by chilling silence, nearly roused the feelings which it ought to control. To be denied the natural rights of thought and action, not only wounded John's affection, but that sense of self-importance, which is never more keen than in those just entering upon manhood. So John left the shop that evening, convinced that now, if ever, he must assert his independence.

In spite of this resolution, he had already passed and repassed Mr. Driver's door without making up his mind to knock, when he was accosted by Mrs. Driver and Margaret, who had been to call upon a neighbour and were now returning. The matron immediately welcomed him as an expected guest, and, upon hearing his dubious response, overwhelmed him with hospitable entreaties. John still hesitated, when Miss Margaret deemingly added her entreaties to press him no further. They must not put force, she said, upon Mr. Poppleton's inclinations, nor presume from his polite kindness in the afternoon that he would treat them without ceremony, and drop in as so short an invitation.

The effect of this little speech was just what the sly maiden had anticipated. John made no further resistance, and was soon installed in Mr. Driver's comfortable parlour. The warmth of the fire had at first felt more off rather supper. Mr. Driver's talk, though a little boisterous, was genial and amusing, and he had the tact to avoid politics for the night. Before he drew John and Margaret into conversation, while Margaret leaned back in her chair with pleased attention, twisting pipe-lights with her taper fingers and resting on the fender the little unsullied feet of which she was wondrously vain. In time the presence of the pianoforte induced Mr. Poppleton to request that she would place herself at the instrument. She complied, and did not quit it until she had displayed, in a double succession of vocal execution, in which it was difficult to say whether her archness or her pathos were the more captivating.

It was already late when John withdrew, taking with him earnest requests for the repetition of his visit. It had proved even more delightful than he had expected. He had no longer a doubt that Margaret Driver was the most enchanting of her sex, and that she, or no one, should be Mrs. John Poppleton.

On reaching home the door was opened by his father. The young man had prepared himself for disagreeable inquiries and subsequent reproaches. But, instead of these, Jacob, with a finger solemnly pointed to John's candle which was set on a bracket in the hall, bade him good night, and went at once to his room.

At breakfast next morning Jacob returned his son's usual greeting, and replied briefly to his direct questions. But he never volunteered a remark—an omission which, coupled with his stern though composed look, at once alarmed and puzzled John. Poppleton senior was unwise between her husband and her son. She drew the latter aside, and then heard for the first time of the disagreement which had taken place. The distressed mother earnestly besought John to obey his father's wishes. Her entreaties might have prevailed, at least for the time, but for the coarse taunt by Jacob himself.

Mrs. Poppleton retired to her housekeeping duties, and father and son were once more alone. The latter was on the point of entering the shop for his daily occupations.

"Take off your apron, Sir," said Jacob. "You're not wanted in the shop."

"Why not?"

"Because I know what's due to a fine gentleman who has lived long enough to disgrace his father's opinions and take part with his enemies. It's my business, no doubt, to feed and clothe such a superfine young fellow; and perhaps I ought to be rather proud of the chance. But to let him serve me, you see, is a thing not quite out of place. The apprentice and my old journeyman, James Dodd, whom I shall send for, will attend to the shop. You're a free man, Sir. If you want employment you can join the operatives at Driver's committee-room; or, if you prefer society, why, there's Driver's house up the street."

"Father! Will you hear me?" cried John.

"No!" said Jacob, turning on his great coat.

"Not even hear me?"

"John," said the other, softening for a moment; "if you're going to say that a father's word's law to you, and that you'll break, at once and for ever, with the Drivers, you may."

There was no answer. Mr. Poppleton buttoned up his coat and went out.

Deeply hurt as he was, John had yet no thought of obeying his father's taunting injunction, but remained at his post in the shop. That day, and for several days after, Jacob was rarely at home. The time of election was drawing near, and he was straining every nerve to secure Mr. Varnham's return. To attain this end, as the state of the canvass showed, no common energy would be needed. Every absentee voter in the interest of the Varnhams, and there were many, the great landlords of the neighbourhood, and even the ladies in their families, were incessant in their canvass. Even poor Miss Varnham, the daughter of the invalid, was driving constantly about, and although she said little, her young winning face, and the recollection of her kindness and charity, perhaps did better service than all the unbecoming zeal of her more forward and strong-minded sister. Who could recall Miss Alice Varnham from the days when the child's golden curls fell beneath his hand on the little mourning frock worn for her mother, now wondered how any heart could resist her pleading look. While gazing on her tears raised to his eyes at the bare thought that the old link between Tetherham and the Varnhams might be on the point of severance.

The day of election came at last, and the whole town was astir with the dawn. Never before had there been in Tetherham such a rattling of post-chaises with coerted postilions; such a cavalcade of squires and farmers with staff favours; such masses from shop, factory, and dockyard, choking the narrow streets, and shouting for the blue banners which swayed to and fro with the pressure of the crowd. But why give the details of such a well-known scene. Of course you will suppose that Driver's balcony was draped in blue, and that a large, red flag, with the inscription, "Varnham and the Landed Interest," floated from Poppleton's window; that throughout the day perspiring committee men were clearing their way through lanes of excited faces; that cheering and yelling were at times alternated with street vows and fights, and that all these elements of sound and fury were occasionally blended. The result of the poll is all that concerns us; and this we cannot more surely learn than at Mr. Poppleton's shop.

Little business was done that day. John and his mother were at the shop door watching the passing throng, when sounds of a scuffle, accompanied by loud hooting, arose in front of Mr. Driver's house. Shortly afterwards, Jacob, in rather forlorn condition, made his way from a group of blues, who followed him with threats and derision. He had been roughly jostled, then knocked down, and was now hastening to his own door in a battered hat and rent coat, from which his red favours had been ruthlessly torn.

John ran immediately to protect his father and offered him his arm. But Mr. Poppleton waved him off, rushed into the shop, and, throwing himself into a chair, relieved his feelings in bursts of bitter laughter. For some minutes no more coherent mode of expression seemed at his command.

When at length he did speak it was to his wife.

"Wish that fine gentleman joy, Mary," he gasped, pointing to John. is new friends have won the day. Mr. Varnham's turned adrift. Luke Driffield's the member, and ——"

Here another fit of laughter checked his utterance.

His son attempted to soothe him. "Surely, father," he said, "I've not brought this about."

"Oh! they're a lot to be proud of, Sir," resumed Jacob. "They kept our men back in true English style, with brickbats and bludgeons. How comes it you're not amongst them? Like loves like, you know. A brave lot! They set on me too to one, and I just got off with life, by the help of a constable. Why don't you go to them, and stand treat?"

"Father!" exclaimed John, sternly.

"Why did you miss the fun? You might have seen it all from Driver's balcony. There he stood with his pert hussy of a daughter."

"Stop, Sir! You've no right to speak so of Miss Driver."

"Be still, John!" said his mother authoritatively.

"I can't be still," cried John excitedly. "To please him I've choked my own judgment and feelings, given up the common right of a man to say what he believes and to act as he thinks best. But if he chooses to insult Margaret Driver it's time I should tell him to his face that if ever I take a wife she'll be the woman."

All Jacob's violence was gone. He simply turned to his son and said, in tones intense from the very quietness, "Remember, when that day comes you've no longer a father."

For a month after this memorable scene Jacob scarcely exchanged a word with his son except upon necessary business. It was in vain that Mrs. Poppleton pleaded with the latter. His father's sternness was hardening him into a misanthrope. Nor were his own woman's efforts more successful with her husband. "Mary," said he, "if your let me be quiet I can perhaps bear all that's to come. If you talk of his I shall lose my wits."

At length John made up his mind to confide what had passed to Mr. Driver. The oratorical clothier, softened by his triumph, felt no great ill-will to Jacob, and one day went to him with a message of peace and explanation. But his mission proved idle. He, however, when Jacob left the shop by an inner door, which he closed in the face of his visitor. One evening, a fortnight later, John briefly told his father that he had proposed to Margaret Driver, and that his suit had been accepted.

"Very good," was the answer "you're going to Driver's house, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Then I've only one favour to ask. Enter mine no more."

"Very well, Sir" said the young man wrath-way.

But when parting from his betrothed that night, John's heart, subdued perhaps by the influence of love, yearned to his father. He resolved once more to knock at the old door and seek for reconciliation.

It happened, too, that after his scarcely-tasted supper, Jacob felt a strange restlessness which impelled him to go abroad.

"I must have a breath of air, Mary," he said; "I shan't be away long."

The poor wife and mother meekly raised her swollen eyes and smiled a faint assent. She had a dim hope that he might be going in search of John.

Anxious to shun the few loiterers yet in the streets, Jacob took the first byway that offered, and soon struck into the turnpike road. He passed through the toll-bar, and walked on until he reached the avenue of Varnham Park. The moon was near her full, and the meeting trees cast a fine waving network of light and shade upon the path beneath them. The hairdresser, who was known at the lodge, passed the gate, and did not halt until the white front of Varnham Hall—spiritualised, as it were, by the moon—met his architectural descendant—above before him. At first, the sight of the old building, with its gables and long irregular roof, kindled afresh Jacob's wrath against the inhabitants of Tetherham, and against his son, whom he regarded as their ally in the late conflict with the Varnhams. But, by degrees the familiar scene before him brought back thoughts of days that were no more. Jacob's heart, touched through his memory, felt that pathetic contrast between the present and the past which presches kindness and forbearance from the instability of all things around us. As he walked back the images of other years thronged in his mind, and among them that of she lad whom he had just banished from his roof.

Then a cry which he had stifled for weeks rose from the father's heart. Re-entering the park, the irreconcilable feeling fell into Driver's house, between which and his own he continued to pace until the hour of eleven was pealed from the church clock. Five minutes later he heard Mr. Driver's door open and a farewell for the night exchanged between the host and his guest. Jacob then walked slowly homewards; he had proceeded but a short distance when his son overtook him.

"Is it you, father?" asked the latter, and his tones were gentle and mournful.

Alas! from the moment that Jacob had heard Driver's voice, the old bitterness returned. He thought, too, that John's subdued manner gave signs of yielding, and once more he resolved to force submission by severity. So, he answered his son's question in hard and implacable accents.

"What do you want with me?"

"I was going home, father. May I?"

"You remember what I said?"

"Do you keep to your word?"

"Have you often known me break it?"

"Then all's over between us. Good-by! don't let this fall too hardly on mother."

He waited a minute for an answer, for a sign; but none came.

Jacob heard his retreating steps. One sharp pang shot through the father's heart; then a vague stupor came over him, and he stood for some minutes rooted to the spot where John had left him.

At length he roused himself, shivered, as if the mild air had been that of December, and stole feebly to his own door.

CHAPTER III.

John Poppleton was married without delay to Margaret Driver, whom he took for the honeymoon to a watering-place some twenty miles distant. About a week before his son's return, Jacob Poppleton, while passing through the market-place, was struck by a new sign-board in front of some vacant premises which had recently been purchased by Mr. Driver. Workmen had been busy for some weeks in repairs and improvements, and a name, &c., outlined on the sign-board showed that a new tenant was about to take possession. The brief inscription ran thus—JOHN POPPLETON, HAIRDRESSER AND PERFUMER.

Soon afterwards Jacob entered the parlour where his wife was sitting.

"I've a bit of news for you, Mary," said he; "there's a new hairdresser in Fairham."

The poor fellow tried hard to put the matter lightly, but Mary saw at once through his feigned indifference.

"Oh, Jacob!" she cried, with a quick presentiment of the truth, "it's not—it's not—"

"Yes, it is; he's been and set up agen me."

Spite of himself his lip quivered, and he hid his face in his hands.

For awhile his wife was silent, in respect to his emotion. Then she ventured to remove one of his hands, on which her tears fell as she exclaimed, "It's a sore trial, Jacob!"

"Truth, Mary, love!" he said; "thou'st seen me as thou'lt never see me again. Let me say my say and have done with it. I know flesh and blood ain't easily got over, especially with a mother. If so be thou can't keep from seeing him at times—see him. I lay no orders on thee as to that. But never tell me aught of him. Let his name drop between us, now and for ever."

John's conduct, however, was not without its palliations. It was with the utmost reluctance that he had taken the step which his father regarded as the climax of filial treachery. Mr. Driver was naturally loth to lose his daughter's society, and all his power over her husband was almost absolute. It was Driver who had supplied funds for John's start in life. The town of Tetherham, the former segment, would yield a good living for two hairdressers at the least. If John did not take the field some one else would, and that some one would be less friendly to Jacob. Present animosities would in time blow over, and, though father and son would for awhile be rivals, they might in the end unite their interests.

This last consideration subdued John into assent, if not into contentment. But his better motives were, of course, a secret to Jacob, who met his son in the street on the day of his return, and gave him the cut direct. The family fend was by this time a public affair, and all Tetherham was in excitement.

His employer once undertaken, John did not suffer it to languish. His tact, vigour, and modern ideas, aided by Mr. Driver's money, soon produced results. The town gossips, who had all their lives looked upon the elder Poppleton's shop as a useful institution, stared at the bold improvements which his rival introduced. John's inner saloon was a perfect conservatory, vases of flowers being ranged at intervals on both sides through the entire length. The townsfolk had scarcely recovered from this pleasant surprise, when it was regaled with a new one in the shape of an elegant fountain, which on special occasions played scented water. But smaremen required more than mere fluid and novelty which graced John's window. This was nothing less than a bust in wax of the illustrious lady whose taste then gave law to the feminine coiffure of the country. By a mere mechanical contrivance the bust, crowned with a tiara that glittered like diamonds, was made to revolve slowly before the delighted spectator.

John had from the first been patronised by the blue party, who regarded him as a martyr in their cause. His liveliness and address, together with the wonders displayed in his shop, brought over to him a large neutral section, and even many of those who, though hostile to his opinions, did not think it necessary to regulate their taste by their politics. Before long custom at the shop of Mr. Poppleton, senior, began sensibly to decline, and he had the pain of seeing himself deserted by some of his oldest supporters. It might have been otherwise had Mr. Varnham and his daughter remained at the Hall, but they had both left for the Continent a few weeks after the election.

At the end of a twelvemonth Jacob found his income seriously reduced. Nor did the calamity of fast-declining patronage come alone. His exception was one which did not admit of very rapid gains, and a great part of his savings had been invested in the unlucky speculation at Sarcombe. There was yet another source of disaster. Part of the land which he owned at Sarcombe had been bought at public auction. Jacob's solicitor was dissatisfied with the vendors' title, and advised his client to decline completing the purchase. Jacob, rather litigious than he believed himself enraged, suffered the matter to go into Chancery, and a decree had been obtained in favour of the vendors. Thus our unfortunate friend was not only saddled with a worthless bargain, but with the heavy costs which his resistance had provoked.

Grave rumours as to Mr. Poppleton's affairs began to circulate, and there was something in his altered appearance which gave them considerable weight. In his best figure, listless manner, and quiet speech it would have been hard to recognise the self-satisfied but kindly man who had so long basked in the light of an even prosperity and in the reflected radiance of Mr. Varnham.

There was a change, too, in the very aspect of the shop. The unpurchased goods were becoming tarnished or spoiled beneath the glass case; the painted oak was assuming a look of sickly yellow; the green curtain, though worn and faded, was not replaced. The testimony which inanimate things bear to the decayed fortunes of their owners was visible in old Jacob's surroundings.

John Poppleton did not hear without a pang of his father's condition, nor without prompt efforts to remedy it. He wrote him a conciliatory letter, but it was returned unopened. At once ventured to accost him in the street, but was met with a withering frown, which showed that all advances were hopeless. He then sought to make an envoy of his mother, who ventured at rare intervals to call at his house. The poor woman complied, and was upbraided for her submission with trembling lips, when Jacob sternly cut her short. He reminded her of the compact between them—she was permitted to see her son solely on the condition that she never named him.

"I've given you fair warning, Mary," he said; "if you speak of him you shall see him no more."

So Mary shrank into silence; and when, a few weeks later, a son was born to John, she dared not tell her husband, but sat that night by the fire, swaying to and fro in dumb grief, because the new blessing had brought a new torture.

Another month passed, and Jacob could no longer hide from his wife the critical state of his affairs. One December night, when the shop was closed and the apprentice dismissed to his walk, Jacob placed his chair by Mary's, who was sitting as usual in the chimney-corner, with her head propped upon her hand. He took her hand kindly, and she raised her sunken, care-worn face, on which the traces of more than a year's grief were too plainly written. Somehow, those records, so imperceptibly deepened, had never struck Jacob before as they now did. He spoke to her with a tremulous tenderness, very different from the hard, sharp tones which it was become his habit to use.

"Mary," he began, "thou'rt the one blessing left to me, and, perhaps, I oughtn't to complain of anything while I've still thee. However, as thou'st guessed ere this, affairs have gone contrary. Our means is reduced, and we must squire our expenses according. And now I've got something to say. It may make thee wince at first—it did me—but thou'lt get over it. Mary, I must sell the old house and shop to pay law bills, and I must take some small, cheap place where the few that's stood by me so long will follow me still."

Intensely as Mary loved her son, she both loved and venerated her husband. His very strongest sensed to her like the ways of Providence—inscrutable, but, no doubt, right. So, when Jacob told her so gently the pang that was before him, her tried heart was fairly overcome, and she wept her last remonstrance and sobbed aloud.

"Whist, Mary; whist, love," he faltered, "I've thee yet."

Encouraged by his tenderness, Mary ventured once more to plead for her son.

"Dear Jacob," she said, "we might be so happy still. I'm sure John would help us."

"Help us, Mary! Do you think I would take help from him?" he exclaimed, starting from his seat and dashing his clenched hand violently upon the table.

"Oh, have pity!" she implored, clasping her hands, "this is killing me!"

The cry, which seemed wrung from her heart's depths, went to that of her husband. Gazing on her emaciated face, a terror struck him that his wife might prove too. For a moment he saw that John and Mary's sake he could triumph over the wrath born of outraged love. But the bitter thoughts of his poverty returned, and his pride rallied.

"Mary, love," he said, "I would give my life for thee, that's sure-sure. I won't deny, too, that there are times when I'm a weak—weak fool; and the thought of him, as he was when a boy, comes back on me like a ghost. But I'm not that fool. I'm myself again, and wanted it first—as I may do—I could, perhaps, forgive him. But to make it up with him now I'm in want—I can't! I can't! The bread he helped me to would choke me."

Mary urged her husband no further. One consoling revelation had escaped him in the struggle of his passions. She went back to her place and murmured, "He loves him still."

Early in the following week Jacob met with his lawyer, the apprentice opened the parlour door, where Mary was sitting, and announced Miss Varnham. After fifteen months' absence she had returned unexpectedly to her father, so that the young lady's presence was the first intimation to Mary of their arrival.

Miss Varnham had alighted at the hairdresser's door for various articles which she had been accustomed to supply. She first inquired eagerly for her father's old friend, and then asked to see Mrs. Poppleton. Shocked by her altered appearance, Miss Varnham hastened to her side, and overwhelmed her with kind words, opened the sufferer's heart. Her visitor did not leave until she had heard all the sorrow which had come upon the humble pair since her departure.

Having comforted the poor woman to the best of her power, Miss Varnham left her, but, before returning home, drove to John Poppleton's shop.

Having heard who had been, his face lightened up as it had not done for many a day. In the course of the week he received a summons to attend the young lady at the hall.

Mrs. Varnham, his wife, he embraced her before setting out, "you look almost your old self to-day."

And so he did. He felt as if the old times were come back.

It was a bright, frosty morning when he once more took the well-known road. Again, on entering the avenue, past scenes crowded on his memory. He recalled the day of his marriage with Mary, when he had driven through the wedding favours of the hall-servants' room. He remembered the present Mr. Varnham's marriage, and the gallant show of the bridal party as it passed up the avenue to the church. He remembered, later, the order premises, when the mother of Alice Varnham was borne to her last resting-place. And another image intruded in spite of him—that of the curly-headed urchin whom, by way of treat, he had sometimes taken to the hall—that of the boy who, when old enough to be of use, had often trudged merrily thither by his side.

These last recollections he struggled hard to repress. That boy had lived to become estranged from the foot of his father, and he had to be the son-in-law of Driver, lived to be the successful rival of his own father. Still, Mary's appealing look would steal in. To resist it he had to think of her. So he kept his eyes on the ground. He was fallen in the world, John was prosperous. It should never be said that interest was his motive for reconciliation—never!

On reaching the hall Jacob met with a surprise. The servant had announced him, and he was about to enter the room, when a figure emerged from it that took away his breath, a figure that had all the attributes and even the air of young Mr. Varnham. No, it was indeed Mr. Varnham say, quite pleasantly, "Good morning, Mr. Driver."

The next instant Jacob's hand was in the cordial grasp of Mr. Varnham.

"Welcome, honest friend," said the Squire, "there goes an old acquaintance of yours."

Jacob drew himself up. "Frank Driver, Sir, is no acquaintance of mine."

"I'm sorry to hear it," said Mr. Varnham, laughing.

The hairdresser's amazement increased. "You seem to forget, Squire," he answered, reproachfully, "that Driver's the head of the blue lot."

"True," laughed Mr. Varnham again, "but he's an honest fellow, and turns out first-rate. I have just given him an order."

An order to a blue, and that blue Driver! Jacob had a vague idea that either he or Mr. Varnham had lost his senses.

But the latter went on in the most merry humour.

"I see I've given you a shock, my stanch old friend, but it's nothing to what's coming. Look there!"

He pointed to the window before which a gentleman, looking something more than thirty, and of a lively, pleasant aspect, was passing with Miss Varnham.

"Now, my dear fellow's name, Poppleton," said the Squire.

Mr. Poppleton shook his head.

"You never would. Well, his name's Driffield."

"Driffield!" echoed Jacob, aghast.

"Yes; Charles Driffield, barrister-at-law, and nephew of the member for Tetherham."

The good gentleman now entered upon a series of explanations which, in substance, were as follows—More than a year since Charles Driffield had met Mr. Varnham and his daughter at one of the German spas. Mr. Luke Driffield was then on the point of applying to Parliament for powers to extend the Tetherham Docks. Mr. Varnham, though no longer member for the town, was still an influential person there, especially in this case, as he possessed land adjacent to the docks. Charles Driffield, who was professionally connected with his uncle, availed himself of his casual meeting with Mr. Varnham to open an important negotiation. In the conduct of it he showed so much courtesy and intelligence that the acquaintance between the two gentlemen soon ripened into intimacy. Mr. Charles Driffield's political views were not those of Mr. Varnham; but the young man's moderation on points of difference, his general accomplishments, good taste, and engaging manners, secured the favour not only of Mr. Varnham but of his daughter. In short, when Charles Driffield returned to London he left the best impression on the minds of both, and when business subsequently brought him again to Mr. Varnham's retreat, it soon became evident that there was a warmer feeling than esteem between the rising barrister and Alice Varnham. Mr. Varnham would, doubtless, have preferred a son-in-law of his own politics. Nor could he at once get over the fact that Charles was the nephew of his successful opponent at Tetherham. But he frankly admitted the high qualities which his daughter's suitor otherwise possessed, and was eventually content to ensure her happiness, even at some personal cost.

Such was the statement which Mr. Varnham now made to Jacob, whose ability, he thought, deserved this mark of confidence. The recipient of it was for a time completely bewildered. That Miss Varnham should marry a Driffield seemed to him like an infraction of the laws of nature. On the other hand, his deference to Mr. Varnham was such that he could hardly condemn an arrangement which had received his sanction. Perplexed by these opposite feelings, Jacob remained silent until his patron reminded him that Miss Varnham was expecting his arrival.

Mr. Poppleton was at once ushered into the young lady's own room, where she soon joined him, greeting him with all the warmth of old and tried friendship. In doing so, however, she was, while her own hair (much, by-the-way, to the chagrin of her maid), Miss Varnham ran guilty on describing the various scenes which she had visited and the habits of the people. She carefully avoided questioning her colloquists at Tetherham, avoiding, however, all reference to his domestic troubles. His task was approaching completion when she archly inquired if her father had mentioned the coming change in her own condition.

Jacob rather awkwardly offered his congratulations. "But," continued he, "I ought to have behaved such news, Miss Alice, except from Mr. Varnham's own lips."

The fair diplomatist had now brought her companion to the very point which she desired.

"It will surprise papa besides you, my good friend," she said. "In some respects Mr. Driffield's opinions are opposed to my father's. It is not every father who will overlook such differences in a son-in-law simply because he is a rising and accomplished man."

"No, Miss; it isn't every father that would see things in that light."

"Certainly not. I know how much I owe mine for his goodness. But he is wise as well as good, and I trust that he will not act on his affections at will; and that young folks fall in love, not because they choose but just because they can't help it."

"Just so, Miss Alice," said Jacob, who rather winced under this liberal doctrine, "surely young folks should fight against love when it happens to be wrong."

"That is, when either of them is found to be unworthy. Yes, in that case. But when they're both good and upright, and thrown often together, if love springs up then, I don't think they can help it any more than a bird can help singing in the spring. I'm sure, when you courted Mary, you were not thinking of it, but through any other eyes than your own—not even through your father's."

"It would have been an unhappy thing, Miss, for me to have gone agen his will."

"But good fathers will not cross their children unnecessarily; and even when the parent has some minor objections to overcome, he will have his reward in doing so. Mr. Driffield is there's not a good friend. Children are sometimes called from earth before their parents. Should this be my case, what a dear comfort would my father find, then, in the name of his daughter to be—in the knowledge that through all the years in which a child clings to a parent he had been all to me that he should be; and that, when in time the new love came that should lay heart with his, he resigned every thought of self and acted only for me."

Miss Varnham noticed that Jacob seemed to avoid her look, that his hand was unsteady, and his voice constrained when he spoke again.

"You'll be happy, Miss Alice, I'm sure," he faltered.

Alice saw that this was an attempt at a diversion, and, like a skilful general, proceeded to check it.

"Yes, I trust I shall; I shall be leaving the old place and the old friends. But they will not forget me, I hope. You will not?"

"Ah, Miss!"

"You would do your best to send me away quite contented?"

"Heaven knows it, Miss Alice; but what can a poor, broken-down man"—

She laid her light hand on his, and looked beseechingly into his face.

"Jacob Poppleton, forgive your son; heal the poor mother's heart-that's almost broken. Do this for her sake—for your own—for your love to Alice Varnham."

"Miss Alice," he cried, with emotion, "he don't want my love—he don't care for my forgiveness."

"If he does not," said Alice, gravely, "that's another matter. Step this way, Mr. Poppleton."

The hairdresser, whose duties were now ended, followed Miss Varnham across the hall into an apartment opposite. When the door opened, he found himself in the presence of Mr. Varnham.

John started up. "Father!" exclaimed he, with brimming eyes, "make me and my mother happy—forgive me!"

He seized his father's hand, which the latter attempted to withdraw.

"Grasp him firmly, John," exhorted Mr. Varnham. "Don't let him go. He smiles, doesn't he? No! what's better for our purpose, he weeps. Come, old friend," he added, approaching Jacob with irresistible kindness, "admit that you're conquered."

And Jacob's sobs proclaimed that the victory was indeed won.

"Father, John," continued Mr. Varnham, "I have one house and one fortune. The shop and all I have is yours."

"No," said Jacob. "I forgive you, John; but I'll never take alms from you."

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Varnham. "You're rich enough to buy a fair share in the concern. Talk of alms, with your property at Sarcombe!"

"The very speculation," said Jacob, "that has ruined me."

"But it would prosper in any hands," replied Mr. Varnham. "It will be hard if I and Alice can't persuade some of our London friends to pass in autumn at Sarcombe, just to bring it into fashion. In fact, I should make a very good thing of the place. I'm a little jealous, too, at having no share in a property so near my own. In a



"THE HAIRDRESSER OF TETHERHAM:" JACOB POPPLETON DENOUNCING THE "BLUES."—DRAWN BY L. HUARD.

word, Jacob, I shall think myself fortunate if I can purchase your interest at some advance on the sum you gave for it."

Little remains to be told. The reader will imagine that before Christmas the names of "Poppleton and Son" duly appeared over the shop of the latter, and that the great Christian anniversary was thankfully celebrated by the reunited family. It may be worth recording that Mr. and Mrs. Driver were that day amongst their guests. We dare hardly say that since then the old animosities between the hairdresser and the clothier have been altogether forgotten; but their bitterness has gradually abated, especially since the year when Luke Driffield resigned his seat to his nephew the son-in-law of Mr Varnham.



"THE HAIRDRESSER OF TETHERHAM:" JOHN POPPLETON'S OPPORTUNE MEETING WITH MARGARET DRIVER.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE PAGE 681.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, her Majesty's new Viceroy and Governor-General of India, left London on Saturday week for Marseilles, where he embarked for Alexandria on his way to India. He was born, in India, in 1811, and is a younger son of the late Colonel A. W. Lawrence, by Letitia Catherine, daughter of the Rev. George Knox, of Lifford, in Ireland. He was educated at Londonderry School, and afterwards entered Haileybury. In 1829 he went to India as a "writer;" in 1831 he became assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi. Towards the close of 1833 he was appointed officiating magistrate and collector of Delhi. He held the same office at Panipat. In July 1836, he received the office of joint magistrate and deputy-collector of Goorgaon and Southern Delhi; and in the following November the office of officiating magistrate of the southern division only. In 1838 he was in sole charge of the Goorgaon district, and conducted the settlement of the duties at Zillah Etawah. From February, 1840, till December, 1842, he took a leave of absence, and came to England. Hitherto Mr. Lawrence was chiefly known as an Administrator of Customs. In 1846 he obtained his first reputation of a high class as a Judge, magistrate, and collector over an important district of Southern Bengal. Sir Henry Hardinge heard of him and took a fancy to him, and henceforth his career was a great success. In 1847 he was appointed Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej provinces, which had been recently added to our Indian empire after the Sikh campaign. He refused to shape the political, agricultural, and fiscal systems of these provinces with such masterly power as at once to stamp him as a man of mark in administrative ability. After the assassination of the British Envoy at Moolt-tan, and the subsequent hostilities which resulted in the capture of that place, the union of Shere Singh and Chuckar Singh, the thorough defeat of the Sikhs by Lord Gough at Feroze-pore and Goojerat, and the annexation of the Punjaub to the Indian empire of Great Britain by Lord Dalhousie, Mr. Lawrence was chosen, in company with his distinguished brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, the Resident at Lahore, and Mr. Marsh, to form the board for administrating the affairs of the Punjaub. How Mr. Lawrence introduced an admirable system of government into the Punjaub—how he disbanded the Sikhs and persuaded many of them to enlist in the British service—how he raised an irregular force of ten regiments for the protection of the western frontier—are facts known to all the world. The Punjaub was an example of the success of British systems of government and civil institutions. In 1856 he was made a civil K.C.B. for his services in the Punjaub, and as agent to the Governor-General for the north-western provinces of Hindostan. During the Indian mutiny we saw the result of his great administrative genius. Not only did the Punjaub remain signally faithful to us, but its troops were spared to stem the tide of rebellion and to aid in the re-capture of Delhi, the turning-point of the rebellion. In 1857 Sir John was created a G.C.B.; the following year he was created a Baronet and was sworn of the Privy Council. On his return to England he received the freedom of the cities of London and Glasgow, and was honoured by a vote of thanks from Parliament. He was created a Knight of the Star of India in 1861, with Lord Clyde and Lord Harris. Sir John Lawrence married, in 1841, Harriette Katharine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Hamilton, and by her has had issue three sons—John Hamilton (born in 1846), Henry Arnold (born in 1848), and Charles Napier (born in 1854)—and five daughters.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, BART., G.C.B., K.S.I., HER MAJESTY'S NEW VICEROY IN INDIA.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE WEST-END COMPANY OF THE IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN LONDON TO THEIR CAPTAIN, A. B. LEECH, ESQ.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN LEECH, OF THE IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN LONDON.

A SILVER tankard (value 50 guineas) was recently presented by the members of the West-end Company of the London Irish Rifles to their Captain, Arthur Blennerhassett Leech. The tankard, which was made by Messrs. Hancock, of Bruton-street, stands on a polished ebony pedestal, and is 14 inches high. It is elegantly chased with shamrocks; the shield being supported by figures of an officer and private of the corps, and the cover surmounted with a figure of Hibernia. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented by the West-end Company of the Irish Volunteers in London to their friend and Captain, Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, as a token of their regard for him and their appreciation of his untiring exertions in behalf of the regiment since its formation." Mr. J. S. Purnell, the Lieutenant of the company, presided at a dinner given on the occasion at the Rainbow, Temple Bar—the vice-chairs being efficiently filled by Ensign Davis and Colour-Sergeant Harty.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN C. F. HAWKER, OF THE 2ND MIDDLESEX.

On the 27th ult., the fourth anniversary of the formation of No. 16 (War Office) Company of the 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps was celebrated at the head-quarters of the Regiment, Beaufort House, Walham-green. After the dinner (at which were present 110 members of the company) Ensign Morse, in the absence of Lieut. Gaskoin, addressed Captain Charles F. Hawker, the officer commanding the company, in a pithy speech and, on behalf of all the members of the company, presented him with a piece of plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain Charles F. Hawker, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and honorary members of No. 16 Company, 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, as a token of their esteem and affection.—27th of November, 1863."

THE RAPPAHANNOCK IN CALAIS HARBOUR.

We stated in our Number for the 5th inst. that the Rappahannock, a screw-steamer bearing the Confederate flag, had put into Calais Harbour; and, on account of the interest attaching to the war-vessel, we give an Engraving of her lying at Calais pier on page 616 of our present Impression. There are some curious circumstances connected with the Rappahannock, alias the Scylla, of London, alias her Majesty's steam-sloop Victor. The Admiralty, a short time ago, disposed of her Majesty's screw gun-vessel Victor, and, on being sold, she was permitted to undergo some repairs under the superintendence of the dock-yard officials. It was stated that she was intended for the China trade, and she was ostensibly fitted with that view, while her name was changed to the Scylla, of London. Several suspicious circumstances, however, occurred, and the dock-yard officials made a report to the Admiralty. The result was the receipt of an order at Sheerness directing her to be stopped. The order, however, arrived a few hours too late. Those in charge of the vessel evidently suspected the intentions of the Government, and had her taken out of the harbour. She immediately afterwards hoisted the Confederate flag, and she now sails under the name of the Rappahannock. On leaving the Nore, the Rappahannock sailed direct for Calais Harbour, which she entered as a Confederate privateer. The Customs' authorities at Calais, in answer to a question, have received instructions from Paris to allow the Rappahannock to leave whenever her captain pleases. It is said that the Admiralty have also sold the Amphion, Cyclops, and Phœnix to "private purchasers." About the middle of October instructions were received at Chatham, directing that in all cases in which vessels of war were sold out of the service "the greatest care should be taken in removing all the gun fittings and returning them to the War Department. The Victor, Cyclops, and Phœnix were, no doubt, stripped of their gun fittings, but these could be replaced without much difficulty.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE WAR-OFFICE COMPANY OF THE 2ND (SOUTH) MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEERS TO C. HAWKER, ESQ., THEIR CAPTAIN.

THE MASTER OF ARAN GARTH.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE."

THERE is a stillness over Aran Garth this Christmas Eve; such a stillness in the air, and such a light in the sky as these may have been that night when the shepherds of the East kept watch over their flocks. The moon shines over the house; stars glitter through the avenue-trees; and the deer graze among the twisted oak-tree shadows with their breath visible in the frosty air. The oaks and elms and limes in the little wood are all struck dumb by frost, and have left an unnatural silence through the place. A little while leveret is at play with the shadows on the path; and the fact of her playing there so fearlessly, and the great stillness together, cause one to turn in wonder to the gabled house to see if there are any signs of human life within, or if those stone lions on the steps, and those stone figures on the roof-tree may have got if Aran Garth to themselves to rule over in their grim frozen silence for ever.

Yes, the chimneys smoke; there is light in several windows—a very bright light from the large one overlooking the court. They were merry in that room awhile since. A deep, gruff, but musical laugh incessantly made the windows shake in their frames; and the large shadow of a head covered with crisp curls kept passing across the blind.

But all is quiet in that room now, and the shadow comes up on the blind no more, nor comes it across any other of the lighted windows.

Here, all the wide, arched, two dark windows, and the moonlight pours through them into the most desolate room in the house. It is called she "Hunter's Room," because the old masters of Aran Garth used to come here when they returned from the hunt, and sit and smile in muddy boots, and pet their favourite hounds, and drink till their unsteady hands let the wine-jugs fall to the floor, which is still covered with dark stains, and, by-the-by, fault marks, of old wine.

What have we to do with this room to-night? The chimney-place is fireless; the heavy bolt is drawn across the door; there is nothing here, surely, to catch the eye in the walls and the floor and the roof.

Nay, look again a little lower, almost under the window. Who is it sits in the grim oak chair, with hands clenched and body bent? It is the master of Aran Garth; the same whose shadow we saw on the blind whose laugh made the house ring a few minutes since. His hands are clenched, and he is looking down at the stained floor, and the moonlight falls about him, showing threads of silver in the crisp curls.

It is a head that looks little accustomed to bow down as it is now bowed. In the square brows, and fair Saxon features there is a strength of will that is almost kingly.

What mystery have we broken in upon, looking with the moonlight through the two dark windows?

How come the Stephen Shore to be sitting bowed down in the darkness, and the bolt of the door drawn? How comes he to be here and thus to-night of all nights, when every one thinks he must be rejoicing, for to-morrow his son comes home, the son he has not seen for years.

But see, he lifts his head at last, lays his palms on his knees, and raises himself slowly upright in the chair. He has gone through some trial during those minutes he has sat there, for his stony, blue eyes stare round the room as though he scarcely remembers having entered it. Presently, with a heavy sigh, he leans forward and brings on a nail and shining in the moonlight; and, as a man just awakened from heavy sleep will try to sharpen his senses by an effort to remember, he looks hard at the thing his eyes first rest upon—a nail, they open, so Sir Stephen seems to feel that it is only by recollecting what that bright thing on the wall is that he can find his way out of the painful stupor into which he has fallen.

After looking at it for some time, with those large vacant eyes, with a sort of unconscious curiosity, he strides across the room, reaches it from the nail, and, returning to his chair, sits down with it in his hands.

He turns it over and over in the moonlight in a mechanical, listless way, looking at its bent handle and broken rim, and the armorial carvings dented and chipped. Now he holds it quite still; his attention is attracted by some small old letters; it is the motto of his house—"A deadly enemy, but never a traitor."

A dark flush slowly rises in Sir Stephen's cheek as he reads; his eye fills with anguish, and he laughs—a bitter, harsh laugh.

"Thou'rt wrong, old mug," he says aloud, flinging it from him; "get thee to the dust, and tell them there is a traitor in the line at last—a traitor to his own sire!"

And once more the large head bows low and the strong limbs tremble.

When he lifts his face again it is changed; it is no longer bitter, but has an expression of passionate self-questioning on it as if some small voice in his heart pleads against the charge he laid to himself.

He looks back on his past life for evidence against himself.

Ay, look far back, Sir Stephen; look back some eight-and-twenty years, and see yourself, in your early youth again, dreaming of love under the blossoming chestnut trees of Aran. A fair face was in Aran Garth in those days, but never the face of his dreams. No actual image of an ideal bride haunted him; but he seemed to hear her voice in the early spring mornings calling to him from under the birds as he awoke. She breathed on him with the March primroses, and glowed near him in the morning skies. In the storms of April he seemed to see her angry struggling as the shaken trees, the moaning water, and dishevelled flowers, as though she yearned for a human form in which to come to him. Through long June nights, as he lay upon the grass awake, he seemed to hear her footsteps in the silent paths, and to feel ethereal hands reaching to him, and fanning him with green boughs, and shaking perfumed dew from the flowers upon his face. She sighed upon him with the rest and the heat of the nights, and, though he was single he felt eyes gazing down on him with the throbbing stars, tender and serene, and full of steadfast love.

He grew heart-sick of looking into every face and finding her not; and sometimes he looked back upon the hours he had wasted in dreaming of her in shame and sadness; and, pacing the solitary avenues by night, he would determine to put away from him this vague ideal, and take some good woman for his wife, and cease from dreams. And at such times, as he strode along the old walk, with the trees creaking and murmuring over his head, he seemed to hear a voice pleading with him and saying,

"With thou cast me off because I am a spirit, and cannot yet come to thee in human form? Fear not for time. I will surely come; and, though thy hair be grey before my coming, my beauty shall renew thy youth."

Pacing the Hunter's Room, Sir Stephen looks back upon that time, and then there seems to come a mist in which he sees himself bringing home to Aran Garth a beautiful woman, with a queenly step and cold, proud eyes; and it hardly seems two years after the marriage that he kisses those cold, proud eyes for the last time, and is left in Aran Garth alone with his sister and his infant son.

Again all is mist. What does he see now? His son grown up and going away from him to India. A little ward of his then comes to live with them at Aran Garth. He remembers the first evening she came, laying his hand upon her curls, and saying to his sister, half in jest, "Elizabeth, she shall be Hector's wife."

And when, year after year, he watched her nature unfolding purely and radiantly, like the white leaves of a lily showing glimpses of rich gold within, he had still said, but with a deeper meaning, "She shall be Hector's wife."

It became the chief delight of his life to write of her to Hector, repeating her sweet, girlish sayings, and picturing her beauty under all its different aspects; and he could but see by Hector's brief, soldierly letters that he must have used some means in doing so; for, brief and soldierly as they were, they showed Sir Hector that she was always in his thoughts, and that his heart often yearned, through the idleness and ease of his military life, towards the bride they were cherishing for him at home.

All this Sir Stephen thinks of as he stands in the cold December moonlight in the Hunter's Room; and all this while his stern, questioning eyes see no evidence that proves his charge against himself to be just.

But now! Ay, bend the proud head lower, and look back once again. Hector's ship is on the sea; he will soon be here to claim the bride they have chosen for him and taught him to love. Sir Stephen begins to say to his sister at night,

"Elizabeth, I shall miss the child sorely. She has made it all May Day in the house." Then Miss Blore reminds him that Hector and she will stay at Aran Garth when they are married just the same; but Sir Stephen shakes his head forward with an impatient warning her society with Hector, and he is startled and grieved to discover it. Fearful lest she herself should guess such a thought was in his heart, he kept quite still for a short time, and saw her at work in the hall by her guardian a little, or if she means to cast him off altogether when Hector comes? But the first time he makes this just a pair of eyes that lifted to his, and he with a look that plunges him into still deeper trouble. They rested on his face not more than a second, but he cannot forget them; they haunt him everywhere—blue, humid eyes, full of tears and love.

Then come nights of wild unrest—of dreams in which he sees a ship bounding to harbour; and he, tossing in the waves, pushes it back with beating hands; and the prow rises on, pressing against his heart till the sea foam is stained with his blood; and then he hears helm stands Hector, smiling and looking landwards towards his love.

And now—now it is the night before Hector's return, and Sir Stephen has come into the Hunter's Room to wrestle with his own heart.

First, he bids himself look steadfastly at his life—his life as it will be when Hector is no longer anything in common with it. So he folds his arms, and stands erect, and looks.

What! Begin the day without having touched her hand or met her smile? Eh, hour after hour in some room or other and never hear her step upon the stairs? Never again have those eyes lifted to his either in childish mockery or tender, wowsaly reverence? Never more catch the sweet thoughts flit over her face like cloud-shadows in a lake?

He stands before the window and looks out—far, far out on his future, no one will be in it. The winter evenings will come and bring nothing but dead men's bones, and his eyes grow dull and wild; a trembling seizes his whole frame, and he falls down with his head on the oak chair, and, with a loud cry on his lips—a hoarse, passionate cry, full of tenderness and sharp pain—

"Geneyra! Geneyra!"

As a martyr, to test his power of endurance, puts his hand into the fire that is to consume his whole body, so Sir Stephen laid out his heart to live a moment in his dark and desolate future, then snatched it back in shuddering agony, blistered and bleeding, but with a fierce joy at finding he can snatch it back—that there is yet a little space to live before the actual torture comes, a little space in which to call her sweet image before him once more and to sob his heart's farewell to her.

"Geneyra! Oh, my golden-haired! Oh, my life's sole love! My little May flower with the bashful head, who will cherish thee like me? Who but I my love? my sweet-children!"

While the head-oak chair could under the weight of his form, suddenly there comes a look of awe over his face, then a paleness, and his eyes are turned with a listening look towards the door. He hears a footstep and the sweep of a dress. Now shall he be reticent—silent but very near, he feels; and his heart throbs with such a dull hard beat that he thinks the listener without must hear it.

A tap at the door—so gentle and timorous—he could hear it.

He has risen to his feet, and stands leaning on the chair-back, looking at the door with wild eyes, like some grand but savage animal at bay.

Is it she? Has God, who alone knows the state of his heart, permitted her to come to him now? Now, in this bitter hour, when all the wild passions of his nature are let loose, and the battle that he came to fight unwon? Has one of her angels come down into the tide and bring him certain ruin. One word spoken by him in her presence would betray to her his love—his fierce, passionate love—for the woman who he had consecrated from childhood to his son.

She knocks again, and he bends over the chair back, looking towards the door, irresolute. What shall he do?

Oh, pitiful God! Shall he repulse from the door or bruise a butterfly's wing, how can it be so cruel now? Go away, GENEVRA! Go away, and hide your golden hair, that the fight may be fought fairly for the right hand he made honourable that is to give you to your bridegroom to-morrow!

But she taps again, and louder than before. He steadies his voice, and calls out hoarsely,

"Well! Who is there?"

"Sir Stephen, it is I. May I speak to you a minute, if you please?"

The sweet, timorous voice goes to his heart like music, but at the same time makes him fearful of himself, fearful that in a minute he will be groping to that door, and speaking uncontrolled words to her that will fill her soul with terror and grief.

Oh, if he could only make her go away suspecting nothing! If he could only speak to her in his natural voice! He tries:—

"Elizabeth, ladykin, it is you? Take your troubles to Elizabeth, my child; I am busy."

The words cost him more effort than any words he had ever spoken. Surely he will be repaid for them, and she will go away and sob her wounded pride to rest. No, there is the timid, pleading, voice again,—

"Oh, please let me come in. I have been waiting for you to come up stairs so long. I cannot go to bed; I cannot talk to Elizabeth. Do, pray, pray, let me speak to you."

Sir Stephen went to the door and set his broad palm against it. Somehow it seemed to him as if that wild yearning within him must draw it open, spite of bolt or bar. So he set his broad palm against it with all the strength of his body, and, with his other hand on his hip, he looked down on the floor and felt that those two fierce combatants in his heart, passion and honour, had got each other by the throat, and that before he took his hand from that door one must be conqueror.

What he did that moment—whether he invoked some Divine power to him to aid, or whether he thought of the helpless babe left in his arms when the coffin lid was closed over his wife's cold, proud eyes—he never remembered; but a great lull came over him, and when she called again—

"Sir Stephen, speak to me—you are not ill?" he took his hand from the door, drew back the bolt, and stood before her erect, calm, with a smile on his face.

The doors leading down into the beech-court were open, and the hall was flooded with moonlight; she stood in the midst, and you could scarcely tell whether the sweet light about her came from the moon or from her golden hair.

Sir Stephen smiled upon her and took her hand.

"Well, little one, what trouble now?"

"I was afraid you were ill; you have been shut up there so long. I have been walking up and down here and in the garden all the time. Will you come out now?"

Sir Stephen looked beyond her out into the night, and he felt that this newborn strength of his would have more chance of enduring under those calm stars and swaying trees than anywhere else. So he drew the hood of her cloak over her head, leaving only a pale gold rim visible upon her brow, and took her arm through his, and they passed out into the still, moonlit night.

"And what is it you wish to say to me, GENEVRA, my child?" he asks again.

Three times they pace the length of the court before she answers; and now they have come again nearly to the steps, and then Geneyra stops and draws her hand away, and they both stand still, looking at their shadows on the white pebbles. Sir Stephen does not look at the exquisite face set in its gold rim, but he knows that there are tears on it, and that the lips are quivering; and he is obliged to fancy himself standing with his pale shadow, and to wait once again, and then he speaks there is such a sadness in her voice that all the bright, clear night grows misty to him.

"Sir Stephen," she says, "I have asked many things of you since I have been here, but I have never asked anything yet that has given you pain to grant, have I?"

Sir Stephen is silent, and she is a little afraid of his silence, but goes on with a kind of timorous desperation,

"Because—because I am going to ask you something now that I know will pain you much; and I would not ask it, but that if I did not others may suffer as well as me; it is for his—for his—for Hector's sake—that I speak much more than mine."

"Speak, then, Geneyra."

She lifts both her little hands and folds them on his arm.

"I will. I will tell you all that I have longed to tell you so many days past, but I could not bear to pain you. Sir Stephen, I cannot meet Hector as—as you wish me, and you must tell him so."

"Geneyra!"

"Oh, do not speak like that. Tell him I am not worthy of him; tell him while he has been thinking of me as one whom he will try to love for your sake, I have been forgetting him, but worse—have been dreading his coming, because I know I can never—never—never love him!"

The night sight is very misty to him, and he has a vague sense of having lifted up his arm, on which her little hands are folded, and kissed them, and wetted them with tears; but now—now that the mist is passed away—he is standing before her with folded arms, and saying, in a hard, stern voice,

"Geneyra, you grieve me very much. What you wish said to Hector you must say yourself. As for me, I can do nothing—God help me! nothing! Go, child, to Elizabeth, and talk with her."

He stands and watches the drooping, hooded figure across the court and into the house; and when it has quite gone he no longer remembers that the moon and stars; but, descending the steps, puts out groping hands before him as if he were in pitch darkness. He goes on through avenue and wood till a space of sward opens before him crossed by a stream, and there he casts himself down, weary and sick—no longer trembling with stormy passions, but stricken with grief for Hector; and accusing himself not only of the treachery of loving her, but of the double treachery of having—no matter how unwittingly—won her priceless love away from him.

And so, all night, his heart crushed down with shame and anguish, he stayed out in the frosty air—now pacing the avenues, and now stretched upon the dead leaves or the grass. The moon had waned, and there was only one star left twinkling in the grey dawn, when something warm came and touched his stiff, cold fingers as he sat on the root of a tree. It was the lodgekeeper's dog; and in another minute the old man came up himself with a letter, which he gave Sir Stephen, and then passed on without a word to his master, and whistling away his dog.

Sir Stephen rose and leant against the tree trunk, sick at heart with a vague presentiment of some great calamity impending.

What does this letter mean, given to him at such an hour in the morning? It is Hector's handwriting.

He breaks it open with stiff, trembling fingers, and the light of the grey morning is just sufficient for him to read it by. This is Hector's letter:—

"My dear Father,—At twelve o'clock at night, in Jasper's lodge, I am sitting down to write to you. My letter must be brief, for I am off before five in the morning. A sharp thing here before starting from India I had resolved to be at Aran Garth a day or so before you expected me. Perhaps you can guess why? I wished to see *her*. As yet I had only seen her through your eyes, and, before we met I wished to see if she would be the same seen with my own. This evening I was by the wall when she came to walk in the court. Several times she disappeared into the house and returned again. Once, when I was watching for her shadow coming before her on the white ground by the steps, two shadows came, and then I knew by instinct all that was to follow. That one image which has been before me so long has lost nothing by the experience of to-night let the fact that I banish myself from home for a few years show you. I shall say no more, except that I conjure you not to mar your happiness in Geneyra's love by thoughts of me. I have only been dreaming a romantic dream of love, the effect of which a few years of active life will knock out of me. Remember me to Geneyra, and thank her for the brave entreaties which has opened my eyes to-night, and saved us all three on unspeakable wretchedness.

"HECTOR BLORE."

Sir Stephen stands leaning against the tree, with the letter in his hand, the small birds hop and twitter in the boughs over his head,

and the sweet dawn breaks about him, and soon two great drops roll rattling down upon the paper.

In another minute he is going towards the house.

"Elizabeth!" He does not wait to be answered, but pushes the door of his sister-room open. She is dressed, and kneeling at her prayers. Sir Stephen raises her with his arm and kisses her tenderly.

"Elizabeth," he says, giving her the letter, "read this, then take it to Genevra, and, if she is sleeping, lay it on her pillow."

She is sleeping, and Elizabeth lays the letter on her bosom and leaves her, and the morning dawns and brightens slowly at her window.

Sir Stephen sits in the quaint, old library, watching the sunshine creeping over the lawn. How slowly it comes! When will it touch Genevra's eyes and make them waken?

Hark!—a step—the door opens and closes softly.

Sir Stephen does not look up. He feels she is standing there—his spirit-love that he dreamed of under the blossoming chestnuts long ago; standing before him in the freshness of her youth and the glory of her golden hair. But he bows his head; she is so fair, so radiant, can she have love for him? She sees the sad doubt in his eyes, and smiles and kneels before him—

"My guardian, my dear guardian!"

Still his head is bent and his eyes despairing.

She lays her little hands on each shoulder, and looks into his face, sad smiles, and weeps:—

"My love! Stephen!"

"Oh, Genevra, Genevra!"

By this time the hazy sunshine has crept into the window, and it finds upon Sir Stephen's breast a rippling stream of gold that would make even July's sunbeams pale.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE;

A STORY OF TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS AND TWO KISSES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF EVE."

I AM an old aunt, so old am I that, looking back, life seems so very long; and yet so short, that I do not quite know whether many things did not happen in a dream. I am hale and hearty, and merry, for the matter of that; and when I laugh my laugh rings out clearly and loud, they say; as much so that it makes the people around me, especially my grandchildren and nephews and nieces, laugh too. And when I laugh the old times come back when others, who are silent now, laughed with me, and the room is suddenly still, and the laugh dies away; and when I think of it its empty echoes fill my brain just as if it were sleep-laughter in a dream.

When I sing anything so suddenly—for the merriment and enjoyment, and, for the matter of that, the grief and pain of old men, are short and sudden, like those of children—my grandchildren, and nephews and nieces, have a great difficulty to stop too; and they choke, and nudge each other, and say, "Ah! that is a good story, Uncle; almost as good as the story you told yesterday."

Told yesterday; let me see what it was that I told yesterday? How long ago it seems; it must be longer ago than the time when I was only twenty years old, a stalwart, brave fellow in yellow breeches, black leggings, a heavy brass-bound leather helmet with a white plume tipped with red, and a clashing sword, which I now could not lift with my hands. I was a loyal volunteer then, prepared to resist the French; and I and some of my company were encamped a little north on the coast of Kent; and we had a song, too, a good song, about Bonny:—

We'll still make 'em run, and still make 'em sweat,
In spite of old Bonny and Brussels Gazette.

But I don't quite remember what that gentleman had to do with the inspiration of the *Gazette*. I don't know that I ever knew, for we young fellows were no politicians.

Then we had another song in our tents, or in our rooms, sitting round the fire, and shouting enough to blow the roof off:—

We'll rant and we'll roar like true British sailors,
We'll rant and we'll roar across the salt seas,
Until we catch sight of the shores of old England,
And I hope, my own true love, to see you again.

And in those days our voices did rant and roar, and the rafters rung again; but I've got a cold now, and my voice isn't what it was; and I must not make the little children, or the old ones either, now.

Yes; people think me very merry. And so, bless Heaven! I am; for I try to stand upright, four-square to the world, as a man should; but, being an old man, I have blank places in my heart now, where no love-light burns spots in my memory, and chill and numbed parts in my feelings wherein I cannot look back; and whereon I dare not tread and touch lest sudden pain should come back, like to the shooting pain of old wounds.

But I've merry recollections and green spots, too. Just as you see in churchyards where there are barren patches under the yewtrees, as there are elsewhere fertile ones, which slender hands love to deck; and little tombs, which, in the summer and the spring, are gay with flowers. Such pleasant graves are they, where some one lies with kindly remembrance about them—good children, sweet sisters, or dear wives—who lived in peace and died happily, and upon whose memory a halo rests like fleeting sunshine in a distant field. Such graves are pleasant, not for the old's sake, but for the young's—cool and happy go and sit the summer afternoon near to the grave, and plant sweet-smelling flowers in the mould, which blossom and spring up, and look gay still, like the calm memory of the happy dead.

But, stop, you! I am talking now like an old man, a very old man, as I think I am; but then I've got such spots in my dry brain yet, and pleasant ones to dwell on.

Been in love? Yes. I should think I have; how else could I have grandchildren, those people who laugh so well and heartily when I laugh, and make me tell how old I am a score of times, and say how well I am looking? Well, well; some of them want me to look ill, I think; but I'll laugh and live to spite 'em. No, no; I don't mean that, you know. How can I live but as long as I have breath? and breath and age are in the hands of One greater than us all?

Been in love! I think I was talking of that, was I not? Yes, been in love! Well, we just did love when I was a young fellow, and I recollect my wife, my Alice, that left me but now it seems, and yet it's twenty years ago; and I recollect her, as I loved her, when she was very young, and as I love her now. She was a merry one, was Alice; we used to walk, and laugh, and talk together like two friends. I think that she could do anything but drink and smoke, or tell an untruth, or do a wrong action. Her face was a sweet oval face, her hair a very dark brown, nearly black; and her eyes a deep blue, full of merriment at one moment, ay, at all moments, except when she heard a sad story or was touched with pain for any one else, and then they grew deeper and deeper as they filled with tears. Not for herself. She never cried for herself that I know of, for she never had a day's illness. But she was terribly cut up when her poor brother died, and that you see was how I knew her. Her brother was my right hand man in my company. Many's the time that he stood shoulder to shoulder with me, good at drill, good at a song—good at anything. He used to live near the coast; and, indeed, he joined us, and I was one of his tent-fellows, and his chum. Well, he knew people that I knew, and we were soon friends; and he took me home to show me Alice. He was always talking about her, and she about him; and, when he was there, scarce a look did she give me. My brother Joe—his name was Joe, and mine, too—could do everything, and was the be-all and end-all of the world, I used to think; and so one day I tried to run with Joe, and he beat me, and Alice laughed; and then I shot against Joe, and he beat me too, and she laughed the more; and I wrestled with him and threw him, and she didn't laugh then, but ran to see whether he was hurt, and said it wasn't fair for Joe to tackle a big fellow like me, although he was nigh an inch taller. In short, I could not please her any how!

Well, it was one day when we heard that the flat-bottomed boats of old Bonny were not coming over, and that the Army of Boulogne had melted bit by bit away, like a snowdrift, that we made a night of it. Ay, it was a night too! and, being hot and in the summer, we made sweet cups of the fun till the sun came up over the seacoast looking red and angry at our folly. Well, Joe and I—the two Joes, as they called us—ran down to the beach and washed our hot faces, and plunged in the fresh, salt waves, and were in a few moments as fresh and as merry as larks. And, after dressing, Joe must needs take a walk with me—who was nothing loth, you must know—along the edge of the cliff. The sea for centuries have been washing that chalk-bound coast, and at intervals there stand up pillars of chalk, with the sea around them, and with little green patches of land, a few yards square, on the top of them. The people call such a place "No Man's Land," and no man can own it, truly. Well, Joe came to one of these, a few feet—say twelve—from the cliff, and, turning to me, he said, "Joe Junior," said he—I think I see his bright face now—"I challenge you to leap up on that 'No Man's Land,' I do!"

"Joe," said I, hurriedly, "don't be a fool! It may be it would give way at top, and if it did not how could you jump back without a run? You'd be stuck a-top there, like a mad sentinel or a pillar saint. I'm not going to jump it."

"But I am!" said he. And, before I could hinder him, if indeed I had tried, he took a run and jumped.

It was so sudden that I could only stand aghast when I saw him there. He stood, indeed, but for a moment, and then he took a step back, and then he gave a low jump back, when I heard a rumbling sound, and half the top of the "No Man's Land" parted, and the chalk and earth, and Joe too, fell down with a crash upon the rocky coast below.

I ran round the little creek to the other side of the small bay and, throwing myself down on the turf, stretched my neck over, looked out, and cried out "Joe! Are you hurt, Joe?"

A faint voice came up, and I could see the poor fellow struggling under a huge piece of the chalk which seemed to hold him down in agony. He smiled in a ghastly way, with his whitened face, and said, "Run, Joe, run! *The tide's coming in!*"

Well, I did run; and we got round into the tents, and a few strong fellows held these as I swung over the cliff, just reaching poor Joe as the cold sea water was lap, lap, lapping up to his mouth, taking away his breath and then running back, crawling over him and leaving bubbles of salt foam, as if in sport. I got him out, but he could not stand. Some bones were broken, and he was sadly bruised; so that I was forced to tie him to a rope, and they hauled him up, and somewhere pulled me up, and we took him home.

Well, well! to make a long story short, Poor Joe died, with my praises on his lips, and poor Alice bowed her head like a broken lily. It was a long illness; and she got cold, and summer faded away into winter, and winter to summer, to autumn, and to winter again. The threatened invasion was all over; our swords were getting rusty, our uniforms dusty, and when the holidays came I left the line to which I had just become a partner, and went to spend a fortnight at my old friend's in Kent.

Alice was there, well and cheerful now, and reconciled to her loss, though we often talked of poor Joe; and as the days wore on we grew closer together, and she called me by my name, and seemed to have transferred her brother's love to me. She never told me so nor let others see it till one merry Christmas night, when she rejected all her cousins and her other friends, and would only dance with me.

We had the mistletoe, too. At last, one madcap fellow proposed that the kissing should be the gentlemen's reward for every dance they could; and Alice and I, who had subsided into solemn talk, and were speaking of poor Joe, were surrounded, and it was insisted that Alice should pay her toll; and she, in a merry mood, smiling sadly and yet sweetly too, took me beneath the Christmas bough and kissed me on my lips.

Ay, it's a good many years ago, but I feel it now. My heart beat so fast that I hardly dared return it; but I put my arm around her and took her gently to the bay window of the old hall, saying, as I pressed her hand, "Alice, dear Alice, did you mean that kiss?"

Well, I will not tell you what she said; fifty years ago—fifty years ago! and I am surrounded by Alice's dear grandchildren; and there is one, a little thing with light and golden hair that will deepen into brown, with large blue faces and eyes that will hold many stories, her sorrows, and her joys; so quick, so sudden, so hurried in their coming and their going that they are like my own, and, as we talk, we grow more confidential and companionable. Alice was to me.

Bless you, she understands it all! She is a woman in her pretty ways; her poutings, pettings, and quarrelings. She 'manages her household of one wax doll and two wooden ones, and tells me, for the wax doll is the favourite, and the wooden ones are only used for cups and stuff gowns, when they are impudent and do no work, and when they gossip with a wooden policeman, who belongs to her brother, Alice's son.

So we are fast friends, little Alice and I; and to-night, on Christmas night, I noticed that she would not dance nor play with the pink and shiny-faced little boys who were so unnaturally tidy and clean in their new knickerbockers with red stockings; but she came and sat by me and talked softly in the firelight as Alice did, and made me think of fifty years ago. And only think how old times come back and how we talk like the old; only just think that when her mother told her she should choose a sweetheart, she got a little bit of mistletoe, and climbing silly on my knee, holding me in talk as if to hide her purpose—though I guessed it soon, I'll tell you—she put her little doll-like arms around my neck, and holding the mistletoe above my head she kissed me again and again, and said I was her sweetheart!

So this child sweetheart brought the old times back—the old times that are still so distant and so near; and with sweet kisses beath the rustling leaves made me think of my dead Alice in the grave. The first kiss and the last; the last and first, and of all days in the world on Christmas Day.

LILY'S BALL

BY D'ARCY THOMPSON

LILY gave a party,
And her little playmates all,
Gaily dress'd, came in their best
To dance at Lily's ball.

Little Quaker Primrose
Sat and never stirr'd,
And, except in whispers,
Never spoke a word.

Tulip fine and Dahlia
Shone in silk and satin;
Learned old Convolvulus
Was tiresome with his Latin.

Snowdrop nearly fainted,
Because the room was hot,
And went away, before the rest,
With sweet Forget-me-not.

Pansy danced with Daffodil,
Rose with Violet;
Silly Daisy fell in love
With pretty Mignonnette.

But, when they danced the country-dance,
One could scarcely tell
Which of these two danced it best—
Cowslip or Heather-bell.

Between the dances, when they all
Were seated in their places,
I thought I'd narrow watch before
So many pretty faces.

But of all the pretty maidens
I saw at Lily's ball,
Darling Lily was to me
The sweetest of them all.

And when the dance was over,
They went down stairs to sup,
And each had a taste of honey-cake,
With dew in a buttercup.

And all were dress'd to go away
Before the set of sun;
And Lily said "Good-by!" and gave
A kiss to every one.

And before the moon, or a single star,
Was shining overhead,
Lily and all her little friends
Were fast asleep in bed.

RIDDLES.

1. What you'd say, were you earnestly praying a King
Or other great person to give you a thing.
And that person kept closest to state alone, with none
Two heroes whom England is happy to claim.

2. What 's as good as a mile, what no honest tradesman does, and what your father is, make the name of somebody who could easily make you cry.

FOR THE LATIN CLASS.

Given; two sighs and a lie, to spell Trinacria.

FOR THE SPELLING CLASS.

1. Spell Prestidigitator with seven letters.
2. If the alphabet lost its leader, where should it go to get another?

PUZZLE.

"Edward," said his wife, "I am weary of the Noise of those bells, and though the place I propose is not much visited by the Fashionable World, let us go down for a quiet afternoon, and you can fish." I have told you where they went: tell me.

(*The Answers to the Riddles and the Puzzle will be given next Week.*)

PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

ENGLISHMEN do not easily give up old associations. An established race is called "The Gold Cup:" long after it has become a mere affair of specie; and although cups have for two years past supplanted those highest tokens of victory in some of the departments, the gold-medal ox or sheep and the gold-medal cow or heifer are spoken of as familiarly as ever. We this year give Portraits of both of them. Mr. Charles Swainland's heifer "Oakbud" is a roan of three years and eleven months, and was bred by Lady Lubbock, of High Elms, near Farnborough, Kent. She came with a high reputation from Birmingham, where she won £40, the gold medal as the best cow or heifer in all the classes, and the Heath Ironkeepers' Plate. At Smithfield she was again first in her class, and was adjudged the silver cup as the best of all the cows and heifers; but, despite her many good points, she is not to be compared in style with some of her shorthorn predecessors. Mr. Heath, who is most distinguished Englishman in his tastes, and took a first and two seconds in the Devon and Scotch poll classes, won the silver cup for the best ox or steer with a Hereford ox, four years old and of splendid size and substance, which was bred by Mr. T. L. Mosley, of Pound Arbour, Shrewsbury. Good as the Herefords were, there was nothing like him, and, in the absence of the Birmingham President's cup ox and Mr. Steward's Darlington cup ox, he virtually walked over.

As an "all round" winner no one surpasses Mr. John Overman, of Burnham Market, and the cross between the Leicester and the Southdown has never had a more peculiar specialty. His sheep won the cup for the best pen in the Shropshire, Oxfordshire, and crossbred classes. They form a very beautiful combination between the two great races which Bakewell and Ellman might be said to found.

The Royal Show Farm, which has been renewing its ancient strength at Bingley Hall with a first and a second, took the gold medal (the only one which has not assumed cup shape) for the best pen of pigs in the yard, with a capital pen of whites, seventeen months and twenty-two days old, which had been bred on the farm and been fed simply on barley-meal and sharps. This is the fourth time that the gold medal has gone to a Royal entry.



1. MR. CHARLES SWAINLAND'S SHORTHORN HEIFER, WINNER OF THE SILVER CUP.

2. MR. WILLIAM HEATH'S HEREFORD OX, WINNER OF THE SILVER CUP.

PRIZE CATTLE AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



1. MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. A. HOOD'S PIGS, WINNERS OF THE GOLD MEDAL. 2. MR. JOHN OVERMAN'S CROSS-BRED SHEEP, WINNERS OF THE SILVER CUP.

PRIZE PIGS AND SHEEP AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—SEE PAGE 669.

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

WITH THAT ARTICLE SHAPED IN TWO OR THREE NEW FASHIONS.

DEAR little Red Hood! Hampshire lass!
You ever-welcome comer!
What lucky chance has brought to pass
That you come here—with Summer?

That grass is warm beneath your feet,
Your cheek is warm and rosy;
You've stolen to shelter, from the heat,
And picked yourself a posy.

Pray tell us, Miss, has Mr. Sant
Consulted with Brothers Leighton,
To give a picture which we shan't
Frame with its Christmas date on?

Or come you in that summer guise,
To check us in mid-volley
Of Christmas talk about mince-pies,
Snow, crackling logs, and holly?

And come you, fairy, at our Yule,
To change its wonted moral,
And bid us learn another rule,
And with old teaching quarrel?

While told to hid each heart expand,
Like eight-wived Johnny Bundle's:
To all our cousins give the hand,
And love our ugly uncles.

Come you to stop the festal cup;
Our sentimentals crushing,
By hint that you were eaten up
For being much too gushing?

That meeting, in you lonely wood,
The wicked wolf uncanny,
All came of hurrying off with food
For that old stupid Granny.

And have you learned, in fairy bower,
From wizards wise and gracious,
That you were quite in luck the hour
The wolf was so voracious?

You might have lived to come to grief
Of variegated pattern:
Your father might have turned a thief,
Your mother grown a slattern.

Suppose their rent were left unpaid
To Forest Ranger surly,
And you turned out, poor little maid,
To beg from Hyths to Burley.

And, from her carriage looking down,
Some Marchioness should spy you,
And think you pretty, though so brown,
And from your parents buy you;

And take you to her stately home,
And teach you all her toilet,
And you her lovely hair should comb,
Crisp, wave, plait, curl, and oil it.

Till, growing up in beauty, you
Presumed to have a suitor;
And dared to marry who knows who?
The chaplain, or the tutor?

Suppose my lady's rage and scorn;
Your husband faithless, may be;
And you left all alone, forlorn,
To nurse your little baby.

And then your marrying once again;
And being starved and beaten—
My pretty child, it's very plain
'Tis lucky you were eaten.

No, no; there's not the Christmas ring
About such cynic fiction,
And on my head it ought to bring
The fairies' malediction.

You never came to grief at all,
Nor did your kind relation:
That little dog, so fierce and small,
Upsets the whole narration.

He shows me how to read your tale
As no one else has read it;
And my new version cannot fail
In gaining instant credit.

He saw the wolf go prowling round,
Red fire in each eye-socket,
Then, with a furious bark and bound,
He shot out like a rocket.

His fangs were in the villain's gorge;
Then came a shout and clamour,
And rushed from yonder Forest Forge
Three blacksmiths, each with hammer.

Ha! they strike well, with certain aim
Dead! had he liven a dozen,
(I wish Three Blacksmiths I could name
So smote his Cossack cousin.)

And that brave boy, whose eager blow
Clove the wolf's head asunder,
If he struck something else, you know,
Indeed I should not wonder.

Nor if, years after, in that wood,
A wedding made a racket,
And Bride she wore a riding hood
And Groom a wolfskin jacket.

And grandmamma, who did not die,
But eat the "nice new honey,"
Paid for it, and the "cranberry pie,"
With all her hoards of money.

THAT'S TRUE. Let any pretty Miss
(*Quite* like the Pet before ye)
Blow Mr. Shirley Brooks a kiss
For finding out the story.

*** As one of us has just found out at last the true version of Little Red Riding Hood's story, and endeavoured to render it in suitable rhymes and measure, we have only to add—in the more appropriate medium of plain prose—two or three facts relating to the picture and its chromo-typographic reproduction at this season, which helped to a discovery so important both from a juvenile and antiquarian point of view. The original picture, by Mr. James Sant, A.R.A., was, then, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1860. This artist has long established a sort of specialty in the estimation of the public by his representations of children; and he is justly considered more than usually happy in these representations when he has been free to follow his own fancy in choice of subject. Of all his pictures of this class, none is more felicitous in composition and expression, more solidly painted, or richer in colour than the "Little Red Riding Hood." Our facsimile of the picture must be left to speak for itself. We would merely remark that our copy is of the largest size we have attempted, and the figure itself, from the nature of the subject, has been necessarily rendered on a larger scale than in any of our preceding chromotypes—this enlargement, of, course, requiring a proportionate increase in depth and force of colouring. The original picture is the property of Charles Prater, Esq.

CHARADES.

I.

I KNEW a young lady—a lady of France—
And victim I fell to her beautiful glance;
But, making my offer, I said, which was true,
"I haven't my First, if that matters to you!"

To which the young lady responded, quite smart,
It does you much credit the truth to impart;
But if such is the case, I must tell you, Monsoo,
That my Second to me it's quite useless to do!"

I burst into tears, and the lady so mild
Said, "There, don't behave like a petulant child.
Take this rose as my Whole," and away the girl flew,
Leaving me *planté là* to bewail and boo-hoo.

II.

My First "the Jew
That Shakspeare drew,"
Objectionable reckoned.
But when that Jew,
Well play'd, 'n on view,
The boxes are my Second.
A negro critic said, with groan,
"Dat Whole, sar, bet am let alone."

III.

My First's a kind of mediæval curse,
Which left most folks no better and no worse.
My Second is a lawyer, whom I'd fee
If enemies brought actions *versus* me.
My Whole is said, to utter hideous screams,
A statement which you'll put mid idle dreams.

IV.

A King sent books unto my First,
When, to her rival, troops he sent.
So folks in wicked satire versed
Said one with ignorance was cursed,
The other one with discontent.
That Learning was void of learning,
While Learning loyalty was spurning.

Full many a meaning hath my Next,
Though meaning nothing now and then:
It may mean that you are vext,
Surprised, or sceptical, perplexed,
Hurt, or have writ Arabian ten.
Its worst place is 'twixt I and you,
As you'll allow when lawyers sue.

My Last is either short or long,
Ruled by the way you're occupied,
The first I'd say, and not be wrong,
If, in a voice as sweet as song,
Talked, next your heart, your promised bride.
The other, if you had to drag
Your old aunt Kate, all mag and knag.

My Whole, the herbalist describes
As full of virtues. It may be.
I'm not aware that any tribes
Would make me risk the chance of blibes
For saying that I liked its tea:
But, then, I hate its cousin pale,
And not much nicer—bitter ale.

V.

When Dido taught, twas held enough
To say, "My First hath said the thing."
Folks blest you, if 'twas right good stuff
Your Second made your cellarer bring.
As for my Whole, 'tis ruling hard—
Harder, I think, than this charade.

VI.

My First's a title out of date,
Like dandy, kiddy, mussoni;
My Second put in frantic state
(Till it was told at home to wait),
The Rider on the Little Pony.
My Whole crossed the mythic foes
Of one more fond of boasts than blows.

VII.

To beard the lion in my First,
And scape without my Second,
May not, I think, among the worst
Of mortal luck be reckoned.
Such luck will scare reward the games
Of those the drum that roll.
And rouse, by seizing what he claims,
The lion in my Whole,

VIII.

Sweetly my First may be heard when, in a boat just off Brighton,
Pleasantly smoking, you lie, regarding the crowded paraders.
Similar gratification, deducting the boat and tobacco,
You may obtain in my Second when Tamberlik sings as the Prophet
A man who is stated to look as if from my Whole just emerging
Has charm for a frivolous girl, but none for a right-minded lady

IX.

When a person's my First, he is said to be sold:
Don't appear in my Second, you'd far better not:
But no better breakfast is offered, I hold,
Than my Whole, nicely butter'd, and pepper'd, and hot.

X.

We'll be my First, ring bells, and hang out flags,
When from our necks my Whole shall cut away
The tax that like my Second hangs and drags,
And makes us grumble every quarter day.

XI.

My First, if my Second be triple, is strong,
My Next 's a conjunction, or cockney for hand,
Two initials most dear to a painter. You're wrong
If you've not got a name very dear to the land.

XII.

You'll say my Second's lost,
And in my First be seen,
If at my Whole, unto your cost,
You bet, while jolly green.

XIII.

Take a knock, and add to it three fourths of a Dane,
In the right place inserting this line's primal letter;
And written before you, you'll see very plain,
Where "Bragg" was "a good dog," but Grant was a better.

XIV.

When the fox for his life is a running my Second,
There has rung in his ears what concludes with my First.
To be able to quote from my Whole is still reckoned
The sign of a scholar in poetry versed.

XV.

If a little fair she-baby
Chanced to lose my First and Next,
Ma would call the nurse a gaby,
And be very justly vexed.

Then you'll hardly fail to see that
If those words united fast,
And a man should choose to be that,
He'd be far behind *my Last*.

If you've often chance of tasting
What's my Whole (a friend's, and free)
And such chances you are wasting,
You've less wise than you should be.

XVI.

Upon the pavement once I saw
My First, and then I fled,
Guarding my eyes, and wishing law
Would save me from such dread.

But law had taken my first in hand,
I heard a lawyer tell,
To use it on a wicked hand
Of rogues, who'd earned it well.

Then home I sped, and straightway heard
That it had got there, too,
Taken my pet canary bird,
Likewise my Irish stew.

This made me tear my hair in rage,
That made me look a Guy;
And I sent out my little page
My next and last to buy.

Then off to Paris did I go,
Though high the waves did roll;
Resolved to visit every show,
Especially my Whole.

But such is life: they told me there
My Whole I could not visit.
Such was the rule, that none should dare
To enter it. What is it?

XVII.

A coin the ancient Romans knew,
And tossed into their actors' laps,
A home, my love, where I and you
Could live in calm contentment—perhaps:
Tell where in June gay fashion reeks
Joy, far from hous, mid modern Greeks.

XVIII.

If our troublesome decimal friends have their way,
My First is a word you'll soon hear every day.
If my Second's about, just take care what you do,
Or the steps you will take may be hurtful to you.
My Whole, if perceived in a house, is a sign
Of a sad lazy wife, and I'm glad she's not mine.

XIX.

As my Second, take that which, of men or of boys,
My First last best be, if they're fond of a fray;
And you'll get a man's name who has made much more noises
(Let us hope to good end) than most men of his day.

XX.

Upon my First the billows breaking,
Afford a wild but pleasant sight,
Their rapid run so swiftly taking,
Then sinking 'neath the sea-line white.

My Second, when the ice you're breaking,
And talking—well, you scarce know how—
What joy to find the loved one taking
In pledge of matrimonial vow!

My Third is good, when fast you're breaking
(Not age-ing, but at breakfast set);
But should a Moslem friend be taking
That meal with you, that dish forget.

My Whole thus into three I'm breaking;
It names an English mansion fair,
We saw a husband lately taking
A sweet young bride as mistress there.

(The Answers to these Charades will be given next Week.)

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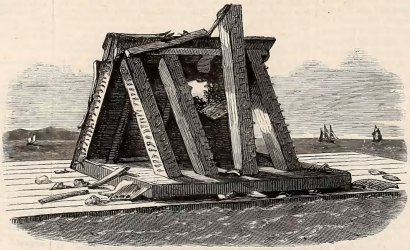
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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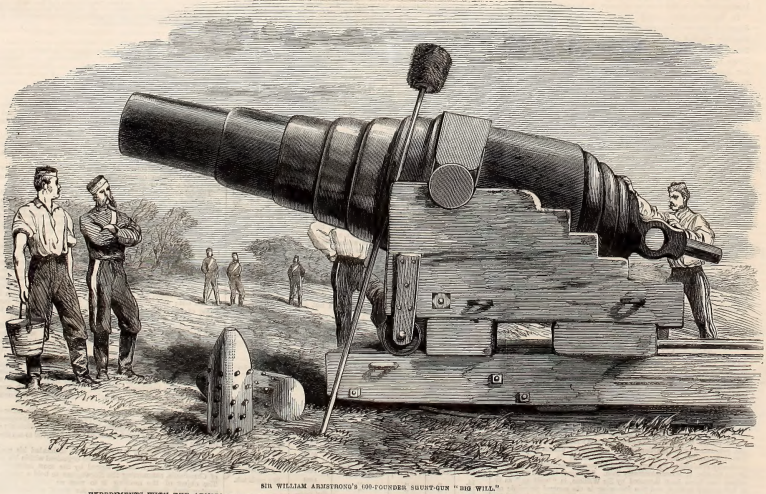
THE YEAR 1863.

EACH year of the world defies augury. Each possesses an individuality in reference to events; and for some time past those events have tended to the indefinite postponement of that period of millennial tranquillity which certain philosophical politicians tell us would specially come if we did what they would have us do. The prognostics for the year nearly closed indicated quiet at home and abroad, but the verification of facts shows us the whole world in a state of uneasiness and unsettlement almost unprecedented. Diplomatists have been kept at a constant strain to confine the turbulence of the world within the limits of war in America, war in Mexico, war in Poland, war in China, war in Japan, war on the frontiers of India, war in New Zealand, and war in St. Domingo. At present this list is not exceeded; but what is in expectation may well be judged by the proposition of a Monarch who more than any other holds the issue of peace and war in his hands, to avert, by a timely consultation of the Powers, a general war in Europe. Such are, broadly, the circumstances under which the present year comes to a close.

And what has England been doing during the last twelve months? The advantages of her insular position have been made more than ever manifest, by enabling her, in point of policy, to keep herself just so much severed from the rest of the world as to enable her to lay down as a positive rule that she will be no party to sentimental or ambitious wars; while the almost judicial position she occupies causes her influence to be felt and her power to be respected on all international questions. In the mean time, she has gone on adding to her wealth, extending her commerce, expanding her system of national works, such as railways, and reducing her taxation; and if, at a recent moment, there were apprehensions of a financial crisis, those apprehensions have passed away, and it is confidently believed that the foundations of her strength were never set upon a sounder basis. No doubt she has on her hands a couple of little wars in New Zealand and in the East, and the prospects of hostilities in Japan on a more extended scale than that hitherto adopted are by no means remote; but really this seems to be her normal condition, and when she is to be finally delivered from this trouble it is impossible to predict. In her internal history there has been recorded the marriage of the Heir Apparent to the Throne, occasion being taken of the arrival in London of the



REAR OF THE WARRIOR TARGET AFTER PRACTICE.



SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S 100-POUNDER SHUNT-GUN "BIG WILL."

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ARMSTRONG 600-POUNDER AGAINST THE WARRIOR FLOATING TARGET MOORED OFF SHOEBURYNESS.—SEE NEXT PAGE,

bride of the Prince of Wales for a popular demonstration unparalleled in any time or country. The reception of Princess Alexandra was essentially that of the people, and, except that it was somewhat marred by awkward, blundering attempts at pageantry on the part of the Corporation of London, would have been as successful as it was unprecedented. In the course of the year it pleased the Queen to emerge for the first time from the dark solitude of her widowed grief, and to take part in a public ceremony, thus giving an indication of her Majesty's intention once more to assume the outward and visible duties of her great function. On the 1st of January there were doubts and perplexities with regard to the fate of the operatives in Lancashire, and the most sanguine could hardly anticipate that the ensuing twelve months would be got through without catastrophe. Happily, the wisdom and judicious care and forethought of the Government, and the unwearied zeal, tempered and directed by good management, of private charity, there has not only not occurred any special disaster to the working population of the north, but there has actually been a considerable improvement in their condition; and, rightly or wrongly, the opinion is now universal that the fearful crisis which has always been associated in men's minds with a failure of the cotton trade has been completely averted. The vigour, the great resources, and all the special characteristics of England as a body politic have never been more abundantly exemplified, and she looks forward to a new year with the calmness and the confidence which belong to her.

As usual, the necrology of the year is marked by several celebrated names. Amongst those who have passed away—most of them full of years and honours—are the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Edward Ellice, with whose departure the party of Old Whigs has almost ceased to exist as a party. Sir George Cornewall Lewis succumbed to the inevitable doom of mortality, at a time when the country was beginning to look up to him as one of its foremost men and one who ere long would have taken the very highest place in the councils of his Sovereign. An acute lawyer, a subtle politician, a polished orator, and a keen wit, Lord Lyndhurst has fallen beneath the weight of years far beyond those allotted to the life of man. In Sir Cresswell Cresswell the nation lost an able Judge, whose peculiar function it was not very easy to supply. By the death of Sir Benjamin Brodie one of the last links between the older and modern surgery has been severed. The Earl of Elgin has fallen—another sacrifice on the great statesmen and diplomatists to the inhospitable climate of that dependency of the British Crown which, all gorgeous and magnificent without, is tainted within with many an element of destruction, both social and physical. The Bayard of India—Outram—has completed his career; and almost the last of England's Generals who had learnt the art of war during a period when military genius was personified in Napoleon and Wellington takes his sleep in Westminster Abbey; while the name of Colin Campbell Lord Clyde will live for generations to belonging to one of the most remarkable men of his time. Which has lost its ancient Primate, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England, has been gathered, in the fulness of years, to his fathers.

In the brief sketch which has been here drawn of the condition of our own country, how singular, and how far-fortunately marked, is the contrast with the state of other nations! There is scarcely one of them, from Russia, with the insurgent Poles holding their own against her, down to Denmark, with her embarrassments in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question, which has not lived through the year 1863 in trouble and in apprehension. If the Emperor of the French, all-powerful as he is, believed his position, and that of the country over which he rules, to be secure at all points, what need had he to ask for a congress which was to settle at once and for ever the vexx and distrbn Europe? As to the terrible contest which is going on in America, it is painful to be compelled to come to the conclusion that any hope of its early termination is altogether vain and illusive; and that we have to do as regards this matter is to continue as rigidly, or, rather, more rigidly, our system of non-intervention, and to wait and hope. Be it ours, in this happier country of the world, to commence the new year with a desire and a determination to be at peace with all men, and to improve and develop our institutions where they need renovation; to cling to the great principles of civil and religious liberty; to work each in his sphere to aid and elevate in the social scale those who, in the inevitable dispensation of human affairs, are poor and lowly;—and we may rest assured that when, at the corresponding period of next year, we take a retrospect of the previous twelve months, we shall find, not merely that England stands where she was, but that she has advanced in everything that can contribute to her real and substantial glory, her influence, and her prosperity.

THE 600-POUNDER ARMSTRONG GUN.

AMONG the many costly inventions connected with artillery, the latest, and apparently most satisfactory, production is the large rifled cannon designed by Sir William Armstrong, which we recently undergone a severe trial in presence of the Ordnance Select Committee at Shoeburyness. This gun is of sufficient size to throw an elongated projectile averaging 600 lbs., and is intended for the ponderous affair, weighing 22½ tons, and, as will be seen by the illustration on the preceding page, resembles a telescope of enormous dimensions. This appearance arises from the iron being so disposed as to be thickest at the breech, where the maximum strain has to be borne by the gun. As the shot leaves the bore, the gas generated by the ignition of the gunpowder exerts a gradually lessening strain, and the thickness of metal is, therefore, also gradually diminished by steps, as will be seen in the Engraving, until, at the muzzle, it is comparatively thin. The gun, in common with others that have been invented by Sir William, is "built up," as it is technically termed, and the following is the general principle of its manufacture:—A bar of iron about 9 in. or 6 in. thick is heated to a red heat, and one end being fastened on a mandril or thick roller, which is set in motion by machinery, the bar is then wound in a spiral coil round the roller like so much ribbon. It is then knocked off and left to cool. The cylinder thus formed is again heated and welded into a compact hollow tube by powerful steam-hammers. The whole gun is made up by a series of these cylinders or tubes being joined endwise together, or one over the other as required. This is one of the most important parts of the process of gun-making. Every one knows that a mass of twenty-two tons of iron cannot be welded at one forging; but it can be built together in smaller portions; and this ordnance is thus constructed. Several cylinders, being turned to a size, are joined together by welding on to form a tube; this is the heart of the gun, and is hammered towards the breech by a large solid forging, bored out to the exact diameter of the shot, and the breech-piece and muzzle then solid forging, because it is the portion which is first acted on by the explosion of the charge. Over this tube are built several coiled layers of thicknessing cylinders are put on hot, lying by heat expanded so as to slip easily over the tube, which is then cooled, a screw cut of wide shallow pitch through it. These various layers of metal thickening, before they are subjected to this expansion by heat, have each a screw cut of wide shallow pitch through it, to the exactness of a hair's breadth. When placed over the inner ring or cylinder and contracted by being cooled, they compress it with a force which no mechanical power can disturb; in this way strength is given where it is most needed to the gun. The chase, or outer half of these layers or cylinders, and is a triumph of mechanical skill. The breech is closed by a large iron plug, which is retained in its place by a powerful plug in rear of it, as the latter is screwed in. This arrangement seems slightly defective; but there are, no doubt, sufficient reasons for adopting it. The vent, or the arrangement for closing the breech of built-up guns of this description has been carried out in the Royal Arsenal.

The interior of this gun is rifled with ten grooves on the shunt principle, and like the shot is made to correspond to the rows of studs in the gunnetal, which fit into these grooves. Each row contains five studs, as shown in our Engraving; and the studs, being of a lower metal than the gun, will be worn away by the shot. It is 12 ft. in length, and the internal diameter of the bore is 13 3-10ths in. The external diameter at the muzzle is 1 ft. 11 in. At the degrees of elevation—that is, with the muzzle raised so that the bore of the gun forms that angle with the level on which the gun is placed—this gun will be quite piece of ordnance has thrown a shot over upwards of 12 miles. The shell that is to be used in the gun will be seen by the annexed table. Every alternate shot fired strikes on the line caused by the end even the greatest distance on every two fours yards. The bursting charge of a shell, when exploded, instantaneously converts the iron into thousands of splinters, so that four yards deviation is of little moment, and hardly diminishes the destructive effect of the shell. The shell, before it is filled and the gun loaded by means of a small gyn, and the breech is elevated or depressed with the greatest ease by a small hydraulic lever. It is proposed to make these guns in breaches as iron-clads, but there are anticipate great difficulties will arise in carrying out this intention. In a pair of wood even 68-pounder guns require break loose, and as they weigh only 112 cwt. and the 600-pounder weighs 22½ tons, it could be impossible to manage the latter on board ship in the narrow ranges of the latter. Should it be found practicable to carry these heavy guns on board ship, we should have could last as long as the ordinary guns of the 600-lb. steel shot. For fortresses and coast defences where a solid foundation to carry the enormous weight can be secured, and there is no necessity to lower the guns from play, such weapons as this would be invaluable. If placed to command an important position or tideway, the enormous range and destructive missions could be placed to attain an enemy's ships, even for half an hour, within comparatively safe distance of destruction from action.

We have stated that the average weight of the shot is 600 lbs. They are of three kinds: the first, solid, weighing 810 lb.; the second, 600 lb., common shell; and the third, 600 lb., shell for use in the ship (principally designed to be used against troops), a segment-shell, weighing 570 lbs. The latter is composed of cast iron, and, as regards the common shell; inside the case is built up a series of loose pieces of iron, so arranged that the shot will break up into a series of rings from the base of the interior to the top. From this it will be at once seen that the segments, as they are termed, are slightly wedge-shaped, and, when exploded, will fly in all directions. This may blow from the exterior merely wedges the pieces more firmly together, and the additional force thus made is required to splinter the fabrication and scatter the iron fragments in every direction. In the smaller description of shells one segment only is used; but in the 600-pounder shell a second series is built up within the first. There are 316 pieces or segments, each weighing 1 oz.; these are placed one over or shell make by the total weight, 5 lbs. 4 ozs. This fuse is set on the top of the shell, which burns externally for a certain time, according to the length of the fuse, and then communicates with the bursting charge (15 lb.) of gunpowder inside the shell, and shatters it into from 600 to 1000 fragments. These missiles proceed with about the same velocity, after bursting, and fall in a shower among the enemy; for the fuse is generally arranged to burn the shell about two yards short of the object aimed at; and it then has the effect of a volley of musketry from an entire regiment, with the advantage of the gun and its ammunition being at a 600-lb. shell, which is the fourth segment, weighing 6 oz., is in itself a very formidable projectile against troops, and will be found to be truly terrible in its effects when aimed, would be a most deadly and effective missile.

The 600-pounder, Big Will (for it is christened), was fired on the 11th inst. at Shoeburyness, and its powers tested against the floating target engraved on page 648. This target was made of of the best homogeneous iron, the same plate as the ship, thickly furnished with backing of solid teak 18 in. thick, which was again bolted to the target. The whole was strongly framed, and supported in rear by props of thick fir. After an experimental shot with a wooden target, and a 600-lb. shell, which passed through, the iron target was moored at a range of 1020 yards. The first shell, 810 lbs., with 15 lbs. of powder as a bursting charge, struck the target, the gun having 2 deg. 10 min. of elevation. At 3 deg. 3 min. the second shell struck a little to the left of the bull's-eye, and penetrated through the entire thickness of the plate. It is 1 ft. 8 in. in size, and laterally shivering the backing to fragments, as shown in our Engraving on page. The whole effect of the 4-inch iron backing was very torn away, the plate in front above that struck fell and the backing, and the target was driven back so that it was not considered worth while firing at it at the 2000-yards range, as at first intended. The target was surrounded by a mass of iron, which rendered the experiment a severe one, and that no ship afloat could stand the terrific force of these 600-lb. shells. Sir William Armstrong and artillerymen are to be congratulated themselves on the effect this gun has produced; and it is much to be regretted that it was not fired against the plates that are to be used for men-of-war. On forts, any thickness of iron plating can be applied; but this seems to be a question not considered at present by our authorities.

The following table of practice will give an idea of the accuracy of the 600-pounder. With 10 lb. of powder, 1 deg. elevation, the range is much less than with 70 lb., and the weight of the shell first with that charge was 90 lbs. heavier than the solid shot. During the last few shots it was getting dark.

Round.	Charge.	Elevation.	Projectile.	Range.	Lateral Deviation.
1.	70 lb.	1 deg.	510-lb. solid shot.	748	1 yard left.
2.	"	"	"	787	1½ yard left.
3.	"	"	"	769	On line of fire.
4.	"	2 deg.	"	1160	12½ yards left.
5.	"	"	"	1161	1½ yard left.
6.	"	"	"	1184	On line of fire.
7.	"	0 deg.	"	2402	4 yards right.
8.	"	"	"	2338	2½ yards left.
9.	"	"	"	2368	On line of fire.
10.	"	10 deg.	"	4060	2 yards right.
11.	"	"	"	4176	On line of fire.
12.	"	"	"	4187	4 yards left.
13.	40 lb.	"	600-lb. hollow shell.	1860	2 yards left.
14.	"	"	"	1868	33½ yards left.
15.	"	"	"	Not taken.	
16.	"	"	"	Not taken.	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Court, returned to the Tuileries, from Compiègne, for the winter on Saturday afternoon, and their time is likely to be fully occupied with the ceremonial and receptions which take place on the approaching days—first at the Tuileries, on Monday the Emperor received at the Tuileries a deputation of the Senate charged to present the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. His Majesty replied to the address in the following terms:—

Monsieur le Président,—Organ of the chief body of the State, you bring me words which deeply move me. I see with pleasure that the most opposite views have not prevented you from the love of the nation, and display the same confidence in me; it shall not be deceived. Good, as you know, is the sole motive of my actions. At home as abroad, I desire no oppressment of passion, and counsel and union. I most solemnly lose for the welfare of France. I am happy to think that under the shelter of public order and liberty it has developed its prosperity. Spain actually was that of the head of my family, now of myself. As Hortense, "Fighting is the fate of my race." I am ready to face the struggle, formerly a utopia, become anon a reality? Whatever may happen, it is my duty to reserve to France the position she has a right to hold above the prejudices of another age. Let us join our efforts for this noble object; let us not think of questions foreign to our interests, but of immediately urgent to silence it. Be good enough, M. le Président, to act as the interpreter of my thanks to the senate.

Unanimous shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" (says the official journal) burst forth after his Majesty had uttered this speech.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed a note to the European Powers which have conditionally accepted the congress scheme stating that a programme of the questions which France proposes to discuss will presently be drawn up and submitted to their consideration. M. de Lhuys also proposes that a conference of Ministers shall be held previous to the meeting of the Sovereigns. The Government, therefore, agreed still to postpone the congress on an event likely to take place. "England's refusal to join the congress was the subject of some discussion in the Senate yesterday week, and the senators who spoke expressed their regret to see how many wishes are likely still to remain unfulfilled. It was decided that such decisions should be subject to the same rate of taxation as that upon the rentes of public stock.

DENMARK.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

The funeral of the late King took place yesterday week. The Royal corpse was conveyed to Roskilde Cathedral with extraordinary solemnities. Immense numbers of people were present at the ceremony. The Royal Coffin was followed by a representative of the King of Sweden, and a numerous deputation of Swedish Russian and Swedish students attended the procession. The coffin was placed in the Royal vault on Saturday.

CLOSING OF THE DANISH RIGSRAAD.—THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Danish Rigsraad was closed on Monday by the Minister President read the message from the King. His Majesty says :—

At the time when this assembly met, in 1858, it was hoped that the constitutional relations of the Danish monarchy would be settled in the manner the case but the Federal Diet declined itself to co competency. The Constitution of 13th of November was, however, the same basis in which the present Constitution for the whole monarchy. That Constitution also separated the common affairs of the monarchy from the separate affairs of the respective provinces composing it. It conferred on committees upon the Rigsraad an interfering the proposed laws for the latter provinces.

The message then states that his Majesty intended to give to his Federal provinces the same rights as the Danish provinces, but was prevented in connection with the monarchy possible. "The new Constitution was not agreeable to this effect. I, therefore, see a necessity to withdraw it on the part of the Powers not to recognise the treaties on that account." The King concludes by wishing success to the Rigsraad.

A decree to dismember the Danish monarchy has arisen in Germany. We hope, however, that Europe will nevertheless maintain our rights to the hereditary succession to the throne of Denmark, and that the Federal Diet see concerning the Danish provinces. German troops have occupied Holstein during almost four years, and have not yet withdrawn from that duchy. The Federal Diet has no recognise the election on the part of the German Confederation as justifiable, in withdrawing troops to the side of the Eider, in order to avoid a collision.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Danish troops have been withdrawn from Holstein, as announced in the speech from the Throne to the Rigsraad; but it is not proposed to withdraw or modify the new Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, and it is said that preparations for the Schleswig elections have already commenced. The Constitution of 18th inst. has been promulgated in Copenhagen under the Royal Sanction and Seal of the King.

According to a Copenhagen journal, England and Russia have already begun to negotiate concerning the Danish Question, but they have not joined them, and General Fleury, the Envoy of the French Emperor, was instructed from Paris to leave Copenhagen instead of co-operating with the Russian and English Envoys.

The Prussian Field Marshal Wrangel assumes the chief command of the Federal Execution in Holstein" sent into Holstein while Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia commands the Prussian contingent.

There is no abatement of the excitement in Germany on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and it feared the volunteers may precipitate a war by some aggressive measure.

The debate on the address to the King of Prussia, propounded by the Liberal party, in reply to his Majesty's demand for funds for the purpose of conducting the operations in Holstein, took place yesterday week in the Chamber of Deputies. It was not unexpected that the utterance of Herr von Bismarck against the House encroaching on the prerogative of the Executive, the address was carried by 207 against 107 votes.

A meeting of 900 members of the different German representative bodies was held at Frankfort on Monday, at which the resolutions were carried almost unanimously :—"That united endeavours should be made to secure the recognition of the rights of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg; that the Federal Diet be induced to recognise Prince Frederick as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein; that the rights of his rights be enforced, and the separation of the duchies from Denmark carried out; and, finally, that the independence and inseparable union of the duchies be established." A committee of forty-two members was appointed to carry out the above resolutions.

A meeting at Altona of the members of the Holstein estates having been prohibited by the police, the assembly was adjourned to Hamburg, where it was held on Tuesday. After a long and animated debate it was resolved, by a great majority, that the Prince of Augustenburg should be proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Federal Diet requested to assist the Prince in obtaining his rights. Herr von Plesser tendered his resignation as member of the Assembly; and was followed by a similar step on the part of others. Nearly half the nobility of Holstein it is asserted, have promised to support the claims of the Augustenburg succession in Holstein; and the city of Frankfort has voted a sum of about £14,000 to aid the Prince's ill-fated treasury.

The Duke of Coburg is said to have intimated his readiness to permit Augustenburg volunteers to be organised within his territories.

An appeal has been issued, signed by the most influential citizens of Christiania, summoning the Norwegians to hold a public meeting. The object of the meeting is to vote an address to the King, stating that Sweden and Norway are bound to assist Denmark in

defending her frontiers, that Scandinavian interests are endangered, and that the people are ready to bear whatever burdens may be imposed for the purpose. Letters from Copenhagen to the 16th assert that the Swedish Minister has declared that, under the present circumstances, Sweden believes herself unable to sign the defensive treaty with Denmark, prepared in July last. On the other hand, the Swedish semi-official journals declare that Sweden cannot and will not abandon Denmark in her hour of danger.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Another proclamation of the Polish National Government has been published in Warsaw, in which the origin and object of the insurrection are again stated. The proclamation points out as principles of the movement, "Equality of all inhabitants before the law, and free landed property for the peasantry." The proclamation states, in conclusion, that the insurrection will be continued with undiminished vigour.

An attack has been made in the Government of Lublin by a very large Russian force upon an insurgent body. The latter appear to have been in much jeopardy, when a sudden attack made by another body of the insurgents on the Russian rear compelled the Russians to retreat with considerable loss.

AMERICA.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE AND PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

Congress met on the 7th inst., and on the 9th President Lincoln delivered his annual message, which was accompanied by a proclamation suggesting terms for the reconstruction of the Union.

President Lincoln declares that he will never attempt to retract or modify his emancipation proclamation, or return to slavery any person freed by that proclamation, or by any act of Congress. Little can be done, however, towards reconstruction until the military ascendancy of the Federal Government shall be thoroughly established, and the chief care of the Federal authorities must be devoted to the army. The relations of the United States with foreign Powers are friendly; and the British Government has exercised its authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports, while the Emperor of the French has likewise promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Some questions arising out of the blockade of the Southern coasts have been discussed and accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and national goodwill. It is proposed to refer to arbitration a question concerning the territorial jurisdiction of Spain in the waters of Cuba; and there have been some differences respecting the treatment of foreigners found residing in the Southern Confederacy.

The message states that the receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, were 900,000,000 dols. The disbursements during the year were 895,000,000 dols. The receipts from the Customs' were 69,000,000 dols., and from the internal revenue, 37,000,000 dols. The amount received from loans was 776,000,000 dols. The disbursements in the War Department amounted to 590,000,000 dols., and for the Navy Department to 63,000,000 dols.

The message further states that there are 100,000 freed slaves in the Federal service, half of whom are in arms.

The Treasury Secretary's report, which has been published along with the message, recommends that the taxes on spirits and tobacco be increased; states that 460,000,000 dols. must be raised by loan to defray the expenditure till July, 1864, and 545,000,000 dols. be provided for the expenditure of the year ending in July, 1865; estimates that in July, 1865, the debt of the United States will amount to 2,200,000,000 dols.; and declares that the Secretary will issue no more Treasury notes.

President Lincoln's proclamation, accompanying the message, grants not only an amnesty, but a full pardon and restoration of the rights of property, except slave property, to those taking the oaths prescribed in the proclamation. The amnesty is to be accorded to those in "the rebellious States" who take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and another oath to support the emancipation proclamation and all other proclamations issued by President Lincoln, as well as all acts passed by the Federal Congress, since the outbreak of the "rebellion." But all men who have held office under the Confederate Government, or who have served in the Confederate army or navy in a higher rank than that of colonel or lieutenant respectively, or who have resigned Federal commissions for the purpose of joining the "rebels," or who have treated coloured soldiers otherwise than as prisoners of war, are to be excluded from the benefit of the amnesty. If one tenth of the legal voters in any "rebellious State" will take the required oaths and establish a Republican State Government, that Government will be recognised and protected by the Federal authorities.

The *New York Tribune* and *Times* applaud President Lincoln's message. The *New York World* thinks the message to be good as an electioneering document, but considers his plan for a reconstruction to be absurd. The *New York Herald* believes the President's plan for a reconstruction will be a failure.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

The Confederate Congress opened its Session at Richmond on Monday, Dec. 7, and at noon on Tuesday the annual message from President Davis was received.

Mr. Davis deplores the disasters which have befallen the Southern cause since he transmitted his last message, but declares that ultimate success is assured by the spirit and perseverance of the Southern people. "The determined and successful defence of Charleston against the land and naval operations of the enemy afforded (he says) an inspiring example of our ability to repel the attacks even of the iron-clad fleet on which they chiefly rely; while on the northern frontier our success was still more marked."

Taxation is recommended for the purpose of diminishing the existing depreciation of the Confederate currency.

The President complains bitterly of the partiality shown to the Federals by European Governments, and especially by the English Cabinet; and observes that the Southern Confederacy might justly retaliate by declaring a paper blockade of the Northern coasts and making prizes of neutral vessels trading to Northern ports, or by refusing any longer to recognise the principle that an enemy's goods shall not be seized in a neutral ship; but he does not recommend such a resort to retaliation, and prefers to await a return of England to true neutrality.

Mr. Davis recommends the abolition of the substitute system and the modification of the exemption law, so that the army may be largely increased as rapidly as possible.

He regrets the suspension of the exchange of prisoners, and that communication with the trans-Mississippi districts is so greatly obstructed.

In conclusion, he says:—"The enemy refuse proposals for the only peace possible between us. The only hope for peace now is in the vigour of our resistance."

WAR NEWS.

There has been no change in the situation of the belligerent armies in Virginia.

General Longstreet, whose losses during the siege of Knoxville are estimated by the Confederates at 600 men, has safely prosecuted his retreat as far as Morristown, East Tennessee. In the late battles near Chattanooga the Federals lost 4500 men. They took 6000 prisoners and 46 guns. The Federals are preparing for the winter defence of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. General Joseph Johnston has been appointed to the chief command of the Confederate army lately under the orders of General Bragg, who had been temporarily replaced by General Hardee.

Several successes are reported of the Confederates in Georgia and Kentucky.

General Banks has returned to New Orleans from the Rio Grande; and there is no further intelligence respecting the Texan expedition.

The siege of Charleston is proceeding at its usual slow pace. The Federals have ceased to bombard Fort Sumter, and are turning their batteries on other Confederate defences of Charleston. The monitor Weehawken, while anchored at the entrance to Charleston Harbour, suddenly sunk during a gale, and thirty of her officers and crew were drowned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln's health is improving.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, has given notice of a bill to repeal all Acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

In the Congress, Mr. Colfax, a Republican, has been elected Speaker. A vote of thanks has been passed to General Grant, and a medal ordered for him.

The commercial intelligence from New York has the stereotype heading, "Money tight."

A letter from Port Hudson states that a grand review of the whole Corps d'Afrique has taken place, and it is described by those who witnessed it as a magnificent affair.

The Senate of Georgia has ordered the enrolment of all citizens over fifteen years of age for the defence of the State.

Over 1000 vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted. The naval force consists of 588 vessels, 75 of which are ironclads.

The steamer Chesapeake, from New York to Portland, was captured by sixteen Confederates, who left New York in the steamer as passengers. They landed the captain and crew at St. John's, but they killed the second engineer. A large number of steamers has left New York in pursuit.

The Federal ship of war Vanderbilt has visited Penguin Island, and destroyed a large quantity of coal stored there. She has also seized the British vessel Saxon, laden with the cargo of the Federal vessel Conrad, captured by the Alabama. The Saxon was sent to New York in the care of a prize crew.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings papers of the 29th ult.

The news of the death of the Earl of Elgin caused profound sorrow, and every mark of respect was paid to his memory at the respective seats of government and at all the military stations. The papers all appear in mourning.

The only other subject of much interest is the fighting with the hill tribes on the Punjaub frontier, accounts of which have been received by telegraph.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It is understood that the Charing-cross Railway will be opened to the public on the 1st of January next.

Sir Lawrence Peel has been unanimously elected president of Guy's Hospital, in the room of the late Mr. Bonamy Dobree.

The last brick of the subway of the new street in Southwark was laid on Thursday week by Mr. Thwaites, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The ceremony of opening the thoroughfare to public traffic will take place on New-Year's Day.

There are ninety inmates of Whitecross-street Prison, of whom fifteen are County-court prisoners. The Lord Mayor, on Christmas Day, provided the inmates with beef and beer, &c. The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex will, on New-Year's Day, supply provisions to the prisoners.

Yesterday se'nnight a fire broke out in a City warehouse, and soon extended to a number of houses in Milk-street and Wood-street, occupied chiefly by firms in various branches of the "dry goods" trade. The value of the property destroyed is roughly estimated at £100,000.

It is stated that Mr. W. N. Rudge, of the Stock Exchange, has collected within the last few days from the members of that establishment £500 for the National Life-boat Institution.——Mr. E. W. Cooke, the distinguished marine-painter, has forwarded to the institution £200 towards the expense of establishing a life-boat on some dangerous point of our coast.

Dr. West, of Wimpole-street, has been presented by the medical professors of King's College with an elegant tea and coffee service, in silver, in acknowledgment of the valuable services he had rendered to the college last year by performing the duties of the Chair of Midwifery during the severe illness of Professor Priestley.

On Monday the customary distribution of her Majesty's Royal charities to aged and meritorious poor who had been recommended to the Lord Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner, by the clergy and other persons in the various parishes in London, took place at the Almonry Office, Whitehall, under the direction of his Lordship and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, sub-almoner, assisted by Mr. Joseph Handley, secretary and yeoman in ordinary.

The tenders for the second portion of the embankment of the northern side of the Thames—from Waterloo Bridge to the eastern end of the Temple Gardens—were opened by the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week. The highest tender was for £264,000; the lowest for £229,000. The latter was the offer of Messrs. Ritson and Co., and it was accepted, subject to the board's approval of their sureties.

Monday being St. Thomas's Day, the citizens of London, according to immemorial custom, met in wardmote to choose their representatives in Common Council for the year. It is usual on these occasions to discuss the topics that interest the City; but the principal subject discussed at the different ward meetings on Monday was the aggression threatened upon the City thoroughfares by the various railway projects now in contemplation. In most of the wards the old members were elected without opposition.

The Duchess of Sutherland had a narrow escape yesterday week. She was returning home in her brougham from Dr. Cumming's chapel, when the horse took fright. It dashed along several streets, and, one after the other, the footman and coachman were thrown from their seats and seriously hurt. The door of the carriage was also dashed to pieces. Finally, the animal was stopped opposite the War Office, in Pall-mall. The Duchess had remained quietly seated, and thus escaped injury.

Last week the births of 1927 children—994 boys and 933 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1817.——The deaths in London, which were 1357 in the previous week, declined to 1291 last week. The average number of deaths in the ten weeks corresponding with last week (taking the fifty-first in each of the years 1853-62) is, with a correction for increase of population, 1401. Smallpox was returned in 19 cases, measles in 18, scarlatina in 101, typhus in 51. The deaths referred to pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 261 against a corrected average of 316. Those from bronchitis were 147, from pneumonia 92. Phthisis was fatal in 150 cases. Forty-nine persons died at the age of eighty years and upwards. A widow is registered as having died in the Workhouse, Hampstead, on the 13th inst., at the age of one hundred years.

Law and Police.—On Thursday week the first meeting in connection with the affairs of the Great Ship Company since it has been consigned to the custody of the Court of Chancery for the purpose of investigating and winding up its affairs, was held before Mr. G. Whiting, chief clerk to his Honour the Master of the Rolls, at the Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane, the object being to appoint an official liquidator under the Joint-stock Companies Winding-up Act. After much discussion, Mr. Hawes was appointed official manager, giving £3000 as security, it being understood that an appeal against the appointment would be made in favour of associating with the official liquidator either Mr. Harding or Mr. Cooper.——The case of Parry v. The Great Ship Company came before Mr. Justice Mellor, in the Judges' Chambers, on Tuesday, in a somewhat novel form. The plaintiff had levied an execution on the ship and stores at Liverpool. Claims of £100,000 had been made on the property, and, on the application of the Sheriff of Lancashire, an interpleader issue had been directed to try the question. The stores were to be sold, and the money paid into court to abide the result of the interpleader issue, which was to be tried in London.

Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has committed the editor of a Sheerness newspaper for "contempt," the offence being the publication of certain articles which, it was held, might influence witnesses in a suit now pending in his Honour's Court.

A church-rate suit has been depending for a long time in relation to the parish church of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. Dr. Lushington yesterday week gave judgment in the matter, and condemned the opponents of the rate both to the payment of the sum in dispute and also to the heavy costs which had been incurred in the protracted legislation. The opponents of the rate gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Privy Council.

A gentleman who had purchased, under a sale in Chancery, the site of Tottenham-court-road Chapel burial-ground for building purposes, was on Saturday fined £5 and costs, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, for removing dead bodies without the authority of the Home Secretary.

An amusing action was tried yesterday week before Mr. Justice Blackburn and a common jury, in which a Mr. Hoffman sued Mr. Wilton, the keeper of a music hall, for refusing to pay the salary stipulated for the production of a ghost. The defendant's plea was that the plaintiff's ghost was a poor imitation of one, and that he did not superintend his work. The jury found for the plaintiff, but not to the whole amount claimed.

An offence, happily of extreme rarity, was committed on Wednesday week in the National Gallery, when a man named Stephenson was observed to be stabbing at and injuring one of Turner's pictures in the "Turner Room" of the National Gallery. Happily, the injuries he inflicted are reparable, and the picture—"Regulus leaving Rome"—will not be perceptibly injured. The language and bearing of the offender when apprehended were little better than those of an idiot, and yet there were no symptoms of insanity about him. He did not deny the charge, and was committed for trial.

More than a week of the sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench has been monopolised by a suit in which the shipping firm of which Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., is the head seek to recover against one of the underwriters, Mr. Leathley, the amount insured in several policies on their iron steamer, the Harbinger, abandoned by their captain as lost in Algoa Bay, on the east coast of Africa, in February, 1859, although its value was above £15,000. It was insured for that amount, and the underwriters were called upon to pay as for a total loss. Some paid, some resisted, and hence this action. The substantial question was whether the vessel was rightly abandoned. On the 8th day of the trial occurred the novel incident of raising an objection to a juryman after he had been for seven days engaged on the case. The objection was that he was related by marriage to the partner of the plaintiff. The juryman withdrew by consent of both parties, the Chief Justice remarking that the only danger arising from the gentleman's relationship was that his desire to be impartial might unconsciously lead him to do injustice to his own friends. The cause was therefore decided by a jury of eleven, who on Tuesday found a verdict substantially for the underwriters; but, as leave was given to move for a verdict for the owners, on the ground that a partial loss had been incurred, the underwriters agreed to settle the matter by paying the owner £4500, each party to pay his own costs.

It is stated that Lord St. Vincent has withdrawn his claim upon Cambuscan and Archimedes, and that there is no doubt they will remain in Lord Stamford's stable.

The Swiss Embassy is about to quit Japan, having informed the Federal Council that it is impossible to enter into diplomatic relations with the Government at Jeddo.

The seventy-third anniversary of the birthday of the King of the Belgians, on Wednesday week, was celebrated at Brussels with great rejoicings, and all the public buildings were gaily decorated with national flags.

The Sultan, in the course of the past week, presented to the Grand Vizier, as a token of his warm appreciation and regard, a superb diamond ring, weighing 34 carats, and valued at about £500 sterling.

Circassian refugees are arriving at Constantinople from all parts of the Black Sea, on the crowded decks of every steamer, at the rate of about a thousand a day. They are in a state of great distress.

A Protestant church has been opened in Mexico, a French clergyman officiating. According to report there was great opposition on the part of the Regency, or, at least, one of its members, but General Bazaine insisted, and carried his point.

In addition to the metropolitan turnpikes to be abolished on the 1st of July next, an Act of Parliament was passed at the close of the last Session, to continue, until the 1st of November next and "no longer," nearly eighty Turnpike Acts, unless otherwise directed by Parliament.

The competition for the Westmorland Scholarship and Potter Exhibition at the Royal Academy of Music took place at the institution on Monday. The candidates elected were:—For the Westmorland Scholarship, Miss Emily Wynne; and for the Potter Exhibition, Mr. Ridley Prentice. The following candidates were specially commended:—Misses E. Pitt, S. Neighbour, E. M'Donald, and E. Wolfe; Messrs. T. W. Walstein and G. E. Bambridge.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT CHARTERHOUSE.

Although the hand of change is busy in and about Smithfield, it is gratifying to add that the princely foundation "of good old Thomas Sutton," known as Charterhouse, is intact; and that on the 12th inst. the anniversary of the death of the founder was celebrated with the customary religious, educational, and festive observances. In the long roll of English benevolence, the philanthropy and munificence of this merchant-prince are scarcely equalled. Persevering, through a long series of years, in his purpose of dedicating his vast estates to charity, he died on Dec. 12, 1611, having previously left the whole of his possessions, save a few thousands (in comparatively small legacies to friends and kinsfolk), in trust, to be for ever wholly distributed, converted, and employed for the maintenance of an hospital as "a happy port or haven" for the aged, and a free school for the education of youth.

The site upon which this complete scheme of philanthropy has been worked out is nearly upon the verge of Smithfield—once the public green of old London. It has a strange history of two centuries and a half: it was first a burial-ground for 50,000 victims of the Plague of 1349; upon this plot was subsequently built a chapel; then a good Bishop bequeathed £2000 (equal to £30,000 of our money) to found thereon a convent for monks of the Carthusian order; and afterwards Sir Walter de Mauny obtained from King Edward I., in 1371, a Royal license to found the monastery; one of the attesting signatures to this charter being William de Walworth (afterwards maior), the same who struck down Wat Tyler. Sir Walter added to the original plot of three acres more than ten acres and a half; so that the site of the monastery and the present establishment are integral and identical, and, having been from time to time increased, embrace several adjoining streets as well as Charterhouse-square.

The Hospital was enriched by the gifts and bequests of pious kings, nobles, and commoners, through two centuries, until its treasures and possessions were seized by Henry VIII.; and, after the dissolution and sacking of the monastery, the site was granted to the North family, one of whom sold the property, in 1565, to the Duke of Norfolk for £2500. Within six years the Duke was executed in the Tower, when his estates were vested in the Crown, and devised by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Goodwin; but, on their being restored to the Norfolk family, Charterhouse fell to Lord Thomas Howard, the Duke's second son. The Howards built the great hall and other noble apartments, which remain to this day, with a few portions of the monastery, whose blackened walls contrast with the stately magnificence of the additions. The present kitchen, for example, was the hall of the old priory, and other Carthusian remains are incorporated with still more recent enlargement. The cloisters and the surmounting terrace are of the earlier date. The group of mixed buildings and the land were bought by Thomas Sutton for his noble foundation, for which he obtained a charter of incorporation from James I., June 22, 1611. The chapel is late Jacobean, and its site appears, from a plan, date about 1500, to be identical with that of the monastery. The ante-chapel, with a groined roof, bears the date of 1519. The subsequent additions we need not particularise.

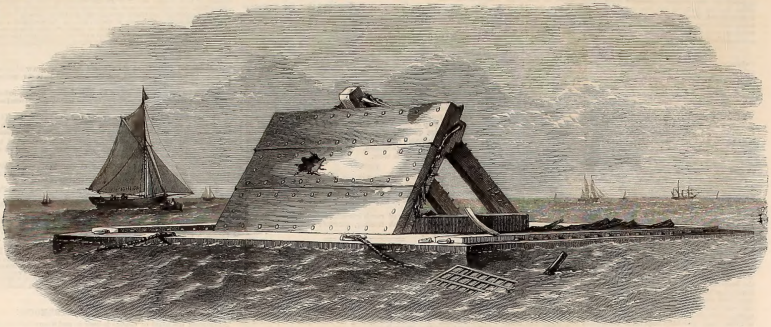
The commemoration on the 12th inst. commenced with evening service in the chapel. Here the noblest feature is, very properly, the costly tomb of Sutton: there is abundance of carved oak, and the mural monuments are interesting. The Master occupied a canopied seat. The old brethren wore their dark cloaks; and the gown-boys, of various ages, were seated in the body of the chapel; in the gallery sat the families of the Master and officers; and there was a sprinkling of Old Carthusians in the congregation. The preacher was the Rev. Henry Tweed, late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford, who delivered a sermon of much pith and point, upon the text, "Honour all men;" the preacher contrasting Christianity in its educational and social aspect with other religious systems, and arguing that no slight evidence of its Divine origin is afforded by the fact that it has enriched our land with such noble institutions as Charterhouse and other public schools, and has produced such worthies as the Wykehams, the Waynfletes, and the Suttons, in successive ages. There was an impressive solemnity in this special service, almost within earshot of the roar of the working-day City. The first tribute to Sutton's memory, preached here, and printed in 1629, is now as rare as a manuscript.

From the chapel the company adjourned to the Governors' Room, a noble apartment, either built or decorated by Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, whose arms enrich the ceiling, which is somewhat Holbeinesque. It has a chimneypiece of wood, reaching to the ceiling, architecturally enriched and sumptuously painted, but now dim with age; and upon the walls hang six pieces of tapestry. Queen Elizabeth, on her six days' visitation to Charterhouse, is said to have held her Court in this magnificent room; wherein, also, when he tarried at Charterhouse, on his entry into London, May 7, 1603, knighted eighty gentlemen.

The company proceeded by the grand staircase—with its carved therms and balusters and landings, very picturesque—to the apartment just described, to hear the Latin oration by the senior gown-boy, or foundationer, the orator this year being Mr. E. Courtenay E. Boyle, who is the son, the nephew, and the brother of old Carthusians, and is about to proceed to Oxford with a Charterhouse exhibition.

A procession having been formed, the Master of the Charterhouse, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, now entered the room, followed by the stewards, Lord Truro; the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, Bart.; Mr. John Leech, the Rev. J. S. Horner, Colonel Clark; Mr. Charles C. Clifford, M.P.; the Rev. James Marshall, and the Rev. G. J. Blore, bearing their wands of office; after whom came the rest of the company, including the masters of the school, the Preacher (the Rev. Dr. Currey), the Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough (formerly Head Master), Mr. W. M. Thackeray, the Hon. Mr. O'Grady, the preacher of the day (the Rev. Mr. Tweed), Messrs. Babbington, Pennell, Keightley, Nicholson, &c. The lower end of the room was graced by the presence of a large number of ladies, mostly the wives, mothers, and daughters of "old Carthusians" or the sisters of "present Carthusians."

The Master and company having taken their seats, Mr. Boyle ascended the rostrum and delivered the oration with grace and feeling. The chief events of the past year were the staple of the address—as the marriage of Princess Alexandra with the Prince of Wales; the melancholy wars in America and Poland; and the deaths of Lords Lansdowne and Lyndhurst (Governors of Charterhouse), Lord



EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ARMSTRONG 600-POUNDER AGAINST THE WARRIOR TARGET MOORED OFF SHOEBURYNESS: FRONT OF THE TARGET AFTER PRACTICE.—SEE PAGE 646.

Clyde; a former Head Master, Dr. Russell; and Sir Cresswell Cresswell, an old and attached Carthusian, who presided over the festival on the last Founder's Day. The orator then adverted to the successes of Carthusians at the two Universities and at the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service during the past year; and closed with a tribute of respect and regret to the Head Master of the school, the Rev. E. Elwyn (who has been obliged to resign on the score of weak health), auguring all that is favourable of his newly-appointed successor, the Rev. Mr. Haig Brown.

As soon as the oration was concluded the Master rose and placed his donation in the orator's cap amid loud cheers: his example was freely followed, the collection amounting to £150 towards meeting the expenses of Mr. Boyle's career at the University.

The banquet was, after an interval, served in the great hall, where gas lighted up the large whole-length portrait of Sutton, the "founder of the feast," which hangs at the east end; the light also set off the carved therms of the gallery-front, the screenwork, and the nobly-sculptured chimney-piece, and the arcaded entrance, at which end was a small buffet of bright Carthusian plate. The Master was in the chair, supported by the stewards, the Preacher, the Dean of Peterborough, the present Head Master, and the Head Master elect; Mr. Thackeray, and some distinguished visitors. As soon as the cloth was removed and grace had been said by the orator, the chairman gave the usual loyal toasts of "Church and Queen," the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family;" and the "Army and Navy," to which Lord Truro responded. The time-honoured toast, "Floreat æternum Carthusiana domus," was then proposed by Mr. Thackeray with much *verve*, and was received with three times three and one cheer more. To it succeeded the "Governor of the Charterhouse," to which the Master spoke as the oldest Governor in point of standing, bearing testimony to the zeal and attention which these noblemen are in the habit of bringing constantly to bear upon the interests of the hospital and school. Next followed "The Masters and Officers of the Hospital" and "The Masters of the School," proposed by the Preacher, who referred to the high merits of Mr. Elwyn, and expressed the regret of his colleagues and pupils at his early retirement. To this toast Mr. Elwyn replied, with much feeling. Then followed the toasts, "The Preacher of the Day;" "The Stewards," to which Mr. Leech replied; "The Stewards of Next Year," "The Orator of the Day," &c., all which were speedily disposed of, and the party broke up earlier than usual, owing to the next day being Sunday, and so many clergymen being unable to absent themselves from their respective parishes. The guests retired from the tables, the young Carthusians and the company who had witnessed the festive scene from the galleries withdrew, and thus closed "Founder's Day" of 1863; and, doubtless, many were the aspirations for the prosperity of this noble foundation for the education of youth as well as the support of old age.

The School is especially an object of concern: the governors have raised the number of foundationers from forty-four to fifty-four, and two presentations to the foundation are given annually by public competition to boys under fourteen years of age. These are important additions towards the maintenance of the high reputation of the establishment. With the advantage of several acres for recreation, Charterhouse is the best located public school in the metropolis, and will soon be rendered of easier access by railway—of no small promise to the fulfilment of *floreat æternum*.



FOUNDER'S DAY AT THE CHARTERHOUSE: THE BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL.

A FRENCH CHRISTMAS BOOK ON A FRENCH CHRISTMAS LEGEND.*

DIVIDED as the Christian world generally is by sectarian differences and senseless struggles for mere earthly supremacy, it is a happy thing for the world's progress that, throughout the length and breadth of Christendom, the anniversary of our Saviour's birth offers a natural ground upon which Christians of all denominations can meet in peace, and joy, and mutual congratulation. The contemplation of the circumstances attending the birth of Jesus is, indeed, of itself so delightful a subject, and His advent of such universal importance, that all minor difficulties of worldly creation disappear in its presence, and the various shades of Christians form really for the nonce one great flock, united in the utterance of hosannahs to the praise and glory of the Great Shepherd. It is this charming transition from Christian dispute to Christian love that renders the present period of the year so universally agreeable, because free from sectarian discussion. On the holy ground of the universal redemption of sinners, the banner of dispute would be raised with the worst of grace; and, indeed, the presence of the Infant Jesus, easily realisable by the spirit of faith, would suffice to dispel the slightest tendency to irritation with regard to details that disappear entirely when the mind abandons itself to the contemplation of the history of the Infant, who was born in the stable of Bethlehem, but who now sits on the right hand of his Father, in heaven.

We have alluded to this community of sentiment for the purpose of introducing a sample of its influence to the notice of our readers in the production of the French Christmas stories above mentioned, from which we have borrowed two beautiful engravings illustrative of the legend of Le Sabot de Noël, the title of the very clever and truly religious work, which is fully in conformity with the idea of Universal Christianity, and remarkable for the absence of anything like sectarian treatment, either in its text or illustrations.

The Sabot de Noël is the interesting recital of the eve of Christmas as understood by the legend, which tells how Saint Nicholas, disguised as an old man, arrives at the woodman's hut, relates to the children the history of the birth of Christ, and announces that the *Enfant Jésus* will visit them in the night by the chimney and deposit gifts in their *sabots*, or wooden shoes, if duly and faithfully ranged in the fireplace on retiring to rest. The apparition of Jesus in their sleep, the midnight mass, and the ultimate reception of the gifts (of the fond parents who indulge the harmless whim of the tradition), occupy the five admirably written chapters of the exceedingly apropos book of the season, from which we shall only extract a passage or two relating to our illustrations.

The third chapter of this timely volume for young persons is devoted especially to the *sabots de Noël* placed in the chimney by confiding children of small or large growth, who never lack faith in the custom, although they may be occasionally wanting in belief in the tradition, universally current in France, where it is encouraged among the youthful population, so as to prevent parents from abandoning the pretty illusion of their *jeunesse*. Let us translate a passage which alludes particularly to the accompanying Engraving of "The Shoes in the Chimney":

"Midnight was sprouching" . . . .

"A piece of blackened log smoked somewhat crookedly across the fireplace; it was the remains of the Christmas log. It still emitted a weak flame to warm up the Divine Infant—a frail blue and red flame, that leaped with joy. On each side of the chimney, after having shaken the soot from their wings, angels had taken up their position like waltzers laden with blossom. They had previously hung up their batterns on the rings of the *crémaillère*, and held in their hands the harp of gold with silver strings, and the silver lyre with golden strings. One especially tuned the harp of King David, which the king had lent for this night only. Another bore the lyre, which shines in the heaven at night and is well known to astronomers—the Lyre of the Northern Hemisphere, with ten strings attached above and below, with nails of fire. God the Father had taken it out of the firmament, and confided it to the keeping of one of His angels (with a special recommendation to take great care of it) to gratify the protégés of the Infant Jesus with delicious music.

"Ah, my children! I have heard, because I am a savant, the music made by the poujoles and the bluebells in the corn, when the wind sweeps among the ripening ears;

"I have heard the serenades given by the falling stars as they dance in their swift course through the heaven;

"I have heard the concert of the drops of water trickling into the streams under the grottoes in the rocks;

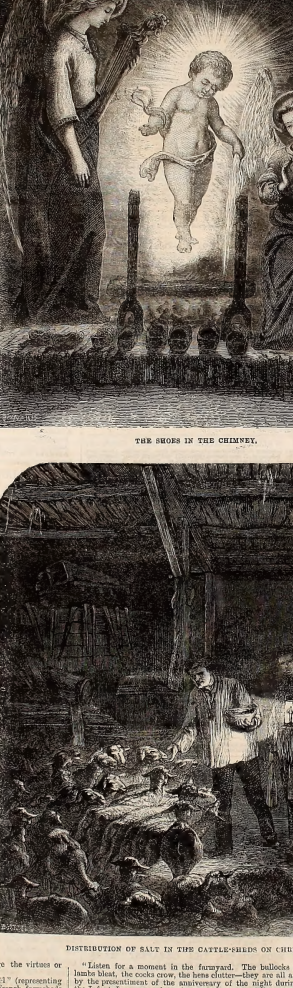
"But I never heard anything so mild, so melancholy, so delightful as the concert of the angels on Christmas Eve. They played so delicately that the ashes on the hearth, whitened in time with the sparks from the log; and the very spiders, wondering, came down with astonishment as far as their thread would permit them."

The angels are afterwards supposed by the author to sing a Christmas-song, which finds a place in the volume, whereupon the "Infant Jesus," radiant with light, appears beneath the chimney, where the row of *sabots*, some spilt, some nailed, and some with straw in them, testify the *jeunesse* left vacant to encourage the virtues or recompense the conduct of their owners.

Our second Illustration from "Le Sabot de Noël" (representing the custom of distributing salt to the cattle in the French farmsteads on Christmas Eve) is extracted from the fourth chapter, "Minuit," which treats in the most poetical yet truthful manner the general agitation prevailing throughout the country parts as the hour approaches when the bells of midnight announce with their ding dong, ding dong, "Jesus is born! Jesus is born!" All nature seems on the stir.

* "Le Sabot de Noël." By Aimé Giron. Illustrated by Leopold Flameng. Large 8vo, thick board. Dentu, 59, Rue de Seine, Paris.

LE SABOT DE NOEL.



THE SHOES IN THE CHIMNEY.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALT IN THE CATTLE-FIELDS ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

"Listen for a moment in the farmyard. The bullocks low, the lambs bleat, the cocks crow, the hens cluttter—they are all awakened by the presentiment of the anniversary of the night during which the Infant Jesus came into the world. . . . When the hour of midnight strikes, slowly and piously the cattle fall upon their knees. It is the only night in the year, and the only blessed hour, when they bend the knee thus in their bed of straw. If you wish for confirmation of the fact, ask the old peasant of the plain, or the fervent mountaineer who lives on the high hills near the sky. The stable-master is well acquainted with the circumstance, and hurries through his folds, his hat in hand, to distribute the mouthful of salt sent by the Infant Jesus to the sheep and the cattle, who with joy at once set about ruminating the midnight token of peace and goodwill."

In fine, all the earth is gay; for Christmas is come! Welcome, Noël! with all thy pure desires and charitable intentions! Such are the ideas sought to be conveyed to the youthful mind by the author of this volume, M. Aimé Giron, who has been powerfully aided in the execution of this unassailable book by M. Léopold Flameng, the artistic contributor of twenty drawings on wood and six splendid *eaux-fortes* printed on India paper; and by M. Jules Janin, whose introductory preface to "Le Sabot de Noël" is an elegant and graceful composition worthy of his pen.

The letterpress of this magnificent volume, with red and black title and dedication, has been very carefully printed; and altogether this literary *cadeau de Noël* (which is a rarity in France, where the New-Year's Day usually takes the precedence for novel productions) is well worthy of being presented to all Christian children sufficiently conversant with the French language to be able to understand its simple yet intelligently pious construction.

REMAINS OF ROMAN ART IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In a field named Wycombe, near Andoversford, situated in a pleasant, fertile, well-watered valley, amid the Cotswold Hills, about six miles east of Cheltenham, excavations were made last September by the energetic proprietor, William L. Lawrence, Esq., of the Manor House, Sevenhampton, which led to the very interesting discoveries, two specimens of which we are able to present to our readers, selected from photographs kindly given to us by Mr. Lawrence himself. Although it had long been known that Roman remains existed in the spot in question—many relics of antiquity being frequently turned up by the plough—no real attempt at exploration was made till the present autumn. Mr. Lawrence, having observed a decided variation in the aspect of the crop of wheat in various parts of the field, was induced to mark the lines of change as bases of operation, and his investigations have been amply rewarded. We have much pleasure in laying before our readers a few of the facts with which he has supplied us.

It is believed that Wycombe and the adjacent land were first the site of a British village, which afterwards became a large Roman military station, with a village or town attached to it, situated at the convergence of an ancient road from Cirencester to Gloucester, with others leading to Tewkesbury, Stow, and Gloucester. Those who know the country will readily acknowledge the advantages of such a site for a camp, being on the eastern slope of the Cotswold range, which looks down on the valley of the Severn, and contains the sources of the Thames; and there is no doubt that these hills were long held by the Romans in order to restrain the incursions of the yet unsubdued British tribes of Wales. The field, Wycombe, is about twenty-four acres in extent, and lies almost directly north and south. The remains of buildings which have now been partially traced begin not far from its southern or upper end, on the left of a road, which appeared before the corn was cut for the late harvest to pass nearly down the centre of the field. They consist of a large number of foundations of considerable extent, but which are not yet fully developed, and are intersected by a wall of cut stone, 145 ft. long. Below this, and on the right of the road, is a semicircular wall, 75 ft. long, supposed to be part of an amphitheatre. Still further on, and at the point near which the road appeared to turn both to the right and left, is a mass of foundations subdivided into various rooms, in the form of a half horseshoe, 73 ft. long and 50 ft. broad, probably the half of a barrack. A little lower in the field are other very considerable foundations, not fully excavated—some joining each other, others separate, but, in all probability, parts of one or more masses of building. At the lower extremity of the field is another large and important foundation, running into the next ground, and not yet traced. The walls and foundations are of varying structure and thickness. Some are of the best cut stone-work, others are less carefully built; some are 2 ft. in thick, others 18 in. to 10 in.; some of the pavements are of hewn stone, the greater number of them planking, or gravel concrete. The stone employed was probably brought from a large, now disused, quarry about two miles distant. The buildings, which probably consisted of barracks, storehouses, and dwellings for camp followers, and also a temple, seem to have been roofed with a kind of thick stone slates, many of them having holes, no doubt for the insertion of pegs, specimens of which were found near them. Many hypocaust tiles have been found, but, as yet, no tesselated pavements; but more extensive excavations cannot fail to lead to their discovery. Among the relics which have rewarded Mr. Lawrence's energetic exertions are enumerated large quantities of the pottery termed Samian; several hundred coins, mostly Roman, and small brasses, extending from the earlier Emperors to Arcadius; British-Roman coins of the subsequent period; several very good fibulæ, specimens of the style of the sacrificatory and other knives, keys, articles of the toilet, &c.

The bronze statuette represented in our illustration is three inches in height. It was at first thought to be that of a Roman General; but as now considered to be the god Mars. It had probably been 4100 years in the ground. The right hand is raised aloft, and had something in it, which is, unfortunately, lost. It may have been a small bronze axe, which was found near the spot, or perhaps was a spear, if the figure be that of Mars. Independently of any artistic merit which the figure may possess, it is of much value, as giving the costume of the soldier, whether Greek or Roman, of the period, and is in excellent preservation.

Our other Illustration shows a rudely sculptured stone, in the collection of the country—size, 10 in. by 7 in.—representing three figures in deep relief, apparently a comic scene, of parties dressed in character,

and, it may be, wearing masks, the central figure representing a chief in military costume, that to the right wearing a sort of crown and pouch, and playing on a musical instrument, and laughing immoderately. The other figure is defaced, but is also playing on a musical instrument. With these were found a small and very rude votive offering, with figures of a female in long dress and children, possibly ancient British; and also bones of animals in large quantities, cores of the horns of the Bos Longifrons, and a cranium of a female of that species, perfect in the upper portion of it, and having the cores inserted in their places.

It will certainly be matter of the deepest regret, after the success which has attended the present limited excavations of Mr. Lawrence, if a full and searching investigation be not made on this interesting spot. This, however, cannot be done by individual enterprise. Mr. Lawrence and his friends have, therefore, not only appealed for aid to the antiquaries of Gloucester, promising to place the fruits of discovery in a country museum, but he has also sent some of the relics discovered to the Society of Antiquaries, London; and we understand that the council of that learned body will shortly lend its foster the research. We gladly inform our numerous readers that contributions for the furtherance of the work may be deposited in the several branches of the County of Gloucester Bank.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2.

SUNDAY, Dec. 27.—First Sunday after Christmas. St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. Baptism John Davis, discoverer of Davis's Straits, killed by Japanese, 1605.

MONDAY, 28.—Innocents: Childermas. Death of Queen Mary II. of smallpox, at Kensington, 1694.

TUESDAY, 29.—Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered, 1170. King Charles II. dissolved the Convention Parliament, 1660.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—John Banister given the first "Concert" in London, at Whitefriars, 1672. Treaty of Union taken from the Statute by the Duke of Cumberland, 1745.

THURSDAY, 31.—Sylvester, Bishop of Rome, died, 334. Death of the astronomer John Flamsteed at Greenwich, 1719.

FRIDAY, Jan. 1, 1864.—Circumcision. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801. Pascal, of Palermo, discovers the Planet Ceres, 1801.

SATURDAY, 2.—Basil the Great, Archbishop of Cæsarea. Cyril assigned to this day. A.D. 18. Extension of the Order of the Bath by the Prince Regent, 1815. Last quarter, 7h. 33m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AND LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2 14	3 2	3 50	4 37	5 24	6 12	7 0
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8 26	9 14	10 3	10 51	11 39	0 28	1 17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours, Inches.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Ozone.	Maximum in Sun.	Minimum in Shade.	General Direction.	Velocity.	
	Inches	°			°	°		Miles.	
7 S	30·146	47·0	92	10	47·8	31·2	SW. WNW.	258	·076
19	30·225	44·6	87	9	49·2	34·0	SW. W	215	·031
20	30·277	42·8	82	10	51·1	31·2	WSW. W	286	·000
21	30·128	52·9	92	7	56·3	51·2	W	362	·000
22	29·772	47·2	91	6	49·4	41·1	SW.	424	·000
23	30·243	44·8	87	4	47·9	29·1	SSW. WSW	154	·000
24	30·139	47·2	92	4	48·2	34·0	SW. WSW	154	·000

The following are the readings of the thermometer for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) ... 30·146 | 30·225 | 30·277 | 30·128 | 29·772 | 30·243 | 30·139
Temperature of Air ... ... 39·5° | 37·4° | 47·0° | 50·1° | 39·5° | 39·9° | 43·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 37·1° | 36·0° | 44·0° | 47·0° | 37·0° | 37·0° | 41·0°
Direction of Wind ... ... W. | WSW. | W. | WSW. | S.W. | S.W. | S.W.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Mr. LUMLEY.—THIS EVENING, Thursday, the NOCTURNE in the SONNAMBULA and the BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. Friday, the SONNAMBULA, with the Nocturne and Ballet. Saturday, the LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, when will be performed, for the first time in English, Auber's Grand Opera, LES DIAMANTS DE LA COURONNE. Monday, Dec. 27, and during the week, the Grand Christmas Extravaganza, entitled HARLEQUIN ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. Places booked free of extra charge daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—SATURDAY (CHRISTMAS EVE) EVENING, the NOCTURNE in the SONNAMBULA and the BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. MONDAY, with considerable alterations and additions, including a Comic Song by Mr. Compton, the Pantomime of HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE SILVER STREAM. Preceded by the Christmas Extravaganza, entitled THE KNIGHT OF DAVIS AND KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE—Miss Louisa Keeley; Mr. Compton, Miss E. Terry, Miss E. Saunders, &c.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of MR. FECHTER.—SATURDAY, DEC. 26, THE LOST CHILD; or, Life's Discipline. Mr. Fechter, Mr. Addison, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Neville, Mr. Wood, Mr. Lee, Mr. Leslie, Miss Lewis, Miss Leclercq, Miss Heath, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Lee, Miss Stuart, Miss Thirlwall. Principal characters, Mr. Fechter, supported by Miss A. Leclercq. Concluding with the Grand Ballet, Marvel, Monsieur, Mlle. Marie, Mlle. Leclercq, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Kearsley. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the management of MR. HENRY LESLIE.—On MONDAY and during the Week, the new comic drama of THE HEN PECKED—Mr. Compton, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Wigan; Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Fanny Josephs, and Miss Swanborough. Concluding with the Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY FRIENDSHIP OF FOLKESTONE. Tickets to be had of the principal Librarians.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, MR. B. WEBSTER. On MONDAY and during the Week, PREPARATIVE TO THE GRAND OPERA OF THE SEASON, LIAR—Mr. Ryder, and the Fairy Extravaganza of LADY BELLE BELLE; or, Harlequin and the Seven Ages of Life. Mr. Paul Herbert, Mr. Wigan, Grimaldi, Generation of Actors.

ASTLEY'S.—E. T. SMITH'S GRAND PANTOMIME, entitled PRINCE RADOB; or, Great Grig, Little Grig, and Tiny Grig, by Francisco Frost, with the Fun, Frolic, Pathos, and Humour of Mr. Frost and Mr. Harrison. Mr. Frost as the Prince Regent, Mr. Harrison as Mother Goose, and Miss Lizzie Price as Jack Jumpalive. Sterling Performers every Night. Commence at Seven. Two Grand Ballets. Two Grand Processions. Two Grand Tableaux. Two Grand Scenes. Two Grand Transformations. Two Grand Displays of Fireworks. Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. T. SMITH. Acting Manager, Mr. Frost. Stage Manager, Mr. Harrison. Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Grattan Cooke. Grand Scenic Artist, Mr. Gordon. Grand Ballets, by Grand Balletmaster, Mr. Frost. Scenes (in new Scenery), by Mr. Gordon. Fireworks, by Mr. Grimaldi, Jun. Machinery, by Mr. Harrison. Properties, by Mr. Frost. Dresses, by Mr. Frost. Music, by Mr. Grattan Cooke. Doors open at Six. Commence at Seven. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets can be secured at the Box-office, which is open from Ten till Five daily. Acting Manager's Office, Astley's Theatre, Westminster Bridge Road.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—FRANCONI'S CIRCUS IMPERIAL.—During the Christmas Holidays there will be Morning Performances each Day at Two.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—FRANCONI'S GRAND CIRQUE DE HIVER.—Open at Seven, commences at a quarter past.

POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—GRAND JUVENILE MORNING and EVENING, NEXT THURSDAY, DEC 31 and Grand Juvenile Performances of Tom Thumb, Jack the Giant Killer, and Cinderella Visitors. All the Accessories—The Fairy Tale—The Shadow Pantomime—The Curious Optical Illusions, Proof-ice, and Seven or Eight Novelties.

POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—The Great Original and Unrivalled Optical Illusions, being Perfect Ghosts (the Original) and most Startling Illusion of Henry Dircks, Esq., C.E.—The Illustrated Lyric Drama, entitled THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM, with Dissolving Views and Original Effects. The Entertainments and Lectures provided this year are on the most liberal scale.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Annual WINTER EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS and SKETCHES is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Also till Dec. 31, Sketches, &c., by the Secretary.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be Lent, Daily, at the Veterinary Examination Stables, 191, Fundalling. Admission, One Shilling. From 10 a.m. to Four p.m.

THE GRAND GERMAN FAIR, PORTLAND BAZAAR, REGENT-STREET, is now open. *50,000 Fancy Toys always on Sale.*

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ANSWERS TO THE CHARADES IN LAST WEEK'S NUMBER.

1. Sou-wenir.	7. Dan-druff.	13. Tatters-All's.	17. As-cot.
2. Ham-let.	8. Bad-ger.	14. Rap-ture.	18. Mi-dor.
3. Sun-Shine.	9. Had-dock.	15. Hi-Land.	19. Arm-strong.
4. Can-o-pide.	10. Gin-ger.	16. Hor-mi-age.	20. Ex-e-cu-ting-i-tioner.
5. He-brew.	11. A-le - X-and-e.	16. Cat-a-comb.	
6. Buck-ram.	12. Pro-file.	Answer.—Ted-Ding-Ton.	

RIDDLES.—I. Speak and grunt. 2. Miss Bate-nan.
ANSWER FOR THE RIDDLE.—Ink-stand.
ANSWERS FOR THE SPELLING CLASS.—1, Juggler. 2. To the a marze'.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863.

THE last mail from America suggests at least one consideration to which we may venture to look with a certain amount of complacency. We have fresh and valuable testimony to the impartiality of Englishmen in reference to the American quarrel. It may be useful to note this, as hereafter, when the war shall be over, and the new state of things, whatever that may be, shall have been inaugurated, it will be extremely convenient to be able to appeal to facts, as admitted by the Americans themselves, in order to prove that we have never departed from the principle of fair play in our treatment of the unhappy war. We have taken neither one side nor the other; we have recognised the gallantry of each combatant, but we have refused to permit the sentiment of admiration for a people fighting for what it considered its rights to influence in the recognition of those to whom we could not even have sent an Ambassador in safety. Nor have we allowed our detestation for the slave system to induce us to give material aid to those who, at the outset of the war, not only had not set it down for the object of their continued slavery as the price of the preservation of the Union. That we have held the balance fairly has been hitherto chiefly proved by the abuse lavished upon us by Northern speakers and writers; but the South, now that nothing can be gained by forbearance, is taking up the anti-English cry, and Mr. Davis is as "bitter," if not as vulgar, as the *New York Herald*.

Here it must be remarked that the Southerns are simply returning to their original state of mind. When the South had opened fire, the first cry was to prove that it had no desire to destroy the Union. For years previously nearly all the serious and earnest American attacks upon this country were made by the paper above mentioned, and other papers which, if issued in the North, were in the hands or at the command of the slaveowners. The "peculiar institution" of the "chivalric" press were not things to be much regarded—they were the effervescent effusions of national prejudice, and little more. We caricatured the Yankee, and he called us names; but these interchanges of blows broke no bones. The power in the Union was Southern power, and for years all the more important offices were filled by able men, who foresaw what Washington had foreseen, and who, as we now know, were preparing everything for the outbreak. They knew that there was one great question in which England could be with the Southern interest—the question of slavery; and there was, in their attacks upon this country, a reality of hatred which it would be absurd to confound with the petulances we exchanged with the mere Yankee. We are not complaining of this. The South believed that it could not exist without the "domestic institution;" and, as Mr. Davis fairly says, England thought that institution necessary in days gone by. At the same time, he has no more right to visit the sins of our fathers upon us, or to assail us for having nobler views as to our duties to our black fellow-creatures than our fathers held, than he has to upbraid us

for discarding oil for gas, and stage waggons for railway cars. Letting this unreasonable taunt pass, as little in accordance with the spirit of progress so much talked about in America, we would say that the South, and those in the North who had Southern interests, hated England for a very good and natural reason, and lost no opportunity of imparting that fact. It is one which this Journal, in the recollection that its pages are not prepared for the day only, but will be referred to for the history of the times we live in, has repeatedly brought under the notice of our readers at the time when the gallant struggles of the South were exciting an admiration that tended to make a generous nation like our own forgetful of certain antecedents, which, nevertheless, ought not to be forgotten.

But the Sumter gun silenced the anti-English Southerns, and the Confederates fought on in a way which has never failed to command English sympathies. We were never brought face to face with the slavery question, for the reason that the war, when it began, had nothing to do with slavery. Or, if we had to touch the topic, it was forced upon us by the hypocrisy of certain folk in the North, who had the coolness to describe the war as waged for the liberty of the blacks, while the Chief Magistrate was solemnly offering him as a perpetual slave to those who would make submission to the Union. Having ridiculed that outrageous nonsense, we had ample leisure for admiring the skill of the Southern leaders and the bravery and endurance of their men. These points became more and more worthy of note as the war went on, and the North, after its first clumsy struggles, went to work with more earnestness, made a real blockade, and by enormous levies from a worthless population which it was only too glad to expend, measured its military purse, so to speak, against that of the South, but to a large extent gave counters for sovereigns. When the sea was blocked up for the South and it was forced to take to manufactures which it had previously despised, and when its citizens were sent out to sacrifice their valuable lives against the rabble which the North hired for the fray (be it ever remembered that we speak only of the earlier levies of the North, and that we do all honour to the Federal citizens who, later, responded to the call of Government), it was almost impossible not to wish well to the Confederates, who were contending against nearly all the disadvantages that can be opposed to a people in arms. And we may safely appeal to themselves, and also to the Northern press, which flamed with indignation at England's courtesies to "rebels" (there were some rebels in America, if we remember aright, in George III.'s time, and they saw no sin in rebellion), whether the British press and British society generally were niggardly in recognising Confederate exploits and endurance. But we would not recognise Mr. Davis, because, among other reasons, it would have been rather humiliating to England had a nobleman sent out with credentials to that gentleman been snapped up by a Federal cruiser, and compelled to write to the Foreign Office from Lord Lyons's house.

The Federals, having abused us for three years for not sympathising with them and wishing Mr. Seward the success over the Confederates which he wishes the Emperor of Russia over the Poles, have begun to understand us a little better. Mr. Beecher came with his treacle, and ever since his return has put very little brimstone into it, not more than could be expected from a political clergyman. Mr. Lincoln is almost complimentary, and is not afraid to say that we have not encouraged the breach of treaties, and have shown some good faith in restraining the supply of armaments to be used against a friendly nation. The *Herald* certainly menaces us with a Monitor or one of her sisters, which is to be moored "opposite London," and is to make the capitulation of the metropolis a necessity; but, as the American ironsides seem to have an unpleasant habit of sinking at their moorings, we may regard this threat as a friendly joke for the present. We behaved well, it seems, in informing the Federal Government of the conspiracy in Canada; and, upon the whole, in spite of the threats to tear old Mother England's hair, we believe that the North is regaining its good sense, and, even should the war end in three months, as Lord Lyons is reported to believe it will, we shall not, we think, be attacked by a Federal fleet on this side Midsummer.

But now it is the Confederates' turn; and they resume the line of argument and invective of old days. We are selfish and timid, and, at the same time, sentimental and bold; and we are so autocratic that we abhor the idea of a new and a free State; and we are so democratic that we detest the natural aristocracy of America. We do not care in the least about the slave; but we let our interest in him make us blind to the claims of the free man. We are glad to see the Union split up, and we desire that the yoke of the White House should be imposed upon those who detest it. We are horribly afraid of a war with France, and we have menaced Napoleon with the fall of his dynasty if he interferes in behalf of those against whom the Orleans Princes fought. The floodgates have but just opened, and this is nothing to the cataract that is coming.

Well, it is Christmas, and we are bound to have no ill-feelings against anybody. But, even were we not chronologically fettered, we could entertain no anger against the South for thus bearing large and valuable testimony to the impartiality of England. We have pleased neither party, and a judge who gives a just sentence is usually similarly unfortunate. But the displeasure of extreme people is the crown of the moderate and righteous. Therefore, we are well pleased at the close of the year to add to our record that the South is as angry with us as was the North.

Mr. Charles Dickens gave readings from his works at the Chatham Mechanics' Institute, of which he is the president, on Tuesday week, to a numerous audience. The institute benefited between £70 and £80.

THE COURT.

The Queen, whose anticipated departure from Windsor Castle on Thursday se'nnight was delayed at the last moment, owing to the boisterous weather prevailing in the Solent, left for Osborne at three o'clock on the following day. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Princess of Hohenlohe, and Countess Blucher. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Dr. Holyman, and Mr. Buff.

On Saturday last Prince Alfred and Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Cowell and Captain von Zangen, arrived at Osborne, where Prince Alfred will pass the Christmas holidays. His Royal Highness i expected to return to Holyrood Palace at the end of a fortnight. Lord Stanley of Alderley also arrived at Osborne and had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Prince William of Hesse, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, drove to Ryde. Prince Alfred accompanied Prince William of Hesse to London, en route for Germany. Prince Alfred returned to Osborne.

Lord Stanley of Alderley left Osborne for London.

The Queen is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, with the Royal family, takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and Lieutenant-General Keppel, left Frogmore House for Osborne, on Tuesday, at a quarter past ten o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the ordinary train, and proceeded, viâ Basingstoke, to Gosport, where they arrived at two o'clock. The Prince and Princess went on board the Royal yacht Fairy, which crossed at once to Osborne.

The Prince and Princess will remain at Osborne about ten days, and afterwards return to Frogmore House.

On Thursday se'nnight the Prince and Princess gave a dinner-party at Frogmore House. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa were present.

On Friday se'nnight the Prince and Princess drove to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, and took leave of the Queen upon her departure for Osborne. Subsequently the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, went out pheasant shooting in the preserves of the Home Park. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary lunched with the Prince and Princess at Frogmore House, and returned to Kew in the afternoon.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal St. George. The Prince occupied his own stall as Knight of the Garter; the Princess sat in the Royal stall adjoining. The Rev. Seymour Neville and the Rev. Mr. Tapisfield were the officiating clergymen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Gloucester House from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, at Longleate, Wiltshire.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary are passing the Christmas at Kew.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer left town on Saturday last for New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

The Duke of Newcastle left town on Tuesday for his seat, Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose left Belgrave-square, a few days since, on a visit to the Earl of Powis, at Powis Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have left the Admiralty for their seat, Stover Park, Devonshire.

Emily Duchess of Beaufort has left Hill-street, to join the circle assembled at Badminton House, Gloucestershire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Savernake Forest, Wilts, from a tour of visits.

The Earl and Countess of Craven and the Ladies Craven left town on Tuesday for Ashdown Park, Berks, for the Christmas holidays.

The Earl and Countess of Mount Charles have left Rutland-gate for their seat, Bridge, near Canterbury, for the winter.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left Stratford-place for their seat, Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants.

The Countess Dowager of Tankerville left town on Tuesday for Broadlands, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Cambridge House on Saturday last for Broadlands, Hants.

Viscount Walden has left town to join the family circle assembled at Yester House, Haddingtonshire.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn have arrived at Broadlands, Hants, from Torquay, for the Christmas holidays.

The marriage of the Rev. Professor Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, with the Lady Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the late Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin (and sister to the late Governor-General of India), took place on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey, by special license. The wedding was private, in consequence of the recent decease of the Earl of Elgin, in India.

The marriage of the Hon. Leonora Caroline Digby, second daughter of Lord and Lady Digby, with Mr. Baring, is fixed to take place on the 5th of January.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

An ordination service was held at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday morning, by the Bishop of London.

Dr. Stanley's appointment to the deanery of Westminster is officially announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Canon of Gloucester, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Rector of Taynton, Gloucestershire, has been offered by Lord Palmerston, and has accepted, the deanery of Lincoln, vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Garnier.

After twenty years' active service in overlooking the Church in Tasmania, failing health has compelled Bishop Nixon to resign. The Hobart Town papers bear witness to the great zeal and ability with which he administered his diocese.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., the village church of Grimley, near Worcester, was reopened. The chancel, which was much dilapidated, has been restored, and the north wall rebuilt. The eastern wall of the nave and the chancel arch have also been rebuilt, by the landowners chiefly.

Mr. George Cubitt, M.P., has provided an endowment of £150 for a new district church in the parish of Islington, and has intimated his willingness to erect, upon a site which he has given at a cost of £4000, a free church capable of accommodating 1000 persons, at an expense of £7000, provided the parish and district will undertake the smaller work of erecting the necessary permanent school buildings.

The Rev. W. Durst, Curate of Ladywood, Birmingham, has been presented with a gold watch and chain, an oak envelope and blotting case, and a small library timepiece, by the congregation, on his resigning the curacy. The parishioners of Hook Norton, Oxon, have presented a handsome inkstand and a purse, containing upwards of eighty guineas, to the Rev. J. R. Rushton, upon his return, after a short absence, as a mark of their esteem and as an acknowledgment of his faithful services to his flock and general kindness during the twenty-two years he has resided amongst them.

The Cape mail brings the intelligence of the opening of the proceedings against Bishop Colenso before the Metropolitan of Capetown and two of his suffragans—Dr. Cotterill and Dr. Twells. The Dean of Capetown had opened the case in a long and learned argument, and was followed by Archdeacons Merriman and Badnall. The latter was speaking when the mail left. Bishop Colenso had, by a personal friend, not a professional adviser, impugned the jurisdiction of the Court, then leaving it to take its course. Upon this question of jurisdiction the case will probably be brought before the Privy Council.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. G. Maddison, Vicar of Grantham, to be Prebendary of Welton Parnshall, Lincoln; Rev. R. H. W. Miles, Rector of Bingham, to be Prebendary of Welton Beckhall, Lincoln; Rev. W. H. Milner, Vicar of Horncastle, to be Prebendary of Welton Rival, Lincoln; Rev. R. Ainslie, Vicar of Great Grimsby, to be Prebendary of St. Martin, Lincoln. *Rectories:* Rev. S. G. Baker to North Cheriton; Right Rev. J. Chapman (late Bishop of Colombo) to Wotton Courtney; Rev. J. Hull to Eaglescliffe, Yorkshire; Rev. S. Price to Yspytty Ifan, Denbighshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. Agassiz to Great Clacton with Little Holland, Essex; Rev. A. Newton to Preston, near Ledbury; Rev. J. Price to Bangor. *Curacies:* Rev. F. B. Hurcomb to Lyminster, Sussex; Rev. A. D. Murdoch to St. John's, Edinburgh. The Rev. J. S. Gilderdale, Second Master of Forest School, to be Chaplain of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Wanstead. The Rev. J. Bell to be Warden of Trinity Hospital, Clun.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A vacancy having been created in the chair of Scots law at the University of Edinburgh by the death of Mr. George Ross, the Faculty of Advocates met yesterday week to select two names to be presented to the curators of the patronage. The Faculty unanimously selected as the first name Mr. George Moir, Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire. The second name chosen was the Dean of the Faculty (Mr. Moncrieff, Lord Advocate, M.P.), who is sent to the curators as a nominal candidate in the expectation that they will, as usual, choose the first on the list.

The winter speeches which are made at the conclusion of the half-yearly examination at the Merchant Taylors' School were delivered on Tuesday afternoon. The speeches consisted of scenes from Aristophanes, Molière, and Lytton Bulwer's "Money," and were delivered with great spirit and effectiveness. These were followed by a variety of translations by the boys from our best English poets, which did credit both to the scholarship and the elocution of the writers.

On Thursday week the delivery of the winter speeches took place in St. Paul's School, when Dr. Kynaston, the Head Master, bestowed the Thurston Memorial Prize on Mr. Clement Smith, the Captain of the school. E. A. Knox, South, and Cowle, who were highly commended, also received prizes.

On Thursday week the Christmas speeches came off at Forest School. There was an unusually large assembly, and the performances, Greek, Latin, French, German, were excellent. The English part, Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," represented in costume, was very successful. The school now numbers near 110 boys, and there is some idea of a further extension by enlarging the school buildings and adding another master's house for boarders.

On Monday, at the Grammar School, Farnham, the public *vivâ voce* examination, which usually follows the written one, was presided over by the Bishop of Winchester, who himself examined the boys in English and Latin. There were present also the Bishop of Mauritius and the Ven. the Archdeacons of Surrey and Winchester: the two latter gentlemen taking part in the proceedings. The Right. Rev. president and Archdeacon Utterton paid, each, a well-deserved compliment to the ability and worth of the Head Master, Mr. Charles Stroud. The prizemen were Hart, Hart (minor), for classics and mathematics, and Edmonds, for drawing.

Several grand hunting-parties have just taken place in the forest of Hertogenswald, near Dolhain, in Belgium. The Count de Flandre took part in them, and killed two wild boars and a large number of deer.

The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Suez, stating that the fresh-water canal is completed. The water was a mile and three quarters from Suez.

A number of English gentlemen living in Paris have lately organised a football club, to which is to be added athletic indoor exercises of a gymnastic character. The football contests take place in the Bois de Boulogne, by permission of the authorities, and surprise the French amazingly.

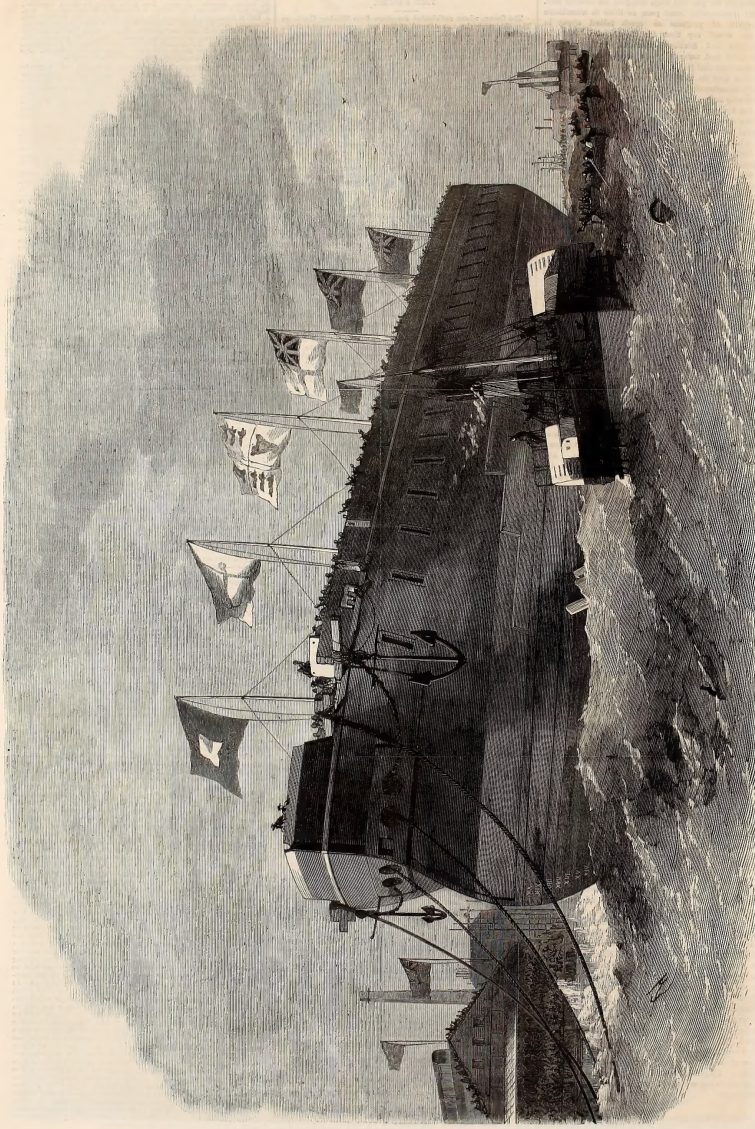
In our Impression of the 12th inst. we omitted to mention that the owners of the twin screw-steamer Far East are Mr. Abbott Dunbar, Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, and Sewell, of the firm of Dunbar and Co.; Mr. D. Fletcher, of the firm of Fletcher and Co., China; Messrs. J. Davies and Henry Jones—the latter gentleman being the commander.

The late Mr. Riddell, Advocate and antiquarian, directed that his papers, consisting of many rare ancient MSS., should be sold to the Faculty of Advocates for "a moderate sum," if they wished them. Lord Lindsay has offered to give £500 for them, and to bequeath them to the Advocates' Library by will; so that the Faculty of Advocates, who, at the meeting on Friday, accepted his Lordship's offer with thanks, will ultimately receive these valuable documents for nothing.—*Scotsman.*

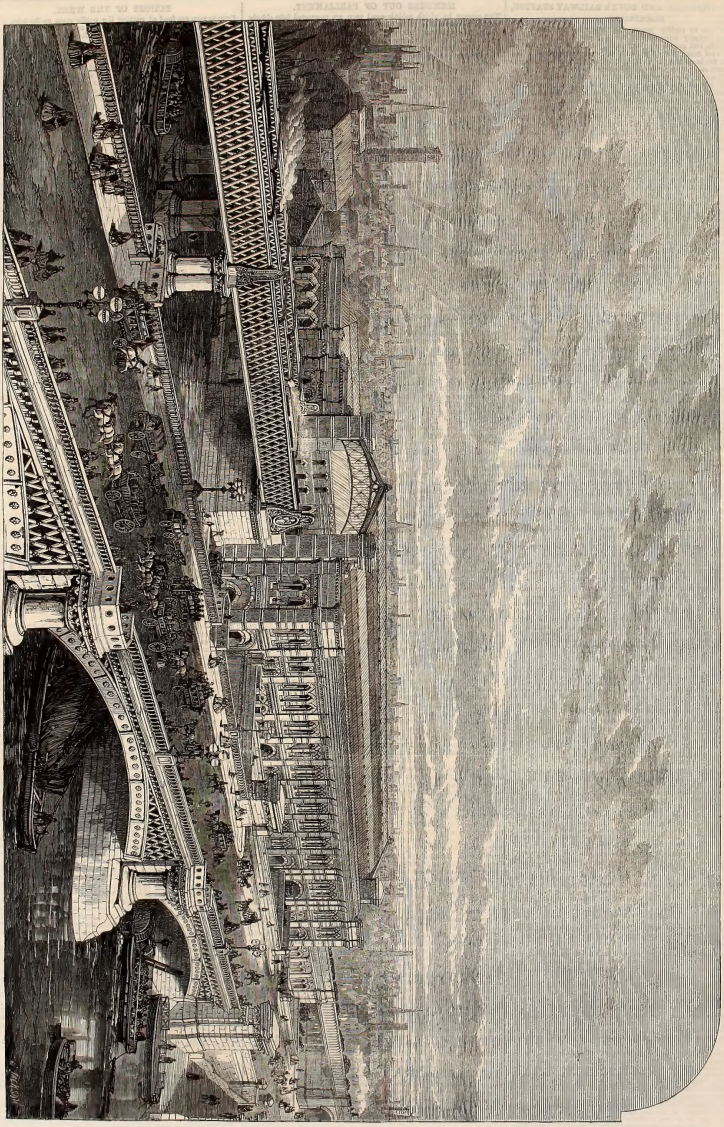
THE LAUNCH OF THE MINOTAUR.

HER Majesty's iron-clad screw steam-ship Minotaur was launched on Saturday week from the yard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, in the presence of an assemblage computed at 10,000. Admirable arrangements were made by the company for so large a gathering, and although probably not fewer than 3000 persons were conveyed by pontoon and small boats across the creek that divides the yard—the creek into which the ship was launched—not a single accident occurred. The dimensions of the Minotaur exceed those of any other ship afloat; and when the Agincourt is launched from the yard of Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, and the Northumberland from the yard of the Millwall Company, there will be three ships of the class. All three were ordered by the Admiralty on Sept. 2, 1861, and should, according to contract, have been launched six or seven months ago; but many changes have been introduced into all the ships, and hence the delay. The launching of the Minotaur was managed to perfection. When the last supports had been knocked away, the first effort of the hydraulic ram moved her. Mrs. Romaine then dashed the bottle of wine against the iron bows, and the huge vessel glided majestically into the river, amid the cheers of thousands. The work of fitting the Minotaur with her five iron masts, and generally completing her for sea, will be effected in the Victoria Docks.

The length of the Minotaur between perpendiculars is 400 ft., her breadth 59 ft. 4 in., and her depth 41 ft. 6 in. She is of 6812 tons burden, builders' measurement, and she is to be propelled by engines (in course of making by Messrs. Penn) of 1350-horse power. Her armament is not yet fully decided upon, but it is expected that she will carry fifty guns of the largest calibre. Her internal construction is of the most massive description. The ship is built up from a keelson, formed of a huge bar of iron, about 40 in. deep. To this the iron ribs are bolted at intervals of 23 in. and 28 in. only. These ribs do not, however, rise in unbroken lengths through the whole framework of the ship, but are constructed in short lengths for the convenience of bolting to other longitudinal girders. The lower series or portions of the iron ribs vary from 10 ft. in length and 3 ft. in depth to 4 ft. in length and 18 in. in depth. These vertical sections or ribs, meeting with and joining the longitudinal girders, divide the lower part of the ship into a number of square cells, forming, in fact, a huge honeycomb of iron. Viewed externally, these ribs form the side upon which the inner skin of iron plates is secured, and upon which, again, rests the timber backing, and over this the armour plates—both the timber and armour plates resting on a ledge formed on the outer side of the ribs, and commencing about five feet below the water-line. Glancing again at the interior, it will be seen that above the lower section, or joints of the vertical ribs, there are five longitudinal girders, which stretch along the whole length of the sides and unite at the bow and stern; these intersect the ribs, and serve to give unyielding strength to the massive sides of the ship. The sides are held firmly towards each other by the thick and deep girders of iron, which stretch across the ship, and upon which the decks are laid. The upper deck is covered with iron plate, but above this is a flooring of oak. The height from the floor to the lower deck is 21 ft., main deck 9 ft. 2 in., and upper deck 7 ft. 2 in. in the clear. Running along each side of the ship, and shut off by iron bulkheads, are what are called the "wing passages;" they are 42 in. wide, and correspond with the height between decks. The wings again are divided into smaller water-tight compartments, so that in the event of a shot passing through the outer skin of the ship the water from the leak will be confined to its compartment, and through entrances by the man-holes the leak can be stopped and the fractured plate repaired. In the lower portions of the ship arrangements are made by which several hundred tons of water may be admitted into the water-tight compartments, the effect of which would be to steady the ship in rough weather, so as to enable her to fight her guns better, and, by lowering her several feet in the water, diminish the mark which she would otherwise offer to an enemy. The cutwater of the ship has a circular projection, similar in outline to the breast of a swan, and placed below the water-line, so that the ship may be used as a ram to run down an enemy. This circular bow, with a fine edge not thicker than two or three inches, is formed of a solid forging of iron, and it projects about 7 ft. beyond the apparent line of the bows. The weight of this prominence, or beak, is more than thirty tons. The armour-plates on the waist of the ship are 5½ in. Towards the head and stern, however, they are reduced to 4½ in. The total weight of the vessel, when completed, will be about 10,000 tons. Already, with only a part of her armour-plates on her and her engines to come, she weighs over 6000 tons. Yet it is confidently expected that her speed will be about fourteen knots per hour.



THE NEW IRON-CLAD FLEET: LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAM-SHIP MINOTAUR, 50 GUNS, FROM THE YARD OF THE THAMES IRON SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AT BLACKWALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE



THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY STATION AT BLACKFRIARS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY STATION, BLACKFRIARS.

THIS work, now so rapidly progressing, comprises two levels, the lower being entirely appropriated for a goods depôt, the upper for both goods and passengers—the main portion of the upper or passenger level being carried on iron columns and girders. The approach to the booking-offices is by an inclined road, commencing in the new street and passing over Holland street to the east side of the station. The passenger platforms, which, with their lines of rails, are included under one roof, are 700 ft. There is a cab and carriage road to the arrival platform, commencing on the south side of the new street, where it adjoins Blackfriars-road, and carried by an inclined road on arches alongside the high-level viaduct, and thence over the new street, by girders, to the platform. An entrance and exit for cabs and carriages is provided at the north end of the station, near the bridge, communicating by staircases with the platform and offices. The arrangements for the goods traffic, which has to be passed from the high to the low level, will be worked by means of hydraulic lifts. The goods level has direct communication with the River Thames, so that goods can be landed or embarked readily. A great novelty of construction can be observed in this building by the introduction of terra-cotta, brown stoneware, and blue Staffordshire materials manufactured under Taylor's patents, the application of which is not, as in many cases in the case, ornamental only, but constructive, in heads of different colours, keys and springers to arches, drip heads of brown stoneware in the face of the buildings, copings, cornices, blocks, sills, and labels to arches all built at the time of construction with the brickwork, and being fixed with cement, and indestructible, producing such an effect as the smoke of London will not easily obliterate. Terra-cotta has been previously used in this country ornamentally only, we view with pleasure this step in its use as a constructive material, successfully supplying in a brick building the place of stone, thus saving the expense of uniform in its texture and all kiln-burnt. The variety of colour introduced in such as adds greatly to the effect of the building, being judiciously distributed; relieves in a high degree the large masses of brickwork which are necessary in the station. The new station, like many others that are erected along their metropolitan line minor stations of a similar description, is a model of combination of construction and economy, and with equally good effect. Mr. Joseph Cubitt and Mr. T. F. Turner are the engineers, the architectural department having been intrusted to Mr. John Taylor, junior.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoons: C. Faith to be Cornet, vice Hall.
5th Dgns.: Capt. H. Dumaresq to be Captain.
7th Hussars: Cornet H. T. Hall to be Second Captain: Cornet O. P. T. Annesley to be Lieutenant.
6th Foot: Capt. G. C. Rose to be Captain: Brev. Major G. W. A. FitzGeorge to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by Battle of Inkermann: Lieut. A. Chichester to be Captain: Lieut. R. Hamilton to be Lieutenant: F. Hayes to be Ensign: Sergt. E. H. O'Dowd to be Paymaster, vice Hamilton, promoted: Sergt.-Major J. Hall to be Quartermaster: Sergt. J. Wall to be Lieutenant: Sergt. J. Hughes, from 41st: Sergt. J. W. Hall to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major. 47th: Lieut. J. Dawson to be Captain: Ensign W. Bennett to be Lieutenant: F. Hall to be Ensign, by purchase.
8th Foot: Ensign Robertson—Ensign R. M. E. Ferguson to be Lieutenant: F. B. P. White to be Ensign.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton to be Colonel.
Brevet.—Captain T. Scott to have the honorary rank of Major. Lieutenant-Colonels R. Dyas, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Yorke to be Colonels.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—First Lieutenants J. H. Squires to be Captain; Second Lieutenant W. Hall to be First Lieutenant: First Lieutenant H. S. Jones to be Captain; Second Lieutenant F. E. Champion to be First Lieutenant.

The Admiralty sent an officer to America some time ago to inspect and report upon the Monitors.

The next examination for direct commissions will take place at Chelsea Hospital, on Monday, the 1st of February, 1864.

The cruise of the 84 days since for the discharge of a large number of the workmen at Chatham has been countermanded.

The boys of Wellington College gave their annual concert on Monday evening in a manner creditable to the management, ingenuity, and energy. The performances were most successful.

The Lord of the Manor of Hendon has granted the fine screw frigate Aurora, recently put into commission at Devonport by Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, R.N., to be in attendance off Osborne during the residence of her Majesty in the Isle of Wight.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Governor of the Royal Military Asylum, and Colonel of the Corps of Military Staff-sergeants, will "break up" at Woolwich on Monday, and delivered the prizes to those schools to which they have been awarded by the Board for efficiency in study and exemplary conduct during the past half year.

THE LATE MR. MOSTYN MOSTYN.

A handsome testimonial of silver plate has been presented to Lieutenant Wallace, who has been the Quartermaster of the Civil Service Rifles since the corps was ordered to signal service in the Crimea. This has lately received an official appointment, which necessitates his leaving London: and as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his comrades, an unsolicited yesterday to bid him farewell, when the plate was presented to him. The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Col. Gale.

The prizes won at a supplementary prize meeting of the Victoria Corps were presented to the successful competitors by Captain the Duke of Wellington's riding-school, Knightsbridge. The distribution was made by Colonel Peel. The value of the prizes amounted to upwards of £140, the greater part being given from a fund half of which was contributed by the Duke of Wellington, Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset, and others, and half voted by the committee from the funds of the corps.

The Lord Mayor distributed the prizes to the members of the West Middlesex was made yesterday week by Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Militia, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset and Captain Radcliffe, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps, in opening the proceedings, said that the regiment was in a most flourishing condition than it had been in any of the previous years of its existence.

The quarterly competition for three University tankards, given by Messrs. Searle, Sons, and Co., took place on the range at Wimbledon on Saturday at Hailsham. A large number of promising shots competed for the tankards, which were won by the following members of the 1st Lieutenant Christie, 24 marks; Private Thomas, 30 marks.

Last week the whole of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 20th (North) Middlesex Rifles presented their Adjutant, Captain H. Wallis Watkins, with a handsome testimonial.

The twenty-fourth match for the Inland Revenue challenge cup took place on the Wimbledon range on the 17th inst., between ten men of the St. James's company, Queen's Westminster, and ten men of the Adelphi company, C.S.R.V., from within the St. James's company, for the third consecutive time, proved the winners.

THE FASHIONS.—The article written by our Correspondent in Paris to accompany the Engraving of the Fashions had not arrived when we went to press.

A Frenchman has patented an invention for pulverising the refuse of state and mixing with it some substance which produces a most durable material which answers the same purpose as some kinds of our most valuable stone.

At a meeting of the committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival, held on the 17th inst., it was announced that the next triennial festival take place on Tuesday, the 6th of September, and three following days, in the forthcoming year, and that Mr. Costa be appointed conductor.

A postal convention has been concluded between England and Italy for the transmission of commercial samples, the new arrangement on the 1st of January next. Another convention between Italy and France is on the point of being concluded relative to the exchange of money.

The *Times* of Wednesday says, in reference to the court-martial on Colonel Crawley:—"The exact terms of the finding are for the present a secret, but it is pretty well understood that the Court took a favourable view of Colonel Crawley's conduct, making ample allowance for the circumstances in which he was placed."——A subscription has been set on foot to defray Colonel Crawley's expenses, and the Earl of Cardigan heads the list with £100.

The one hundred guineas offered, in three premiums, for the best picture exhibited at the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts were awarded as follows:—20 guineas, for the best figure-picture in oil, to J. Neil Paton, R.S.A.; 10 guineas, for the best landscape in oil, to Samuel Bough, R.S.A.; 20 guineas, for the best water colour, irrespective of subject, to Henry Tidey, London. The competition was confined to British artists, and 8 pictures painted within the last two years.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE process by which middle-aged men are converted into elderly men is nowhere to be better observed than in the House of Common. The middle-aged men who were stalwart members, in the physical sense, twenty years ago, are decidedly elderly, and something more now. We remember, about so many years ago, seeing Sir Charles Wood, when passing through St. James's Park with two of his young sons, leap lightly over a hurdle at which the boys hesitated. Could Sir Charles leap over a hurdle now? Take Mr. William Williams, for example—who more sturdy, erect, and exemplifying bodily strength than he? But, at a recent meeting of his constituents, when he attempted to speak, he found the difficulty that he was heard three rows of listeners off from the place on which he stood. But even this circumstance was characteristic of Mr. Williams, whose steady—almost dogged—adherence to the discharge of his duties to his constituents, in and out of Parliament, is well known, and is still appreciated, we presume, in Lambeth. Every body is aware that Mr. Williams's aim as a member of Parliament has been in the habitual discharge of duties which, if not brilliant, is financial reformer-in-chief to the nation. That he failed to attain the end he desired, is certain, for he never attained the necessary weight with the House; but it would be untrue to say that he has done nothing in the vocation to which he devoted his Parliamentary life. More than one suggestion of his with reference to the management of the public treasure has been accepted by Mr. Gladstone, and he has been thereby enabled to effect—notably, the system of including the charge for the collection of the revenue in the financial statement of every year: the benefit of which publicity supervision of Parliament on items of expenditure amounting to six or seven millions, as to the saving of which Mr. Williams has never ceased to plead. Even if this were all, it must be acknowledged that thereby Mr. Williams has done the State some service.

There can be few more trying ordeals than the meeting face to face of subordinate members of the Government and their constituents, after the fashion of the Lambeth Mr. Williams. Constituents of this sort are apt to deal a little more harshly with officials than they would with a private member, because they have a feeling, with a not unnatural idea that, as they made the member, by consequence they made the man. On the other hand, the official has, on a occasional alarm, lest he should commit himself on some point of public policy, and so get a wigging from his chief when he returns to the governmental fold. Mr. Layard, for instance, must have been publishing themselves amongst their constituents; and, certainly, if ever were to come out of his reserve, it would be amongst they whose complacent self-esteem would carry them through all difficulties with ease. But, even if we have an understanding between them and their own electors, one would select the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Layard. Although the latter has held office since he entered the talks and conducts himself in the house as if he were one of the Nestors of politics. Having exhausted the pleasures of office, he felt the want of a change, and, as he was willing calculated to keep a man awake; and there is no doubt that he does his work in the House. Before July it will be seen what work is more than can be said. Tall, slim, possessing the sources of voice, presence, and manner, he would be a formidable foe. The languid nonchalance which is another characteristic of the race, he looks, when he rises in the house to represent his department, about the last man in the world to be suspected of having a hard office should be intrusted in that place. But soon after he has begun to speak you perceive that he has got his subject well in hand, that he is well informed, and that for the rest, whether his manner be pleasant or disagreeable, he is master of his work. He has shown what he says to be accepted, *foi de noblesse*—speaking, as he does, not as a trumpery Under-Secretary, but as a Marquis, who will some day be a great Duke. Having by recent elections become a Whig star in a part of his constituents, got himself within the range of the Yorkshire Whigs, he is endeavouring to attach to his person all the qualities of coolness and indifference to what any one says or thinks about him that have been ascribed to Mr. Layard. We have somehow a notion that the Marquis is not a long-lived politician, and that he occupies this public room only as a stepping-stone to that when Mr. Layard was chosen to represent this borough (and his election was by no means a foregone conclusion), he was unattached, and therefore called himself an independent politician, while he had not heard of in votes as a Radical candidate. He, therefore, he slipped into place as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which, not being technically an office under the Crown, but, in fact, a head-clerkship, he was not obliged to resign his seat, and so stood at the House to be vacated and involve a re-election, the Southwarkers had to that day of Mr. Layard's return. Mr. Layard has also to deal with eyes of unlimited and unalloyed favour on this their representative. He is, indeed, so steady a supporter of the ministry, in his way, quite as much an "attaché" of the Government as Mr. Layard; for he accepted a recordership from them, and is regularly returned as one of the Whigs. Mr. Layard's acceptance of the recordership rendered necessary Mr. Locke's coming to his constituents for re-election. Mr. Locke, indeed, has a great deal to thank for that office only for the judicial dignity which attaches to it, and for the ownership that the Crown has given him of a most valuable property-stain in Westminster Hall. They therefore more easily condoned his Ministerial proclivities than they did those of Mr. Layard. Mr. Locke is a bar man, and has always been a better lawyer than his own than Mr. Layard. His self-confidence is really charming, from a certain simplicity which goes with it. He is so supremely unconscious that he believes in himself; he has within such a sense of superiority over every one else, that he is always perfectly at his ease. He is deep in the ruins of centuries; he is so imperturbably convinced that a man who has made a great deal of money at the bar must be a foreign politician, that, do what you will, you cannot but accept him on his own estimation when he is talking to you. At his meeting in Lambeth he is evidently prepared to find enemies, and that his expected would have flowed smoothly on, unbroken except by interesting doubts, which were immediately answered and another set in: he caught this hope; they badgered him a little, and, to say truth, enough out of the way to make the meeting lively, but not successful, to adapt and readapt his oration to the occasion. If, however, we were an Under-Secretary, desirous of tasting as much as possible of the sweets of office, and anxious to have as little trouble or interference, we should prefer to be elected of any other than a party metropolitan constituency.

While discoursing of an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, "in posse," we may remark that Lord Stanley is understood to have been proclaiming himself and asking for a judgment on his merits at Kendal. Mr. Warton Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald to be a political writer of the current political period. Before 1848, if any one man familiar with the House had been asked what sort of member Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was, he would have replied that he was a Whig. He was active rather in the lobby than in the house, and had there a well-bred, lounging position in the House, and a speech one night when he exhibited most decided symptoms of what in another place would be called "stage-fright." Well, Lord Derby put him into no very responsible office, inasmuch as he represented in the Commons the weakest department in the Conservative Ministry, and, as we have said, he continued to be a political writer tion; and now there is not a bolder or more decisive critic on foreign affairs than the whilom timorous and by no means pommel member for Horsham. There is no doubt that when in office he contributed very much to the success of Lord Derby's Ministry, having been a member of the Committee on the Kitchen and the Refreshment Rooms of the House, he had previously been in a manner forced into acquaintanceship with most members of all classes; and if, as is likely, he showed real in his function of saying that these creature comforts were attended to, he naturally made way almost into their affections. Altogether, Mr. Fitzgerald has secured a foremost position in the House, and will keep it, if he does not fall too deeply into a failing which seems to beset him—that of making long speeches.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public, under the usual regulations.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

PUBLIC men are fond of putting the public press on its trial, if so dignified an expression may be allowed to do duty for the vituperative expression of inexcusable rage. Earl Russell, some seven or eight years since, described modern journalism as "a rabid press," for no other reason than that he had become careless as to modern reform. Mr. Cobden has recently had his say, until everybody is tired of saying another word on the subject; and, later still, Colonel Crawley has lavished the terms of his delicate vocabulary with unctuous perspicuous on the same subject. But, to some extent, there is some justification for the Colonel. Undoubtedly, he has suffered much from the press: but then the press could no more avoid inflicting sufferance—once granted that the Crawley case was a fit subject for print—than Colonel Crawley, according to his own account, could avoid inflicting suffering on Sergeant-Major Lilley—once granting the Sergeant-Major to be a fit subject for suffering. It is more a question of the people than of the press. The House of Commons did not satisfy the country until the debates were reported and widely circulated; and thus an outcry existed which no Parliamentary debate with Mr. Cockburn's speech should occasion no wonder. For the rest, the press has been accused on this subject on two principal State papers, and if the Colonel desire the legitimacy of such channels of information, any attempt to enforce them must be hopeless. In the early stages of any discussion, and later, press as well as public must necessarily be liable to much mutability of opinion; but for that reason it does not follow that there should be no opinion at all. As well might it be said that the man who stakes money against a horse or a yacht is standing trainer or helmsman, and that he is unjust to refuse an opinion before race or match comes off. Such matters usually evolve themselves in the end; if they do not, there is no injustice done. During the late trial public opinion frequently changed day by day. It changed enormously when Colonel Crawley had read his defence. Again, it veered somewhat after the prosecutor's reply.

A habit of change, founded probably upon a love of it, belongs to most men. The French are celebrated for it, and it is constantly exercised by the English on matters of the highest importance to the welfare of the country. This tendency was lately humorously described by the Count de Beaumont in the French Senate. Public dinners are given, and the guests, the chief of whom are great men, take, say, six or that, and straightway the people agitate passionately, which, before dessert is agitated to the least point, other meetings, dinners, and Ministers are before them, with a totally different cry, and the people forthwith set about agitating against the Ministry which they had before agitated about. Allowing for a Frenchman's exaggeration, the caricature will be recognised. It is not bad satire on what has occurred in our own country, and in the present system—a coalition Cabinet. Most certainly, looking back at the great events of the early stage of governments by party, it may be confessed that, from Prime Minister down to hungry expectant of sweets of place, no two individuals of a party ever talked two sides of a question to the English people.

In many ways the Parisians would scarcely like to be told that they are beginning to closely resemble Londoners. Yet it is that is related. During the years 1861-61 the population of the City decreased 30,000, while the suburbs of Paris gained considerably more than half a million. But all this time there was a strong emigration to the suburbs, and which is increasing year by year. The railways seem likely to extend London from Windsor to Ascot, from Hertford to Reigate. A line of railways leads to a line of houses, and more and more Londoners congregate in the suburbs. Even in Paris the same flexibility may be observed, according to the accounts of a recent architectural and scientific traveller. In Paris improvements, the new streets for old ones—and all founded on sound principles for making artillery effective—have already driven very many of the good people of Paris into the country to dwell, where small brick houses are beginning to sprout up in a night, very much after the fashion of our "villa residences." Even the old detached gardnies, which have emanated from private public spirit, or the desperate wickedness of the Emperor finds a railway pass as far as this or that side of Versailles, perhaps, more comfortable, more healthy, and much cheaper than the old style of living in a gay magnificent boulevards, in straight lines and at right angles. The concept of "progress failed" has come to do in assisting to confound political mind and teaching the harassed human heart to "rest and be thankful."

Suburban fresh air is becoming more and more an important subject amongst ourselves. Surely, if the parks of the Regent, Hyde, Green, or St. James' may be called the lungs of London, the commons and fields which lie outside may be looked upon as the "breakers" of the metropolis, which feed the fresh breeze to it, and serve to clear the over-incumbent brow. Recently, some gentleman, whose project is better than his English, proposed the name of Epping Gravesey, a part of the common, and demanded of the Board of Works permission to inclose sixty-three acres of the same, with a view to building upon it large pavilion residences, conveniently organised, and the landowner promptly informed that the manor will give a fine for the enfranchisement of the property, that they will procure to building, and that they are willing to purchase the manor back at the price which they have given. This is a quaint way of estimating the value of money, and the lord of the manor did not leap very high at the suggestion. Let us hope to do with the Board of Works who can say? They do not know themselves; and they are at present uncertain regarding an Act of Parliament which protects such places from encroachment, and yet appears to authorise the inclosure with some reservation about copyhold, and sense scarcely the kind of intention most calculated to secure the object of that beautiful common, the people, the Metropolitan Board of Works. People should take advantage of the Metropolitan Open Act to secure for the retention of this great space. Whilst Londoners of all classes are undeniably being driven out of London, it is surely as well to keep such commons as Wimbledon, Epping, Hampstead, and Highgate for the most open-air crowded geese who already inhabit them.

Out of evil comes good. Of late recent severe accidents have afforded to pet the public mind greatly to rest. The storm in which the Royal Charter was lost off the Welsh Coast was unexpectedly ready to have been lost did but serve to show how astonishing was her strength. Her framework was not strained, her plates were not shaken. But if large vessels are to ever a ship's side the fault at least cannot be laid to the ship. The captain, master, or pilot, or whoever may be responsible in these days of Royal Navy national command, may be unable to bring the ship's head to the safest quarter, but the wind in heaven may be far too powerful for any human opposition. But the ship cannot be at fault; and therefore the fierce tempest did but show the strength of the vessel and the skill of her builders, and give extra interest to the launch of the Monstrous. Similarly, the disastrous fire off Cherbourg is convincing proof of the excellences of our private builders. A well-built ship-of-war will resist even a very extraordinary fire, and, with tolerable good luck, there can be no fear of the conflagration spreading from out its original birthplace. At present it is uncertain, but the damage done may be the means of forming the nucleus of another handsome City street. Everywhere they are wanted.

From a bankruptcy report it appears that Signori Tamburini, Garbini, and others of the Italian company invest their early-won fortunes in a joint-stock Court millinery establishment in Regent-street, and that, after a short experience, these gentlemen carried their wealth with sufficient ease to induce them to spend it freely amongst the people who pay their way in cash. But, no; they "never" would take a double profit out of their fine voices. Wait will the ladies think of you now, Elvino, *Amor! Tu sapevhe!*

Thulbergé gave his farewell concert at Richmond on Saturday last, and left on Monday for Naples. It is said that the provincial tours of 1861 and 1862, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, have yielded a net profit of some eight or ten thousand pounds.

Accounts from Yarmouth state that the number of fishermen sent away from smacks connected with the eastern coast during the late gale is now ascertained to be thirty-three, and, as intimation smacks are expected to arrive, which number among them ninety-one men and boys, the total of victims amounts to 124 persons.

FINE ARTS.

DRAWINGS FROM THE HOLY LAND.

THERE is now being exhibited at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall, a set of thirty drawings, by Herr Carl Werner, of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the Holy Places. The public will welcome these drawings because, taking the whole series, they will probably be deemed the most important, complete, and satisfactory illustrations of the most interesting and historic sites in the Holy Land which have yet appeared. Herr Werner brought special qualifications to the delineation of such scenes. He is one of our most vigorous colourists and most accurate draughtsmen of architectural subjects. His linear perspective and knowledge of construction are scarcely ever at fault—resulting, we believe, from the artist having originally studied architecture with a view to making it his profession. He has, besides, passed upwards of a year in the Holy Land, executing these drawings "on the spot;" with what amount of personal discomfort those who have experienced domestic life in Palestine will best understand. Moreover, he has obtained permission, through the intervention of the Prussian Consul, to paint views—as, for instance, the "House of Pilate," never before represented. He was allowed to paint the interior of the "Mosque of Omar," with the large rock, covered with a rich silken awning, in the midst—the rock on which the Mussulmans believe Mohammed was raised to Heaven, and which afterwards returned and placed itself on its old site—and all that was to be seen within the Temple area, two janissaries having daily accompanied him on his sketching visits in order to protect him from the fanatical Mussulmans, and from the thirty negro keepers of the temple, who are armed with "mazzas," and knock down every one they find within the temple precincts without a special permission. One of the finest of these drawings was exhibited in the same gallery in the last exhibition of the Institute of Water-colour Painters, of which Herr Werner is a member. We allude to "The Jews' Wailing-place," a wall of immense stones, a portion, it is believed, of the substructure of the ancient Temple of Solomon, and where every Friday the Jews now congregate to pour out lamentations for the loss of country and political nationality, and to pray for their restoration. Other drawings in which the artist is seen to especial advantage are the following:—"Chapel in the House of the High Priest Caiaphas," now a little Armenian convent, and showing the entrance of a small room where Christ is said to have been confined on the night before the crucifixion—a highly-finished drawing, beautiful in colour. "Vestibule of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre," with the stone of unction, whereupon, tradition says, the Saviour's body was laid and embalmed previous to its burial; and the enormous brass candlesticks—two belonging to the Catholics, two to the Armenians, and two to the Greeks. "The Holy Sepulchre," consisting of two rooms, the second of which contains the sarcophagus itself, and is illuminated by about forty silver lamps belonging to all confessions—suggestive of the mighty wars and contentions those holy places have occasioned between nations of rival creeds. This drawing has a very fine, mellow tone. The splendid "Interior of the Greek Chapel" in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; "Cœnaculum," erected by the Crusaders on the spot where, according to the oldest known tradition, the Last Supper was held and the Holy Ghost descended upon the Twelve. Some of the traditions relating to the Holy Places are of the wildest description, and yet, apparently, very remarkably confirmatory evidence of, at least, the exactitude of some of the reputed sites have from time to time been produced. "The Saviour's Birthplace" and the adjoining "Manger." A silver star is let into the pavement, which indicates, it is maintained, the exact spot where the birth took place! Many lamps burn over it night and day. This is a very impressive drawing, intensely rich, and with the lambent glow in the shrine very finely rendered. "Jerusalem from the North Side," with a caravan issuing from the Damascus gate. There are several other drawings of scarcely inferior interest and merit.

The only drawback to our unreserved admiration of the finished drawings (to a few sketches here our observation does not apply) is that they convey an impression upon lengthened examination of being less minutely accurate than they seem at first sight obviously, and almost ostentatiously, to be. When we analyse this impression, we find it arises from, as it appears to us, a too violent insisting upon the partial effects of daylight, especially when a ray penetrates the otherwise sombre interiors and strikes on the worn textures of stone. The skill shown in the textural imitation is undeniable; but we feel it is rather obtruded for effect, especially as the means employed are somewhat mechanical. The results are exactly those of photography. The camera exaggerates these effects, because, while it gives them their full force, its limited scale of chiaroscuro does not permit true relative value to be given to the broader masses of light and shade. The mechanical uniformity of the execution is betrayed in a bed of prickly pears, which have a regularity of growth unknown to that eccentric species of cactus. Nevertheless, making full allowance for their shortcomings, even the technical merits of these drawings are scarcely inferior to their interest and collective value. We understand the whole series are to be reproduced in chromolithography, and published by Messrs. Moore, M'Queen, and Co.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

The publications of this society for 1863 have just been issued to subscribers. These publications are instalments of two series in course of being produced. The intrinsic excellence and essential importance in the history of art of the originals from which these are taken we have dwelt upon more than once. First on the list of the present issue is a line engraving of "St. Stephen thrust out before his Martyrdom," in continuation of the series from the frescoes of Fra Angelico, in the chapel of Nicholas V., in the Vatican. This engraving, by Herr Schäffer, from a drawing by M. Kupelwieser, is a work of singular delicacy, and bears unmistakable evidence of fidelity to the saintly feeling which characterises every production, whatever its subject, of the unworldly monk of Fiesole. A less scrupulous copyist would infallibly have rendered this subject less severe and more dramatic. We think the society has acted very wisely in preferring line engraving to chromolithography for translating the works of a painter whose paramount merit was expression—always an evanescent attribute of art only to be seized by the utmost accuracy and delicacy of form. The conduct of the lines in the engraving is based upon those modern conventional principles by which the modelling is indicated by lines more or less curved, and which are, of course, far in advance of the science exhibited in the execution of the early Italian painters, but this does not at all diminish the fidelity of the ultimate effect.

The remaining annual publications are five chromolithographs, in continuation of the series from the famous frescoes in the Brancacci Chapel, in the Carmelite Church at Florence. The largest of these is the apochryphal subject, "Sts. Peter and Paul Raising the King's Son, and the Homage to St. Peter," the two subjects, as is common in the naive conceptions of the early painters, being represented synchronically and in one picture. This fresco, by Masaccio and Filippino Lippi, like that of "Peter Baptizing the People," in the same chapel, is remarkable for containing an admirably drawn nude figure—that of the King's son, newly restored to life, which very distinctly marks the immense stride in advance, at least as regards technicalities, made by Masaccio, and at the same time shows art ripe for the influence of the antique and the full development of the Renaissance. Two smaller chromolithographs, mounted on one sheet, are "Sts. Peter and John Healing the Sick by their Shadows," and "Sts. Peter and John Giving Alms." Two heads from the first and third of these frescoes, on the scale and aiming at being in exact imitation of the originals, complete the set for this year's subscription. Two important occasional publications have likewise lately appeared—namely, "The Conversion of Hermogenes," from a fresco by Andrea Mantegna, in the Church of the Eremitani, at Padua, remarkable, like other of that master's works, for its architectural background; and "The Annunciation," from a fresco by Fra Angelico, in the Convent of S. Marco, at Florence—perhaps the sweetest of the many versions of this subject, and a strikingly successful specimen of all that it is possible to accomplish by chromolithography.

Mr. Foley has been commissioned to execute the statue of O'Connell for Dublin.

The statue of "Memory," which we inadvertently attributed to Mr. Alexander Brodie in our notice of this gentleman's statue of the late Duke of Richmond, was by the sculptor's brother, Mr. William Brodie, of Edinburgh, who is now engaged upon a statue of the Prince Consort for Perth.

Mr. John Everett Millais and Mr. Edward William Cooke have been elected Royal Academicians.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Katharine Stewart, of Bryanston-square, London, and New Steine, Brighton, was proved in the principal registry by her daughter, Miss Susan Katharine Stewart, the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £16,000. Her Ladyship was the sister of the seventh Earl of Wemyss, and married, in 1805, the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, who died in 1851. Her Ladyship bequeaths the property left to her under the will of her mother, the late Dowager Lady Elcho, to be divided between her children. To her son Edward she has left her library, with the exception of 200 volumes, to be selected by her daughter Susan, whom she has appointed her residuary legatee. The plate is to be divided amongst her sons and daughters, in certain proportions.

The will of Mrs. Willyams, of Tor-Mohun, Devon, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel James Brydges Willyams (Royal Cornwall Militia), was proved in the London Court, on the 11th inst., by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., P.C., the surviving executor, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The will bears date Nov. 18, 1857; and was attested by Charles Kitson, solicitor, Torquay, and S. Johnson, his clerk. The testatrix, after leaving legacies to the amount of about £6000, has bequeathed the remainder of her property to the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, expressed in these words:—"In testimony of my affection and of my approbation and admiration of his efforts to vindicate the race of Israel; with my views he is acquainted, and will no doubt endeavour to accomplish them;" and, further, has expressed her wish that he should obtain permission of her Majesty to use the surname and arms of the family of Lara and Mendez de Costa, in addition to or precedent to that of Disraeli.

The will of Samuel George Smith, Esq., of Sacombe Park, Ware, Herts, and of Lombard-street, banker, was proved in London by his sons, Samuel George Smith, Esq., M.P., and Frederick Chatfield Smith, Esq., the executors. The personalty was sworn under £500,000. To his eldest son he has bequeathed his farms and lands, The Beeches, Herts, and all his landed estates in Adelaide and Australia, and his interest in the banking business, "Smith, Payne, and Smith, Lombard-street." To his son Frederick he has bequeathed his interest in the banking establishment, "Samuel Smith Brothers, Hull." To his daughter a legacy of £30,000. The residue of his property to be divided amongst his four sons, Samuel, Frederick, Rowland, and Horace. There are legacies left to each of the clerks in both the banking establishments of £10. Also £100 to each of the infirmaries at Nottingham, Derby, and Hertford.

The will of the late Major-General James Farrer was proved in London by his son, William H. Farrer, Esq., J. Stedman, W. C. Lambert, Esqrs., and the Rev. Hugh W. Helyar, the executors. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. To his wife he has bequeathed a life interest in his estates, subject to the payment of two annuities of £300 each to his son and daughter, who will, on the decease of his wife, share the residue.

The will of Eugene Thomas Curzon Whittell, Esq., of Helmsley Lodge, Yorkshire, was proved in the London Court under £60,000 personalty, the executors and trustees being H. C. Allhusen, Esq., of Elswick Hall, near Newcastle (the testator's cousin), and Charles Wilkin, Esq., Tokenhouse-yard, London. The testator died at the age of thirty-one, and was the only son of Joshua Francis Whittell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. The will is dated June, 1863. There are liberal legacies left to his father, mother, and sisters; and the freehold, devised to him by his late greatuncle, Joshua Field, Esq., and all other estates he leaves to his father for his life; and upon his decease they are to be divided equally amongst his (testator's) four sisters.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. C. P. Melly has offered to erect twelve additional drinking-fountains in Liverpool.

At a public meeting held in the Leeds Townhall, on Monday night, it was determined to erect a monument to the late Sir Peter Fairbairn.

Two men were killed and three injured by a collision on the Scottish Central Railway, at Dunning, on Friday se'nnight.

At Arranmore a new lighthouse, built of granite, has been completed, at an expense of about £10,000. The light is to be a flash-revolving one of the first class.

The Whitworth Institute, erected at Fleetwood, Lancashire, by Benjamin Whitworth, Esq., at a cost of £2000, was opened on the 15th inst. by a tea and public meeting.

On the 1st proximo an Act of Parliament will come into force making it compulsory in Ireland to have all children born after the 1st of January vaccinated within six months of their birth, under a penalty of 10s.

The session at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, closed on Thursday week with the usual award of diplomas and distribution of prizes, in the presence of the Hon. William Bathurst and Mr. Edward Holland, M.P. Among the five successful candidates for the diploma is a Dane.

The *Dundee Advertiser* states that the committee of the Albert Institute have received subscriptions to the amount of £14,850, and Sir David Baxter has intimated that, whenever the general public make the subscription £17,000, he will become responsible for the remaining £3000.

The heroes of the late pugilistic encounter, King and Heenan, with their seconds and backers, were brought before the Sussex magistrates at Mark Cross, on Tuesday, to answer for the breach of the peace committed by them at the recent fight near Tunbridge Wells. They were bound over to be tried at the next Quarter Sessions.

Sir William Somerville, one of the members for Canterbury, has been raised to the Irish Peerage, under the title of Baron Athlumney. His creation does not necessarily cause a vacancy in the representation of Canterbury. The new Peer may continue to hold his seat in the House of Commons, but while he does so he is not entitled to what is called the "privilege of peerage."

The usual half-yearly examinations of the teachers in training at the normal schools of the National Board—numbering 205—were brought to a close in Dublin, on Monday, by a public examination before the Lord Lieutenant. At the conclusion his Excellency addressed the teachers and expressed himself highly gratified with everything he saw and heard, and renewed his declaration of adherence to the principles of the National Board.

The case of the lunatic at Flushing, in Cornwall, the tale of whose miseries created so much commiseration in the public mind a few weeks ago, was again brought before the magistrates of Falmouth on Monday. The witnesses then examined detailed a horrible story of inhuman neglect on the part of the lunatic's brother, extending over a period of about ten years. The magistrates bound him over in heavy sureties to take his trial for ill-treatment of his lunatic brother.

The munificent bequest of the late Mr. Drummond—amounting to £20,000—to found a school at Dublin for the education of children the orphan daughters of soldiers, has been securely established for the object intended by the testator. Not only has the amount of the bequest been paid into the Court of Chancery by the executors, but a scheme for the future management of the charity has been approved by the Master in Chancery, printed, and circulated. The school will be managed, as nearly as possible, on the plan of the Royal Hibernian Military School for soldiers' sons.

Several valuable additions to the collection of Royal pictures at Holyrood are about to be made by command of her Majesty. In the large collection in Hampton Court there are a good many duplicate portraits of Royal personages connected more or less directly with Scottish history; and on the attention of the Queen being drawn, through the proper official channels, to this circumstance, and the suggestion made that some of these might be spared from the richly clothed walls of Hampton Court Palace to the more needful and not less Royal and appropriate Holyrood, her Majesty at once acquiesced in the propriety of the transfer and exhibited much personal interest in the selection of the pictures.—*Scotsman.*

The celebrated "LL Whisky" case has recently been decided in the Dublin Court of Chancery. It was a petition from the Messrs. Kinahan and Co., of the Carlisle-buildings, Dublin, asking the Court to restrain Mr. Bolton, of Westmoreland-street, from using on his whisky bottles their trade mark, "LL." The Lord Chancellor said he had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion, at an early period of the case, that the letters "LL" constituted a trade mark in the strictest and plainest sense of the words. It was proved that the peculiar mode in which the whisky in question was prepared was invented by a former member of the firm; that there was a secret connected with it, which is kept carefully in a book under lock and key. For forty years the whisky had been sold under that name, and it was a well-known article of commerce to those engaged in the trade. Under all the circumstances he was of opinion that "LL" was as distinct a trade mark as ever came under the cognisance of a court of justice. The Court would not allow a trade mark and design belonging to an article which one man had discovered to be usurped and used by another man, so as to lead the public to believe that they were purchasing from him the same article as the one prepared and sold by the inventor. The Court would always jealously guard property of that kind. The petitioners, therefore, were entitled to maintain the suit. The respondent should pay the costs and account for all his sales for the last six years.

A meeting of the general committee of the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund was held last week in the Guildhall of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the purpose of apportioning the surplus of the fund among various districts, to be applied to the relief of distress occasioned by future accidents. The committee reported that, having ascertained as accurately as possible the quantity of coal raised in each district, they found that the proportions to which each district would be entitled on an average on that basis were:—Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick, £1201; North and East Lancashire, £1587; North Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, £2342; North Stafford, Shropshire, and Cheshire, £1106; South Durham, £2320; South Staffordshire and Worcestershire, £2104; South Wales, £2077; South-Western, £1473; West Lancashire and North Wales, £1826; Yorkshire, £2034; Eastern District of Scotland, £1063; Western District of Scotland, £1236. The executive had been engaged in appointing trustees and committees to receive and appropriate the proportions of the surplus to which each district might be entitled, and had satisfaction in being able to state that the requisite arrangements were almost completed. The recipients of relief number 419—viz., widows, 93; adults, 33; and children, 293; and, from the financial statement attached to the report, it appears that the balance in hand on the 1st of September last amounted to £74,149. The report was adopted, and the executive committee was empowered to dispose of the surplus among the various districts according to the bases laid down by them.

A further increase of about 1700 has taken place in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton districts; and, although in anticipation of a revival of trade, a considerable number of new mills are in course of construction, the Central Executive Relief Committee have come to the conclusion that it is their duty to husband their resources and prepare for frequent changes in the state of employment. They at present hold a balance of about £225,000, while the Mansion House, Liverpool, and Bridgewater House Committees have still at their disposal a sum which may be put down, in round numbers, at £185,000. This gives a total reserve of upwards of £400,000. To this must be added the relief that may be expected from the Public Works Act, under the provisions of which applications to the amount of £1,117,605 have already been reported on. A few weeks ago Mr. Farnall issued circulars to the relieving officers in the cotton-manufacturing districts asking for information as to the present position and employment of those labourers and factory operatives who have ceased to receive parochial relief since the 6th of December, 1862, when pauperism attained its maximum. Some of the returns which have been received are incomplete; but, making the best use he can of the data with which he has been supplied, he frames the following estimate:—"That 15,564 persons who were paupers in December, 1862, cannot be traced by the relieving officers; that 54,474 persons have resumed their usual work; that 25,940 are employed in outdoor work; and that 7782 have either removed or emigrated." Grants were made from the general fund to the following places:—Hurst, £120; Tintwisle, £100; Glossop and Hadfield, £1800; Bamberbridge, £100; Salford, £700; Heywood, £500; and Hulme, £600. Several smaller grants were also made.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in the open market, has been much less active this week, and the rates of discount for the best short bills have declined to 7¼ ½ per cent. The imports of the precious metals have been on an extensive scale, and about £200,000 has been sent into the Bank. The export inquiry has fallen off, and the supply of capital in all quarters is increasing. There has, consequently, been an improved feeling in the market for Home Securities. The business doing has been only moderate; nevertheless, the quotations have rather advanced. Consols, for Money, have realised 91¼ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 91⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¼ ⅜; Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 4s. discount. Indian Securities have moved off slowly. The Five per Cents have marked 106¼ ½; the Bonds, 8s. discount to par. Rupee Paper has sold at 103½ to 104½, and 113 to 114. Mexican Bonds have commanded more attention, and the quotations have improved. Greek Bonds, however, have suffered rather a heavy decline. The Confederate Scrip has been done at 37 to 39. Most other foreign bonds have met a very inactive market. Joint-Stock Bank shares have sold freely, at very full prices, and about an average business has been passing in Miscellaneous Securities. The Railway Share Market may be considered firm. Most of our Continental advices state that the demand for money has fallen off. At New York the premium on gold has declined to 50½. There is still a fair profit on shipments to this country. The exchanges in France and Germany are rather more favourable. It is presumed, therefore, that money has, at length, seen its highest range in this country.

THE MARKETS.

THE corn trade has been in a very inactive state this week, although the supplies of produce on offer have not been, to say, extensive. Wheat and inferior barley have given way 1s., and grey peas have declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In the value of other articles very little change has taken place. The fat stock markets have been very dull, and the quotations generally have had a drooping tendency. Tea has moved off slowly, at late rates; but the sale for both raw and refined sugars have been tolerably firm. Coffee has moved off freely, on former terms. In rice, however, very little business has been passing. The provision trade may be considered firm. Tallow, however, has sold slowly, at 40s. 9d. to 41s. per cwt. for P.Y.C. on the spot. Oils, generally, have met a dull inquiry, at about last week's prices. The coal trade is in a healthy state, at full quotations. In the value of hay and straw no change has taken place. The wool trade has become inactive; nevertheless, prices are supported. Potatoes, owing to large arrivals coastwise and by land carriage, are dull, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton. In the various other markets, as is generally the case at this period of the year, very little business has been transacted, on former terms.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WELCHMAN, John-street West, Blackfriars-road, dealer in jewellery.—H. HALL, St. Martin's-le-Grand, City, iron merchant.—C. G. ELLIOTT, Shoe-lane, City, bookseller.—J. RUFF, Kingston, Surrey, British wine manufacturer.—T. HIND, Halford-terrace, Walworth, builder.—J. MARTYN, Rosemary-cottages, Shepperton-street, Islington, wholesale milliner.—T. WILLIAMS, Rose-lane, Ratcliffe, cooper.—J. MARTIN, Millbank-street, Westminster, late blacking manufacturer.—J. GALE, Portswood, Hampshire.—E. UPJOHN, Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-square, dairyman.—J. OSBORNE, St. John's-road, Hoxton, upholsterer.—H. J. CLARKE, South-parade, Brompton, builder.—R. R. WILLIAMS, Bury-street, St. James's, major in the militia.—B. M'GRATH, Liverpool, provision-dealer.—J. V. DE FLEURY, Addington-square, Margate, artist.—W. GRIFFITHS, High-street, Poplar, grocer.—W. J. GINGER, Bexley-heath, Kent, carpenter.—W. JARRETT, Minster, Kent, market gardener.—W. S. MARSHALL and B. WILLIAMS, Strand, tradesalers.—H. J. BALLARD, Southampton, tailor.—W. RANDALL, Norwich, corndealer.—R. CASE, Upper Thames-street, oil merchant.—D. T. DANCER, Sloane-square, cab proprietor.—G. ZANNI, Holborn-hill, meat-screen manufacturer.—J. NEWSOME, Edmond-place, City, woollen merchant.—J. R. HARRIS, Hawley-road, Kentish-town, painter.—D. KEENE, Portsea, Hants, bootmaker.—M. DAVIS, Caroline-place, Guildford-street, Middlesex, general dealer.—ELIZABETH GELL, Harlesden-green, Willesden, farmer.—ELLEN NASH, Euston-road, St. Pancras.—T. WARD, Birmingham, dealer in coal.—G. HILLMAN, Aston, Warwickshire, farmer.—J. NASH, East Dean, Gloucestershire, brick and tile manufacturer.—W. KING, Chippenham, Wiltshire, draper.—S. NORTHWAY, Torquay, Devonshire, wine merchant.—J. MOORE, High Bickington, Devonshire, farmer.—RIDLEY and ROBERT MAKEPEACE, Teignmouth, Devonshire, wharfinger.—R. TAYLOR, Goole, Yorkshire, coal merchant.—R. ANDREW, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, corn-miller.—J. H. DEADY, Birkenhead and Liverpool, builder.—T. CARR and P. ROBINSON, Liverpool, timber merchants.—G. CRAGGS, Liverpool, steam-boat owner.—G. B. HUGHES, Liverpool, photographic artist.—J. R. EDWARDS, Pensarn, near Abergele, Denbighshire, grocer.—E., P., J., S., and J. ROYLE, Crumpsal-vale, Lancashire, bleachers.—W. HARTLEY, Old Accrington, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—W. H. HEWITT, Manchester, attorney.—J. DALKIN, Durham, ropemaker.—W. NITSCH, Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant.—S. CARELESS, Birmingham, fruiterer.—S. FERRY, Birmingham, watch hand maker.—T. GREENWOOD, Manchester, marble-mason.—T. E. PLANT, Liverpool, master mariner.—S. PRATT, Kidderminster, clogmaker.—C. KIRKHAM, Macclesfield, dealer in German yeast.—J. GLAHOLM, Sunderland, brass-founder.—G. GOULD, Wareham, Dorsetshire, general dealer.—T. CRAWFORD, sen., Darlington, butcher.—J. SIDDALL, Sharrow Moor, near Sheffield, schoolmaster.—B. WILLIAMS, Hanley, Staffordshire, beerseller.—C. HARRIS, Tewkesbury, innkeeper.—J. LEWIS, Garnvach, Monmouthshire, tailor.—T. HARRISON, Saxilby, Lincolnshire, farmer.—T. P. JONES, Rhyd-y-Defaid, Flintshire, farmer.—J. GALE, Martock, Somersetshire, farmer.—ANN REES, Llangunllo, Cardiganshire, innkeeper.—R. HUGHES, Stretton-heath, Shropshire, bricklayer.—W. F. WELLS, Pudsey, Yorkshire, schoolmaster.—W. CURTIS, Burwash, Sussex, wheelwright.—M. NUNN, Bradwell-near-the-Sea, Essex, blacksmith.—J. STEVENS, Benenden, Kent, commission-agent.—C. BRUTTON, Exeter, attorney.—G. DYSON, Lees, near Oldham, stonemason.—H. HOWARD, Brighton.—J. R. KIDD, Norwich, tobacconist.—G. DEWIS, jun., Brinklow, Warwickshire, baker.—J. JAMES, Cwmavon, Glamorganshire, shoedealer.—R. LANE, Ormesby, Yorkshire, tailor.—H. RITSON, Stockton-on-Tees, chemist.—E. WILLIAMS, Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire, flour-dealer.—MARY ELLIS, widow, Tunbridge Wells, miller.—R. T. MANSER, Eastbourne, Sussex, poulterer.—J. DURHAM, jun., Hampton Gay, near Oxford, paper manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. F. and J. M'K. BENNIE, Glasgow, house factors.—W. FINDLAY, Glasgow, builder.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.

BANKRUPTS.

J. S. GALBRAITH, Bradley-terrace, Wandsworth-road, tobacconist.—W. J. SIMMONDS, Snow's-fields, Bermondsey, builder.—J. T. TRESSIDDER, Long-acre, late biscuit manufacturer.—B. SCOTT, New Brompton, Kent, paymaster in the Royal Navy.—T. BROWN, Acuber-place, Dalston, brassfounder.—E. J. PRETTEYJOHN, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, City; Salcombe, Devonshire; and Weston-street, Southwark, cider merchant.—W. STOCKLEY, Fulham, late wine retailer.—T. J. COTTRELL, Reading, butcher.—J. HOPKINS, Wellington-terrace, Bayswater, cheesemonger.—G. W. WESTROPP, Northumberland-court, Strand, late Ensign in the 11th Regiment.—J. GREYER, West Wellow, Wiltshire, cattle-dealer.—G. F. GREENHEAD, Fulham, ornamental painter.—F. EVES, Newbury, Berkshire, chemist.—G. WILLSHER, James-street, Walworth, colour merchant.—W. E. S. HASELTON, Upper-marsh, Lambeth, builder.—W. DOYLE, Cloudesley-street, Islington, confectioner.—W. BIDWELL, Petty Cury and Silver-street, Cambridgeshire, boot manufacturer.—A. OXLADE, Slough, Bucks, innkeeper.—G. HEFFILL, East-road, City-road, tailor.—G. BANTON, New-street, Covent-garden, hosier.—S. SUCH, Brentwood, Essex, victualler.—W. CAMERON, Church-passage, Norton Folgate, potato salesman.—J. MASON, Portland-road, Notting-hill, builder.—J. QUICK, Gosport, Hampshire, innkeeper.—J. MOORE, Birmingham, bookseller.—R. VANN, Birmingham, tarpaulin manufacturer.—W. PAKEMAN, Wombourne, Penn, and Sedgley, Staffordshire, miller.—A. A. FAVARETTI, Cardiff, ship-broker.—E. COLES, Whitchurch, Dorsetshire, yeoman.—T. AVERY, Knowle, Devonshire, innkeeper.—T. H. BURGOYNE, Kingsbridge and Plymouth, draper.—T. BENTON, Wakefield, worsted manufacturer.—S. HOWE, Birstal, Yorkshire, waste-dealer.—J. C. KELLETT, Leeds, mungo manufacturer.—J. GRIFFITHS, Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler.—J. ROBERTS, Holywell, Flintshire, chemist.—L. HEYMAN, Liverpool, jeweller.—JOANNA RICHARDS, Camborne, Cornwall, grocer.—M. HOLEHAM, Bolton, provision-dealer.—R. RIDING, Altrincham, Cheshire, joiner.—W. BARKER, Barlow, Yorkshire, woon loader.—R. MACKARELL, Treales, Lancashire, farmer.—R. RILEY, Birmingham, baker.—J. HURST, Manchester, salesman.—C. ASHTON, Nottingham and Leicester, carver and gilder.—J. S. NICHOLSON, Batley, Yorkshire, flockdealer.—W. BARR, Sheffield, joiner.—CHARLOTTE BROOKS, Dudley.—J. GREENAWAY, jun., Studley, Wiltshire, wooddealer.—T. VICKERS, Leeds, staymaker.—H. FOSTER, Leeds, late manufacturing chemist.—W. BELLWOOD, Leeds, flourdealer.—G. BETTINSON, Newark-on-Trent, bootmaker.—R. BREWSTER, Albrighton, Shropshire, farmer.—D. REES, Llanguicke, Glamorganshire, farmer.—F. DAVIS, Alcester, Warwickshire, beerhouse-keeper.—D. JOHN, Cardiff, innkeeper.—J. M'MILLAN, Swansea, licensed victualler.—E. TAYLOR, Kidderminster, beerhouse-keeper.—J. WYERS, Deepfields, Staffordshire.—J. BUSHELL, Worcester, carpenter.—G. FAYERS, Long Melford, Suffolk, farmer.—G. GOODWIN, Manchester, general merchant.—J. WOOD, Seedley, Lancashire, slatedealer.—W. MARGERISON, Brampton, Derbyshire, slater.—T. HACKING, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire, chemical manufacturer.—T. SIMPSON, Darlington, Durham, hairdresser.—E. BROOK, Leeds, mining-broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. PURDIE, Arrochar, by Loch Long, near Dumbarton, hotelkeeper.—J. M'KNIGHT, Glasgow, draper.—D. HAMILTON, Glasgow, merchant.—R. GRAY, Glasgow, fruitdealer.—J. MURRAY, Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire, commission-agent.—W. KENNEDY, Maybole, Ayrshire, farmer.—J. THOMSON, Brechin, mason.



SCULPTURED STONE.



BRONZE STATUETTE.

REMAINS OF ROMAN ART AT WYCOMBE, NEAR ANDOVERSFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—SEE PAGE 649.

LAMBTON COLLIERY, AUSTRALIA.

THIS colliery is situated about five miles from the city of Newcastle, New South Wales, and is the property of the Scottish Australian Mining Company. It is one of the most recently commenced, and bids fair to be one of the most productive of the Australian mines. The coal trade of that colony is gradually and surely developing itself, and in time, no doubt (like that of the mother country), will become its great source of wealth, especially when the real value of the coal for steam purposes becomes known. Great credit is due to the several Australian coal companies for the energy with which they combated the various impediments which must of necessity accompany such enterprise in a new country, where the cost of labour is nearly treble what it is in England, and the conveyance of goods so difficult, owing to the scarcity—in fact, total absence—of good roads.

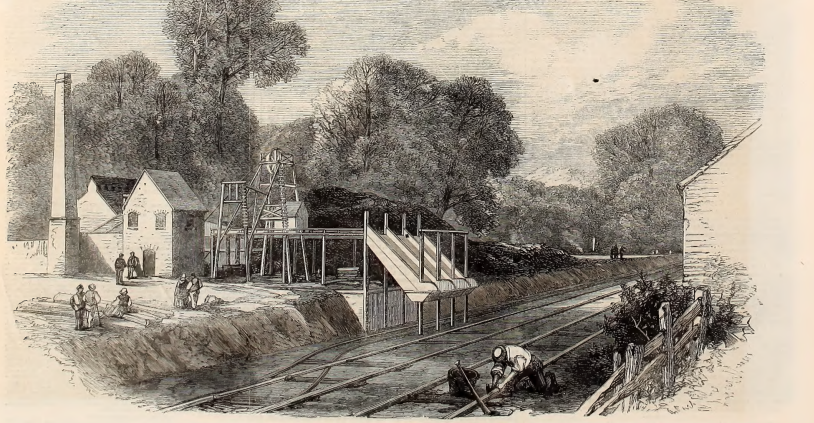
The Lambton works have been constructed on the newest principles of mining engineering; and great credit is due to the company's manager, Mr. T. Croudace, for the masterly manner in which they have been completed. The working shaft is lined throughout with freestone, carefully jointed, and is the only example of the kind at present in the colony. The coal is conveyed from the pit's mouth by a branch railway, two miles and a half in length, to the Great Northern line, and by that to Newcastle, where it is shipped. "Ere many years," writes the gentleman who obligingly furnished us with the sketch from which our Engraving is taken, "we may hope that Newcastle, the capital of the coal trade of New South Wales, will vie with the town from which it takes its name, and that the noble waters of the Hunter River will bear forth yearly as goodly a freight as does the coaly Tyne of the old country."

MR. HARDING.

JAMES DUFFIELD HARDING, the distinguished landscape-painter in water colours and well-known teacher, who died on the 4th inst., was born at Deptford, Kent, in 1797. He was the son of an artist of some reputation, but whose talents were chiefly engaged in teaching. To the instruction of his father and that also of Prout, together with the careful study of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," the deceased artist confesses he was largely indebted for the earliest formation and cultivation of his taste. A casual remark of his mother, suggesting that it might be more profitable to him to go and study directly from nature than to copy the works of men, seems to have made a deep impression on the young artist's mind. For a while he acted upon this suggestion, and prosecuted his studies in this narrow but sure path to excellence with great ardour and devotion. He became, however, discouraged with the apparent slowness of his progress, and disheartened at difficulties, for none was now at hand to enable him to surmount them, and at this period there were very few aids to art-instruction. For a time, indeed, Harding abandoned the pursuit of painting altogether, and applied himself to engraving. A year was spent in this new field of study, and we must not deem the time lost, for the knowledge of the principles of this branch of art then acquired, doubtless proved of service to him in various ways, but especially in the obvious assistance it would be to him in his subsequent efforts in lithography.

Again, however, Harding resolved to be a painter, and again he applied himself with renewed energy to the study of nature. It may be interesting to mention that Mr. Harding himself states that he became, early in his career, dissatisfied with the methods of representing the atmospheric greys and negative hues of shadows then in vogue. These were painted first, and the "local" or "self" colours of objects passed over them, contrary, the artist argued, to the analogy of Nature herself; for, in nature, the effects of atmosphere and shadow must necessarily intervene between the eye and the objects viewed. Convinced of the erroneousness of the principles then commonly practised, the artist thenceforward adopted and taught exactly the opposite method of painting the local colours first, and upon them the greys and shadows. While still young, the Society of Arts awarded the artist a silver medal for a water-colour drawing. In 1820, as lithography began to be employed in this country, Harding turned his attention to it. He soon appears to have discovered that, although it could not be brought to compete with engraving in finish and completeness, the capabilities of lithography (with its granulous texture and facility of execution) for the exhibition of the best qualities of a sketch and all the rudimentary kinds of drawing could scarcely be over-estimated; and that, therefore, it was the best medium for diffusing good examples for instruction. Several series of sketches, published from time to time under the titles "Lessons on Art," "Lessons on Trees," "Elementary Art," and "The Principles and Practice of Art"—known not only to every artist and amateur, but to every tyro in art—attest the perfection to which Mr. Harding brought the practice of lithography. Less generally known are several illustrations in water colours of Byron, which were published on a large scale. Some little time previous to the publication of these illustrations the artist was elected into the ranks of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which society he afterwards became a leading member. About the same period the Académie des Beaux Arts awarded him two gold medals for his lithographic drawings.

In 1830 he went to Rome and Naples, and brought back sketches on coloured paper. He was one of the first also to introduce the use of opaque as well as transparent colours in water-colour painting, much against the prejudices of the founders of the



LAMBTON COLLIERY, NEAR NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES.

art in England—a practice now, however, very generally adopted, particularly by Cattermole, Nash, Lewis, and W. Hunt. In 1836 he published his "Sketches at Home and Abroad." In this admirable work was for the first time shown the advantages afforded by the printing of a tint, especially for representing atmospheric effects. The result exactly resembles chalk drawings on tinted paper, touched with white—a favourite description of drawing with the great Italian masters. During the the latter years of his career he, like another great master n water colours—David Cox—painted pictures in oil, several of which were exhibited at the Royal Academy. These, however, met with little favour from the hangers, and, in truth, made little impression upon critics or the public. The artist seemed, in them to have stepped a little out of his own proper sphere. Marvellous facility of execution and abundant evidence of great knowledge of art-principles were there; but yet they conveyed an impression of inadequacy and incompleteness, perhaps resulting from an insufficient conception of the peculiar exigencies of the new material. Mr. Harding was a man of varied mental acquirements, and his reputation is great, abroad as well as at home. Critics of the most opposite views have acknowledged his great merit as landscape water-colourist, draughtsman, and teacher. Mr. Ruskin has paid him the highest eulogiums, though Harding's principles were almost diametrically opposed to those of the Pre-Raphaelites. Perhaps no living artist is more skilled in the use of every appliance of his art. Perhaps no living artist has depicted a greater variety of scenery, English and foreign. His landscape sketches are among the finest that could be named. His drawings of foliage, though slight, and therefore necessarily conventional, and though representative rather than imitative, are singularly suggestive of character. Estimated by the services he has rendered the artistic public as a teacher, both by pen and pencil, he takes, we think, the very first place. We must, however, in the interest of art, not ignore the fact that there are higher aims in painting than can be attained by any means which do not rise far above sketching, however dexterous, diversified, and valuable to the student.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Cundall and Downes, New Bond-street.



THE LATE MR. J. D. HARDING, LANDSCAPE-PAINTER.

"THE FOOT-BRIDGE IN THE LANE."

THERE is little to be offered in the way of description or otherwise of the landscape engraved below, beyond what our Engraving itself will afford. The view, though undoubtedly taken in all its details from nature—the rural lane, with its broidered greenery, the rambling hedgerow dotted with shady beech, graceful ash, or hazel bush, the rippling brook running shallow from summer drought, at which the thirsty dog slakes his parched tongue, and into which that little loiterer gazes, forgetful alike probably of message and parcel, watching glancing trout and minnow or sinuous track of eel, the crazy plank bridge so primitive in construction, the sunlit field beyond, where the cattle lie dozing, and a sky overhead checquered with fairest azure and fleeciest white—all is but a glimpse of the ordinary features of our delightful homely English scenery, and requires, therefore, no localising designation. The artist, too, is one whose honest painstaking and skilful fidelity to nature identify him with many others who ably contribute to sustain those best characteristics of the English school of landscape-painting. If it be asked why we choose Christmas time for giving a representation of Nature in all her midsummer bravery and beauty, we might, perhaps, consider it a sufficient answer that we do so upon the principle of the effectiveness of contrast. But may we not add, because this is the season to remember, with absent friends and benefits purchases long forgotten, the blessings of a bounteous Providence during the past year, so conspicuous in a long and glorious summer, and in the timely abundance of harvest? And, though some of us may have fully appreciated the delights of summer while they were yet ours, the retrospect or anticipation of them can hardly fail to add new zest to our enjoyment of the comforts of winter, especially if we endeavour that all shall share them with us.



"THE FOOT-BRIDGE IN THE LANE," BY F. W. HULME, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 15th inst., at Newstead Abbey, Notts, the wife of William Frederick Webb, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd ult., at the British Consulate, Beyrout, John Adie Rattray, Esq., to Harriet Ann, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Edmund Hiscock, B.A.

On the 30th ult., at the British Consulate, Cairo, Egypt, by the Rev. G. Washington, M.A., William, youngest son of Penrey Kirton, Esq., of Southampton, to Margaret Anderson, eldest daughter of J. C. Low, Esq., of Dundee. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Percy, second and much-beloved son of Joseph and Matilda Moore, of Wollaton, Nottingham, aged 3 years and 11 months.

On the 19th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, George Carr Clark, Esq., late of Ellinthorp Hall, Tasmania, in his 75th year.

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COLONEL CRAWLEY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS ROBERT CRAWLEY is one of four brothers, sons of an old officer who was severely wounded in the Peninsular War and thereby disabled at an early age. Three of these brothers—Colonel Crawley, of the Inniskillings, included—obtained commissions from Sandhurst at the ages of sixteen by passing highly-distinguished examinations. The fourth purchased his commission, and, as a Lieutenant of the 80th Regiment, fell at Sobraon while spiking a gun which he had gallantly captured from the enemy, having previously shared in the dangers of Moodkee and Ferozeshah with his distinguished corps. One of the brothers served in all climates and in the Crimea for twenty-eight years in the 20th Regiment, from which he retired as a Major, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Another brother died in the 4th Regiment from the effects of the climate in India. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, of the 6th, or Inniskilling, Regiment of Dragoons—whose Portrait we give, from a photograph by J. De Szerski, Aldershot—entered the Army as an Ensign in the 43th Regiment. He has served for several years in all parts of India—on the Staff of the late Sir Jasper Nicolls, when Commander-in-Chief in India; of General Sir John Aitchison; of Lord Metville, in the Punjaub campaign; and, lastly, as Aide-de-Camp to the late Sir Harry Smith.

The court-martial on Colonel Crawley reassembled on Thursday week, when the court was crowded to hear the prisoner read his defence. He began by condemning in strong terms the mendacious course pursued by his enemies and by a portion of the press, whose object was, through him, to attack a system and to abolish military discipline. He congratulated himself that he was at length brought to answer to the charges against him before a Court in whose judgment he had full confidence, and could safely say he believed that the day of his trial was the day of his deliverance. It had been said that at the Mhow court-martial he had been guilty of the grossest persecution and had suborned false testimony. If there had been any ground for such a charge, why was it not proceeded with? It had been said that he had been guilty of unwarrantable cruelty in causing the arrest of the three Sergeant-Majors; but, if he had, why did not that charge form part of the present indictment, that he might have had the opportunity of answering it. Those who knew the facts were aware that he had acted properly, and the opinions of those who did not he could afford to despise. He had no wish to shield himself under the protection of superior officers, though it was gratifying to him what the course he had adopted had met with the approbation of his superiors. It was said he had acted under the influence of ill-feeling towards Sergeant-Major Lilley; but surely no one would charge Major-General Farrell, Sir W. Mansfield, and Sir H. Rose with having so acted, or with having approved of his conduct because they, too, held a grudge against the Sergeant-Major. He held that the severity he had exercised was necessary to the restoration of discipline in the regiment, which, if he had been allowed, he would have proved was in a state of insubordination when the court-martial on Paymaster Smales was instituted. He should like to have had the opportunity of proving what was the state of the regiment when he took the command, by the production of the letter from the Horse Guards to Colonel Shute. This, however, had been denied him, and it was not open for him now to assert what he might, had his application been allowed, have proved. He called upon the Court to consider what was his position when he took the command of a regiment in a state of insubordination arising from a long-standing demoralisation. This was evident from the letter of the Commander-in-Chief. Of all cases of insubordination that which existed above the ranks was the most fatal and irremediable. It was necessary that soldiers should be subject to a stricter discipline than civilians, and his having acted in this spirit had prevented, as he believed, a catastrophe. He had intended, and had been always ready, to proceed with the trial of the Sergeant-Majors. If they were not tried the fault was not his, but his superiors'. He contended that the question at issue between him and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Inniskillings was that of mutiny or no mutiny. Referring to the specific charges



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS ROBERT CRAWLEY, OF THE 6TH, OR INNISKILLING, REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA—THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL HOOD, WOUNDED.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

upon which he was arraigned, he complained of their vagueness; adding that it was difficult for him to know what he had to meet. But, accepting the charges in all their vagueness, he appealed to the Court, now that the evidence for the prosecution was concluded, was there any proof whatever—admitting that the arrest was justifiable—that in the mode of carrying it out there was anything bearing the character of "unnecessary and undue severity," or "great or grievons hardship." As he was not charged with the illegality of the arrest he was justified in assuming that the arrest was necessary. Then he came to the charge of undue severity. Why, close arrest was necessarily severe, and it was not his fault, nor did it justify any change from the ordinary course of proceeding that Sergeant-Major Lilley was of plethoric habits, and had a sick wife. If it did, then the sooner such men left the service the better. Even in civil life at home, the physical condition of the criminal or his domestic circumstances did not alter the punishment when a conviction for crime took place. If anything ought to be laid to his charge it was rather excess of leniency than too great severity. He might have placed Sergeant-Major Lilley in solitary confinement; but, considering the condition of Mrs. Lilley, he did not wish, even in his disgrace, to deprive the Sergeant-Major of the solace of his wife's society. He then proceeded to show that the bungalows were not "bomb-proof ovens," nor like the "hold of a slave-ship," and contended that the death of Lilley was not, to any appreciable extent, due to his confinement. He also asserted that the privacy of Mrs. Lilley was not intruded upon, but, if it were, it was clearly not his fault, but that of Lieutenant Fitzsimon. He laid stress upon the fact that Lilley had never complained. Finally, he contended that, on every ground, he was entitled to a complete acquittal. Colonel Crawley's address, which occupied some hours in the delivery, was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and was greeted with hearty applause at the close.

Several distinguished officers were then called, and bore strong testimony to Colonel Crawley's gentlemanly, honourable, and humane character.

The public proceedings of the court-martial closed yesterday week, when Sir Alfred Horsford, the prosecutor, replied on the case. He defended the witnesses from the charge of perjury, which Colonel Crawley had insinuated rather than charged against them. He contended that the arrest, as carried out by Colonel Crawley, was not only cruel but illegal; for Paymaster Smales had a right to communicate with his witnesses, which he could not do in the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley; and, by the articles of war, no prisoner ought to be subjected to military confinement for more than eight days without being brought to trial. The release of the Sergeant-Major ought to have been carried out a fortnight sooner than it was, and for what happened during that fortnight Colonel Crawley was responsible.

The court was then closed, and the members proceeded to consider their finding, which will not be known till confirmed by the Horse Guards.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Some more sketches by our Special Artist and Correspondent in the South have, after considerable delay, reached us through one of the many gaps in the blockade. Three of these are engraved on pages 661 and 664 of our present Issue, and appended are some details by our Correspondent respecting them:—

BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA—THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL HOOD RECEIVING HIS WOUND.

The battle of Chicamauga, of which your readers will doubtless have heard long before this sketch can reach you, was one of the most brilliant victories ever gained by the South, though, unfortunately, not decisive in its results, for, owing to the incompetency or apathy of the Confederate Commander-in-Chief, the Federal General was allowed to collect his scattered columns behind the intrenchments of Chattanooga. The fight commenced on the 19th of September, and fluctuated throughout the day with varying chances, both armies occupying their respective positions when darkness put a stop to the conflict. At twelve o'clock on that night General Longstreet, to the great delight of every one, arrived on the field from Virginia, and immediately assumed command of the Confederate left wing, consisting of his own corps of tried veterans from the banks of the Rappahannock and Potomac, and Buckner's division from the army of East Tennessee. On the morning of the 20th the battle was renewed, General Longstreet sweeping everywhere from his front the right of the Federal host, crushing them back before the advance of his victorious brigades. From the nature of the ground, which was thickly wooded, I found it impossible to make anything like a drawing of the battle, not being able to see more than a hundred yards either way; but I have selected an incident for illustration, which occurred in almost the only open portion of the field. You will recollect that General Hood was severely wounded in the arm at Gettysburg, and though still suffering, and compelled to carry the injured limb in a sling, he accompanied his glorious division to the banks of the Tennessee. General Hood is, to my mind, the Bayard of the Confederate army, literally *sans peur et sans reproche*, and those who have seen him, as I have seen him at Fredericksburg and elsewhere, at the head of his gallant Texans, will admit I eulogise him no more than he deserves. About two o'clock on the 20th General Hood found his division in front of an opening in the woods, which ascended abruptly for some three or four hundred yards to a most formidable Yankee position on the skirt of a dense piece of forest. Fallen timber served to make its natural strength much stronger, and behind this fortification of logs were posted large bodies of Federal infantry and numerous pieces of artillery. General Hood determined at once to carry the position by assault, and, forming his men into two lines, gave the order to advance. The leading column moved forward half way across the opening, under a most withering fire, then paused for an instant and discharged their rifles, rushing on, with the bayonet, through the smoke. At this moment General Hood was cheering forward the second column when an Enfield ball passed through his right thigh, smashing the bone to pieces, and as he was removed from the field he heard the shouts of his soldiers proclaiming their success and his revenge.

CHATTANOOGA AND THE FEDERAL LINES FROM THE LOWER RIDGE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

In this view the exact positions of Chattanooga and General Rosecranz's army are, I think, tolerably well defined, the town and camps of the Federalists lying in a bend of the Tennessee river, which here forms the letter U. By drawing a curved line across the superior portion of the letter you have the defensive line of works thrown up by the Northern Commander, and will thus see that his is a position of great strength from the fact that his forces are concentrated in a small space, his left and right resting on each bend of the river. The Confederate lines run from the river at the base of Lookout Mountain, extending along Missionary Ridge, and terminating again on the river to the extreme right, the Federals having the inner side of an arc, and the Confederates the outer. Missionary Ridge is formed by the range of hills running from the right across the middle distance, and from amidst the foliage may be seen peeping here and there the sparse tents of the Southern army. Beyond, still to the right, are the lofty peaks of the Unaka mountains, forming a portion of the Alleghany chain, and the whole scene of valley and distant purple hills, with cloud shadows sobering the rich tints that sparkle in the golden autumn sunshine, make up a landscape that requires no further assistance of nature to make it perfect.

VIEW OF CHATTANOOGA AND THE FEDERAL POSITIONS FROM THE LEFT CENTRE OF THE CONFEDERATE LINES.

The point of view of the accompanying Illustration was the lower slope of Missionary Ridge, near General Preston's head-quarters. The lofty hill on the left is Lookout Mountain, round the base of which, extending to the Tennessee River, the extreme left of the southern line runs. Beyond, to the right, is Racoon Mountain, and next comes Waldron's Ridge. These are spurs of the Cumberland Range, clustered round the town of Chattanooga, which lies under the shelter of Cameron's Hill, a thickly-foliated mamelon. In the middle distance are the Yankee camps. On this side of them, near the centre of the Engraving, lies the Star Fort, while on the extreme right is indicated another very strong redoubt, both being united by lesser works and a continuous chain of trenches. At the foot of the elevation from which my sketch was taken may be seen the Confederate line of breastworks, and in the wooded middle ground the pickets of the opposing armies confront each other within speaking distance. The drawing, however, which I made from the lower ridge of Lookout Mountain, will, I think, give a better idea of the relative positions of the contending forces, as in that the Tennessee River is seen, and even the inside of the Federal works.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

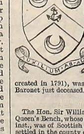
THE EARL OF ELGIN.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir James Bruce, K.T., G.C.B., P.C., eighth Earl of Elgin and twelfth Earl of Kincardine, Baron Bruce, of Kinloss and of Torry, in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, a leading statesman and diplomatist of his time, was (by his second wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J. T. Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikeir, in the county of Fife, M.P.) the eldest son of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, celebrated as the collector of the "Elgin Marbles." He was born in London, July 20, 1811, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1832. He was afterwards a Fellow of Merton College, and graduated M.A. in 1835, and D.C.L. in 1856. He was elected M.P. for Southampton in the summer of 1841, but was its representative only to the 17th of November of the same year, when he succeeded his father as eighth Earl of Elgin and twelfth Earl of Kincardine. He was, March 16, 1842, appointed Governor of Jamaica. He was made Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, Sept. 16, 1846, and, amid the troubles he had there to contend with, displayed unflinching impartiality and a determination to deal with both the vexatiously hostile sections of the Queen's subjects—the Upper and Lower Canadians—on a footing of equality. In mark of the ability and success of his administration, he was named a Knight of the Thistle, July 12, 1847, and was created, Nov. 13, 1849, a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Elgin, of Elgin. He retired from the government of Canada, Dec. 18, 1854, and went as Special Ambassador to Washington in 1854, and was made a P.C. in 1857, and went in that year, as her Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, to China. On arriving at Galle, he was startled with the alarming news of the disaffection of the north-western provinces of India. At Singapore he took it on himself to divert British troops on their way to China, and sent them on to India, while he resolved himself not to leave Singapore till ample and complete arrangements had been made for the transmission of this force to the scene of mutiny. That done, he proceeded to Calcutta, and was received enthusiastically there. He conferred with Lord Canning, the Governor-General, and he remained in India till his Chinese force was replaced by 1500 marines. He returned to China in September, 1857, and joined his French colleague, Baron Gros. Then ensued acts of Chinese treachery, and the consequent bombardment of Canton. The Treaty of Tien-Tsin was signed June 26, 1858. From China Lord Elgin went to Japan, his object being to break up the odious monopoly which had excluded all foreigners except the Dutch from commerce or intercourse with the Japanese people. The Treaty of Jeddo, opening the ports to the British, was signed on the 26th of August, 1858. Lord Elgin, having returned home, took his seat in the House of Lords on the first day of the Session, 1859. He had been made a G.C.B. in 1858, and a D.C.L. of Oxford two years previously, at the Grand Commemoration. Lord Derby, at the time Prime Minister, publicly complimented him on "his zeal, skill, and ability." He was installed Lord Rector of Glasgow University Dec. 22, 1859. When Lord Palmerston returned to power, Lord Elgin accepted the office of Postmaster-General. In 1860 it was again necessary that the Emperor of China should be compelled to fulfil the engagements into which he had entered with the British, but which he was evidently determined, if possible, to evade. Lord Elgin went out, retaining the office of Postmaster-General till September, 1860. On his voyage he was shipwrecked at Ceylon, and had a narrow escape from death, but was put on board another vessel, and proceeded to Hong-Kong, and then to Shanghai. The Taku Forts were taken, the Summer Palace destroyed, and the Chinese submitted themselves. Lord Elgin signed, Oct 24, 1860, at Pekin, the ratification of the treaty of June 26, 1858, and also the convention putting an end to hostilities in China. In January, 1862, Lord Elgin was selected, with universal approbation, to succeed the lamented Lord Canning, his friend and schoolfellow, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. How, in his Indian administration, he pacified angry feelings, established loyalty among doubtful chiefs, promoted education, furthered religion without offending the natives—all these things are matters of recent history. Though his viceroyalty has been short, it will have left its mark for good on Indian history. His devotion to thus carrying out the duties of his office cost him his life. He was, in the midst of his labours, overtaken by severe illness, and he died at Dhurmshalla on the 20th of last November. Lord Elgin was as popular in private as in public life, being loved and respected by all who knew him; and there is a universal feeling of deep sorrow at his untimely death. Lord Elgin married, first, April 22, 1841, Elizabeth Mary, only child of Charles Lennox Cumming-Bruce, Esq., of Roseisle, in the county of Stirling, M.P., and by her (who died July 7, 1843) leaves a daughter, Elma. He married, secondly, Nov. 7, 1846, Lady Mary Louisa, eldest surviving daughter of John George, first Earl of Durham, and sister of the present Earl of Durham, by whom he had four sons, of whom the third, Charles, died last June, and the eldest, Alexander, now in his fifteenth year, succeeds his father as ninth Earl of Elgin and thirteenth Earl of Kincardine, and second Baron Elgin. Of the late Lord Elgin's distinguished brothers the eldest survivor is the Hon. Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, K.C.B., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China. This family of Bruce is of the blood Royal of Scotland, and of kin to the house of Stuart, and to the reigning house of Brunswick. It derives immediately from the marriage of Robert de Bruce, Lord of Shelton in Cleveland, with Agnes, heiress of the Lords of Annandale. It obtained the barony of Bruce in 1602, the earldom of Kincardine in 1647, the earldom of Elgin in 1633, and its barony of Elgin of the United Kingdom in 1849. Between the Sir Edward Bruce, of Blairhall, English Commissioner at the nuptials of Mary Stuart with Francis, Dauphin of France, in 1588, and the late Earl of Elgin, there has intervened a line of noblemen and their issue, warriors, statesmen, and diplomatists of high distinction, and every way worthy of the name of Bruce. The reputation of the Earl just dead gives additional splendour to the race.



SIR HENRY MARTIN, BART.

Sir Henry Martin, third Baronet, of Lockynge, in the county of Berks, was the only son of Sir Henry William Martin, the second Baronet, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Thomas Powell, Esq., of the Chestnuts, Tottenham, Middlesex. He was born on Oct. 3, 1801, and succeeded his father as third Baronet on Feb. 3, 1842. He married, on March 8, 1825, his first cousin, Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Henry died, at Tunbridge Wells, without issue, on the 4th instant, and is succeeded by his first cousin and brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Byam Martin's eldest son, Admiral Sir William Fanshaw Martin, G.C.B., now the fourth Baronet, who was born in 1801, and married, first, in 1826, the Hon. Anne Best, daughter of William Draper, Lord Wynford, by whom (who died in 1836) he has a surviving son, William Best. He married, secondly, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of R. Hurt, and by her has also issue. Sir William's next brother is the distinguished Admiral Sir Henry Byam Martin, K.C.B. This family is of old Irish descent. The first Baronet, Sir Henry Martin (so created in 1791), was Comptroller of the Navy, and was grandfather of the Baronet just deceased.



MR. JUSTICE WIGHTMAN.

The Hon. Sir William Wightman, S.L., First Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose sudden and lamented death occurred at York, on the 10th inst., was of Scottish origin, and the scion of a highly respectable family, long settled in the county of Dumfries. He was born in 1784, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was a Fellow on the Mitchel foundation, and where he took the degree of M.A. Having attached himself to the study of the law, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and first practised as a special pleader, and obtained a large and lasting business and a great number of pupils. He was, in 1821, called to the Bar, and went the Northern Circuit, where, and in London, he steadily rose to high standing and repute. He was in 1830 appointed a commissioner for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the superior courts of common law, and in 1833 a commissioner for digesting the criminal law. He was in 1841 made a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and, during the now nearly a quarter of a century that he has worn the ermine, has been remarkable for his profound legal acquirements and high character, his dignified and impartial bearing, his perfect equanimity of temper, and his courteous and kind demeanour. In private life his amiability and pleasing, social manners made him very popular with the profession, and won him the affection of all who knew him. Sir William married, in 1819, Charlotte Mary, daughter of James Baird, Esq., of Lasswade, near Edinburgh, by whom he leaves issue. Sir William Wightman had attained an age when he might have retired with credit, but an apparent strength of constitution and a sense of duty deterred him from doing so; and his demise, but a few hours after he had been sitting in the court at York, is another instance, like that of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, of an English Judge's absolute devotion to his calling and to the public service.

DEAN OF LINCOLN.

The Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., Dean of Lincoln, late Chaplain of the House of Commons, whose lamented demise occurred on the 7th inst., was the second and last surviving son of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, D.C.L., now in his eighty-eighth year, Dean of Winchester, and Rector of Bishop's Stoke, Hampshire, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., of Bath, and sister of the late Admiral Sir W. E. Parry, and was cousin of the present William Garnier, Esq., of Rookesbury, Hampshire, J.P. and D.L. He was born April 15, 1809, and was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, graduating B.A. 1830, and, like his father, was elected Fellow of All Souls'. He proceeded B.C.L. in 1833. He was ordained Deacon in 1833, and Priest in 1834. After having been for a short time Curate of Old Alresford, Hampshire, he was successively Vicar of Lewknor, Oxfordshire, and Rector of Longford, Derbyshire. He was, in 1849, appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons, and undertook, also, the ministry of the Lock Hospital Chapel. In 1850 he became Rector of Trinity, St. Marylebone. As Chaplain of the House of Commons, he was most highly respected and esteemed; and also in his large London parish, where he worked with unflagging energy, ability, zeal, and success. In 1859 Mr. Garnier was appointed Dean of Ripon, and in the following year was transferred to the deanery of Lincoln. An accident, which resulted in his death after more than two years' illness, prevented him from carrying out those designs for the benefit of his cathedral and of the diocese on which he had set his mind. The Very Rev. Dean married, May 23, 1835, Lady Caroline Elizabeth Keppel, youngest daughter of William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle, by his wife, Elizabeth Southwell, daughter of Edward Lord de Clifford, and by her he leaves a family of sons and daughters. His eldest son, John, born August 24, 1838, is a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers; and his second daughter, Anne Emily, is wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Newdegate, late Rifle Brigade; and his third daughter, Emily Caroline, is wife of P. O. Papillon, Esq., M.P. for Colchester. Dean Garnier was author of a pamphlet on "The Poor-law Amendment Act, 1835," addressed to the labouring classes, with a view of removing the false notions and groundless fears entertained by many of the poor on the proposed change. He published also "Sermons on the Domestic Duties," a production of an excellent, forcible, and practical character. His eloquent and affecting discourse preached in 1847 in St. Michael's Church for the starving Irish produced double the amount collected on any previous occasion in that church.

THE REV. JOSIAH FORSHALL, M.A., F.R.S.

The Rev. Josiah Forshall, M.A., F.R.S., some time Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, and subsequently Keeper of MSS., and also secretary of the British Museum, was educated at Exeter College, which he entered, as a commoner, in 1814. He graduated B.A. in 1818, obtained a first class in mathematics and a second class in *lit. hum.* In 1821 he proceeded M.A.; in 1820 he was ordained Priest. Mr. Forshall's first appointment to the British Museum dated from 1824, when he was nominated Assistant Keeper of the MSS. by Archbishop Howley, who always entertained the highest opinion, no less of his personal worth, integrity, and gentlemanly bearing, than of his scholarly accomplishments and great learning. This, too, was the opinion of all who knew him, whether in private or in his public capacity. Mr. Forshall's active connection with the British Museum was only severed in 1851, when he retired from the secretaryship in the enjoyment of a pension. At the period of his death Mr. Forshall was preparing for press, at his own expense, "The Holy Gospels in the Received Text of the Greek, with various readings." Mr. Forshall's works are numerous. Among them are "A Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum," three parts, 1834-40, folio; "Catalogus Codicum MSS. Orientalium qui in Mus. Brit. Asservantur," Part 1—"Codices Syriacos et Carshunicos Amplectens," folio, 1838; "Description of Greek Papyri in the British Museum," Part 1, 1839. He, in conjunction with his learned and able friend, Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., published "The Holy Bible in Earliest English Versions, by John Wycliffe and his Followers, with Introduction and Glossary," Oxford University Press, 1850, 4to. The only clerical preferment that Mr. Forshall ever held was the chaplaincy to the Foundling Hospital, a post which he filled for thirty-three years. Mr. Forshall died on the 18th inst., at his town house, 49, Woburn-place, Russell-square.

THE FARM.

The cup for the best fat beast at the Dublin show has been adjudged to Mr. Gavin Low's 2 years and 9 months' heifer, a cross between a shorthorn bull and a Hereford cow. Among others she beat Mr. Challoner's Flora's Queen, and Mr. J. H. Pollok's and Mr. Featherstonhaugh's capital Hereford cows, bred at Bedstone and Cronkill. In the heifer sections Mr. Allen Pollok won three first prizes for a shorthorn, a West Highland, and poll; but, as he did not choose to contend for the cup, which he gave himself, his best animals had gone to England. Mr. Murray Marshall's Southdown wethers were a leading feature at Guildford, and one of them, 32 months old, weighed 269 lb., or, as it was jocularly said on the ground, within an ounce or so of its master. This Magog of wethers is by a Goodwood sheep. The Artington herd of shorthorns were well to the fore, as heretofore; and the black Sussex pigs were in good force, and all the better for a cross with the Berkshire. At the Tredegar show the Hereford bull-calves, with a majority of 2 to 1 in the entries, beat the shorthorns out of the field for the Bank prize, and *the* prize of the meeting—the Corporation Plate—was awarded to Mr. Wigmore's Hereford cow Stately the Third, beating the celebrated bull Tambarine and two others. The sales all over the kingdom have been remarkably good; and it is rather curious that at the Stoke Edith sale the shorthorns fetched more than the Herefords. Mr. Heath's gold-medal Smithfield ox was sold for £80, the same price that was got by Mr. M'Combie for his prize black poll. Sixty-eight out of the seventy poll bullocks sent by the latter gentleman to London and Liverpool made all prices, from £52 to £36, and the two worst £34 each.

The latest report of the Royal Agricultural Society gives the sum total of members as 5443, being an increase of 266 within the year. The funded property of the society consists of £16,488 17s. 10d. in the New Three per Cents, and the arrears of subscription, including the present year, reach £631. Sheep in future are to be "really and fairly shorn bare" after the 1st of April, and the date of shearing is to form part of the entry certificate. Two inspectors are also to be appointed to report any cases in which the shearing rule has not been properly complied with. At the Newcastle meeting, which commences on the 18th of July, no less than £2820 will be given for live stock, being an increase of £625 over last year; and £550 for implements. This year, in conformity with the new triennial arrangement, the trials embrace tile and brick machines, draining implements, grubbers, ploughs, cultivators, clod-crushers, rollers, and harrows; and there will be prizes for Ayrshires, Scotch horned and polls, and Cheviot and black faced sheep, as well as Channel Island cattle.

By the accounts of the Worcester committee, it seems that the society, after saving considerably on their forage and losing by the apathy of the railway companies, were exactly £279 3s. 9d. out of pocket. Mr. Duckham drew attention at the half-yearly meeting to the necessity of a different understanding with the railway companies, who at present seem to expend their energies in delivering a number of most bewildering passes and instructions on different-coloured paper to herdsmen in the showyard, and then keeping them, in some instances fourteen hours, exposed to the night air and wet at the station before they condescend to load the cattle. He also urged the advisability of all societies adopting a uniform date for the commencement of the breeding year.

The *Veterinarian* gives in full the introductory lecture of Professor Tuson, at the Royal College, in which he points out forcibly to the students how much their labours, both in anatomy, physiology, and several other medical subjects, will be facilitated if they bring high scholastic excellence with them. The theatre was crowded by pupils, new and old, and the Veterinary Surgeon-General of the Army and several members of the medical profession joined the audience. Dr. Busteed's, of New York, string halt theory is again strongly handled in this number. The effects of Alsike clover on the mouths and heels of horses is also pursued, and testimony brought to bear in its favour; and it is strongly queried in an article on cotton-cake whether it is a safe food for calves. We are glad to hear that great additions are being made to the college accommodation in nearly every department.

Lady Pigot has named the bull-calf by Brian Borue from Spicey, which was offered when a few days old at the sale for 80 gs., "Shan O'Neil." Her Ladyship's red heifer by Ravenspur from Medora by Booth's Corsair has also been named "The Pirate's Bride." Mr. Chandos Pole Gell's Almack's Belle and Mr. Churnside's Castanette have each had a bull-calf by Ravenspur, whose calves are much liked at his present quarters, Branches Park. Colonel Towneley's shorthorn sale has been fixed by Mr. Strafford for March 17, and The Sarsden for March 22. We may rest assured that the "without-reserve" condition will be carried out at both in its strictest integrity, without any "jollying" or "repurchasing."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Welcome. By Alfred Tennyson; illuminated by Owen Jones. (1 vol. Day and Son.) Our tale of gift-books was by no means completed in the list of last week, as this superb volume, if it were unaccompanied by others, would triumphantly testify. Pen and ink cannot express the princely gorgeousness with which Mr. Owen Jones has illuminated, the publishers have bound, and the score or so of simple but perfect lines in which Mr. Tennyson echoed the sentiments of welcome with which the (supposititious) "sea-king's daughter from over the sea" was received by her adopted people. And here objection may be taken to the wording of the titlepage, which sets forth that the lines are "a welcome to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, from the Poet Laureate," seeing that the welcome came from the whole nation, of whom the Laureate was the melodious mouthpiece; for he himself gives out these utterances:—

> Saxon, and Norman, and Dane are we,
> But *all of us* Danes in our welcome of thee.

And again,

> Welcome her, welcome *the land's* desire.

Parables of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (1 vol., Routledge, Warne, and Routledge): *The Golden Harp*, adapted by H. W. Dulcken (ditto): *Aunt Maddy's Diamonds*, by Mrs. Harriet Myrtle (ditto). The first of these three books is a magnificent issue of the parables of Him who spoke as never man spoke. It is illustrated by John Everett Millais, who took six years to complete his pictures, and the pictures have been engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. The second is a collection of "hymns, rhymes, and songs for the young," translated or adapted from the German, with fifty-two illustrations—by J. D. Watson, T. Dalziel, and J. Wolf—engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. The third is a story for children, duodecimo in size, and the "diamonds" alluded to are good words.

The Boy's Own Volume. (1 vol. S. O. Beeton.) This is an amusing book of adventure, edited by the publisher. It embraces fact and fiction of various kinds, and is abundantly illustrated. Boy-nature has become strangely altered by the modern system of moral suasion and other novelties if it be not attracted by the savour of such a work.

Vatican Sculptures. Briefly Explained by Robert Macpherson. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) A pretty little duodecimo volume bound in vellum, wherein a competent authority (so far as we can pronounce a decision) explains an interesting series of sculptures in the order in which they are found in the galleries.

The Wars of Wapsburgh. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe. (1 vol. Groombridge and Sons.) A pretty, fanciful, fable-like tale told by a favourite author. A wasp is in some circles called a "waps," and, when to that fact is added this other—that the chief personage of the story is a certain Queen Vespa, which the smallest schoolboy knows is Latin for a wasp, a sufficiently broad hint will have been given of the kind of fabulous history to be expected.

The Black Panther, by Sir Lascelles Wraxall, Bart. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) "The Black Panther" is rare fare for boys who hunger for exciting literature. It is an account of a boy's adventure amongst the redskins chiefly, and, as the author has never been further west than (we think he says) Killarney, he has borrowed and adapted "situations" from a German author. Louis Huard has furnished graphic designs, and the designs have been engraved by Edmund Evans.

The Book of Common Prayer (1 vol., John Murray): *Wedgwood*, an Address by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (ditto). The Book of Common Prayer has never been issued in more graceful form than that in which it now challenges attention. The floral borders are particularly beautiful, and the type and paper leave nothing to be desired. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's excellent address is probably still fresh in many memories; and those who would like to have it always by them have now the opportunity offered them of obtaining it in sightly form, with the accompaniment of two portraits (by Flaxman) of the illustrious Wedgwood. One is an "early" and the other a "late" portrait.

Poems of S. T. Coleridge (1 vol., Bell and Daldy, and Sampson Low, Son, and Marston): *The Works of George Herbert* (ditto): *White's Natural History of Selburne* (ditto): *Milton's Paradise Lost* (ditto): *Milton's Paradise Regained* (ditto): *Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare* (ditto): *Southey's Life of Nelson* (ditto): *Poems of Robert Burns* (ditto): *Songs of Robert Burns* (ditto): *The Robin Hood Ballads* (ditto): *Sea Songs and Ballads*, by Dibdin and others (ditto): *The Poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow* (ditto): *The Lieutenant and Commander*, by Captain Bazil Hall (ditto): *The Midshipman*, by Ditto (ditto): *The Complete Angler*, by Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton (ditto): *Parables from Nature*, by Mrs. Alfred Gatty (ditto). With the exception of not more than one or two, the books enumerated form a charming series of little dumpy volumes, as like as peas to one another, and are the joint issue of two well-known firms. The contents of nearly all of them are, or ought to be, so familiar to the educated that comment would be impertinent. It is pertinent, however, to observe that they are printed after the fashion which was generally admired in the publications of the late Mr. Pickering.

Knowledge for the Time. By John Timbs. (1 vol. Lockwood and Co.) A grateful public has, we believe, shown a proper appreciation of those useful compilations which Mr. Timbs has from time to time, with careful pains, put together for instruction and entertainment's sake. He has now prepared a new volume as a sort of supplement to his "Things not Generally Known," and undiminished popularity is likely to attend his new labours. The frontispiece represents Captain Cole's famous turret-ship "cleared for action and the bulwarks down."

Pet Marjorie. (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) This is a reprint, partially or entirely, of an essay which has already appeared in at least one periodical. The author is Dr. John Brown, whose "Rob and his Friends" has met with such wonderful, but still such deserved, success. If the author's name be not sufficient to provoke curiosity or a better feeling, it remains to be told that "Pet Marjorie" was an "infant phenomenon" who lived on terms of great intimacy with the "Wizard of the North," and to whom the great novelist used to say a nonsense lessons." To our thinking, Marjories are by no means so few as the world imagines; it is the paucity of great men who will condescend to childhood which confines their wonderful sayings and doings to the traditions of the nursery or the treasury of the mother's heart.

Undertones. By Robert Buchanan. (1 vol. Moxon and Co.) A tastily-appointed volume of poems, the writer of which stands as high above the average throng of versifiers as the son of Kish stood above the congregation of Israel. He takes his lyre in hand and discourses sweet music to such effect that one is occasionally inclined to think he might challenge the equal of Shelley to a flight of imagination or a bout of melody. It is grievous to observe the bitter tone of disappointment in which his short preface is written, for his performance is excellent and his promise great. Let him forgive us, however, if we hint that obscurity is not always profundity, that affectations (e.g., the word *chrism*) are not always winning, and that it is a liberty to put into Horace's mouth *Favonus* instead of *Favonius*.

Their Majesties' Servants. By Dr. Doran. (2 vols. W. H. Allen and Co.) In two portly volumes, and under a title which is now obsolete, or a mere formality, Dr. Doran has published a bulky contribution to the history of the English stage. His annals embrace a period extending from Betterton to Edmund Kean, inclusive in both cases, and his style, no less than his subject, will, no doubt, ensure him numerous readers. It is the very nick of time for showing Englishmen that we really had once great actors, when English tragedy is enacted with most applause by aliens from France and America.

The Madrid journals state that a lawsuit has just been decided there which had now lasted for two centuries and a half. The subject of litigation was the inheritance of Francis Pizarro, an entailed estate left by a Gonzales Pizarro, and certain property which formerly belonged to Ferdinand Pizarro, brother of the celebrated conqueror. The right to the whole was claimed by the Count de Concelada, the Duke de Noblejas, and the Marquise de la Conquista. The tribunal decided that the inheritance of Francis Pizarro belonged to the Duchess de la Concelada, now Marquise del Douro and wife of Marshal Concha, and the entailed estate to the Marquise de la Conquista, while the property left by Ferdinand Pizarro was ordered to be distributed among the charitable establishments of Madrid.

MUSIC.

AT COVENT GARDEN the last representation of "Blanche de Nevers" took place on Saturday, the audience on that occasion being somewhat larger than has of late been the case. Miss Louisa Pyne was unfortunately suffering from indisposition, and was obliged, consequently, to omit much of her music. The illness of this excellent artist, however much to be deplored, is scarcely to be wondered at, her arduous exertion during the past season being taken into consideration. It is to be hoped that the long rest she will enjoy during the run of the pantomime will completely restore her to health. We fear that the season has been, hitherto, anything but a profitable one to the managers, and we are, moreover, much inclined to question the wisdom of the policy pursued by the "firm." For many weeks past it has been quite palpable that neither Mr. Wallace nor Mr. Balfe has in his latest productions succeeded in altogether "hitting" the popular taste. Under these circumstances, it would surely have been the wiser course to have occasionally fallen back upon some of the many available operas in the repertoire of the company. Auber's sparkling music, both in the "Domino Noir" and in "The Crown Diamonds," has already been excellently interpreted by the troupe; and in both operas Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison shine to great advantage. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," too, one of the most masterly productions of the day, has far from outlived its popularity. And any of these operas might, we are convinced, have been revived to the satisfaction of the public and the advantage of the management. The forthcoming pantomime, of which report speaks highly, will doubtless do much to replenish the treasury; and we trust that at its expiration the Pyne and Harrison régime may, by the production of successful novelty, be enabled to bring their final season at Covent Garden to a conclusion with éclat and with pecuniary success.

"Infant Phenomena" are, as a rule, objectionable, and the talents they display but superficial. This rule, however, like all others, has its exceptions, and amongst them we are glad to place a juvenile pupil of Mr. Benedict—Master Cowen, who gave a pianoforte recital at the concert-room attached toHer Majesty's Theatre on Thursday in last week. Master Cowen, who is but eleven years old, displayed a command over the instrument quite astonishing for one so young, while his execution of many different schools of music was admirable. He has evidently greatly profited by the instructions of his excellent professor, and, if his young head be not turned, may ultimately attain a high position in the profession. Master Cowen is, moreover, a composer, a creditable MS. song of his being sung by Miss Emma Heywood, in the absence of Mr. Renwick from indisposition.

"The Messiah" has been repeated to huge audiences at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic and National Choral Associations. The latter, under the direction of Mr. W. G. Martin, has made surprising progress lately, the choir now fairly competing with that of any other society. A somewhat unseemly disturbance took place at the last performance of the Sacred Harmonic, owing to the overcrowding of the gallery, by which Mr. Sims Reeves was for a time prevented from proceeding with his opening air. Order was, however, soon restored, and the performance listened to with the usual attention.

At St. James's Hall, the first subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir was given on the Thursday in last week. The perfection to which the indefatigable founder of this choir has brought the forces under his command was never more perceptible than on this occasion. The programme included Spohr's "Ode to St. Cecilia," and new compositions by Mr. Henry Smart and Mr. Henry Leslie. Spohr's music was admirably given, but failed to excite much interest. The solos, by-the-way, were beautifully sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington. Of the new compositions, Mr. Leslie's, "The Lark's Message," was the most successful. It is exceedingly pretty, is skilfully harmonised, and was done ample justice to. The most attractive portion of the evening's entertainment was, however, undoubtedly, the faultless rendering of the old English madrigals and part-songs by the choir. Pearsall's madrigal, "Sing we and chant it," was loudly encored, as also was Callcott's "First twitter of spring." In addition to the choral element of the programme, M. Lotto played two solos; Mdme. Sherrington sang "Je suis sauvée enfin," from the "Domino Noir;" and Herr Blumner played Beethoven's "Thirty-two Variations" and Lizst's fantasia on the march from the "Tannhäuser."

M. AGUILAR'S performances of pianoforte music, at his residence, 17, Westbourne-square—of which two have already taken place, attract numerous and distinguished audiences, who evidently highly appreciate the intellectual treat afforded them. The entertainment, which only lasts about an hour and a half, consists entirely of M. Aguilar's performances. The programme—always admirably arranged—comprises various compositions by the great masters and standard writers for the piano, together with several of M. Aguilar's own charming compositions, all of which are given in that gentleman's best style.

The last MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT before the Christmas holidays attracted another large audience on Monday evening last. Although there was no novelty in the programme, it was again a capital one, comprising, as it did, Haydn's delicious quartet in D minor (No. 76); Hummel's grand septet, in the same key; Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, op. 44; and last, and not least, Weber's sonata in C major, repeated by desire, and most magnificently played by Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Mr. Santley and Mdme. Rudersdorff were the vocalists, and the fine rendering by the gentleman of Schubert's "Wanderer" produced an enthusiastic encore. This fine song was given by Mr. Santley in English, the excellent and scholarly version of the words being from the accomplished pen of Mr. Campbell Clarke.

THE THEATRES.

CHRISTMAS PIECES.

WE have already given the titles of many of the entertainments projected for the Christmas weeks. The majority of theatres are yet under the necessity of depending on pantomimes and burlesques at this season—a dependence which is no doubt of immediate injury to the regular drama, but which may not be superseded until an improvement in the principle of management takes place, and the popular mind be better prepared for the highest art both in drama and acting. As the matter stands, the great gatherings of the people at festive seasons, instead of being taken advantage of in the interest of all that is excellent in such art, are used for the subordinate purpose of finding employment for a multitude of grotesque performers, who hold their saturnalia for a month or two, and retire for the remaining ten into contented obscurity. The institution they represent, however, is a very old one, traceable even into classical ages, and perhaps to be predicated also of those pre-historic times in which most old stories and solemn ceremonials had their beginnings. There are large classes by which it is reverenced, and during the provisional periods which must yet elapse before any reform implying a dramatic millennium can possibly arrive, we must expect that it will be extensively patronised. As literary productions, pantomimes have a far higher value than they could boast of a few years ago, and we may perceive a gradual process of transformation, by which it is likely that they may be conducted finally into compositions that may worthily address the fancy or even the imagination of cultivated minds. Assuredly there is a movement for the better at all the theatres—a very slow one, granted, but perhaps all the more sure, and of fuller accomplishment in the end. For the present, the LYCEUM stands alone in doing without a pantomime; but in future years other enlightened managers may be found to follow the example of Mr. Fechter.

The title of the pantomime at COVENT GARDEN has been already given. To the legend of "St. George and the Dragon" Mr. Byron is said to have added many new points. He claims to have made the Dragon an agreeable scoundrel rather than the stock pantomime monster. There is a scene in the Dragon's nursery which we are promised will be immensely droll; and the transformation-scene is to be "the most magnificent, tasteful, and elaborate that Mr. Grieve has ever executed." It is an eminent chivalric display—knights, squires, pages, real armour, and all that may be comprised in the half dozen words, "the glorious panoply of feudal war."

Mr. Blanchard, at DRURY LANE, has endeavoured to transfer to the stage the fascinations of the Arabian Nights. But he puts a meaning into the fable. At the Great Pyramid, Cheops and the Mummies are resuscitated to impede the progress of Young England (Miss Rose Leclercq) on the road to discovery, who, notwithstanding, reaches the source of the Nile and becomes possessed of the long hidden secret. Sinbad departs from the port of Bassora, and arrives at the Court of the Indian King; after which he takes his flight from the Diamond Valley on the back of the mighty roc. Then there are the acted legend of the Old Man of the Sea, the Kingdom of the Dwarfs, and the Flowery Land of the Eastern Genii. The scenic effects are extraordinary, and the best that Mr. William Beverley has ever produced. The harlequinade will be supported by a double company—Messrs. Harry Boleno and C. Lauri, Clowns; Messrs. Barnes and J. Morris, Pantaloons; Messrs. Cormack and Saville, Harlequins; and Mdme. Boleno and Miss Gunniss, Columbines. Costumes and appointments will be supplied, regardless of expense.

HAYMARKET.—The title of Mr. William Brough's extravaganza has a lofty sound, "King Arthur; or, The Days and Knights of the Round Table." The piece is stated to be original. Of course Merlin, the enchanter, is a principal character, and he is enacted by Mr. Tilbury. The old Druidical Temple at Stonehenge is the scene wherein he utters his spells, which have for their object the discovery of the rightful heir to the throne, by means of a naked sword embedded in a block of stone, removable only by the true king. Watched in his incantations by Vivien (Miss E. Romer), Merlin is angry, but is afterwards coaxed into submission. Arthur (Miss Louise Keeley) can alone draw out the magic weapon. The enchantress Morgan (Mr. Clarke) is enraged, and enters into an understanding with Cheldric (Mr. Rogers), which Vivien overhears and discloses to Merlin. Arthur, however, is led away into the enchanted forest, where he is assailed by all the powers of witchcraft; nevertheless, though deprived of the assistance of Merlin by Vivien's imprudence, Arthur resolves to deliver his queen, Guinevere, from prison. The attempt is successful, and Vivien at the same time, by a counterspell which she has found, sets Merlin free from the tree wherein the wizard had been confined.

At the PRINCESS' the title of the Pantomime is "Harlequin Little Tommy Tucker; or, the Fine Lady of Banbury Cross, and the Little Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe and had so many Children she Didn't Know What to Do." The Brothers Grimm have supplied the incidents. The scene opens with Old Cocker's Cabinet of Calculation, occupied by an old dame who is kept in constant fear by Taffy the Welshman—the thief who has stolen Mary, the daughter of Old King Cole, and transformed her into a marble statue. But Old King Cole "calls for his fiddlers three" to disenchant her; however, the honour of the achievement is reserved for Tom, the old lady's son. Mr. Charles Hall has composed the music and Mr. Lloyd has furnished the scenic illustrations. A large number of juveniles will be engaged in the performance.

At the OLYMPIC a new style of composition will be attempted, something after the manner of the old morality which was so popular just before the advent of the immortal Shakspeare. The piece is entitled "Sense and Sensation; or, the Seven Sisters of Thule." In it we are told that Sense has vacated her throne to Sensation. Courage is, however, determined to make a bold stand against the usurper, and, with her sister virtues, starts for earth. Both parties struggle for supremacy, and the action passes in review the various quackeries of the year. Of course, Sense and Courage are ultimately successful. The piece terminates with a brilliant allegorical tableau, presenting the Temple of the Virtues in the realms of Utopia. The drama is interspersed with music. Probably, the first representation of the piece will be deferred until a few nights after Christmas.

The NEW ADELPHI presents a burlesque fairy drama, written by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Lady Belle Belle; or, Fortunio and his Seven Magic Men." This burlesque has already been represented at Mr. Henderson's Theatre, Liverpool, and consists of one of the Countess D'Anois's stories condensed into one act. It is full of wondrous feats, which, to be appreciated or described, must be witnessed.

At the STRAND, also, we meet with Mr. Byron and a Christmas Extravaganza, entitled "Orpheus and Eurydice; or, the Young Gentleman who Charmed the Rocks." Miss Marie Wilton personates Orpheus, and Miss Ada Swanborough Eurydice. The latter is in danger from Aristæus, a sportsman, who means to carry her off. Eurydice flees from him through a garden, and is bit in the heel by a serpent. She is followed by her pursuer to the Styx; Orpheus, with a lyre given to him by Apollo, effects her rescue. Other matters are introduced, the pure inventions of Mr. Byron's brain, which we must reserve to an after notice. Orpheus, as in the fable, looks back after his wife and loses his chance. But his magic lyre redeems all; not only softening his enemies' hearts, but splitting rocks, and so making way for a splendid transformation-scene. The scenery is by Mr. Fenton.

At the NEW ROYALTY, Mr. F. C. Burnand provides a comic drama, with many tableaux, entitled "Madame Berliot's Ball; or, the Chalet in the Valley." A long story pertains to this drama, which we cannot undertake to relate until we have an opportunity of witnessing the performance. It appears to be full of character and incident.

We meet with Mr. Byron again at the ST. JAMES'S, in a sort of *revue*, entitled "Sensations of 1863," which has a far longer title. Mr. Toole, it is understood, will in this piece assume many disguises, and will be assisted by Mr. Paul Bedford and other members of the Adelphi company.

SADLER'S WELLS, under its new management, promises a stirring pantomime by Mr. Cheetham. It is entitled "The Prince of the Peaceful Islands; or, Harlequin, the Magic Pearl, the Centaur, and the Fairy Amazon." There is a subtlety in the fable of this piece which compels us to reserve our criticism on its plot until we have seen how it works. The account rendered of it is certainly suggestive. The scenery is painted Mr. Charles S. James, and the music is selected, composed, and arranged by Mr. B. Isaacson.

The STANDARD Theatre presents a pantomime, under the superintendence of Miss Marriott, called "The Prince and the Lion King; or, Harlequin, the Invisible Cap, and the Fairy Queen that was Changed into a Frog." The text has been furnished by Mr. W. E. Suter, the scenery painted by Mr. John Crawford, and the music composed by Mr. George Chapman, jun.

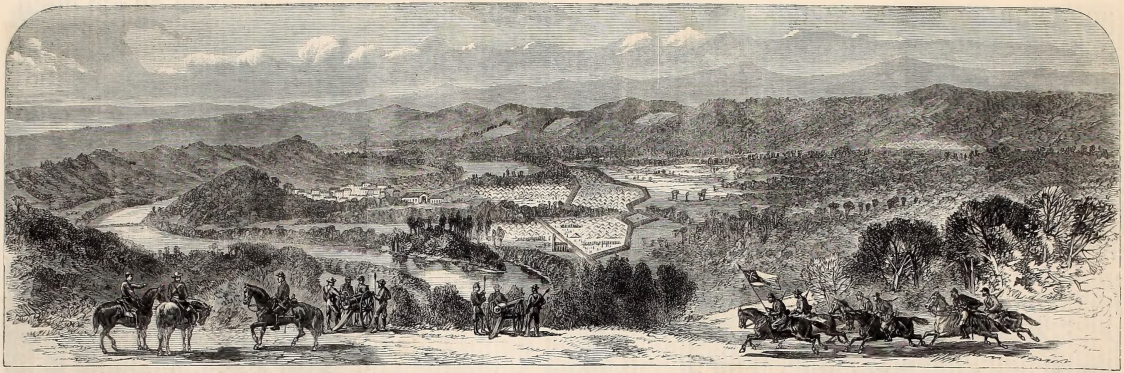
Mr. Nelson Lee, at the CITY OF LONDON, now under his sole direction, presents his 217th comic pantomime, under the title of "Black Beard; or, Harlequin Dame Trot and her Comical Cat." A full detail of the plot must be reserved, particularly as it consists of complicated effects and novel combinations.

ASTLEY'S, under the sceptre of Mr. E. T. Smith, is likely to be resuscitated. The pantomime, engrossing the names of Friar Bacon and John of Gaunt, represents the loves of Geoffrey Chaucer and the characters of his Canterbury Pilgrims. The theme is certainly an ambitious one, and we believe will be most effectively treated. The transformation-scene, by Mr. Gates, will be brilliant. Throughout the piece an enormous number of persons will be introduced, and Mr. Batty's horses exhibited. We expect to be able to give a good account of this spectacle.

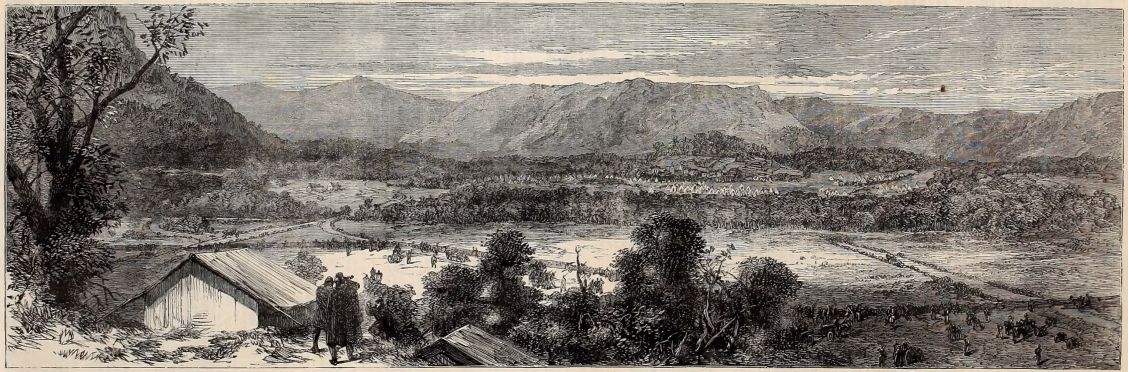
The GRECIAN is always great in pantomime, and will this year, perhaps, exceed expectation. The subject is a magnificent one, and appears to be copiously treated. It is entitled "Robinson Crusoe; or, Harlequin and his Man Friday, and the Magic Pearl," and is the composition of Mr. George Conquest and Mr. H. Spry.

The SURREY next claims, and, in this department, will reward, attention. The pantomime is entitled "Harlequin Old King Cole; or, Ride a Cock-horse to Banbury Cross, and the Frog that would a wooing go." It is produced by Mr. Shepherd. The transformation-scene is by Mr. Brew. The opening is written by Mr. Dutnall, and the incidents promise to be various and amusing.

The MARYLEBONE, under the direction of Mr. Cave, is a great success, and we have no doubt that his pantomime will be a most meritorious production. It is entitled, "Jolly King Christmas; or, Harlequin Jack Frost, the Giant, the Beanstalk, and the Little Fay of the Silvery Waterfall," and written by Mr. F. Marchant. Not to be outdone by larger rivalry, Mr. Cave has engaged a double troupe of pantomimists, consisting of Laurence and Cooper, Frederick Vokes, Fawdon Vokes, Victoria Vokes, Rosina Vokes, and Jessie Vokes, from the Théâtre Funambules, Paris.



VIEW OF CHATTANOOGA AND THE FEDERAL LINES FROM THE LOWER RIDGE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.



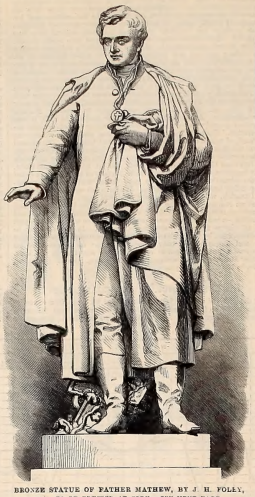
VIEW OF CHATTANOOGA AND THE FEDERAL POSITIONS FROM THE LEFT CENTRE OF THE CONFEDERATE LINES.—SEE PAGE 662.

COCOANUT-TREE AT SION, ISLEWORTH.

IT is chiefly to the liberality and to the interest taken in such matters by our nobility that horticulture is indebted for it extraordinary development, for they furnish scientific men with opportunities for carrying out experiments from which they gain such an amount of knowledge as enables them to set the harsh climate of our cold northern island at defiance, and, in the artificially created tropical climate which they day and night maintain in their great glass houses, set before us, in luxuriant growth, all the wonders of vegetable creation. From the sunny slopes of the lofty Himalayas; from the mountains of China, the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and those that scent the tropical breeze with their spicy odour; from the depths of the South American wilderness, and from the deserts of Africa, are brought specimens of every description of vegetable production, some curiously minute, others of colossal size, some whose annual growth is almost imperceptible, and others that increase their height ten feet in a week. Those, therefore, who may not have had opportunities for travelling may see the plants, vegetables, and fruits of far-off lands grow, flower, and bear fruit, almost as well as those who have; for it is only in very rare instances that our eminent horticulturists have failed in fruiting the plants of other climates, be their natural peculiarities of position, soil, or temperature what they may. The subject of our Illustration on page 665 is an example of the skill and energy displayed in this department of science; for it is to Mr. Smith, of Isleworth, who has the management of the grounds and conservatories of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland at Sion, that the merit is due of producing the first cocoanut ever grown in Europe. There is now at Sion a cocoanut-tree, in luxuriant condition, bearing numerous flowers, both male and female, and fruit which is rapidly increasing in size. The first formed is now nearly ten inches in diameter, and bids fair to become a nut of large size. This success has been brought about entirely by the ingenuity with which Mr. Smith contrived to manipulate the pollen, and bring about, by purely artificial means, such results as are produced by winds or birds when the tree is growing in its native soil.



COCOANUT-TREE BEARING FRUIT AT SION, NEAR LONDON, SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.



BRONZE STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW, BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A., TO BE ERECTED AT CORK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, SHIREOAKS, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. SEE NEXT PAGE.

Associated with this curiosity of Sion are many other rare plants. The mangosteen here bears luxuriant crops. There are also the date, palm, dwarf bananas, ripe vanilla plants, loading the rafters of the house with pods; likewise cinnamon, cotton, tea, allspice, and breadfruit.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.—SEE PAGE (5[illegible]

STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW.

A HANDSOME statue of Father Mathew, sculptured by Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., will shortly be erected at Cork. It is the result of a public subscription, the citizens of Cork, headed by the Mayor, Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., being the principal contributors. Mr. Maguire has distinguished himself not only by the zeal with which he has promoted the acquisition of this statue for Cork, but also by his full and able biography, just published by Messrs. Longman, of the remarkable man—so eminent for goodness, that best of all greatness—whom the statue will commemorate. It was intended that Mr. Foley's work should have been set up during the present month, before the close of the present term of Mr. Maguire's Mayoralty; but as that gentleman has been re-elected, its erection will be postponed for a short time, in order to avoid any risk from hastening the casting. However, as we have the truthful model of the statue before us (from our Engraving on page 665 was taken), we can unhesitatingly predict that the earliest work of all worthy sustain the sculptor's high reputation. The great Apostle of Temperance is represented in the attitude of addressing an audience: and his impressive, empassioned manner is well indicated in the action of the right hand and the slightly forward inclination of the head. The likeness is admirable, and the expression seems with benevolence, goodness, and amiability; and it must be admitted that the rounded contours of the head, features neither very characteristically executed in detail nor strongly marked in combination, a close-shaven face and short hair, did not form a sticklingly picturesque example or type of head such as would allow a sculptor to display the finest effects of light and shade. The want of sculptural effectiveness in the head of the sculptor's subject is, however, compensated to a considerable extent by the impressiveness of the pose and the arrangement of the drapery, a large cloak thrown over the shoulders and gathered up by the left arm contributing, by its boldly-disposed folds, great richness to the composition. The statue is of colossal dimensions, measuring 8ft. in height; and it will stand on a simple but suitable pedestal.

The world-famous subject of this statue was born at Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary, in 1790. Having been left an orphan at an early age, he was adopted by Lady Elizabeth Mathew. The boy's education was carefully conducted, and at twenty he was sent to Maynooth, where he diligently and earnestly pursued his ecclesiastical studies. Before leaving this establishment he was ordained by my Capuchin friars of his acquaintance to become a member of their order, and with them he went to Kilkenny, where he remained until appointed to Cork. From an early age his manners were noticed as naturally polished and singularly agreeable, and now these drew all classes in the neighbourhood to his friary. In the confessional his popularity rapidly grew, till he acquired a greater spiritual influence than perhaps any Catholic clergyman has ever enjoyed in a like capacity. As a zealous friend to the poor he had also made himself widely known and esteemed. He had established a religious society for visiting the sick and indigent, similar to those founded by St. Vincent de Paul; and so beneficial was its operation that the Poor-Law Commissioners sent to Father Mathew (in 1840) special authority to its composition and working. His great influence was always exerted for good, and never in a way which could give rubbage even to Protestants; and it was the universal esteem in which he was held that induced the leaders of the teetotal movement, which had already been set on foot in Cork, to apply to Father Mathew for assistance. At a meeting of teetotallers at Cork, in 1838, it was resolved to call a "requisition" to him entreating him to join in their operation. His reply being favourable, a total abstinence society was formed, of which he became immediately president. He entered upon the great crusade against the use of intoxicating liquors with characteristic energy; and in the course of five months he had made no less than 156,000 converts in Cork and its neighbourhood alone. The improvement in health noticeable in many of these led to a belief in his miraculous powers, and his fame spread, and produced a corresponding increase of popularity. We have not space to follow him to Limerick, where the excitement was still more extraordinary—nor need we remind the reader that the sphere of his indefatigable and benevolent labours was afterwards extended to Scotland, the mainland, and America—a most extraordinary popularity and the esteem and respect of all classes invariably accompanying him. It can scarcely be doubted, even by those who do not feel or acknowledge the necessity of total abstinence—*if only your encourager be entire*—that he worked a great amount of real good than any man of our time. Father Mathew died of apoplexy at Queenstown, Ireland, December, 1856, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

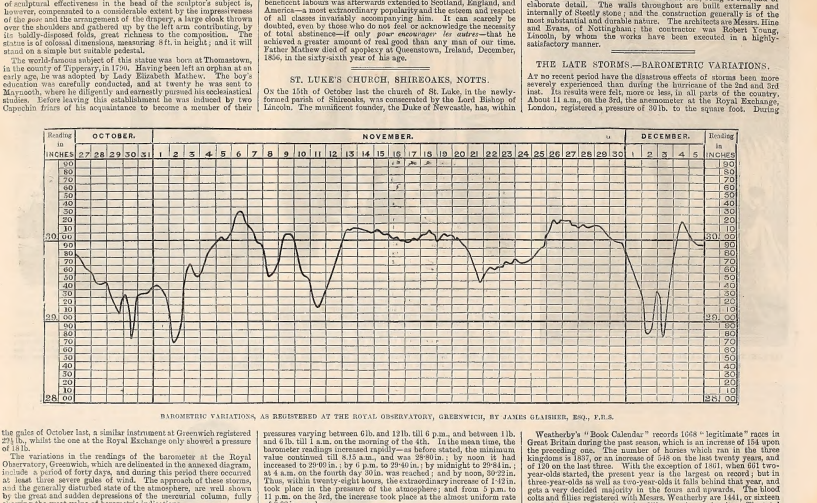
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, SHIREOAKS, NOTTS.

On the 15th of October last the church of St. Luke, in the newly-formed parish of Shireoaks, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The munificent founder, the Duke of Newcastle, has, within the last few years, opened extensive colliery works at this place, which, situated as it is on the Sandsetter, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line of railway, is destined as no distant period to rise to importance. In order to meet the spiritual wants of those engaged in this colliery, he has built and endowed this most beautiful building, capable of holding 450 worshippers within its walls. The foundation-stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, two years ago, on St. Luke's Day, and since then an imposing architectural structure has risen, furnished with all the appurtenances belonging to the house of God. A noble work, conceived in a noble spirit, has been carried out in a most worthy manner.

The church is of English Gothic of the fourteenth century, and consists of a clerestoried nave, north and south aisles, an apsidal chancel, and a lofty tower surmounted by a handsome spire. The tower occupies a central position between the nave and chancel, and is flanked by an organ screen on the north side, and by a vestry on the south. It is supported on massive piers and pointed arches of considerable height. The nave is lighted by deeply moulded and splayed, from clustered marble shafts on richly-carved corbels, which contribute in no slight degree to the general effect of the interior. The extreme length of the church is 108 ft., and the breadth 46 ft. The windows throughout are of geometric patterns with traceried heads, and in each case are surmounted by a hood-mould terminating in carved bosses. The roofs are of good pitch, and are open timbered, the flat spaces between the open being filled with ornamental ceiling; painted decoration is also applied to the walls in the form of inscriptions. The church is filled with open benches, those in the chancel, together with the communion-table and lectern, being of oak, and elaborate detail. The walls throughout are built externally and internally of Steetley stone, and the construction generally is of the most substantial and durable nature. The architects are Messrs. Hine and Evans, of Nottingham; the contractor was Robert Watkins Lincoln, by whom the works have been executed in a highly-satisfactory manner.

THE LATE STORMS.—BAROMETRIC VARIATIONS.

AT no recent period have the disastrous effects of storms been more severely experienced than during the hurricane of last Sunday and last inst. Its results were felt, more or less, in all parts of the country. About 11 a.m., on the 30th, the consternation at the Royal Exchange, London, registered a pressure of 30lb. to the square foot. During



BAROMETRIC VARIATIONS, AS REGISTERED AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, BY JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S.

the gales of October last, a similar instrument at Greenwich registered 29½lb., whilst the one at the Royal Exchange only showed a pressure of 18½lb.

The variations in the readings of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, which are delineated in the accompanying diagram, include a period of forty days, and during this period there occurred at least three severe gales of wind. The approach of these storms, and the generally disturbed state of the atmosphere, are well shown by the great and sudden depressions of the mercurial column, fully showing the great value of barometric indications.

The first of these storms occurred on the 30th of October, and was 1st part ushered in by steady decrease of the barometer from 29·93 in. on the 27th to 29·10 in. on the 29th; and, although it increased slightly to 29·24 in. on the morning of the 30th, it was but to decrease with greater rapidity to 28·80 in. by 3.30 p.m. This rapid decline of the readings of the barometer to the amount of half an inch in nine hours only fully indicated the approaching squall; indeed, with the first symptoms of this rapid decrease, the wind commenced to blow heavily from the S.W. At noon at 9.30 a.m. a gust of 15 lb. pressure on the square foot took place, which was accompanied by a heavy shower of rain; but, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. the pressure never exceeded 5 lb.; after 3 p.m. the wind became extremely violent, success only reaching pressures of 12, 13, and 17 lb.; and finally, the extreme pressure of 29 lb. was recorded at 3.30 p.m., being coincident with the time of the minimum reading of the barometer. This pressure was unprecedented as regards the present century, the extreme pressure in all preceding years from 1841 having been 21 lb.

On the morning of the 2nd of November another minimum value of the reading of the barometer was reached—viz., 29·74 in., which was accompanied by a heavy rainfall, to the depth of half an inch, and by a S. and S.W. wind, which blew briskly, although not heavily.

The second storm which we have to announce occurred on the 14th of November, and was foretold by the rapid decline of the barometer from 29·93 in. on the night of the 10th to 29·70 in. on the morning of the 13st, and then to 29·44 in. by 5 p.m., accompanied, as before, by an extreme gust of 17 lb. The gusts of pressure continued only between 4 and 5 p.m.

The third, and by far the most remarkable, storm occurred on the 22nd inst., and was amply presaged by the rapid fall of the barometer from 29·46 in. on the night of the 18th to 28·84 in. on the morning of the 20th. This, however, did not begin to blow heavily until 2.30 p.m., when a sudden gust of 9 lb. was recorded; from 2.30, till 3.30 the pressure varied from 9 lb. to 9 lb. It then increased greatly in force. At 2.50 p.m. there was a pressure of 16 lb., and at 3.15 p.m. one of 22 lb. From 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. the pressures varied between 10 lb. and 15 lb., with one gust to 20 lb. Afterwards no pressures to greater amounts than 7 lb. and 8 lb. were registered. At the time of the extreme pressure in the gust of 22 lb. the reading of the barometer had turned to increase, and was reading 28·95 in. The minimum having been 28·84 in., three hours previously; it was then increased to 29·38 in. by 9.30 p.m.; and after 11 p.m. again decreased rapidly, reaching a minimum value of 28·60 in. at 7.30 a.m. on the 23rd; and at this reading the barometer continued stationary through a period of one hour. During this decided barometric decline, the wind had recommenced, blowing strongly from 3 a.m. till 8 a.m., pressing with forces varying between 2 lb. and 8 lb.; at 8.10 a.m., whilst the barometer was at its lowest reading, the maximum pressure of this gale occurred—namely, 21 lb. on the square foot. The wind at the same time veered from south-west to west, and continued from this quarter throughout the greater part of the day, still blowing with much strength, the pressures varying between 6 lb. and 12 lb. till 6 p.m., and between 1 lb. and 6 lb. till 1 a.m. on the morning of the 4th. In the mean time, the barometer readings increased rapidly—as before stated, the minimum value continued till 8.15 a.m., and was 28·80 in.; by noon it had increased to 29·03 in.; by 3 p.m. to 29·21 in.; by midnight to 29·44 in., at 4 a.m. on the fourth day 30 in. was reached; and by noon, 30·22 in. Thus, within twenty-eight hours, the extraordinary increase of 1·42 in. took place in the pressure of the atmosphere; and from 2 p.m. till 11 p.m. on the 3rd, the increase took place at the almost uniform rate of 0·04 in. per hour.

The subordinate gales of this period have also been accompanied by corresponding barometric depressions. In the preceding remarks the connection existing between the decline of barometer readings and the then approaching gales are very plainly indicated. A more steady lesson from these examples than the chief security of a gale may be expected at or near the time of minimum barometer reading.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have not heard the last of the unfortunate Stamford sale; and, in fact, fresh complications arise at every step. It will be remembered that two days after the sale it was officially announced that Lord Stamford had "repurchased" the seventeen lots bought by Lord Bergbley, Captain White, Mr. Ten Broeck, Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. Wallace. And at the last meeting of the Jockey Club Committee, Mr. Naylor put in his claim, and his Lordship at once allowed it. During the course of last week Lord St. Vincent, who had 1900 gs. for Cambuscan and 2900 gs. for Archimedes, followed suit, and claimed delivery of both of them "within four days," and notice of demand was also served on Mr. Cartwright for Lord Stamford. At present his Lordship declines to accede to it, and on Monday Captain White's solicitor waited by Hyde Park Gate to tender the amount in full (9000 gs.) which he bid for both colts, and said that he had the money in his pocket provided all the others failed. The Messrs. Tattersall declined to receive his money, and there at present the matter rests till a trial or some mutual friend decides it. There is no doubt that Lord Stamford has the strongest possible case. Lord Burghley bid 5100 gs. for Cambuscan, "I'm done, I shall bid no more;" then why was he not told Stamford, and not commence to pull the colt from Lord Burghley, why did he not make his claim as last week *fully* open? Or why did Lord St. Vincent wait till the end demand him three weeks ago? We hear nothing of his anxiety to have the colts delivered to him previous to the Derby week. The case of Archimedes is equally open to observation, as it was formally announced that he was "repurchased" by Lord Stamford from Captain White, and Mr. Ten Broeck's bid was declined by him giving up Sloth, that Mr. Ten Brock's purchase was not a bona fide one, and was merely a matter of course. Lord and Captain White's purchase of Archimedes was the same. Not a whisking of the 6000 gs. was paid to Messrs. Tattersall, and there after tenders to bar Lord St. Vincent do not help the Captain's claim at all. We trust that Lord St. Vincent will not be persuaded to give up his point, as it is absolutely necessary that some step should be put, if possible, to the strange abuses which have sprung up in these "without reserve" sales. If the sale of lots can be evaded by the use of such a convenient term as "repurchase," all security for buyers is gone; and the Legislature will have ere long to step in. The examination of Lord Stamford and the quintet from whom he "repurchased" would furnish elements for a sensation trial such as the Turf has never known yet. The Reindeer, Tarragon, and Tomato syrubbles would be nothing to it.

Weatherby's "Book Calendar" records 1068 "legitimate" races in Great Britain during the past season, which is an increase of 154 upon the preceding one. The number of horses which ran in the three kingdoms is 1837, or an increase of 348 on the last twenty years, and of 120 on the last three years. With the exception of 1861, when 611 two-year-olds started, the present year is the largest on record; but in three-year-olds as well as two-year-olds it falls behind that year, and gets a very decided majority in the fours and upwards. The blood colts and fillies registered with Messrs. Weatherby are 1441, or sixteen more than last season, but the fillies are in a minority. The total return of brood mares is 2256, and of these 323 are barren. There are some very good names on the foal list and some very bad ones. The sixth as Son of a Gun by Artillery, Greased Lightning, Fiddle de Dum, *L'Enfant Gâté*, 31, Split the Difference. The Broken Bow, Limber Magna, Fireball, Game Boy, Owlet, and Vic. The number entered to some of the principal sires is as follows:—The Cure, 9; Dundee, 11; The Duke, 13; Emigrant, 27; Knight of Kars, 39; Lambton, 19; Leamington, 37; Lord of the Isles, 35; Newminster, 98; Rataplan, 84; Sir Albon, 29; Stockwell, 33; Voltigeur 21; Wild Dayrell, 31; and Orlando, 8. Among the foals we find own brothers to Fandango and St. Albans, and own sisters to Dundee, Innes, Kettledrum, Caller Ou, and Buccaneer.

The returns of owners' winnings in the *Life* place Lord Stamford at the head, with £30,819, and Mr. Naylor second, with £18,463. Then, after a great gap, comes Mr. Merry, £10,617; Lord Glasgow, £9573; Baron Rothschild, £9143; and Lord St. Vincent, £8841; while Mr. Ten Broeck, Mr. Valentine, Sir Joseph Hawley, Count Le Grange, and John Osborne all stand at upwards of £6000. It will thus be seen that three out of the four brothers Dawson, who are private trainers, stand in the first four. Barring this unfortunate "without reserve" system, the Turf was never in a more healthy state. A remodelled Prince of Wales Stake, with 200 sovs. added, is announced for the First Spring Meeting at Ascot, to consist of 200 sovs., is added to the Ascot Cup; and the Doncaster Corporation (which now gives £200 to the Cup) intend to do the same. We trust, too, that these own hands after the next anniversary) now add £200 to their Two-year-Old Stake, which closes on Jan. 1.

The weather continues very open, and excellent for coursing. In the Vernon Cup, which, as usual, brought out many of the cracks, Bilbury and Spider were drawn together. Mr. Gril beat Colchester, by Cardinal York, in the run-up. A Canarden won the Sudbury Stakes, Mr. Hawley, both by Lord Derby, and by him, divided the Dove Stakes. In Dumfriesshire Mr. William Sharpe has been carrying off a cup with his Tak Tenh.

The Brenham Moor foxhounds have had some very good runs lately—to wit, one 17 miles in 1h. 50m. and with a kill in the open, and another of 12 miles in 1h. 20m. without a check as the crow flies, and hounds stopped in consequence of the darkness. The Quorn had a splendid run of fifty minutes from Swithland Wood to Quenby, skirting Bradgate Park, on for Ben's Cliffe, and back again by Roe Cliffe House, where the fox went over the cover by Mr. Clarke's house into the sheet of water below. Goddard went round with a few of the leading hounds, and killed him, and one of the whips, in a pleasure-boat, fetched him out. It was all that Goddard and the other whip could do to keep the body of the pack from going over the cliff. A correspondent describes it as one of the most picturesque scenes he ever witnessed, and regrets that not a tenth of the field were up to enjoy it.

The Portraits of Sir John Lawrence and Lord Wolseighan which appeared in our last Supplement were from photographs by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

By the new Part of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, just issued, we are reminded of two very interesting documents relating to Charterhouse, lately exhibited at Somerset House. The first is, probably, the earliest description of this noble foundation, and is contained in a letter from Peter Hooker, dated "Sutton's Hospital, Jan. 10, 1616," when he entered upon his duties as Master. On the same evening was shown to the Society the deed (Jan. 16, 1658) appointing Philip, Lord Jones, a governor of Charterhouse, on the resignation of the Lord Protector, Richard Cromwell.

The Bartlow Hills, we are told, are saved from railway destroyers. At the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute, Mr. Purnell, the secretary, read the correspondence which had passed with the Great Eastern Railway Company in reference to the contemplated destruction of these famous grave-mounds. The engineer-in-chief, in one of his letters, deprecates the idea that it was ever his intention to injure the hills; but in the same letter he confesses his design to bring the new line between two of them—a bisection presumed to be a greater engineering difficulty than the writer of the letter is aware of.

The contemplated improvement at the east end of the Poultry, which we have already detailed, is likely to be accomplished, the City Commission of Sewers having passed a resolution to the effect that they are willing to carry out the work in question, provided the Metropolitan Board of Works will undertake to contribute half the expense. It is stated that to reclaim, for the purpose of such improvement, 36 ft. of ground by 12 ft. 9 in. at the spot in question, may cost the enormous sum of £17,500 in purchasing freeholders' and householders' claims, or at the rate of £1,600,500 an acre! By-the-way, we see considerable credit is claimed for the Board of Works having abolished, revised, and adjusted hundreds and thousands of names and numbers. Some of their changes involve archæological identity, and it would have been better had the Board been less in haste to emblazon the "circle" distinctions of the Post Office, already given up.

The curious in calculations, and readers who have a higher aim, will be interested in the following passage from a striking paper on the "Physical Constitution of the Sun," by Mr. E. W. Brayley, in the "Companion to the Almanac for 1864":—

A railway-train, at the average speed of thirty miles in an hour, continuously maintained, would arrive at the moon in eleven months, but would not reach the sun in less than 352 years; so that if such a train had been started in the year 1512, the third year of the reign of King Henry VIII., it would reach the sun in 1864. When arrived, it would be rather more than a year and a half in reaching the sun's centre, three years and a quarter in passing through the sun, supposing it was tunneled through, and ten years and one eighth in going round it. How great these dimensions are may be conceived from the statement that the same train would attain the centre of the earth in five days and a half, pass through it in eleven days, and go round it in thirty-seven days.

Attention has been called in the *Builder* to the disappearance of the "Resurrection" carving of the churchyard-gate of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Of this curious work we prepared an account several weeks since, and have delayed its publication in expectation that the carving would be replaced, which we learn will now be shortly done.

On the 3rd inst., Thomas Davies, a superannuated pilot, died at Frog-street, Swansea, having attained the age of 100 years, within twenty-two days. He was born on the 25th of December, 1763. Consequently, had he survived until yesterday (Christmas Day) he would have been 100 years old.

The 9th inst. was an evening of miscellaneous interest at the British Archæological Association—Mr. G. Godwin, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Gunston exhibited a portion of an iron buckler, with spike as an umbo, found at Dowgate Hill; the iron plate is studded with minute brass knobs, and the spike corresponds with that of a similar buckler from the Brocas Collection, at Wakefield Park, Berks. Mr. Irvine exhibited a brass lock of the time of Elizabeth, the key having a Viscount's coronet and the letters R.M., presumed to be those of Brown, Viscount Montagu. Mr. S. Wood exhibited some spoons of the time of Elizabeth, found on pulling down an old house at Maidstone. Mr. Baigent showed an interesting series of bosses, in the vaulting beneath the tower of Winchester College. Mr. Baskcomb exhibited an ancient nutcracker and a sportsman's companion, found at Tutbury Castle; and Mr. H. Godwin showed a fine silver watch of the seventeenth century. Mr. Saxe Bannister read a notice of two MS. lives of Henry V., unpublished, in the British Museum and the Lambeth Library; he read extracts relating to the King's prisoners, and the second campaign in France, and his diplomacy; also to his political economy in reforming the coin of his French conquest, and to some proceedings towards the Lollards and the Welsh people. The Rev. S. Kell described a further find of Roman coins in the Isle of Wight; and Mr. Roberts read a paper on Brixworth, one of the most remarkable of the Northamptonshire churches.

To the account of the discovery of Roman remains at Norton, in the East of Riding of Yorkshire, noticed in our column of Nov. 28, we have to add the finding of a considerable deposit of human bones, and one perfect skeleton, at about two feet below the surface. Part of an urn, of unbaked clay, and fragments of pottery, evidently Roman, fix the date of the interment. These and the former discoveries above referred to give an idea of the place having formed the Roman cemetery for the station Derventio (Malton), of which the intrenchments still exist on the opposite side of Derwent.

Talking of veterans, since the decease of John Webb, one of Admiral Rodney's gallant crew, who expired on the 26th of September last, there died a few days ago the last of the veterans, James Mayoss, who fought under Rodney on the memorable 12th of April, 1782, in the action between the English and French fleets, upon which occasion Count Gras surrendered his sword into the hands of the British Admiral. Rodney directed in person every manœuvre of this great action, which lasted twelve hours, during which time he never quitted the quarterdeck for a minute, nor took any refreshment except from a lemon, which he held constantly in his hand and applied frequently to his lips. Mayoss was on board the Barfleur, commanded by Hood. In the same year he was bought out of the Marines, and enlisted in the 77th regiment of the Line, proceeded to the East Indies, and was one of the "forlorn hope" at the capitulation and storming of Seringapatam. He next enlisted in the 66th Foot, was at the siege and bombardment of the Isles of Bourbon and Mauritius, 1810; and, on proceeding to Ceylon, was at the reduction of Colombo. Another veteran, one of the few Tyne seamen spared, who fought under Nelson, died lately, at the age of eighty-seven. He was aboard the British fleet at Ostend and Copenhagen, and fought under Lord Nelson and Admiral Duncan.

Evidences of flint implements continue to accumulate. Mr. Tite has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a model of a stone axe found on the Moor, near Whitby, and of a smaller axe from the same place. Mr. Tite also presented two forged stone axes from Yorkshire. The Rev. F. G. Lee has forwarded a flint arrow-head and a metal ornament found in Aberdeenshire. Flint implements have lately been ploughed up near Lake Erie, in Canada. This class of discovery has now been carried beyond the Pyrenees; and two *haches* have been found on the slope of the valley near the River Manzanares, in the drift deposits, which Casiano de Prado considers to be inferior to the ordinary drift of the plateau. See an interesting notice in the *Reader*, Dec. 5, wherein it is also stated that at the Berlin Academy of Science Herr Parthez has exhibited a "photograph of plaster casts of the bodies of some of the inhabitants of Pompeii who were buried in the shower of ashes which destroyed that city," with an explanation of the way in which these casts were obtained.

Roman remains of considerable interest were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on the 26th ult. Mr. W. L. Lawrence communicated an account of a Roman villa recently discovered on his own property at Wycombe, in Gloucestershire, with a bronze statuette, fragments of votive sculpture, &c., found on the site. Of Roman London Mr. W. H. Black illustrated the original extent, site, and circumvallation, as shown by recent excavations; and Mr. Tite exhibited some remains lately found at Queenhithe. Mr. Lewin also made some remarks on the Celtic city of *Lud*, which he believes to be the *oppidum* described as the capital of Cassivelaunus. To the British Archæological Association, on the 25th ult., Mr. J. Moore forwarded further Roman remains found at the Chessells, consisting of coins of Lucilla and Allectus, a harp-shaped fibula, a chain, a style, and spatula. Mr. Gunston exhibited two ampullæ, 6 in. in height, recently found with Roman sepulchral remains, in Moorfields; and the Rev. H. Jenkins communicated a paper on the Iters of Antonine, leading to and from Colchester to London.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. L. D., MARCUS, AND OTHERS.—We are still compelled to remain in arrear with our replies to very many correspondents; but your communications are not forgotten.

H. F. L. M., Hanover.—1. The problems just received shall have due attention. 2. Your solution of Problem No. 1028 is the true one.

HANDY ANDY.—There is no mate in the way proposed; and, if there were, it would be quite devoid of interest or ingenuity.

H. CHARLICK, Adelaide, South Australia, is thanked for the specimens of colonial play which he has been good enough to transmit to us.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1033, by Felix, A. Z., Delta, J. Palmer, Charley, D. C. L., Fergus, M. P., Pip, Derevon, T. C. D., 1853, Anne, Lionel, Vernon, J. F. B., I. C. W., Marcus, D. D., Peregrine, Lex, W. R., Tyro, Œdipus, I. B. H., A Lady, Boston Stump, Tanni; I. W., Huddersfield; Gamma, R. B. W., F. C. S., Quidnunc Randolph, Medicus E. S., L. M. W., Percy, Georgy; L., of Tamworth; D. A. C., Larry, Nereus, T. M., Major H., Box and Cox, Lucy, Neptune, Ghost, I. B. C., W. H., Sebastian, De la V., Kenneth, A. R. D., R. G., G. W. D., A Clerk, Ibis, Nathaniel, George, Taurus, L. S. D., Peter, Fanny, R. T. K., Omicron, W. M. S., R. D. T., William Burton, Old Joe, I. M. Harvey, H. E. K., Thadeus; F., of Bodmin: Cosmos; R., of Paris; N. D. M., St. Omer, G. L., Etonensis, Fidele, Cantab, Antony, H. B., Histrion, Jupiter; V. H., Guernsey; S. B., Iota, Subscriber, Penn. Stanley, T. K. V., Andrews, Engineer, S. W. L., Antonio, G. W. R., Query, Subaltern, A Viennese, Nemo, Curator; B. A., Oxon; Carfax, Dred, Francis, T. M. B., T. Almond, Civis, R. S. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1034.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th	B takes Kt	3. R to K 5th (ch)	K moves
2. R to K 3rd (ch)	K takes R or (*a*)	4. Kt mates.	

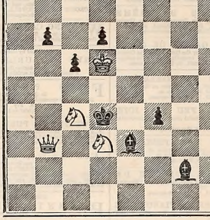
(*a*) 2.	K to K B 5th	4. Kt mates.	
3. R to Q 4th (ch)	K takes R		

PROBLEM No. 1035.

By the late I. B., of Bridport.

A Competing Problem in the Chess Tourney of last year.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN FRANCE.

The following hardly-contested Game came off recently in Paris between Mr. PETROFF and a Swedish Amateur of high promise, Mr. LINDEHN.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. Lindehn.)	WHITE (Mr. Petroff.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 6th
11. R to K Kt sq	Q takes K R P
12. Q B takes P	Kt to K 5th (dis. ch)
13. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 7th
14. R to K B sq	B to Q Kt 5th
15. Q to Q 3rd	B to K B 4th
16. Castles	Kt to Q 3rd
17. Q to Q 2nd	

(Mr. Lindehn, we suspect, must have overlooked the importance of now playing his Kt to Q 7th. By that temporary sacrifice he would have obtained a much finer game, if we do not miscalculate, than by exchanging Queens. For instance:—

17. Kt to Q 7th (ch) — B takes Kt, or (*a*)
18. R to K R sq — B takes B
19. Kt takes B — Q to K Kt 7th
20. Kt takes Q B P
and Black has a winning position.

(*a*) 17. — Kt takes Kt, or (*b*)
18. B takes Kt (ch) — Anything
19. Q takes B
and again the advantage is all on Black's side.

(*b*) 17. — K to Kt sq
18. Kt to K B 6th (ch) — K to Kt 2nd
19. Q Kt to K 4th
and still Black has the superiority.

There are other variations, and the play of Black in those given might perhaps be improved, but sufficient has been done to prove that Kt to Q 7th would have been a stronger move than Q to Q 2nd.)

BLACK	WHITE
17.	Q takes Q (ch)
18. B takes Q	B to K Kt 3rd
19. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
20. Q R to K sq	K to Q sq
21. B to K 2nd	P to K B 4th
22. B to Q 3rd	R to K sq
23. Q R to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
24. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
25. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Q P

(In a game of any moment Mr. Petroff would have hesitated before giving up a piece thus:)

BLACK	WHITE
26. P takes B	Kt takes P
27. B takes P	

(He should rather have taken the K Kt with Kt.)

BLACK	WHITE
27.	Kt takes B
28. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	B takes Kt
29. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
30. R takes Kt	Kt tks Q R P (ch)
31. K to Q 2nd	P to Q B 3rd
32. Kt to Q 6th	K to Q 2nd

(There seems to be danger in attempting to preserve the Q Kt Pawn.)

BLACK	WHITE
33. Kt takes P	B to K Kt 3rd
34. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
35. B to K B 4th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
36. Kt to Q R 4th (ch)	K to Q R 3rd
37. R to Q B 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
38. R to Q B 4th	K to Q Kt 4th
39. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th
40. B to Q B 7th	Kt to Q 6th

(White's position is so intensely critical that the least miscalculation would be fatal.)

BLACK	WHITE
41. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to Q R 3rd
42. R tks Q B P (ch)	K to Q Kt 2nd
43. R to Q B 4th	B to K B 2nd
44. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
45. B to K B 4th	Kt takes P
46. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
47. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
48. K to Q B 3rd	B to K 5th
49. R to K 7th	R to Q B sq (ch)
50. K to Q 4th	B to Q B 7th
51. R to K 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
52. R to K 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
53. R to K 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt 2nd
54. R to K 5th	B takes P

(A remarkable error, and the more remarkable because unobserved by Mr. Lindehn.)

55. R takes Q R P

(It is evident that Black might have won the Bishop by checking with his Rook at Q Kt 5th.)

BLACK	WHITE
55.	K to Q Kt 3rd
56. R to K R 5th	B to Q B 7th
57. R to K R 6th (ch)	B to K Kt 3rd
58. K to K 5th	R to K B sq
59. R to K R sq	R to K B 4th (ch)
60. K to K 6th	K to Q B 4th
61. R to K R 2nd	K to Q 5th
62. R to K B 2nd	K to Q 6th
63. R to Q 2nd (ch)	K to K 5th
64. R to K B 2nd	P to K R 4th
65. R to Q Kt 2nd	B to K B 2nd (ch)
66. K to K 7th	P to K R 5th
67. B to Q Kt 8th	P to K R 6th

The game, in effect, is already won by White, but nearly thirty more moves were made on each side before the victory was finally achieved by him.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

PRIZE PROBLEMS OF THE LATE CHESS MEETING IN GERMANY.

The four Enigmas which follow will be studied with interest, the two first having won the chief prize in the Dusseldorf Problem Tourney, and the other two having carried off the second prize.

No. 1371.—By Mr. JOHN BERGER, of Graz.

White: K at K R 2nd, Q at K 8th, R at Q R 3rd, Bs at K R 7th and Q R sq, Kts at K B 2nd and Q Kt 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 5th, K 6th, and Q B 5th.

Black: K at K 4th, Q at Q Kt 2nd, B at Q 3rd, Kts at K Kt 7th and Q R 3rd; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 3rd, and Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1372.—By Mr. JOHN BERGER, of Graz.

White: K at Q R 6th, Q at Q Kt 8th, Rs at K 2nd and Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 5th, Kts at K Kt 3rd and K 8th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K R sq, Rs at K R 2nd and K R 8th, B at K B sq, Kts at K B 8th and Q sq; Ps at K R 3rd, K 3rd and 5th, Q 4th, Q B 6th, and Q R 2nd and 5th.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 1373.—By Mr. V. KNORRE, of Nicolajew.

White: K at K 8th, R at Q 6th, B at Q R 5th, Kts at K B 4th and Q 2nd; Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 5th, K B 2nd, Q 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd and 5th.

Black: K at K 4th, B at Q R 6th, Kt at Q sq, Ps at K B 4th and K 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1374.—By Mr. V. KNORRE, of Nicolajew.

White: K at K 7th, B at K B 2nd, Kts at K Kt 4th and K B 7th; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 2nd, K B 3rd, K 5th, and Q 6th.

Black: K at K B 4th, B at K B 5th, P at Q 2nd.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—We learn from *Cosmos* that a new planet (the eightieth of the series) and a new comet (the sixth for the year) have been discovered by M. Julius Schmidt, director of the observatory at Athens, on the 13th of November. The positions of the comet do not form any analogy with those of the comet recently discovered by M. Tempel. We have just been informed that the supposed new planet is a re-discovery.

THE ELEMENTARY TISSUES OF PLANTS.—M. Lestiboudois has submitted his memoir on this subject to the Paris Academy of Sciences. After mature consideration of the internal structure of plants, he arrives at the conclusion that we cannot consider as a general and, so to speak, exclusive apparatus those reservoirs which show very dissimilar dispositions, which contain very heterogeneous liquids, and which are wanting in the greater number of vegetables. As to the vessels stated to contain transparent and granuliferous liquids, and to branch out and become anastomosed, like certain lacteal vessels, M. Lestiboudois is not able to affirm their presence. He frequently met with transparent tubes, filled in various degrees with granuliferous liquids; but these tubes were straight, and not anastomosed. "We cannot, then," he says, "admit that there is in plants a special circulatory apparatus. All the parts of diverse forms may concur in the transport of nourishing liquids: and, whatever be the diversity of the conformations belonging to the organic elements and the proper functions which may be assigned to them, we cannot rationally consider the unity of tissues in vegetables to be established."

THE VELOCITY OF ELECTRICITY AND THE DURATION OF THE SPARK have been made the subject of elaborate experiments by M. R. Felici, who has inserted some notes thereon in the *Annales de Chimie*. In his opinion, the best method of measuring the velocity of electricity is the observation of the sparks which arise at the interruption of an uncovered conducting-wire freely suspended in the air, and without an envelope of gutta-percha or silk, and traversed by the discharge of the Leyden jar. When we employ a battery and wires covered with gutta-percha, and in the very variable condition of telegraph wires, causes of error are introduced, as has been demonstrated, principally by Professor Faraday. M. Felici also expresses his doubts as to the propriety of employing for this purpose the galvanometer or the electro-magnet. In a memoir lately published he stated that by his apparatus he had determined the velocity of electricity to be, in round numbers, about 260,000 kilometres a second. Since then he has had new and improved apparatus made, which he describes in detail. With regard to the duration of the spark, he observed in his experiments a phenomenon already noticed by Mr. Wheatstone and M. Feddersen—viz., that when the spark has a sensible duration it is composed of several sparks of an intensity successively more feeble and separated in themselves by infinitely small intervals of time. There is, consequently, one whole spark and some partial sparks of exceedingly small duration. According to M. Felici, the duration of the spark depends on the relation between the tension and the quantity of the charge. By augmenting the tension and diminishing the charge the duration of the spark is also diminished. The duration of the spark (he says) also depends on the state of the surface of the metallic balls or points. Our limited space prevents the insertion of further particulars of the experiments.

CHROMATE OF LEAD IN BUTTER.—In September last the Conseil d'Hygiène of Paris charged M. Poggiale with the chemical examination of a specimen of paste which had been seized in the shop of a butter-merchant, and which was intended for giving a good appearance to bad butter. When calcined in a platinum capsule, it left considerable residuum. The fatty matter was separated by means of ether; and, after filtering the etherated liquor, a yellow substance was found, composed of chromate of lead and a vegetable colouring matter, presenting all the characteristics of turmeric. The presence of the chromate of lead was proved by suitable reactions. The paste was finally shown to consist of rancid butter, chromate of lead, turmeric, chloride of sodium, and all the saline matters found in sea-salt. As the chromate, like all the salts of lead, is poisonous, its introduction into butter is highly culpable, and should be repressed with severity. If it be true, as the maker of the paste asserted, that he did not use the chromate, the turmeric itself must have been adulterated with it.

THAT DEPRESSIONS IN THE MOON'S DISC exist has long been known. In the last number of the monthly notices of the Astronomical Society, the Rev. H. Cooper Key records his observation of certain large depressions in the western limb of our satellite, not of comparatively small gullies lying between elevated ranges, but of vast tracts, the general level of which lies very considerably beneath the mean level of the moon's surface. On the 20th of September last, while using his new 12-inch glass speculum, about six p.m., he turned the telescope upon the moon, then a few hours past her first quarter. He had no sooner focussed his instrument, than he was astounded at observing that the limb of the moon was entirely out of shape; that it was, in fact, irregularly polygonal, as if several large segments had been cut off the spherical limb. He took proper care to ascertain that the cause of this extraordinary appearance was not in the telescope. The Rev. T. Webb, of Hardwick, to whom Mr. Key communicated his observations, was at first incredulous; but, on Sept. 30, wrote, saying that there was no doubt whatever about these depressions; that he had tried them with the micrometer, and the immediate presence of the wire proved that they were actually flat. One was a little concave.

CHEMISTRY OF WINE.—An interesting communication, being the first of a series of studies on this subject, one of vital importance to French commerce, has just been made to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Pasteur, so eminent for his researches on fermentation. It relates to the action of oxygen in the process termed "vinification." He states:—1. That the must of the grape does not contain any oxygen gas in solution, but only carbonic acid and nitrogen; and that he has operated on different species of white and red grapes. One experiment on must gave him—carbonic acid, 78·5; nitrogen, 21·5; oxygen, 0. 2. If the must be abandoned, even with a large surface, it does not oxygenate. He finds in it, in proportion as fermentation appears, only carbonic acid and nitrogen. Consequently, the oxygen of the air combines with must only in proportion with its solution in the oxydisable principles naturally contained in the juice of the grape. 3. This combination of the oxygen of the air with the must is not rapid. We obtain this result by agitating the must in the air, analysing the gases dissolved after agitation. Five litres of must were agitated in a large bottle containing ten litres of air. Fifty cubic centimetres of gas, extracted from the must a quarter of an hour after agitation, left thirteen cubic centimetres of gas not absorbable by potash, which contained 20 per cent of oxygen. The combination of the oxygen of the air with must modifies its colour, gives it an agreeable odour, and exercises a very considerable influence on its fermentation. We have no space to pursue the subject further, but must refer those interested to the *Comptes Rendus* (vol. lvii., No. 23). M. Pasteur says, in conclusion, that the facts which he has brought forward will suggest new ideas on the methods to be pursued, both for the conservation of wines, the giving them the qualities of age, the action of currents of air in cellars, the influence of old and new casks as more or less suitable for evaporation, and the effect of bottling as diminishing in a great measure the aeration of the wine. M. Pasteur announces his intention of studying the changes which occur in wines, and their diseases, and of giving the results in a future communication.

THE FOOD OF THE SALMON.—Some notes on this subject and on the parasites of this fish appear in the last number of the *Journal of the Linnean Society*, contributed by Dr. W. Carmichael M'Intosh. Some time ago Dr. Knox, in a paper read before the society, controverted the views of Valenciennes, who describes the salmon as voracious and a devourer of fishes, adding that "from the time it enters the fresh water it ceases to feed, properly speaking, although it may occasionally rise to a fly, or be tempted to attack a worm or minnow, in accordance, seemingly, with its original habit as a smolt; and that, after first descending to the ocean and tasting its marine food, it never again resorts to its infantile food as a constant source of nourishment." He also stated that "nothing whatever is found in the stomach or intestines of the fresh sea salmon but a little reddish substance, which he found to be the ova of some species of Echinodermata," and affirms that such is the sole food of the salmon in the sea. Yarrell asserts that the salmon feeds on small fishes and marine animals, while Dr. Fleming says that their favourite food in the sea is the sand eel. To test the accuracy of these statements, Dr. M'Intosh, with regard to the Tay, examined the stomachs and intestines of upwards of a hundred salmon and grilse caught in the river this year from February to June. He found the stomachs of the parr from Stormontfield pond gorged to an extreme degree with beetles, flies, and minute crustacea, and also those of the smolts well filled. "Such being the nature of the fish from its earliest life," he says, "one is sceptical as to the statement that grilse and salmon do not feed in fresh water. In its usual condition, the stomach is coated internally with a consistent white mucus of great tenacity, well calculated to hold any animalcules introduced from without; yet in few or none did such occur, cellulo-grandular matter and oil globules alone appearing. In ten instances only did remnants of fishes occur, and in all these nothing remained but vertebral columns, cranial and other bones, with the dense tissues, as the lens, &c. The number of bones in several cases showed that the animals had enjoyed a most ample repast, since they belonged to fishes from eight to ten inches in length. Some pieces of cartilage, skin, and pigment-cells seem to belong to smelts, but most of the vertebræ belonged to larger fishes. The other kinds of food found in the stomach consisted of fragments of small fresh-water crustacea, with a portion of a shrimp in one or two fishes, and an occasional piece of insect-cuticle." In summing up the evidence Dr. M'Intosh expresses his opinion that it is a mistake to suppose that salmon do not feed in fresh water at all, as well as to suppose that they feed voraciously. The true state of matters would seem to be that in fresh water they feed rarely, and at intervals, but not from want of voracity, as the contents of the above-mentioned stomachs show, and, further, that such food is occasionally found in the stomach from February to August.

ERRATA.—A correspondent, Mr. C. H. Adams, of Edmonton, has kindly drawn our attention to two errors in page 590 of our Number for the 12th inst. In the article "Planets for December," through a slip of the pen, Venus is made an evening instead of a morning star. At the end of the article "The Sun's Parallax," the solar parallax, as deduced by Mr. Stone, is stated to be 8 min. 94 sec., instead of 8·94 seconds, which last, our correspondent observes, must be very near the truth.

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